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**WHOLE NO. 427.** 

### GREETINGS AND PARTINGS.

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

Greetings and partings, day by day,
Make up the sum of human life;
And yet the years are full of song—
With flowers the whole round world is rife.

The south wind whispers down the vale, And perfumed violets bud and bloom: Anon, the harvest-tassels brown And stubble hints where grain found room.

So, in our homes we start in youth, With hearts o'erful of hope and cheer; And, in our eages joy, forget
No spring can e'er last all the year!

Yet silver threads will find their way Amid the brightest, sunniest gold; Some feet will weary on the road. And death will enter every fold.

Yet One, who notes the sparrow's fall, Still floods the earth with rosy light; His promises of love shine through The saddest day, the darkest night.

And while we mourn in shadowed homes, We see earth don her robe of flowers! No green mound hides our dead, for lo! Their summer is more fair than ours

Life's parting pangs, for them, are o'er; Yet greeting joys they wait to reap, As time rolls on, and, one by one, "He giveth his beloved sleep."

### ROBERT DICK.

BY JAMES PARTON.

The most northern county of Scotland is Caithness, a wild region of mountain, marsh and rock-ribbed headlands, in which the storms of the Atlantic have worn every variety of fantastic indentation. Much of the land has and when it was done, it was sold in his little been reclaimed in modern days by rich proprietors. There are manufactures of linen, wool, rope and straw, besides important fisheries; so that forty thousand people now find habita- was up in the morning very early, at any time tion and subsistence in the county. There are castles, too, ancient and modern; some in ru- after-part of the day. He kneaded his bread, ins; some of yesterday, the summer home of wealthy people from the south.

ver lived in it, Robert Dick, baker of this most northern county. It is situated on Thurso bay, which affords a good harber, and it has thus grown to be a place of three or four thousand inhabitants. From this town island.

nounced by intelligent men but with venera-

He did not look like a hero. When the boys of the town saw him coming out of his baker's shop, in a tall stove-pipe hat, an old-fashioned dress-coat and jean trowsers, they used to foled along it with his eyes fixed upon the ground. one hand catch something on the sand-an insect, perhaps. He would stick it upon a pin, put it in his hat, and go on his way; and the up a nut upon the beach, and said to his com-

"That has been brought by the ocean current and the prevailing winds all the way from one of the West India islands."

He made the most astonishing journeys about that fag-end of the universe in the pursuit of satisfy; and, as a telescope was very far be- listen. knowledge. We read of his walking thirtytwo miles in a soaking rain to the top of a mountain and bringing home only a plant of He contrived out of his small savings to buy a white heather. On another day he walked thirty-six miles to find a peculiar kind of tern. Again he walked for twenty-four hours in hail, rain and wind, reaching home at 3 o'clock in it with untiring and intelligent devotion for such was the fact, he was further asked why A dissipated and unmannerly nobleman, prethe morning. But at seven he was up and ready for work, as usual. He carried heavy loads, too, when he went searching for minerals and iossils. In one of his letters we read:

"Shouldering an old poker, a four-pound hammer, and with two chisels in my pocket, I set out. \* \* What hammering! what I then know what it really is. \* \* The sweating! Coat off; got my hands cut to bleed-

Robert Dick, born in 1811, was the son of an not to do so. excise officer, who gave his children a hard step-mother when Robert was ten years old. fection, had spoiled him for such a life as he now had to lead under a woman who loved him not, and did not understand his unusual cast of character, his love of nature, his wanderings by the sea, his coming home with his pockets full of wet shells and his trowsers damaged by the mire. She snubbed him; she whipped him. He bore her ill treatment with wonderful patience; but it impaired the social side of him torever. Nearly fifty years after he said to one of his few friends:

"All my naturally buoyant, youthful spirits were broken. To this day I feel the effects. I cannot shake them off. It is this that still makes me shrink from the world."

At thirteen he escaped from a home blighted by this woman, and went apprentice to a baker; and when he was out of his time served as small business for himself in Thurso. It was his flour on the day, and was in all respects a bread was a luxury which many people of Competition reduced his profits and limited his Caithness only allowed themselves on Sundays, sales. When the great split occurred in Scottheir usual fair being oatmeal. He was a bak- land between the old and the free church, he er all the days of his life, and his business never increased so as to oblige him to employ even a baker's boy. He made his bread, his biscuit But his neighbors and customers were zealous and his gingerbread without any assistance, shop by an old housekeeper, who lived with him till he died.

The usual course of his day was this: He from three to six, according to his plans for the worked the dough into loaves, put the whole into the oven, waited until it was baked, and The coast is among the most picturesque in drew it out. His work was then usually done the world, bearing a strong resemblance to the for the day. The old housekeeper sold it as it land break in this unequal strife. They should coast of Maine. The reader, perhaps, has nev- was called for, and, in case her master did not have set him free from his bake-shop as soon as er seen the coast of Maine. Then let him do so get home in time, she could set the sponge in he had given proof of the stuff he was made of. speedily, and he will know, as he sails along the evening. Usually, he could get away from He was poet, artist, philosopher, hero, and its bold headlands, and its seamed walls of rock the bake-shop soon after the middle of the day, they let him die in his bake-house in misery. rising here and there into mountains, how the and he had then all the afternoon, the evening. After his death they performed over his body coast of Caithness looked to one of the noblest and the night for studying nature in Caithness, the shameful mockery of a pompous funeral, His profits were small, but his wants were tews, and erected in his memory a paltry monument of Thurso. Thurso is the most northern town and during the greater part of his life he was which will commemorate their shame as long able to spare a small sum per annum for the as it lasts. His name has been rescued from purchase of books.

If this man had enjoyed the opportunities he would have had but for his mother's death he the Orkney islands can be seen, and a good might have been one of the greatest naturalists walker can reach in a day's tramp Dunnet that ever lived. Nature had given him every Head, the loity promontory which ends the requisite—a frame of iron, Scotch endurance, a poet's enthusiasm, the instinct of not believ-Here lived, labored, studied and died Robert | ing anything in science till he was sure of it. Dick, a man whose name should never be pro- till he had put it to the test of repeated observation and experiment. Although a great reader, he derived most of his knowledge directly from nature's self. He began by merely picking up shells, as a child picks them up, because they were pretty; until, while still a man, he had a very complete collection all nicelow him to the shore, and watch him as he walk- ly arranged in a cabinet and labeled. Youth the fifteenth century, with the assistance of a being past, the shy and lonely young man be-Suddenly he would stop, fall upon his hands gan to study botany, which he pursued until and knees, crawl slowly onward, and then with he had seen and felt everything that grew in Caithness. Next he studied insects, and stud- Among his students were two rollicking, jovial, ied with such zeal that in nine months he had not-at-all-pious fellows, who were speedily arcollected, of beetles alone, two hundred and rested for the theit. In vain did they plead inboys would whisper to one another that there fity-six specimens. There are still in the nocence. Accoltus, when he found the 11 as was a mad baker in Thurso. Once he picked Thurso museum two hundred and twenty of his students were unavailing, went to the think beforehand and avoid as far as possible kinds of butterflies collected by him

astronomy, and read everything he could sage remark: "Ah, Accoltus, good man, you yond his means, he was obliged to devote himself to subjects more within his own reach. thirty years. He found the books full of mis- he had done it. takes because, as he said, so many geologists "I did it," he replied, "in order that I might Watter Scott, who sat opposite him at a dina little mud on their trowsers.

"When," said he, "I want to know what a rock is, I go to it ; I hammer it ; I dissect it. work patiently on, collect facts, and in course In another letter he speaks of having "three of time geology may develop into a science."

teen-pound sledge-hammer in the other, and used to send curious specimens to Hugh Miller, his old beaver hat filled with paper and twine." editor of The Witness, as well as a geologist, But who, and what was this man, and why and Mr. Miller would acknowledge the gifts in Hatchet' does not stir the heart as it once was he performing these laborious journeys? his paper. But Robert Dick entreated him

"I am a quiet creature," he wrote, "and do not like to see myself in print at all. So leave The boy's own mother, all tenderness and at- it to be understood who found the old bones. and let them guess who can."

As long as he was in unimpaired health, he continued this way of life cheerfully enough, retusing all offers of assistance. His brotherin-law once proposed to send him a present of whisky.

"No," said he in reply; "spirits never enter

this house, save when I cannot help it." His brother-in-law next offered to send him some money. He answered:

"God grant you more sense! I want no sovereigns. It's of no use sending anything down here. Nothing is wanted. Delicacies would only injure health. Hardy is the word with working people. Pampering does no good, but much evil."

And yet the latter days of this great-souled man were a woeful tragedy. He was the best a journeyman for three years; then set up a baker in the place, gave full weight, paid for a very small business indeed; for at that day model of fair dealing. But his trade declined. stuck to the old, merely saying that the church of his forefathers was good enough for him. for the free church; and, one day, when the preacher aimed a sermon at him for taking his walks on Sunday, he was offended; and rarely went again. And so, for various reasons, his business declined. Some losses befell him; and be injured his constitution by exposure and exhausting labors in the study of geology.

There were rich and powerful families near by who knew his worth, or would have known it if they themselves had been worthy. They looked on and saw the noblest heart in Scotoblivion by the industry and tact of Samuel ert Burns.

# A Lesson Outgrown.

following, which he informed us contained a lesson of life that we might with profit gather in and lay up. I received it then as authentic. and think to-day it is as reliable us are any of the on dits of the fathers which iconoclastic hands have spared us. Thus runs the story :

Accoltus d'Areggo, a celebrated lawyer of devoted servant, purloined-or, literally stoleseveral pieces of meat from a butcher's stall which was situated near to his residence. varieties of bees, and two hundred and forty judges, and acknowledged frankly that he him- all sources of unnecessary anxiety. self had taken the meat. But it would not an-Early in life he was powerfully attracted to swer. The judges shook their heads, with the find upon the subject. But he was one of take upon yourself only to clear the young

However, it was not a great affair, and as the butcher was bought off from pressing his suit, a trivial sum of money finally settled it. When good microscope, and found it indispensable. the business had been thus disposed of, a near Geology was the subject which occupied him friend asked the famed jurist if he really did longest and absorbed him most. He pursued take the meat, and upon being assured that horse you gave me this morning.'

> ble light, the advantages of a good and wellestablished character."

Yes-It was given to us in our boybood for pounds of iron chisels in his trowsers' pocket, I suppose there never was a man whose love thing. We, of this enlightened age, are in- I'll be bound."

a four-pound hammer in one hand and a four- of knowledge was more disinterested. He clined to seriously question the moral right of any pure and lofty standing. Even the affecting story of the "Little Boy and His Little did !- C.

> I remember as well as though it were yesterday the moment when the idea of individual identity dawned upon my mind, and I rushed away as last as my five-year-old feet would carry me to ask my mother this question: "Is everybody 'I' to themselves?"

The thought appalled me, for I had been looking at a wretched little beggar boy with a crutch and a dirty face, and miserable rags for garments, and it had just occurred to me that he was not to himself merely an unpleasant object to be sent away out of sight with some dole of pennies or broken fragments of food. but just the I that I was to myself-as precious, as important-and I grew cold from head to toot, and telt as though I must do something to alter it all.

After all these years the horror abides with me yet. I do not know whether others feel it as keenly, but it is to me worse than any ghost could be, I think, to remember the wretched people of the world; the prisoners in their cells, convicts in their chains, men doomed to die upon the gallows at dawn, women who sell their souls for bread or jewels, beggars gnawing their crusts by the road-sides, sufferers whose every breath is agony, wives whose hearts are broken by the cruelty of the husbands who were once their lovers, men who are plotting murder and men who are committing it, lepers in the cities of lepers holding out their moldering hands for alms a strangers flee by their gates—to remember these, and many, many more wicked or accursed, crushed beneath loads of crime and sorrow too heavy to be borne, and to know that when we clasp our hands or drop a tear and say with a shudder as we sometimes do, "And it might have been I!" that it actually is I to some one!

It is a terrible thought, and yet we should not set it aside. Surely nothing could prompt us so strongly to do all we can for those who sin or suffer .- M K. D.

# Avoid Unnecessary Anxiety. Hardly a week passes within which there is

not the announcement of the sudden death of some prominent man, which is attributed to business troubles, to depression and anxiety, or to overwork.

An all-important practical lesson should be Smiles, who, in writing his life, has revealed to deduced from these numerous sudden and us a rarer and higher kind of a man than Rob- untimely deaths. They really result from unnecessary anxiety preying upon both mind and body. We say unnecessary anxiety, because it might be avoided by care beforehand. In the boyhood days, our teacher, as I can Much of the business trouble which racks distinctly remember, called our attention to the and torture so many men could easily be shunned by better matured plans of business. reflecting where one is coming out. One day than six days of work; and one day of reflection beforehand would often save many long and dreary days of sorrow afterward.

Think, before you enter upon any new plan, of all the chances of mishap, and how to make success certain. No chances of profit compenprominent man carries and tries to conceal rom other eves.

It you would live long, it you would enjoy anything of the sunshine and flowers of life,

# Facetine.

An aristocrat, whose family hall rather run down, boasting to a prosperous tradesman of those students whom books alone can never men whom you love." And they would not of your lescent. I am on the opposite tack and icel proud of my ascent."

"Pa," said a little boy, "a horse is worth a great deal more, isn't it, after it's broke?" "Yes, my son. Wny d vou ask such a question?" "Because I broke the new rocking-

summing upon his "novility," once asked Sir study nature from a gig, and are afraid to get set before my students, in the strongest possi. ner, what the difference was between Scott and sot. "Just the breadth of the table," retorted Sir Walter.

"Are you alarmed at the approach of the a life-lesson; but, dear old pedagogue-and King of Terrors?" asked a man of a dying who admitted that of late he had run behindscience of geology! No, no; we must just thou, O, Accoltus, hadst thou lived in this gen-naighbor. "No," was the emphatic reply; "no hand-"young man, you should never run beeration, thy lesson would have fallen flat and I've lived six-and-thirty years with the Queen hindhand, I'm old now, but I've never run beunprofitable. We have outgrown that sort of o. Terrors, and the king can't be worse'n she, hindhand. I began the world with nothing,

# young Folks' Column.

Two Ways.

"If I had a fortune," quoth bright little Win,
"I'd spend it in Sunday-schools. Then, don't
you see,
Wicked boys would be taught that to steal is

And would leave all our apples for you and

"If I had a fortune," quoth twin-brother Will, "I'd spend it in orchards. Then, don't you see, Wicked boys should all pick till they'd eaten

their fill. And they wouldn't want apples from you or from me." Mary C. Bartlett, in St. Nicholas.

DEAR MR. EDITOR :- I will try to write. 1 am a little boy eleven years old. I go to school. study reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. I have three little brothers. We have just got over the measles. I will close by sending a riddle : All bridled, all saddled, all ready for a fight. If I see this in print I will. write again. JOHN W. STUBBELFIELDS. BURLINGTON, Kans., March 27, 1880.

MR. EDITOR :- As I have never written for THE SPIRIT, I thought I would write. Pa takes THE SPIRIT, and we all like to read it ever so much. I have three sisters and two brothers. I am twelve years old. We have no school this summer except Sunday-school. Mr. Wickard is our superintendent. I studied reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar. I will send you the answer to Emma Graver's riddle. I think it is an egg. I will send you a riddle: The beginning of eternity, the end of time and space; the beginning of every end, and the end of every place. Pa and ma and my two brothers are grangers. We had a nice time biding Easter eggs, and another nice time eating what we could of them. We have not made any garden yet. I want to plant some flower seeds as soon as it is warm enough. We have a good many nice flowers. My birthday is the 2d day of July. I wish all the little readers of THE SPIR-IT could come; we would have a nice time. As this is the first time I have ever written for a paper, I will close. If I see this in print I will MARY DAVIS write again.

PRAIRIE CITY, Kons., April 5, 1880.

# Steam Engines.

When a girl or boy sees a locomotive rushing through the country on the railroad, puffing like an animal, dragging its long train of care filled with people, or corn, or coal, or cattle, sometimes perhaps they ask who made this wonderful thing? It is made by skillful workmen among torges and hammers and curious machines. What makes the locomotive move you know is the steam engine. There are hundreds of kinds of these in the world, and they are all great workers. Unlike farmers' It arises from habitually rushing ahead without boys and horses, they never get tired. A man once made a calculation of how much work of thought and five of work is much better they did, and he found that in Great Britain, a country one-twentieth as large as the United States, the steam engines did double as much work as all the men in the world. Did you ever think what these engines do for us? They carry our loads, grind our wheat, print our newspapers, saw our timber, make our furnisate for the heavy load of care which many a ture, spin our wool and cotton, weave our cloth, and carry people through the country sor fast that they can hardly count the tence posts as they pass. If you could look into the inside: of every one of these engines you would find? one thing alike in them all. You who have: studied natural philosophy know what it is ;you who have not must wait. It is the partthat makes the whole machine go; and the man who first found this out we call the inventor of the steam engine. Would it not be a good thing to know comething about this wonderful man? If he could be alive now and could see what his engines are doing, do you not suppose he would look on with wonder? He cannot do that, for he has been dead more than sixty years. His name was James Watt.

A mother who believed that education should! go on without cessation said to her little boy, as they were walking along a road: "That wagon which you see ahead there, my son, is the work of a wheelwright." "Is it?" cried the boy. "Then these tracks it makes are wheelwriting, I suppose."

"Young man," said an old sailor to a youth and I've held my own ever since."

### Patrons' Department.

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

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

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

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

From Another State Grange Delegate.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- I second the move of Bro. Songer, of Osage Mission. Let us hear from every delegate, that we may enjoy mutual encouragement in work.

I was greatly encouraged by attending the state grange. I learned to understand and love our principles better than ever. On returning home I evinced some enthusiasm in trying to bring life out of "dormancy." Up to this time I have lectured seven times on transportation and co-operation, and have reorganized two granges, and have two more under way. Spent material, and are bound to build for perma-

Onward grange revives, and elects G. M. Richardson master, and John Montgomery secretary.

Pioneer grange is thoroughly organized for work. Has an ex-member of the legislature, and an ex-grange deputy, and other prominent citizens within her gates. C. H. Fenton, master; W. H. Sitson, secretary. Bro. Beck, lecturer, has already brought an important matter before the grange.

Our progress is slow, still we have some excellent Patrons all through the county that are longing to be at work again-provided they could be sure of success. There must be a motive before them to induce action. The social element of the grange is not sufficient. We must understand that it is our duty to God, to ourselves and to coming generations to maintain the principles of our order. We must also understand the financial benefit which we certainly derive by the work of cooperative trade. There are also the legal benefits-properly educating our members to understand common law, and the principles of besitate to give offense to the farmers and toilequity; settling disputes among ourselves, thus saving large amounts paid to lawyers and | sional committees for non-action upon the Reacourts for so-called justice (as often injustice) for the benefit of our families and the better efit the farmer? Does the lawyer, the doctor, education of our children.

But enough for this time. Let us hear from

Yours in the interest of the Patrons. T. D. GROW.

AUGUSTA, Kans., March 29, 1880. The Educational Feature.

Certainly the increase and improvement of crops and stock are of great importance to the farmer, and this fact should always be kept in view. Very much more attention generally should be given to it than is done. But with all their importance, they are of secondary consideration compared with the improvement those farmers outside of our order to join isof the farmer himself in order to the conduct sue with us and help us to offend in a measure of his entire affairs. To set himself exclu- against those who offend against us? It is time sively to the production of the best horses and they examined the uncertain ground they cows and hogs looks very much like subordinating himself to the animal, and there is in- to apply the remedy. Farmers outside the tion of farmers upon this basis is barren of help to the individual where his highest good is concerned. What we of the fraternity of the grange wish him to know, and to be, is simply this: We want him to consider himself as a being possessing a mind as well as a body, and a mind capable of controlling his own affairs, instead of stupidiy delegating that to some one else. We want him to know, fully and clearly, everything that affects his interestnot only how to produce the best cotton and corn and hogs and cows, but how to dispose of the truits of his toil in the most advantageous manner. We want him to be a well developed being, ranking in intelligence with the highest in the land. And we believe that association in the grange and co-operative effort along the lines of human industry will best insure this necessary legislation has been secured, and our knowledge and this being.

The grange is a tarmer's organization for mutual benefit and development; it is the scaffolding upon which the farmer stands in building up his fortunes, in building up himself and his family. The appeal it makes is to the intelligence of the farmer; the demand it makes with what results remains to be seen. You is the further development of intelligence. Acknowledging the importance of having the Education that the National grange passed a best produce, the finest crops and stock, let us resolution looking to the adoption, in every realize also the need for understanding financial state in the Union, of this method of instructmatters, and the profounder importance still of the duty owed to the coming generation to a science which bears so important a relation increase its facilities for education. Will not to their daily avocation. This is, perhaps, the this combined association enable us to bring beginning of an end that will confer the proudup all the departments of life? If every farmer would but try it, it all the farmers throughout this entire section would but join heart and spect and support of the farmers as an instruhand in this work of mutual help, our country would be upon the securest basis; freedom and this effort to popularize agricultural education independence would not then be mere names, and the safety of our republican institutions would be assured .- Patron of Husbandry . .

Indifference of Farmers to the Success of the Grange.

We do not believe that there is a single innot desire the success of the order and the ac- is doing for those who till the soil."

ceptance and practice of its principles by all engaged in agricultural pursuits; yet there are hundreds of thousands who have never identified themselves with the order, and still other thousands who became members but have ceased to take an active interest in the cause! We think that the vast majority of the former have kept out from considerations of a false economy; they are unwilling to undergo the expense, but hope to share in the benefits which the order has showered upon their class. In this they have been "penny wise and pound foolish," for the small expenditure necessary to become members is but a trifle in comparison to the large sum which would be saved to them in selling their produce and buying their supplies if the order were strengthened by their active support. These outside farmers are about as potent enemies to the cause as the most active and powerful corporations whose interests antagonize those of the farmer class.

But the class whose apathy is most danger ous, because its influence for evil is most direct and conspicuous, are members who fail to attend meefings and refuse to give our leaders an active support. If these have been disappointed in their expectations they only display their lack of confidence in themselves and their fear of the power of the enemies of their class when they become deserters. There are doubtless many thousands of Patrons who think that all the work of this great movement can be accomplished by the leaders. They see fourteen days. We are hunting up the right the officers of the National and state granges actively at work, and the business agents of the various state granges by their admirably conducted system saving thousands of dollars to those granges which transact their business through them, and they think all is being done that can be accomplished. But this is a great mistake. The appeal of our most active leaders everywhere is for more interest in the subordinate grange. National and state ofilcials may be capable, earnest and active, but all their best efforts will be unavailing unless the members of subordinate granges are equally zealous and active .- Patron of Husbandry.

Giving Offense.

As to giving offense, does the oppressor of honest labor take such an unpardonable sin into consideration when he lays his plans? Does the unnecessary middleman think of such a thing when he arranges to squeeze out of you his next year's living? Does the lawyer of today think of giving you offense when approached by the lobbyist and unblushingly consents to support the passage of some fresh burden upon you? Does the eloquent railroad king ing millions when he pleads before congresgan bill and similar measures calculated to benthe capitalist, care whether he oppresses when he fixes up the schedule of prices, or when he adheres to it, after you have mildly suggested it is a "little steep?" All these facts and more could be argued against the enemies of the grange and thus opposed to the farmers' interests, and not the least blush of offense would be a tell-tale mark upon their hardened cheeks. They conclude with smiles and sarcasm that Patrons and farmers have borne these burdens so long, have paid these steep prices so long, that the most agonizing growl will not offend them in the least.

Now is it not about time in all conscience for evitably and of necessity a deterioration of the grange, step up to the line! Face the responsibilbeing. For excess in one direction ity you owe to your selves and to your posterity! betokens deficiency in another. All associa- Let it not be said of you after you have crossed the threshold of life: "He was a elever fellow; but he lacked stamina. He hardly had enough courage to take his produce to market, let alone fix a price on it. But now he is gonepoor fellow-and he is not missed, either; for he never gave offense, he never did any good, either to himself, his fellow-men, or those who are to live after him!"

Farmers and Patrons! do right without giving offense, if possible; but, with all the odds against you, do right and bless yourselves and posterity !- Olathe Leader:

Educational Work of the Grange. The following is an extract from the annual address of Master T. B: Harwell, of the Tennessee State grange: "In our own state the public schools have been equipped for the instruction of the masses in the elementary principles of agriculture, and the necessary elementary work is now ready for the press, and very soon we shall test the practicability of instructing the masses in this direction. will see from the report of the committee on ing the masses in an elementary knowledge of will establish its claims to the confidence, rementality for advancing their interest. As and provide for the instruction in this direction of even the children of the humblest farmers has been inaugurated under grange auspices, let every Patron of the state use his best efforts to secure for the system a full and perfect trial, to the end that the young who are destined to the fields of agriculture may telligent farmer in the land who loves his be better qualified for labor therein and our country, his family and his calling, who does order may be prospered in the noble work it

Mission of the Grange.

The enemies of the order of Patrons of Husbandry say that days of prosperity will produce the downfall of the organization. This insinuation is an insult to every member of the order, and should be resented as such. They would have farmers believe the objects of the order are accomplished, and that the grange has nothing to do now but to announce its mission is at an end, and disband.

It is true, the grange has succeeded in breaking up many of the most greedy monopolies, and has also been the means of largely reducing the prices of almost everything the farmer has to buy; but how long would these advantages remain if the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry should be abandoned? "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"-the farmers' liberty not less than any other class.

What sense would there be in saying the mission of the common school is ended when one generation is educated? The Patrons of Husbandry are only just starting. They are not yet fairly organized for active work in many places. The social and educational advancement that is sure to result to willing and patient workers in the grange is yet almost wholly unaccomplished. There is work now outlined in the grange, not only sufficient to employ the time and resources of the present, but of future generations. Let us hold fast to the faith. Let us do our part .- Dirigo Rural.

Grange Papers.

No considerable society or interest can maintain a successful and popular organization without its especial organ through which to appeal directly to its members, and also to all personally interested in the subject matter which called it into existence. Politics, religion, sectarianism, temperance, masonry, edu eation, and all the considerable organizations of the times have their literature through which to reach the public eye and ear, and no one would think of prosecuting their work without it. So, too, the order of Patrons has its pub lications, and to no one agency is it more indebted for its material growth and social and intellectual development than to the scores of papers which each week are circulated among its membership. Whether these publications, many of them of high rank and wide circula tion, can sustain themselves without the order, is a question for them to answer. That the order cannot maintain its standing and useful-ness, or its existence even, and allow its organs to die, every intelligent Patron will admit. -Bro. D. H. Thing.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS

KANSAS

# Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

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.

climate.
Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.

A. H. & A. O. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas. VINLAND

# Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICA

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabaunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

For further information apply to

Therest.

For further information apply to
W. J. HAUGHAWOUT, Land Agent,
Neosho Falls, Kansas

# Real Estate Agency

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

Taxes paid for non-residents, abstracts of title

# Seed Sweet Potatoes!

I have on hand and

FOR SALE

A fine lot of

# SWEET POTAT'ES

RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND,

Which are Extra Fine.

Will also have Plants for sale in their season.

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

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# NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

COLLECTIONS MADE

CAPITAL \$100,000.

On all points in the United States and Canadas

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

President
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Cashier
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# **Attention Everybody**

J. W. WILLEY,

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

# BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY

These Stoves will be sold at the lowest figures for CASH Also a fine stock of

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tin-

JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING

A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for them elves.

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET. KANSAS SEED' HOUSE.

F. BARTELDES & CO.,

Lawrence

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

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

ENGRAVER, A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses

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

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors o

# ELEVATOR "A,"

. GRAIN

COMMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI. Gideon W. Thompson.

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,



TAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country, Compared principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing affects.

Every Farmer a d Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of discusses that afflict at imals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poli-Evil, Hild-Bound, Inward Strains, Serstohes, Mange, Kellow 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, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEES CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery then and stock raisers, prove that LEES 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 found nost axcellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dese given to catelo.



In all new countries we hear of fatal discuses among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind cess, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS POV. DER will readicate these discases. In severe attacks, ml. a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these discases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder it will then be necessary to administer the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with deugh to form Pills.



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



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

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



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 ce

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Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative Renovating

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, infldenza, bronchitic, usual catarrh, massi gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovater now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy cost and frees the skin from all dandruft, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

DR. W. S. Rilley, V. S.,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans. Powders.

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

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.

Quarterly Report of the State Board of cember 31, 1879.

Owing to the continued ill health of Hon. Alired Gray, late secretary of the State Board | and many others are projected. These imof Agriculture, the quarterly report for the quarter ending December 31, 1879, has been ity, but are spread through our not over beautigreatly delayed. The volume has been received, and among its valuable contents will be these improvements just commenced is one of found the average condition of crops and farm animals; estimated acreage of winter wheat of 1879 compared with the acreage of 1878; crop statistics summarized by counties, showing the number of acres, product and value of crop for 1879; a general summary of all crops, acreage increase and decrease, average yield; also summaries by counties showing the number and value of live stock for 1879, valuation of property; school statistics, showing number of school districts, number of school-houses, value of school buildings, number of teachers employed, etc.; population of Kansasiin 1878'and 1879, showing increase by counties; meteorological summary of the year; an article upon Egyptian corn or pampas rice, together with a chemical analysis of the same; and an article on pearl millet. Probably the most interesting feature of this report is the lengthy illustrated part devoted to "sheep husbandry" in Kansas, giving a short history and description of the various breeds of sheep and the experience of practical breeders in each county, closing with an illustrated sketch of "A Kansas Sheep and Grain Farm-Its Receipts and Expenditures." This is followed by a map showing the railroads of Kansas January 1, 1880, and also the census districts. The volume closes with a brief biographical notice of the late Mr. Gray, who gave to this quarterly report the last labors of his life. The address of Rev. Dr. Mc-Cabe, which follows the biography, delivered at the juneral of Mr. Gray, is an eloquent tribute to a useful man.

\$150 Reward-Irrigation. [Topeka Commonwealth.]

Broke jail, March 28, 1880, William Ware, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, light blue eyes, light curly sandy hair, nearly bald on top of head, light complexion, high cheek bones generally rough featured, no beard, inclined to be stoop-shouldered, has large feet, an inveterate tobacco chewer, frequents saloons, gambling-rooms and livery stables, fond of a good horse, horse racing and cock fighting. The above reward will be paid for the arrest and delivery of William Ware to the sheriff of Shawnee county, Kansas, whenever arrested. By order of the board of county commis-

sioners of Shawnee county, Kansas. A. WASHBURN, Chairman.

Address W. D. Disbrow, Sheriff, Topeka, Kansas.

The Kinsley Graphic gives a plan for irriga tion adopted by Dr. Gilman, of Edwards county. A party went out last week to see it work. We give a portion of the article, as follows: "However, enough was seen to show Dr. Gilman's plans which, it successful, will make his farm blossom like a rose. His farm consists of a section of land. Through the center running north and south is a ridge that 'twould seem had been placed there by nature to further the doctor's schemes. On top of this ridge, about the center of the section, the engine and pump and worked his way up to wealth and distincare located. The well, depth fifty-five feet, has an abundance of water. The doctor's plan of hotel of prominence in Atchison, and was landirrigating is to run a canal north and south from the well along the ridge, at intervals of very popular house. A Democrat before the forty to fifty feet to dig trenches or ditches war, he became a Republican upon the outfrom the canal that will carry the water down | break of the rebellion, and remained so until the gentle slope east and west to the very fur- his death. He held a number of offices of trus thest extent of his land. There is a small draw on the west side of the ridge, near the pump, in which he proposes to build a reservoir that ture, and superintendent of Indian affairs for will hold sufficient water to irrigate a dozen the Kansas superintendency. Several years farms. The capacity of the pump at the press- ago he began to show symptoms of softening ent time will throw four hundred and fifty of the brain, and at the time of his death he gallons of water a minute, making twentyseven thousand gallons an hour. Besides his steam pump, he has a windmill that keeps a steady stream of water running across the land. Our people are very much interested in this new enterprise, and earnestly hope it will prove a success in every particular."

The Exodus.

[ Atchison Champion.] Maj. Geo. A. Réynolds, one of the deputies of the sergeant-at-arms of the U. S. senate, arrived in the city March 27, and summoned the following named gentlemen of Atchison to appear at Washington to testify before the Exodus Investigating committee, viz.: R. B. Morris, H. Clay Park, H. C. Solomon, Democrats; E. S. Willis, A. B. Bradish, B. F. Hudson and A. F. Martin, Republicars; and W. M. Twine and Green Smith, colored. The first four named left on the Missouri Pacific train on the 27th of March, and Twine and Smith left a few days atter. Messrs. Bradish, Hudson and Martin left on the 3d of April inst., as they were to appear before the committee on the 6th of April.

We understand about forty witnesses have been summoned from this state, mainly from Parsons, Lawrence, Topeka, Atchison, and a few other points where the exodus most did congregate.

> Salt Well. [ Wichita Eagle.]

The building that had been erected at the McCampbell coal shaft vs. salt well was prostrated by, the wind last Saturday, but Mr. Mc-Campbell says he will have it up in a few days again. The damage was about \$200. The building had been erected to receive his salt botlers and machinery. There is over 100 feet of water in the well, which tests have decided will yield 33 per cent. pure sait. Mr. McCampbell' says that he will be able to evaporate irom 150 to 260 barrels of brine every twenty-four hours, which will yield from 50 to 75 barrels of salt. Immigrants and wagons of all sorts. That is as good as a coal mine. He still has faith that he will yet reach coal in paying quantities.

Umele Sam Asserts His Authority.

[Baxter Springe Times.]

The troops stationed in the territory south of town about three miles keep a sharp looknown of the members of the firm rank high among our staumchest, most honorable and most successful merchants and manufacturers. They have built up one of the trongest and best mercantile houses in the country, and their establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest weat of town about three miles keep a sharp looknown of the miscal trade of the West There establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest weat of town about three miles keep a sharp looknown of the miscal trade of the West There establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest weat of town about three miles keep a sharp looknown of the miscal trade of the West There establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest weat of town about three miles keep a sharp looknown of the miscal trade of the West There establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest weat of town about three miles keep a sharp looknown of the miscal trade of the West There establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest weat of town about three miles keep a sharp looknown of the miscal trade of the West There establishments and wagons of all sorts.

Immigrants, unless they can give a good accurate where and at Chicago are the two largest weat of the West There establishments and wagons of all sorts.

Immigrants, unless they can give a good accurate where any control and the first wagons of and machinery. There is over 100 feet of wa-

Chanute Improvements.

[Chanute Times.] The march of improvement in Chanute is still onward. Many new houses are building, provements are not confined to any one local ful but lively and prosperous city. Among which the city has long felt the need-a commodious hall for lectures, concerts and other public entertainments. Geo. W. Williams one of the oldest residents, is the enterprising man who has undertaken to fill the public want in this direction. He broke ground or Monday last for the erection of a fine stone building 50x85 feet, the ground floor of which will have two large store-rooms, over which will be a large hall about 50x66 feet. The plan contemplates a truss roof, which will span the hall, thus doing away with posts or pillars which generally obstruct the view of the platform or stage. He proposes to erect a commo dious stage with rooms on either side, which will be reached by a stairway in the rear of the building. The location selected on Fourth street near Main is an admirable one, being located near our most prominent hotels, and also in one of the busiest parts of our busiest street, and on which the main entrance to the hall will be, to which particular attention has been given to have it made large and roomy that in case of fire or other accident the hall could be quickly emptied. In fact, it is contemplated to make the hall at once comfortable. well-ventilated and safe. We congratulate our citizens and Mr. Williams on the inception of this improvement, and with them shall look anxiously forward for its completion.

> Prospect for Peaches. [Garnett Plaindealer.]

The peach trees are blossoming, and, although some of the earlier varieties have, to some extent; been injured, we have an excellent prospect for an abundant crop of this delicious fruit. Kansas will do something handsome this year in her yield of fruit of all kinds. [Eureka Herald.]

Mr. I. R. Phenis brought us a branch broken rom a peach tree in his orchard last Friday the appearance of which gives about as doleful encouragement to the predictions of no peaches this year as anything well could. It was clustered with buds just opening in bloom. We found no difficulty in counting twenty-five vigorous, healthy buds on a twig six inches long, and on one not an inch and a half long we counted nine. The only trouble we recognize about a branch like this on an ordinary tree is, that there is too much fruit for the timber. Mr. Phenis says this branch is a fair sample of all the trees in his orchaad-apples, peaches, cherries and all being full of healthy fruit buds. The probability is, that if something would kill about two-thirds of the buds now on the The Best Place to Get New Ones trees, we would have an excellent crop of superior fruit.

Death of Thomas Murphy.

[Troy Chief.] Thomas Murphy, of Atchison, died in that city on Wednesday morning, March 24, at the age of about 49 years. He was born in Galway, Ireland; came to America a poor boy, tion. He built the Massasoit house, the first lord of it for a number of years, making it a and honor, among which were mayor of Atchison, representative and senator in the legislawas a mental wreck. His wife died less than a year ago.

New Congregational Church.

[Topeka Capital.] The subscriptions for the building of a large Congregational church in this city on the site of the present building have reached the splendid sum of \$12,000, and as the cost of the church is estimated at about \$15,000 the workers in the enterprise feel greatly encouraged. They propose erecting a tabernacle on the southwest corner of Seventh and Monroe streets, constructed of rough boards, and move the pipe organ and old pews there and hold regular services while the church is being built. The new edifice will be of stone, but the style of architecture has not yet been decided upon.

Bridge at Manhattan.

[Manhattan Enterprise.]
The M., A. & B. R. R. bridge will be put across the Kansas 200 feet above the mouth of the Blue. Soundings have been made, and no rocks were found 271 feet below the bed of the river. Piles are to be driven down that distance, and the stone piers will rest on them. The bridge will be 600 feet long, with two center piers, and will be a wooden structure.

> Thrift. [Coffeyville Journal.]

On our way to Independence, Saturday, our attention was attracted by the numerous evidences of improvement among the farmers. Young hedges set out; new fences being built; new sheds and barns; fresh plowed fields; water furrows to drain moist places; bright, glistening fruit trees; clean, healthy looking cattle, hogs and sheep.

Uncle Sam Asserts His Authority.

The Fruit Crop. [Oskaloosa Independent.]

We have examined the truit buds with some care, and do not find any considerable number injured by the cold. We regard all fruits as practically uninjured up to this date, with the prospect of an abundant crop.

WANT YOU TO READ THIS!

NEW FAMILY

PROCESS OF TANNING. SIMPLIFIED

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

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

APPAREL, ROBES, RUGS, ETC.;

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

harness.

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

PRICE \$3.00.

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

A FIRST-CLASS

COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

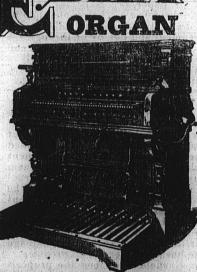
In fact, the CHEAPEST and BEST PLACE to get work done in all the departments represented above.

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCH-ILL, Carriage Painter, have arranged to do work in their respective lines in conjunction, at the LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can be done. Give them a call. 13 Shop on Vermont street, just north of the court-house.

STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House,

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



MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Planes. Also the unri-

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

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Ratising World. rain-Raising World.

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

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

of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.

MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds, teonderfully simple, using less than half the usual gears and belts.

and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special property, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-

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NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

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GENUINE!

Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

> > THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

FOR TWENTY YEARS 1859. 1879. The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO..

LAWRENCE KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

W. A. ROGERS.

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ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE ..

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO

Consignments solicited. Personal attention poid to the care and sale of all stock. We make all sales in person. Special attention paid to the feeding and watering of stock. Business for 1876 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars.



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

COFFINS. CASES AND

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

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

# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1880.

### THE LIBERALS TRIUMPHANT IN ENGLAND.

The elections which have just been held in England give the Liberals a large majority in the house of commons. Lord Beaconsfield, the premier, will have to step down and out. A dispatch of last Saturday says:

A large proportion of the present Liperal gains were wholly unexpected. Numerous boroughs vote to-day, where more Tory losses are certain. Next week the counties must contribute something to the Liberal majority, the farmers being everywhere disgusted with the indifference of the Tories. They complain of neglect and repudiated promises, and demand redress of their grievances.

### ROOT CROPS.

Dr. Loring, of Salem, Mass., strongly urges upon our farmers the great importance of growing much more extensively root crops for stock feeding during our winter months. On this branch of farm culture the doctor can speak advisedly, from experience, as he keeps on his farm a half dozen horses, forty milch cows, oxen, and young cattle, sheep and swine to correspond. He has grown all kinds of root crops for stock feeding, and after long and careful observation has come to the couclusion that the Swedish turnip (ruta-baga) and the Yellow Globe mangel-wurzel are the two most valuable and profitable roots grown for cattle feeding, and these roots he grows in large quantities. Good hay and turnips, and no grain, are freely fed to his horses, and other of his farm stock except milch cows. Turnips when freely fed to cows giving milk are upt to give the milk, cream and butter a maha county, to be his own successor. turnipy taste. His horses fed on hay and turnips do much better than when their leed is bay and oats. His milch cows are fed on good hay and Yellow Globe mangel-wurzels, which give increase of flesh, fat, milk, cream, butter and tresco painters ask fifty cents a day and greenbacks.

### QUARTERLY REPORT.

The last quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the year 1879 is before us. A large part of the matter was compiled by Alfred Gray before his death. Mr. Hudson, the new secretary, took up the work where Mr. Gray left it, and has carried it forward and finished it in a manuer that is very creditable to himself, and does honor to the board and the people of the state. It is most valuable for the wonderful compilation of statistics, and a large amount of new matter that will prove of great value, espegially to the western counties of our state.

Heretofore, it has been a doubtful question whether our western counties could be made profitable for agricultural purposes. From statements in lows: Creushaw, Peterson, Gagers, Hough, Loomis, Smith and Jones. S. House. At the end of the Washburnequestion whether our western counties this report all doubts seem to vanish. Hough, Loomis, Smith and Jones. S. house. At the end of the Washburne-The great drawback has been that on account of the extremely dry weather which prevails in the western third of our state, corn would not mature, hence the profitable raising of stock was out of the question. But from experiments made during the last three years a new cereal has come to the front that grows vigorously in that dry climate, and seemingly has solved the problem and settled the question for all time to come for that locality. We allude to the Egyptian corn or pampas rice. We copy from the report what some say who have raised this corn.

S. W. Boynton, writing from Kinsley, says: "Last spring I planted all the rice corn I could get in the local market; planted with a common hand corn planter, 4x4 feet, on forty acres of sod, a light sandy soil; gophers destroyed about half of it. It received no further attention until harvest, when it was cut up like ordinary field coru, the heads cut off and thrashed in a machine, yielding over 300 bushels. Millet, Irish and sweet potatoes, melons, pumpkins and squashes, planted by the side of this corn, failed almost entirely on account of the extreme drought. Under similar circumstances, Indian corn would not have produced a 'nub-bin.' It should receive the same culti-vation as common corn, and I believe will produce from 50 to 100 bushels.

very prolific and as hardy as sorghum, standing drought very well."

it is reported that small crops were raised last season. C. H. Stolp writes from Peabody, that "it is better to raise rice corn for feeding stock than oats, as it is more productive."

In Norton county considerable was raised last season, the result being very who have tried it "claim that a bushel will make more flour than a bushel of wheat," and "very many farmers will plant rice corn the coming season."

From Osborne county, one correspondent writes : "There was some rice corn raised here this season. It stands drought well. Think it will yield as much per acre as common corn." Another correspondent from the same county says: "I have seen some of this corn growing. Think it a great hum-

From Reno county, a correspondent writes: "It has been grown under the name of 'rice corn' in small quantities. Seems to stand the drought as well as do well on old ground, but not on sod."

# General News.

TOPEKA, Kans., April 2.—Governor St. John made the following appointments to-day: Trustees of state charitable institutions J. M. Hogue, Emporia, to succeed Dr. J. L. Weaver, of Leavenworth; Edwin Knowles, of Ne-Regents of the State Agricultural college-Stephen M. Wood, of Chase coun-, to be his own successor; A. J. Hossington, of Great Bend, to succeed T. C. Henry, of Abilene.

NEW YORK, April 3 .- Carpenters increase in wages.

BURLINGTON, la., April 3.—This city elected a solid Grant delegation to the county convention. They refused to instruct for Blaine.

held in Iowa to-day. The State Regisheld in Iowa to-day. The State Regis-ter, up to this hour, has returns from The district represented by Mr. Butter-the public faith of the government. eight. All are instructed for Blaine, and are in favor of instructed Blaine delegations to Chicago. These, with

FORT SCOTT, Kaus., April 3.—A special dispatch to the Monitor from Girard is as follows: "At 7 p. m. last night a storm arose seven miles southwest of Girard which soon developed the features of a cyclone, and it followed up the valley of Thunderboli creek to within fifteen miles of Girard, and then went directly as far as the ing at Hughes's, was killed. Mrs.

Jones, living near Mulberry Grove, was killed. A five-year-old child named the following resolutions: Morgan was so badly injured that it will die, and many others were badly Water was blown from ponds, and government and not by or through the houses were torn to splinters. The bank corporations of the country, and track of the storm varied in width from three to fifty rods."

OTTAWA, Kans., April 3 - A cylone struck this place about 7 o'clock last evening, completely demolishing seven residences on Elm street and badly injuring five others in the same vicinity. It then jumped five or six blocks and again struck the ground near the river, where it destroyed several residences and barns, and tore the roof off the K. C. & L. S. railroad freight-house and overturned several freight cars. In North Ottawa twelve or fifteen residences are totally destroyed or badly damaged. The evening train from Lawrence was caught at the junction, one mile north of town, and one passenger car and two freight cars upset. One passenger was seriously injured. The passenger was seriously injured. The storm then proceeded to the northeast, destroying the farm-houses of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Sam. Wilkinson, the latter having an arm broken by falling boards. Mr. and Mrs. Smith and daughter, living in the Spencer house, are all more or less hurt. Mrs. Smith has her collar-bone and one arm badly hurt. This house is one of the worst wrecks of all. Among the persons seriously injured. The passenger was seriously injured to passenger was seriously injured. The passenger was seriously in the procession from the proposition of such that all money, where the government directly, and issued by the government directly and issued by the go

by Moffett & Sergeant and were the only ones of the kind in the world. They can be should be paid in the money of the contract.

Garfield—And any money that the Garfield—And any money that the garfield—And any money that the contract. From Lyon county, a correspondent wind was blowing at the time, and in government shall now or hereafter issures: "I tried some of this grain a less than an hour after the fire was sue is lawful money, and therefore few years ago with success. Found it discovered the entire works were in money of the contract. near by were saved, though the engine In both Marion and Mitchell counties and much of the machinery connected with them were destroyed. The fire communicated to the foundry of W. S. Harmony and the machine shops of Leckie & Co., and they were also destroyed. The loss of Moffett & Sergeant stroyed. The loss of Moffett & Sergeant but they should be paid not out of the resolution to the resolution. There is should be paid not out of the resolution to the resolution. There is should be paid not out of the resolution to the resolution. carrying the risk. About 200 men were satisfactory. One report says those employed about the white lead and ed monster that was to be let loose on smelting works who are thrown out of work, though it is thought the company will be able to start up the smelting department within two or three weeks. Fortunately, the company possesses ample means, and will immediately rebuild the whole lead works in a more substantial manner than be-Harmony's loss is about \$5 000; partially insured. The disaster is the worst that has ever befallen this city, and there is sadness in many a house-

CINCINNATI, April 5 .- From reports from a large number of points in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky upon the condition of the wheat crop and prospects for fruit it appears that from 10 to 20 per cent. greater acreage in wheat was sown in 1879 than the previous year, and that everywhere, except in some sorghum and broom corn; claimed to parts of Northwestern Ohio and Central and Northern Indiana, the prospects are good for an unusually fine yield as to fruit.

> the First district of that state, comprising a number of wards in Cincinnati, and several townships in Hamilon county, said yesterday that if General Grant were nominated his district would surely elect a Democratic congressman. Mr. Butterworth frankly dea number of Cincinnati wards and sevlicans could not lose four congression- volume, or whether the banking corpoal districts in Ohio which they now hold, next fall, without losing also the

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mr. Weaver at last gets his resolutions before the yeas, 84; nays, 117.

the tollowing resolutions:
Resolved, That it is the sense of this when so issued it should be fully a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this house that portion of the interestbearing debt of the United States which shall be redeemable in the year 1881, or prior thereto, being in amount about \$872,000,000, should not be refunded beyond the power of the government to call in such obligations and pay them at any time, but should be paid as rapidly as possible, and according to the contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations, the mints of the United States shall be operated to their full capacity in coining standard silver dollars, and such other coinage as the business interests may require. Mr. Garfield described the proposi-

ashes. The magnificent new smelting works which have just been completed misunderstanding of the resolution. Mr. Garfield proceeded with his re-

marks in opposition to the resolution. is estimated at \$200,000. There is about \$30,000 insurance on the burned works. It is impossible to name the companies was the way to dispose of it. Those three propositions made a triple-headthe country as the last dying spawn of the party that thought it had little in it a year ago. It was put out at this moment when the presidential grow came from all quarters to see what parties would do with it. For one, he said meet it; throttle it; in the name of honesty, in the name of public peace in the name of the rights of the people individually, against a centralization worse than had ever before been heard of, meet it and end it like men; let both parties show their courage, in meeting rather than blowing before.

Mr. Kelly said there never had been a dollar, a franc or shilling of money that had not been made by the government; there was no other power to make money. All that the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had said on the subject was balderdash. He stood here with the wildest of desires, of which the gentleman spoke with Thomas Jefferson, and he would vote for the resolution, because, in the language of Jefferson, it would "reinvest the gov-WASHINGTON, April 2.—Among the political signs apparent in Washington just now is the fear expressed by a number of Republican congressmen there is 30 or 40 year bonds. Secretary who represent close districts that if Chase had never said a wiser thing General Grant receives the nomination than when he said the control of the at Chicago their districts will be car- debt is vastly more important than the ried by the Democrats next fall. Mr. rate of interest. If congress made 30 Butterworth, of Ohio, who represents or 40 year bonds it would pay in pre-

bonds. Mr. Weaver considered himself happy at having at last been able to get a vote on the resolution. He was not surclared that he would not think it worth prised at the opposition of the gentlewhile to stand as a candidate next fall man from Thio (Garfield). That gening that contingency. He went further, county convention. They refused to instruct for Blaine.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 3.—Twelve or fifteen Republican conventions were held in Iowa to-day. The State Registhree conventions held before, will ed by 720 majority over Sayler. The give 114 delegates in the state conveneral townships of Hamilton county, is party was opposed to the violation of public faith and repudiation of any back party, he wished to say, that the Young (Republican) was elected by less part of the public obligations. Let the than 1.000 majority, and in 1876 Ban-ning (Democrat) was declared elected. The issue was whether the government by less than 100 majority. The Repubshould issue currency and control its rations should do so, and he was content to go before the people on that issue.

After a short debate, a vote was

Mr. Weaver introduced his resolutions declaring that all currency, whether paper or metallic, should be issued by and under the control of the government. The yeas and nays will be taken on the suspension of the rules and adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules so as to discharge the committee on Ways and Means from further consideration of the bill placing salt, printing type, paper and materials used in the manufacture of printing paper on the free list, and put mits passage. The motion was defeated-yeas, 112; nays, 80.

The house adjourned. ATCHISON, April 6 .- The wife of Noble L. Prentis, city editor of the Champion, died this morning at 1

SANTA FR. N. M., April 6 .- Last night Wm Robinson, without provocation, shot Policeman Sunday twice knocking off two fingers. Sunday returned the fire, killing Robinson instautly. Robinson was intoxicated.

WINFIELD, Kaus., April 6 .- Robert P. Wooley suicided four miles south of this city last night by hanging, in a

Under similar circumstances, Indian corn would not have produced a 'nubbin.' It should receive the same cultivation as common corn, and L believe will produce from 50 to 100 bushels. If have fed this corn to all kinds of stock, and L believe it is as good as Indian corn. For table use, boiled and eaten with milk, or ground and made into bread, it is at least 100 per cefit. better than common corn."

In Labette, a correspondent says:

'That a small quantity was grown in the control of the worst wrecks and the persons seriously injured are: F. A. Beeler and family, J. Marshall, A. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Block, and family, J. Marshall, A. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Block, and some others slightly wounded. Lumber and furniture were scattered for blocks around, and in some cases horses, cattle, wagons, and even persons, were into bread, it is at least 100 per cefit.

JOPLIN, Mo., April 3.—The extensive white lead works in this city were totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this afternoon. These works were owned in the contralism that had ever been charged upon the Republican party in the wildest day of the war. The wildest

Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. like it because it is sweet; Mothers like Castoria because it gives health to the child; and Physiofans, because it contains no morphine or mineral.

# Castoria

Is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. It cures Wind Colio, the raising of Sour Curd and Diarrhosa, allays Feverishness and Kills Worms. Thus the Child has health and the Mother obtains rest. Pleasant, Cheap, and Reliable.

# CENTAUR

The most effective Pain-relieving agents

MAN and BEAST the world has ever known.

Over 1,000,000 Bottles sold last year! The reasons for this unprecedented pop ularity, are evident; the Centaur Liniments are made to deserve confidence; they are absorbed into the structure; they always cure and never dis-appoint. No person need longer suffer with

PAIN in the BACK, Rhoumatism or Stiff Joints, for the

# CENTAUR

Liniments will surely exterminate the pain. There is no Strain, Sprain, Cut, Scald, Burn, Bruise, Sting, Gall or Lameness to which Mankind or Dumb Brutes are subject, that does not respond to this Soothing balm. The Centaur

# LINIMENTS

not only relieve pain, but they incite healthy action, subdue inflammation, and cure, whether the symptoms proceed om wounds of the flesh, or Neuralgia of the Nerves; from contracted Cords or a scalded hand; from a sprained ankle or a gashed foot; whether from disgusting PIMPLES on a LADY'S FACE

or a strained joint on a Horse's Leg. The agony produced by a Burn or Scald; mortification from Frost-bites: Swellings from Strains; the tortures of Rhoumatism; Crippled for life, by some neglected accident; a valuable horse or a Doctor's Bill may all be saved from

One Bottle of Centaur Liniment. No Housekeeper, Farmer, Planter, Teamster, or Liveryman, can afford to be without these wonderful Liniments. They can be procured in any part of the globe for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles 25 cts.

# Swallowing Poison

Spurts of disgusting mucous from the nostrils or upon the tonsils, Watery Eyes, Snuffles, Buzzing in the Ears, Deafness, Crackling sensations in the Head. Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Foetid Breath, Nasal Twang, Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

# SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous and undermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our Children die of diseases generated by its Infectious Poison, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the impurities in the nostrils are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs to poison every part of the

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the puralent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the farthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cure Catarrh at any stage. It is the only remedy which in our judgment, has ever yet really oured a case of Chronic Catarrh.

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

G. G. PRESBURY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh. S. Benedict, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N.Y. (mem. of fam'y) Cured of Chronic Catarrh. E. H. BROWN, 339 Canal St., N. Y., Cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh.

J. D. McDonald, 710 Broadway, N. Y. (Sister-in-Law) Cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh. Mrs. John Doughty, Fishkill, N. Y., Cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. Jacob Swartz, Jr., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, Cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh. A. B. Thorn, 183 Montague St., Brooklyn, (self and son) Cured of Catarrh.

Rev. Wm. Anderson, Fordham, N.Y., Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh. MLLE. AIMEE, Opera Prima Donna, "I have re-ceived very great benefit from it."

A. McKinney, R. R. Pres., 38 Broad St., N.Y.:
"My family experienced immediate relief." &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the most important medical discovery since vaccination. It is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. Dawey & Co., 48 Doy St., N. Y., at \$1.50 a package, To clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise is sent free to

### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1880. 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 fame 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.

Boots and Shoes.

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

New Firm.

McCurdy, Brune & Co. bave established an agricultural implement warehouse at 126 Massachusetts street. This firm has now in stock a full line of all kinds of farm implements, from the best manufactories in the country, which they are selling at bottom prices. They have the Marsh sulky plow and the La Harp and Skinner walking plows; also Standard corn planter, one of the best in the market; farm wagons and buggies. When you are in need of any of these things, give these gentle-

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Are furnished by the World's Dispensary Medical association, Buffalo, N. Y., and Great Russell Street Buildings, London, England, on terms to suit the times. A new edition of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, about 1,000 pages, nearly 300 illustrations, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., postpaid, \$1.50. Invalids' Guide Book, postpaid, 10 cents; Motion as a remedial agent, illustrating movement cure for paralysis, diseases of females, stiffened joints, club feet, spinal curvature, and kindred affections, 10 cents; Diseases of Generative Organs, 10 cents; Diseases of Generative Organs, 10 cents; Listarrh, its rational treatment and positive cure, sent on receipt of one postage stamp. Address as above.

Result of the City Election. For justice of the peace, Chas. Chadwick is

elected without opposition. For constables, Campbell and Phillips are elected.

For councilmen: In the First ward, Samue Kimball is elected; Second ward, Washington Hadley; Third ward, Wm. Bedale; Fourth ward, F. Deichmann; Fifth ward, C. H. Snyder; Sixth ward, John S. Wilson. With the exception of F. Deichmann, in the Fourth ward, these men are all against granting license for saloons.

For school board: In the First ward, G. W. Bowes is elected; Second ward, O. W. McAlaster; Third ward, tie between O. P. Smith and M. Sanders; Fourth ward, John Hutchings; Fifth ward, L. P. Mason for long term and H. S. Smith for short term; Sixth ward, E. D. F. Phillips for long term and A. Rickman for short term.

# Fair View Items.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- I thought a few items from these parts would not come amiss.

The farmers have all got down to business. Oats mostly all sown; and a good portion of their corn ground is plowed. Wheat never r for the time of year than now.

I see peach bloom on one-year-old sprouts that grew last year. Is that something new? It is to me.

The Blue Mound and Fair View folks are going to build a church as soon as the requisite amount is subscribed, which is \$1,200; \$800 is already subscribed.

Mr. William Meairs and Oscar Burroughs start for Colorado Springs about the middle of May if the weather and grass will permit. They both being invalids, they are going through with a team on a pleasure trip for their health. Success be with them. It is hoped that when they return from the mountains they may both be hale and hearty. RUSTIC. MARCH 31, 1880.

# Western National Fair.

A joint meeting of the Kansas Valley Fair association and the Douglas County Horticultural society, pursuant to call, convened at Miller's hall on Saturday last.

Both organizations were very respectably represented, and much interest was manifested. Dr. Wm. Evatt was called to the chair, and Samuel Reynolds made secretary of the joint meeting.

The chair stated that the object of the meet ing, as per call, was to devise a plan for the purpose of competing for the prize to be awarded to the county making the best general display at the coming Bismarck fair.

It was the expressed opinion of all that Douglas county ought to strive harmoniously and vigorously for that premium, not so much for its cash value, but for the credit and reputation it would gain. If the county should do its best, it would astonish even itself. The main question, however, hinged on "What shall be done to interest and enlist all the producing elements in the county?" This question was discussed at much length, and the conclusion finally reached, that a new organization ought to be mangurated which should be of a more general and comprehensive character than

And Always Last to Advance the Prices.

WE HAVE NOW RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

# SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING

And are prepared to show all patrons through the Largest, Nobbiest, Best and Most Varied Stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods Ever brought to this Market.

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

complete assortments; while those who went later have had to choose from broken stocks, and at even higher prices.

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

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

# SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

# STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

87 Massachusetta Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

After an experience of twenty years in the strongest enemies our public schools can have is the migratory character of teachers. This is a crying evil. Teachers come and go. One season a broad-gauged, enlightened, capable teacher enters a school-room, does good work. sets the wheels in motion, diminishes the friction, harmonizes the conflicting elements, maps out clearly and distinctly the possibilities of the school, and gives an onward impetus to the work that should henceforth go on with increased momentum; the next season another person enters the same room, armed with a certificate good for six months, showing on its face that the possessor is worth 55 in arithmetic, 60 in grammar, 60 in geography, and so on through to the end, claiming for his services the same compensation given his predecessor, and virtually the same standard of appreciation by the people. The work laid out by the former, which, if continued by any one possessing the necessary education, ability, tact, common sense, and gumption that every teacher should have, would in a few years produce grand and glorious results, is most effectively and thoroughly destroyed, or permitted to crumble into ruins, through the ignorance and

crumble into ruins, through the ignorance and stupidity of the person whose certificate reads "good for six months."

A second enemy to the onward progress of the public schools lies in the fact that there are districts in which the people are totally ignorant of what a good school is. They know not its taste, its weight, its possibilities; they know next to nothing themselves, except to eke out a scant livelihood from year to year by the most abject drudgery; thoughtless as to the future, and satisfied if their off-pring do as well as they have done. Betsey Jane Smith or Andrew Jackson Jones is good cough to be their teacher. As long as Betsey Jane or Andrew Jackson can secure the license for six months they are content. Betsey Jane has taught, their "deestrick" for three or four years, and has given general satisfaction. The children all "like" her, and she "likes" them. So from term to term that school begins where it ended, and ends where it began.

So from term to term that school begins where it ended, and ends where it began.

Not unfrequently some old fossil, a trilobite, perhaps a saurian, is resurrected from his resting place to do service again; a death's head grinning in the midst of teeming life; a huge, ponderous, unshapely, unsightly monster, destitute of brain or thought; whose "sisters, and cousins, and stunts" plead in his behalf, that he may be allowed to teach their school. Shades of Peatslozzi, Page, and Horace Mann, defend us! Very numerous is that class of either of those represented at the meeting, and should embrace agriculturists, horticulturists, manufacturers, merchants, artists, artisans, inventors, and all others having anything of merit to display.

On motion of Mr. Chas. Taylor, a committee of three was appointed for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to defray the expenses necessarily iscurred in making a general and thorough canvass of the county, and other

contingencies, and as soon as a sufficient amount should be subscribed to issue a califor a meeting of all the subscribers for the purpose of effecting an organization to be known as "The Douglas County Exhibit Association for 1880." The chair appointed on this committee Chas. Taylor, P. A. Dolbee and George Ford.

It was also recommended that in the event of Douglas county winning the premium, the money should be divided pro rata among the subscribers, after defraying the necessary expenses incurred.

All present expressed a willingness to become subscribers and exhibitors.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Things Learned from Teachers' Examinations.

[Address of Prof. E. Miller before the Douglas County Educational Meeting.]

After an experience of twenty years in the learned from the county of the county in the learned from the county of the county in the learned from the county of the

examination of teachers, I may be allowed to make some statements that will be accepted as facts by teachers, examiners, school directors, and boards of education. All whose opinion divided, refined, and free people that the sun eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, when in the very midst of eyer shore upon, whether it is honest to be shouting that we are the most intelligent.

Use the calcium oil for safety. ligence are seen ignorance, stupidity, and a servile adherence to methods and principles that long since should have passed away and been buried under the rubbish and dust of ages still exerting their baieful influence upon ages still exerting their baieful influence upon the minds and lives of thousands of the young all over the land. The truth is that one generation of such teachers succeeds another in an endless line, stamping-with an eternal fixedness the dwarfed-and narrow condition of their own minds upon the young, and forever destroying the glorious possibilities of many who otherwise might shine as the stars in heaven. What shall be done with this long procession of humdrum, worthless, non-progressive teachers? Shall we compel them to cleanse themselves in the pure waters of honest ear. themselves in the pure waters of honest, earnest, faithful preparation for their work? Shall they be put into a crucible, so that the dross may be burnt out of them, and as pure spirit emerging from such as alembic they may see the error they have committed in presuming to discharge the functions of living teachers of living agains?

In the state of Kansas there are nearly 6,000 public schools, 3,000 of which are on an average taught by teachers that are for the most part young, inexperienced, and holding certificates good for six months. Of these 3,000 teachers, 2,500, it is safe in asserting, are utterly unable to write upon the subject they best understand two pages of foolscap in clear, well-arranged, well-constructed English sentences, properly punctuated, and forming one continuous line of thought. They have never read intelligently and entirely through one of the plays of Shakespeare; know less of Milton's Paradise Lost, and have but dim conceptions of such writers as Lord Bacon, Macaulay, Carlyle, and a great number of other English classics; have but little knowledge of Washington Irving, Hawthorne, Longfellow, and other American authors, whose writings should be carefully studied and treasured up in the mind, by American teachers especially. If in the knowledge and use of language they are so sadly deficient, so entirely unable to think, talk, and write clearly, exactly, and explicitly, what is to be expected of them in the domains of arithmetic, geography, history, and physiology? The papers produced by such teachers at an examination will almost always show that their brains are nothing but a collection of so many pigeon-holes, into which have been thrust fragments of knowledge, scraps of information, and facts in disorderly arrangement that are never taken out of the aforesaid pigeon-holes except on examination day. Of hard, intense, long-sustained brain labor, In the state of Kansas there are nearly 6,000

FULLY EQUIPPED AND ARMED!

own consciences, the ego, deep down in your own souls, and intelligent men and women everywhere will echo and re-echo the thought, go and prepare yourselves; labor, years if need be, with an honest, patient, earnest spirit, so as to enlarge the mind, and expand the scope and power of your souls; seek to know; learn all you can of everything necessary to real success. In the work; put yourselves under the care of competent men and women, the best of the land, persons that are not only able to impart instruction, but to give sound and wholesome advice and counsel; dread not the expense and time necessary to carry out such a programme; and then, believe me, examining sarding and the scope such that will be honorable to you and worthy of you. As already hinted, I affirm, and the facts will confirm the statement, that the most lamentable deficiency among common school teach. will confirm the statement, that the most lamentable deficiency among common school teachers is ignorance of English and English literature. Eradicate this deficiency and you open wide the door for solid attainments in other departments of knowledge. I do most earnestly call the attention of school authorities to the necessity of more thorough knowledge of our language and literature upon the part of those who are to instruct the young of our state. If need be, let one-half of the entire time of teachers and scholars be devoted to this most important subject. No other single branch of learning has such potential bearing upon one's ability to grasp knowledge of all kinds and make practical use of it. It is a burning shame that so little attention is paid to so tremendous an engine of thought. I call a burning shame that so little attention is paid to so tremendous an engine of thought. I call upon teachers, educators of all degrees, school authorities, and the people themselves, to break loose from the old logy systems that have been in vogue so long, forsake the stagnant waters of this Dead sea of unfruitfulness, and inaugurate steps by which the young of our land may be taught to appreciate and use, with increasing delight, the most flexible and powerful of all modern languages.

Fine Soaps and Colognes at Lets' SQUARE CORNER.

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

Dandelion Tonic,

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

Justus Howell has opened a new grocery store at 138 Massachusetts street. A full line of goods constantly on hand. All kinds of country produce bought and sold. A cordial welcome to everybody.

O. K. Barber Shop, A little south of opposite I. N. Van Hoesen's. Hair cutting 20 cents; for children 15 cents. First-class work. Give me a call.

W. H. PEMBLETON.

To Farmers.

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

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

JUSTUS HOWELL.

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

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Call at our office over J. House & Co.'s cloth-

NOYES & GLEASON

ing store.

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

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

LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL CO. OFFICE-58 Massachusetts street.

Dobbins's Electric Soap.

Having obtained the agency of this celebrated soap for Lawrence and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits:

Having seen Dobbins's Electric soap, made by Cragia & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advertised in a Boston newspaper, I was gratified to learn that the article had reached this place and that one enterprising grocer has a supply. I was willing and ready to try anything that would make washing easy. I used the soap exactly according to directions and was astonished at the result. It was as good as its word and seemed to do the washing itself. I shall use no other soap in future. no other soap in future.

MRS. E. E. TENNEY.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

Dobbius's Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article for which all good house-keepers should be thankful. My clothes look whiter when this soap is used without boiling than when treated the old way.

H. M. CLARKE.

LAWRENCE, Kansas

Dobbins's soap cannot be too highly recommended. With it washing loses all its horror. Boiling the clothes is entirely unnecessary, and no rubbing is needed, all is the best I have every set. MRS. A. G. DAVIS.

I desire all my friends and customers to give this soap one trial so that they may know just now good the best soap in the United States is.

GEO, FORD, Sole Agent,
Lawrence, Kansas,

Lawrence, Kansas,

Lawrence, Kansas,

# GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

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

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

You cannot make money easier than by bringing your grain and produce to Lawrence and by buying your dry goods of GEO. INNES & Co.

Plymouth Rocks.

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

The Currency Question.

Netwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe tt, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.

W. F. Whith.

Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans. Netwithstanding the fact that thousands of Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

Chicago.

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and materials. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—Kansas (\*ity Journal, Feb. 9th.)

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A beautiful work of 100 Pages. 1 Colored Flower
Plate and 500 Illustrations, with Descriptions of
the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of
seeds. and how to grow them. All for a Five-Cent
STAMP. In English or German.
VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. Five
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telling how to get them.
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JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.



Queen of the Market! 2,000,000 Sharpless Straw-berries. 1,000,000 Miner's Great Prolific. 10 acres other choice varieties, 2,-625 bushels Berries grown at **Pomona Nursery** in 1879. A new race of Pears.
Kieffer's Hybrid, BlightProof: hardy and productive, bears early, fruit large
and of GOOD QUALITY.
Send for Catalogues Free.
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\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk, Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public yend as your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$2 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$300A MONTH guaranteed. \$12a day at home quired; we will start you. Men, women, boys and gırls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERbrow. deceased, that the undersigned was, on the
lst day of April, A. D. 1880, duly appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased by the
probate court of the county of Douglas and state
of Kansas.

BETHIAH B. DISBROW,

Administratrix,

Administrator's Notice

# Horticultural Department.

SOUTHERN FRUIT DISTRICT REPORT

Made to the Last Meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

[Advance sheet of vol. IX. Kansas Horticultural Report for 1879.]

This district embraces the following counties: Allen, Barbour, Butler, Bourbon, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Ford, Greenwood, Harper, Kingman, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, Sedgwick, Sumner, Wilson and Woodson. Total number of counties, 21, Number of counties reporting, 17.

The vice-presidents of each county report for the year 1879:

CONDITION OF ORCHARDS. Apples.—8 counties report very good, 7 good, 2 poor.

Peaches .- 2 counties report very good, 11 good, 1 fair, 3 poor. Pears.-2 counties report very good,

10 good, 1 fair, 2 poor. Plums .- 4 counties report very good,

11 good, 2 poor.

Cherries .- 3 counties report very good, 12 good, 2 poor.

INJURY RESULTING FROM THE HIGH TEMPERATURE OF PAST AUTUMN. Apples.-14 counties report none, 3 light.

Peaches.—15 counties report none, light. Pears.-14 counties report none, 3

light.

Plums .- 16 counties report none, Cherries .- 16 counties report none,

light. EXTENT OF ORCHARD PLANTING.

Apples.-13 counties report large, 3 an average of other years, 1 small.

Peaches.-10 counties report large, 4 an average of other years, 3 small.

Pears.-4 counties report large, 6 an average of other years, 7 small. Plums .- 8 counties report large,

an average of other years, 3 small. Cherries .- 9 counties report large, 6 an average of other years, 2 small.

VARIETIES PLANTED LARGELY. Apples .- Summer - Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, Red Astrachan, Lowell. Autumn - Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Rome Beauty. Winter-Jonathan, Grimes's Golden, White Winter Pearmain, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, Winesap, Rawles Genet, Ben Davis, Stark, Gilpin, Limber Twig.

Peaches .- Alexander, Amsden's June. Slater, Hale's Early, Early York, Crawford's Early, Early Rivers, Stump the World, Smock, Foster, Steadly, Crawford's Late, Old Mixon Free, Ward's

Late Free, Heath Cling. Pears .- Osband's Summer, Harvest, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite. Duchesse d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Vicar of Winkfield, Gloret Morceau.

Plums.-Wild Goose, Washington, Lombard, Green Gage, Damson, Sand, Miner.

Cherties. - May Duke, Early Richmond, Governor Wood, Reine Hortense, Leib, Late Richmond, Euglish Morello, Common Morello.

FAILURES IN THE PLANTING OF 1879 were generally heavier than usual, and are attributed to a weak condition in the trees used, unfavorable weather at and following the planting season, and

THE WOOD GROWTH.

Apples .- 4 counties report large, 8 medium, 3 small. Peaches .- 4 counties report large, 7

medium, 5 small. Pears .- 3 counties report large, 10

medium, 3 small. Plums .- 3 counties report large, 10

medium, 3 small. Cherries .- 4 counties report large, 8

medium, 3 small. PRESENT INDICATIONS FOR A CROP OF FRUIT IN 1880.

Apples .- 3 counties report very good, 12 good. Peaches. - 4 counties report very good, 11 good.

Pears .- 1 county reports very good, 13 good, 1 poor. Plums .- 1 county reports very good,

14 good. Cherries. - 2 counties report very

good, 13 good. Grapes. - 2 counties report very good, 18 good.

Strawberries. - 2 counties report very good, 10 good, 3 poor. Raspberries.-2 counties report very

good, 12 good. Currants. - 1 county reports very good, 8 good.

good, 13 good.

Gooseberries .- 2 counties report very good, 18 good, 1 poor.

Blackberries. - 3 counties report very

THE QUINCE

has been tried in 15 counties, and is a success in 8, partial success in 2, and a failure in 2 counties.

MULCHING FOR SMALL FRUITS. Thirteen counties recommend its use as highly beneficial; and shade for currants indispensable.

NEW FRUITS INTRODUCED. Strawberries. - Cutler's Seedling, Great American.

Raspberries. - Gregg, Turner, Her-

Blackberries .- Snyder.

NEW FRUITS OF KANSAS ORIGIN. Peaches .- Very promising early varieties are reported in the following counties: Allen, Bourbon, Butler, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Neosho, Sedgwick and Woodson.

DISEASES.

Rust is reported in 4 counties on leaves of grape vines and blackberries, caused by poor soil, and hot sun immediately following heavy rains.

NUT-BEARING TREES CULTIVATED. Almond (hard-shelled), butternut chestnut, pecan, walnut (black).

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS CULTIVATED erry, mulberry (red, Russian), mon, serviceberry.

PRUNING VINES AND BUSHES. Grape vines .- The long arm and spur system and renewal succeeds.

Blackberries and raspberries .- Headback the canes during the growing season, and the lateral growth in autumn or spring.

FORESTRY SUCCESSFULLY INTRODUC ED AND UNDER CULTIVATION.

Ailantus, birch, catalpa, locust (black), poplar (Lombardy), osage orange, pride of China, willow (white). VARIETIES SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVAT-

ED IN ARTIFICIAL FORESTS, GROVES AND BELTS.

Ailantus, ash, box-elder, catalpa, cottonwood, coffee tree, elm (red, white), hackberry, locust (honey), poplar(Lombardy), maple (white), mulberry, osage orange, sycamore, walnut (black), willow (white).

EVERGREENS SUCCESSFULLY PLANT-ED.

Red cedar, black Austrian, Scotch and white pine generally succeed, and arbor vitæ, balsam fir, Irish juniper and Norway spruce locally successful.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FOREST TREES Borers (attack box-elder, maple, mulberry, cottonwood, gray ash, black locust) and a worm, (works on the leaves of the oak, poplar, maple and cotton-

ORNAMENTALS SUCCESSFULLY PLANT-

Trees .- Abele, ailantus, balm of Gilead, black locust, English alder, Lom- derfully, especially if wash water is as to be unhappy in this life and in that bardy poplar, mountain ash, red-bud, red birch.

Shrubs .- Althea, almond (flowering), quince, lilac, Missouri flowering currant, purple fringe, syringa, snowball, spirea, trumpet flower, tamarix.

Climbers .- Honeysuckle, wistaria. Roses .- All the hardy classes are suc-

cessful in this district. Hedges .- Privet and the native roses are generally successful; the arbor vitæ, and a new plant, the pyricanth, in

localities. Lawns .- Nine counties recommend as successful the Kentucky blue grass. 3 Kentucky blue grass and white clover,

4 a partial success. There is a disposition manifested generally by the people to adorn the home effect of warm spring rains upon young

surroundings with lawns, trees and attractive flowering plants.

STATISTICS OF TH	E DISTRICT.
Acres in small truits	952 95-100
Acres in vineyards	1.004 31-100
Total number of bearing tr	ees-
Apple	
Peach	2.164,556
Pear	17,792
Plum	50.139
Cherry	169,607
Total number of fruit trees	not bearing-
Apple	1.536.645
Peach	1.512.542
Pear	61.381
Plum.,	79 919
Cherry	
and a second and a second and a second	
P. L. School Section & Land Section	
Small Fenite Am	one Trees.

We have for years grown strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and cur- This power is also very active in many to be free, but at least she was safe. rants in our orchards, and at this time of the lower animals. It is most active But in a little while she did not dislike (1880) have a large blackberry planta- in youth before the faculty of reason her prison. She learned to pull up by tion growing among apple and peach has developed. Observe the little child the sides and look over; she took her trees that have been twelve years set, in its efforts to imitate the human voice. first steps supported by its sides, which and that now almost interlock their Considering how hard it is to learn a were at a convenient distance apart; limbs, the apples being two rods apart, new language, the child must be re- by and by she would walk from end to and peaches half way between each garded as finishing a wonderful task end in her efforts to be near me as I

among them largely, and the cultivation these received was all that was necessary for the trees to have. The trees being one rod, or 16 1-2 feet, apart, we set one row of strawberries in the tree row, and four or five rows between. keeping them well cultivated, and years, and then plowing them up by but rarely speaks better. plowing across the rows, thus plowing up the row that way in the tree rows; raspberries and currants in the tree ries but one row half way between (two rows would make rows too near together).

the surface, and as a rule we do not adcultivated some, and well manured for thick-headed, making too dense shade on the ground, they can be grown therein successfully. However, we flicts for improper conduct. would advise a pretty severe thinning out of the branches of the trees, so as to let the sunlight through well as well as into the trees, which will not only give better fruit on the trees but a better chance for the same fruit to succeed. -Purdy's Small Fruit Instructor.

### Practical Hints on Fruit Growing.

If you want large crops of the finest deep. Keep them well worked with cultivator or hoe, and mulch heavily season, over the entire surface.

Don't leave an old strawberry bed bear fruit, but as early in the spring as possible spade under strips of plants his example rush on to victory and to fifteen inches wide and leave strips to fruit nine to twelve inches wide. Work these out nicely with a fork patoto dig- manfully onward his son will follow ger, and scatter over the ground and his footsteps even to the gates of heaven. among the plants well-rotted compost. You will get double the crop of fruit off these rows that you would if left when I began to write, yet I have spokin a matted bed, and, too, much finer

drought, sink close to the root fruit or noble, if they never stoop to dishonor, oyster cans with a very small hole in the by their example they will accomplish If the hole is small a can filled will ate, if they are untruthful, if they are last a day or two. The same can be dishonest, they will be of incalculable done with a few strawberries, and in- injury to those who will surely imitate crease crop and size of the fruit wou- them. 'Tis a fearful thing to so live used.

If you have cherry trees that do not bear fruit, but have plenty of blossoms, acacia (rose), deutzia, forsythia, Japan try root pruning in early spring, or tap your example, might have lived an the tree as maple trees are tapped.

If you have strawberries that have plenty of blossoms and little or no truit, you may know they are a pistillate sort, and require a fertilizer planted among them like the Wilson, Triumph de Gand, or Jucunda.

To have a good crop of grapes, and protect well through the winter, simply lay vines on the ground in the fall, but dangerous places. Just imagine a wom-To have a good crop of grapes, and not cover with earth as some do .-Fruit Recorder.

Warm Water for Plants.

There is no mistaking the perfect grass and plants, and its influence upon the germination of seeds; while autumn rains-unless they, too, are warm-produce no such sudden and vivifying effect. Let us learn care from these effects in nature, and not chill son them with filthy water.—Floral cured a dry goods box, or such a box Monthly.

# The Household.

Imitation in Children.

imitation is one of the distinguishing darling and boxed her. She might discharacteristics of the human family. like her close quarters, might struggle way; and yet we are getting fine crops | when it acquires the art, in so short a moved about the room. But it is a clum-

A child always speaks as well as the

A child will imitate morals and manand then we planted blackberries, black are rade the child will be rude, too. If Brussels carpet, which I have been saythe father is addicted to any bad habits ing, will, when nicely bound, come in rows, and at the proper distance be- the boy will acquire them, however place as a rug for baby's box.-Amertween, planting however the blackber- hard the father tries to suppress them ican Agriculturist. in his child. I have seen many a man addicted to the habit of chewing tobacco who told his son that if he ever We often have the inquiry as to the found him chewing he would "wear feasibility of planting small fruits in an him out." Shame on such a man. He old orchard. If the orchard has been ought to be "worn out." It is an outin sod for years, the roots run close to rage that any man should deal harshly a hen sit before chickens are hatched? with his child for sinking to his own vise planting small fruits therein; but level. Speak properly, act nobly, keep if the orchard has been plowed and your child from evil society, and you need not fear but it will be refined and plants, and trees are not too close and noble. Every man, generally speaking, be roasted?" He says he has trained who fails to raise his child right, should his own daughter on these points, and be subjected to the punishment he in-

Never try to remove a habit from a child as long as you are addicted to that habit. Get, right yourself, and the sooner you do the better it will be for you and your children. A child will er before everything else.-Massachuimitate good actions of a person it loves as readily as bad ones. In fact, good actions and kind works and manners are more in harmony with the simple, pure nature of the child. The teachstrawberries, plow or spade the ground ing of the present day is too much by precept, and not enough by example. Imitation, by some overoriginal gen with straw, hay, leaves or pine needles luses, has been regarded as mean and through winter or through fruiting low; yet if it is taken advantage of it will be the means of accomplishing much good. A brave general who will that is one mass of matted plants to dash shead is often worth more than half an army. The soldiers emulating glory. So, too, if the beloved father will take up the cross of life and push

Well. I have pursued this branch of my subject further than I intended en the truth, and I hope it will do some good. All who read this letter, wheth-If you want to secure a good crop of er young or old, will be imitated more raspberries or blackberries from a few or less by those around them. If their plants in your garden in time of habits are correct, if their aim in life is bottom and fill with water occasionally. some good; but if they are intemperto come, but how awful the thought of dragging some trusting friend into everlasting wretchedness, who, without eternal life of bliss !- Junius, in Colman's Rurul.

# A Baby Tender.

My baby was creeping all over the floor, and I had no nurse for her. There were times when she drove me nearly distracted. When I was busiest, it an busy preparing dinner. Except herself, baby is the only occupant of the room. She opens the oven to baste the roasting beef. Just as her contact the same time.

It will make and sew a ruffle on any part of a dress skirt and sew on a bias fold for heading at one operation, showing the s itches on the right like it will gather and several time. room. She opens the oven to baste the roasting beef. Just as her entire energies are directed to the operation, baby takes advantage of her stooping position and creeps up on her back. She cannot dislodge the child, and it is with extreme difficulty that she replaces the extreme difficulty that she replaces the machine hot pan without an accident. I frequently found myself in such positions. At last I thought of a remedy. I prodimensions were as follows: depth half a yard, width fifteen inches, and length one yard. This I put in one corner of the kitchen. Whenever I The remarkably strong power of was particularly buss, I caught up the

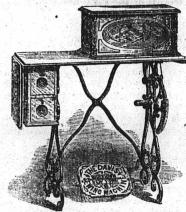
of blackberries therein every season. time, of speaking a language as per- sy affair. I shall have a much better one The first three or four years after the fectly as its mamma does. The child for the sitting-room; it is to be made trees were set we grew strawberries soon learns to pronounce a word just of the same dimensions but simply a exactly like it hears it pronounced. If skeleton frame, except that the floor the child's parents are English, it ac- is to be solid. Upon this frame, which quires the English idiom. It uses the is to be very smooth around the top, I same kind of sentences it hears. It ac- shall tack wire gauze. The entire structquires the style of speaking and writ- ure is to be on casters, that I may easily ing of those by whom it is surrounded. roll it about. A long flexible strip is to be tacked from side to side like a basket growing them thus for three or four society to which it has been accustomed, handle. From this I shall suspend the toys I find to amuse her; and I rather think my home-made baby tender will ners as well as language. If the parents be a comfort. Some bright bits of

### Things for Girls to Know.

A United States senator is reported to have said recently that he wouldn't give a fig for a girl who could not answer these questions: "How long must How long does a turkey sit before hatching a brood? How old must chickens be before they are fit to broil? At what age are young pigs fit to thinks that no girl's education is complete until she can answer these questions. It all means, of course, that we need more practical education and less of the ornamental. Above all, a girl should be educated to be a housekeepsetts Ploughman.

# THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED



See what it will do without Basting.

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain.
It will sew over seams in any garment without making long or short stitches, breaking of thread or puckering the lining of the goods at the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator except to run the machine and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses.
It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved edges together.
It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woolen goods, such as soft merino, or

all kinds of woolen goods, such as soft merino, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. it is the only practical machine for hemming bias

alpacas, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only maching in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without fulling the under or upper side of the hem.

It will turn a hem and stitch on trimming at one operation

operation It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one operaion.
It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton

or woolen goods.

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

Bind folds without showing the stitches and sew

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

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

Make French folds and sew on at the same time.

Fold bias trimming and sew on at one operation.

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

t sews from lace to leather without changing

stitch or tension.
For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, ems-troidering, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no

Sewing machines repaired.

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

THE SKARDON

FOR SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE AT J. C. PENNY'S

67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence

### Farm and Stock.

A Few Mixed Thoughts to Bee-keepers. Bee-keeping, though pursued by some and very rapidly too. as a special business and by others as a the economies of the farm, and in the Danvers Yellow, a variety that is large-Old World a farm would hardly be ly cultivated in Essex county and has thought completely stocked without a

few hives. In this country bee-keeping by ordinary farmers is the exception rather than the rule. Indeed, it is looked upon by not a few as a sort of These varieties should yield under weakness, a species of hobby-riding, good cultivation six to eight hundred when a farmer takes to keeping bees. "mixed husbandry." The tendency is We know of nothing that can be used

of things. A few years ago the mania ages of the maggot or mildew. One was the great cash article in the pro-

duce market.

The rage of the West has been too much for corn. When Merine sheep were bringing fancy prices, everybody was crazy to go into the raising of them. But I contend that the wiser his experience leads to the following plan is to pursue a miscellaneous, general system of farming, except in those cases in which some peculiarity of soil neutralizes drought, exterminates all or location dictates a specialty. Farm- soil vermin, prevents potato ret, stiffers should avoid as much as possible ens straw, preventing rust and falling rotation adopted that will bring in a mean temperature of forty-four deputting all into a single venture. They of grain. He recommends the use of should try all honorable expedients to not less than six bushels per acre, and increase their gains, and if one source thinks two barrels per acre can be used on the warm and loamy soils, then no time they were weighed and had lost of profit fails another will succeed. profitably for three years in succession. failures need to be anticipated, but on two pounds each. In a shed, five other Nor should they despise little gains, for On the 29th of August last I met a many a "little" helps to build a fortune.

it is wise to keep poultry to pick up ment, that in May last he examined a the waste grain and stray seeds, so it is field of corn of fourteen acres, planted wise to keep bees to gather the nectar on clover sod, and found the cut-worms mass of the cultivators of the soil, and of clover, orchard blossoms and wild were eating it off as fast as it showed flowers that would otherwise go to above ground. He mixed equal parts waste. It costs but a little more to of salt and plaster, a barrel of each, and make a start in bee-keeping than it does to make a start in poultry-keeping, hill, but ran out of the mixture, leavand, season for season, I will match the | ing half an acre without it. Three days bees against the chickens, with large after not a cut-worm could be found odds in favor of the bees.

The chief trouble with beginners in bee-keeping is that they will not go to the slight expense and small trouble had been applied and the other. I met necessary to get informed on the sub- him again in December, and he assured foreign wool into the United States for made anything like so cheaply after the mouth, take alum and borax, of ject. They buy a hive of bees, of which they know nothing, except that bees by the application. Where salt is to be 17,464,728 pounds in 1878. The invoice can sting, and that honey is nice, and applied broadcast to wheat I think ear- value of the imports of 1879 was \$3,284,then leave it to take care of itself. It ly spring is as good a time as any. I 708. To this must be added nearly or is needless to say that this is a very foolish course to adopt. What wonder on board cars, at fifty cents a barrel, freight, ocean insurance, and other that only failure and loss are the results! It would be the same in sheep raising, dairying, or any other line of ons, can get it for a very small sum, or American manufacturers for foreign farming. While, therefore, I advise the perhaps for hauling. It seems to me wools. This sum should have gone farmer to make bee-keeping one of many lines of industrial pursuits, I quali- farmer to experiment with salt the and it is their own fault that it does fy the advice by urging that it be by coming year. I hope, if any who read not do so. It is absurd to suppose that no means entered into without seeking this can add something on the subject, a country like ours, possessing every cracked. The Wiener Zeitung gives information in regard to it. This can from their own experience, that we variety of climate and soil, is unable to Dr. Engilug's plan. He dissolves or easily be obtained from books on agri-shall hear from them.—Ohio Farmer. | produce every grade of wool required digests a spoonful of bruised pepper, Bingham, in Rural New Yorker.

Growing Onions.

This crop was formerly regarded as a profitable one, and large quantities terest in the proposal to make the Ag- product of that state was only 175,000 lutes with an equal quantity of water. in the past few years the onion maggot of the government service, and to give 46 903,660 pounds. This enormous inhas proved to be a great pest to the on- the commissioner of agriculture a seat crease is due to the fact that the farm- of a feather, or, better, with a small ion, and many fields have been greatly in the cabinet. Farmer McDowell, of ers of that state have had the good glass syringe. If places which have injured or wholly destroyed, so that Washington, Pa., is one of the most sense to diversify their industriessome farmers have become in a meas- earnest advocates of the movement. grain, wool, honey and fruit each re- this liquid no mold will form. This ure discouraged, and do not attempt to Said Mr. McDowell the other evening, grow them as formerly. In some local- while a circle of surrounding farmers tion; whereas the farmers of the Atities a mildew has injured this crop nodded approval to every sentence: lantic slope confine their attention to a to a considerable extent. Notwith- "Congress pays less attention to the few staples, and think all others beneath standing these drawbacks, as a rule a agricultural interest than to any other, good crop can be secured when all the and that notwithstanding the fact that may be proper to state that over 66 per conditions are favorable. The onion 70 per cent. of our population are en- cent. of the wool imported last year requires a rather light, loamy soil made gaged in agriculture. When a petition came from Eugland, a country whose mellow by plow or spade. Formerly or a bill relating to the farmers goes to farmers stand a poor show as competit was the rule to grow them on the congress it is peoh-poohed and laid ing with those of the United States .same land many years in succession, aside, while other interests, not a tenth | Farmer's Review. but many of the best growers have of the size of ours, are given a patient abandoned this practice, and now hearing, and relief if their claims are change about every second or third just. The department of Agriculture year.

The laud should be heavily manured asfies if it can be had, all of which ers. From it I obtained the first in establish the fact that to secure the should be turned under. The land formation of a particular kind of grain best results in granulating the cane should then be well raked over and which with the same treatment gave should be perfectly ripe. This point and Brazil. made smooth, and as free as possible me a yield 200 per cent. above my prefrom lumps. The seed should be sown vious average. We are constantly ob- the total or partial failure of some suas early as possible after the soil is fourteen to sixteen inches apart, and farmer who will not affirm that it ex- evenly matured. My own experiments put the seed about half an inch deep.

can be mostly done with a scuffle hoe,

There are many varieties, but one of pleasant pastime, is essentially one of the best, if not the very best, is the sold well in Boston market. The large red and silver skin are sorts that do well and find a ready market, but still we give the preference to the Danvers. bushels to the acre, and sell from Now, I believe in what is called seventy-five cents to a dollar a bushel. too much to go into one particular line that will effectually prevent the ravwas for wheat growing, because wheat must take the chances. We know of few more profitable crops than the onion.—New England Farmer.

Salt as a Fertilizer.

A writer in the Country Gentleman, who claims thirty years' experience in the use of salt as a fertilizer, says that conclusions:

"It keeps the land cool and moist, Bee-keeping well deserves a place where many of his neighbors were on the salted part, and the difference could be seen the season through be-

Department of Agriculture.

state are manifesting considerable in- made in California. In 1854 the total filters the fluid through a cloth and diwere grown in some localities. With- ricultural department a distinct branch pounds, and in 1879 there was marketed Some of the preparation is introduced has been mercilessly ridiculed, yet it is a department which diffuses informat at Washington, and many others, inwith well-rotted dressing, with wood tion of the greatest value to us farm- cluding the writer, seem to conclusively ercises an important influence upon ag- (and they were not carelessly made) used. In each one of the herds of cows

apart. No weeds should be allowed to will give employment to thousands, grains, ripening commences at the sumgrow. The work of keeping them down and an industry can be commenced mit of the ear and proceeds downward. which would have \$100,000,000 to the In sorgo the difference is from three that it can be delivered according to country. That is the amount now paid days to a week. In planting last spring for foreign sugars." - Pennsylvania I divided some of the seed tufts into Farmer.

Importance of Sowing Clover Seed. Agriculture being essential to the prosperity of any nation or people, and of such vital importance as a source of food supply, whatever may be learned or done that will in any measure contribute to elevate the standard or increase the productive capacity of the soil ought to be regarded with favor. They who live in the section of this country where clover will thrive have the means to not only sustain but even improve the texture and fertility of their lands year by year more cheaply than by any other means, and at the same time obtain a feed, either in its inferior to any that can be produced on another 100 in the open air ate twenty- into active service, and became very the tarm. I do not mean by this to five pounds per head per day for a cersupplement barn-yard and stable ma- tain period. When they were weighed nure entirely, as all we can save and the former lot averaged a gain of thirty make of this will be required on the pounds per head ever the latter. In thin and poor spots in order to make another experiment five sheep were an even and regular stand of clover. | fed in the open air, between the 21st of When that is accomplished, and a clover at least once in three years on grees. They consumed ninety pounds the heavier clay lands, or in five years of food per day. At the end of this the other hand good and profitable sheep were placed and allowed to run, away seeds, of each three ounces; mixfarmer from Logan county, Ohio, who crops will follow. Success in the line of at a temperature of forty-nine degrees; stated publicly at a grange meeting, farming thus assured, contentment and they consumed at first eighty-two happiness will naturally follow. These pounds of food, but fell off to seventy among the industries of the farm. As present, who corroborated his state- thoughts have been suggested by the fact that this plant is not appreciated twenty-three pounds.—American Agrito the extent it should be by the great | culturist. as now is the time to sow the seed I would urge upon your readers the importance of sowing at once. Do not applied about a teaspoonful to each delay one day or even one hour longer than time or circumstances will permit .- Cor. Grange Bulletin.

Sheep Husbandry.

We have before us a statement from tween the part to which the mixture the statistical department of the government showing that the imports of me that the yield was largely increased 1879 were 64,903,000 pounds, against can buy refuse salt from the tanneries, quite 100 per cent, in order to cover that here are enough facts to lead every into the pockets of American farmers, ceiving their due proportion of atten- will put "jumpers" to flight and greattheir attention. In this connection it

> How Best to Secure the Even Ripening of Cane.

The experiments made the past season by Dr. Collier, of the department established, it is easy to account for

halves and planted the upper and lower divisions separately. The cane grown from the upper half matured several days sooner than that from the lower half. I also noticed that the growth from the former was more vigorous, freer from suckness, and yielded a greater return. I am so well satisfied that this is an unfailing law of nature that in preparing seed for my own planting the coming season I have entirely rejected the lower half of the fruit.-E. F. Newbery, in Colman's Rural World.

Sheep Sheltered and Exposed. Lord Ducie had 100 sheep placed in a shed, which ate twenty pounds of green or cured state, not much if any Swedish turnips per day per head; after taking colt from her, she was put November and the 1st of December, at pounds per day, and increased in weight

Early Spring Pigs.

We like to have pigs farrowed as early in the spring as is consistent with safety from cold weather. Those farrowed in March and April, if properly fed and cared for from birth, will make a whitish appearance, and in twenty good hogs for the market before the hours, and each succeeding day afternext winter, while those dropped later must be kept over at a loss. Cold ing: Take tincture of aloes, four; weather is decidedly unfavorable to sulphate of copper, one ounce, mixed flesh production, and pork cannot be and made into a solution. To harden severe cold weather sets in as before. each two ounces; tannic acid, two Of course, warm and well-ventilated drachms; water, two pints; mix, and pens will go far toward modifying the unfavorable influence of climate, but sponge. If you require to use the anieven then the feeder labors under great maf, it will be best to use a rubber bit disadvantages, and fails to get the same and I think those living near a city, so items to importers, making a total of return for food consumed as he usuthat they can go for it with their wag- \$16,569,416 paid in a single year by ally gets from feeding through the summer and autumn.—National Live-Stock Journal.

Protecting Cheese from Mold.

It is often difficult to protect cheese from mold, especially those that have by our manufacturers. As a sample of two teaspoonfuls of salt and the same what might be done in the way of wool quantity of boracic acid in a quarter The farmers in the interior of the growing, we will cite the progress of a pint of brandy for a few days, then been nibbled by mice are rubbed with ly assist in preventing any decay .-Live-Stock Journal.

Dairy Notes.

An advance of one cent a pound in the price of butter means nearly \$10,-000,000 to the total value of the production of the country for one year.

The butter market is beginning to complain of short supplies and light stocks, but shows not the least symptoms of any improvement in prices.

In France butter is sent unsalted to market, since in this condition its flavor and aroma can be best tested. Salt hides many faults in butter. The wholesale dealers salt and barrel up immediately for exportation to England

Creamery butter averages better than dairy butter, simply because there are taining information of value from this gar boilers to reduce their syrup to more cows represented in the creamery suitable to work. Sow in drills about department, and you cannot find a crystallization. They ground cane un- than in the dairy. In some creamerles the milk from several hundred cows is This work can be done with a seed riculture in the United States. I was convinced me that cane of that perfect thus represented, in all probability, \$66A WEBK in your own town, and no capital thus represented, in all probability. pretty near together -- say an inch to the farmers by the department it for a moment a botanical law. In all which can be represented by one tub a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

as well as 100, and contracted for in advance of production with a certainty contract.

# Veterinary Department.

Bone Spavin.

I have a horse seven years old that has the bone spavin; has been lame for two years; was lame for fifteen months before any outside appearance of such disease. Have been treating it, but to no good effect. Will some of the readers of THE SPIRIT please prescribe for this disease? and oblige

D. C. SPURGEON.

LEROY, Kans., April 1, 1880.

Constitutional Derangement.

I have a mare that will be six in April that is subject to enlargement of the facial veins; they enlarge and di-minish at times. In September last, much lowered in condition. She is improving very slowly. Will you please inform me of the cause and how to treat the case?

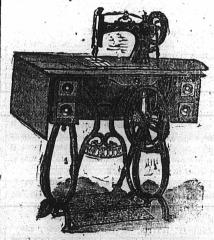
Answer.-Prepare her by feeding upon bran mashes for two days; then give in the morning, before feeding, a ball composed of seven drachms of Barbadoes aloes and one of ground ginger, and after it has acted give one of the following powders night and morning in her feed: Take nitrate of potash, four; carbonate of iron and cared and made into twenty powders. The probability is that she will continue to improve until she fully recovers.

Sore Mouth.

Please give in your next issue a recipe for sore mouth in a horse, occasioned by the use of a harsh bit; also to toughen a tender-mouthed horse, and oblige.

Answer.-Wash the parts carefully with castile soap; then touch the sores with nitrate of silver until they present ward, wash them with the followuse once a day by applying with a or one covered with rubber .- Turf, Field and Farm.

THE WHITE



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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine machine.
Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.
Thind—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. RICHEY, Agent,

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

sower, and the seed should be sown quite thickly so as to allow for some loss by insects. If there are too many plants left it will not be difficult to remove them, but if the land has been thoroughly enriched they may be left pretty near together—say an inch

# THE LATEST MARKETS.

	(1) (2) (2) (2) (3) (3) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	
10.7	Produce Marke	18.
	ST. LOUIS.	April 6, 1880
Flour-	-XX	. \$5.15 @ 5.30
mount for	Family	. 5.55 @ 5.65
Wheat	Fancy	1.21 @ 1 21
Corn-	No. 3 red	1.15 @ 1.15 33 @ 84
Oats	··· ··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	32 @ 33
Barley.		80 (a) 1.00
	·	
Link de Meson St	–Dairy Country	15 @ 22
Eggs	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7½ @ 8 April 6, 1880.
Wheat-	-No. 2 spring	\$1.13 @ 1.14
Corn	No. 3	34 @ 35
Pork	••••••••••••••••••••••••	27 @ 29 10.50 @10.55
Lard	·····	7.00 @ 7.05

 Wheat—No. 2 fall
 \$1.07 @ 1.08

 No. 3 fall
 991@ 1.00

 No. 4
 97 @ 98

 Corn—No. 2
 26 @ 27

 Oats—No. 2
 284@ 29

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

KANSAS CITY, April 6, 1880.

ST. LOUIS, April 6, 1880. CATTLE-Lower, with only a moderate demand. Export steers \$5.00@5.15; choice to fancy shipping steers, \$4.70@4.90; light to medium, \$4.00@4.90; stockers, \$3.25@3.50; feeding steers, \$3.50@4.00.

Hogs-Slow. Yorkers, \$4.25@4.35; butchers', \$4.25@4.45; fancy, \$4.50@4.55.

CHICAGO, April 6, 1880.

CATTLE — Market exceedingly dull for shipping grades; Eastern buyers not bidding. Shippers, \$4.00@5.00; butchers, \$2.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.80@4.10.

Hoes - Slow. Light, \$4.35@4.55; mixed packing, \$4.30@4.50; choice heavy, \$4.60@ 4.85. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 17,-

KANSAS CITY, April 6, 1880. CATTLE-The market opened with a poor supply and very light demand. Election matters superseded cattle talk, and discussing the chances of candidates was about all that was done at the Live Stock exchange. \$3.70 was the highest price paid yesterday (for a lot of native steers averaging 1,059 pounds). The market

was not tried on stockers and feeders. Hogs-Receipts small; market closed firm; prices about the same as last week, for same grades of hogs, ranging from \$3.25 to \$4.05. The most of the sales were at \$3.90@4.00. The hogs were the most inferior lots received this

In Kansas City butter sells at 18@20c. for choice, medium 14@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 12@13c.; eggs, 91c.; poultry-turkeys 11c. per pound, chickens dressed 7@8c. do., live \$1.75@2.50 per doz.; hides-dry flint No. 1 15 to 17c., dry salted 11 to 13c., green salted No. 1 Stc., green 6 to 7c.; flax seed, \$1.50; timothy, \$2.90; red top, 75c.; castor beans, 90c. clover, \$4.75; millet, 60c.; onion sets, \$7.50@ 8.00; hay, \$5.00@8.00 for bailed.

Wheat has fallen a little since last week in

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.20 April, \$1.18 May, \$1.11, June, and 97c. July. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.122 April, \$1.132 May, and \$1.122 June. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.07 April; No. 3 is \$1.00 April, \$1.011 May, and 99c. June.

In Liverpool, April 5, winter wheat was 10s. 10d.@11s. 8d., spring wheat 10s. 4d.@10s. 11d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.39@1.40, No. 2 spring \$1.26@1.28.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities is still decreasing; corn is now increasing, and has reached over 16,500,000 bushels. Wheat at Kansas City is 7 cents higher than

it was one year ago, and 5 cents higher than it was two years ago. Corn is 2 cents lower than one year ago, and 5 cents lower than it was at this date in 1878. The grade of wheat referred to acove is No. 3.

The Kansas City Journal of Tuesday says: "Bank clearances yesterday were \$318,700. Counter transactions were large. Money being plenty and in improving demand."

John G. Harris, in the Inter-Ocean, says: "Take the map of Europe and draw a line from Hamburg, Germany, to Venice, Italy. All the section west of that line must continue to buy wheat at whatever the price may be, whether it is \$1 25, \$1.50, or \$2.00 per bushel. The prices on March 11 were: At Berlin, \$1.50 per bushel; Hamburg, \$1.50; Paris, \$1.721; and to-day's dispatch from Liverpool, \$1.591. Now the great question is one of stock at the various ports of Western Europe. They are small at all of them, and the great want of potatoes and other vegetables compels the people to eat bread."

He says the wants of the southern portion of this section, along the Mediterranean sea, will absorb all the possible shipments from Southern Russia. Marseilles alone imported last year 30,000,000 bushels, and only has now in store one month's supply. Spain and Portugal are buying in our American ports almost weekly. The imports into Great Britain last week were not equal to two days' consumption. The wheat in store in the American cities, afloat on the Atlantic, in British, French and Dutch cities, as near as can be ascertained is 48,000 000 bushels. Mr. Harris thinks that double this amount will be required to meet the demand between now and August 1, which must principally be shipped from our Atlan-



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1880, rich in engravings, from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sen out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both resh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specially.

JAMES J, H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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

> Sheriff's Sale. State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

The Concord Savings Bank et al. vs. William A.
Simpson et al

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

of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on THURSDAY, THE 15711 DAY OF APRIL, A.

D. 1880,
between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, iftle and interest whatsoever of the said William A. Simpson. Louisa B. Simpson, Sylvester B. Prentiss, Annie J. Prentiss, Joseph J. Crippen, Helen F. Crippen, James S. Crew (as assignee and receiver of W. A. Simpson and J. J. Crippin, partners, doing business under the name of the simpson Bank), John Q. A. Norton, the Board of County Commissioners of Saline county, the Lawrence Land and Water Power company, Annie M. Deitzler, H. A. Curtiss, John H. Shimmons, and M. J. Burlingame (assignee of William Keys), and each of them in and to the following lands and tenements, to wit: The northwest quarter of lot number twenty-two (22) on Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence, the same being twenty-four feet and two inches front on Massachusetts street and fifty-eight and a half feet on Winthrop street, according to plat of said city made by A. D. Searl, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the county of Douglas in the state of Kansas, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

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

H. B. ASHER,

Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.

OWEN A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**Publication Notice** 

Publication Notice

CHORGE W. REEDER WILL TAKE NOTICE that he has been sued in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, in an action wherein Charles L. Van Reed and H. R. Eppler, executors of H. Z. Van Reed deceased, are plaintiffs, that the petition is filed in the office of the clerk of said court, and that said defendant must answer said petition on or before the 15th day of May, A. D. 1880, or the petition will be taken as true, and judgment entered thereon against the defendant for eight hundred and thirty-eight (\$83\*) dollars and interest from the 27th of May, 1879, and costs, twenty-four and 40-100 (\$24 40) dollars as prayed for in said petition, and also in the ancillary attachment issued therein and levied upon the undivided one-fifth owned by said defendant in the following real estate, to wit: Northwest quarter section 28, township 12, range 19; east half of northeast quarter section 22, township 12, range 19; east half of southeast half section 15, township 14, tange 19; west half of southeast quarter section 14, township 12, range 19; west half of northeast quarter section 23, township 12, range 19; in said county, and state of Kansas. Also upon block 21, West Lawrence, consisting of 23 lots—9 on Maine street, 9 on Alabama and 5 on Elliott street; also upon the north half of block 14, consisting of lots 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 and 59 on Mississippi street, and lots 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 on Illinois street; also on northeast quarter of block No. 2. lots 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 on Indiana avenue; also block 33, consisting of 23 lots—5 ironting on Elliott street; also on Block 31, consisting of 23 lots situate between Pinckney and Penn Streets; also south half of block 49, 36 lots on California street; also west half of block 50, 20 lots fronting on California street. All in Douglas county, state of Kansas. J. W. Johnston, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

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

Ransas, ss.: Mary M. Richards vs. John G. Richards.

TO 9AID DEFENDANT, JOHN G. RICHards: You are hereby notified that you have been sued by said plaintiff, Mary M. Richards, in an action in the said district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, wherein the said Mary M. Richards is plaintiff, and you, John G. Richards, are defendant, in which court the petition in said action is filed, and that you must answer said petition so filed by said plaintiff on or before the 98th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true, and a judgment dissolving the marriage relation and contract between you and said plaintiff, Mary M. Richards, and divorcing said plaintiff from you, and granting and decreeing to said plaintiff as her permanet alimony the south half (1-2) of the southwest quarter (1-4) of section twenty-four (24), in township number twenty-four (24) range sixteen (16), in Woodson county, state of Kansas, and barring and excluding you, said defendant, from all right, title and interest therein, and compelling you to pay her reasonable alimony in addition thereto, will be rendered accordingly.

Mary M. Richards, Plaintiff.

Publication Notice

Publication Notice.

Publication Notice.

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

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

Winslow Davis, Plaintiff.

O. G. RICHARDS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice.

In the District Court, County of Douglas, State o Kansas, ss.: Mary Ann Eni vs. Leo Eni. Must prine pally be shipped from our Atlantic ports.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 18@20c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per b; turkeys live 7c. per b, dressed 8c. per b; potatoes, 60@90c.; corn, 23@25c.; wheat, 90@95c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.75@4.00; cattle—feders \$3.60, shippers \$3.50@3.75, oows \$2.00@2.40; weed, \$4.50 per cord; hay, \$6.00@5.50 per ton.

117 MAS S 0 Ħ 9

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES

The only route through Canada under American management.

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WHAT Kansas is one of the first wheat states in WHAT the Union. In 1878 having led all others with a crop of 32,315,361 bushels. Of this magnificent amount the Golden Belt lands of the Kansas Pacific produced nearly one-half.

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