NEVER MIND WHAT "THEY" SAY.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER,

Don't worry and fret
About what people think
Of your ways or your means—
Of your food or your drink.
If you know you are doing
Your best every day,
With the right on your side,
Never mind what "they" say.

Lay out in the morning Your plans for each hour, And never forget
That old time is a power.
This also remember
'Mong truths old and new— The world is too busy
To think much of you.

Then garner the minutes That make up the hours,
And pluck in your pilgrimage
Honor's bright flowers.
Should grumblers assure you Your course will not pay, With conscience at rest Never mind what "they" say.

Too many have loitered Until the ebb tide, While seeking opinions From those at their side. Too many good swimmers
Have chosen to sink,
Because they are martyrs
To "what peorle think."

Then let us, forgetting The insensate throng, That jostles us daily While marching along, Press onward and upward, And make no delay— And though people talk, Never mind what "they" say.

A QUEER LODGER.

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

We kept a little variety shop, sister Margie and I, the profit of which was quite as small the heavy beard of the same color which as the wares we sold. But, then, we had no touched his breast. A broad-brimmed hat rent to pay; owning the small, brown, old. fashioned house in which we lived, and which looked strangely out of place among the stately-looking modern dwellings that crowded up against it on either side, quite putting it out of countenance by their superior height and ap- his cane said: pearance.

Grandfather built it when the place was new, farm, and was considered a wealthy man for seemed to regard them with feelings of posithose days; but acre after acre had been sold tive interest and admiration. until nothing was left except the house in which my father had been born, and which was the only inheritance of his children. But around, and speaking more to himself than we made the most of it, Margie and I, as you will see.

I hardly think we should have dared to do such a thing while father lived, who would have' considered it a sort of sacrilege; but soon after his death we turned the front part of the house into a shop, with show-windows which opened out upon the street, in which to display the articles we kept for sale.

This was a matter of necessity rather than choice, it being all that I could do at home; and I could not leave Margie. Poer Margie was a cripple; she had received a fall when only four years old, and had never walked since. She had been a great care to me for many years, but never a burden. She was so thoughtful, patient and cheerful that in the event of our separation I think I should have missed her quite as much as she would me. She was if they could. You will have to take me on very useful, too; lying all day on the lounge in our little sitting-room, her hands were never idle, crocheting tidies, mats, mittens and edging, and doing various kinds of fancy-work, for which I found sale in the shop, and though the price asked was only moderatley in excess of the cost of material, it helped us not a little.

Margie kept all the accounts, too; having a clearer head than I, and a knowledge, or rather intuition, of character that was wonderful. considering how secluded her life had of necessity been. I never thought of taking any step without consulting Margie.

We two lived very quietly, having few acquaintances, and no near relative or friend-except John. John was my lover, and no girl ever had one mere kind and true. He was poor in worldly goods, but oh! so rich in goodness and manly worth. He might have seemed plain to those who knew him not-I cannot tell how he looked to other eyes-but there was more than beauty, to me, in that frank, honest strong and helpful.

We had been engaged ever since I was eighteen-I was twenty-three now-and no nearer to being married, as I could see, than we were hoped on. John had a widowed and infirm mother, and I Margie; and though she was anything but burdensome to me, I could not hands that were full enough already.

Trade not being very brisk during the summer, Margie and I decided to eke out our slender income by renting the room over the shop. It was low, and the slant of the roof on one side and big chimney made it full of queer nooks and corners. The furniture was old, being some that grandfather had when he was married; but with the help of John, who hung upon the wall; and on the whole I was azines. very well satisfied with the result of our labor.

When all was done, John wrote a notice: "Room to let. Inquire within." But though I placed it in the shop window, where it could berries, I think. be plainly seen from the street, nearly three weeks passed and we had only two applications for the room, and from persons who only looked at it, and then went away.

One morning, as I was dusting the counter short walst and long skirts, and which looked as it it might have been his grandfather's. But the oddest thing about him was the long white hair which fell upon his shoulders and completed his quaint, Quaker-like appearance. The door being ajar, before I had time to lay aside my duster he was at the counter.

He stared at me for some moments without speaking, and then pointing to the notice with

"Will thee let me look at it?" Inwardly hoping that this application would and he a young man, and when all that brick not share the fate of those that had preceded his mother, when she has other children, and and mortar were verdant fields and well-kept it, I led the way up stairs. To my great relief, sending money to his brother's widow begardens, dotted here and there by houses as our prospective lodger, far from objecting to low and modest as his own. He owned a large the sloping roof and old-fashioned furniture,

"It is like the chamber that I used to sleep in when I was a boy," he said, as he looked

As I wanted Margie to see him before I decided. I took him down through the sittingroom to where she lay. "This gentleman thinks of taking our room,

sister," I said, as she glanced up at us. "It within my means," interposed the stranger. "I am a poor man."

Margie's clear, soft, penetrating eyes were quietly reading the face of the speaker. What she saw seemed satisfactory, for she nodded in reply to my questioning look.

In spite of his threadbare apparel he looked so thoroughly respectable that I was half ashamed of the question that I felt compelled to put: "I suppose you have references, sir?"

"No; all are dead who might speak for me trust.' I looked at Margie again, who, giving me

another nod, said: " Perhaps the gentleman will mention what

ne feels able to pay ?"

The stranger did so, adding : "I am poor, and cannot pay one penny more."

The sum named, though not large, was more than we were intending to ask, as I told him. The old man frowned and shook his head. "Thee shouldn't have told me that. I've half a mind to give thee no more."

"Then counting out upon the table the amount he had stated, he pushed it toward me, adding:

"My name is Thomas. I'll be here to-morrow morning with all my traps."

The traps mentioned consisted of an oldfashioned hair-trunk and a large chest, the latter being mainly filled with books. We were not long in finding out that our ledger was very odd, though his oddities were of the most face, and in the big, brown hands that were so innocent and harmless nature. He asked me her kind heart as well, but thy eyes are like to substitute a patchwork quilt for the white thy father's. He has been here thanking me

counterpane on his bed; and spent a whole for providing for his orphan girls. This was day rummaging auction-rooms to find some our room when we were boys, thee knows. old-fashioned chintz to take the place of the Dear old Joe! before the dawning of another five years before. But still we loved on and pretty muslin curtains on which I had spent so much time and labor. I had taken a rocker day, an old leather-bottomed chair that had father's dying bed; was it the same mysterithink of adding any further weight to the belonged to my grandfather, he asked me to ous shadow that made their faces look so exchange with him, which I was very glad to strangely like? do. Not long after, a chest of drawers, that was my grandfather's, found its way back to its old place, together with the quaint, brassmounted mirror that always hung over it. So

care and labor. John and I had a quiet laugh over it, but so could spare me an hour or two evenings, I long as it suited its present occupant we did furnished it up so that it looked very well. By not mind, and it seemed to suit him completedint of piecing and contriving, I covered the ly. He spent much of his time reading. No floor with a neat carpet, the bed and windows one called to see him, or wrote to him, though were draped with white, some pretty prints he received quantities of papers and mag-

did before we rearranged it with so much

It was Margie that first suggested that we invite him to take tea with us one day, when we had some unusual delicacy-early straw-

"He must be very lonely, poor man!" said my gentle-hearted sister. "Perhaps he doesn't have enough to eat? He speke about being poor, you know."

After this he dropped in occasionally, evenand putting the shop to rights, I saw a queer- ings, bringing some new magazine or paper, looking, oddly-dressed old man standing in and reading to us as we sat at work. Finally, front of the window, his eyes fixed upon the it became an established custom with him to notice in it, and his moving lips slowly syl- take tea with us twice and sometimes three labifying each word. He wore shoes with big times a week; frequently inviting himself, buckles on them, and a snuff-colored coat, with though we always knew he was coming by the advent of the marketboy with a liberal supply of provisions, all of the best quality.

This troubled Margie's tender conscience and she remonstrated with him one day.

"It is wrong," he said with a grave shake of the head. "I'm a poor man; and ought to be more prudent."

But he continued on the same way; and we finally got so used to his oddities of speech and action as to think little of them.

He and John were, apparently, on the best of terms, and yet he was always finding fault with him to me.

sides!" he said to me one day. "He's a poor

man, and always will be!" Now I could never endure the slightest re flection upon John, and I defended him with a spirit and indignation that seemed to amuse Mr. Thomas not a little.

"With thy pretty face and ways, thee ought to do better, Ruth," he resumed, when I paused for want of breath. "Not but what John is good, but he is poor. I've heard that thee refused Mr. Hart, who is worth a million. What made thee do such a foolish thing as

that, child?" "Because I didn't love Mr. Hart; and I do love John."

The silence that followed made me glance up at my companion, who had turned toward the door. It was growing dusk, and the face was partly averted, but I was almost sure that the eyes were full of tears.

Mr. Thomas generally used the plain language, almost invariably so when speaking to me or Margie, and until I saw that he was a regular attendant at St. Luke's I supposed him to be a Quaker. When I alluded to this impression, he said:

"I was brought up in that faith; and it comes back to me now that I am growing old, and the end is near."

It was nearer than I thought. He had been feeble all winter, though it seemed more like the gradual loss of strength than actual dis. ease. In the early spring he was knocked down by a runaway horse, sustaining some internal injury from which he never recovered. John and I took turns in nursing him; it was pleasant, afterward, to remember that he wanted for nothing.

John, Margie and I were there. He had been lying in a stupor for some hours; now he roused himself and began to talk, startling us not a little by his strange expressions and allusions.

"I was born in this room," he said, glancing around; "and I shall die here!" Thinking his mind was wandering, I laid my

hand gently on his.

He smiled as he looked at me. "Thee hast my mother's name, Ruth, and

day we shall meet."

John and I looked at each other in wonder-

The dving man continued:

"Thy father and I were brothers. Did he never speak to thee of thy brother Tom, who forsook home and country, because a girl, as that, at last, the room looked very much as it false as fair, broke her plighted troth to wed a richer suitor? You have both been very kind to the poor old man who came to you a stranger. I have not forgotten it, as the papers in my desk will show."

An examination of the papers aliuded to not only proved that my poor uncle spoke truly, but that he died in the possession of bonds and stock to the amount of twenty thousand dollars; "to be divided equally"—so ran the few lines that comprised his will-"between his two nieces, Ruth and Margaret Gray."

Of course, John and I married. His mother and Margie live with us, and a happier home it would be hard to find.

In Kansas City erst-while there dwelt A lovely maid, whose smile would melt
A lovely maid, whose smile would melt
A heart less cold than stone.
With sparkling eyes and golden hair,
With sunny ways so debonair,
She was my ownest own.
Of petite form and modest mien,
She seemed to me a fairy queen;
To see her was a treat

To see her was a treat.
The straightest tree will have a knot,
The fairest fruit will show a spot— Extremes in nature meet.

'Twas even thus with lady mine, In whom all beauties did combine, She had such monstrous feet.

B. A. B. young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR :- I thought I would write for the "Young Folks' Department," as I have never written before. I go to school. I am eleven years old. We have ten head of horses and twenty-seven head of cattle. I will close for this time by sending a riddle: There is "To think of his taking the entire charge of not upon a tree. If I do not see this answered in two weeks I will answer it myself. Please excuse all mistakes. Yours truly,

> FRED. N. HOWELL. DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kans., Feb. 12, 1881.

DEAR EDITOR: - I take great pleasure in reading the young folks' little letters. I was sorry to find there was only one letter in the paper last week. I am eight years old. I have two sisters and one brother. Papa has a cow that has twin calves. We have a cat of three colors; she is fourteen years old; she will catch little rabbits and mother them just like kittens. A week ago last Saturday we all went to the grange dinner in the rain, and had a very nice time. I will close. Please excuse this as it is the first time I ever attempted to write a letter for any paper. From your little ELLA MILLIKAN.

OLATHE, Kans., Feb. 14, 1881.

MR. EDITOR :- It has been two or three years since I wrote for your paper. As you are so kind to give us a column in your paper I think it is as little as we can do to write and fill it. I am ten years old. We have seven horses, eighteen head of cattle, two big hogs and fifteen pigs. I feed four calves and the horses. Milk two cows and scatter the corn for the cattle. We have two dogs-a shepherd and a rat-terrier. Their names are "Major" and 'Clippy." As this is the second letter I ever wrote for the paper, I guess I will quit, hoping it will not be thrown into the waste-basket. Yours truly, WILLIAM B. WALTON. VINLAND, Kans., Feb. 10, 1881.

MR. EDITOR :- As I have not written for spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar. My teacher's name is Miss Clayton; I like her real well. Our school will be out in two weeks. I will answer James W. Lewis's riddle. I think he had a little dog named " Yet." I will If I see this in print I will write again.

MR. EDITOR :- As I have never written for the "Young Folks' Department," I thought I would write. Pa has got forty-nine head of cattle and seven head of horses, and has six head of hogs. We have butchered our pork. for him from the sitting-room, but spying, one ing awe. Two years before I stood by my It has been so cold I have not got to go to school much this winter, we have so far to go; we have two miles to go to school. I will be twelve years old the 23d of March. I guess I will close by sending a riddle: As I went by a gentleman's door I saw ten upon four, pushing and shoving about, and this is a riddle for you to find out. Excuse mistakes and bad writing.

MARY EMMA WILSON.

STRAWN, Kans., Feb. 13, 1881.

MR. EDITOR :- As I have never written for the "Young Folks' Department," I thought I would write this evening. I am a little girl nine years old. It has been so cold I could not go to school; it has been three weeks since I have went to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Worts, and he is a very good teacher, and he makes them mind. I have been sick with a cold. I have three brothers and three sisters, my eldest brother has gone to Oregon, and my little sister lives with grandmother. I guess I will close by sending you a riddle: As I went down in yonder meadow I saw a thing above the world, above the sky and not on a tree, and what can it be?

CLARA ANN WILSON.

STRAWN, Kans., Feb. 13, 1881.

DEAR EDITOR :- As I have not written for the "Young Folks' Department," I thought I would write to fill the column. I wish the young folks would write and help to fill the column and keep it up, and I will help to fill it up. I have got three brothers and four sisters. We have forty-nine head of cattle and seven We have forty-nine head of cattle and seven head of horses. We have had some very cold weather. We have had to drive two miles to get water for the cattle. I had to quit my school to water the cattle. I will close this time by sending a riddle: As I sat by watching for one or two to pass by, my heart did ache, my bones did shake to see the hole the fox did make. Excuse bad writing and all mistakes.

Yours truly. mistakes.

Yours truly, WALKER WILSON. STRAWN, Kans., Feb. 14, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:-I thought I would try to write a few lines to the "Young Folks' Department." I have never written before. There is some snow on the ground. I have something between the heaven and earth, but lots of fun bunting rabbits now. School was out the fourth of February. I went most of the time. Our teacher's name was Mr. Griffith. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic and

writing. Now I will send you a charade: I am composed of five letters:

My first is in that, also in hat.
My second is in pig, but not in hog.
My third is in girl, but not in boy.
My fourth is in eel, but not in fish.

My fifth is in rat, but not in mouse. My whole is the name of a ferocious beast. Well I guess I will close for this time. Excuse all mistakes. MARTIN TOWER.

LABETTE COUNTY, Kans., Feb. 16, 1881. MR. EDITOR :- It has been one or two years, since I wrote for the "Young Folks' Department." If the editor is so kind as to print our letters I think we ought all write. Our teacher's name is Miss Jennie Allen; I like her pretty well; she is so kind. In the first part of the term the whooping cough got in the school and pretty nearly broke it up. We have it here. They all had it but me. I had it when I was little. The measles are in the school now, and we have quit going to school. I study fifth reader, a geography, second speller, first grammar and second part arithmetic. I will be twelve years old next month. Last summer I had four chickens; two were black and two were yellow. One black one died. They were just alike. Two were roosters and one a pullet. We killed the black one, so I have only two—a pullet and a rooster. They were just alike. They were so tame they I was little. The measles are in the school one a pullet. We killed the black one, so I have only two—a pullet and a rooster. They were just alike. They were so tame they would follow me anywhere. Mamma and I ironed to-day. As it is getting so late, I guess I will have to close.

Very respectfully yours,

MATTIE WALTON.

VINTAND Kans, Eab. 1881.

VINLAND, Kans., Feb. 10, 1881.

MR. EDITOR :- As it has been some time since I wrote to the "Young Folks' Departyour paper for a long time, I thought I would ment," I thought I would write a few lines to write again. I go to school; I study reading, the little folks. I am thirteen years old. I have pieced six quilts for myself and two for my mother. Our school is out. I did not go to school this winter, but I expect to go to achool next summer. I have six brothers and two sisters: two of my brothers have rented a answer George M. Lewis's riddle. I think it is a "well." I will close by sending a riddle: As I went to St. I res I met seven wives; each wild had seven sacks, each sack had seven cats wife had seven sacks, each sack had seven cats each cat had seven kits; kits, cats, sacks and wives, how many were there going to St. Ives? If I see this in print I will write again.

MARY E. DAVIS.

PRAIRIE CITY, Kans., Feb. 8, 1881.

Wery hard and drifted the show up awithly. I will close by sending a riddle: As I went through the garden gate I saw something that made me squat; it smelt sweet and tasted sour; it kept me there for halt an bour. Excuse all mistakes and bad writing. From your friend,
JERUSHA A. TOWER.

LABETTE COUNTY, Kans., Feb. 16, 1881.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1881.

Vatrons' Department.

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

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master-Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary-George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co. Treasurer-W.P Popence, Topeka.

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

A Grambler Seeks Relief.

It was my good fortune to be present two days at the Utica session of the New York State Grange, and being a member from another state had much interest to compare the work with that of our own and other state granges that I have visited, and any remarks that I may make are intended to be for the "good of the order" and not for the purpose of finding fault. It was some time before I could get my call at the gate answered, but afterward found that the delay was occasioned by the fact that to the duties laid down in the ritual for the gate-keeper it was required that he should be on the floor to second all mo-

The steward was not at his post, and in reply to my inquiry for the overseer the man who came to let me in said I "needn't mind about the overseer." It was some time before I could realize that I was among "grangers," as the sense of sight furnished no evidence. Through my whole attendance I did not see a particle of regalia, not even a P. of H. pin, nor a single officer in his or her appointed place. You are well aware that a great many "sub-grangers" are decidedly opposed to itors had to wait at hotels and depot eight what they call the "fol-de-rol" of the order, and would do away with all the ritual work and regalia, and would, no doubt, gladly follow the example of the New York State Grange. I am somewhat of a stickler for forms and ceremonies, and would not willingly omit one "jot or tittle" of the written or unwritten law of the order. But how can the practice of the forms be enforced in subordinate granges if neglected entirely in the state grange? The opera-house was not a fit place for the grange, even had it been kept comfortably warm. It seems to me that your steward could have found in so large a place as Utica a hall that could have been suitably arranged and quite as accessible to the hotel. Aside from the look of the thing I very gladly give testimony that it was a very successful state grange session, and compares favorably with any one I ever attended.

The master seemed well qualified, and was well supported by the grange; his rulings were cheerfully accepted and an entire absence of technicality and rising to points of order rendered the session harmonious. The reports of the committees were able essays on the subjects committed for their consideration, and their recommendations and appeals to legislation show confidence in the justice of their demands. The reports were all of a high order, and need not be here reviewed, as I understand that the executive committee, under the authority of the grange, are to publish selections from the reports in the Husbandman and people in the grange, again proved his interest will distribute fifty thousand copies through and love for our order. the state. This is certainly a good idea, for it will do more good than ten times the cost expended in paying the expenses of lecturers. These reports are full expositions of the objects of the order, and will be a rich fund of information to those who desire to know what the grange is trying to accomplish. An affecting scene was the acceptance of the resignation of Bro. Bishop, chairman of your executive committee, who, in changing his residence, sorrowfully sundered his connection with the New York State Grange. Proud must any man be to have been deemed worthy of such a place in the affections of the order. Tokens of respect were not wanting, but as member succeeded member in adding their tribute of regard it was apparent that his chief place was in their hearts. I was at considerable inconvenience to attend an evening session which was to be devoted to the "Trade Association," but I was anxious to learn its "ways," and was much disappointed, for although there was a good deal said there seemed to be great reluctance to lay bare its inner workings. One brother (Connel, if I remember his name) was quite aggressive in his pursuit of knowledge, but failed to develop over a great forest-first the gentle rustling of the mysteries of what he called the "wheel within the wheel." I heard much dissatisfaction expressed with the result, there being the tall tree tops until all is life and action; or just enough said to create a suspicion that it was like some grand organ under skilled that was not right. Having no personal interin my judgment, and am free to say that I forth its royal sound in thunder tones. think the dissatisfaction resulted from the fact that those who were speaking in its behalf did not exactly understand what the questioners Grange, in his late annual address recommenddesired to get at. According to their statement the association has been some years at pay for 500 or 1,000 copies of the Dirigo Rural, work, and has purchased for members of the their excellent grange paper, for distribution order several million dollars' worth of goods, among farmers not Patrons as a means of enand has never received any pay for its services, its expenses being paid by a small annual and Delaware State Grange at its session a few assessment levied on the granges that belong weeks since appropriated money to pay for to the association. It is certainly of great 500 copies of the Farmers' Friend, of Pennsylbenefit, and ought to be imitated in every vania, for three months, to be sent to farmers state .- P. of H., in Husbandman.

dren's shoes they can reduce shoe bills one-half. - Grange Bulletin.

Illinois State Grange Notes. There were more sisters present at this seg-

sion than for several years past. It was no wonder that the fifth degree ran

so smoothly. Bro. Trot acted as master and Bro. Trotter as overseer.

One good brother told at the State Grange that the worthy chaplain of his subordinate grange had for three years past prayed that they might be "granted posterity."

Sister Ashley, worthy Ceres of the State Grange, is an excellent speaker. Last year she received a very flattering vote for lecturer, but declined in favor of the present lecturer.

Many were the kind expressions of appreciation and good wishes for the Bulletin. As usual we found that many of the leading Patrons and workers of the state were getting it regularly.

When a large body of delegates vote to waive all claims upon the State Grange for either mileage or per diem, who dares to say that our order will ever go down while such a spirit prevails.

The sisters deserve much credit for the excellent music furnished. Good singing is the life of any grange meeting. Sister Howland, of La Salle county, rendered several of the solo parts in a most beautiful manner.

Among the toasts given and replied to at the feast of Pomona were the following: The Illinois State Grange; the Patrons of Stephenson county Pomona; the subordinate granges of the United States; the sisters of Stephenson county.

Bro. E. Howland, of La Salle county, was called upon to fill the chair during one of the sessions, and gave evidence of his ability as a presiding officer. He is master of the La Salle county Pomona Grange, one of the largest and best in the state.

The "experience meeting" came early in the session, the "love feast" was at the close, and the "protracted meeting" took place next day when several hundred delegates and vishours for the trains delayed by the heavy snows further west and north.

The delegates seemed to feel and appreciate the duty and responsibility resting upon each one to aid in extending the circulation of the News, not only among the members, but among tarmers outside. We must educate, and no better or effective way can this be done than

J. W. Armstrong, who for a number of years was treasurer of the State Grange, and who attends all the sessions of the National Grange, was present with Sister Armstrong. No more zealous Patron lives anywhere, and he has done good work not only for the Patrons, but the farmers of the entire state.

Bro. Green, a good kind-hearted brother, one of the most jovial present, and a native of 'Hold Hengland," being called upon for a speech, gave the following toast at Pomona's banquet:

Here's good luck to the hoof and the horn; Here's good luck to the flock and the fleece; Here's good luck to the growers of corn, With a blessing of plenty and peace.

Bro. N. Phillips, of Stephenson county, who is over eighty years of age, and who lives several miles out in the country, proved his fidelity by coming to town, putting up at the Brewster house and remaining during the en tire session. Being called upon to speak, his earnest words and sound advice, specially upon the importance of interesting the young

Under the direction of Bro. Swanzey, the Stephenson county Patrons gave a large number of the delegates and visitors a sleigh ride during one of the noon recesses around and about the town. Fine teams, fine sleighs, a beautiful day, and all combined to make it one of the most enjoyable features of the session. That evening Sister Ashley in a few appropriate remarks presented on behalf of the sisters their cards to Bro. Swanzey.

The first time in our experience as a visitor at many different state granges we heard no complaint made about the state business agent; every expression made testified to the satisfactory manner in which it was conducted. Bro. J. M. Chambers as state agent at Chicago, as editor of the News and as state secretary certainly has a vast amount of work to perform, but he fills the bill in each position, and is invaluable to the success of the order in Illinois.

To the looker-on the better feelings, the rising hopes and encouraging work performed as the session progressed was like the rising of the tide by the seashore or the wind passing the leaves, then nearer, clearer the breeze sets all in motion, and the brisk wind shakes there was something under the whole matter hands quietly, gently breathing forth a sweet refrain and then swelling into the grand theme est in the Trade Association, I can be impartial of some of the great masters until it pours

Bro. Thing, worthy master of the Maine State ed that the State Grange appropriate money to lightening them upon the work of the grange; not Patrons in the Diamond state. Truly it does seem as it at last we are getting upon the PARENTS will find the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip | right ways and means for building up our ornot objectionable as the metal was, while it will der. Help us circulate the Bulletin and our wear as well. By asking for it on their chil-



A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable diseasa resulting trom indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease perform their natural functions while this disease perform their natural functions while this disease performs the first part of the part of the same producing an immediate soothing and research of the first producing an immediate soothing and research of the form victous habits or excesses, stopping that and sound memory, removing the mind to see of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, A system to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it has been in general use, we have thousands of a little will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of that it has been in general use, we have thousands of the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing the sight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing the sight years that it has been

On receipt of your address of the most comprehensive GUDE AND MEDICAL APVISER over sold at the popular price of \$1.00. Book contains \$60 pages, 100 piate engravings and wood cuts. No mail sould should be wishout it, as ignorance on subjects treated causes untold miles. The author is an experienced pix-sician, and the advice given and rules for treatment will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, nervous and physical doublity, etc., etc.

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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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SEVERELY STRINGENT.

Law Passed by the Legislature Controlling the Sale of Liquors.

An Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, and to regulate the manufacture and sale thereof for such excepted purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of

Kansas:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall manufacture, sell or barter any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating in the preceding section; and for scientific and liquors shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and punished as hereinafter provided: Provided, however, That such liquors may be sold for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, as provided in this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or barter, for medical, scientific or mechanical purposes, any malt, vinous, spirituous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors, without first having procured a druggist's permit therefor from the probate judge of the county wherein such druggist may at the time be doing business; and such probate judge is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to grant a druggist's permit for the period of ter who is lawfully and in good faith engaged the date of the filing of each. Every person jail not less than sixty days nor more than six in the business of druggist in his county, and willfully taking a false oath in making any such who in his judgment can be intrusted with the application shall be guilty of perjury, and upresponsibility of selling said liquors for the purposes aforesaid in the manner hereinafter provided. In order to obtain a druggist's permit under this act the applicant therefor shall present to the probate judge of the county petition, signed by at least twelve citizens of for medicinal purposes as in this act provided. wherein such person is engaged in business a the township or city wherein such business is The said druggist shall file away and keep all located, certifying that the applicant is a person of good moral character and lawfully engaged in the business of a druggist. He shall also file with such petition a good and sufficient bond to the state of Kansas in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, conditioned that show the names and residence of all purchassuch applicant will neither use, sell, barter nor give away any of the liquors mentioned in section 1 of this act in violation of any of the provisions of this act, and on such violation said bond shall thereby become forfeited. Such bond must be signed by the applicant and by at least two of the persons signing such petition as sureties, and such sureties must jointly or severally justify in writing, under oath, in the sum of \$5,000 over and above all their debts, legal exemptions and habilities: Provided, That in cities, towns and places of less than five thousand population said bond may be in the sum of \$1,000, and the sureties shall justify as provided above in the sum of \$2,000. The probate judge shall consider such petition and bond, and if satisfied that the petition is true and that the bond is sufficient under this act may, in his discretion, grant a permit to the applicant to sell intoxicating liquors for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes only; and thereupon, before delivering said permit, and before it shall be of any validity, the probate judge shall record upon the journal of his court the said permit, together with his order granting the same, and the bond filed therewith and justification thereon, which said permit

to be paid by the applicant. SEC. 3. Any physician who is regularly enof the county authorized to administer oaths, in substarce as follows:

hall be posted in the store where such bus-

ness is carried on. The probate judge shall

eceive for said services the sum of five dollars,

STATE OF KANSAS, County of ______, ss. ______, ss. ________, l. A. B., do solemnly swear that I am a practicing physician of the state of Kansas, residing in the county of ____, in said state, and I do further solemnly swear that I will not and I do further solemnly swear that I will not prescibe intoxicating liquors of any kind for any person or persons whomsoever, unless in case of actual sickness, and when the same is necessary for the health of the patient; that I will in all things faithfully keep, observe and perform all the requirements and conditions of the laws of Kanss regulating the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. So help me God.

[Signed]

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this — day of ______, A. D. 18—.

And such affidavit shall be renewed and filed physician's practice. Every physician or person assuming to act as such, who shall make a out having made and filed the affidavit in this section provided, or who shall after making and filing such affidavit violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; and for any second or subsequent offense shall, upon conviction, be subject to the same fine. and in addition thereto shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor

sales for more than five years after such affidavit is filed unless a new affidavit is filed as required by this section. The probate judge from the date of such filing. Every person shall forthwith deliver to each licensed drug- who shall willfully swear falsely in makgist in his county a certificate of the filing of ing any of the affidavits in this section and

act may sell for medical purposes only upon the written or printed prescription of a practicing physician, duly signed by such physician, and who has made and filed the affidavit mentioned mechanical purposes only upon a written or printed application, which shall be dated, and shall set forth the name of the applicant, his residence and occupation, the quantity and having a permit to sell intoxicating liquors as kind of liquor required and the purpose for which it is required, and shall have appended thereto an affidavit by the applicant, made before some officer authorized to administer oaths, in his county, that the statements contained in such application are true; and all such applications shall be retained by the druggist selling thereon, and at the end of every thirty days, or sooner, shall nor more than ninety days; and for a second be by him filed in the probate court out of offense shall be fined in any sum not less than which his permit issued, where they shall be two hundred dollars nor more than five hunsafely kept for the period of two years from on conviction therefor in any court having jurisdiction shall be punished as provided by law for perjury in other cases: Provided, however, jail not less than three months nor more than That no sales of intoxicating liquors shall be made by any such druggist, knowingly, to any minor in any case except upon prescription prescriptions for intexicating liquors, and prescriptions partly for intoxicating liquors, by him filled, and shall also keep a book in which he shall make a record of all sales of intoxicating liquors by him made, which record shall ers of such liquors, the kind and quantity sold, the purpose for which sold, the date of such sales, the prices received, and if upon prescription the name of the physician making the same. The record so kept shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times during business hours: Provided, That any druggist having a permit to sell intoxicating liquors under this act may sell such liquors in quantities not less than one gallon to any other druggist having a like permit. SEC. 5. No person shall manufacture or as

sist in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in this state except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. Any person or persons desiring to manufacture any of the liquors mentioned in section 1 of this act for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes shall present to the probate judge of the county wherein such business is proposed to be carried on a petition asking a permit for such purpose, setting forth the name of the applicant, the place where it is desired to carry on such business and the kind of liquor to be manufactured. Such petition shall have appended thereto a certificate signed by at least twelve citizens of than one thousand dollars or shall be imprisonthe township or city where such business is sought to be established, certifying that such nor more than one year, and shall forfeit his applicant is a person of good moral character, temperate in his habits and a proper person to to sell intoxicating liquors in this state under manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors. the provisions of this act. In all cases where Such applicant shall file with said petition a forfeitures are provided in this act, the court, giged in the practice of his profession as a bond to the state of Kansas in the sum of ten in rendering judgment in the action, shall debisiness, and who in cases of actual sickness thousand dollars, conditioned that for any vio- clare such forfeiture in fixing the punishment. m any of the liquors mentioned in the lation of the provisions of this act said bonds firt section of this act necessary for the health shall be forfeited. Such bond shall be signed this act, and all other liquors or mixtures thereof ils patient, may give such patient a written by said applicant or applicants as principal or of, by whatever name called, that will produce or printed prescription therefor, but no such principals, and by at least three sureties, who intoxication, shall be considered and held to be prescription shall be made or given except in shall justify under oath in the sum of seven intoxicating liquors within the meaning of this case of actual sickness, and when, in the judg- thousand dollars each, and who shall be of the act. men of such physician, the use of intoxicat- number signing said petition. The probate ing lquor is necessary as a remedy; whenev- judge shall consider such petition and bond, er, it the treatment of a minor, it shall be nec- and if satisfied that such petition is true and essary to use intoxicating liquor as a remedy, that the bond is sufficient may, in his discrethe same shall be procured by his parent or tion, grant a permit to manufacture intoxicatguardan, or some other person of full age, to ing liquors for medical, scientific and mechaniwhom such physician may deliver a prescrip- cal purposes. The said permit, the order in force for a period of five years from the date person who shall use, barter, sell or give away tion for that purpose. Every physician, before granting the same and the bond and justificamaking any prescription for intoxicating tion thereon shall be forthwith recorded by liquor, shall make and file with the probate said probate judge in the same manner and judge of the county wherein he may practice with like effect as in case of a permit to sell of said manufacturer at the end of any year by his profession an affidavit before some officer such liquors as provided in section 2 of this giving thirty days' notice to the principal in act, and the probate judge shall be entitled to such bond, requiring him to renew such bond, book, wherein shall be entered a complete record of the liquors manufactured by him, the sales made, with the dates thereof, the name and residence of the purchaser, the kind and quantity of liquors sold and the price received or charged therefor. An abstract of such record, verified by the affidavit of the manufacturer, shall be filed quarterly in said probate court at the end of each quarter during the period covered by such permit. Such manufacturer shall sell the liquor so manufactured only for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, and only in original packages. He shall not sell said liquors for medical purposes at the expiration of each five years of said except to druggists who at the time of such sale shall be duly authorized to sell intoxicating liquors as provided in this act; and he prescription for any intexicating liquors with- shall sell such liquors to no other person or persons, associations or corporations, except for scientific and mechanical purposes, and then only in quantities not less than five gal-

shall have made and filed the affidavit in this file all such applications in the probate court lieves the facts stated in such complaint to be section provided, and shall not continue such of the county wherein the applicant resides true. It any county attorney shall fall or re- or to sell intoxicating liquors under the pro-

within thirty days after receiving the same, where they shall be kept on file for two years each physician's affidavit required by this act. in section 5 of this act provided, shall be deem-SEC. 4. Any druggist having a permit to sell ed guilty of perjury, and shall be prosecuted intoxicating liquors under the provision of this under the laws of this state relating to perjury. Any rectification or adulteration of intoxicating liquors shall be considered manufacturing under this act. The record kept by such manufacturer shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times during business

SEC. 7. Any person without taking out and provided in this act who shall directly or indirectly sell or barter any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days dred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county offense shall be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county one year, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. Any person without taking out and having a permit to manufacture intoxicating liquors as provided in this act who shall manufacture, or aid, assist or abet in the manufacture, any of the liquors mentioned in section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall suffer the same punishment as provided in the last preceding section of this act for unlawfully selling such liquors.

SEC. 9. Every person having a permit to sell intoxicating liquors, or to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of this act, who shall sell or barter such liquor in any other manner or for any other purpose than in this act provided, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars for the first offense or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, and in addition thereto shall forfeit his permit to sell under this act; for a second offense he shall be fined in a sum not less than three hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, and forfeit his permit and for a period of five years his right to obtain a permit to sell intoxicating liquors under this act; and for a third and every subsequent offense he shall be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more ed in the county jail not less than three months permit and his right forever to obtain a permit SEC. 10. All liquors mentioned in section 1 of

SEC. 11. A permit to sell intoxicating liquor under this act shall continue in force for one year from the date thereof, unless sooner forfeited under the provisions of this act; and a permit to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquor under this act shall continue visions of this act : Provided, That the probate judge may require a renewal of the bond the same fee for his services, to be paid by the and in default of his giving a new bond, with applicant. Such manufacturer shall keep a sureties, to the satisfaction of such probate judge after having been so notified, he shall forfeit his permit to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors under this act; such forfeiture shall be declared by such probate judge and entered of record in said probate court.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, under-sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, marshals and police officers of cities or towns, having any notice or knowledge of any violation of the provision of this act, to notify the county attorney of the county of the fact of such violation, with the name of any witnesses within his knowledge by whom such violation can be proven. If any such officer shall fail in any case to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall on conviction thereof be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in to pay all fines and costs assessed against any any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and such conviction shall be deemed a removal of such officer from office. If the county attorney of any county shall be notified by any officer or other person of any violation of any SEC. 6. All sales made by such manufacturer of the provisions of this act, it shall be his jail of the county until such fines and costs are shall be upon a written or printed application, duty forthwith to diligently inquire into the paid. setting forth, the name, occupation and resi- facts of such violation, and if there is reasondence of the applicant, the quality and kind of able ground for instituting a prosecution, it liquors wanted, and for what purpose, and all shall be the duty of such county attorney to such applications shall be verified by the file a complaint in writing before some court affidavit of the applicant made before some of competent jurisdiction, charging the susofficer in the county having authority to adupon or fill any prescription for intoxicating liquors until the physician making the same plication are true. Such manufacturer shall sufficient to state in such affidavit that he be-

fuse to faithfully perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the district court shall be fined in probate judge with reference to the issuance any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and on such conviction shall be deemed to be removed from office. If in any prosecution begun by the county attorney under the provisions of this section there shall be a failure to convict, the proper costs of such shall find and determine that such prosecution prosecution shall be paid by the county in which such prosecution was begun. It shall be the duty of the county attorney, under penalty of forfeiture of his office, to prosecute any and all persons guilty of any violations of the provisions of this act, and for each successful prosecution he shall be allowed a fee of fifteen dollars, which shall be taxed as costs in the case, but the county person or persons to whom such inshall in no case be liable therefor. The county attorney shall bring suit upon all bonds forfeited under the provisions of this act immediately upon the happening of such forfeiture, to recover the penalty thereof; and all moneys collected thereon shall be paid into the school fund of the proper county. The county attorney shall be allowed a fee of 10 per cent. upon all moneys so collected by him, to be paid out

SEC. 13. All places where intoxicating liquors are manufactured, sold, bartered or given away in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or where intoxicating liquors are kept for sale, barter or use in violation of this act, are hereby declared to be common nuisances; and upon the judgment of any court having jurisdiction finding such place to be a nuisance under this section the sheriff, his deputy or under-sheriff, or any constable of the proper county, or marshal of any city where the same is located, shall be directed to shut up and abate such place, and the owner or keeper thereof shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of maintaining a common nuisance, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days, or both by such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14. Every person who shall, by the sale, barter or gift of intoxicating liquors, persons, shall be liable for and compelled to who may take charge of and provide for day in addition thereto for every day such intoxicated person shall be kept in consequence of such intoxication, to be recovered by civil action in any court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 15. Every wife, child, parent, guardian or employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of intoxication, habitual or otherwise, or of any person, such wife, child, parent or guardian shall have a right of action, in his or her own asme, against any person who shall, by selling, bartering or giving intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained, as well as for exemplary damages; and a married woman shall have the right to bring suits, prosecute and control the same, and the amount recovered, the same as if unmarried; and all damages recovered by a minor under this act shall be paid either to such minor or to his or her parents, guardian or next friend, as the court shall direct; and all suits for damages under this act shall be by civil action in any of the courts of this state having jurisdiction thereof. SEC. 16. Every person who shall, directly

or indirectly, keep or maintain, by himself or by associating or combining with others, or who shall in any manner aid, assist or abet in keeping or maintaining any club-room or other place in which any intoxicating liquor is received or kept for the purpose of use, gift, barter or sale as a beverage, or for distribution or division among the members of any club or association by any means whatever; and every or giving away any intoxicating liquors so received or kept, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six Bailey, Smith & Co.,

SEC. 17. The giving away of intoxicating liquor, or any shifts or device to evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed an unlawful selling within the provisions of this

SEC. 18. All fines and costs assessed against any person or persons for any violation of this act shall be a lien upon the real estate of such person or persons until paid; and in case any person or persons shall let or lease any building or premises, and shall knowingly suffer the same to be used and occupied for the sale of intoxicating liquor, contrary to the provisions of this act, the premises so leased and occupied shall be subject to a lien for and may be sold such occupant for any violation of this act; and such liens may be entorced by civil action in any court having jurisdiction: Provided, That the person against whom such fines and costs are assessed shall be committed to the

SEC. 19. It shall be unlawful for any person to get intoxicated, and every person found in a state of intoxication shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, be fined in the sum of five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ten

SEC. 20. Whenever application is made to the probate judge for a permit to manufacture

visions of this act, he shall notify the county attorney thereof, and thereupon such county attorney shall appear and advise with said of said permit and the approval of the bond. No person who shall inform of offenses under this act, or make complaint therefor, shall be liable for the costs incurred in such prosecution, unless the court or jury trying the case was malicious and without probable cause. SEC. 21. In all prosecutions under this act,

by indictment or otherwise, it shall not be necessary to state the kind of liquor manufactured or sold, but shall be necessary to describe the place where sold, and it shall not be necessary to state the name of the person to whom sold; and in all cases the toxicating liquors shall be sold in violation of this act shall be competent witnesses to prove such fact, or any other fact tending thereto. And the members, shareholders or associates in any club or association mentioned in section 16 of this act shall be a competent witness to prove any violation of the provisions of said section, or of this act, or of any fact tending thereto.

SEC. 22. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of all courts of this state, before whom a grand jury is summoned, to charge such grand jury especially concerning this act, and direct said jury to inquire particularly of all violations of any of its provisions.

SEC. 23. Chapter 35 of the General Statutes of 1868, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24. This act shall be immediately published in the official state paper and take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May, A. D. 1881.

A Nick Swindle.

[Ottawa Journal.] Several weeks ago a man giving his name as Roberts applied to an Osage county farmer by the name of Wilson for employment, saying that he had a team that he wished to work with. Mr. Wilson engaged him and team and the fellow went to work. In a few days he received a letter which he said announced the dangerous illness of his father, and he would sell the team in order to get money to go East. cause the intoxication of any other person or Nothing suspecting, Wilson bought the horses and wagon, paying \$200 for the property; and pay a reasonable compensation to any person Roberts departed. In about a week two other men came along looking for stolen horses, and such intoxicated person, and five dollars per accidentally (?) learning that Wilson had recently purchased a span they called to see them. They were the veritable stolen horses of course, and claim was at once made to them. After the usual custom proof of ownership was made and the men departed a la Roberts taking the property with them. From subsequent developments it has been discovered that the three men are confederates, and have played the game several times in the state.

The Sleet in Doniphan County. [Troy Chief]

The destruction in Doniphan county will be many thousands of dollars. Shade and ornamental trees, and groves planted by farmers, are fearfully damaged. Soft, brittle timber, like cottonwoods and soft maples, suffered the most. Fruit trees, being tougher and more elastic, received much less damage than was feared. Besides, they are so low-branched that the icy tops of the branches reached and rested on the ground before they could break, and thus the tension was relieved. Peach trees suffered the most; cherry trees not so much, but considerably; apple trees least of Wild plum trees are especial sufferers.

A gentleman who lives near the banks of the Missouri river says that all through Saturday. night and Sunday morning he could hear the limbs falling from the immense trees in the bottom, on the Missouri side, and that the crashing, thundering sound that constantly came up from the deep woods was sublime. A hurricane could scarcely have done greater damage-certainly not so widespread.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he uesd Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters .- A lady of Rochester, N. Y.

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

106 Mass. Street, -- Lawrence Kansas.

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

ORGANS \$30 to \$1,000; 2 to 32 Sto.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1881.

THE LIQUOR LAW. Churches cannot purchase wine for sacramental purposes. The sale of bitters ment.

foolish and fanatical law just passed by our Legislature.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. We would call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement in

this paper of the above firm. The firm of Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, is so well known all over the Western states, and have dealt so largely with the farming community for several years, that we have but to mention their name, and everybody will recognize them at once as the old reliable firm, with whom fair dealing, small profits and quick sales have become a motto.

We mention this firm at this time to let our readers know that they will have their spring price list ready about March 1. This list is larger and more complete than any yet issued. The price lists will be sent free to all who may send for them. In a letter received from them a few days since they say: "As we have so many names that if we attempted to send to all who have traded or written us it would no obligation to buy if prices do not suit.

We would say that we have done considerable business with this firm during the last six years, and in all prompt. They issue price lists twice each year, and they are ready for delivery on the first days of March and September.

Send for the new price list, then make out your order and buy what you need of the old reliable firm of Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill., and save money by so doing.

FRANCE PROHIBITS THE IMPORTA-TION OF AMERICAN PORK.

The following telegram was received in New York on last Saturday:

PARIS, Feb. 19 .- The importation in to France of salted pork, bacon and hams from the United States is prohib-

tion of American pork into those couneffect the price in this country to a considerable extent.

pork from America was forbidden begoes at the ports of landing. In view, to devise a less stringent but sufficiently protective method.

I have no doubt that several American present it begins to claim the space, and outline can now be reported. dealers have been shipping diseased as the wild grass is eaten off and The seed is the germ. The fruit as meat to France. For several months tramped out the blue grass comes forth well as the blossom is composed of past there has been a great demand for and bids fair in a very few years to be modified leaves. Leaves are the or-

count of the carelessness of new ex- wild nature tramped and cultivated out time, very difficult to detect diseased pasture. I have arrived at this conclu-This week we publish in full the bill meat. A powerful microscope and sion mainly from practical observation, passed by the Legislature prohibiting good judgment is necessary in all in- having as I have stated tried it with the traffic in intoxicating liquors. If stances. The action of the French gov- the other grasses on the small plat of the reader will carefully peruse the ernment is a severe blow to trade. The bottom land in Ottawa and on up prailaw they will see that after May 1, one new shipments of American pork has rie land at Pomona, the latter being cannot purchase alcohol to make cam- ceased, but there is afloat upon the perhaps under as adverse circumstances phor, without violating the law. ocean large numbers of vessels laden as any one could try it, for it withstood that contain alcohol is prohibited un- decree, if it is not repealed or modified, its bounds amidst the close grazing of less prescribed by a physician. We call the cargoes will prove a total loss to the town site and rooting its way the attention of our readers to section 4 the owners. The United States consulthrough the prairie sod. Therefore, I of the law, as to the truth of our state- general at Paris, and also at Nantes, am for the grass that will endure hardhave reported a strong opposition to ships and furnish the most feed. Although we are in favor of curtail- American pork. The German governing the sale of intoxicating liquors by ment for two years examined every law, we are heartily opposed to the piece of bacon from America and found so little diseased that they finally gave the examination up."

The Tame Grasses.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-Under the above heading I have read several articles written by Prof. Shelton. In some of the communications the professor has spoken very discouragingly as to his success with blue grass on the experimental farm; says the very best of tame grasses that he has tried is the old orchard grass. Now I have never seen this experimental farm nor Prof. Shel-

permanent pasture. Now, Mr. Editor, I have been experimenting some in the grasses. First, I was raised in Illinois, where the blue grass seemed to take naturally, and the white clover was the only thing that seemed to cope with it; every other dollars." But all who send will re- blue grass. I came to Kansas in the profitable apple for us. ceive a price list free, and will be under year 1864; settled in Ottawa, Franklin county. I was too much of a farmer to think of living without some stock, hence I procured a small plat of land, in all about eight acres, near the Marias things have found them honorable and des Cygnes river. Five acres I fenced off for pasture. As I desired to make it yield me the most green feed I could get from that amount of land, the soil being from eight to twenty feet deep, I procured the red clover, timothy, orchard grass, red top or herd grass, and the blue grass. I took considerable pains to get a set of all the grasses I have named on this plat of land. My reason for mixing these grasses was that some one of the kinds would keep up the feed from early spring to late in sweet apple trees, and in four years fall or winter. These seeds were put in gathered four bushels of Rambos to the which is a deadly poison, is found in early in the spring of 1866, and the first tree. The grafts should be inserted in peach leaves and stones. It is an very well together, the timothy, clover er limbs and branches left for two or can produce the peach flavoring withand orchard grass being the most prom-Immediately on receipt of this news ising generally over the plat. I was mess pork dropped down about one starting my lawn, and took up some of dollar on a barrel, and on yesterday it the best-set patches of blue grass from took another downward move of 25 this plat so as to turf around my walk- the condition of the strawberry, as the tinues and the proportion of alcohol cents on the barrel. Spain, Italy and ways, and the orchard grass seemed for plant was covered with straw and the is increased, while the sugar, acids and France have prohibited the importa- a time to loom up over the blue grass. As its rank growth with its fine large tries. If this embargo upon our pork stems and seeds was so much more atshould continue it will undoubtedly tractive than the weeds, I promised it canes in excellent condition. He has all the growth it could make, so I al- them planted between the rows of ap-A dispatch from Paris of the 21st mind to particularly test the great ter in that shade than when planted inst. states that the importation of qualities of the grasses, I am not able alone. His crop of fruit last year was to state just when they yielded the en- a very large one. cause of the prevailing of trichina, and tire plat to the blue grass. I have this The Snyder blackberry was considerthe impossibility of examining the car- to say, that if any person can find any ed a very hardy sort, but the fruit is other kind of grass in this same plat small and inferior. however, of the considerable consump- than blue grass they can find more than CANNING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. tion of American pork by the lower I can. I can say further that I don't | S. W. Pearson called attention to the classes, the French government will try believe any other grass can be grown canning establishment to be started in Secretary Grant, of the New York the blue grass has for the past ten years, pathy with such an enterprise, and a Produce Exchange, says that the while it has had some five to seven head committee appointed to confer with clusion the society returned the profess-French authorities were evidently de- of horses and cattle feeding from it the the company in reference to furnishing or a hearty vote of thanks. termined to do all in their power to in- whole time. The turf seems to be get- fruits and vegetables. The chair apjure the trade in American pork. Ex- ting more and more compact, so as to pointed S. W. Pearson, B. F. Smith aggerated reports in regard to diseased leave but little doubt that if left stand and T. A. Stanley as such committee, meat have been circulated in France. for pasture, except for some unforeseen | with instructions to report at the next The representative of Fowler Brothers, event it will continue to grow and pro- meeting. on 'Change to-day (Monday), remarked: duce for all time to come. I also pro-"I had this morning a cable message cured seed and scattered over the town | der great obligations by delivering a from Paris, giving the welcome infor- site of Pomona in the year 1874. For very interesting and scientific lecture mation of the probability that the de- the first two years I concluded my blue on the cision against the introduction of grass could not grow with the wild American pork would be withdrawn. grass, but time has shown that at the of which nothing more than a mere

quality of meat sent abroad. On ac- lieve that as soon as our lands get the porters, the business interests of many of them, the famous blue grass regions are made to suffer. It is, at the same of the East cannot excel them for with meat which will reach a French both the grasshoppers and the dry seaport within a week. Of course by the sons, and now lives, and is extending

J. H. WHETSTONE. Pomona, Kans., Feb. 19, 1881.

HORTICULTURAL.

February Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The February meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society took place at the university on Saturday. the 19th inst., pursuant to adjournment. In consequence of the severe cold weather and the heavy condition of the roads the attendance was below the average.

ORCHARDS.

N. P. Deming called attention to that old and favorite apple, the Newtown ton, hence have no means of judging Pippin. Some six years ago he profor myself whether the fault rests in cured a quantity of grafts of this varithe land or seeds, or Prof. Shelton, that ety from Shenandoah valley which he our new emigrant farmers should be used in top-grafting on the stocks of led to conclude that they could only de- rapid-growing trees. Last year they pend on the old orchard grass for their | bore so full the trees had to be propped. He also exhibited some very fine specimens of the fruit, which he claims will command the highest market price. It is a very late variety, not coming to its best till March or April. As it succeeds so well in other states of the same latitude as that of Kansas he conkind of grass had to succumb to the cludes that it will prove a suitable and

S. W. Pearson is well acquainted with the Green Newtown Pippin, and bears testimony to its being a good keeper and an excellent apple. It is a slow grower, and succeeds best by top-grafting on a fast-growing stock.

James Kane spoke very highly of this apple. He has known it pitted with a covering of straw and soil and kept through the winter in good condition.

Mr. Deming also exhibited specia very fragrant, yellow apple and one that succeeds well in Kansas. TOP-GRAFTING.

B. F. Smith has succeeded well in grafting the Ben Davis and Rambo on

young graft from sun and wind. SMALL FRUITS.

straw with snow, but it was presumed | flavoring are destroyed. to be all right.

S. W. Pearson reported his raspberry lowed it full latitude. Not having in ple trees, and believes that they do bet-

on this same plat of ground that would the old packing-house, and thought have yielded the same amount of feed that this society ought to be in sym-

Prof. Patrick placed the society un-

CHEMISTRY OF FRUIT,

pork in the French market, and certain shippers in the United States have not been over and above careful about the situation.

master of the situation.

gans by which plants take in their food. They retain the carbon and throw off the oxygen while growing, society will unite in making all the members of this society will unite in making all the members of the situation.

gans by which plants take in their food. They retain the carbon and throw off the oxygen while growing, society will unite in making all the members of this society will unite in making all the members of the situation.

and after maturing they reverse the requisite arrangements and in defrayoperation, retaining the oxygen and ing all the necessary expenses in order throwing off the carbon. Plants breathe oxygen and expel carbonic ox- and of great benefit to ourselves and ide just as man does. The feeding our horticultural friends at large. process occurs only under the influence of sunlight. The small green apple builds itself up with carbonaceous matter. The chlorophyl of the green apple disappears when it gets ripe. It breaks up into two colors-blue and yellow. The blue is destroyed, leaving the yellow to show itself. The great mass of the apple is made up of pectose, which is carbo-hydrate. As the fruit grows the pectose is changed into pectine, which is a soluble mass when cooked, but if the cooking process is continued beyond a certain point it jellifies and becomes solid. Fruits are not heat producers, and do not build up the body, but they are quite necessary to perfect health. They are anti-scurvous and anti-bilious. The lemon contains this last property in a very large degree. Fruit contains starch and cellulose, which are very easily converted into glucose by the addition of water. The starch in fruit changes into glucose by a ferment in itself. Sawdust and shavings, which are cellulose, can be changed into glucose by sulphuric acid. Cheap candies are largely made of glucose, and sugars are extensively adulterated with it. Glucose is not injurious to health, but its use is nevertheless a fraud, as its sweetening property is only 40 per cent. of pure sugar. Thus sugar at 25 cents per pound is as cheap as glucose at 10 cents per pound.

Sucrose is cane sugar. No chemist into sucrose, but the latter readily

ACIDS.

The four acids in fruit are citric acid (found in nearly all the fruits, and in the lemon it is very prominent), malic acid (found largely in the apple, and is very pleasant), tartaric acid so abundant as the others, being a

mens of Huntsman's Fayorite, which is is changed into glucose. Economy, therefore, would suggest that the sugar should be added just before the boiling is completed.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

The various acids characterize the different kinds of fruit. Prussic acid, few years the grasses seemed to grow the lower limbs and enough of the oth- achievement of science that chemistry three years afterward to protect the out the presence of this poison. In ripe fruit fermentation produces alcohol in small quantities; as the fruit Nothing in particular was known of becomes overripe fermentation con-

RELATIVE PROPERTIES OF FRUITS. The following analyses show the relative properties of the different kinds

PERCENTAGE OF SUGAR IN RIPE AND UN-

RIPE	RUITS.	
Fruits. Peaches	Unripe.	Ripe
Peaches	6	11.6
Apricots	trace	16.4
Cherries	1.0	14.0
Pears		12.0
PERCENTAGE OF FRE	E ACIDS AND	PECTINE
Fruits.	Acids.	Pectine
Apples	8 to 1.0	2.7 to 7.6
Peaches	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6.1
Grapes	7 to 1.0	
Currants	. 2.3	2.3
The above is but		

A BRIEF SYNOPSIS

of this interesting lecture. At its con-The following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS were presented by the secretary:

WHEREAS, The practice of the Kansas State Horticultural Society has been to hold its meetings in different parts of the state on invitation from those places desirous of enjoying the benefits of such meetings and being willing to provide free entertainment for the officers and delegates; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this society the city of Lawrence is eminently suitable to accommodate such meet-

ings; therefore

Resolved, That this society invite the
Kansas State Horticultural Society to
hold its next annual meeting in the city

to make the meeting one of much in-terest to the people of this community

Resolved, That a copy of these reso-lutions be furnished G. C. Brackett, q., secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The resolutions were very favorably entertained, but it was thought best to defer action till the March meeting, when, it was hoped, the society would be more fully represented.

FRUIT-BOXES.

Mr. Colman brought up this subject, and spoke in strong terms against the use of cotton wood and elm. He thought that if we could not have our boxes made of lin or poplar it would be better to import them, which would not cost any more than we now pay. Cottonwood and elm when green ferment and taint the fruit, and when dry warp all out of shape. The matter was postponed for future consideration.

CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT DRYING ESTAB: LISHMENT.

A proposition was received through Mr. Joseph Savage, from Gen. Deitzler, of California, patentee of improvements on the Alden drier, for the society to form a co-operative drying establishment in Lawrence on a large scale. The general, who feels very friendly toward the society, having been one of its earliest members, made some very generous offers, for which the society passed a vote of thanks, and laid the matter over for future consideration.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

IF you are tired taking the large old-fashioned has succeeded in changing glucose griping pills, and are satisfied that purging yourself till you are weak and sick is not good common-sense, then try Carter's Little Liver changes into the former. To prevent Pills and learn how easy it is to be free from this change is the work of cane sugar billousness, headache, constipation, and all liver troubles. These little pills are smaller, easier to take and give quicker relief than any pill in use. Forty in a vial. One a dose. Price 25 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even and is very pleasant), tartaric acid (found largely in the grape), and oxalic acid, which, fortunately, is not so abundant as the others, being a strong poison. This last named acid is contained in sorrel and rhubarb. Many persons have been made sick by eating too freely of rhubarb.

By adding sugar to fruit and boiling for a long time the sucrose is changed into glucose. Economy, therefore, would suggest that the sugar

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 COMMSSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS.
Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances nade WOOL SACKS free to shippers

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

That is now so extensively worn on CHILDREN'S SHOES

TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL, 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.

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

Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this

BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP on them when purchasing for their children

EARS FOR THE MILLION! Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

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

This oil is extracted from a peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeletti. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over thesentire empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

Only imported by HAYDOCK & CO. Only imported by
Sole agents for America.

HAYDOCK & CO.,
7 Dey St., N. Y.

TOPEKA, Feb. 22.— The supreme court to-day filed its opinion upon the constitutional amendment relating to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage, submitted to the electors of the state at the November election of 1880, and also as to the effect election of 1880, and also as to the effect of such amendment upon existing laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. The court unanimously held that the proposed amendment was legally adopted and is a part of the constitution of the state of Kansas. The court also holds, in accordance with the decisions of the supreme court of the United States, that the state has the right to States, that the state has the right to prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage.

A majority of the court, Chief Justice
Horton and Justice Valentine, hold that
the constitutional amendment does not repeal the dram shop act in toto, but only repeals it so far as that act authorized licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. From this conclusion the penalties of the dram shop act are in force in all cases where sales are made of intoxicating lignors for use of a paragraph. liquors for use as a beverage. Justice Brewer, upon this point, holds that the constitutional amendment is a substitute for all former laws relating to intoxicating liquors, and upon its adoption as a part of the constitution by the state, the dram shop act ceases to have any effect. In all the cases before the court questioning the conviction of the defendants for the violation of the

the defendants for the violation of the dram shop law, the court sustains the judgment of the district court.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—A special from San Francisco gives the particulars of the destruction of the United States salmon hatchery works on McCloud river at Baird. During the recent storm the river rose fifteen feet above the highest point ever reached before. the highest point ever reached before, and carried away all the hatchery apparatus and the house of the officer in paratus and the house of the officer in charge. The cost of the works was about \$25,000, though it is claimed they can be replaced for \$15,000. These works supplied the salmon eggs with which the Sacramento and other rivers have been stocked. The state has placed annually 2,000,000 salmon in the Sacramanto river at a cost of no more than \$2,000 a year. The catch of salmon than \$2,000 a year. The catch of salmon in the Sacramento has doubled in the last five years, having risen from 5,000,-000 to nearly 11,000,000 pounds. It is proposed to ask Congress to grant an appropriation for rebuilding the works.

ST. Louis, Feb. 21.—1,000 cars of No. 2 mixed corn, equal to about 1,000,000 bushels, which have been standing on the track at East St. Louis for some time past, were sold Saturday and to-day for shipment to Baltimore; price 39 cents, which is above the ruling figure, but it is understood the corn will go forward at a cut rate, but with exactly what reduction has not transpired. This shipment will greatly re-lieve the overburdened railroad tracks the other side of the river, and make room for an equal number of cars. About 60,000 of wheat were shipped by barges to New Orleans yesterday on foreign account, and 25,000 bushels of rye were withdrawn from the elevator to-day for European shipment via New Orleans.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things: Ayer's Sal a genuine preparation, an unequaled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to all others in the market. Trial proves it.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 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.

Postponed.

The drama and concert that was to have been given at the Colman school-house, Kanwaka, on Saturday evening, February 12, was postponed on account of the inclement weather. It is proposed to give it on next Saturday evening. Don't stay away and regret afterward that you did not attend, but turn out and give them a good house.

Astonishing the World.

Astonishing the World.

For a perfect renovation of exhausted and enfeebled constitutions, temale weakness and general decline, nothing so surely and speedily produces a permanent cure as does Electric Bitters. Their wonderful cures are astonishing the world. For kidney and urinary complaints they are a perfect specific. Do not give up in despair, for Electric Bitters will positively cure, and that where everything else fails. Sold by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

Given Up by the Doctors.

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

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

INVOICE NO. 2 OF OVERSHOES! 1880.

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

SECOND LOT TO FILL THE DEMAND

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 SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

G. H. MURDOCK,

-AND-

ENGRAVER.

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

Publication Notice.

District Court, Douglas County, State of Kansas

Service by Publication.

That the remainder of said estate be distributed as follows:

4. To the said William W. Kinsey. Warren Kinsey and Sarah Ann Iler, each one-fourth of such remainder.

5. To the said Margaret Morical, one-eighth of such remainder.

6. To the said Emeline Rose, Clementine Rose, Alonzo Kinsey, William, Kinsey and Catherine Kinsey, each one-fortieth of such remainder, and that to each share in such distribution shall be taxed its proportion of taxes, costs and charges, including such reasonable attorney fees as shall be allowed.

including such reasonable attorney fees as shall be allowed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 14th day of February 1881.

[SEAL]

Clerk of the Douglas District Court.

OWEN A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

First publication February 16, 1881.

Service by Publication.

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

In Memoriam.

DIED-At the residence of W. C. Ross, in Sarcoxie township, December 15, 1880, Eddie A. Ross, aged 12 years.

The deceased was a youth of more than ordinary intelligence; and a diligent and attentive student, advancing in his studies at school with a rapidity remarkable for his years. It was natural that those who mourn his early death should look forward with bright anticipation to the period when he would arrive at manhood, a ripe scholar, a good business man and an honor to his relatives and friends. But the Judge of all the earth doeth right, and He that seeth the end from the beginning should be trusted by the sorrowing friends with unquestioning confidence, knowing that our Heavenly Father doth not willingly afflict His children; and the vacant chair, the little empty garments, the unused school books should all point from earth to heaven and a joyful reunion beyond the grave. While we sympathize in their great affliction, we would urge them to remember that "earth hath no sorrow that heaven cannot

For colds, coughs, bronchitis and all affections of the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pec-

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of A. H. and A. C. Griesa of the Kansas Home Nurseries, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on at the well-known grounds on the California road, by A. C. Griesa, sole proprietor, and will hereafter be known as the Mount Hope Nurseries, where by tair dealing and reliable stock always on hand, I hope to fully sustain the reputation which a business of thirteen years has awarded us.

A. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

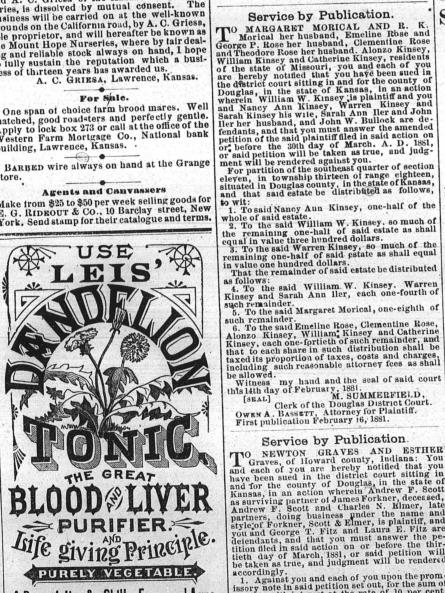
For Sale.

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

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange

Agents and Canvassers

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



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

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Sole Proprietors, Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co.

LAWRENCE, KAS.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879......\$3,327,774 LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses. 1,289,369 Capital (paid up in cash) 1,000,000 Net surplus over all 1,038,427

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

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

FALL AND WINTER.

1881.

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

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

STEINBERG'S

MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

They have just added 32 feet more to their large room, and it is now 117 feet long, and is by far the largest and most convenient room in the city, also is well lighted by large windows and skylights, so you cannot be deceived in what you buy.

Their stock consists of all kinds of Dress Suits, such as French and English Worsteds, German Broadcloths and Doeskin Suits, Scotch and Domestic Cassimere Suits, etc., etc.

Also an immense assortment of all kinds of

OVERCOATS

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

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

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

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

District Court, Douglas County, State of Kansas.

E. R. Robbins, Plaintiff,

Vs.

W. S. Watson and Urlnah Watson, Defendants.

W. S. Watson and Urlnah Watson, Defendants.

W. S. Watson and Urlnah Watson, Defendants.

W. S. Watson and Urlnah Watson, defendants will take notice that E. R. Robbins has fled his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against them, the said W. S. Watson and Urlnah Watson, defendants, setting forth therein that said defendants are indebted to said E. R. Robbins, plaintiff, in the sum of \$500, with interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum from October 4, 1879, on account of a certain promissory note issued by said defendants to one C. W. McGonigal for said sum of \$500, and a certain mortgage executed by said defendants to said McGonigal on the southeast quarter of section twelve, in township thirteen, of range seventien, in Douglas county, Kansas, October 4, 1879, to secure said promissory note, which said note and mortgage were duly indorsed and sold to this plaintiff; and praying in said petition for judgment against you, the said W. S. Watson and Urlnah Watson, for said sum of \$500 with interest thereon at ten per cent. from October 4, 1879, and cost of suit, and that said mortgage be foreclosed and said real estate be decreed to be sold in satisfaction of said judgment.

And you are notified that you are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 6th day of April, 1881, or judgment will be taken in said action as above set forth.

D. S. ALFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff. Such as White and Colored Shirts, Cassimere and Flannel Shirts, also Knit and Flannel Underwear, Buck and Kid Gloves and Mittens, etc., etc.

The above have all been bought for CASH, and will be sold with a small advance on cost, as their motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

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

STEINBERG'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

87 Massachusetts Street, opposite the Grange Store,

KANSAS.

LAWRENCE,

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

MY STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

Miscellaneous and Blank Books!

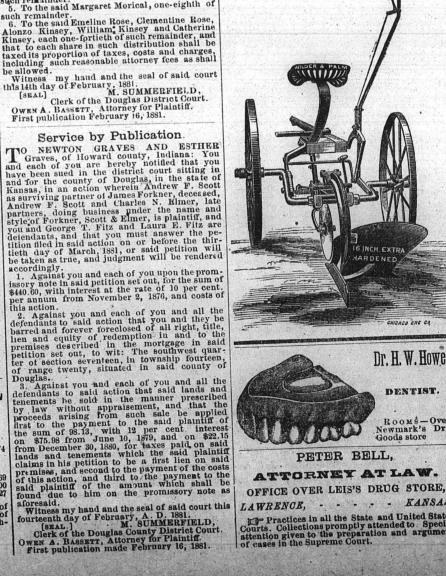
I also carry in stock a full line of Stationery of all grades and prices.

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

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY. THIS COMPANY MAKES



Plows of all Kinds and Sizes.

THEY MAKE THE

BEST FARM WAGON

In the market.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF

Any Kind of Farm Implement, Go to the

LAWRENCE PLOW CO.,

Where a Large and Full Assortment can always be found.

A FULL LINE OF HARDWARE

Always on hand at the store of

The Lawrence Plow Company.



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PETER BELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE OVER LEIS'S DRUG STORE, LAWRENCE, - - - - KANSAS.

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

BROWN'S TWIN SPRING BED, The Paragon of Beds. FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS. Manufactured and for sale at 15? Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans H. H. LANHAM

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

Horticultural Department.

Northern Illinois Horticulturists. Pursuant to call, the horticultural society of Northern Illinois convened in annual session at Masonic hall, Elgin, Wednesday, January 25. In the absence of the president, Dr. Pratt, of Elgin, who was ill, the meeting was called to order by the first vice-president, Jonathan Periam.

At the afternoon session the question of apple orchards was taken up. In relation to heads, four and a half feet was the opinion of a majority of the speakers as to the height at which they were to start. If possible, have the limbs come out regularly. Avoid all forked trees. The heads must of course vary with the variety. In pruning, do so only sufficiently so each leaf air and light. Here again the operaopen-topped trees requiring scarcely any pruning at all. Thinning should overbear. In cultivation the opinions were divided between clean tillage and trunks. The prevailing opinion seemed in favor of clean cultivation for young orchards. After that the sward should be broken up often enough so the land would not become sod-bound, and pruning is better attended to now than some years since. The stems of the trees, however, while young should be protected against the sun. In relation to the picking and keeping of apples the testimony seemed in favor of picking carefully by hand, placing them in a cool place in layers not over two feet thick to season somewhat, then heading in light barrels and keeping in a dry temperature as low as possible without freezing. As to the time of gathering, rather early picking was advocated rather than allowing them to remain too long. Certain varieties liable to drop must be picked early to save them.

The discussion on cherries elicited the fact that Early Richmond does well all over Northern Illinois. On Morello stocks the trees all dwarfed come into bearing earlier and the fruit is smaller than on Mahaleh stocks. On the latter the trees when they do come into bearing give finer fruit. The Dukes and sweet cherries are not worthy of cultivation for market. In favorable localities they may be undertaken by amateurs. The chief difficulties are that they are liable to bark bursting and exudation of gum, and they are shy bearers.

Upon the question of grapes, among the newer sorts, Martha was well board of health to have jurisdiction. spoken of as a good white grape, pleas ant, and making an excellent wine. Concord, however, is the grape for the million. Laying down and covering with earth in the fall was generally advocated even with the hardier sorts, and the longer they are held in the spring without detriment to the new wood the better. There seemed but little difference of opinion as to the relative merits of training on stakes and trellising. Good success had come from both practices.

In the evening there was a large influx of members, and the hall was quickly filled with visitors. The report on vegetable gardening showed that increased attention was being paid to this branch of horticulture. At the close of this discussion Prof. J. T. Pratt held the close attention of the audience for two hours, on the subject of adulteration of food, in which he briefly stated how many counterfeit productions supposed to be horticultural were produced without a particle of fruit; also on the manufacture of glucose for forming fictitious sugar and syrup, showing how the greed of manufacturers rendered many of these substances actually poisonous and all of them vile swindles as sold. Prof. Pratt spoke extemporaneously and forcibly, and at the close a unanimous vote of thanks was voted the speaker, who to a deep knowledge of chemistry unites the accomplishments of a ready and attractive speaker.

The session on Wednesday morning was taken up with the "query-box." Among the answers, it was elicited which the buyer would scarcely appre- | well spoken of.

ciate since they would get very few berries to the quart. Charles Downing is good on dry soils. It holds to the soil well, producing crops for several years, but is not specially productive.

In Northwestern Illinois the speakers were divided between Willow Twig, Ben Davis and English Golden Russet, and in place of the latter Smith's Cider, Wythe and Winesap. There was, however, a pretty general unanimity that Ben Davis was the selling apple, and that Willow Twig was indispensable as a long keeper. In the Galena district Secretary Scot advocated Sops of Wine, Duchess of Oldenburg and Tetofsky; for extreme, Northern Illinois Mr. Woodward advocated Duchess and Tetofsky; and for Eastern Northern Illinois President Pratt advocated as doing well with him Ben Davis and and fruit should have its modicum of English Golden Russet. Mr. Wier advocated Ben Davis, Willow Twig and tion must be guided by varieties, some Rawles Genet for his district (Northern Central Illinois near the Illinois river, and further east). Mr. Galusha be attended to in prolific years, and named as the two best apples for sumespecially with varieties inclined to mer for Northern Central Illinois and Illinois river near Morris, Sops of Wine and Red Astrachan; Wier, Duchess mulching. Mulching is valuable in the and Primate; Woodward, Duchess and case of old trees to destroy sod next the Tetofsky; Scott, Red Astrachan and Duchess; Mr. --, Stirling, Sops of Wine and Duchess.

> Fall apples, two varieties: Minkler, near Aurora-Maiden's Blush and Cayuga Red Streak; Mr. Piper, near Forreston-Maiden's Blush and Perry Russet: Woodward-Snow (Fameuse) and Fall Orange; Wier-Maiden's Blush and Fameuse. The three best apples for family use: Mr. Piper-Wythe, Perry Russet and English Golden Russet; Mr. Cotter, near Franklin Grove -Jonathan and English Golden Russet: Woodward-Bethlemite, Jonathan and Grimes's Golden; Wier-Roman Stem and Willow Twig.

Upon the subject of packing: If trees devoid of foliage, pack in tight boxes with plenty of damp (not wet) moss about the roots. If herbaceous plants, as strawberries, pack closely as to the roots, with plenty of moss between, but leave the tops (leaves) exposed to the air. By mail, pack in damp moss, and envelop in oiled paper or oiled silk. Evergreens should be packed in tight boxes, the tops dry and the roots enveloped in damp moss.

The committee on adulteration of food reported a strong set of resolutions, the points of which were that stringent laws both national and state should be passed making the manufacture and sale of any article for human consumption, whether food or medicine, injurious to life or health, to be punished by the severest penalties, and recommending the appointment of a

Mr. Galusha discussed the subject of hybridization, by which the better characteristics of two species might be perpetuated. The paper of Prof. Forbes on the meadew-lark was concise as it was interesting. At its conclusion Mr. Periam said he was glad to find at least one bird upon which we might unite as being conceded to be more beneficial than noxious to horticulturists. So far as farmers were concerned, there were few insectivorous birds but were the friends of the

The treasurer's report showed the finances of the society to be in good condition.

A strong resolution against the successive taxation of nursery stock was passed, and the Legislature is to be memorailized thereon.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the society in Chicago, in conjunction with that of the State Horticultural Society which is expected to commence the second Tuesday in December.

Upon the subject of the best three winter apples for market for Northern Illinois, the opinions of the members were rather conflicting. Willow Twig was generally indorsed, Ben Davis and Rawles Genet also receiving commendation. For family use the list was English Russet, Bethlemite, Roman votaries.

For two best summer apples, Sops of Wine, Duchess of Oldenburg, Red Astrachan and Tetofsky received favoraamong the newer strawberries Glen- ble comment. For two best autumn dale was promising as a valuable late apples, Minkler, Maiden's Blush, Cayif for no other reason than the satisfactheir mothers.

New Grapes on Trial.

Perhaps a few notes on some of the new varieties of grapes may be interesting to your readers. The soil in which they are growing is light sandy loam and last season was too dry to be favorable. Each of these varieties have been sent out as acquisitions at high prices. So far nearly all of the varieties mentioned have proven hardy enough to stand the winters of 1878-79-80, and some of them 1876-77-78. I consider the winter of 1879-80 the most severe on grapes and small fruits.

Champion .- Matures August 9; not the best quality; nearly as hardy as Janesville; prolific; profitable as an early grape.

Rogers's No. 9 .- Bunch large; fruit arge and good flavor; nineteen days ater than Champion.

Ives .- Bunch large; quality extra good; about seven days later than Concord; bunch somewhat loose; valable as a late variety.

White Hall .- Early; fine appearance; purple color; slow grower.

Eva.-Vigorous; late. Not old enough to form correct opinion of

Elvira.-Vigorous grower; bunch compact; late; hardy. Oporta.-Rank grower; promising.

Virginus .- Rank grower; young

Excelsior .- Vigorous; fruit fine appearance; color reddish purple; quality good; matures September 1.

Wyoming Red.-Late. Not very promising.

Martha.-Quality good; otherwise unsatisfactory. Leaket Amber. - Early; four days later than Champion; quality inferior;

Rogers's No. 3 .- One of Rogers's best; matures August 18; vigorous

grower. Rogers's No. 43 .- Large; fine quality; vigorous growth.

Moore's Early .- Late. Not up to Moore's recommendation in any respect.

Perkins.-Musky; ripe August 23; salmon color.

Blatchley's Concord Seedling .- Five days earlier than parent; equal in other Lady.-Very prolific; a few days

earlier than Concord. Perhaps the best white grape now grown in Iowa. Rogers's No. 4.-Fine appearance;

very productive; fair quality; vigor-

Eureka .- Red color; prolific; ripe September 1.

Cambridge.- Early; very prolific; good quality; promising.

Warden .- Seven days earlier than Concord. Fine in every respect. Rogers's No. 15 .- Ripens with Con-

cord; red; large; good. Janesville.-We think this will be found to be one of the most profitable grapes grown in Iowa. Three or four days later than Champion. Hardy, prolific, early and good.

Delaware and Eumale.-Fairly prolific, requiring a little extra care to secure a grape of fine quality. Crevaling .- Not satisfactory; shy

Brighton .- A big cropper; medium in other respects .- W. T. Scott, in

About New Apples.

Iowa Homestead.

New varieties of the apple are sent us every year, and in this year of abundance when everything in the shape of a tree has borne a crop it is within bounds to say that we have had at different. Wythe, Grimes's Golden, least thirty apples aimed to be new. most of them of excellent quality; and Stem and Perry Russet all had their if one has the tree he is fortunate. Some of these apples have been sent with the request that we figure, describe and name them; others state that they have the original tree, and wish us to inform them of some nurseryman who will propagate it on shares; others send for Catalogue and Price List. inform them of some nursery man who cl strawberry, which carried well on account of the projecting hull—a merit (Fameuse) and Fall Orange all were apply. The fact is that in all the older states there are apples which are seed-

Mr. Periam by request gave the so- lings, and consequently new varieties, ciety a talk on farming horticulture, in or have been propagated from trees which he showed how easy it was by brought over in the "colony times" the exercise of judgment for the farmer and are not known to our pomologists. to possess all fruits adapted to the In some neighborhoods of Northern climate, and with no more labor than it New Jersey there are scores of variewould cost in the cultivation of other ties with local Dutch names that are farm crops. Upon the subject of flow- not unknown elsewhere. There are ers, he strongly urged that more atten- now in our pomological works ever tion be paid to these beautiful objects, 2,000 varieties recorded and described. Those who have given the most tion it would give the children and thought to the subject are convinced that a list of 100 varieties will contain all that are really desirable for all seasons and in all parts of the country, and some place the number as low as 60. Taking the larger number, 100, then we have over 1,900 named and described varieties that might be dropped from the list and from cultivation without detriment. The American Pomological Society has on its catalogue 300 varieties, concerning which it is desirable to have information from all parts of the country. It by no means commends all these, for each year many of them are stricken from the list, and a few are added on probation. Moreover, our best nurserymen offer fewer varieties than they formerly did; yet even now if a novice would make a selection he is embarrassed by the number from which he has to choose. Those who have choice unnamed varieties are to be congratulated, and such may often be advantageously distributed in their neighborhood, but it is not well to add to the already cumbersome list of apples without good reason .- American Cultivator.

> 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, negleeted 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.

The Household.

Towel's" Farewell-She Returns to the Dear Household, really I can't see Through Mrs. Roser's "pick" at me— Whether on stand, or nail, or rack,

Whether on stand, or nail, or rack, She ne'er has found my duties slack. I would not give an ugly fling, Nor of my husband would I sing! Truly, I most as soon would think of getting drunk as have him drink. I "gleaned" from sympathetic fires, Kindled by telegraphic wires, Fuel—an incident, a word, or deed; What mission nobler than to plead! Hath not the world a kindred claim? Each sufferer but fans the flame; Our hearts, the altar where it burns. Our hearts, the altar where it burns.
Aye, even now we feel them yearn!
Faithful I worked in this great cause.
I ask not for the world's applause.
My labor is done. The stand supplied— Our hearts, the altar where it burns.

My labor is done. The stand supplied—
Not needed here—away I'll ride
Back to the rack I left at home,
Nor tell the folks I've had a roam.
One lesson learned I'll hold as true—
"Do unto others," etc. Adieu.
Yours fraternally, TOWEL
FEBRUARY 17, 1881.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the stomach, liver or kidneys? or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive? and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor this same question.

THE THIRTEENTH YEAR IN KANSAS!

MOUNT HOPE

NURSERIES

Offer for the spring of 1881

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

Apple Trees, Peach Trees, Pear Trees, Plum Trees. Cherry Trees,

Quinces. Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Evergreens, Ornam'tal Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

(Nursery west of town, on California road.) A. C. GRIESA.

Lawrence, Kansas.

WESTERN

Farm Mortgage Co.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

MONEY LOANED

On Improved Farms at

LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

Money Always On Hand—No Long Delays!

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

Farmers wishing to make LONG TIME LOANS Will SAVE MONEY by calling upon our agent in their

Central office National Bank Building, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

THE GRANGE STORE!

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

Fresh Groceries

Which will be sold at bottom prices. A full

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold

A good supply of Gilt Edge Butter always on and. Meal and Chops supplied in any quantity.

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

THE BEST

Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON,

of Lawrence,

Is manufacturing and selling the best Washing

IT IS CHEAPER

Than any other washing machine in the market.

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should be sure to try the Honey Creek Machine before purchasing County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand. Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

NEW GROCERY!

R. A. LYON & CO.

Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE

GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

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

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

Merchant Tailor!

Travels with samples of his entire stock, so-

licits orders and takes measures for suits. Good Fits and Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Dealer in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks and

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

LAWBENCE.

Farm and Stock.

Sorghum Sugar and Syrup. At the recent convention of the Minnesota Cane Growers' Association many interesting facts were brought out from the papers read and discussions that

followed. Mr. A. J. Russell, of Janesville, Wis., early as the 16th of April. This was larger and better than that planted in less cost than glucose can be made. May. He found that stripped cane cost less to work up than that which was stalk. Unstripped cane will spoil in a three or four without injury.

Mr. Russell gave, his early experience in the business and the results of late of experiments with Amber and other work. Mr. Small, of Chicago, a very extensive dealer, examined his sample; paid 50 cents a gallon for all he had, which Mr. R. would have willingly sold for 40 cents. He said: Make a good Homestead. syrup, and it will sell. The syrup went directly into consumption. Syrup at 50 cents a gallon will pay better than three or four pounds of sugar. He read a letter commending his best syrups highly, stating that open-kettle syrups had the best flavor. A good article of syrup cannot be made without defecation. We bought a lot at 26 cents, which, if made with a little more care, would have brought 50 cents. Amber now commands as good a price as New Orleans. I defecate with lime. I tried skimming, but find lime the best, and let the syrup cool a little, then draw from the bottom. Lime and hot, rapid boiling and great care will produce good results. In twentyfour hours my man was instructed how to handle a uniform cane. I used a steam coil. Too much lime will darken. On rich juice I use a cold defecation; on poor juice a hot defecation.

selected from sweet, juicy stalks of uniform size, and as near the same state of maturity as possible. Cane ought to appear as evenly as our wheat or corn. Take the middle seeds, leaving those at the ends and butt of the head. This gives a more even and stronger ing their faces. stand than when the tops and butts were planted. The soil of Minnesota is better adapted to raising sorghum than any other Northern state, owing to the soil. There are few plants that are working their way out through the thrifty cane will extend its roots over in accordance with the promise we penetrate the soil so deeply as this. A four feet deep. A yellow clay subsoil made the minister years ago to obey, well mixed with clay or sand is well suited, and makes a light-colored syrup; a black, mucky soil furnishes more sap, but the syrup is darker, and Prof. Johnson, of Illinois, says it contains certain salts detrimental to the formation of sugar. On cultivation, take good care while young; cultivate to kill weeds and stir the soil; particularly keep grass down. Regarding the different varieties, the Early Amber

Mr. Wyman's paper recommended

careful selection of seed, obtaining the

On the subject of defecation, President Kenney said he had published an article on the subject, which was widely distributed, and as he had stated all he knew about it he had nothing more to add. Mr. Wood said he never used lime in defecation; used tannic acid and sal-soda; put into fifteen gallons of syrup a heaping teaspoonful of the former and two of the latter-sometimes a little more or less. This process does not fully neutralize the acid.

cane is good enough for general use.

Has tried the Early Orange with good

success. It will not blow down as

quickly as the Amber.

In the brief discussion that followed the president's address Mr. Kenney netted him \$42, and one acre of cane bees are dry and warm, their pantry

Dr. James Wilhelm read a paper on Amber cane operations in this country. The practical results of the new process in extracting all the juice is that 25 per cent. has been gained by the use of

world.

sugar was pretty thoroughly discussed er that is loose in the skin. Then the encompassing capsule in all probability -elicited by a letter from Prof. Stewart pig will suffer no pain, will go right ruptured .- Turf, Field and Farm. to Mr. Wilcox, and read by him. Mr. off to eating, and the pig or hog caunot from nine to eleven pounds of sugar nose, nor do they ever tear out as in planted seventy acres last year, some as from a gallon of raw syrup, and that the old way. syrup can be produced from cane at

Seth H. Kenney, of Morristown, was re-elected president. R. J. Wilcox was not. His method was to take a elected vice-president, and Prof. E. D. hickory stick, split it in two or three Porter, of the Agricultural college, prongs and raise it up and down the secretary and treasurer. The latter was also selected as chemical and anapile in a week, while stripped will lie lytical expert for the association. He announced that the Agricultural college would conduct an exhaustive series cane on the experimental farm this season, and desired all who felt an interest in them to forward samples of seed or syrup to the college.-Iowa

Winter Watchfulness.

This very long, cold winter will prove disastrous to many colonies of bees. If proper ventilation has not been given frost has accumulated in it out thoroughly, and inject one part the hives, and when a thaw comes the poor inmates will be deluged. The 30th of January our bees had a partial swelling, if it is long, wash thoroughly, fly, as the sun only shone a few moments, and the thermometer marked even this short respite from freezing

Many bee-keepers advice shading the hives when the sun is warm enough to and apply a little pure oil. If in twentempt the bees from their hive when there is snow upon the ground; but diminished in size, repeat the blister. we differ with them, as the advantages Give thirty grains of iodide of potasoutweigh the disadvantages two to one. Bees that are full of vitality and important to prepare her by feeding strength keep upon the wing until they upon bran mashes for two days, then return to the cluster, but the old, in the morning, before feeding, give a feeble ones either alight or fall into it ball composed of seven drachms of and perish. It is for the good of the Barbadoes aloes and one of pulverized carefully gathering for the next crop community that these aged inhabitants the best that is found. Seed should be are lying in the snow, for they would soon have died had they remained in the cluster, and their dead bodies polluted the atmosphere of the hive, endangering the lives of the vigorous and strong, which have been greatly benefited by the opportunity of void-

Last Sabbath morning while we were quietly reading our partner rapped on the window, saying, "Come, come, you bee-keeper, get the fire-shovel and come out, and let your bees out; they snow, and cannot return." Therefore, which we generally observe, provided the inclination leans that way), we donned our wraps, and shovel in hand proceeded to business. Whenever an opening was made, out rushed the happy throng like school children at recess, and as fast as one accomplished the object of its flight it returned to the cluster, so that another one could be spared and yet leave enough at home to keep the warmth in the brood nest. It is evident that if they all flew at once it would prove the destruction of the colony; but their instinct teaches them a better way, thus revealing to us "that the hand that made them is divine."

Light, dry snow covering the entrance to hives is no detriment as long as the weather remains cold, but is rather an advantage, being porous and yet keeping out cold, piercing winds; but let the weather turn suddenly warm, and will cause the death of the colony in a comparatively short time. It will be well for us all during this month to see that the entrance to hives is unobstructed by ice or dead bees, and that the roofs are not leaky, and that the well supplied with stores. A little attention at the right time will preserve the life of many a colony and provide honey gatherers for the coming season. -Mrs. L. Harrison, in Prairie Farmer

Ringing Pigs.

Slow-running crushers.

Prof. Porter, of the Minnesota state Agricultural college, responded to calls, saying he had taken a good deal of interest in cane growing for twenty-five years. In 1855 made his first syrup; boiled it down as he would maple sap. In 1864 put up quite a large maple sap. In 1865 made 10,000

Some Poland-China beeders at Rush-ville, Ind., gave their method of ring-drachms of sulphate of iron, four each of nitrate of potash and gentian root pulverized, mixed in the feed—one dose, that they put the gristle, and to obviate that they put the ring in laterally, like a bull ring, instead of vertically. The ring is put in the skin between the nostrils, but in the dose; then follow with two drachms of iron, four each mode in the feed—one dose, but the feed—one dose, drawing the feed—one dose, make great plant the skin between the substiness. Laterene, Douglas of the two the skin between the substiness. Sold by Druggists or sent by ville, in the sellific mode in the feed—one dose, make mixed in the feed—one dose.

FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

School by Druggists or sent by valled in

W. said he had succeeded in extracting root with the ring in the center of the

Meterinarn Department.

Inflammation of Maxillary Gland.

I have a mare four years old. At two years old she had the distemper, and a swelling was left, which extends from her chin to her neck. It is very hard, and discharges a bloody matter through several sores, which heal in about ten days and new ones appear at different parts. It is not painful. The mare is very hearty and in fine fix. If you can tell what is the matter from description please advise what to do.

ANSWER .- The enlargement is the result of a chronic inflammation of the glands, which often follows a severe attack of distemper, and other maladies where the glands are prominently involved. Treatment: When a part points, shows a tendency to break and discharge, open it as soon as you are satisfied the abscess contains pus, wash of carbolic acid crystals to thirty of water; clip the hair from the entire and apply a blister composed of one part each of pulverized cantharides and 40 degrees in the shade for two hours biniodide of mercury to ten of lard. only; yet we are duly thankful for This should be thoroughly mixed, applied with friction, and in twenty-four hours afterward dressed by carefully scraping the blistered surface clean ty days the parts have not sensibly sium daily in the feed. It will also be giuger root, with exercise six hours afterward to encourage it to act.

Texas Fever.

I am afraid that I have pleuro-pneumonia among my cattle. Three of them have died quite suddenly, and others are sick. I bought a few from a drove ten days before the first one was observed to be sick. Do you think they could have brought the disease with them and given it to the others? They die in a few hours after they are taken with it. They always keep away from the rest of the herd and die there. They neither eat nor drink anything from the time they are first affected. If you can give me any information in reference to treatment, etc., you will confer a great favor.

ANSWER .- You have not described the symptoms as closely as Notwithstanding, we feel quite sure you have no pleuro-pneumonia. With that malady the victim seldom dies suddenly; on the contrary, it causes a lingering death, and in some cases the animal recovers-that is, to all external appearances. The principal symptoms are loss of appetite, difficult breathing, more or less cough associated with a good deal of distress, and when the animal is in a recumbent position it will show a tendency to lie upon the sternum. There are other symptoms, but too obscure for any but those accustomed to make examinations to comprehend. We are inclined to think your cattle are afflicted with what is known as splenic or Texas fever, an anthracoid disease, and one that is always more or less prevalent among Western cattle. Treatment: Separate the Western purchase from the others. the snow become wet and soggy, it It is claimed by good authorities that the malady will not spread from natives to native stock. The disease will, therefore, be arrested just where it is. It is equally as important to remove the native stock from all places where the others have been kept, as the infecting principle is often found in the animal's excretion. In fact, that is one of the most prolific sources of disseminating the malady. Give each animal a pound of sulphate of soda in solution, and if it does not produce a cathartic effect in forty-eight hours re-

Commenced to experiment, never put into the gristle. If, by any making a post-mortem examination you and procured samples from all over the means, it should be too deep in, and will find the spleen three or four times feels solid in the gristle, cut the ring its ordinary size, very dark colored, pre-The Stewart process of producing out with the nippers and put in anoth- senting the appearance of liver, and its

VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO

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TORPID LIVER. ng at the Heart, Dots befor

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to
such cases, one dose effects such a change

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

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

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

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

Every Farmer a d Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of discases that afflict at imals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poli-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Xellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of, life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit talso promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smeothness 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, puries the blood, removes bad humors, and will be founded to the condition of Sheep sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.







In all new countries we hear of fatal disc sees among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind vess, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS POV. DER will cradicate these disfases. In severe attacks, m.: a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Fowder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with deuch to form Pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact judicious use of Leis' Condition Pov indicious use of Leis. Control of the provided in flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly it proved. All gross humoss and impurities of the blood at at once removed. For Sore 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 grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents accurring. &c.



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

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DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.,

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets		
ST. LOUIS, Fe	b. 22, 18	81.
Flour-Choice to fancy	\$4.90 @	5 05
Family	4.65 @	
XXX	4.30 @	
Wheat-No. 2 fall, spot	1.003@	
" " March	1.013@	1.015
" " April	1.031(0)	1.033
No. 3 fall, spot	9710	98
No. 4 "	8910	90
Corn—No. 2, spot	38 (a)	381
" " March	3850	
Oats	33 (0)	331
Rye	8810	89
Pork	14.85(a)	15.00
Lard'	9.90 @	10.00
Butter-Dairy	20 (0)	26
Eggs	17 @	18
CHICAGO, F	eb. 22, 1	881.7
Wheat-No. 2 spring, spot	97 @	
" " March	97 @	
" " April	9810	981

210111	00209	4	
No. 3 " spot	93 @	94	
Corn-Spot.	37 (a)	371	E.
March	37 @	378	
Dats	$29\frac{1}{5}(a)$		
Pork	4.60 @14	4 621	1
Lard1	0.071@10	0.20	
KANSAS CITY, Fe	b. 22, 188	81.	
Wheat-No. 1 fall	94 @	95	
" " February	94 @	95	
" " March	94 (a)	95	
No. 2 fall, spot	851(0)	86	1
No. 3	82 (0)	83	
Corn-No. 2	30100	301	
Out India	10 C	961	

In Kansas City butter sells at 17@18c. for choice, medium 14@16c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 11@13c.; eggs, 14@15c.; poultry (dressed) — chickens 84@9c., turkeys 11@12c., ducks 7@74c. per lb; apples, \$1.60@2.00 per bbl.; vegetables - potatoes 65@871c. per bu.; dried fruitapples, 4c., peaches 6@7c, per lb.; seeds (purchasing price)-flax 97c., timothy \$2.70, castor beans 1.00@\$1.05 per bu.; hay, \$9.00@ 10.00 for bailed; hides-No. 1 dry flint per ib 16@17c., No. 2 12c., dry salted 12c., green salted 81@91c., green 61c., calf 14c.

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 22, 1881. CATTLE - Receipts, 522; shipments, 453 Market dull, dragging and 20c. lower than last week. Buyers and sellers generally apart in their views. Native steers, averaging 1,171 to 1,423 pounds, sold at \$4.05@4.65; stockers and teeders, \$3.30@3.75; cows, \$2.75@3.25.

Hogs — Receipts, 2,823; shipments, 998. Market demoralized and 10 to 15c. lower. Sales ranged at \$5.15@5.80; bulk at \$5.25a5.45.

SHEEP-Receipts, 248; shipments, 99, Market steady. Sales at \$4.25. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22, 1881. CATTLE-Receipts, 3, 600; shipments, 1,900. Market slow; supply large. Buyers demanded concessions and the sales were made at declines. One lot choice steers, 1,478 average

sold \$5.50, and another lot weighing 1,450 pounds, sald \$5.25. Steers ranging 1,320 to 1,460 brought \$4.30@5.05, and 1,150 to 1,250 pound steers sold \$4.55@4.65; butchers' steers, 900 to 1,050 pounds, \$4.121@4.25; southwest steers, \$3.60@4.30; cows and heifers range \$3.00@4.00; stockers, \$2.75@3.50; feeders, \$3.50@4.35.

Hogs-Receipts, 9,000; shipments, 3,000. Fairly active, lower. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$5.50@5.85; mixed packing, \$5.45@5.85; choice to fancy, heavy, \$6.00@6.30.

SHEEP - Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,000; from fair to good, \$4.00@4.75; choice to fancy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22, 1881. CATTLE-Receipts, 8,000; shipments 3,500. Many here which the snow blockade kept back last week; market exceedingly weak, almost nominal and 15 to 20c. lower; common to fair shipping, \$3.90@4.50; good to choice, \$4.70@ 5.00; exports nominal at \$5.25@5.40; butchers', plenty and weaker at \$2.50@8.75; stockers steady at \$2.90@4.00.

Hogs-Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 3,300. Market badly demoralized; regular stampede in prices, in sympathy with the break in mess pork; prices fully 25c. lower on all grades: mixed packing, \$5.25@5.60; light, \$5.25@5.65; closed with many left.

SHEEP-Receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,400. Market declined to. In fair demand. Mostly all sold. Texans, \$3.75@4.25; common to medium natives, \$4.00@4.50; good to choice, \$4.65@5.75; one lot at \$6.00.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12@15c.; eggs, 12c. per doz.; poultry-chickens live \$1.50@1.75 per doz., dressed 6c. per to; turkeys live 5c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 70@ 0c.; apples, 60@75c.; corn, 27@30c.; wheat, 75@85c.; lard, 9c.; hogs, \$4.75@5.00; cattle-feeders \$3:00, shippers \$4.25@4.50, cows \$2.25@3.00; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$5.00 @6.00 per ton.



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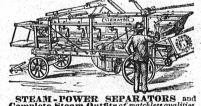
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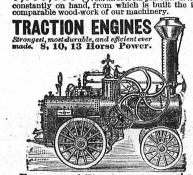
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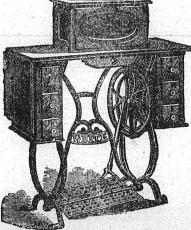
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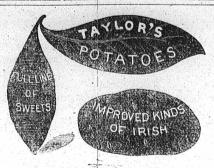
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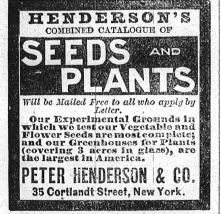


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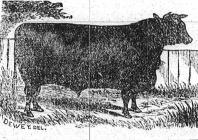
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action, grand nammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

13 Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with the piano cover, stool and book, only \$245.00.

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