THE WORLD IS BETTER THAN IT SEEMS.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Our glorious planet, hung in space, many, many centuries ole With sister planets keeping pace, Still moves with sweet celestial grace Through changing heat and cold.

But ah! this perfect earth of ours That never varies in its plan
Of frost and snow, of buds and flowers,
Makes not alone our "world"—such powers Are vested but in man!

To one who sees with earthly eyes Men's lives so varied and perverse— One given to sin, one very wise, Another toolish till be dies— The world could not be worse.

It seems to such as if the bad Outweighs the good an hundred fold, As it we never should be glad, But ever sorrowful and sad, Like Pharisees of old.

But ah ! my friend, such fitful gleams Of light divine as we may gain Shows us that, clad in heaven's fair beams, The world is better than it seems, In spite of wrong and pain.

That He alone who reads the heart. And bids us preach to men below,
And lead them to the "better part,"
Can love His children from the start,
And all their trials know.

GEORGE CHESTER'S MISTAKE.

BY CAROLINE F. PRESTON.

"Charity, kind sir! My poor children are starving!"

The speaker was a thinly clad woman, who shivered in the wintry blast, for it was December, and the keen, frosty air penetrated even the warm garments of the rich." The gentleman addressed was a man of perhaps thirty-five, a rich and prosperous man, who hoped soon to become still more rich and prosperous through an alliance with the fair girl at his side.

"Poor woman !" said Edith Mortimer, compassionately. "I have left my purse at home. George, I am sure you will relieve her distress.'

"Of course I will, my darling. Here, poor good, for I stand in need of kind words." woman, take that, and may it do you good!" As he spoke he drew from his vest pocket a her seal-skin sacque, sat down beside the plaintwo-dollar bill and put it into the extended ly-dressed girl. hand of the applicant. The poor woman's heart bounded with joy, for she had hoped for but twenty-five cents at the best, and two dolpars seemed, to her, positive wealth.

"God bless your generous heart !" she exclaimed, with heartfelt gratitude.

"Thank you," said George Chester, graciously.

Edith Mortimer rewarded him with a beam ing smile.

'I am glad you gave the poor creature so much." she said. "I like generosity. I don't think I could esteem or respect a mean man." "We think alike on that point, my darling,"

said Chester. "I never can refuse to give, even if I suspect the object may be unworthy. It makes me happy to make others happy." Another beaming glance from Edith.

"I love you all the better for that. dear George," she said, in a low voice.

"On the whole," thought Chester, "my tw dollars are a good investment, though I can't help grudging it to the beggar. When Edith becomes Mrs. Chester, and I get hold of her hundred thousand dollars, I sha'nt give many two-dollar bills to beggars. For the present it's policy to be generous."

Of course Edith could not read the thoughts of the man at her side. She believed him a genuine philanthropist, while, in reality, he was a mean, selfish, hard-hearted man, yet with tact enough to overcome these traits for the sake of making a favorable impression upon | that it is impossible for us to get along on that

the heart of the heiress. Edith Mortimer was an orphan, and the absolute mistress of a hundred thousand dollars; no small fortune for a girl of nineteen. But her fortune was by no means her chief attraction. She was beautiful, sweet-tempered, accomplished, and her heart was animated by the most generous charity. She had a regular list of pensioners, and would have found it impossible to refuse an applicant who was in need. Doubtless she had often given to unworthy objects, but such mistakes redound to the credit

of those who make them. As Edi h said, she would have found it impossible to respect or esteem a mean man. Thus far, George Chester had succeeded in the poor girl for a brief space, emerged into concealing his real character from her, but the the street and made her way to the store of time was coming when it would be revealed. George Chester. She was so muffled up that Whenever he was with her he gave liberally to her face could not be seen."

any who asked for charity, but at his store he would have repulsed them with hard and bit- roughly. ter words. He kept a large clothing store in one of the principal streets in Boston, but a low voice. Edith, who lived on Mount Vernon street, had never been there, and knew absolutely noth-

ing of him in his business relations. Of course there were many who courted the favor of the young and beautiful heiress, but there was only one who came near being the rival of the successful suitor. This was Dr. Goodwin, a young physician, who had recently established himself in the city, and was having a hard struggle to get himself in a lucrative practice, being poor and without powerful friends. But he was essentially noble, of good figure, with a frank, open face, and unusually able and intelligent. Success with him was only a matter of time.

When he saw the rich trader preferred to him, he quietly withdrew, disappointed, but too honorable to attempt to reverse Edith's decision, now that it appeared to be made.

It was made, and the wedding day was about to be fixed, when something occurred which quite changed the position of affairs.

Edith was walking on the Tremont street mall of Boston Common, when her attention was attracted to a girl of about her own age, there for the use of tired pedestrians. The girl was plainly dressed, and in her face and attitude was such an air of despondency, that Edith, whose heart was full of compassion for the wretched, felt herself constrained to stop and speak to her.

"Are you not well?" she asked, in a low sympathetic voice.

The girl, who was very thinly and poorly elad looked up.

"Yes," she answered, "I am well."

"But you are sad. You have met with some mistortune, have you not?" "Yes," answered the girl, despondently.

"Will you tell me what it is? Perhaps it is something which I can remedy. Don't think me inquisitive, but I really want to help you, it you will let me."

The girl answered gratefully :

"Thank you for your kindness. It does me as love.

"Tell me, then, your trouble," and Edith, in

"My mother and I live together," explained the girl. "We are very poor, and mother is an fears. invalid, unable to do much. We have nothing to live upon except what I can earn by my

needle." "That must be very little."

"Yes, it is very little; but I have been derauded of that little. It is too hard."

"Tell me about it. Is it possible that any one could be so mean as to cheat you out of the little you earn in that hard way ?"

"I will tell you how it happened. A week since, I got a bundle of vests to make for a large house. The pay was very small. By working early and late I could earn about

twenty-five cents a day." "Is it possible? I never heard of such oppression," said Edith, indignantly.

"Well, I finished the half-dozen, and this morning took them round to the store. Instead of paying the money, the proprietor, a rich man, said roughly that they were not well done, and he could only pay fitteen cents apiece for them. If I would take that he would give ing to me more work. I knew it was all a pretense world haz ever seen. to cheat me out of ten cents on each vest, for I am an experienced vest-maker, and these were made as well as usual."

"And did you take the money, my poor

friend?" asked Edith. "What could I do? There was no money to had in buy our dinner. I had to take it, but I know charged upon others. paltry sum. I see nothing for us but starvation."

"Cheer up! I am rich. I will help you!" said the heiress. "But tell me the name of this mean wretch who defrauded you."

"It is George Chester." "Who?" exclaimed Edith, startled and surprised.

"George Chester. I hear he is engaged to a wealthy heiress, but I don't think such a man can prosper."

"I must look into this," said Edith, quickly, her face flushed. It's more important to me than you know. Come to my house."

The girl accompanied her home, and presently the heiress, who had changed garments with

"What do you want?" asked a salesman,

"To see Mr. Chester," answered Edith, in

"He is busy. He can't see a girl like you." "I have something important to say to him." George Chester, on being told this, came

"Well, girl, what do you want of me?" he sked, rudely.

"You gave me only fifteen cents for some vests I brought here this morning," said Edith, in an assumed voice.

"What of that? They were poorly made." "I need the money for my mother. I worked hard, and I am sure the vests were well made." "Look here! I can't be troubled with you," said Chester, roughly. "I gave you all the work was worth."

"My mother will starve." "Let her starve then. It's no business of

mine." This was too much for Edith, whose indignation was intense.

She threw up her vail, revealing to George Chester a face that terrified him, so full was it of withering scorn.

"I am glad I have found you out, Mr. Chester," said Edith. "Fortunately it is not who was sitting on one of the stone seats placed too late," and she turned haughtily and swept out of the store.

"Edith! Edith Mortimer!" called George Chester, in an agitated tone. "Come back. It's all a mistake. I will make it right."

Edith did not answer nor turn back, but left the store with her illusions broken,

The next day it was announced in society that the engagement was broken. Three months later there was a new engagement, but this time it was Dr. Goodwin who had gained the prize for which so many were striving.

The poor girl soon obtained remunerative employment through Edith's influence, and she and her mother never again knew want.

As for George Chester, he rued bitterly his fatal mistake, but for Edith it is a most fortunate one, since it saved her from marrying a man whom she would have despised, and gave her a husband whom she could respect as well

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

It iz very rare that people gro better az they

Thare iz nothing more absurd and krewel than to try to frighten children out ov their Most folks would rather hav a reputashun

for being sharp, and bitter than for being There never haz lived a human being yet

who could see and hear, that haz been free from envy. Lazyness iz perhaps the most pernishus ov

all the passions-enuff ov it will tire out a wooden god. Ambishun iz like a blood houn on the trak

nothing kan thwart its energy or its fury. Avarice, like rust, feeds on itself, and at last

Hunting for kontentment iz no way to find it; set down and keep still, and kontentment will hunt for yu. Thare iz no satire so malishus az to praze a

man for what he haint got. Thare iz but little real happiness on hand,

but there iz enny quantity ov it that people expekt to realize thirty. Maxty, or ninety days hence, uz the case may be. All men git kredit here for what they are worth, and menny for more. It iz a curious fakt that mankind, in hunt-

peace hav stirred all the trouble the If a man once loses hiz reputashun, he never kan recover again but about 75 per cent. ov it.

Mi verdant youth, if the world takes notiss ov yu, con't forgit this—they are hunting for ov yu. con things and yure weak side.

There never waz a fault-finder yit but what had in himself most ov the failings that he

I hav often herd people say that they would like to liv their lives over agin, but in every instance they hav been people who had nothing to show that they had ever lived at all.

The grate mass are more afrade ov the kritiov the world than the judgment ov

There iz hardly a person living but what snows ov sum one he would like to change knows ov sum one he would like to change places with, and in less than one week he wud want to trade with sum one else, or git bak into hiz old place agin.

The dog that pitches onto every dog he meets, sooner or later iz bound to git badly whipt. It aint so mutch pure ignoranse that ails

mankand az it iz knowing so mutch that aint so, and only haff knowing that. The majority ackt from impulse, and they often ackt rite; if they should stop to think they probably wouldn't ackt at all.

Yung man, make all the friends yu kan, but seldom uze one ov them, then if yu should looze them, yu won't miss them.

Mouna Tolks' Department.

MR. EDITOR :- I am a little boy fifteen years old. I have never written for the "Young Folks' Department." I go to school; I study reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. My teacher's name is Mrs. Mary Goff. We have about fifty head of cattle and eight head of horses. It I see this in print I will write again. I will close by sending a riddle : . I have a little house and it is full of meat, and there is no door or window to let me in to eat. From

W. H. BENNETT. QUENEMO, Kans., March 19, 1881.

MR. EDITOR :- I am a little girl nine years old; I go to school, and study reading, geography, grammar, writing, arithmetic and spelling. My papa is an editor. Sometimes I go up to the office and help. Once when one of the hands was sick I set up a column and a half. My teacher's name is Mr. Moore. I have a little sister and a baby brother. I think the answer to Jennie White's charade is snipe. Fearing my letter is getting too long, I will Yours respectfully,

EDNA MCDOWELL. COLUMBUS, Kans., March 19, 1881.

MR. EDITOR :- As I have never written for THE SPIRIT, I thought I would write a few ines. Our school was out two weeks ago, and study reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. We had a snow on the 18th of March. I have one sister and two brothers. We have two cows and one little calf and one hog. I will answer Lizzle Charles's charade; it was an elephant. 1 will close for this time by senting a riddle: Over the hills and across the hollows and never moves.

WILLIS E. HUFF. Yours truly, SALT CITY, Kans., March 19, 1881.

MR. EDITOR :- I have not written for the "Young Folks' Department" for a long time. I am thirteen years old. I go to school. Our teacher's name is Mr. Montgomery. There was no school last week on account of our teacher being sick. I went hunting yesterday, but did not get anything. This has been a very cold winter. I think the answer to Jennie White's charade is snipe. I will close by

sending a riddle: Maximum has a plenty-Howland wants it still; It's in every mountain, but not in any hill. It's in every metal—that I've been told;

But it's not in iron, silver or gold. From your triend, HARRY M. WATT. LAWRENCE, Kans., March 20, 1881.

MR. EDITOR :- As I have not written for your paper, I thought I would write. We have two horses, ten head of cattle and eight head of hogs. I have a calf; her name is "Daisy." I have a cat; he is five years old; he weighs eleve pounds; his name is "Tom." Our school commences the first of April. I am ten years old. I have one sister and one brother; we are going to school this summer. We live in the timber. It is nice to hear the birds sing in the spring. Papa takes THE SPIRIT; We like it very much. I like the "Young Folks" Department" the best. Excuse all mistakes. From your little friend, LENA TOMPKINS. PRINCETON, Kans., March 21, 1881.

MR. EDITOR :- I have not written for the Young Folks' Department" for a long time. am fourteen years old. I study arithmetic, reading, spelling and geography. I have four sisters and one brother. We have nineteen head of cattle and eight head of horses. We have had some very cold weather. Ma and pa are grangers. Pa takes THE SPIRIT OF KAN-SAS. I like to read the "Young Folks' De partment" very much, so I thought I would write and try to help fill up the column. This is a very nice day, only it is a little chilly. I will close by sending a riddle : Always bears; never blooms nor blossoms. Excuse all mis-ANNA PAYNE. takes and bad writing. CHASE COUNTY, Kans., March 13, 1881.

MR. EDITOR :- I thought I would write a few lines to fill up the column; it is always full of something else. I am a little boy twelve years old. It has been three years since I wrote for the "Young Folks' Department." We have got eight head of horses and fifty- at all seasons. five head of cattle. I have got a pony. Our teacher's name is Mary Goff. I read in the fifth reader; I study arithmetic, spelling. answering Jennie White's charade; I think it is a snipe. I will send a riddle: Behind my grandfather's barn there is a pond, and in that pond there is a boat, and in that boat there is The thing is blown over."

The thing is blown over."

The thing is blown over."

a girl: I have told her name three times in a ow, but yet you don't know. Excuse all mistakes. From GUSTAVE GEOFFRAY. QUENEMO, Kans., March 19, 1881.

DEAR EDITOR :- I will try to write you a few lines. It has been quite a while since I have written to the "Young Folks' Department." Our school commences next Monday. Our teacher's name is Mary Goff; she has taught three times, and this will make four. 1 go to Sunday-school every Sunday, but it has been so bad this winter that sometimes there wasn't any. We take THE SPIRIT. I like to read the young folks' letters. 1 will not write a very long letter. The answer to my riddle in last September is a bed. For fear it is forgotten, I will repeat it:

Formed long ago yet made to-day, Employed while others sleep— Few would wish to give away, And none would wish to keep.

I think the answer to Emma Wilson's riddle is milking a cow, and I think Jerusha Tower's riddle is either a gooseberry or blackberry vine. I think we ought to be more careful to answer all the riddles that we send to be published, for I cannot guess all of them. I will close for this time. Excuse all mistakes. From your little CORA GEOFFRAY.

QUENEMO, Kans., March 19, 1881.

MR. EDITOR :- This is a pleasant day. The pretty redbirds fly in the orchard from tree to tree, singing their praises sweetly for such a lovely day. Indeed, every living creature seems to be happy. I think it is just as James. Stepp says, that we have had sufficient spring to remind us of our garden work. He says one of his favorite flowers is the Chinese pink. We have never tried it here; but my sister bought a large package of flower seeds, and I noticed the Chinese pink among them. "Will sweet peas and asters do well in Kansas?" I say sweet peas will, but I don't know about asters. I will now mention one of my favorite flowers; it is the hollyhock. I suppose many of the young folks raise hollyhocks. They do not bloom the first year; but if the hollyhock does not die during the winter it will bloom early in spring till late in fall. We have both single and double hollyhocks. I think the double ones are a great deal the prettiest There are white, red and pink hollyhocks. 1 think there is nothing the eye admires more than a vard of flowers. Don't you agree with me, girls? Our school will begin the first Monday in April. I will be glad when school commences again: I love to go to school. I must close, hoping to see this letter in print, as I have written once before and it was not published; so I proposed to write again. The answer to Mary E. Davis's charade is Chicago; the answer to Jennie White's charads is a snipe; the answer to Albert J. Moxley's riddle is the Yours truly. wind.

LOUISA B. ALBACH.

CARBONDALE, Kans., March 28, 1881. [Louisa speaks of writing once before, and the letter was not published. Her letter did not reach us, or we certainly should have printed it.-ED]

As two young men were passing a farmhouse they saw the farmer trying to harness a mule, and thinking to quiz him one of them gravely asked: "Will that creature draw?" to which the farmer curtly responded: "Of course he will. He will draw the attention of every fool that passes along the road."

As a stout gentleman slipped and sat downupon the sidewalk, he murmured: "Confucius, the great Chinese sage, says 'it is not in never falling, but in rising after every fall that makes the man,' but I'm satisfied that it is the talling 'which makes the man'-vigorous of speech," and then he spoke with vigor.

Nutmegs grow on little trees which look like small pear-trees, and are generally over twenty feet high. The flowers are like the lily-of-thevalley. They are pale and very fragrant. The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit, and mace is the thin covering over the seed. The fruit is about as large as a peach. When ripe, it breaks open and shows the little nut inside. The trees grow on the islands of Asia and in tropical America. They bear fruit for seventy or eighty years, having ripe fruit upon them

An architect who built a new town hall fora Western town, made such a botch of it that geography and writing. I guess I will quit by he fled to Canada, to stay, as he informed his

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTER.

Henley James, of Indiana. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Kaster—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
ceretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Coreasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

Capabilities of the Grange. [Address delivered by A. P. Reardon at a public meeting of Delaware Grange, No. 38, at Dimon, and requested that a copy be sent to THE SPIRIT for publication.]

Worthy Master, Ladies and Gentlemen :- Not deliver an address here to-day, I am, therefore, illy prepared for this occasion. However, believing as I do in the great truths and principles inculcated in our glorious order, and believing too, that the ultimate objects of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes, and believing also, that successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort.

Hence, in the organization of the grange we. as farmers, have an institution which binds us in mutual fraternity, while its influence is powerful; and that power is now being manifested from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the coast of Florida too, and through the Dominion of Canada the grange is the first grand movement towards uniting the farming community. Before its advent each farmer stood isolated and alone with comparatively no protection whatever against wrongs and monopoly. The strength of mutual numbers had no significance to him. His sphere was to toil and work on and on, while others availed themselves of the results of his labor.

But since the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry the farmers are instituting for themselves a higher culture, a more intellectual life, and a just recognition of their position in society. As an evidence of this fact we find that wherever the principles of the grange are recognized and cultivated, there we find the most prosperity, contentment and happiness in faith, hope, charity and fidelity. We find not only the germ of confidence, but all those broad principles which lift men and women from ignorance, superstition and selfishness to the just appreciation of the fraternal brotherhood of man. The time is already at hand when the farmers of this country should have an organization for their own protection and preservation.

Past history has demonstrated the fact that professional men of all classes are organized to foster and protect their own interests. As we cast a glance over the commercial history of our country to-day we see gigantic organizations and combinations of various corporations wielding an influence of such powerful magnitude, that is now sapping the life blood from the veins of the industrial interests and the liberties of our country.

Trace back the history of our country thirty, forty or fifty years, when our Congressional halls and the various departments of govern ment were filled to a great extent with farmers. It was then that agriculture was fostered, the interests of the producer of the bread that feeds the millions were nurtured, the prosperity of the industrial interests of our country were cared for: and agriculture, the highest calling known to man, that upon which the success and future prosperlty of this great commonwealth depends, was not then, as it is now, looked upon as a mere pumpkin garden, as some of our leading representatives of to-

But as that seems to be the prevailing idea to by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, resolve to labor, for the good of the order, our and place us in a position that our legitimate rights may be re pected, and that our demand that is based upon justice, may be are in favor of protection, and without at heeded.

As the grange is the farmers' school, home and Legislature, where we can assemble toin one common brother and sisterhood, and interest and welfare, and in our meetings have a social visit and recreation, then let us make the grange-room the home of virtue sociability and intelligence, where we can young can have their day of enjoyment and recreation, and through the meetings of the grange we can combine together for our own preservation and elevation, and learn the great lessons taught the farmer by our noble be enabled to place our own prices on our own productions, make our profession the highest calling known to man and place us in a position where we can enjoy the blessings of life, educate our children and elevate society

You find, inside the gates of the grange, a

VINLAND, Kans., March 14, 1881.

It the grange was dead as an organization, it would still live in the education and culture called forth by its existence, wherein an isolated class, large in numbers, was brought in close contact, sufficiently long to grasp truths in regard to their position and rights, which will in the end make those rights secure. It will not die, it is now building upon the solid rock, in every state in the constellation of states. Its power will increase as the years go on, until it will be the watchman on the tower to give notice of the approach of danger. It will be the guardian of its class, defender of

their rights and redresser of their wrongs. A. K. W. Resolutions on the Death of Josiah E.

Hayes.

WHEREAS, Our esteemed and worthy brother, Josiab E. Hayes, a member of Olathe Grange, No. 118, died at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, on Monday, March 7th inst.
WHEREAS, In his sudden death our grange has lost a useful member, the community a valuable citizen and his family a kind and loving husband and father

valuable citizen and his family a kind and loving husband and father.

Resolved, That while we deeply lament our loss, yet we submit humbly to the will of our Great Maker, and trust that we may profit by the example and good deeds that our brother has left behind.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and point them to the promise of a life beyond in the hope of a joyful reunion there.

Resolved, That this grange be draped in mourning, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and to each of our city papers, The Spirit of Kansas and Colmans' Rural World.

E. P. Diehl.

E. P. DIEHL, W. BRONAUGH, J. M. GRIM, Committee.

Henry Ward Beecher on Free Trade. At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Reform

has been made largely a party question. Hap- man, woman and child in this glorious courtry, pily at this time there is not any party strife to any great extent, and the present seems an eminently propitious time to introduce and a great extent to day, let us as farmers, united discuss this question; and right here let me say, this club is made up of both Democrats and Republicans, and that party preferences country and mankind. Let us endeavor to ad. do not appear in it at all, nor is it designed to vance our cause, to develop a better and higher affect party matters. Now the men who are manbood and womanbood, elevate our calling manufacturers, who are freed from foreign competition by levying upon all imports a large assessment, to a large extent these men tributing to them any improper motives, for it is natural that they should be. It is their interest, and without saying that they are selfish gether with our wives, sons and daughters and only saying that they have that natural bias which goes with men's own interests it is discuss the many questions pertaining to our true that the warmest advocates of protection are those whose interests are protected, and the men who have no interest in manufactures are to a large extent free traders. I think it may be said that the colleges of the United gather together and enjoy life and where the States are to a large extent on the side of free trade. It is the doctrine taught at Yale: it is the doctrine taught now at Harvard; it is the doctrine taught at Amherst, at Williamstown and Columbia College, and if you go westward, I think to the very Pacific, you will order to stand together, act together in all scarcely find one collegiate institution that has created a chair of political economy—I think you will croachments of combined capital, or the opfraternal good-will. By this means we will not find a half dozen in the United States that pressions of the railroad monopolies? The are not in favor of free trade. [Applause.] I simply say this to show that men that are disengaged by their interest from any bias are largely in tavor of free trade. Then there is a large element of politics that deals with this sub- is a live one, which is living up to the spirit ject, and in the last campaign the tariff question of its principles, that we hear of the farmers was one of the most rousing that was brought helping one other in distresses, or trying into the disscussion, and was urged with great to strengthen the bonds of common interests. hundred little acts of courtesy and kindness, effort by one party, and abandoned with great The grange was organized for this purpose.

to this subject; when they hear one person I thought to offer in THE SPIRIT a few talk on one side they agree with him, and words in regard to the grapge. It has been when they hear the other side they incline to often asserted within the last year or two, that that, and say. "We cannot make anything the grange is dying out, so it is well to look at out of it at all." Now, as to the general stateits present status. When you look over the ment that commerce should have liberty, all counties of the state, at the granges that re- men agree. Men must have the right to buy and main, what do you find? You find them sell when and where they choose. Now when founded on bed-rock, most of them having a we come to the practical development of this hall and library connected with them, and question we say: "We must have revenue, and more than that, men of culture who know the easiest way for the government to raise its their interests, and the interests of their neigh- revenue is by indirect taxation or the tariff." bors, and have determined that the grange And now you come to a difference of opinion shall live. The grange has been crystalizing There are those who say that this is demoralizand condensing. As the tree turns off its use- ing; that it leads to extravagances; that the less branches and its dead timber, that the taxes should be taken forthwith and openly. A fruit may be more perfect, and the living body far greater number of them, however, say be better nourished, so the lopping off of those | that it is easier and better to raise the largest who had no heart in the matter, and who did part of the revenue by a tariff. There are a not realize the great work in hand, leaves it in great many free traders that think so. I don't. better shape, and in more concentrated form. I would sweep every custom-house from the Again it is the earnest thought and culture of continent. I would not have a single one of every collection of men, who have a good pur- these bummers in our cities. [Applause.] I pose in view, that works that purpose to the would have all the taxes laid and collected di desired end. All this the grange has left. To rectly from the people. But there are many who this it will add of the same material, slowly say, "We must have a tariff for revenue but and surely, until the produce will have a rep- not for protection." But I say no, first beresentative in every community, armed with cause it does not protect, and seconed because knowing until a day or two ago that I was to the power and the knowledge to take care of it depresses and cheats in many directions; his interests, to give him his equal share, and that is, it works a seeming prosperity in one no more, in the profits that arise from his labor. class at the expense of the real prosperity and One other thought. Were the grange to die to the detriment of the other classes of the to-day the good it has done for the majority of community. It is contended that under this this American people cannot be estimated. protective system our manufacturers have Wherever a poor widow shall turn the wheel thriven and our laborers occupy a higher and click the needle in a sewing machine to position than those of other nations, and if I get her hapless orphans bread, the benefit of thought that the whole mass of laboring men, the grange to her will be that the obnoxious or a large portion of them, were benefited by patent was removed, and three-fourths of the protection, I should be in favor of it, but I toil necessary for its purchase put out of the don't believe it. I think that upon the whole labor is depressed by it.

> Patrons of Husbandry :- Have you gone to sleep? I see you are not taking much interest in writing to the paper. Sisters, let us wake up to a sense of our duty. Perhaps we can drop a word of encouragement to the weakkneed brother to cheer him on the way. This is a noble order. It well deserves our attention. I have not lost my interest, though I have not been to grange the last three times on account of both weather and poor health. This is the only order that gives women equal right with man. Let us make use of our liberty. Though we are the weaker, we are not inferior to man. I have made a request that when I am dead and laid in my coffin, I want my sash put on that you may know I am true to the order to which I belong.

> I would like to know through your columns if you have a carding machine in good running order in your town, and the price of wool.

> This has been a long, cold winter, but we are now looking forth for the promised seed-time and barvest. The wheat that was drilled in looks tolerably well, but that which was sown broadcast is considerably frozen out. We think the peaches are nearly all killed. Stock is not looking very well. Feed is getting

LANE, Kans., March 1, 1881.

How much have the ties of this order done to harmonize and unify the people of the various sections of this country; obliterate and remove all bitterness, hatred and jealousy; to heal the breaches and the wounds of our late civil war? So do you not see that in the near future it will remove all sign and semblance of sectional strife, and make us a harmonious and united people?

Let us combine all integral opinion, that with its power and volume will be heard and heeded by every official and party, great and Club, of which Henry Ward Beecher is presi- small, in counties and states; and that will dent, that gentleman delivered an address set- ring upon the floors of state and federal Legisting forth his views at some length upon free latures and departments at the federal capital. trade, taking strong ground in favor thereof, We will not use this for the detriment, wrong and declaring that no subject was so-little un- or oppression of any man or set of men, class, derstood, or concerning which there had been interest or section, but for the good of ourmore conflict of opinion than political economy. selves, our wives and children, our kindred The particular matter of free-trade, or tariffs and friends, our counties and states, and ignor--tariffs for revenue and tariffs for protection- ing all North, South, East or West, for every within and without our gates, regardless of class, profession or avocation .- T. N. Lipscomb, Muster South Carolina State Grange.

> A voice in the United States Senate, a few days before adjournment, said "that the demands of the farmers are just and proper, must be apparent, and that they will be complied with is just as certain as that the government shall endure and the farmers of the country continue to appreciate the justice of their claims and their undoubted power to enforce them." Let us appreciate our power and organize to enforce our claims.

> Cheering reports come to us of the increased interest in the work of the order, from nearly every section in the state. May God speed our noble cause, and the day be not far distant when the pristine glory of our order in North Carolina, shall not only have been reclaimed, but be made to shed its benign influence over this broad land of ours-stimulating and encouraging the weak, and lighting up the pathway of those who grope in darkness .-N. C. Patron.

Before the organization of the grange, who ever heard any talk about the rights of the farmer, justice to the producer, or of the engrange has introduced a new language, and awakened new principles of justice.

It is mainly through the grange where there which tend to make life better, happier and disasters as I think, by the other. There are and in many parts of the country has borne sweeter.

NOTICE.

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

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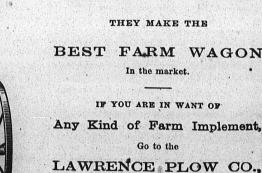
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Bluemont Farmers' Club.

the president in the chair. Roads being the quently let his dog loose. In a few days his subject for the evening.

end to end the roads needed immediate atten- to pay no attention to them. Mr. Low was settled.

at this tile to discuss this question from a harm is done to the families or stock. different standpoint, and asked whether we were not making a grave mistake in so universally following section lines. Thought roads should always be placed on the best ground, even if in so doing they cut A or B's farm into all conceivable shapes; for by so do- better had a cross dog, which went to a Mr. ing, the expense of making and keeping in repair would be materially lessened. Thought several times. Gay notified Ledbetter that if mischief intent. The animal caught him about the work both of making and repairing should he did not keep his dog to home he would the hips and literally tossed him in the air, be done by contract, and paid for in cash. shoot the brute. Friday night the dogs had Would get better roads for less money, and another fight, and Gay shot Ledbetter's dog. repairing would be done when necessary.

might turn into a sort of Boss Tweed arrange- about the dogs. After some words Gay ment, and somebody might feather their nest knocked Ledbetter down. Ledbetter then got at the public expense. Did not think it possible now to change the line of roads, but revolver and shot Gay, the ball striking just thought the present method of placing them on section lines the best for all parties. Said Gay, as soon as he was shot, sprang upon Ledunder the present system road overseers were better and took the pistol away from him, then responsible for all damages arising from his walked to the depot, about four blocks distant, neglect, and recommended reserving a portion where he called for help. A carriage was proof each year's tax for a contingency, like the cured and he was taken to Dr. Scammon's ofpresent.

H. H. Hopkins thought we had too many roads for profit. Would rather diminish the number and improve the quality. Believed parties were in liquor. They are both poor, in property paying all the tax, as the owners thereof received most of the benefit. Said that under the present management a large proportion of the tax was indifferently worked, bence had roads. Would have the work done at all times when needed. A stitch in time tract plan as being cheapest for tax payers and best for roads.

thought hilly roads should always have rests lowing the wheel ruts from top to bottom, conis remarkable for good roads-never saw better any where.

Mr. Whitney said roads in a hilly country never could be kept in good repair without rests, and favored the contract system. Thought by it we would have better roads, have them repaired in proper time, and do it for much less money.

Z. F. Hopkins was appointed a committee next meeting.

meeting, Sheep Husbandry Subject for n -S. Whitney in Manhattan Nationalist.

A Terrible Kencounter. [Fort Scott Monitor.]

Last Friday afternoon Mr. J. Fundenberger, who resides at Marmaton, saw a large, strange seemed, at first, to flee from him, and ran termined to learn that stray dog how to behave himself. Suddenly, to his surprise, the brute turned and came at him with extended jaws, from which dropped white foam, and with eyes that gleamed with a greenish glare. One glance told a tale of horror to the pursuer. The dog was mad. It was, however, too late to retreat, and Mr. Fundenberger struck with all the fury of despair, at the rabid brute. The from the East, some three weeks ago, with a club flew out of his hand, and he attempted to view to renting the Torrence farm, and has time, and passed between his legs. Mr. F., frightened almost to death, gathered the brute by the jaws, and closing his knees held him as firmly as he could, while he called frantically for help. Soon his son came to the rescue with a good club, and he loosened his hold and fell over as if dead. It took much persuasion to induce the son to strike a blow, as he felt no particular desire to hit a dead dog, but finally he did so, when the animal again got up, but before he could move forward a swinging blow dashed out his brains, and he lay weltering in his blood. Undoubtedly the rabid brute was gations proved the fact that the mad brute had bitten numerous animals in the neighborhood.

Look Out for Hydrophobia. [Newton Golden Gate.]

further developments, but in a few days noticed them.

a neighbor's dog answering the description of Club met at the usual time and place, with the one which had bitten his dog, and conse dog took a violent fit, and after getting over it Mr. Himes opened the debate by saying started off. The lady tolks at Mr. Low's, in his that the subject was a long one, and that from absence, tried to secure the dog, but he seemed late-sown wheat have been somewhat damtion. Thought the tax this year insufficient sent for and followed the dog a mile or two thawing in the last week or ten days, but these to put them in first rate condition. Advised from place to place until he wondered back fields are not numerous. Most of our wheat turnpiking, always leaving the road highest home. He finally got a pitchfork over his was got in early and made a good growth last in the center. Said the roads this winter had neck and succeeded in securing him. In a mobeen worse than ever before since Kansas was ment the dog became violent, snapping at the chain and frothing at the mouth. That night he C. W. Kimball said no one could do the got loose and was found the next morning racquestion justice. This year the roads needed ing around. Mr. Low, with the neighbors, finalan extra amount of working, and suggested ly overtook and shot him. The dog would often, working more than enough to cancel this during the time, go to the creek and drink freeyear's tax and credit the overwork to next ly. If this should be a case of hydrophobia, and year's account. Said our soil was susceptible the actions described indicate something of that the prospects of spring wheat are unusualof deep washing, and the one idea should be to kind, it would be well for persons living in that ly good, for though they are a few weeks behind neighborhood, as the dog has been loose, to Z. F. 1 2pkins thought it might be expedient notice carefully their dogs and see that no in the ground that the wheat will spring up

Shooting Affray at Marysville.

[Atchison Champion.] As near as your correspondent could learn, the facts were about these: Mr. Robert Led-Floyd Gay's and fought his dog, whipping him Yesterday morning, about half past six, Led-C. Kimball thought the contract system better went to Gay's, and began a quarrel up, stepped away one or two steps, drew his below the heart, passing through the lungs. fice, and the wound dressed, and the patient made as comfortable as possible.

Gay is in a critical condition. Neither of the laboring men, with families.

A Widow's Loss.

[Wichita Beacon.]

Wednesday, March 23, 1881, Mrs. Carson. widow of the late George Carson, of Salem saves nine, is the theory. Favored the con- township, lost her pocket-book at the corner of Lawrence and Douglas avenues, having laid it on the ledge of the foundation wall of Smith Mr. Allen recommended the system now in & Keating's agricultural warehouse while aruse in Illinois, which is the appointment of a ranging the contents of her traveling satchel, road commissioner who has the supervision of preparatory to taking the train for the home all the roads in a township, and contracts of her friends in the East, and forgetting to all work to be done, said work to be take it up did not miss it until arriving at the done under the supervision of a surveyor, and depot; she immediately returned, but the not paid for until accepted by him. He pocket-book was gone. She advertised her loss, offering a satisfactory reward for its reto turn the water into ditches instead of fol- turn, but the finder has failed to return the money. The pocket-book contained between sequently washing deep gulleys. Said Kansas \$125 and \$127-everything this widow possessed-leaving her destitute in a strange land, with a babe eight months old, and herself, to

Very Sudden and Sad Death. [Topeka Journal.]

support.

The family of David Wear is in grief to-day over the very sudden and startling death of their son John, a boy between fifteen and six. of one to draft resolutions in regard to the teen years of age. Mr. Wear was janitor at contract system, and report the same at the the state house and was assisted by his now deceased son. Both were on duty yesterday and the boy was feeling uncommonly well. At home, last night, he retired at 9 o'clock, as did also the balance of the family. Two hours later. Mr. Wear was stirring around in his room, doctoring his wife's tooth. A rap was heard at the chamber door. Mrs. Wear opened and met her son. The boy threw his arms dog jump at and bite one of his cows. The around his mother's neck and died in an in sight filled him with anger, and gathering a stant and without speaking. He had been sufclub, he hastened to the rescue. The canine fering some time with a swelling in the throat which always got worse when he took cold, around a hay stack. Mr F. followed, fully de- and it is supposed that this must have swelled shut and choked him to death.

Robbed of \$470.

[Winchester Argus.]

Last night occurred the only robbery which has disturbed the peace and quietude of the community for several months. The victim was a man named Fulton, who came here jump to one side, but the dog reeled at the same | been stopping at Mr. Torrence's house. He brought considerable money with bim, and was keeping \$470 of it in a small satchel in his sleeping room. Last night between 7 and 9 o'clock this satchel was stolen, the burglar effected an entrance to the room through a window while the family were in another sprang to one side. As soon as he did the dog part of the house. Perhaps the most plausible theory of the robbery is that Fulton was shadowed by some one who saw him while he was on his way to Kansas.

A Terrible Mistake. .

[Troy Chief.] One of those dreadful accidents, so common smitten with a spasm about the time he reached throughout the country, from carelessness in Mr. Fundenberger. Otherwise that gentle- giving medicine, occurred at Severance, Tuesman would have had the virus of hydrophobia day evening. Mrs. L. C. Nelson had just re implanted in his blood. Subsequent investi- turned from Illinois with her two children. She had been giving them a preparation of rhubarb, to promote their health. On Tuesday evening, an old lady living with her, whom they call "Aunty," went to administer the medicine: but as soon as they had taken it, Mr. H. A. Low, living three miles north of their actions showed that the dose had been the city, in Highland township, informs us given from the wrong bottle. A physician was that about three weeks ago, a black dog came sent for in great haste, but the older child to his place and bit his greybound, and hav- died in a short time. The younger was some ing heard of rumors that such a dog of that de- better, at last accounts, and there was some scription had been running loose, supposed to hope that it might survive. We have not be mad, he immediately tied his dog up to await learned what the mixture was that was given

In Fair Condition.

[Valley Falls New Era.] The wheat crop in this county is generally in fair condition for the time of year, notwithstanding the severe winter. Some fields of aged by the cold winter and by freezing and shape for a fine crop.

Never Looked Better.

[Clyde Democrat.] Farmers coming into town report that the winter wheat crop never looked better than it does at present and predict a heavy yield; and in planting, there is such an abundance of water immediately, without much danger of being retarded by prought.

Tossed by a Ball.

[North Topeka Times.] Yesterday while Joseph Middaugh was attempting to lead a young bull from the yard at his place, the animal made a rush at him on When Mr. Middaugh struck the ground, he fell upon his left arm, fracturing the bone near the hand. The fracture begins about a half-inch back of the wrist, and extends diagonally across towards the hand. Mr. Middaugh came to the city immediately, and Drs. Mitchell and Burgen dressed the arm. The fracture is a very painful one, and will probably keep Mr. Middaugh from using the arm for some time.

Go out in the damp air, or sit unprotected in a draught, and your throat will feel sore and your head uncomfortable. You have taken a cold, which you can remove as promptly as you received it by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.



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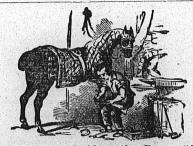
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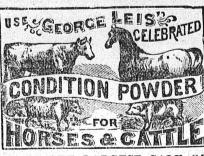
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kind is known to all those who have seen its astomsning effects.

Every Farmer a 4 Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a imals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hild-Evound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Nellow 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 foundant of life fiseft, 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 misse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair

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





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







In all new countries we hear of fatal discuses among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapek, Blind was, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS 'POV DER will cradicate these discases. In severe attacks, mr. a small quantity with corn menl, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these discases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a QUILL, blowing the Powder down their throst, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



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



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

W. R. REWARE OF COUNTERFEI ERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.



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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, III.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mr.
MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Legal & Collins BROS.

\$5,000,000. The American Shoe Tip Co.

ACK

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

would not be used.

They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co. stamped on front of Tip.

Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this

BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP on them when purchasing for their children.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, brenchitis, nasal catarrh, nasagleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood andliver 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, gloss coat and frees the skin from all dandruf, and leave your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfactior. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1881.

ENGLAND imported from this country last year 50,000,000 pounds of leather, amounting to one-fourth of her annual consumption.

Four thousand workmen are employed in the cotton thread industry, and about 20,000,000 dozen spools of thread are turned out annually.

BEE keepers in various parts of New York complain of extensive losses of bees by death during the winter. The severe and long continued cold is assigned as the cause.

THE manufacture of barbed fence has increased from 10,000 pounds in wire 1874, to 27,337,000 pounds in 1879, and it is estimated the year's production will reach 50,000 000 pounds.

A DISPATCH announces the death of Harry A. Brown, a son of ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, at Albuquerque, New Mexico, March 28. Particulars not given, except that he was killed.

GEN. GRANT having resigned the presidency of the World's Fair, the executive committee unanimously named Hugh J. Jewett for president of the commission, but Mr. Jewett refuses to agcent the honor.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Great Timber Belt Railroad Company, with a capital of \$2,500,000, have been filed with the secretary of state of Wisconsin. The line will run from Green Bay to St. Croix river, Wis.

FIVE steamers landed at Castle Garden, New York, March 23, with 4,230 immigrants, destined chiefly for the West. The emigration from Germany is so large that the steamship companies are obliged to charter extra

FOLLOWING the action of France, now Austria has published an order prohibiting the importation of swine, pork, bacon or sansages from the United States. The scare has been caused by reports of disease, cholera, trichinosis, etc., worked up, it is said, by speculators. Secretary Blaine has taken up the defensive and telegraphed Minister Noves, at Paris, that the reports about the cholera are "greatly exaggerated, that there is less disease than usual, and the condition of the hogs packed is exceptionally good."

MARION Grange, Douglas county, which has been dormant for sometime. has come to life once more, and has reorganized and is taking in new members at every meeting. We understand that the old members of two or three other dormant granges in that part of the county are joining Marion Grange, and are thus building up one strong grange in Marion township. Little by little the farmers are learning that there is no other organization among men that is so good an educator for the farmer and his family as the order of the Patrons of Husbandy. We invite correspondence from the Patrons of the state; let us know of your success, so that we may publish the good news for the benefit of all concerned.

THE new administration has done one good thing in refusing to let the few bulldozing national banks have their own way. The banks attempted to frighten the government into defeating the funding measures of the last Congress, and deposited legal tender notes with the United States treasury to the amount of \$18,000,000 for the purpose of retiring their circulation. The funding bill was knocked in the head by Mr. Hayes; the banks then deformed them that they must abide their own action, and cancelled gov-

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well known monte and confidence man, when the train reached this city. Davis on the train was observed in close conversation with two passengers, and, that we come across an intelligent president for some time, coupled with knowing his business, one of the brakemen spoke to the passengers and warned them of their danger. Davis jumped up as the brakeman passed on, followed him to the rear of the car, where he struck him in the face and attempted to assault him with a billet of wood. The brakeman jumped off for a moment at Lawrence, and telegraphed train, and to arrest him at the Union of being a confidence man entered the brakeman. The officers say that Davis is well known to them as a confidence and three-card moute man .-Kansas City Times.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- I am in receipt of official information that the amendment to article six of our national constitution, striking out the word "sixteen," where it occurs in the second line of said article, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fourteen," has been ratified by the requisite number of State Granges.

The article as amended now reads as follows, to wit:

"ARTICLE SIX.-MEMBERSHIP. "Any person engaged in agricultural pursuits and having no interest in conflict with our purposes, of the age of 'fourteen' years, duly proposed, elected and complying with the rules and regulations of the order, is entitled to membership and the benefit of the degrees WM. SIMS. taken," etc.

Master Kansas State Grange. TOPEKA, Kans., April 2, 1881.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- The wheat in our county (Saline) is considerably damaged by the late hard frosts, so that a West India islands. good many are plowing up and sowing in oats, and others will plant in corn. ment of our late civil war, it was fash-I believe the up-land has suffered most, ionable, nay, it was regarded as a mersome think because the ground is drier. itorious act, to mob abolitionists. A good rain would do good. Feed is To question the righteousness of scarce, but stock has wintered well. American slavery, could not be tolera-"All fools' day" was the coldest day of ted. Church and state united to upyears, if ever before. Peaches mostly former declaring that Jesus Christ and killed; apples, pears and cherries all his apostles tolerated slavery, therefore ROBERT ANDERSON. right.

SALINA, Kans., April 2, 1881.

Progress-Or the Development of Our

The following incident may not attract the attention of the general reader as forcibly as the two cases which I have respects it is equally as torcible by way of illustrating the great revolution in public opinion which is going on in the world.

I well remember the time when Dr.

John Mason Good delivered his lectures to his medical students. On one occasion he said that the word day, in the first chapter of Genesis, must be understood as meaning an epoch, an uninterrupted period of time, for the term day of twenty-four hours duration, could not be reconciled with the testimony of the earth's history. Although the learned doctor was a member of the church, therefore deemed sound and orthodox, it did not save him from being denounced in the most bitter language by the newspapers and magazines, for promulgating such a dangerous heresy. The Morning Chronicle and the Weekly Examiner, edited by the well-known literary character, Leigh Hunt, I believe, were the only publications which had the boldness to stand by the doctor. This controversy grew bitter, and lasted for sired to rescind their action and asked | some time, but it resulted in some to have their \$18,000,000 returned to good. The interesting and instructive them. Secretary Windom, with the science of geology was brought to the consent of the president, quietly in- notice of the people; it soon became of general interest. Learned men made it a study, even professors in ernment bonds held by the banks to colleges were compelled to respect it, the amount of the deposit. This was, and finally it became generally recogundoubtedly the proper thing to do, nized as a proper subject to be talked and we hope the banks will thereby about. This science is one of very gain a little wisdom, but if they refuse modern introduction, like astronomy to learn, just let them throw another and other sciences which preceded it, "boomerang," and we want to see it it met with a stern opposition. One return and make the stuffing fly every learned professor of the Dublin University, denounced it, declaring that "The devil was the father of geology." shoes from wear, by which millions are saved

nated in the arrest of J. H. Davis, a clogy, but the truth has triumphed. Geology has become a branch of study and taught in our common schools. And we may add that it is very seldom ing to concede that Dr. John Mason nated at an early day. Good was right.

AFRICAN SLAVERY.

agitated the public mind for the last colored Republicans of Maryland. The half century, that of the institution of president replied briefly that he would slavery; and on this question, as in pointments to public offices the fitness those we have introduced, the revolu- and qualifications of the individual Chief Speers that Davis was on the tion in public sentiment is even more should be considered; the color, whethwonderful. There are thousands of er black or white, could in itself be depot. As the train came in Officers living witnesses who can testify of Newgent and Jones were in waiting these facts, and although it may add virtually ended. Senator Voorhees and arrested Davis as he jumped from nothing to the credit of human nature, says he intends to treat any message be referred to as one of the memorable night, and insisted on challenging Senaagainst his name on the authority of epochs in our history. A century ago public opinion in all the civilized countries of the globe, slavery was regarded as the normal condition of mankind. Slavery, said they, has always existed, it still exists, and always will exist. | inclined that way. The enthusiastic Marco Polo, in importing the African from his native home to the West India islands, considered it a christian act; he might be- dent is desirous of having the fight come civilized. Rev. John Newton was engaged in the slave trade, and thought it a legitimate and profitable friends. Among the Republican senacalling. Boswell, in his life of Johnson, regarded any man who objected to the institution of slavery a fool and

It is due to revolutionary France in taking an opposite view concerning the rightfulness of slavery. The French Assembly of February 4, 1794, proclaimed that all slaves held by the citizens of France were free. It was from this edict the civil war raged for several years in St. Domingo. Slavery was never re-established, but on the first of January, 1804, they gained their independence.

Thirty years after, England, by act of Parliament, abolished slavery in her

. A few years prior to the commence the kind we have had for a great many hold the peculiar institution. The it could not be a sin. The politicians declared that emancipation of the Southern slaves would bring on ruin and desolation, not only in this country, but throughout Europe, as not a bale of cotton could be grown if the negro was free. The prediction which world about this time, afford some remarkably interesting reading at this hour, but we must pass them by for want of space. Pro-slavery Bible argument, and the learned discourses which were issued by the press, are no louger needed; no one is found to pay them reverence, they remain on the opoly of modern times. book shelves and are seldom referred to. What a change in a few years. The fanatics of yesterday are triumphant.

When we look at these wonderful changes in human opinion, how forcibly does the language of the late Hon. Horace Mann strike us; he says: 'Nineteen-twenieths of all that was held to be knowledge in the time of the schoolmen, is known to be folly now: nineteen-twentieths of all that a free state holds to be patriotism now, was sedition or high treason four centuries ago; and ninteen-twentieths of all that the church holds to be religion now, was infidelity or atheism then. Men have made the great discovery that ethics and theology, although founded upon unchangeable truths, are still progressive sciences, not less than physiology or geology. Under the sublime law of progress, the present porations under their protection. out-grows the past."

We intended to have introduced the great temperance movement which has been going on within the last few years. The same state of things have existed, as on those questions we have specially referred to, but we have not space for further comment.

JAMES HANWAY. LANE, Kans.

THE A. S. T. Co. were the first to make a specialty of protecting the toes of children's

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The resignation of Andrew D. White, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, has been in the hands of the minister of the gospel but what is will- the request that a successor be nomi-

A delegation of colored men of Baltimore waited upon the president today and presented an address asking There is another question which has fuller recognition of the claims of the examine into the matter; that in apneither a recommendation nor a bar.

The Voorhees-Mahone difficulty is the cars. He was locked up at the station until this morning, and a charge page of history, and will in future time tor Mahone was full of indignation last tor, Voorhees, but was persuaded by friends that such a course would only injure him. The friends of both Senators are endeavoring to fix up a mutual explanation for Monday, but neither Senators Voorhees nor Mahone seemed

The Republican senators have been notified to meet in caucus Monday evening at 10 o'clock, when the present dead-lock will be discussed. The presiover the Senate officers postponed until good circumstances. after all the necessary confirmations are made, and so advises and urges his tors it is reported that the president has determined to pour in nominations upon the Senate and leave the latter body responsible for any failure to The president's wishes will certainly influence a number of sena-The Democrats say they have no need for a caucus, as their policy of continued resistance is determined. Conkling can largely control the Republican caucus, but his friends say he is not anxious to postpone the opening of the war with the administration, as he feels confident of his ability to make a stubborn fight.

DES MOINES, April 2 -A meeting of lowa tarmers in opposition to the barbed wire monopoly was held in this city to-day with a large attendance. Hon.C. F Clarkson, chairman, read a letter from Judge Lake, of Independence, on the legal phase of the question and of the farmers combining to aid Haish in fighting Washburn, Moen & Co. A etter was read from Jacob Haish, of DeKalb, in which he said he had all the evidence and argument of the counsel, and that he had given notice of by lyuching them. an appeal to the supreme court. Judge Miller, attorney of Washburn, Moen & Co., was allowed thirty minutes to make a statement for the firm. He murdered last night at Gold Creek. said they did not propose to institute any suit against the farmers for using the wire. Resolutions recite facts in relation to the manufacture of barbed wire, and the recent decision of the U. S. courts, sustaining the patents of Hunt & Glidden, together with a his- ted the horrible deed. tory of those patents, declare this the duty of hundreds of thousands of to the D-mocrat reports that the heavy people, who are subjected to an arbitrary tax on industry by this unjust as forcibly as the two cases which I have these pro-slavery writers issued to the related in previous numbers, yet in some these pro-slavery writers issued to the decision, to take prompt and determined action to defend their property Mississippi and Alabama. The peach against such unlimited extortion as has been imposed upon them by this de-GALVESTON, April 2—A News' sp power and law. We hereby declare that we will unite and make common cause in all lawful efforts to obtain relief from the unscrupulous extortion this most gigantic and despotic mon-

> Resolved. That we favor further legal and practical investigation of this broad claim of one firm to the exclusive ownership of the barbed wire business of the nation, and for this purpose we hereby pledge ourselves to unite our efforts and contribute our means in bringing about a remedy, and call upon the people everywhere, who are interested in common with us, to assemble in similar meetings, and cooperate in seeking relief from this new and unlimited extortion. An executive committee was appointed to take charge of this work, devise plans of co-operation, and institute measures for relief, to invite all farmers' organizations, alliances, granges, clubs and associations to unite in the work. Resolutions urge that senators and representatives in Congress use their influence and best efforts to secure such modifications and changes in the patent laws, as will relieve the people from the wrongs, extortions and outrages now continually being perpetrated by un scrupulous sharpers and wealthy cor-

NEW YORK, April 4. - Yesterday morning the deepest stillness fell upon Plymouth church, and every ear was strained when Beecher said he would relate an incident which he had never spoken of before. He remarked playfully he would now tell it confidentially: "There came to me," he said, "a woman of my own church, the mother of a young woman, who said her daughter had become fascinated with the Roman worship, and wanted to unite with that church. I said to her, tell your child to wait one year, until her own mind and judgment are settled, and if at the On the incoming Santa Fe yesterday there occurred a little scrimmage as the train neared Lawrence, which culmi-

her to the door. At the end of the year church, and I sat down and wrote a letter to an honored Catholic pastor of this city and said : 'This lamb has found greener pastures in your fields thau in mine.' She joined the Catholic church and is to-day a happy christian girl in that communion." Any one could have heard a pin drop while Beecher was telling this, and there was what is generally called a sensation. He added: "I would do it again and again if it were necessary, for when I spoke of unity of all that believe in the Lord Jesus Christ I meant it. I don't believe in external unity, but I believe in internal unity." In this connection the preacher also said: "I would rather ride in the most ragged third-class car that was ever put on the rail, if it would take me nearer home, than in the most luxuriant parlor car that ever was built if it would take me further from home."

CINCINNATI, April 4.- A dispatch from Cannelton, Ind., says news has been received of the killing of Richard Welsh by his son, Montgomery Welsh, at a little village named Denver, Perry county, last evening. The father had previously fired several shots at one of his sons, and at the time of the killing met this son and his mother who were returning from a visit to a lawyer for the purpose of prosecuting Welsh. He drew a revolver and said one must die, the son shot first and the father fell dead. The deceased was a farmer in

The carpenters of this city have struck for an increase in wages to \$2 50 per day, and to-day appointed committees to visit all the shops where work is going on. The rope makers also sought for au increase to \$1.75 per day and the employers agreed to give the increase after the orders now on hand are filled.

CHEYENNE, W. T., April 3 .- A Sidney, Neb., special to the Leader says Reddy McDonald, head musician at a dance house and a noted cutthroat, was taken from the county jail at an early hour this morning by vigilantes, and hanged to a tree in the court house yard. McDonald was one of sixteen desperadoes who were jailed on Friday. They had held the town in terror for several years, and the citizens resolved to clean them out. McDonald was discovered arranging plans for breaking jail, and hence the lynching.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Ryan, who stab-bed Attorney Michael, has not been captured. He will be lyuched when captured. It is hinted that two more prisoners, who have committed foul murders and escaped punishment, will

ST. Louis, April 2.- The Republican's Little Rock, Ark., special says Patrick Shearer, a railroad man, was Conway county. He was found near a railroad section house with a frightful wound in his stomach made with a knife, and lying in a pool of blood. Mrs. Mayer, his divorced wife, was arrested on suspicion of having commit-

frost and ice throughout this entire

osed upon them by this de-e people are the source of all cial from Newport reports a heavy frost in the northern part of the state, and that the fruit crop is considerably injured.

> NEW YORK, April 4.—The Adriatic brought \$1,285,000 in gold.



My Annual Cataaogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engravings, from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I ofter one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sen out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both tresh 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 patroage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower. Iresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables as specially. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

WOOL GROWERS Ship your Wool to

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

They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN "ST. LOUIS.
Write to them before disposing of your wool, Gommissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignaments. WOOL S LCKS free to shippers.

PETER BELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE OVER LEIS'S DRUG STORE,

LAWRENCE. - - - KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1881.

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 arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

Eggs for Hatching.

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

Strayed.

Strayed from Reuben Randall, on Friday evening, April 1st, a light bay mare colt, three years old, with head-stall on. Information of the colt will be rewarded by the subscriber.

REUBEN RANDALL. Lawrence, Kans.

Funeral of William Meairs

The body of Mr. Meairs, who died at Colorado Springs last June, was received here on Thursday last. It was his request that his remains should be sent home, and that his funeral should be conducted under the auspices of the grange. In fulfilment of that request Capt-W. B. Kennedy, an old neighbor and warm friend of Bro. Meairs, went to Colorado Springs, had the body taken up and brought to his home.

The funeral was attended on Friday last by a large number of Patrons from all parts of the country. The funeral was conducted according to the grange ritual. When Master McFarland bade a last farwell to Brother Wm. Meairs for Douglas Grange a sympathetic chord was struck and many hearts were filled with sadness, and many eyes with tears, beside those of his widow and children who stood convulsed with sorrow around his grave. He was buried in the Harmon burying ground, at his own request, beside his former wife and four of his deceased children.

THOSE persons who do not need iron, but who are troubled with nervousness and dyspepsia, will find in Carter's Little Nerve Pills a most desirable article. They are mostly used in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills, and in this way often exert a most magical effect. Take just one pill of each kind immedistely after eating and you will be free from indigestion and Dyspepsia. In vials at 25 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

The Illustrated Scientific News.

The April number of this interesting and popular magazine is just out. Among the various subjects illustrated is an engraving of the late Russia's steam yacht Livadia; a series of views illustrating wood working attachments for foot lathes; Prof. Sechi's solar photographic apparatus, with six distinct views of the sun taken by this instrument; engravings of the boats and apparatus used on Lake Geneva for determining the velocity of sound in water; a new machine for decorating enameled surfaces; engravings of several curious anied surfaces; engravings of several curious animals and objects in natural history; and an elaborately illustrated article on Bee Culture. Every number contains thirty-two pages, full of engravings of novelties in science and the useful arts, published by Mann & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, at \$1.50 a year, and sold by all news dealers. sold by all news dealers.

THE following is the result of the city election held in Lawrence yesterday. The Peoples', or anti-temperance-licket was elected by quite or anti-temperates, a large majority:
FOR MAYOR.

Sixth ward	50	49
	725	454
FOR CITY TREASUR	RER.	19.36
선생님 생생 아이지 않는 것이 되었다.	Dailey.	White.
First ward	160	140
Second ward	97	123
Third ward	177	107
Fourth ward	130	64
Fifth ward		66
Sixth ward	Б9	39
	623	473
CITY ATTORNEY		
Borgh	olthaus.	Harris.
First ward	202	91
Second ward	129	86
Third ward	184	97
Fourth ward	140	45
Rifth ward	00	44
Sixth ward	39	57
	738	423
POLICE JUDGE		
Chadwick.	Steele. II	ollister.
First ward149	80	70
S cond ward 91	52	78
Third ward	73	84
Fourth ward	18	42
Fifth ward	00	43
Sixth ward	83	40
516	256	317
JUSTICE OF THE P	EACE.	
Neill.	steele. H	ollister.
First ward 45	69	73
Second ward 84	44	80
Third ward	60	94
Fourth ward124	19	45
Fifth ward		

26

40

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. INVOICE NO. 2 OF OVERSHOES! SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

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

SECOND LOT TO FILL THE DEMAND

AT THE

THEY ARE NOW READY.

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

Remember: THE FAMILY SNOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

National Fair Association. The directors of the Namal Fair Association held a special meeting in this city on Thursday of last week, and adjourned until Monday of this week, at which time they completed their premium list and made all the necessary arrangements to hold a large and successful fair. We understand they also made arrangements by which all arrearages on last years' premium list will be paid by the first of

How to Get Rich.

How to Get Rich.

The great secret of obtaining riches, is first to practice economy, and as good old "Deacon Snyder" says, "It used to worry the life out of me to pay enormous doctor's bills, but now I have 'struck it rich.' Health and happinessing a supreme in our little household, and all simply because we use no other medicine but Electric Bitters and only costs fifty cents a bottle?" Solid'by Barber Bros. Sold'by Barber Bros.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the

Agents and Canvassers

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

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

Every Man, Woman and Child

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

A New Era in Implements.

Farmers often ask their neighbors where they can buy plows and all kinds of implements the cheapest. To each and every farmer I would say that I will sell them first class plows and all other implements kept in my line, at prices that will astonish you. I mean business, and invite you to call and be convinced.

CHAS. ACHNING, CHAS. ACHNING No. 114 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kans.

Closing School with an Entertainment.

A nice little entertainment was had at the residence of Mr. W. M. Ingersoll on Friday evening last, consisting of music, speaking and tableaux. The occasion was the closing of Mrs. W. M. Ingersoll's school in Lecompton township, district No. 10, where she has taught waix months' term. Mrs. Ingersoll gave the best of satisfaction as a teacher both to parents and pupils.

Grateful Women. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an in. terest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarily adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a

readily removed by these bitters. THOSE unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all

"THEY cannot all lie, was the observation of one while reading the endless testimonials of "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It is infallible.

H. A. Crossley of Cleveland, Ohio, advertises a mammoth field of corn, 150 bushels to the acre. Our corn-growing readers would do well to read the advertisement.

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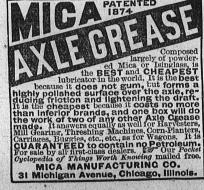
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Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.

Among the many readers of the Review in one part an 1 another of the country, it is probable that numbers are afflicted with deafness, and to such it may be said: "Write at once to Haylook & Co., 7 Dey street. New York, enclosing \$1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of New York Mercantile Review, Sept. 25, 1880.

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Horticultural Department.

Spring Care of the Orchard.

As soon as the frost leaves the surface of the ground and we have a few days of warm sunshine, the grub of the canker worm will leave its winter quarters and take up its line of march for the trunks of apple trees, up which, if no obstruction prevents, it will climb to deposit, on the smaller branches, its eggs. Apple trees in locations where this destructive enemy is found, should at once be looked after; if they are not protected by patent protectors, a strip of tarred paper a foot in width should be tied around the trunk and kept well covered with tar, printer's ink, or a preparation made by melting four parts of resin with one part linseed eil. The greatest care should be taken to keep the paper covered, during the month of April, so thick with some sticky substance that no grub can pass over it. Trees that are protected with patent protectors should also be looked to; the tins should be kept filled with oil, and the trunks of the trees, back of the protectors should be carefully examined to discover any worms that may have found lodgment. The material which is usually placed between the tin and the tree to keep the grub of the canker worm from passing up, affords an excellent lodging place for a very destructive worm that eats the inside bark of the tree in a similar manner to the borer, except that he is not as long lived, and therefore does not have time to eat as much; in size he is not more than two-thirds as large as the apple tree borer, and he has a very flat head. After carefully cutting out all of the worms and the diseased portions of the bark, the wounds should be rubbed over with hard soap. The practice of thoroughly scraping the trunks and large limbs every spring, and then whitewashing them, we believe to be an injurious one. While it may be well to remove the loose bark, it is unwise to cover the fresh under bark with a coating of any material; the plea that it kills many insects that are injurious to the tree, will not bear a close examination; quite as many insects that are beneficial to vegetation, are destroyed in this way as are killed that are destructive to vegetation. Surely it does not destroy borers, girdlers, canker worms, tent caterpillars, fall caterpillars, or the apple midge; but it does drive away both spiders and ants. The real enemies of the fruit trees do not take up their winter quarters under the bark of the trees. We have seen many orchards injured by whitewash and by washing with water made too strong with potash.

If the borers have been kept out of the trees no time should be lost in making a thorough examination of every tree, removing every borer; to make sure that none are left, a second examination should be made early in May, when the tree may be protected during the summer with a small mound of gravel or coarse sand placed around the tree: this is a much better protection than paper, ashes or lime, or in fact anything we have ever tried.

As soon as the small leaves begin to grow the apple orchard should be examined for tent caterpillars; this should be done early in the morning, looking toward the rising sun; in this way small nests of worms just hatched out may be readily seen, and should be removed with a conical brush tied to the be occasionally dipped into kerosene

The plum orchard should be looked to as soon as the weather will permit; up and destroying the insect, thus makevery black knob should be cut off and | ing the fruit comparatively scarce and burned and the wound covered with dear. spirits of turpentine, but only a very thin coating should be put on.

The peach orchard should be looked after; if the branches are to be shortened back no time should be lost, but it should be done at once. Every tree that shows indications of the yellows should be not only cut down, but the roots should be dug out and the land the trees are very vigorous and healthy well dressed with potash and lime. No the curculio attacks them and some of borers should be permitted to injure them succumb, but not near the exthe peach orchard, but every precau- tent to which the sweet plums suffer. tion should be taken to keep them out; One may manage to eat them raw, but the same remedy will apply to the peach they will make very good pies and preas the apple tree. The peach openard serves. One may never be without a that promises a crop of fruit the coming plum in the house if he grow some of season should have a liberal dressing of these. It is an advantage certainly; manure that is rich in both potash and and then there is the hope that a real contain elements that are not only bene- be gained.

ficial to the fruit but also a preventive of the vellows.

The pear orchard that is to produce fruit the coming season should be kept in the best condition, and the soil should be liberally supplied with fertilizers, if it is desired to get the best quality of

As few if any orchardists are fortunate enough to plant the first time just the varieties of fruit they want, every spring comes up the question as to what changes in varieties shall be made. Before a new variety is introduced it is always best to see, not only the tree, but to also test the fruit; even then we are often disappointed; the tree and the fruit under our management not coming up to our expectations. Scions that are to be set this season should be cut at once, placed in a box, packed in moist earth, and the box kept in a cool, dark place; in such position they will keep till midsummer. The best time to set such scions, we have found to be when the buds are just breaking open on the tree into which they are to be set. If scions are to be taken fresh from the tree and set, the grafting must be done earlier, say from the 15th to the 20th of April. In changing large trees care must be taken not to cut off too much in any one year, one-third is as much as it is safe to remove at one time : the top and center of the tree should be grafted, first the sides, and lower branches last. Grafting wax is now almost universally used to cover the end of the branch around the scions. Our fathers used clay mixed with one-third cow manure; this kept in place with tow or strips of rags. From observation and experience we think that this material has never been surpassed, though it is more labor to use it: this is probably the reason it has been so generally abandoned. We are satisfied the wounds do not heal so readily with wax as with clay.

As this is not the bearing year for apple trees, it is a good time to prune them, although we should prefer to cut off large limbs at some other season of the year. As soon as the leaves begin to expand the wounds will not bleed. and may be covered with a coat of thick paint; this will keep the air and water out, and prevent decay until it is healed over. If the wound is kept well covered with paint large limbs may be removed at any season when the sap does not wet the wounds where the limbs are cut off, before the paint dries: and the wound will heal up before it begins to decay .- Mass. Ploughman.

Hardy Plums-fhe Chickasaw. There seems to be quite an effort made at last to make something out of our wild plums. It is an effort that should have been made long ago, but we suppose that hope has not been wholly abandoned of yet getting the old favorites to do as they once did-that is to be grown free from the cur culio. The great trouble with the garden plum is its liability to destruction by the puncture of this pest. It has been noticed that some plums do not rot or drop as readily after attacks as others, and hence there has been a hope that some one might be found wholly curculio proof. May be so, but thus far the efforts are not promising. We think, however, that much of this exemption is local. That is, that the same variety in some soils and under some circumstances would rot sooner after being injured than in cases where everything is favorable to the highest health. However this may end of a light pole; the brush should be, nothing definite has been discovered to save the plum sound to us, except such labor as few have time to bestow by daily shaking the trees, gathering

None of these native plums are as good as the old-fashioned or new-fashioned kinds; but then if one can get no good plums at all, why not have some that he can get though hardly worthy of the name of plum at all? This is just how it is with these new wild kinds. They bear in great profusion;

There is a new wild plum called the Telegraph.

The Catalpa.

It is believed that the railroad tie of the future will be cut from the beautiful catalpa tree. The Fort Scott, Texas and Gulf railroad have planted 300 acres of young trees, and the Iron Mountain railroad 100 acres, near Charleston, Mo. On the track bed of the latter company ties of this wood have laid in the muddy silt of the Mississippi for twelve years, and are still in a good state of preservation. They have outlasted two sets of white oak ties, and bid fair to survive the third. Fence posts in Indiana and Illinois are now sound after having been in service for forty, fifty, and even seventy-five years. In the muddy regions about Cairo, where it is grown extensively, it is used as "corner stones" for the most substantial buildings. It is of an elastic nature, but not so soft and light as cottonwood. Dr. John A. Warder, president of the American Forestry Association, claims for the catalpa a durability and power of resistance to the influence of the elements possessed by no other wood. It it found in the Mississippi valley and on the shores of the tributaries of the great river. It bears a large white, highly-perfumed flower, and grows quite rapidly .- N. Y. Sun.

Flowers, Chickens, and Fruit.

Last summer I tried to grow flowers and chickens together. It so happens that "mine frou" likes chickens. (I a great source of amusement to me.) Well, I like flowers, so I concluded of fifty four (Cardinal Richelieu altered). I would not consent that the chickens should be shut up, except the old hens with broods of young ones. I planted and sowed everything in I had five hundred balsams, two hundred gladioli, one hundred phlox drummondii, a few petunias, and some hundreds of other things, among which my pansies with two old coal screens I me, much neglected for many years, got from a coal dealer. These, with a standing in grass sod. few lath tacked on some old railroad ties, kept the biddies off of the stepmothers (as our German friends call the God's eyes.)

My nasturtiums I sowed, and then put a lot of brush (oak branches) over the row, and those who love children should have seen the happy faces I caused, when they came in twos and more this past summer, and said, "Mr. P. G., what a lot of flowers you havewill you give us a few?" My invariable answer was, "Of course; step in and help yourselves to all you want; but don't touch such as I have marked.' At the same time I showed them the reserved stock. The chickens got so used to the flower garden that they would run out when I told them, without having anything thrown at them. During the hot days of August and forepart of September I allowed the chickens to harbor in the balsams. dahlias, cannas, and castor beans. I think they ate some of my balsam seed, but Vick and others will have plenty next season. I find flowers grow well in this hot climate when planted between boards etc., as the latter keep the soil from drying out very quick.

say about chickens and other feathered pa posts set by General Harrison about stock, though I am not a thoroughbred stock-keeper, and believe I have a first- 1808, were taken up a few years ago, class mongrel stock of chickens; but and being sound, were reset in another we began with twenty-two laying place." hens January, 1880, and up to July we gathered fifteen hundred eggs. We ble authority is given in those pamkept an account of what their feed cost, phlets. Almost every mail brings me and we are satisfied with debter and credit side of the thing, and many to the west part of this state, Nebrasthanks to Fanny Field for her interest- ka, Kansas and elsewhere. I have but ing common-sense articles upon poultry.

of people who grow fruit seem to They seldom die in setting. think, like a greedy man who has a Hardy Catalpa, 1 year. \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000 good horse, they must get all the work out of them they can. There are "off or \$7 per 100. years" with fruit trees, occasionally TAKE-IT-EASY and Live-Long are brothers, lime; both of which, many believe, substantial improvement may in time through bad weather, but most "off and are related to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which years" are the result of greediness. has lengthened many a life.

I was using a pair of Waters's prun-Chickasaw, which is a decided im- ing shears at one of the railroad staprovement on all the others. It is of tions in Southern Illinois once, and a good size and of a red or maroon color. | man of Irish descent came near me, It produces its like from the seed, is a and exclaimed "That's the idle man's profuse bearer, and the attacks of the knife!" I thought he was making fun curculio are so slight as not at all to in- until he asked me to get him a pair, terfere with the crop. - Germantown and never mind the price. I was told he was the best fruit grower in that locality; so I made up my mind to have a talk with him.

"Well, you see my neighbors all think I am a fool," he said "because I knock off my fruit when the trees are over-loaded, but I don't mind, for I get more money and steadier crops than they have, and I want that long cutting thing like yours, so that I can go around and cut out all poor fruit and shoots, instead of knocking them

off with a long pole."

There is nothing so generous as grape vine, but once over-load it with fruit and I have known one to take several years rest from over-bearing, while the same sort, grown in the same situation would have a good crop every year. My practice was when in constant harness as a gardener, to go over grape vines as they broke or began to throw out their flower clusters and, with a pair of small shears, cut off all small or misshaped bunches before the flowers opened and a great many after they had set, and thinned out the bunches after, for my orders were "have good fruit; never mind the quantity." All our fruit was well thinned out as soon as it had well set and we did not dream of off years, unless Jack Frost, Esq., gave us a recess .-Perambulating Gurdener, in Prairie

The Hardy Catalpa. It is very singular, says Suel Foster. in the Iowa Homestead, that this valuable tree was not brought into more like their eggs and flesh, and they are general notice years ago. As it is rather late in time of the introduction of the barbed wire fence for posts, the there was nothing impossible in a youth sooner every farmer sets out enough of the hardy Catalpa to supply all their fences with posts, the better they will be satisfied with their work and their farms. Two years after setting the small trees, they will grow from half rows, and between every row put old an inch in diameter to an fuch each boards, fence posts, and similar things. year, and in twelve years they will be large enough to quarter for posts. Call at the Journal office and see a specimen of the wood there, in proof that I have not over-estimated its were two hundred pansies. I covered rapid growth. This tree was raised by

> Mr. E. E. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio, has given much attention, time, labor and money, for the benefit of the farmers and railroads, in recommending this tree, and he has published two editions of a pamphlet on the value of this tree and distributed them widely over the country. My name is used in these side) as a counter-irritant, often relieves a sore pamphlets as being one who years ago recommended the hardy Catalpa. These from my nursery, sent out in 1856 to 1860, are now growing in this county, Ceder, Linn and Benton.

I copy the following from Mr. Bar-

ney's pamphlet:

"Wm. R. Arthur, formely superintendent of the Illinois Central railroad, informed me that he had visited with a friend the old homestead, and took up a Catalpa gate post his friend had assisted his father to set forty-six years before. They found it as sound as the day it was set. Judge Upsher, formerly a citizen of Indiana, informed me that old citizens of Vincennes had stated to him that the stockade built by the Freuch settlers of that place was largely of Catalpa trees, which grew native in the forest there, and when removed from the ground, nearly one hundred years after they had I read all that Fanny Field has to been set out, perfectly sound. Catalthe governor's house at Vincennes in

Much similar testimony from reliainquirey for these Catalpa trees to go a few thousands, and would much pre-Now, about fruit. A great number fer they should be set in this county.

" 3 ".... 5 to 6 ft. high 10c. each,

The Household.

An Explanatory Visit. Good evening, friends, to one and all! I come at Mrs. Roser's call, I come at Mrs. Roser's call,
Roused from my slumbers, sound and deep,
I came her company to keep
Within "The Household," and to make
A simple statement. She mistakes,
I did not say "the field was supplied;"
But the reporter home had hied
To place on editorial staff. (At my expense you had a laugh When I assumed reporter's role) Laughing is healthy I am told!)
The place I left upon the stand,
The careful "Househod!" quickly scanned,
And with their usual wifely care And with their usual where the had placed another towel there. So I came home, my friends, to work; Pray do not think it was to shirk, Pray do not think it was to shirk,
For I am working with a will,
No less a worker when I'm still;
And do not think I'm loitering round—
On temperance work I'm always "sound;"
Although perhaps both "queer and quaint."
That's my misfortune, not complaint!
Naught could I find in Bachus rare,
But sad, sad tales of black despair
Drained from the vile intemperance cup
In silence —— let me wipe them up. the vile intemperation.

— let me wipe them up.

TOWEL. Truly yours,

"Counter-Irritants,"

Not a little pain, disease and sfeeplessness also, may be saved by the proper understand ing and use of counter-irritants. A pain in the head, and often in other parts of the body, can be removed or modified by putting the feet in hot water. How? Why? When the feet are irritated it causes a rush of blood to them, their veins become full and distended. This draws off the blood that was before crowding into the head or other affected part and producing pain there. Even rubbing the scalp briskly may attract outwardly the blood previously pressing the internal organs.

A rubber bag of hot water at the feet, or other warm or gently irritating application, will often so draw down the blood from the excited brain that one will soon fall into a quiet sleep. Ten to twenty drops of Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia swallowed in half a tumbler of water on going to bed, or when restless and wakeful during the night, will very often put one into an easy slumber. It is quickly absorbed into the blood, and carried to every part of the body, producing a gentle stimulus. This calls the blood to every point, equalizing the circulation, and thus relieving the before excited brain.

A "cold" generally means that there is or has been unequal heat, disturbing the blood circulation, and causing congestion, pain, and disease. A gentle physic of oil or calcined magnesia, in passing through the system, produces a flow to the intestines of fluids drawn from the blood. This reduces the blood as well as draws it from parts affected by the "cold." Almost any cold taken before it becomes chronic, or so "seated" as to produce disorganization, may be relieved and usually cured by such a cathartic dose-one not severe enough to disarrange the digestive apparatus. "Physic cold" is more philosophical than "feeding a cold," as the adage has it. The latter only aggravates the trouble.

A lightly sore or irritated throat is usually relieved or cured by applying an irritant to the outside. "Volatile liniment" is good for this. It is made by shaking well together any amount of sweet oil with one-fourth to one-half its bulk of aqua ammonia, or "bartshorn"—the amount depending upon the strength of the ammonia. It is a good, cheap counter-irritant to keep on hand-well corked, using a new cork as the old one shrinks from the action of the ammonia. It is also useful to rub well on the chest when there is soreness in the muscles. Alcohol, or strong whisky, rubbed upon the throat (outthroat, and the same of a sore chest. When using alcohol cover the part well and quickly, to prevent a chill from the rapid evaporation. Liniment, alcohol, hot water or hot wet clothes or mustard, on the outside of the abdomen tends to relieve irritation of the bowels, on the general principle of counter-irritation above mentioned.

For an "inflamed sore throat" or tonsils, a very good general remedy is to gargle the throat every hour or two with a teaspoonful of chlorate of potassa solution. It is well to keep in every house a good sized vial of water with more chlorate of potassa in it than will dissolve. The clear liquid is then always of uniform strength, ready for use—a teaspoonful at a time. swallowing it after gurgling it against the inflamed tonsils .- American Agriculturist.

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rence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

Farm and Stock.

About Orchard Grass.

It is gratifying to note the number of inquiries made of late concerning orchard grass. It is quite as valuable a grass as timothy, and in some respects preferable to that grass, and should be more generally known. Its botanical name, is Dactylis Glomerata, the generic name, Dactylis, being nearly the Greek word for "a finger's breadth," probably applied to it on account of the size of its clusters of spikelets, as there is no other common grass in which the spikelets, or flower clusters, are gathered in dense masses at the ends of the branches of the panicle as in this. Though called orchard grass with us, it is generally known in England as "Cock's-foot." In some works it is given as a native of this country, but while it is generally introduced in all the older states, it is nowhere a native. Still singularly enough, the success that attended its cultivation in Virginia, where it had been brought from England, in colonial times, caused it to be returned to the mother country about 1764, as orchard grass, and of great value; thus an interest was created in one of our own grasses, which had not heretofore been highly valued. Since orchard grass was thus introduced into England, its culture largely increased, and it now properly holds a high rank. In this country, on the contrary its popularity diminished; and it is only within a few years that interest in it has been renewed. Without discussing the reasons for this, we may say that we know of no other grass, not even the universally cultivated timothy, so well deserving the attention of our farmers for both hay and pasturage, as orchard grass. It adapts itself to all varieties of soils; its stems are very leafy; it does well in the shade of trees; it gives employed in carrying on the operations a very heavy aftermath; and it is in of his farm. its best condition, in blossom, at the same time with red clover; all of these being in its favor, as a meadow grass. For pastures, it is quite as valuable, starting quite early in spring; pushing a new growth very rapidly after it has been grazed over; lasting late in the fall; and enduring drouth better than almost any other. Against it are cited two faults: 1st. It has a tendency to grow in clumps and form tussocks; and 2d. It has not sufficient hold upon the soil, but is pulled up by the root by the cattle. The first of these is overcome by thick seeding, and the second by not turning the cattle upon it until the roots have taken thorough hold of the soil. On this point Col. Killebrew, es of Tennessee," says: "It should very dry. However, such soils are imin his excellent work on "The Grassnot be pastured, the first season, until August, however tempting it may be." He states that in every case of complaint as to the want of endurance of this grass in pastures, he found the trouble due to pasturing too early. Like timothy, it may be sown with grain crops in fall or spring, and is regarded as especially suitable to sow with oats. The seeds run from 12 to 15 pounds to the bushel, those usually offered by seedsmen weight 14 pounds. Two bushels to the acre is the least that should be sown, and two and a half bushels is still better, using about 15 pounds of clover seed to the acre. O-chard grass has been found admirably suited for winter pasture in the Southern states. Howard, in his pamphlet on "Grasses and Forage Plants at the South," ranks it as next in importance to the " Eall Meadow Oat-Grass" (Arrenatherum Avenaceum), both for hay and especially for winter pasturage, with both leaving the aftermath undisturbed, and turning the cattle on after Christmas, and if the grass is for pasturage only, keeping them on after spring opens. One point to which we have before referred, finds an illustration in this grass; that is, the importance of improving our grasses by selection. Something like forty years ago, the Messrs. Lauson & Son, of Edinburgh, selected some of the most vigorous plants of orchard grass (Cock's-foot), and by continuously sowing and selecting, established a va- communication from G. H. Wadsworth, riety known as "Mammoth Cock's- Larned, Kansas, on the above subject. foot," the seeds of which, at the pres- We regret that our limited space preent day, bring a much higher price vents us from publishing it in full. than those of the common kind. We After speaking of the fact that in every have not yet found out what it is pos- country sheep are liable to one or more sible for us to do in the improvement inveterate diseases, and showing that of many of our common grasses .- the flocks of Kansas enjoy great im- er, who had lost a great number of American Agriculturist.

Plowing in the Spring.

"Do we plow too much?" was the question put by one of our readers a few weeks ago, who then proceeded to give his experience in the preparation of land for corn without plowing, on which corn had been grown the year before. Another implement was used, and the results, as stated by our correspondent, proved very satisfactory in saving time and labor, and also in the is suggestive and no doubt arrested the attention of numerous readers, and it is not improbable that some of them preparation of their land for the spring

The preparation of the soil for the reception of seed is the most important | Legislature of this state, ever ready to of all mechanical operations on the farm, but the time, the desired depth, passed a law to prevent any one from and the manner of doing the work depends upon various circumstances, as the kind of crop to which it is intended preventing the driving through of thouto devote the land, the character of the sands of scabby sheep, both from east soil, etc. There is no question but that the time and labor of plowing some or in other words, that fields which to cure our own sheep; and, with the have been well tilled during the pre- help of our new law, compel our neighceding season may be put into good con- bor to cure his, if he is not willing to do than the waste of feeding out doors .dition for the reception of seed by the it without. Do this, and we shall rid use of implements which greatly economize time and toil. But of course the sheep interests of the state. I think this method cannot be followed at our new law provides for an inspector random. Every farmer knows that a great deal depends upon the season as well as the kind or character of the state, through the recommendation of soil. It sometimes happens that a light or naturally friable soil has become Every wool grower should join the aspacked and hard by beating storms, sociation, by sending his name, with and that plowing it is indispensable in order to putit into proper condition for a crop, while under other circumstances soils of a much heavier texture turn over like an ash heap; so that in this, as in other things, the judgment of the farmer must govern in the methods

A few words here upon spring plowing are not out of place. Saudy or gravelly soils may be plowed or replowed in the spring without running much risk; but it is different with clay soils, and the rule should govern that clay is to be plowed in the fall or winter. To pursue a different course involves a risk, especially with undrained land. A clay loam which is underdrained and has been well cultivated, may be treated more like a lighter soil; but even then prudence is required, for clay soils are sensitive, and are often injured by starting the plow too soon after a heavy rain, showing the effect in the yield of the crop. Stiff, adhesive soils, whether clayey or loamy cannot be plowed to advantage while wet or proved by frequent plowing, as this reduces them to that finely comminuted condition which is favorable to the growth of plants. All tillable land has more or less clay in it, and if worked when too wet, the result is hurtful. It is in this way that disappointment occause the clay is thus rendered com- children. paratively useless.

well understood by them. It must not and but little into flesh. be forgotten, however, that many of our later readers are young farmers, or men who have had little or no experience in tilling the soil. Nor; is it out of place to occasionally remind farmers of longer experience that much care must be exercised in plowing or replowing land in spring. In some small the impure water and filthy pools and degree does the success of the season's watering places on the farm where kept. crop depend on the farmer's prudence in this regard; nor does the matter end with a single season, and this is one thing that is frequently lost sight of at the time a farmer may be turning over his land. While land is too wet to plow, whether in fall or spring, to turn it up so that it will bake, is to injure it for several years, entailing much unnecessary loss, both of yield of crops years. and of labor to restore it to a natural condition of fertility .- Prairie Farmer.

Sheep Diseases in Kansas.

We are in receipt of an interesting munity from disease, their almost only sheep, placed some poisoned meat rence, Kansas.

known wherever sheep are kept, the most good. His rage was considerably writer makes the following suggestions, which we heartily indorse:

"If this disease were incurable, people could offer some excuse for its prevalence; but it is not. On the contrary, it is easily cured; and, with concerted every particle of scab can, in a very are usually placed. short time, be wiped out of the state. outcome of the crop. This experiment Unless there is a determination on the part of herdsmen to be rid of it, it will always be plenty, as it is very contagious; and, in our open country, where may adopt the "new departure" in the there are no fences, sheep are liable to become so scattered that they either spread or are inoculated with the disease, according to their condition. The pass laws to protect its home interests, driving diseased sheep through the state upon the public highway; thereby and west.

"Now, brother sheepmen all over the ourselves of the only real drawback to of sheep for each organized county, to be appointed by the governor of the the State Wood Growers' Association. one dollar, to J. B. Bartholemew, Topeka, Kansas, who is secretary of the association. In this way we can get the most competent inspectors, and create a general interest in all parts of the state, to get rid of this dread disease. Five cents a head, with the necessary labor, will effect a cure.

"I have been a resident of Kansas for five years, and have had more or less to do with scab every year. Some may ask why I do not cure my own sheep. I answer, I have repeatedly; but having dealt to some extent in sheep, I have got it again. I also get more or less stray sheep in with mine, and almost always they have proved scabby. In this section, with the business carried on as it has been since I came here, we would never be entirely rid of it, for we no sooner cure it than our sheep become again inoculated. What I want is to clean it all out and keep it out. I will here give you my remedy: Fifty pounds of tobacco, two pounds of arsenic, and three pounds of sulphur, to one hun-

Agricultural Notes.

curs in the yield of rich alluvial lands, toil into their business they might make which fail to produce abundantly be- agriculture more attractive to their

The true type of a Jersey cow is not It may seem superfluous to some of in color alone, but in the animal that

> If you wish to be successful with trees, do not plant large; they cost much more than small ones, you lose a larger percentage of them.

The source of many diseases of cattle, hogs and sheep is frequently due to

Never feed decayed roots of any kind to cows giving milk. One decayed turnip fed to one cow would affect the milk of fifty cows if mixed together.

Illinois for 1880 is thirty-three cents animals are brushed or curried, the per bushel, which is six cents less than instruments should be disinfected by the average price for the last twenty Immersing them in a solution of one

aggregate loss of the farmers of the United States from hog cholera foots from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 per annum.

Iowa produced last year 52,000,000 pounds of butter, 15,000,000 pounds of cheese, and about \$2,000,000 worth of eggs; the whole having a value of \$10,-

An exasperated Pennsylvania farm-

complaint being the "scab," a disease where he thought it would do the soothed, next morning, on finding the dead bodies of eighteen sagacious dogs.

A good place for a hen's nest is on the ground. In our experience, full twenty per cent. more eggs will hatch under such circumstances than in action on the part of those having sheep, mows, straw stacks or boxes, as they

Stale bread moistened with sweet milk is recommended very highly as good feed for young chickens the first few days. When a week old they may be fed on cracked grain scalded. When old enough to eat grain, feed them plenty of it.

Hens two or three years old will not lay so great a number of eggs as will pullets in the first twelvemonth after they begin to lay. In quantity, therefore, yearling hens will excel; but not in quality for hatching purposes.

Out door feeding belongs to the same plan of economy that spliting boards out of logs did, or burning straw stacks. Men who own and have paid fields for a spring crop, are unnecessary, state, let us make a determined effort for their farms may continue it, men who buy farms at \$25 an acre and earn them will do it by better economy James Wilson.

Veterinary Department.

Periodic Ophthalmia.

I have a horse with a diseased eye. It runs water constantly a little; mornings there is a yellow substance depos-ited around it. It looks dull and clouded, but there is sight in it yet. It is about a week since it was first noticeable this time. She has had two similar spells within six months and recovered. Can you prescribe on this description ?

ANSWER.—The exact trouble cannot be determined without first making a careful examination with the aid of the ophthalmiscope. We are, however, inclined to believe from the succession of attacks that you have a case of periodic ophthalmia, and that sooner or later the animal will become blind from the formation of a cataract. Treatment: Apply a cantharides blister behind the eye on the side of the face, and bathe the affected parts three times a day with the following: Take fluid extract of belladonna one ounce; Goulard's extract, half an ounce; water four ounces; mixed. At each application, introduce a little into the eye. Give a cathartic, and do not expose the animal too much to a bright light, and when it appears well let some dealer have him.

Ring Worm.

I would be obliged for some advice as to my cattle. I first noticed in the dred sheep, applied as hot as possible early fall a bare patch on the side of a without scalding, soaking the sheep cow, but paid no attention to it at the well. Apply this twice, about two weeks between the applications. Put your sheep on new range and in new which was as large as the palm of the corrals, and you may call them free of hand, had a thick white scurfy scab on scab."-Prof. Shelton, in Industrialist. It, and no sign of hair, and when scratched, came off and left the skin raw. Upon examination I found sev-If farmers put more thought and less eral small spots on different parts of the cow, from the size of a pin, up to as large as a half dollar. I find that all my cattle are effected in the same way, but not so bad. They eat well and are in good condition. I find that the first start of these scabs comes from the cow scratching herself, and in a our readers to offer suggestions that are throws the bulk of her feed into butter few days one of these dry, white scabs well understood by them. It must not and but little into flesh. They are due to calve next month.

Answer .- Your cattle are affected with herpes circinatus, commonly termed flavus or ring worm, and is an indication of the presence of a parasite, which seldom does mischief, except when there is some constitutional derangement of the system. Treatment: Give each affected animal a pound of sulphate of sods, in solution in one dose. Take glycerine and tincture of iodine of each eight, to carbolic acid crystals one part, mix and apply once a day to the deuuded spots until they The average price of the corn crop of assume a healthy appearance. If the part of carbolic acid to twelve of wa-Commissioner Le Duc claims that the ter, mixed.—Turf, Field and Farm.

A Wonderful Discovery. For the speedy cure of consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn coughs, neglected colds, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, sore throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal, and has established for itself a world-wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggist and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for \$1. For sale by Barber Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trottle, and, as many can bear will ness to, with but the treatment and as many can bear will so no home about this Preparation. Practical or is no nomenables us to positively guarantee that it is no manufactured to the property of the property of the property of the property of the that been in general use, we have thousands of test monials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means ye discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untol misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey wit their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remed is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enouge to last a month.) \$3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases.) \$5; No. (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition.) \$7. Sent by main, in plain wrapper Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompant EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphader of the most skeptical that they cam be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoredly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by ARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMIST.

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Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. ation of Hops, Buchu, Mane greatest Blood Purifier, Liver tor, and Life and Health Restoring makes Regu No disease c fe and vigor to the aged and infirm. They give new li ents cause irregulari To all whose e mploy ty of the bowels or quire an Appetizer Hop Bitters are invalicating.

No matter what your for No matter what the dis ters. Don't wait until you conly feel bad or miserable lt may save your life. It ha \$500 will be paid for a cure or help. Do not suffer, but use and urgo the o use Hop B Remember, Hop Bitters is narcotics. All sold by dr for Circular. Hop Bitter



Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-inaking, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparil

· By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangecontaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AVER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numer-It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

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THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.		
KANSAS CITY, A	pril 5, 18	81.
Wheat-No. 1 fall	93 @	9:
" " April	96 (2)	96
No. 2 fall, spot	90 (0)	9
No. 3	874(0)	
Corn—No. 2	317 2	3:
Oats-No. 2	221@	3
ST. Louis, A	pril 5, 18	81.
Flour-Choice to fancy \$		
Family	4.70 @	
XXX	4.40 (a)	
Wheat-No. 2 fall, spot	1.07 @	
" " April	1 0610	
" " May	1.074@	
No. 3 fall, spot	1.01@	
No. 4 "	94 @	9
Corn—No. 2, spot	4170	
" " April	413@	
Oats	351@	
kva	1 0360	1 04

 Rye.
 1 03@ 1.04

 Pork
 15 60@ 15 75

 Lard
 10 45 @ 10 50

 Butter—Dairy
 20 @ 28

 Eggs
 12 @ 13
 CHICAGO, April 5, 1881. CHICAGO, April 5, 1881.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot. 1.01\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0.10\(\frac{1}{2}\) 0.10\(\frac{1}{

In Kansas City butter sells at 17@18c. for choice, medium 12@14c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 11@14c.; eggs, 11@12c.; poultry (dressed) chickens, 51@6c., turkeys 91@10c., ducks 91@ 10c. per tb; apples, \$2 25@3.00 per bbl.; vegetables-potatoes 90@1.20 per bu.; dried fruitapples, 4@4½c., peaches 5@5½c, per lb.; seeds (purchasing price)-flax 1.08; timothy, \$2.35; castor beans 98c.@\$1.00 per bu.; onion sets, \$7.00 to \$8 00 per bu.; hay, \$8.50@11 00 for bailed; hides-No. 1 dry flint per lb 131@14c., No. 2, 11c., dry salted 10c., green salted 61@62c. green 6c., calf 10c.

A circular letter from Messrs. J. B. Oliver & Co., Milwaukee, has the following on an advance in the price of wheat: "Our views on the value of wheat are very strong that wheat is the cheapest and safest speculative commodity in the market, based principally upon the supply and demand. We believe the last wheat crop of the world was largely overestimated, and the good crops are, and the last one particularly so, for it was to the interest of railroad officials with their stocks at a higher rate of prices, to make the most favorable showing, while it would have been fatal to immigration to report another bad crop in the coming year. What makes us so particularly strong on wheat is the indisputable fact that the last crop of wheat moved two months earlier. and no matter how favorable the weather may be in the future, the incoming crop of wheat wilbe four weeks late. The English and European incoming wheat gives every promise of being late, which will require to meet the demand an additional amount of wheat. Of the supply of wheat "in sight" in this country nearly one half is located in Milwaukee and Chicago while the winter wheat and seaboard markets have very limited supplies, as also stocks abroad are unusually light. Now, taking a view of the wheat situation from a legitimate standpoint of supply and demand, we confidently expect to see wheat taken from Chicago and Milwaukee for shipment to home and foreign markets at very much higher prices before the 1st of September. As regards the condition of the Northwest, and when planting will commence, the season is so phenominal that one is staggered even when asked to guess. With the exception of a very few spots, the entire Northwest-from Central Iowa north, nd from Lake Michigan west to the confine of civilization-is covered with an average of two feet of ice and snow, and with drifts from two to thirty feet high."

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, April 5, 1881. CATTLE - Receipts, 232; shipments, 124. Market firm and active. Native steers averaging 1,255 to 1,320 pounds sold at \$4.50@4.90; cows, \$2 85@3 50.

Hogs - Receipts, 1,573; shipments, 105. Market firmer and a shade higher; sales ranged, \$5.00@5.30; bulk at \$5.10@5 25.

SHEEP - Receipts, none; shipments, none Market quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 5, 1881. Hogs — Receipts, 4.400; shipments, 1.400. Active. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$5.65@5.90 mixed packing, \$5.40@5.80; choice to lancy, heavy, \$5.90@6.25. CHICAGO, April 5, 1881.

CATTLE-Receipts, 9.500; shipments 4,800. Common to fair shipping, \$4 40@4 70; good to choice, \$4 90@5.30; exporters, \$5.40@5.75; butchers, steady at \$2 50@3 75; stockers and teeders, \$4.35@4.40.

Hogs-Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 4,100. Steady, fair demand and firmer. Mixed packing, \$5 40@5.80; butchers' high at \$5.85@6.20; choice mixed shipping to extra, buyers scarce, lower qua ities, 10c. off.

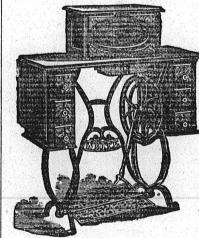
SHEEP - Receipts, 1,500; shipments, none. Firm; common to medium, \$4.40@4 75; good to choice, \$5.25@5 55; extra stock, \$5.60 to

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12 @15c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry-chickens live \$2 50@3 00 per doz., dressed 6c. per h; turkeys live 5c. per to, dressed 8c. per to; potatoes, :0@95c.; apples, 35@60c.; corn, 28@32c.; wheat, 75@86c.; lard, 9c.; hogs, \$4 75@5.00; cattle-feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.75@4.50, cows \$2.25@3 00; wood, \$6.00@7.00 per cord; hay, \$8.00@10.00 per ton.

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IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS

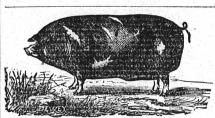
54,853 Machines. A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

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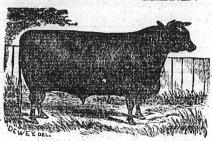
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Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. Description of the Poland-China Hog: The pre-vailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

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

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

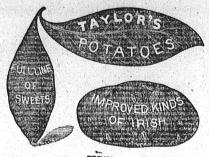
Dr. H. W. Howe

DENTIST

Goods store.

d, 9c.; hogs. \$4.75@5.00;
shippers \$3.75@4.50, cows
\$6.00@7.00 per cord; hay,

BC. per bushe.
on CORN and 20c.on WHEAT can positively be Pamphlet, giving full paromas Harrow Co., Geneva, N. Y.



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Terms:

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Twelve dollars for season, payable at time of service by cash or bankable note. For single service eight dollars cash.

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

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

WM. R. INGERSOLL.

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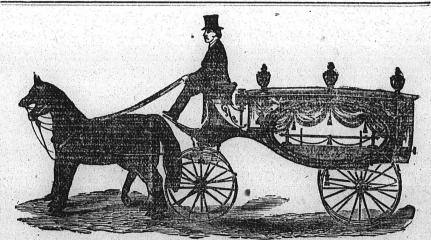
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