GOING DOWN HILL.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Ab, Tom, you were always a little wild,
And fond of a life of ease,
And I've heard it said that no other child
Was ever more hard to please.
You had a fortune, and spent it free,
You fed upon dainties fine,
And sat in the lan of luxury. And sat in the lap of luxury As one of a royal line.

Your hands were soft-I remember that-Though not as soft as your head,
For you thought no fellow worth looking at
Who worked for his daily bread.
You entered into our sports and joys
With more of the worthful gart With none of the youthful zest.
That fired the souls of the other boys
Who were not as finely drest.

I roughed it then, and I've roughed it since, And fought every inch of the way, While you've been living the life of a prince, With plenty to serve you each day. With plenty to serve you each day.

There were many to envy your rich domain,
And many to pay you court,
And I might have followed the foolish train
Had you been of manlier sort.

We were boys together, remember, Tom,

And it didn't take long to see
You were proud of the house you descended from,
Right proud of your pedigree.
You talked of "blood" of the bluest strain,
Our plebeian veins to shock;
But we listened, and thought it was very plain
You came of a watered stock.

Alas! how soon was the fortune spent
That labor had ne'er increased;
How soon the proud and improvident
Devoured the crumbs of the feast!
And I never gave you a single thought—
I confess it, Tom—until
A sight of your well-known face I caught
As you were going down hill. It's hard work climbing; the way is rough;

And few ever reach the top;
But the going down is easy enough,
And you never know where you'll stop.
And, Tom, poor fellow! your lack of skill,
Your lordly, indolent ways,
Assure me that at the foot of the hill
You'll certainly end your days!

"IN THE SNOW." BY CHARLOTTE M. STANLEY.

A bitter winter evening; not late-not yet quite 6 o'clock, in fact-but so dark that a stouter heart and stronger frame than little Milly Horton, the governess, could boast of visiting (for the little governess had been might have had some excuse for shuddering with fear rather than with cold, and hurrying city), and she remembered a box of matches nervously along, the lonely, silent, country

"I shouldn't be able to see my hand before my face," she murmured, as she extended one little trembling hand to make the experiment, "if it wasn't for the curious white gleam, or reflection, or whatever it is, made by the snow. I do think they might have sent one of the servants to meet me. If I hadn't traveled the road before I might lose my way in the darkness, and sink in the deep, soft snow."

She shuddered more nervously than ever at timidly around her. There was cause for fear, for the path she was on was high above the ditch could be seen at present, being doubly She proved little less. hidden by darkness and drifted snow, but Milly knew it was there, and that a misstep on she told him, quite forgetting her recent terror the narrow, slippery foot-path would either of the lonely roads. "There's a farm not far precipitate her into it or into the heavy snow- away; you can hear the dog bark from here.

"And I might lie there helpless until morndeath. Oh, dear! I wish I hadn't thought of it is Mr. Wilson's." it! I feel as it I certainly should fall now. · I

And she actually paused in her hurried walk experience of the ditch and the snow. and stood quite still for a few seconds trying to rally her sinking heart before proceeding on

The night was very still, with that soft, muffled "hush" on everything that snowlying thick and newly fallen-invariably produces. As Milly stood and listened, the slightest sounds came distinctly to her ear, yet so softly that they seemed to touch the silence without either breaking or disturbing it.

First, there was the faint echo—but that died stances. And besides, how is she ever to know?

"I lost my heart in the snow that night, and besides, how is she ever to know?

"I lost my heart in the snow that night, and you, sweet, found it," Mr.: Ronald old her.

"Did you think it was only a man you found? First, there was the faint echo-but that died snow-covered plank road. Then there came the "soughing" of the north wind among the pines, whispering to them of more snow, and the creak and groan of their laden branches, as if vainly and wearily complaining about it. Houses were few along the lonely road, and, for the most part, lay out among the fields. From the nearest of them came to her a watch-

and told herself that it was farmer Wilson's Rover, and wished that she had him with her now for company. And then suddenly-just as she was thinking how peaceful and harmless all these sounds were, and laughing at herself for being afraid of them-came to her startled ears a very different one, that almost faintly, being evidently in much pain. He made her shriek and fall for terror.

It was a deep and hollow groan. Not loudshe might not have heard it had she not been standing so still-but prolonged and painfully expressive of helpless suffering. That was what struck her instantly, and helped to overcome her terror-the tone of anguish, the need of aid that sounded in it.

"Heaven help us! What was that?" she breathed, gaspingly, and clasped her little hands over her heart, with a brave effort to quiet its beating. "Some one in trouble, in pain. Some one, perhaps, to whom that mis- neighborhood for a hotel. hap has come which I was dreading for myself. Who-and where-can it be?"

She looked around quite vainly because of the darkness, and then called out, very loudly,

t seemed, in the silence: "What is the matter? Is any one in trouble!

Does any one need help? Who are you, there?" The person to whom she spoke was scarcely have seen anything, she would have seen him but he had not!)—a handsome fellow, who had fallen so heavily and sprained an ankle so se- Milly, "as you've brought him here, you'll verely as to have fainted from shock and pain. He was just recovering consciousness when she called, and he heard the words without understanding them; instinctively answering to a human voice, however, he strove to rise, and failing, groaned again.

The second groan told Milly where he was. and instantly the thing was clear to her. All sympathy and pity.

thought she. "And hurt severely, I'll war- ful offices. ant, since you can do nothing but groan. Now how in the world am I to help you?"

She had a little satchel on her arm, containing such necessaries as ladies carry when spending Christmas with her mother in the open, and a sudden, tiny flame lit up the darkness of the night.

snow, and he-startled wholly back to consciousness by the swift, small light-looked up hopefully and anxiously, and saw her.

The face of an angel it seemed to him, or at east so he told her afterward. Perhaps, considering his suffering, and mesensibility, and generally helpiess condition, with a prospect before him of lying in the snow all night-perthat uncomfortable thought, and glanced haps that bright, rosy face, with its soit blue eyes so full of tender pity, and its wealth of ry him. One of them wrote to you, Miss Milwarm, golden-brown hair, did seem to the poor road, and had a deep ditch on the further side fellow who had been so helpless till it bent children won't be home for a week yet. The separating it from the meadows; not that the above him like the face of a guardian angel. letter must have miscarried. What I propose

"I'll bring help from the nearest house," bank on the other side piled up from the broad Only don't faint again, and don't be discour- new-found and suffering protege, whose dark, aged. I'll be back very, very quickly. I was expressive eyes and pale, handsome face going to Brandon Park myself, but it's too far pleaded for her care and kindness even more ing," she thought, "and perhaps freeze to off; the farm-house is better for you, even if effectually than did his eloquent tongue. Mrs.

Mr. Wilson's or Mr. Anybody-else's farm-

"God bless you!" he said to her, making shift to clasp her little hand tor a brief instant as the farmer's men got him into their arms. Milly stayed. "You'll go with me, won't you? I might have perished in the snow only for you."

She would go with him and see him safely housed, she said, certainly. And she thought to herself:

"Mrs. Branden surely couldn't object to my going into Mr. Wilson's under the circuming in the snow."

received them.

"Glad to see you, Miss Milly," said she, heartily. "Glad to see you at any time, my and smiles, and nestled in her lover's embrace. dear, which is more than I'd say for any other

as she listened to him. She even thought she en to Rover's business, have you, hunting up could catch the clank and clatter of his chain, lost folks in the snow? It has been a heavy fall, to be sure, and our roads are bad for strangers. I take it you are a stranger, sir?" she added, directing the men to place their burden on a bed; "for I know all the faces hereabouts. I don't seem to ever have seen yours."

Her unexpected visitor answered briefly and was a stranger, going somewhat further on to attend to a matter of business. His name was Ronald, and he was able to pay for any inconvenience he might cause her. Could he stay there to be nursed? or could she furnish him with a conveyance to some hotel—this Brandon Park he heard them speaking of, for in-

Mrs. Wilson laughed and stared; even Milly opened her blue eyes a little wider; it seemed to these innocent simpletons so odd, that any one should mistake the great house of the

"The Brandons are the proudest people around here," said the farmer's wife, "and the greediest. They have a fine estate (though they're more pinched for money than they'd own to), yet they quarreled with my husband about a patch of land that's worth less than nothing to nobody. This is their governess, Miss Horton, and I tell you it's as much as her in a condition to answer, her. If she could place is worth to come under my roof, so bitabout it; and perhaps, my dear," turning to

stay here, this evening at least, and there, you in It would be hard to decide whether Milly was most terrified or Mr. Ronald most delighted at this proposition. It is not to be supposed that his injuries had been left unattended to all this time; on the contrary, while they talked, the women had removed his boots and bathed and bound his swollen ankle tenderly. So that fears for herself vanished, making way for Mr. Ronald had some experience of his little rescuer's light and tender touch, and felt little "You're in the ditch, you poor thing!" inclination to be deprived of her kind and skill-

Mrs. Wilson, "and I was surprised at seeing evenue on foot, and, at the gate, met Ronald. you. I met the housekeeper this morning, and she said they were all in a taking at news they'd had about young Brandon, the real heir to the estate, who turned up in Europe lately so unexpectedly. It seems he's in New York allying snugly therein; in an instant she had it ready, and wrote them to expect him any day, and the young ladies are all agog to look their prettiest, and smile their sweetest, so By it she saw him lying beneath her in the that one of them may marry him, and keep the place to themselves after all; for he's only a cousin several times removed, you know, and very rich, which is more than these Brandons ever were. The estate came to this branch of the family," she explained to Mr. Ronald, "in the absence of the heir, who had gone abroad when a mere boy and been lost sight of. Now he turns up again, to their disgust, and the girls are squabbling about which shall marly, to stay over New Years, if you chose, as the is that you stay here instead, and the Brandons

need never be the wiser." What a temptation it was! The Wilsons were comfortable, hearty people, and Milly felt a girl's natural interest in, and liking for, her Wilson had a sick baby to nurse and tend, and declare, I am afraid to advance another step !" house seemed a blissful haven to him after his never have the care he required from her, Milwas otherwise a very busy woman-he could Brandon came out to receive them eagerly. ly thought; and since the Brandons didn't want her, and might even consider her in the Milly out, and led her into the house: "Who way just now, why, the end of it was that

> Many a sick man has fallen in love with his so it was not wonderful that these two people, so strangely and intimately thrown together, almost unconsciously exchanged hearts.

No, dearest Milly, it was the love and devotion And obeying that resolution she trudged of a life. We must part, for a very little a long bravely, following the men with their while, darling; but, if I follow you to Brandon helpless burden to Wilson's farm. Mrs. Wilson, Park some day, will you be mine when I claim you?"

She whispered "Yes," amid happy blushes "You won't fall in love with the heir-this dog's bark, alert and listening to her, no doubt, | inmate of Brandon Park. And so you've tak- Brandon?" Ronald gaid, with tender jealousy. | she'd just left.

"Suppose he wants you instead of one of his cousins? You won't forget that you are mine?" "How could I?" she answered tenderly. Mr. Brandon is a proud, rich gentleman, who would look down upon a poor little governess like me with contempt. But even if he did not, it would be all the same. I shall follow my heart. And, certainly, if you lost yours in the snow, you found mine in place of it!" So they parted. Milly was too happy to

grieve, too sure of seeing her lover again speedily. "He won't be long away," she thought, "if he loves me as I love him;" and of course she

had no doubts on that subject. So she returned to Brandon Park two days later. She entered smiling, in her new-found happiness; but the smiles were very quickly changed to tears.

The ladies met her with a storm of reproaches. Where had she been? Did she suppose they had not heard of her disgraceful conduct? Stopping for a whole week at that Wilson farm, with a man whom everybody called her lover! Yes, they had heard of it from their Cousin Brandon, who was stopping with them, and knew the man. Anything so disgusting and disgraceful at once, the Misses Brandon had never before heard of!

They would listen to no explanations; they did not believe that the had found him in the ter are they against us. Perhaps, as she came snow; the way their Cousin Brandon spoke of in the ditch (of which she had been aware, for your sake, you'll be careful not to speak her was enough; she must leave the house that instant.

It was, indeed, "the way Cousin Brandon

poke of her" that had done all the mischief. "Where's the blue-eyed angel I have heard so much of?" he had asked almost as soon as he came two days ago. "A friend of mine bade me guard my heart against the dearest and sweetest of gills in the guise of your little governness."

And they had taken fright immediately—that she might rob them of the prize—and so seized

any pretext to be rid of her. They hustled her out of the house. "Your "They don't expect you at the park," said her; and Milly went weeping down the long Oh, the joy, the relief, that filled her heart! She sprang to his arms with a scream of joy.

"Were you coming to claim me already?" she cried; and wept out all her trouble on his breast.

Yes, he had been coming to claim her. They went, there and then to the clergyman's house, and-while Milly waited, wonderingly -Ronald and he had a private talk, the result of which was that the good old man and his wife came to her and persuaded her to be married immediately.

"I couldn't," she gasped, fairly breathless at the proposal. "Mamma—what would mamma think or say?"

But they overruled her objections. "I will answer for your mother's approval," said the rector. "I know Mr. Ronald well. You can trust me, Milly."

She could, and she did; and the end of it was that he married her to her lover then and

"You will take me to mamma at once?" she pleaded, clinging to him and weeping from excitement.

He answered, lovingly : "You shall see her within the next lew hours. Let us go first to Brandon Park for your belongings. Take my assurance, darling, that the master will make you welcome there.' A carriage was waiting at the rectory door;

"Why, Cousin Brandon!" they exclaimed. 'where have you been?" Then, as he handed -who-and what-is this?"

n it they drove away. At the park the Misses

He turned upon them with grave politeness. "This, ladies," said he, presenting Milly, "is nurse, when she happened to be young and Mrs. Ronald Brandon, my dear wife. I trust kind and pretty and amiable. Milly was all you will make her welcome, as she welcomes these, and Ronald's preserver into the bargain, you to this, her home. I found her," he added, smiling, "and she found me, one night, a week ago, in the snow !"

A musician who was a bachelor played a fine composition at a party, and was mortified to hear a handsome girl say, as he finished, "I never could like that old Batch's music." He felt better, however, on learning that she meant Bach.

"Do you see that beautiful girl with tears in her eyes? She has just left her father's bed-side." "Bless me! I hope he isn't dangereusly ill!" "Oh, no. The old man is all

Houng Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:-I have never written for the 'Young Folks' Column," and so I thought I would write. I went to school last winter four months. I studied reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography. My teacher's name is Mr. R. B. Briggs; he is going to teach our summer school. I am real glad, for he is a good teacher. I have never written for your paper before. If I see this in print I may write again. . I am twelve years old. My name NELLIE WOLVERTON.

BARNES, Kans., April 7, 1880.

MR. EDITOR :- I thought I would write another letter for the "Young Folks' Column." I go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Vincent. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. I have got a garden with peas up ready to work. The peach trees are in bloom, and if the cold does not kill them I guess we will have some peaches. My mother has fortyseven little chickens. I have got a little sister eight years old. I have got a little pig, and that is all the property I have got. I will close by sending a riddle: In flesh and blood I am as other creatures be, and as for flesh and blood there's no such thing in me. I will close for, this time. Yours truly,

NATTIE LANGSTON. LAWRENCE, Kans., April 10, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR :- I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column." As I have seen so many letters written from the little boys. and not any from Bourbon, I thought I would write a few lines. I am a little boy ten years old. Our school commences next Monday. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Brown. We have nine horses (one of them is a colt) and one pony, and two mules that we have just broke. We have 131 head of cattle, little calves and all; we have eleven little pigs. I have three calves and one pig. I have just got over the baggage shall be sent after you," they told measles. Please excuse bad mistakes. I cannot think of any more to write. I will quit for this time by sending you a riddle: Old Mother Twitchet had but one eye, and a long tail which she let fly; and every time she went through a gap she lett a piece of her tail in the trap. If I see this in print I may write again. Yours truly, CARYLOS O. HIATT.

HIATTVILLE, Kans., April 1, 1880.

Catching Elephants.

A writer in Little Folks, an English magazine, gives its readers an interesting batch of information about elephant hunting. The following extract will give our young readers an idea of the manner in which elephants are caught in their native country:

"The governor, knowing that it was nearly time for a general capture, only waited for the rainy season to be over before he gave orders for a 'keddah' to be built.

"This consisted of first selecting a spot in the heart of the forest where the animals would be likely to take a fancy to the ground, a stream of water being quite necessary, and then inclosing a space about five hundred feet in length and two hundred and fifty wide with strong trunks of trees, only leaving a gate through which the animals might pass; a second and third inclosure are made, and then an immense number of natives collect together, and forming a kind of wide circle around any spot which they think contains elephants gradually draw nearer to each other, and to the keddah, day after day, until at last the unwieldy ammals are torced into the trap.

"A herd was entrapped in this manner, and their terror, as each day the dreaded natives approached closer and closer, can hardly be described.

"When at length they found themselves inside the stockade they ran wildly round and round, trying to force an opening out, but everywhere they were met by shrill screams and long white rods brandished in their faces, till they rested in the center in temporary exhaustion, fanning themselves with large

"Then two tame elephants, each ridden by a mahout, slipped quietly into the inclosure, and with almost human instinct assisted their masters in neosing and tying their unhappy kinsmen."

Fire-crackers are all made in China. They make them by rolling coarse bamboo paper around a little gun powder, and a match of paper as a fuse to fire it. They are always covered with red paper because that is the right. It was the side of his onton bed that color of joy among the Chinese, and are exploded on every festive or important occasion.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

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

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

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

Open Meeting.

Washington Valley grange will have an open meeting Saturday evening, April 17. Prof. Snow, of the university, will deliver a lecture.

Buffalo Grange. EDITOR SPIRIT:-Will you please publish the following:

Buffalo grange, Barton county, Kansas, was organized March 29, 1880, by Deputy Frank B. Smith, of Walnut City, Kans., with officers as follows: Master, J. A. Purviance; Overseer, J. W. Price; Lecturer, Essie L. Marsh; Steward, Jacob Zimmer; Assistant Steward, Ed; Tyler; Chaplain, Mrs. Julia Dowlin: Treasurer, T. M. Gibson; Secretary, Geo. M. Marsh; Gatekeeper, W. O. Gormer: Ceres, Mrs. Liz, zie Zimmer; Flora, Mrs. L. F. Tyler; Pomona-Mrs. Jane Gibson; Lady Assistant Steward. Mrs. Jenny Lewis.

We also wish to express our thanks to those brothers and sisters of Home grange, Rush county, Kansas, who so kindly lent their assistance by their presence and encouragement. The post-office adopted by Buffalo grange is

Putnam, Kans. GEO. M. MARSH. PUTNAM, Kans., April 3, 1880.

Condition of the Order. From what I have said in my communications for several months past, it has doubtless been noticed that the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is in a very prosperous condition-indeed, more so than at any preceding time during the past five years; and this prosperity is still on the increase. Reports from deputies and other sources all indicate a much better attendance at the grange meetings, and that the educational work is making fine progress throughout the state. A deep interest is taken by members generally in the various questions affecting the agricultural interests. Working granges are much more earnestly engaged in advancing the true work of the order than formerly, and great good is being accomplished. Many delinquent members are returning. A large number of dead and dormant granges have resumed labor within the last two months, and are to-day in the front ranks working for the rights of the farmers and for the advancement of the agricultural interest.

Prospects for the future are bright; indeed, they were never more hopeful than at the present. And what is mostly needed now is earnest, faithful work by individual members and subordinate granges upon the true principle of fraternal co-operation. Contention, strife and selfishness must be bidden to depart, and we must labor together harmoniously, unitedly as one man. Organization means the bring- the world stands; but their permanent exist ing together of all the different parts and parcels and unite them into one co-operative element for the purpose of accomplishing certain objects. No Patron should, and I am sure no good Patron will, allow himself to lose sight of the grand idea of united action and co-operative efforts.

Much harm has been done to the organization by the selfishness of individuals during the past four or five years. Often the individual opinions were attempted to be substituted for the wishes and opinions of a large majority; untried and unmatured schemes were urged in exchange for plans matured and established after careful and candid consideration. Individual selfishness, for the sake of popularity and the idea of self-advancement, had much to do with this, which is wrong, and in conflict with the best interests of the order, and contrary to the organic law and to the true principles of our organization.

The organization is so perfect in its arrangements, powerful in its strength as to numbers; the principles upon which it stands so sublime, its mission so humane; in short, everything so complete, simple and perfect that outside opposition can do us but little harm, and we have but little to fear in that direction. But the danger lies within our own gates. It is said that an injudicious friend is the worst of ene-mies. An injudicious member may do much harm for the time being, but like all errors will eventually be discovered and thrown aside; but it may then require time and effort to regain the loss sustained while laboring under error, and in some instances they may be so great that it can never be regained. Hence the safety lies in avoiding errors, as they area produce the same effects in all lacalities. Some always attended with loss, danger and sacrifice .- H. Eshbaugh, Master of Missouri State

Keep an Eye on the Grange.

The coming contest for the choice of president and vice-president of these United States promises to be no mild excitement. The mercurial substance in the political thermometer has already commenced to ebb up, up and up with such a rapid current that threatens to burst the cap and let loose a hot wave to swelter excited humanity to the point of suffocation. While such a state of affairs is just plausible in erwise, resulting in discouragement and loss of the near inture, a little warning in time will (interest. not be deemed as wasting breath.

Patrons and farmers, as well as all other

startled by the thunders of the political storm. not been able to put them in practice, and there-Knowing this fact to be indisputable, we, as an exponent of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, cannot easily calm our fears. Therefore we hesitate not a moment in warning all true Patrons and farmers to not allow themselves to be so deeply involved in the selfish interests of conniving politicians as to be forgetful of their cherished order. We would not deny them any participation in the coming conflict, but we would caution them as to how far they should give vent to their enthusiasm in this great conflict of the politics of the country. The principles of the grange are paramount to the reckless principles of political parties. The first protect them just so far as they will protect themselves within the bounds of their broad dictation, which every intelligent and enthusiastic Patron will understand as meaning a blessing in no gauzy disguise. The last, partisanship, is but a questionable subterfuge to gull and mislead the unsuspecting tools of demagogues who harness them with glittering promises of servitude that were never breathed in good faith, as the experience of the past has again and again taught the average voter, and lashed him into fury because he did not heed

Then, Patrons, while you are tossing in the whirlpool of effervescing political excitement, let us earnestly beseech you to keep an eye on the grange. Remember its interests are yours forever if you will be true, unflinchingly true -regardless of the wiggle-waggle of American politics. Undue excitement must not divert your attention to the disadvantage of those vital principles in the order that will cherish your fondest hopes if you will in turn fondly cherish those principles and deem them of such paramount importance that the shrewdest political trickster will be unable to divert your attention further than a legitimate exercase of the right of suffrage after the last hired "eloquent gentleman" has subsided and the day for balloting is at hand. "Keep an eye on the grange."-Farmer's Friend.

The Great Bugbear of Secrecy.

Some farmers raise objections to the grange because of its "secret" feature. And why, pray? The secrecy, so-called, consists not chiefly in the mysterious doings of an organic body, but is simply a necessitous stipulation to prohibit non-obligated outsiders from participating in its legitimate business deliberations. In every well-regulated household there are matters of family concern and importance that cannot, dars not, from propriety and good sense, be made public. So in the grange. Within its gates there is business done and subjects discussed with which nonmembers have no concern, and which, of necessity, must be kept from their knowledge while they please to deny themselves of the inward workings of an organization created for the protection and mutual benefit of those directly connected therewith.

Secrecy is a foot-held by which those whose sympathies with an order can best be nurtured in a direct channel to success, and of necessity established purposely to prevent shallowminded fault-finders from grasping at will, in order to permeate the organization with their demoralizing influences, and thereby destroying that harmony and unity so essential to

The beautiful phrases in our ritual bind Patrons and Matrons together as one common brotherhood and sisterhood. Farmers' clubs and similar institutions have been formed since ence soon weakens, and drops out, for the lack of something to bind them as members of one common brotherhood.

This bugbear of secrecy will not hold water as an objection to an organization among the farming community. Well-known secret societies have stood the test for centuries, and their interest is constantly increasing. In what does their permanency consist? The question is plain and easy of solution—in their secrecy.

Hence, in consideration of such indisputable facts in the history of all well-regulated organizations of our day, we would most respectfully and earnestly invoke all farmers who yet hesitate to connect themselves with our noble and beneficent order, which has accomplished such wonders in elevating them socially, intellectually and financially, not to allow themselves to be frightened out of such a notion by the bugbear of secrecy. If they do, they will certainly repent of such a fallacy when it is too late to rebuild their shattered hopes and fortunes .- Farmer's Friend.

Causes of Dormant Granges. After an existence of twelve years, spreading during that time over our entire land and enlisting many thousands of our best and most progressive farmers, our order is no longer an experiment; its principles have been tried and thoroughly proved as founded upon the basis of truth, justice and right, therefore we must come to the conclusion that is borne out by the facts, that the causes that result in dormant granges are almost without exception local. And, as our order and its principles are the same everywhere, the same causes will of these causes of dormant granges we find to

1. Organization of the grange with wrong material—getting in an element whose interests are in conflict with our purposes.

2. Improper persons elected for officers who as leaders were not qualified for their positions. 3. Want of proper instructions, through carelessness of deputies, and therefore the grange work was not properly understood or carried

4. Failure of experiments, business and oth-

5. Want of education in the true objects and aims of our order; never properly understandclasses of humanity, are apt to be more or less ing the real purposes of the grange, they have Ask your jeweler for illustrated C

fore have received no rewards.

6. Disregard of law, violating the rules and regulations, bringing about disorder and chaos. The minute books of dormant granges, almost without exception, will show that by disobedi ence to law they themselves have there recorded the cause of their dormant condition.

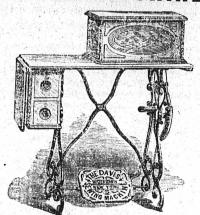
7. Dissensions; the introduction of persona and partisan political differences; forgetting the beautiful lessons of charity inculcated by our order, and proving the scriptural truth that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."-National Grange.

Regulation of Freights.

The Patrons of Husbandry have been nowise hasty in the matter of petitioning congress for the relief needed in the matter of high and unjust discrimination in freight rates. It has been entered upon with that degree of consideration that the magnitude of the subject deserves. The co-operation of the true friends of the industrial interests of the country at large is desired, in order that the oppressive burdens placed upon the producers may be speedily lightened by act of congress, in regulating, in some equitable manner, the rates of transportation, not only on each one of the great trunk railway lines, but upon all that are tributary to them.

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED



See what it will do without Basting.

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain. It will sew over seems in any garment without making long or short stitches, breaking of thread or puckering the lining of the goods at the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator except to run the machine and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses.

It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved edges together.

It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woolen goods, such as soft merino, or goods difficult to hem on other machines.

It is the only factical machine for hemping bias alpacas, poph is, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without fulling the under or upper side of the hem.

side of the hem.

It will turn hem and stitch on trimming at one operation It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one opera-

ion. It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton or woolen goods.

It will bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scallops, points, squares or

material, either scallops, points, squares or straight.

Bind folds without showing the stitches and sew on at the same time.

It will put on dress braid and sew in facing and a bias fold at one operation, without drawing either dress, braid or skirt, and without showing the stitch on right side.

Make French folds and sew on at the same time. Fold bias trimming and sew on at one operation. Make milliners' folds with different colors and pieces of goods at one operation and sew on at the same time.

It will sew in a sleeve, covering a cord and

same time.

It will sew in a sleeve, covering a cord and stitching it into the seam at the same time.

It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will make and sew a ruffle on any part of a dress skirt and sew on a bias fold for heading at one operation, showing the stitches on the right lit will gather and a

one operation, showing the stitches on the right side

It will gather and sew on a band with piping between raffle and band at one operation.

Make plaited trimming, either scalloped or straight, and sew on a band and edge-stitch the band at one operation.

It will, with one operation for each variety, without basting, execute 20 practical varieties of ruffling, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with same number of operations. It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine.

It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension.

For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidering, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal.

Sewing machines repaired.

Sewing machines repaired.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent, No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

A New Kind of Watch Case. New because it is only within the last few years that it has been improved and brought within the reach of every one; old in principle because the first invention was made and the first patent taken out nearly twenty years ago, and cases made at that time and worn ever since are nearly as good as new. Read the following, which is only one case of many hundreds. Your jeweler can tell of similar ones:

Mansfield, Pa., May 28, 1878.

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

Remember James Boss's is the only Patent Case.

years longer. R. E. OLNEY, Jeweler. Remember James Boss's is the only Patent Case made of two plates of solid gold—one outside and one inside, covering every part exposed to wear or sight. The great advantage of these solid plates over electrogliding is apparent to every one. Boss's is the only Patent Case with which there is given a written warrant, of which the following is a fac simile:



Seed Sweet Potatoes!

I have on hand and

FOR SALE

A fine lot of

SWEET POTAT'ES

I have the

RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND,

Which are Extra Fine.

Will also have Plants for sale in their season.

Potatoes and Plants will be carefully packed and delivered on any railroad line in this city. Orders Solicited. Address WM. GIBSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

- President
- Vice-President
- Cashier
- Assis't Cashier

Attention Everybody

J. W. WILLEY.

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

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

These Stoves will be sold at the lowest figures for CASH. Also a fine stock of Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tin-

ware. JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING

A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for them

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET. FIRST-CLASS

COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed. The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

In fact, the CHEAPEST and BEST PLACE to get work done in all the departments represented

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCH-ILL, Carriage Painter, have arranged to do work in their respective lines in conjunction, at the LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can be done. Give them a call.

1. Shop on Vermont street, just north of the court-house.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICA-TION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas. G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER -AND sent parquet

ENGRAVER, A Large Line of Speciacles and Eye-Glasses.



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

kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer a '1 Stock Raiser is, convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of discases that afflict at imals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Pol-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Xellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you insuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS CONDITION POWDER, by the loosesting of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage

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 Laxativeles the blood, removes bad humors, and will be nost excellent in promoting the condition of





In all now countries we hear of fatal discusses among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind less, Glanders, Megrims or Gliddiness, &c. LEIS POV. DER will cradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mi.: a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once When these diseases prevail, nos a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a QUILL, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with deugh 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? Coaddition Powder it flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly it proved. All gross humons and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis? Chemiscal Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calves also require an alterative aperions 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.



Lets' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hoga. 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 Lets' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, County, Excess Const. Lung. Hogales See Excess. Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Manga, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Ridney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a secrtain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the Ezer ARTICLE for fattening Hogs. N. B. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIR



WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, III.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, McMEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, McCOLLINS BROS.



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

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchittis, 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 renovater now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruft, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK

bearing north to stance it, ob our tree of pulsace bearing and the

Reform School Contract Let-Masonie Mutual Benefit Society—Born Lucky. [Topeka Commonwealth.]

The bids for erecting the State Reform school near Topeka were opened yesterday and the contract was awarded, C. J. Rosen, of Topeka, got the mason work at \$12,548; J. N. McFarland, of Lawrence, the carpenter work at \$12,781; Alex. Love, of Lawrence, the plastering at \$1,249. Total, \$26,578. The appropriation was \$35,000, for which the state board was to "build and equip" a reform school, for boys, within five miles of Topeka. Some of the appropriation has been expended in visiting institutions in other states and incidental expenses, but there will be enough left after paying the contracts let for plumbing, heating and furnishing enough of the building to accommodate the officers and forty people. A portion of the building, large enough to accommodate sixty inmates, will be left unfinished until after the meeting of the legislature.

The Masonic Mutual Benefit society of Kansas held its seventh annual meeting at Masonic hall on Wednesday evening.

A board of seven directors was elected, as follows: D. M. Valentine, John Guthrie, A. M. Calaham and A. H. Vance, of Topeka, A. B. Lemmon of Winfield, Louis Rochat of Atchison, and A. L. Selig of Lawrence.

From the secretary's report we learn that 1,510 policies have been issued, 21 deaths have occurred, and 47 policies canceled for nonpayment of assessments. Nineteen benefits have been paid, amounting to \$16,564. A benefit or the present worth of a membership certificate is now \$1,372. Of the twenty-one deaths, nine have occurred during the year just passed. Eight assessments have been made upon the members of the society, at the average cost of \$9.17 per member, or \$7.63 for \$1,000 insurance. The society is daily in receipt of applications for membership, and will without doubt reach its full limit of two thousand members during the present year.

The Washington correspondent of the Atchison Patriot (Democratic) is one of the most gossipy writers who sends letters to Kansas newspapers. In a late one we find this: "It is better to be born lucky than rich. Among the lucky politicians of Kansas I place General Willard Davis at the head. General Davis is a man of very fair ability, not brilliant, but strictly honest and untiring in his energies. He is a hard worker and a safe, careful student. Let the politicians take warning and keep a close eye on Davis, for the first thing they know he will be in the convention with votes enough to trouble the peace of mind of the other candidates. Said a friend to S. S. Cox, on one occasion, 'If I had your luck I could get astride of a shingle in New York harbor, double Cape Horn and land in San Francisco with out wetting my coat tail.' So with Davis. He has luck. Look out for him, Messrs. St. John, Carpenter, Morrill, Martin, et al." Neither Mr. Morrill nor Mr. Martin are candidates. The race is between St. John, Davis, Henry, Inman and Carpenter, unless some new man comes out, which is unlikely.

Soldiers Arrested. [Dodge City Times.]

Sheriff H. Fleming, of Sweetwater, Tex., arrived in this city Tuesday morning having under arrest three soldiers belonging to the 19th infantry. The men were arrested at Fort Garland. They were indicted by the grand jury of Wheeler county for the murder of A. G. Springer, in November, 1878, at Springer's ranche, in Texas. Many of our readers are familiar with the circumstances of the killing. The soldiers belonged to a party of thirteen soldiers which formed the paymaster's escort. These men were engaged in playing cards with Springer, when an altercation ensued, in which Springer and a young man named Leadbetter were killed and three soldiers wounded. The names of the soldiers under arrest are Private Patrick Kerrigan, who was in charge of the paymaster's escort, Sergeant Theodore Lowe and Private Frank Gibson.

Sheriff Fleming secured a requisition from the governor of Colorado for the arrest of the prisoners. The soldiers were taken under military escort to Sweetwater, as they feared they would be lynched; but these fears are groundless. The sheriff arrested these men under a reward offered by the governor of Texas founded on the indictment by the grand jury.

Marrying an Acquaintance of but an Evening.

[Manchester Argus.]

Some three or four weeks ago a young lady whose name we did not learn, but who lived with her parents at White Cloud, this state. while attending a sociable near there, became acquainted with a gentleman who was present, and was married that night. He started for his home next morning down the A., T. & S. F. road alone. The girl was but sixteen, and she knew her parents would not approve of the match, so she was to meet him at Valley Falls in three weeks afterward. Last week she got everything in readiness, and by some means made good her escape, and was soon at Valley Falls. Her husband, however, thought he would meet her at Atchison, and did not stop at the appointed place. This caused the girl great alarm. Finally the train arrived from Atchison with the husband, and when some men were shown her coming from the depot, she said she had never seen him but once and did not suppose she would know him. In a few minutes later their acquaintance was re-

Wheat and Corn.

[Bell Plain Items, in Wellington Press.] Wheat never looked finer. In this township the area is in the proportion of three to one over last year; and the condition of the present crop is in the same proportion; hence if you multiply the April chances of last year by six you will have as a result the present prospects.

Corn is being planted very rapidly, and by the

end of the present week nearly all of the fields in the valley will be planted. Those who plant early sell corn to those who plant late.

The Work of Canker-worms. [Garnett Plaindealer.]

Col. Houston informs us that in his orchard of four thousand apple trees, which he expected would yield him ten thousand bushels of apples, he will have scarcely any apples, owing to the ravages of the canker-worm. He has been working in his orchard all winter trying to destroy this worm, but his efforts have been almost fruitless.

Various Kansas Items.

Burlington Patriot: Peach, apple and cherry trees are bursting into bloom, and the indications never were better for a bountiful crop of

Peabody has a young ladies' missionary soclety, and it is surprising to note the interest which the young men of the town take in the welfare of the heathen.

Larned Optic: Mr. G. H. Wadsworth unloaded at this depot one day this week 1,150 head of sheep. Their destination was his ranche south on the Medicine.

Salina Herald: Leadville millionaires pass through this city daily on their way East. The most of them are leisurely walking through the country; they say they cannot see the natural beauties when they ride.

Wichita Eagle: On examining the peach buds, the very disagreeable fact is disclosed that we will have a very short crop of that excellent fruit this year. The cold snap of last Saturday week, following such a warm open winter, proved too much for the developing

Kansas State Journal: Last week Mr. Leroy Sedgwick, agent for the Pottawatomie lands, with headquarters at Rossville, sold to the Mulvane Bros., bankers of this city, about 3,200 acres at an average price of \$2 per acre. This land is situated some six and one-half miles northwest of Rossville.

Smith Center Pioneer: John T. Iden, of Oak ownship, brought in last week an excellent specimen of cannel coal, found on Mr. James Bailey's farm, twenty miles northeast of Smith Center and about one mile west of Salem. The vein from which the specimen was taken is about four inches thick, and it is believed an immense bed of coal lies immediately under the slatestone, in the banks of the White Rock. Mr. Bailey intends to sink a shaft, and if the coal is found in paying quantities the Salem people will furnish capital for its further de-

Eureka Herald: Mr. Henry Miller, for thirteen years a citizen of Saline county, in this state, recently removed to this county for the purpose of engaging in the cattle business. He has bought and is improving the Arnold place in Spring Creek township, and expects to bring a herd of cattle in from Missouri next month. Mr. Miller formerly owned one of the finest farms in Saline county, but found the herd law there inharmonious with cattle raising and hence came to this county. The growing wheat has been on a boom since the rains of last week.

Wamego Agriculturist: It is with satisfaction that we announce that the wheat prospects in Pottawatomie and adjoining counties are, on the whole, good; 'in fact, are better than for some years. Our correspondent who has been traveling through the country states that farmers are feeling joyful at the outlook. Plowing for spring crops has already far advanced, and some are sowing oats and spring wheat. The fine rain of last week has started vegetation, and grass is beginning to start, and wing to the scarcity of hav will be of great

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. J. K. DAVIDSON. WEB. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

VESTOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

STORY & CAMP'S Mammoth Music House,

912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.





And other First-Class Planos. Also the unri

ESTEY ORGANS Five hundred Instruments for sale (on easy pay ments), exchange or rent. Astonishing bargains.

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West There establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest west of New York. The members of the firm rank high among our staunchest, most honorable and most successful merchants and manufacturers. They have built up one of the strongest and best mercantile houses in the country, and their establishment is an honor to themselves and a credit to St. Louis.—St Louis Republican.

W. W. LAPHAM, Gen'l Traveling Agt.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

WANT YOU TO READ THIS!

NEW FAMILY

PROCESS OF TANNING,

SIMPLIFIED

And adapted to farmers and others not skilled in the art. Individual Rights sold for onetwentieth of their value.

The inventor has been a practical tanner over thirty years, in all the departments of the business, and been awarded the first premuum on his tanning at the United States fair, Mechanics' Institute fair at Chicago, and at the Illinois State fair. This family process enables farmers and boys, and eyen ladies, to tan domestic furs and trophies of the hunt at a trifling cost, and apparel themselves at a cost 500 per cent. less than they can purchase those luxuries. They can tan furs of all animals, hair or wool skins, in a superior manner for

APPAREL, ROBES, RUGS, ETC.

tan a beautiful kid calf leather for gloves,

can tan a beautiful kid calf leather for gloves, mittens and shoes; also a superior quality of whang or string leather to sew belting or mend flarness.

The tan materials are but a trifle in cost, and readily obtained on the farm and in drug and grocery stores. Tans from one to ten days, according to the heft of hides or skins. The process and full directions are printed in pamphlet form, the blanks filled in with writing, a map of ladies', gents' and boys' glove and mitten patterns, of different patterns, sizes to cut out. All secured in United States patent office.

PRICE \$3.00.

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

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

866A WEEK in your own town, and no capital without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what yon can do at the business, we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mall free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE

F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kansas

Seeds of all kinds and description. Catalogue nailed free on application.



Queen of the Market the largest and beat. 2,000,000 sharpless Straw-berries. 1,000,000 Miner's Great Prolific. 10 acres other choice yarleties. 2,-625 bushels Berries grown NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich



NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek,

STANDARD of excelle ain-Raising World.

MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Pertt Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.

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

of Grain, and universally known as the only success Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds wonderfully simple, using less than half the usual gears and belts, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENCINES, with spec

BE NOT DECEIVED

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

ALWAYS WINS IN THE

LONG RUN.



BUY ONLY

GENUINE

Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

> > THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

FOR TWENTY YEARS 1859. The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

N. B.-Ladies, when you visit the city call at Mrs. Gardner's first and leave your orders, so that your goods may be ready when you wish to return.

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS

CITY STOCK

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited. Personal attention p id to the care and sale of all stock. We make all les in person. Special attention paid to the feeding and watering of stock.

Business for 1876 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars.



We manufacture and keep on hand a full and fine assortment of

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas. HILL & MENDENHALL

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1880.

of state superintendent we have no doubt would fill it with credit to himself and to the full satisfaction of the people of the state.

THE Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad company is busily providing itself with timber for the future. It has already planted hundreds of acres with young timber; and the Iron Mountain Railroad company, which already owns fine timber lands, has contracted with a firm who engage to plant 100 acres with catalpa. They do this because catalpa ties have stood on their road entirely unaffected by decay for twelve years, and because these trees are so valued by farmers for fencing purposes that the railroad can get no supply in Missouri. It would be well for the farmers of Kansas to make a note of this.

PATRONS' LIFE ASSURANCE.

At the meeting of the last state grauge a life assurance association was organized for the Patrons of this state. No policies were to be issued until five hundred applications were sent in. Although several months have passed since the meeting of the state grange, still the requisite number of applications have not been sent to Secretary Maxson. We hope every grange in the state will take this subject in hand, and send the required number of applications at once. The association is organized on the same plan of the Masons and Odd Fellows associations of this state. This association was incorporated into, and became a part of, the constitution of the Patrons of this state. The proceedings and constitution have been published in pamphlet form, and can be obtained by addressing Worthy Master Sims, at Topeka. Let two or three members from every grange in the state send their names and one dollar to P. B. Maxson, Emporia, and the work will be accomplished; then if any member should die, his or her family would receive five hundred dollars. This matter is so easily accomplished we hope the Patrons of the state will see that it is done within the next thirty days.

A WORD TO PATRONS.

We want to warn the Patrons to be watchful and not let partisan politics this presidential year take their attention from their own organization.

If the farmers would protect themselves and their calling from the rapaious greed of organized capital they must in turn organize for self-protection, and they must press on until all who are interested in agricultural pursuits become members of the great national farmers' organization. The main difficulty seems to be that too many farmers are waiting for some one else to do the work necessary to accomplish the objects sought. The farmers must learn at once that there is no hope except through their own energetic efforts. The railroad magnates will not relent until they are forced, but will continue to take all they can get until the strong hand of the law is laid upon them. Manufacturers are organized, and make prices of their wares at their pleasure. Pork packers have their close society, and fix the prices of pork from year to year. Grain dealers have their boards of trade, and gamble on the grain raised by the farmers. The bankers have their association, and almost every year besiege congress to pass this or that law for their benefit; and what may seem a little curious, they are nearly always successful in getting what they ask. Now it remains for the farmers to say whether they will contique to play a single-handed game, or whether through organization such as is now offered them through the grange they will by united effort make their calling not only much more respeciable but vastly more profitable than they have been able to do in the years gone by. The farmers and their families comprise at least one-half the people on this continent. Thus it can readily be seen that with united, intelli- diately, and another guarantee of money

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. gent action the farmers could readily to build from Kansas City to Ottawa, obtain any just demands they might make on state legislatures or on congress. On the other hand, if the farm-OUR friend J. M. Asher, Esq., of ers allow this their first national or-Junction City, informs us that Mr. H. gaulzation to fail from any cause, they C. Speer, principal of the Junction City | will become the laughing stock of the schools, will be a candidate for state rest of mankind; and it would be far superintendent of public instruction. better for them had they never at-Mr. Speer was at one time a resident tempted a unity of action through this of Douglas county, and for two terms national society. The way to achieve held the office of county school superin- success is for each individual member tendent. He is a man of fine ability, to feel that he is responsible for the and if elected to the important office success or failure of this great enter-

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The people who desire the price of transportation of the produce of the great West to market controlled by law recognize the necessity of railroads; they recognize what they have done for the development of the country; they recognize the right of capital invested in them to claim remuneration for its should earn all that right and justice will grant it. But the people have not only felt the burden of excessive freight burned to death. charges-a burden which in many localities makes farming a beggarly calling -but they have come to view the enormous increase of individual fortunes, as represented by the princely estates of such men as Vanderbilt, Scott, Garret and Gould, with reasonable jealousy, well-founded suspicion and alarm. The significant fact appears that no man who has secured the control of an important line of railway during the last ten years has failed to amass vast wealth and to secure vast influence, while farmers, who have so largely supported the roads, and who have raised the millions on millions of bushels of grain with which to meet a hungry world, to say nothing of the vast herds of stock of all kinds, have found they should toil from year's end to year's end to sustain the dazzling prosperity of railroad managers who absolutely require all the profits of the farmers as a condition of not shutting them entirely out of a market. This absolute certainty of making great fortunes from their necessities is well calculated to arouse the belief in the farmers that they are suffering under a monstrous wrong.

Now what do we seek? Simply the compulsion by law of the managers of to it. the roads to so manage them that they determine the actual value of the great them to pay more than say 6 or 7 per cent. dividends. We demand that railroad property should be compelled to by the periodical depression of business, and we are willing that it shall enjoy all the advantages of a rise in enjoy all the advantages of a rise in also openly suggested that a proposivalue which "good times" will insure. If the New York Central is actually worth, to-day, forty millions of dollars, we would have it earn a decent profit upon that value; if to-morrow circumstances should depress business and reduce values, we would have the New York Central share the common misfortune, and earn a respectable profit upon its reduced value only. When this plan shall be adopted, watered stock will trouble us no longer. The roads can issue all of it they wish to, and those who buy it will be the parties to suffer and not the shippers of the country. We want a national commission, too, which shall have absolute

control of the roads. Now to secure such legislation and such a commission the most active and determined labor upon the part of the people is absolutely necessary. Congress must be reached and compelled to act. It must be driven to turn a deaf ear to the railroad lobby, and legislate agitation must be employed. Documents and petitions must be circulated, and lodging. He had never seen any and farmers' alliances must be organ-violence toward negroes. ized through which the solid voice of the farmers can be heard, and men in-

The Kansas City, Burlington and

and from Wichita to Santa Fe. The board of directors are mostly New Yorkers, and will meet in that city to perfect plans on the 26th.

Scores of business blocks and hundreds of residences are under contract in Minueapolis, Minn., and are being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and tenauts are waiting to occupy them as soon as finished.

The Leavenworth Times says: "The bronze beetle (American dorbug) is literally swarming in countless thousands in the region of San Antonio, Tex., destroying everything green on tree and shrub, in garden and field."

A suit pending in the United States court of Chicago concerning the oleomargarine patent, which has brought out the astounding fact that oleomargarine, which is never quoted in the market and which is never kept by any merchant as such, has a sale in the country of 98,000,000 pounds per annum.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 9 .- A special to the Pioneer Press says destructive prairie fires are raging north of Sioux Falls, Dakotah. Several farmers lost use, and they are quite willing that it buildings and crops. It is rumored that several persons are fatally burned. Only one name is given, Peter Berge, a farmer near Sioux City, who was

LONDON, April 9.- The Times estimates the Liberals in the new house will number about 340, and the Home Rulers from 60 to 65. The Conservatives can hardly count on more than 250. The Liberals will then find their position in the new parliament nearly the same as that of the present government in the late parliament. At a meeting of the Liberal executive committee, yesterday, a deputation was appointed to proceed to Hawarden to urge Gladstone to consent to a public reception in London. The Liberal net gain is now 97 seats.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The amount of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards issued to postmasters upon requisitions during the first nine months of the present fiscal year aggregated in value to \$23,929,335, an increase over the issues for the correit a hard struggle to live and keep fiscal year of \$3,016,062, or about 14 1-3 even. The farmers are asking why per cent. The greatest increase is in

The senate has confirmed the following nominations: James B. Angel, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China; John L. Swift, of California, and Wm. H. Trescott, of South Carolina, to be commissioners to China, to constitute with the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to that country a commission to negotiate and conclude by treaty a settlement of such matters of interest to the two governments now impending between the same as may be confided

WASHINGTON, April 10.-The Democratic senators were in caucus to-day shall earn only a reasonable profit upon for four hours. The question of taktheir actual value. We demand that ing up the Spofford-Kellogg case was congress shall pass such laws as will the subject under discussion, and the discussion continued with a good deal of animation and spirit. Senators Baytrunk lines, and then forbid them to ard, Lamar, Garland, Kernan and othcharge higher rates than will enable ers spoke against the present consideration of the Kellogg case, while Saulsbury, Hill, Vance and Jones again insisted that it ought to be brought before the senate for action without desubmit to the shrinkage of value caused lay. The arguments were much the Northern Democrats; and that it is case being disposed of; and in regard to its possible effect upon the presidential election, he said that it ought not to deter the senate from disposing of the case. Finally the resolution was adopted by a majority of three, providing that the Geneva award bill shall be taken up first, and shall be considered from day to day until disposed of, and that then the chairman of the Election committee may call up the Kellogg case unless meantime the Democratic caucus shall decide otherwise. The caucus this morning was not fully attended, and it was understood that another should be held before a final disposition of the Geneva award bill to pass finally upon the Kellogg case. It is the understanding that a final decis-Democratic senators.

Before the Exodus committee to-day,

James Butler (colored), of Shreveport, testified that he owned twelve or thirteen lots in Shreveport and considimical to the movement prevented from getting into our legislatures or into congress.

thirteen lots in Shreveport and considerable personal property which he had accumulated since the war; was a Republican, and had no trouble except that in 1872 the negroes were advised that there would be trouble if they would and they refrained. Any colvoted, and they refrained. Any colored man could earn enough to buy

ing were paupers, and the people dis-

port and had been elected to office on the Republican ticket. There he was treated well by all parties, and thought respectable Republicans were not per-

J. H. Shepperd, superintendent of the public schools of Shreveport, testified that there were eighteen colored and thirteen white schools in the parish; the scholastic population was 1,767 whites and 5,495 colored; three-tenths of the population of school age could read and write.

A. D. Wright (white), formerly of Ohio, and a federal soldier, but since 1869 living near Shreveport, testified that he had seen no black man whipped or killed. It was all hearsay with him. Rev. J. B. Barrett, of Topeka, Kans.,

a Baptist minister, said he had advised against raising money to help the exo-dus because further immigration would be to the injury of both resident labor-

ing men and the immigrants.
J. C. Hebbard, of Topeka, formerly secretary of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief association, did not think it best for negroes or for the people of the state for large numbers of colored people to come to Kansas because there was no particular demand for increased labor there. Some immigrants told the witness they had been induced to come by false representations of plenty and ease in Kausas, but the majority came because of ill-treatment and cheat-Two or three colored men testifled they were well off and well treated in Louisiana, and affidavits of others were to the same effect.

Archison, Kans., April 12.-On Sunday afternoon Oscar Beckman, nine years old, was shot and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in the hands of his four-year-old sister. He had been snapping the gun and it did not go off. His sister then took it and began snapping at him, when it was discharged, the contents entering his abdomen, killing him almost instantly.

London, April 12.-Seven hundred men, boys, women and foreigners have been buried alive under the towers of the walls at Mandalay. The reason therefor is that when a city is built in Burman human sacrifices are offered to propitiate the evil spirits. A new monarch generally establishes a new capital. Although no change has been made in the capital in this instance, the astrologers declared the virtue of the old sacrifice gone and a new one necessary. King Thebaw ordered the sacrifices. The panic at Mandalay is frightful, and hundreds of people are leaving.

ST. Louis, April 12.—A special from Washington says: A private letter has been received here from Gen. Mahone, of Virginia, which shows the serious political revolution that is now taking place in that state. Gen. Mahone says that that great commonwealth, with her vast agricultural and mineral resources, has lived politically long enough under the resolutions of 1768 and 1799, as, instead of prosperity under them, from year to year she has degenerated politically and grown poorer materially; that the people of Virginia have already seen enough of the reactionary policy of the Demo-cratic party to thoroughly disgust all progressive men; that Virginia, and in fact the whole South, has been toiling long enough for the benefit of a few same as before, except even more de- now proposed by himself and his friends perous element tion to unseat Kellogg and seat Spof- of the North. Gen. Mahone's friends ford could not be adopted, because here say that he will lead the future there were Democratic senators who Republican party of Virginia, and that would vote against it. Senator Hill he has received encouragement from said: "Very well, let them vote against many of the leading citizens of the it. The committee had done its duty, state who have hitherto affiliated with and it now remained for the senate to the Democratic party to go forward in perform its duty." No matter what the work of reform, and that they will the vote might be, he insisted upon the fully co-operate with and sustain him.

ALBANY, April 13. - The first woman to vote under the law, for school board. was Kate Stoneman, secretary of the County Women Suffrage society, a member of the faculty of the State Normal school, and sister of General Stoneman.

BERLIN, April 13.—From the 4th to the 11th inst., 5,800 persons left Bremen for Eugland and the United States, The emigrants were from all parts of Germany, and included many stalwart workmen. This decided increase is evidently connected with the new army bill, and entails a very serious loss upon the country.

LEAVENWORTH, April 13.-Thomas C. Thurston, editor of the late Sunday ion shall be made by a full vote of the Herald, who shot and killed his part-ner, W. W. Embry, on the 1st day of January last, had a second trial in the in this matter just as its constituency wants it to legislate. Every means of work for negroes in that vicinity at held by the jury to be justifiable on the from \$12 to \$14 per month with board and lodging. He had never seen any a dangerous man.

ST. Louis, April 13.—Several members of the State Horticultural societies of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and one or two other states, met here to-day, and nearly completed arrange ments for a grand horticultural and pomological exposition of the Missis-sippi valley to be held here on the 7th, 8th and 9th of next September. There will also be organized at that time a society to be called the Mississippi Valley Horticultural society. The com-Santa Fe railroad has secured the money to extend it to Wichita immagnetic distely, and another guarantee of money to estimate of money to extend it to Wichita immagnetic distely, and another guarantee of money to the committee will arrange a promium list for the autumn exposition; to-morrow.

remedy for assimilating the food. Unlike Castor Oil, it is pleasant to take, and unlike Morphine Syrups, it is harmless. Castoria regulates the Bow-els, destroys Worms, Cares

Sour Curd and Wind Colic. and allays Feverishness. What gives health to the Child, promotes rest for the Mother. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It is the most reliable, effective and popular article dispensed by Druggists.

NEVER

Since Healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN

has there been known such absolute Painrelieving agents as the

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

They soothe, heal, and oure. They HEAL-Cuts, Wounds, Galls, Old-Sores, Broken-breasts and Sore Nipples: CURE-Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Scia-

tica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear-Ache, Tetter, Pimples, Itch, Salt Rheum, and all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments of Animals:

SUBDUE-Inflammation and Swellings; RELIEVE-Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup and Quinsy; EXTRACT-Pain from Burns, Scalds, Stings, Frost-bites, Sprains and Bruises.

The experience of centuries has made the CENTAUR

Liniments, the most speedy and effective curative agents for

MAN and BEAST world has ever known. The Centaux

INIMENTS

have relieved more bed-ridden Cripples; healed more frightful wounds, and saved more valuable animals than all other liniments, ointments, oils, extracts, plasters and so-called "pain killers" and skin cures" combined.

Physicians and Veterinary Surgeons endorse the Centaur Liniments; millions of men, women and children in all countries use them, and Housekeepers, Farmers, Planters, Travelers, Liverymen, Teamsters and Stock-growers, are their patrons. They are clean, they are handy, they are cheap, and they are reliable. There is no ache, pain, or swelling which they will not alleviate, subdue, or cure. Sold

THE HABITABLE GLOBE for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial

Catarrhal Poison

Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh, explains the following important

1. That Catarrhal Colds become a poisonous infection, at first local, and finally constitutional.

2. That, being Constitutional, the infection is beyond the reach of mere local remedies.

3. That impurities in the nostrils, are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respiratory and Genito-urinary organs. 4. That Catarrhal virus follows the

mucous membrane and causes Deafness, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Bronchitis, Leucorrheea, and Consumption. 5. That Smokes, Douches, Inhalations, and Insoluble Snuffs, cannot possibly

gans named. 6. That an antidote for Catarrh must possess an inoculative affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the purulent

remove infectious inflammation from the or-

mucous wherever located. Based upon these plain theories, Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, it cures Catarrh at any stage. Home testimony:

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured! W. D. Woods, 487 Broadway, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Catarrh.

F. J. Haslett, 859 B'dway, N.Y., 4 y'rs Catarrh. G. L. Brush, 443 B'dway, N.Y., 10 y'rs Catarrh.
S. Benedict, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N.Y.,
(lady friend), cured of Chronic Hay Fever.

Mrs. Emma C. Howes, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh. Rev. Geo. A. Reis, 169 Jay St., Brooklyn. "It restored me to my ministerial labors."

REV. CHAS. J. JONES, New Brighton, S. I., "Worth ten times the cost." Rev. ALEX. FREES, Cairo, N.Y. "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."

L. F. NEWMAN, 305 Fulton St., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years Chronic Catarrh. Mrs. J. Swartz, Jr., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.

A real ours for this terrible malady, is he most important discovery for the relief of human suffering, since vaccination. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St., N.Y. for \$1.50 a package. To Clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr Wei De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is Post-paid and sont free to anybody.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1880

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

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 arrearsges, 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.

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

THE farmers from all parts of the country tell us that the prospect for all kinds of fruit was never better at this time of the year. It no accident befalls, Douglas county will have an immense fruit crop during the coming summer and autumn.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of R. D. Mason, boot and shoe dealer, Mr. Mason has a very large and well-selected stock of all the latest styles of make which he is selling at bottom figures for cash. Call at the family shoe store when you are in want of boots or shoes.

Baid on Warne's Barbed Wire Factory. Raid on Warne's Barbed Wire Factory. Somebody helped himself to a wagon load of barbed wire at Warne's factory last night, and got away with the plunder. In the lot taken were several rolls which had been dipped in tar only yesterday, and laid out for Mr. A. D. Mackey. Mr. Warne thinks that nearly one ton of wire was stolen, but cannot at present state the exact amount. A reward of twenty-five dollars is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the thief.—Standard.

Horticultural.

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will take place at the university next Saturday. The exercises promise to be unusually interesting. The paper on orchards read by Mr. Savage at the last meeting will be fully discussed; Dr. Wm. Evatt will tell what he knows about strawberry growing; and a quartet of fine singer will enliven the exercises with classic music A full attendance is invited.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce.

A very full meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at their rooms on Monday evening of this week.

Geo. Leis said the main question which had called the chamber together was the recent robberies, and to discuss how a repetition of the same could be avoided.

Theodore Poehler thought that it would be advisable to hire two good men as special watchmen, to be paid by the business men along the street. If any man's place over which they had supervision should be broken into, then the watchmen should receive no pay for that month

After considerable free discussion, a committee of three was appointed to interview the merchants and see what they were willing to pay for such protection as was proposed, the amount to be raised to be limited to \$100-per month. Mr. Steinberg, Mr. Theo. Poehler and Mr. Snook were appointed as such committee, to report next Monday night.

Health in Schools.

Mr. Wm. Blankie, author of "How to Get Strong and How to Stay So," recently spoke before the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Teachers' association, and among other things gave the following useful bints:

"I want," said he, "to see if in an informal talk we can't hit upon some way in which we can bring the physical education of school children who are healthy and buxom when they begin school work, come out pale, sickly, and with round shoulders. It you require the children under you to sit far back on the seats and hold their chins up you will cure them of being round-shouldered, and the lungs and other vital organs will have free and healthy play."

. The above advice is worthy of the careful consideration of every teacher. Unfortunately for most of our schools, the seats and desks are so constructed that if the pupil sits well back on his seat his desk is so far in front of him that it is difficult for him to read from a book on his desk, and it is utterly impossible for him to sit up straight and write either on his copy book or his slate.

We are pleased, however, to note a very

FULLY EQUIPPED AND ARMED! GEO. INNES & CO.

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

ALWAYS FIRST TO RECEIVE THE

Newest Goods and Latest Novelties

And Always Last to Advance the Prices.

WE HAVE NOW RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

And are prepared to show all patrons through the Largest, Nobbiest, Just received at Fluke's music store, 5, 10 and Best and Most Varied Stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods Ever brought to this Market.

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

Although we could make money by advancing our prices to what others have had to pay, we shall not do so, but will do as we always have done heretofore and shall always do in the future—give our customers the benefit of these special advantages that we have gained.

And even if you have no desire to buy do not let this detain you from calling and examining the Largest and Most Elegant Stock of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods ever brought to this market.

SPECIAL NOTICE

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

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES

IN THE CITY.

OUR PLOW SHOES, NEWPORT TIES AND BUTTON

Cannot be Beat.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

AT THE FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

awake, or old Douglas will get away with the premium after all.

A few days since representatives of the Kaw Valley Fair association and the Douglas County Horticultural society held a meeting and appointed Charles Taylor, P. A. Dolbee and George Ford to work the matter up. This committee adopted the following form of subscription paper to be circulated among the people of this county:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Douglas county, being desirous of making such a display at the coming Western National fair to be held at Bismarck grove during the autumn of 1880 as will appropriately advertise to the world the natural resources and wealth of our county, hereby pledge ourselves to pay on demand the sums set opposite our respective names for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses incidental thereto upon the following conditions: that when a sufficient sum shall have been subscribed to satisfy your committee that an amount necessary to insure success will be obtained, then a meeting of the subscribers hereto shall be called and a report submitted for their consideration and further action. No moneys herein subscribed shall be demanded or become payable prior to thirty days previous to the opening of said display.

"By order of the committee.

"Geo Ford, Chairman."

WHAT BETTER EVIDENCE

Could the people ask to substantiate the mer-fact that they have not only yearly grown in its of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines than the popular favor in this country, but the foreign demand for them has become so great as to ne-We are pleased, however, to note a very great improvement in the construction of school seats. A few days ago we called at the office of Capt. L. D. Dobbs, state agent for the "Automatic" or self-folding seat, which by a very simple arrangement in folding the seat permits the desks to be set five or six inches nearer together from back to front. This compels the pupil to sit well back in his seat, giving him a good support to his back and at the same time seating him close to the desk in front of him.

We do not see how any intelligent school board can be induced to purchase any of the old style drop-hinge seats after having examined the "Automatic."

demand for them has become so great as to necessitate the establishing a branch of the celebrated World's Dispensary in London, England, that these blessings to the afflicted may be dispatched from that greatest commercial center of the world to every country and peoritrated, potent, alterative, or blood-cleansing remedy that wins golden opinions of all who use it for all humors, from the common pimple, or cruption, to the formidable scrotulous swelling. Internal fever, soreness and ulceration of the lungs, may in its early stages be cure by a free use of this God-given remedy. See article on consumption and its treatment in "Invalids' Guide Book"—10 cents postpand. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

board can be induced to purchase any of the old style drop-hinge seats after having examined the "Automatic."

Douglas County at the Bismarck Fair.

The people of this county are taking a lively interest in the fair to be held at Bismarck grove adjoining this city in September next. The Fair association has offered a \$1,000 premium to the county making the best display of agricultural and horticultural products. Several counties in the state have organized to secure this premium; but we warn them all to be wide-

New Goods! New Goods! Those in want of boots and shoes would not go amiss if they would take a look over Hume's stock before purchasing, for his lines are now complete in all departments. His goods are made to order by the best manufactures, thereby giving their customers a better class of goods than when purchased from jobbers. Give him a call. He will guarantee to sell the same grade of goods as low as any house in the West.

GARDEN seeds in bulk or otherwise at the Grange store.

Farmers, and all who wish to exchange wheat for good flour, cannot do better than to patronize S. B. Pierson's mill. Particular pains are taken at his mill to deal justly with every one, and as good or better flour furnished than can be had at other mills. Plenty of room for teams, and no cars near to frighten horses. Give Pierson a trial and you will be satisfied.

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

New Grocery.

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

JUSTUS HOWELL.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the

O. K. Barber Shop,

Justus Howell has opened a new grocery store at 188 Massachusetts street. A full line of goods constantly on hand. All kinds of country produce bought and sold. A cordial welcome to everybody.

We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us, as we keep a full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs. We handle the celebrated Bignail, Gould and Rumsey pumps, so that we can supply any style of pumps that may be desired. COAL! COAL!

We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Scranton and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices. Now is the time to lay in your winter

EMPPHES.

LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL CO.

OFFICE—58 Massachusetts street. and say our of the season.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoining counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell. To our friends living to the north of us, we are glad to say that our bridge is free. Our hotel and stabling accommodations are as good as any in the state, and much cheaper than Topeka or Leavenworth,

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

You cannot make money easier than by bring-

ing your grain and produce to Lawrence and by buying your dry goods of GEO. INNES & CO.

15 cents per copy.

Money to Losn. Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per cent. per annum. Also

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Call at our office over J. House & Co.'s clothing store: NOYES & GLEASON, Lawrence, Kans.

Fine Soaps and Colognes at Lets' Square Corner.

Dandelien Tonic.

The great blood and liver purifier and life-giving principle, purely vegetable. Manufactured solely at the laboratory of Geo. Leis & Bro., druggists and manufacturing chemists, No 95, corner Massachusetts and Henry streets, Lawrence, Kongo rence, Kansas

A STOUT boy of 14 wants to work on a farm Inquire first door south of Durfee house.

To Farmers.

Use Geo: Leis' celebrated condition powders, the great American remedy for diseases of horses and cattle, recommended by veterinary surgeons, livery keepers, stock raisers and everybody who has tried it. Ask for Leis'. For sale by all druggista throughout the state. Price 25 and 50 cents per package.

Use the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Leis' corner.

Wy CA

Plymouth Rocks.
Thave only one or two trios left for sale, but shall have eggs for setting during the season at reasonable prices. Address or call on C. L. EDWARDS, Lawrence, Kansas.

CODFISH, Mackerel, Pickled Herring, White Fish and California Salmon at the Grange

Very Droll to Think Of.

Very Droll to Think Of.

If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins's Electric Soap next wash day. Used without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made. It seems very droll to think of a quiet, orderly two hours' light work on wash day, with no heat and no steam, or smell of the washing through the house, instead of a long day's hard work; but hundreds of thousands of women from Nova Scotia to Texas have proved for themselves that this is done by using Dobbins's Electric Soap. Don't buy it, however, if too set in your ways to use it according to directions, that are as simple as to seem almost ridiculous and so easy that a girl of twelve years can do a large wash without being tired. It positively will not injure the finest fabric, has been before the public tor fifteen years, and its sale doubles every year. If your grocer has not got it, he will get it, as all wholesale grocers keep it.

I. L. CRAGIN & Co., Philadelphia.

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of 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. 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.

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

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COAL! COAL! nal, Feb, 9th. pai and not been

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sand the name of the party of the sand of

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

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Throughby daylight the greater portion of the best best of agricultural land in the state of Allsas

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

62,500 FINE FARMS

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

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

lands of Kansas.

THOS. L. KIMBALL,

Gen') Pass. & Ticket Agt., Kansas City; Mo.

JOHN MUIK,

Freight Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

S. J. GILMORE,

S. J. GILMORE,

Kansas City, Mo.

S. J. GILMORE, Land Com'r, Salina, Kans. S. T. SMITH, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo. D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

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Administrator's Notice.

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JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

Administrator Routoe.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the estate of John H. Gower, deceased, that letters of administrator debonis non were issued to the undersigned upon said estate by the probate court of Bouglas county, state of Kanasa, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1896.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

Administrator debonis non.

Horticultural Department.

Hedge Culture.

At a meeting of the North Dickinson Horticultural society, this subject came telligent and to the point that we came of his address would be useful to many of our numerous readers who contemplate setting out hedge this spring. PREPARING THE HEDGE ROW.

Mr. Perring prefers plowing in the fall, throwing out the furrows to the outside, and leaving the dead furrow open in the center. In the spring use the furrows toward the center.

SELECTION OF THE SEED. Sometimes seed that appears very white is eagerly bought, and yet proves to be worthless; and ofttimes seed that has a considerable percentage of black seed among the white is rejected: while at the same time the sample may be perfectly good. The color has little is, cut the seed across with a sharp starchy appearance, the purchaser may conclude that the seed is good.

SOAKING THE SEED. Put the seed in a vessel and cover with a tepid water. Keep the vessél in a warm place, and change the water twice a day. Let the seed soak for two weeks, after which pour off the water cloth; keep in a warm room, and stir seed, three times transplanted before it the seed occasionally. In about ten days they will begin to sprout, and are years of its growth it made fourteen ready for sowing.

SOWING THE SEED.

Prepare the ground by deep plowing, and thoroughly pulverize with the harrow. Draw drills three feet apart about twenty seeds to the foot, and after covering press the surface firm with the feet if the soil is mellow and ten of them. friable. From the middle of April to the close of the month is a good time

CULTIVATION.

A few days after the plants are above ground, use the cultivator and hoe freely; and if the weeds are abundant it may be necessary to hand-weed the rows. This course should be pursued until the plants are large enough to shade the ground. A nursery of osage plants well tended will make an average growth of three feet, and sometimes MAKING THE HEDGE.

the plants along the mark made by the the durability of the Catalpa speciosa. land-side of the plow; one man to plant "President Harrison, in an agricula another to follow with the hoe and draw the soil toward the roots, then pressing the soil firmly with the feet.

The plants should be placed the distance of six or eight inches apart, as they will then lose their nature as a tree, and become a vigorous, healthy shrub. Major Andrew Fowell says a catalpa It will require nearly 10,000 plants per mile.

LIFTING THE PLANTS.

A sharp plow must be run eight inching eight inches or more of root. This is really essential to success. Another essential point is to grade the plants and plant all of one size before beginning another. If the plants are puddled before planting so much the bet-

AFTER-CULTURE.

The hedge row must be kept perfect ly clean for three or four seasons at least. Mulching after the first year is an excellent practice; it prevents the growth of weeds and keeps the ground mellow and cool. The plashing of hedges by hand or machines was strongly objected to as a barbarous practice. Better to cut down the plants the first year after planting close to the ground, some time in February or March; then cut down in the month of June to six inches; again in July to one foot from the ground. The second year in March,

up for discussion. The remarks of the over it because they fear to alight on the best thing I ever tried was cornleader, Mr. C. C. Perring, were se in- its top, and men and beasts are not stalk litter; especially so of a dry seato the conclusion that a brief synopsis to force its green wall. It shows a fair is nothing I have tried equal to it to it has thousands of concealed arows for orchards as it is for small fruit. ready at the moment of assault; and there are few creatures, however bold. who care to "come to the scratch" twice with such a foe. Indeed, a wellmade and perfect osage hedge, grown as described above, is so thick that a apple trees in the sod, and reared the plow as deep as possible, throwing bird cannot fly through it.-J. W. Robson, in Abilene Chronicle.

The Hardy Catalpa.

Suel Foster writes to the Germantown Telegraph, in reply to V. P. Richmond, who wrote an article entitled 'Osage Orange vs. Catalpa," as follows:

"I'see that V. P. Richmond, of Madito do with the quality. The best test son county, Illinois, does not seem to understand that we have two varieties knife, and if the kernel be moist and of the catalpa among us, for it is not solid, and does not present a dry, probable that if he knew the hardy catalpa-the largest, straightest and most thrifty growing-he could have put so low an estimate on it by saying 'for grove planting the osage is more valuable.' I am of opinion this may be true of the Eastern, the more common, catalpa, which winter-kills with us.

"Last August I cut a hardy catalpa, and cover the vessel with a damp age about twenty-three years from was six years old. The seventeen last inches in diameter. Of the butt cut I made four fence posts of good size, the tree being seventeen inches in diameter. An osage orange tree standing near by, planted two years later, made but one and about two inches deep. Drop small post, being but four inches in diameter. Each catalpa post was twice as large as the osage, and there were

"Now the osage is a very valuable wood. I have made stakes, mauls, malet and hatchet handles, horse singletrees, etc.; the toughest, hardest, heaviest wood I know of. I would recommend every farmer planting a grove to set the inner row next the field with osage; and every farmer ought to have fruit trees.—Occasional, in Farmers' wind-breaks about the fields; and don't forget to plant the hardy catalpa. Why? Because of its ease of propagation either from seed or from cuttings; because of its ease of transplantsetting the young plants in the hedge | ly for its very great durability, exceed- | in the limits desired. row. Some prefer a spade, others a ing that of osage or red cedar. I have dibble. We prefer a straight, deep the statement of more than twenty men furrow, drawn with the plow, setting of good and undisputed authority of

> tural address delivered in 1843, says: 'Catalpa is more lasting than locust or mulberry; is indigenous to the Wabash and its branches; and its power to resist decay has been fully tested, both under ground and in contact with it.' bar-post, made by his father-in-law and almost bare, while when the trees have set up in 1770, was reset in 1843, and was still sound.'

the hardy catalpa for more than twenommend it for general planting, not only for post timber, buildings and rail- ferns prefer shade. road ties, but it is one of the most beautiful ornamental trees in our collection. I have so much confidence in with the following letters on it : 'Hardy Catalpa. By Suel Foster. 1879.' This by me last fall to our state fair at Des Moines, and left-in care of a friend square near the new state-house when the square is graded."

Mulching Small Fruits and Orchard

Trees. I see in the Farmers' Review of Janthree and a half; and, in July to four years neither spade nor plow has been the hedge also; this will make the hedge other small fruits, and the result is an close and compact, and form an im- abundance of fine berries when my ducts of the soil which tempt the spoil- When I changed to thorough mulching | work later in the season.

er of the orchard and the garden noth- I was rewarded with an abundance of ing is so efficient as a good osage hedge. fine fruit, and wood enough for all pur-It is like an impregnable fortress- poses. I mulch freely in late fall or neither to be scaled, broken through, early spring with almost anything that nor climbed over. Fowls will not fly will keep the weeds down. I think likely to make more than one attempt son like the summer just past. There and leafy shield to its antagonists, but hold the moisture. It is just as good

> I was once a great stickler for thorough cultivation, but my experience in the last five or six years has thoroughly convinced me that mulching is a much them in the soil, with mulching, that fluences. are as nice as ever grew. They do not make the rampant growth that will make growth enough, and thoroughly mature their wood for winter. There are ten acres in the apple orchard where I now live, in two fields, or lots. One has been in grass for several years; the other was sowed to rye in or among the corn. While my hogs were tearing down the corn, they covered the grain. and it came up finely. After the corn was all gone, I took my large hogs out, and left my sows and pigs to stay on the rye, and that class of hogs ran constantly on that ground for four years. There was a grand crop of rye every year until the last, when it was all, or nearly all, cheat or chess. Late last spring I had the soil turned over to kill the chess, and will sow to white clover in the spring for my bees. This ground laid untouched by the plow for nearly five years, and the trees are in splendid condition-smooth and healthy looking bark, without blight or borers. They have made an excellent growth, with fewer noxious insects than any orchard around here. Many of my trees bore a fair crop this year for the first time. I shall continue to mulch for three reasons, that-1st, it is the best thing to do; 2d, it is cheaper; 3d, it can be done at a time of year when you are not crowded with farm work.

It will pay any farmer to put corn enough in shock to feed his cattle and young horses. Feed it in one place as much as possible, and by spring there will be a valuable pile of litter with which to mulch the small fruits and Review.

Horticultural Notes.

Climbing roses should be pruned in the spring before growth has coming; because when cut off it will menced. Take out all the dead wood, There seems to be a great diversity sprout again from the stump like the and cut back as much as necessary to of opinion as to the best manner of osage and chestnut; and more especial- keep the plant in good shape and with-

> In cultivating roses faded flowers should be removed, since this checks the tendency to produce seeds and en- intense misery; those feelings wherein courages new growth and fresh bloom. This is particularly necessary in the case of the hybrid perpetual roses, some of which do not bloom as often as desirable unless all the conditions

Few plants will bear intense shade. In dense natural woods the ground is been partially cleared off abundance of plants will soon make their appear-"With very much such evidence be- ance. Most of the climbers like a little es deep under the row, thereby secur- fore me, and my own experience with shade because it is their nature to ty years, I thought it my duty to rec- course, they must be somewhat shaded by the overhanging branches. All the

> The lily of the valley is not only one of the most common but also the most fragrant of flowers, and yet we seldom ing happy homes. The best theory oftits durability that I had a copper plate see it in its perfection. Every one imbedded in one of these catalpa posts knows that it grows and blooms year after year, although overgrown with weeds, and shaded close by trees; yet While in one family a pound of tobacpost, with some line trees, was taken those who have never seen it as it can be grown will be surprised at the results that can be produced by a little there to have it set in the capitol care and culture from a good bed rightly prepared.

venture out on mild days, and will ascend fruit trees and deposit her eggs unless prevented. A band of stout uary 22 an article on "Spading Among paper smeared with printers' ink or two, ornament the walls with handicut down to sixteen inches; in June to Small Fruits and Fruit Trees." I have tar is recommended as a simple and work, and place on the stand or shelf FOR SALE ON LONG TIME. two feet and a half. The third year in been engaged in the fruit business for effective mode of stopping her upward March cut down to three feet; in June a long time, and for the last four or five progress. The tent caterpillar's eggs ment would reign as well as in the famare deposited in rings on the small ily of lower tastes and habits. feet. At each cutting trim the sides of allowed in my grapery, or among my twigs on apple and other trees, near their ends, and can be readily seen on family work together with "sweet acdull days. They should be cut off, passable barrier to all kinds of stock. | neighbors fail. When I gave thorough | taking the end of the twig, and burned, As a protection to the choicer pro- cultivation I had, for labor, wood. thus saving a much larger amount of py" will be wanting. Through a l

The Household.

Guard Your Girls and Boys. How many mothers' lives are wrecked, caused to mourn and weep, upon beconfidence in them!

fidence which shuts out all sin and vice to them. We are liable to think our children are pure, our children cannot be contaminated, and so permit them them into impure associations and in-

Children should never be allowed to play for hours, day after day, without highly cultivated trees do, but they the mother knowing where they are and what is going on. Many times one evil-designed child will sow seeds of evil and impurity among many.

"Mothers, watch the little feet Climbing o'er the garden wall, Bounding through the busy street, Ranging cellar, shed and hall.

"Never mind the moments lost; Never mind the time it costs; Little feet will go astray; Guide them, mothers, while you may."

When our children approach girlhood and boyhood, approach the age when their physical powers are developing, are sadly in advance of their mental powers in the majority of cases, then should the mother be vigilant, their early teens, frequent associations of the opposite sex, attending parties. keeping company night after night they possessing neither knowledge nor ways of the world-what, I say, can they expect but sorrow, shipwrecked lives, shame, grief? During that age and younger, their escorts should be their parents, not persons disinterested entirely ignore, "all the sweet and tenin their welfare. Do not launch them der sympathies of life," without which in midocean without compass or mariner to guide them, but teach them yourselves of the ways of the world, and what to expect. A lady friend of their families down to pinching povermine, recently, speaking to another lady, said, "I couldn't let my girl go to spend the day in a promiscuous mind as well as body and a sense of degcrowd without me there to take care of her;" whereupon the other made the remark, "Well, I think my girl (a girl of twelve) is old enough to take care of herself." Poor deluded mother! mother is incapable of caring for her.

Again, when they enter manhood and womanhood, and the feelings of love are awakened or developed; those feelings which are capable of promoting the most supreme happiness or the most man approaches most nearly to divinity, leading him to the most sacred relation existing between human kind, that of marriage-during this important era of life a mother's counsel and advice should be wisely given.

MRS. H. L. WORTH.

Mrs. Mack Discusses "Happy Homes." DEAR SISTERS OF THE HOUSE-HOLD :- I have been an interested reader of "The Household" for so many months I began to regard myself as onclimb the trunks of trees, where, of ly a reader and not a contributor, until Edith asked, "Where are you?" I answer, "Here I am," and again take my place among you in "The Household."

I have been especially interested in the different plans and theories for maken proves a failure. What would be happiness and pleasure for one family would be discomfort for another. co, a pipe apiece, a bag of corn meal, plenty of bacon, and a bare floor stained over with tobacco would insure their happiness, in another family the same providing would cause great un-The female canker-worm is apt to happiness, and to induce happiness they would banish pipe and tobacco, provide wholesome food, scrub the stains from the floor, spread down a rag mat or a few choice books, and there content-

ily of lower tastes and habits.

Unless the two principal ones of the family work together with "sweet accord" there will be unpleasantness. The "home" may exist, but the "hap-" will be wanting. Through a large was a large

now, and ever will be. Some men would not be happy, or allow any one else to be happy, if their wives always baked the best bread, made the clearand hearts are broken; how many are est coffee, always had his shirt buttons sewed on, and set her table as if the gods holding their lost sons and fallen had assisted her. On the other hand daughters, simply by their blinded some women would make home unhappy even if the husband would chop Mothers should have confidence in all the wood, bring in the water and their children, but not that blind con- empty and put away the wash-tubs. As the boy said, "it is the nature of the brute." And yet the fault lies just back of them. The parents of one generation are in a great measure to blame for the better way, at least here. I have set privileges which are liable to bring unhappy homes of the next. A boy who is allowed to be saucy, and treat his mother with disrespect, will never make a good husband. Let me say one word to the girls. If you ever hear, or know, of a young man speaking in a disrespectful manner to his mother or sisters, avoid him as you would the plague, for he will treat his wife just as he has been allowed to treat them. "As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." If a boy is brought up to habits of industry, temperance, love and respect for his mother, and love and reverence for his Maker, he will make a good husband, and if he marries a girl brought up in the same way the bread will be sweet and light, the floor will be clean, the table will be set with neatness, his buttons will be sewed on, and their home will be happy. They will be and watchful, and guard and protect courteous toward each other, which is them carefully through that critical the mainspring of happiness in many age. What can mothers expect, seeing families. I can recall to memory many or permitting their girls and boys, in such homes. It is a pleasure to think of them, where the little boys were taught by example as well as precept that "mamma" was a lady, and knew a great deal more than they did, not a experience of the laws of nature or the household drudge to wait upon them and be snubbed for her ignorance.

It is not riches or poverty that makes or mars the home. Some men in their haste to become rich forget, or life becomes a burden to any woman of refined sensibilities. Again, others for the want of industry and ambition drag ty, so that a woman of like refinement suffers for those requirements of the radation.

The angel of peace and the demon of discord take up their abodes among all classes of men, but always separate. The one keeps out the other. If, by We hope the girl may prove herself the united efforts of the family, the decapable of caring for herself, as the mon of discord can be dislodged, then the angel of peace will come in and abide with them. MRS. S. A. MACK. APRIL 3, 1880.

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Farm and Stock.

The Care of Sheep.

The improvement of flocks is the is accomplished in two ways-first, the produce the greatest variety of pro- then put in practice by hard work. proper use of rams to increase the size ducts; and the demand for these is and style of carcass and the increase greater and more uniform than for any ment of the science; but much remains and quality of fleece; second, the other class of animal products. proper care that will insure the fullest development that such breeding makes emphasize in this article is the impor- and increasing the demand. The low disease. Such doctrine is all bosh. possible. Such improvement may be tance of keeping on Kansas farms all prices of last year caused thousands to Three years ago I had forty hogs made with the best care with using the of the common domesticated species, use honey who hardly ever tasted it bebest bred rams. Some can be made by instead of the "herds" of some one fore, except as a luxury, but who, havusing best rams without best care. But the best results are from best breed- need all-cattle, sheep and hogs; and readily give it up. The great mortaliing and best care constantly and per- we know that no complete system of ty among bees during last winter and the different kinds of medicine recomseveringly practiced, not for one year agriculture can be maintained without spring has also had a salutary effect, mended, all to no purpose. I then tried only, but for a continuous business. all of these sorts. Sheep are needed in inasmuch as many retired from the tar with their food. It vomited them. A man beginning sheep raising needs this state, not alone because they thrive business disheartened, thus preventing I washed their throats with turpentine. to have a systematic line of breeding well and are profitable, but because the market from being overstocked, Down one cross fellow I poured about and keeping well defined in his mind they will subsist where cattle cannot, while the persevering raisers received a gill of it. It "cured" him in about to pursue to gain a point he may con- and because no animal is equal to the better prices. The honey crop the past ten minutes! I kept on experimentsider practical and paying. Then study sheep in destroying weeds and under- season was light, though estimated at ing until thirty of them died. I burthe business carefully in its details as a brush, and converting these into valu- 25,000,000 pounds. If the winter should | ied them as fast as they died, except merchant does who would make money able manure. Again, every farmer prove disastrous to bees, which, on ac- those that I opened, in a deep trench. by selling goods. A merchant who must keep hogs, because the hog is the count of too little breeding last fall, A farmer that will permit hogs that puts \$10,000 in goods knows he has to great scavenger who saves to the farm- we think quite probable, we should ex- have died with disease to remain above figure closely to make the profits he er a hundred little things that, but for pect a golden harvest for bee-keepers ground for days is deserving of punthinks possible in the business. No him, would be wasted. In short, we in the year 1880 .- Cor. Land and Home. ishment. more will a sheep man succeed by loose, need on every farm horses, cattle, sheep careless methods in his handling of and swine; and, ultimately, we shall sheep than would a careless merchant. have them. Certainly we shall not So simple are the modes of sheep hus- make the most of our acres until our that mutton is as nutritious and as the disease. If some person would find bandry that many men think sheep will agriculture has reached this advanced make them money whether they care stage .- Prof. Shelton, in Industrialist. for them or whether they do not. Here is where so many failures come from. Ask a man why he failed and he will say he has had bad luck from dry weather or no grass, or a long, hard storm of weather, or that he had them out in bad; careless hands, and they became poor and got some queer disease among them. He always finds some excuse for himself. The real cause he is sure not to give. Proper care is a sure preventive of all these disasters. The man who has bad luck takes poor care, and the successful man gives timely and proper care. Here is the whole thing in a nut-shell.

A sheep to be well and hearty must not be half starved at any period of its growth. It must be personally comfortable to grow wool every day of its life, Three hundred and sixty-five days make a year. If from any cause a sheep is uncomfortable a single day, he will grow wool only 364 days in a year. If for four months at a time ed, on putting his cream into the large from ill health or lack of food or water churn, that there was cream sufficient it produces wool only eight months in in quantity to produce 60 to 75 pounds a year, there is a loss of one-third of of butter. Yet, upon churning and the profits he would have given his weighing the product, there was found owner.

fat in the fall will go through the winter and the ordeal of lambing with safety and success. If in thin, weak condition, the relaxing of the system in spring and the extra demands on the system of the ewe at lambing time bring a series of diseases quite disgusting to the flockmaster. No animal rewards its owner so for liberal feeding and painstaking care as does the sheep. The idea has so often been expressed that a sheep can do without food and water that many have concluded it was true. It may live on less food (and de well) than any other animal in proportion to its live weight, but that they live by eating is sure, and the more they eat and the better hygienic treatment, the better results they give in fleece and lamb and vigorous, longlived usefulness .- Gonzales (Tex.) In-

The Most Profitable Stock.

From time to time articles go the rounds of the press of the state showing the great profit obtained by individuals in handling some one kind of hives, Italian bees, honey extractors, stock, and usually this statement of comb foundations, and other useful jured by its excessive use. There is facts is coupled with very liberal advice to farmers generally, who are urg- sumed a new aspect, has, in fact, be- is to come from the flock owners. ed to try this or the other breed to the come a separate industry. Movable exclusion of all others. At one time, frame hives not now patented give the hog raising is declared to be the cer- apiarist full control of the interior of hogs have died throughout the West hardly forget in a life-time. If they evtain road to wealth; at another, sheep; the hive, and enable him to turn the with a disease some dummy has con- er submit to be milked quietly, it is evand at another, cattle; and so en bees' instinct to his advantage; but cluded to call cholers. It is no more idently under protest. But there is a through the list of the domesticated probably no hive will ever be invented like cholera than the itch is like the greater objection than this. The calf breeds.

mara a compositional materials

fact is not far to seek. The chief sup- rally, many have been disappointed, for ilar to the scarlet fever in the human nature accommodates the quantity of

particular sort now so common. We ing acquired a liking for it, will not much corn as they would eat. They

Experiments with Mixing the Milk of Different Herds.

A correspondent of the American Cultivator gives some curious facts in regard to the yield of butter where the milk of Jerseys and Short-horns was mixed. A Conway dairyman, who gets the highest prices for his butter, makes the following statement: "This fall I added to the number of my cows two high-grade Jerseys. I soon found, on weighing my butter product, that the addition made no perceptible increase over the previous quantity of butter. I concluded at Ince that my Jerseys were at fault. I next set the milk of each of the suspected Jerseys by itself, and found that one made twelve pounds of butter, the other a little less; also that the original herd yielded as before."

Again, a Whately dairyman, owning twelve cows, mostly Jerseys, remarkto be but 38 pounds! The next week A sheep out of condition is subjected he kept the milk and cream of his grade to ailments that in good condition would not have affected him. Sheep would not have affected him. Sheep ment. However, he was gratified at securing 83 1-2 pounds of butter.

> A friend and townsman, who last winter kept nineteen cows, grade Jerseys and Short-horns, found that his animals were not making the usual returns in butter, the yield of butter being but about five pounds per cow. weekly. Finally, he set the milk of each cow separately, with the result that he hadn't a single cow that vielded less than six pounds each, while several gave upward of nine pounds each. The result of these several tests show, at least, that the milk of Short-horns and Jerseys cannot be mingled profitably for butter making. - Western Homestead.

Progress in Bee Culture.

Twenty-five years ago bee-keeping was a sadly neglected pursuit. Here and there a farmer kept a few hives to furnish his own table with honey, but stories of its unhealthiness, knowing no one thought of making it a business. Since the introduction of improved improvements, bee-keeping has as- but one argument for these, and that that will be perfect in itself, and give small-pex. Now it is perfectly safe in Kausas to good results without attention from The disease commences in the upper every hour or two, so that the milk urge the merits of any particular sort the owner, spite of the numerous patent end of the windpipe, which causes a vessels are not at any time distended of stock because this state, from its concerns claiming to be "non-swarm- slight cough; as it works down the with milk, though the quantity secretclimate and soil, is unsurpassed for ers," and "moth-proof," that have been cough becomes worse, often water run- ed in a given time may be large. But stock raising; and we know that cattle, peddled throughout the country, often ning from the eyes. When the disease this is the natural time to distend the

we we know those with the second the second to the second the second to the second to

port of cattle is coarse and cheap herb- bee-keeping, like other avocations of family. If one child in a family of half milk secreted to the capacity to retain age; and, of all domestic animals, they life, needs thorough study, and careful a dozen children has the fever, it is sel- it, and the cow becomes permanently are the least liable to the attacks of dis- preparation for the work. The theory dom all the others escape. road to successful sheep raising. This ease. Moreover, cattle of all stock, must first be thoroughly learned, and

Much has been done for the advanceto do. Methods are being improved But what we wish particularly to and systemized reducing the cost

Mutton vs. Pork.

true, but there can safely be added to Farmers' Review. the sheep's credit the value of a fleece, which will place the preponderance of profit very decidedly with the flock. Let farmers further remember, and those who are skeptical should experiment, that even with the above enumerated advantages in favor of the sheep the list is incomplete. To its further credit should be added the fact of facility in marketing. Does twenty or fifty miles intervene between the farm and the market? One man will solve the problem of transportation in one to three days economically and conveniently. Does the spring market offer unsatisfactory prices? A few acres of s summer's market, while the clip of wool brings to the owner money enough to meet the pressing demands of the spring expenses.

The force of circumstances which combined to place at disadvantage pioneer efforts at mutton raising has yielded before the changed conditions of the present. The opportunity for were sent across; that good sheep profiting by such change is presented would bring a good price. He alluded a profitable return. Butchers take all the good sheep offered, and find sale for their product at prices above those secured for pork. The city demand for mutton can be indefinitely increased by making it cheaper. This is the problem with which the flock owner must proved on the voyage, which was now grapple. Let him acquire the art of made in thirty-five or forty days. Catgrowing mutton at the minimum expense, and stand ready to meet the severest competition to which he may be subjected, and his triumph in his peculiar field is no longer a matter of dressed at 800 pounds.-Farm, Field doubt. If he seeks to substitute the flesh of sheep for that of the hog, in its daily visits to the tables of so many American homes, let him make his appeal to the pockets rather than to the prefudices of those who provide the supplies, and very soon will come the realization that such appeals were not in vain. Many buy pork because it is cheap, letting go to the winds those from their own experience that there are more people hungry from want of it than there are of those who are in-

Hog Disease.

When a farmer has a drove of hogs, and he sees that one has the appearance of having the disease, the best way is to shoot him and bury him out of sight. Some farmers say the feeding of coal,

sulphur, salt and ashes will prevent the they had an orchard of twelve acres to run in, plenty of water, and nearly as were taken with the disease. I gave

I see by the Inventor's Record that a Mr. W. Benton, of Sugar Grove, has Not only has it been demonstrated obtained a patent on a compound for healthy as pork, but what the world a preventive he would be entitled to will sooner heed is the further fact that more money than our state has offered the sheep will return as many pounds to any person who would find what of meat for a given amount of food as caused the milk sickness. I wait for the hog or the steer. Not only is this developments. - A. T. Thatcher, in

American Mutton.

The opening of the English market to our American beef and mutton is no myth nor transient affair. The value to our products by this trade demands the keenest attention. Sheep raisers should consider the situation with wise understandings of all that pertains to breeding and feeding such sheep as the English market needs. We have the trade if we have the intelligence to hold it by supplying the quality they demand. We must do it, that is all.

Mr. James Hall, of Liverpool, who is visiting this country in the interest pasture affords the means for awaiting of British cattle importers, at a banquet in Toronto, recently, repeated some interesting facts relative to this important trade. He said there was no prejudice against American cattle in England, which came to hand in better condition than Irish; that a better breed of sheep was, however, desirable; that meantime the very outcasts vantages they had, the Australians would certainly step in and secure them; that there was at that time a shipment of cattle on the way from Melbourne to Liverpool; that the Australians claimed that their cattle imtle can be bought at \$20 a head in Australia. They can be transported for \$50, which made the total cost \$70. Besides this, the Australian cattle and Fireside.

The Cow With Her First Calf.

It is often the case when a heifer has her first calf, says the Indiana Farmer, that the farmer thinks she will not give more milk than will keep her calf in good condition, and lets them run together to teach her the mystery of being milked when she has her next calf. In this decision there are two mistakes that go far to spoil the cow for future usefulness.

Cows are largely the creatures of habit, and with their first calf everything is new and strange to them, and they readily submit to be milked and think it is all right; but suffer them to run with the calf the first season and a vi-For the last three years thousands of cious habit is established that they will running with the cow draws the milk

a small milker. Much of the future character of a cow, therefore, depends on her treatment with her first calf.

Veterinary Department.

Uticariæ.

Will you please inform me what is the matter with my horse? He is young and in good condition, but when driving him a few days ago he quite suddenly broke out in large blotches all over his body as large as a silver dollar. At the present time they are going some; but I am very anxious about the matter, as he is a valuable animal. Will you please advise me in the next issue of your paper?

Answer .- Your horse has uticariæ, sometimes called surfeit, which is usually brought about by an ill-furnished condition of the body, due to a change of diet, or from the animal having drank freely of cold water when very warm. It amounts to but little, usually responding to a cathartic and a little rest; but if the parts should become itchy vou had better bathe them with equal parts of Goulard's extract and olive oil, mixed. Sometimes the hair falls off from where the blotches were, and is replaced by white hairs; but that being of rare occurrence need cause you but little concern.

Ophthalmia.

I have a thoroughbred mare, six years old this spring, apparently in fine health until yesterday, when I found her standing in the lot looking drawn. I thought at first she had lost her foal, but, on examination, found that she was stone blind in her left eye. Have noticed particularly with my other broad mares twice a day. Saw no symptoms before. On examination, she seemed to be excited and would hold her head very high; evidently she went blind in a very few hours. Any information would be thankfully received.

Answer.—We presume the mare has taken a slight cold, which has produced'an attack of ophthalmia. Treatment: Prepare her by feeding on bran mashes for two days, and follow with a cathartic ball composed of seven drachms of Barbadoes aloes (pulverized) and one of ground ginger, mixed, and given in the morning before feeding. Give exercise two hours afterward to encourage it to act. For a local application, take of Goulard's extract half an ounce, fluid extract of belladonna and tincture of opium of each one ounce, and water five ounces; mix, and bathe the parts twice a day until the inflammation subsides. - Turf, Field and

THE WHITE



This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it:

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.

Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams.

large cams.
Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed

machine. Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw.

Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle.

eedle.
Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threadseventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—Its works are all encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become oiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.

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

If you need a machine try it: You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted.

Needles and supplies for all achines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

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

sheep and swine are all very profitably grown. But it is worth while for young stock raisers in particular to remember that taking the years together no class of domestic animals is so profitable as cattle. The reason for this sheep and swine are all very profitably given the country, often by inventors who have no practical gets upon the lungs the hog dies, algues upon the lungs the hog

THE LATEST MARKETS

| THE HAIDSI MARKETS. | 1 |
|--|-----|
| . Produce Markets. | 1 |
| ST. LOUIS, April 13, 1880. | 1 |
| Flour - XX \$5.15 @ 5.30 | |
| XXX 5.50 (a) 5.55 | |
| Family 5.55 @ 5.65 | L |
| Fancy 5.80 @ 6.05 | 1 |
| Wheat—No. 2 fall 1.15 @ 1.152 | 1 |
| No. 3 red 1.08 (a) 1.08 | |
| Corn—No. 2 | 100 |
| Oats | 1 |
| Rye 70 @ 80 | 1 |
| Barley 80 (a) 1.00 | 18 |
| Pork | |
| Lord 6 00 6 7 60 | |
| Lard 6.90 @ 7.00 Butter—Dairy 22 @ 28 | 1 |
| Butter—Dairy 22 @ 28 | |
| Country 15 @ 22 Eggs 7½ @ 8½ | |
| Eggs | |
| Wheet No O aming Miles O 1 10. | L |
| Wheat—No. 2 spring \$1.12 @ 1.121 | |
| No. 3 99 @ 1.00 | 1 |
| Corn 32 @ 34 | 1 |
| Oats 27 @ 29 | 1 |
| Pork 10.20 @10.25 | 1 |
| Lard 7.00 @ 7.05 | 1 |
| KANSAS CITY, April 13, 1880. | Ľ |
| Wheat-No. 2 fall \$1.08 @ 1.081 | 1 |
| No. 3 fall 991@ 1.00 | |
| No. 4 97 @ 98 | |
| Corn—No. 2 28 @ 281 | 8 |
| Oats-No. 2 271@ 28 | 1 |
| | 1 |

Corn—No. 2 Oats—No. 2 Live Stock Markets.

ST. Louis, April 13, 1880. CATTLE-Lower, with only a moderate demand, but the offerings were the largest of the season. Export steers \$5.00@5.15; choice to fancy shipping steers, \$4.75@5.00; light to medium, \$4.40@4.65; good heavy feeding steers, \$3.75@4.00.

Hogs-Steady. Yorkers, \$4.30@4.35; butchers', \$4.50@4.60; fancy, \$4.60@4.65.

CHICAGO, April 13, 1880. CATTLE-Market unsteady. Shippers, \$4.00 @5.30; butchers, strong at \$2.25@3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@4.00.

Hoss-Lower. Light, \$4.20@4.50; mixed packing, \$4.20@4.40; choice heavy, \$4.40@ 4.75. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 23,-

KANSAS CITY, April 13, 1880. CATTLE-The market opened with a good supply and rather light demand. \$4.35 was the highest price paid yesterday (for a native shipping steer weighing 1,470 pounds). The market advices from the East were unfavorable for many transactions.

Hogs-Receipts small; market closed weak; prices about the same as last week for same grades of hogs, ranging from \$3.85 to \$4.00. The most of the sales were at \$3.85@3.95.

Wheat fluctuated a little the past week. It is about 1 cent higher than our last quotations in Kansas City, on No. 2; in St. Louis it is 6 cents lower; in Chicago it is 1 or 2 cents

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.15\ April, \$1.15\ May, \$1.10\ June, and 98gc. July. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.12 April, \$1.142 May, and \$1.131 June. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.08 April; No. 3 is \$1.00 April, \$1.01 May, and 994c. June.

In Liverpool, April 12, winter wheat was 10s 6d.@11s. 3d., spring wheat 10s. 1d.@10s. 9d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.37@1.38; No.

2 spring, \$1.25@1.27. The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities has commenced increasing; corn is now decreasing.

Wheat at Kansas City is 7 cents higher than it was one year ago, and 6 cents higher than it was two years ago. Corn is § cent lower than one year ago, and 5 cents lower than it was at this date in 1878. The grade of wheat referred to above is No. 3; there is less difference in No. 2.

There is little change worth noting in the Good butter is still scarce and worth about 20 cents. Potatoes (old) are cheap, ranging from 30 to 55 cents. New potatoes are in market, and bring \$5.50@6.00 per bushel.

The Cincinnati Price Current has reports from March 1 to April 7 showing the number of hogs packed at the undermentioned places with comparison as to last year, as follows:

| | 1880. | 1879. |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Chicago4 | 00,000 | 210,000 |
| St. Louis | 48,000 | 38,000 |
| Cleveland | 45,979 | 32.316 |
| Cedar Rapids | 39.044 | 4.254 |
| Atchison | 36.934 | 24.328 |
| Kansas City | 30,735 | 8.120 |
| Cincinnati | 16,000 | 21,000 |
| On Saturday last over 300,000 | bales | of cot- |

ton were sold in New York. It was thought to be the largest amount of cotton ever sold in one day in that city. Of this less than 6,000 bales were delivered. The balance was principally for June, July and August delivery. Of course much of it will never be delivered. the transactions being merely for speculation. The prices of spot cotton ranged from 10 to 141c., according to quality.

The shipments of corn from Chicago for several days the past week were larger than ever before known, causing considerable fluctuation in the price at New York.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows Fancy brands 38 sack, \$2.90; XXX, \$2.40; graham, \$3.00. Rye flour, \$2.50. Corn meal 38 hundred, 70c.

A New York paper cautions farmers and dealers against overestimating the yield of wheat in the approaching harvest. A large crop means low prices both in this country and Europe. The so-called wheat kings lay their plans and make their bids according to the quantity of wheat they suppose will be thrown on the market. The producer should not allow himself to be deceived.

The money market in New York at present is stringent, attributed to the large quantity of new railroad bonds recently sold.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter 18@20c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per b; turkeys live 7c. per b, dressed 8c. per b; potatoes, 60@75c.; corn, 25@27c.; wheat, 90@95c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.75@4.00; cattle—feeders \$8.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75; cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$4.50 per cord; hay, \$6.00@5.50 per ton.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1880, 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 six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both iresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney'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. specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.



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GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS A. WHITCOMB, FLORIST, Lawrence, Kans. Cat-alogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO NEW URBANE RESistant, & set Golden Tongue Recas, E. Octa, & Knie Swells, Wr. intiffuse, warn'td G years, Stool & Book \$98. New Friances, \$5.451 in \$82.55. or newspapersent Free. Address Daniel F. Featty, Washington, New Jersey.

HOPE THE DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. GARMORE EAR DRUM CO., CINCINNATI, C.

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IT IS CHEAPER

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HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. These in need of a first-class washing machine should be sure to try the Honey Creek Muchine before purchasing.

County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand.

Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address

E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

Publication Notice.

Publication Notice.

In the District Court, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, ss.: Mary M. Richards vs. John G. Richards.

TO SAID DEFENDANT, JOHN G. RICHARDS.

Ards: You are hereby notified that you have been sued by said plaintiff, Mary M. Richards, in an action in the said district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, wherein the said Mary M. Richards is plaintiff, and you, John G. Richards are defendant, in which court the petition in said action is filed, and that you must answer said petition so filed by said plaintiff on or before the 28th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true, and a judgment dissolving the marriage relation and contract between you and said plaintiff, Mary M. Richards, and divorcing said plaintiff from you, and granting and decreating to said plaintiff as her permanent alimony the south half (1-2) of the southwest quarter (1-4) of section twenty-four (24), in township number twenty-four (24), range sixteen (16), in Woodson county, state of Kansas, and barring and excluding you, said defendant, from all right, title and interest therein, and compelling you to pay her reasonable alimony in addition thereto, will be rendered accordingly.

MARY M. RICHARDS. Plaintiff.

Publication Notice.

Publication Notice. Publication Notice.

In the District Court, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, as.: Mary Ann Eni vs. Leo Eni.

O SAID DEFENDANT, LEO ENI: YOU are hereby notified that you have been sued by said plaintiff, Mary Ann Eni, in an action in the said district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, wherein the said Mary Ann Eni is plaintiff, and you, Leo Bai, are defendant, in which court the petition in said action is filed, and that you must answer said petition so filed by said plaintiff on or before the 28th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true, and a judgment dissolving the marriage relation and contract between you and said plaintiff, Mary Ann Eni, and divorcing said plaintiff from you, will be rendered accordingly.

MARY ANN ENI, Plaintiff.

O. G. RICHARDS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice.

Publication Notice.

In the District Court, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, ss.: Winslow Davis vs. Mary Davis.

To SAID DEFENDANT, MARY DAVIS: YOU are hereby notified that you have been sued by the said plaintiff, Winslow Davis, in an action in the said district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, wherein the said Winslow Davis is plaintiff, and you, Mary Davis, are defendant, in which court the petition in said action is filed, and that you must answer said petition so filed by said plaintiff on or before the 28th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true, and a judgment dissolving the marriage relation and contract between you and said plaintiff, Winslow Davis, and divorcing said plaintiff from you, will be rendered accordingly.

O. G. Richards, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the estate of Ebenezer Disbrow, decessed, that the undersigned was, on the
lst day of April, A. D. 1889, duly appointed administratrix of the estate of said decessed by the
probate court of the county of Douglas and state
of Kansas.

BETHIAM B. DISBOW,
Administratrix.

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Sheriff's Sale.

CH

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss The Concord Savings Bank et al. vs. William A. Simpson et al.

J

Y VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, A.

THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, A.

D. 1830,
between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said William A. Simpson. Louisa B. Simpson, Sylvester B Prentiss, Annie J. Prentiss, Joseph J. Crippen, Helen F. Crippen, James S. Crew (as assignee and receiver of W. A. Simpson and J. J. Crippin, partners, doing business under the name of the Simpson Bank), John Q. A. Norton, the Board of County Commissioners of Saline county, the Lawrence Land and Water Power company, Annie M. Deitzler, H. A. Curtiss, John H. Shimmons, and M. J. Burlingame (assignee of William Keys), and each of them in and to the following lands and tenements, to wit: The northwest quarter of lot number twenty-two (22) on Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence, the same being twenty-four feet and two inches front on Massachusetts street and fifty-eight and a half feet on Winthrop street, according to plat of said city made by A. D. Searl, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the county of Douglas in the state of Kansas, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 9th day of March. A. D. 1880.

Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.

OWEN A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice

Publication Notice

GEORGE W. REEDER WILL TAKE NOTICE that he has been sued in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, in an action wherein Charles L. Van Reed and H. R. Eppler, executors of H. Z. Van Reed, deceased, are plaintiffs, that the petition is filed in the office of the clerk of said court, and that said delendant must answer said petition on or before the 15th day of May, A. D. 1880, or the petition will be taken as true, and judgment entered thereon against the defendant for eight hundred and thirty-eighto(883) dollars and interest from the 27th of May, 1879, and costs, twenty-four and 40-100 (824 40) dollars as prayed for in said petition, and also in the ancillary attachment issued ther in and levied upon the undivided one-fifth owned by said defendant in the following real estate, to wit: Northwest quarter section 23, township 12, range 19; southwest quarter section 24, township 12, range 19; east half of northeast quarter section 15, township 12, range 19; west half of northeast quarter section 14, township 12, range 19; west half of northeast quarter section 23, township 12, range 19; in said county, and state of Kansas. Also upon block 21, West Lawrence, consisting of 23 lots—9 on Maine street, 9 on Alabama and 5 on Elliott street; also upon the north half of block 14, consisting of 1 lots 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 69 on Illinois street; also street, 9 on Alabama and 5 on Elliott street; also upon the north half of block 14, consisting of lost 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 and 59 on Mississippi street, and 10ts 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 on Illinois street; also on northeast quarter of block No. 2, lots 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 on Indiana avenue; also block 33, consisting of 23 lots—5 fronting on Elliott street, 9 on Michigan street and 9 on Arkunsas street; also on block 31, coasisting of 24 lots between Wisconsin and Florida streets; also block 42, consisting of 23 lots situate between Pinckney and Penn streets; also south half of block 49. 36 lots on streets; also south half of block 49. 36 lots on California street; also west-half of block 50, 20 lots fronting on California street. All in D. uglas county, state of Kansas. J. W. Johnston,



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Good Pasturage at Reasonable Rates for Mares from a Distance.

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