

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 478.

SILVER THREADS IN MOTHER'S HAIR.

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

O, would that I could remember
That far away, happy morn,
When through the home was whispered
"Another wee babe is born?"
I should love to imagine the rapture,
I know lost one sweet face,
When they laid in her arms the treasure,
A mother imbu'd with grace.

And would that I could remember
The look that she used to wear,
When her gentle heart, and faithful,
Had known no burden or care!
Yet I know, her morning brightness,
And all her noontide prime,
Were given, without repining,
For her little ones' blossoming time.

And the years, to childhood freighted
With the wealth of summer's gold,
Brought the chill and the frost of autumn,
To the mother, growing old!
And though, each spring, the cowslips
Make the wayside meadows fair,
No May gives back the brightness
To the mother's silvery hair.

The road has been long and toilsome,
O'er which her feet have passed,
And the joys she would have garnered,
Were all too fleet to last!
There's a look in her eyes, not all gladness,
And we know she thinks with tears
Of those she hoped to keep near her,
To bless life's wintry years.

But dearer to us than the glory
Of her young and timid grace
Is the quiet look, and holy,
We see in her patient face!
So just as she is we would keep her,
Our love, long, long to share;
Our mother—blessings upon her,
With the silver threads in her hair!

BRANK'S DOWRY.

BY MARY E. MOFFAT.

An old man was walking leisurely along the highway. He was dressed in a rusty suit of homespun, and every article of his attire was of a corresponding kind.

Suddenly a group of mounted soldiers came down the road. At sight of the pedestrian they halted, and the leader exclaimed loudly and roughly:

"Hallo, old man, out with your papers. You know, I suppose, our emperor's orders are that no man in this district can travel a league without them."

"But I am not a traveler. I am only visiting my estates."

"Ha! ha! your estates! that is good. Come now, show me your pass at once, or I shall arrest you in the emperor's name."

"As I did not bring it with me, you will have to do as you please in the matter. The good emperor shall never hear that he has a disobedient subject in Josef Weyer."

"You talk fair, old man, but you must come along. Fall into line. Carl, keep an eye to the prisoner."

The judge before whom the old man was taken being very busy, ordered the newcomer to be put in prison until he could attend to his case. Being of an active turn of mind, Herr Weyer soon made himself a general favorite by lending a helping hand to whatever was to be done.

One day he was busily engaged in cleaning a window, when an astonished voice sounded behind him:

"Do my eyes see falsely, or am I right in what I think!—that it is the good Herr Weyer whom I find engaged in such remarkable business?"

"You see truly, my son. Time hangs heavy on idle hands, so I do the work which happens to come first in my way. You see I came from home without my pass and the soldiers arrested me."

"The villains!" ejaculated his wondering listener, "to lay hands on one who could, I dare say, buy and sell the whole army."

"They were not to blame. One must do that which seems to be one's duty," was the philosophic answer.

"And I'll soon do mine, which will be to see that you are released within the hour. I am known here and my word will be taken."

The young man turned to go, but Josef laid his hand upon his arm and fixed his eyes earnestly upon his face.

"My good friend," he said, "I would well like to hear your name before you depart upon your kindly-intentioned errand. You seem to know me well, and it is a rare stroke of good luck that you do, but I cannot recall that I have ever before laid eyes upon your face—albeit it is truly an honest and well-favored countenance."

"I am the son of one of your tenants, and right glad I am to be able to make some small return to you this day for the many favors you have extended to my father, who is Rudolph Kline, of the valley farm in Szentes."

"So you come of that worthy man's stock, do you? And your own name is?"

"It is Rudolph, after my father. But if it pleases you to excuse me now, I must at once go and make known to the authorities their great mistake, or I shall be too late, and the end of this day will still see you a prisoner, instead of on your way to your home and family."

"Go, then, my son, and may your errand be successful. Meanwhile I will finish my work."

Thus speaking the old man turned again to the polishing of the window; and in that trifling action was sounded the key-note to one of the most eccentric but successful of lives.

He was Josef Weyer, the peasant millionaire of Szentes, Hungary—a man who had been originally a small farmer, but who, by untiring industry and thrift, and by judicious investments in cattle and in land, had come to possess an enormous income, although clinging to his primitive peasant dress and to the simple habits of his early life.

He was soon released, and upon the back of his favorite horse, that had been returned to him in good condition, was again riding along the highway on his homeward route.

Two or three years after the occurrence of this episode in the life of Josef Weyer he had started out for a visit to some of his tenants.

His way led through a narrow lane, and as he went along his attention was attracted by the sound of vehement sobs and moans.

A young girl had sought the sylvan retreat, and had evidently feared no intrusion; for she had thrown herself down beside a cluster of wild lilies, and, face downward, was crying as though her heart would break.

The old man stopped a moment, in doubt whether to speak to her or to pass by and leave her undisturbed. But the sound of her despairing grief, touched his heart, and he felt that he must do something, if it lay in his power, to console her, and so said:

"What's the matter, little maid? Smiles are better than tears for the young."

She sprang up like a startled fawn, and stood confronting him with wide, frightened eyes.

"Fear not," he said. "Who knows but I am one of the fairy folks from yonder hill-top, where it is said they gather? If it be so, I can, maybe, help you in your trouble."

"Oh, if you could!" she said, with a happy light driving away the lurking look of mistrust from her great, dark eyes. "I'll tell you all about it, and then you can let me know if you can do anything."

The old man had spoken in jest, not thinking but that the girl knew him; but seeing the innocent confidence with which his words had inspired her, he suffered the delusion to continue, and listened at first with an intention of doing her good, if he could do so, just out of an impulse of compassion; but after the first few words which fell from her lips he felt an interest to help her for another and personal reason.

"I have lost my lover," she said, wiping the tears from her eyes. "His people say I am too poor to come into the family, and that if I were not for his love for me Rudolph might have married the richest farmer's daughter hereabouts. But, alas! I have not a gulden to my name, and must take service to earn my living now that my father is dead."

"So your faithless lover's name is Rudolph, is it?"

"Oh! do not call him that; he is not faithless, he is true as steel. But I would be the first to forbid his coming to court me, now that his parents have forbidden it. I would not draw down upon him the curse for disobedience to one's father and mother."

"That is well said," was the approving answer, "but dry your tears. I promise you that shall yet be right. Tell me Rudolph's last name."

"It is Kline, and his folks live yonder in that nicely painted farm-house with the lilacs in front of it. See?"

"Yes, yes, I see. Now run home, little one, and give yourself no further trouble. Look as pretty as you can, and not grow pale with crying. Then when your lover comes hastening along the green lane to see you, he'll think you are like one of the pretty posies, and he will be glad to gather you to his heart and wear you there all his life. But what is your name?"

"Halka Ladislaus," she said shyly, dropping a graceful little courtesy, and turning to go away in obedience to his command. She never

once glanced back lest it should offend the kind and wonderful representative of the fairy-folk who had evidently a great deal of power, or he would never have spoken with so much authority.

The old man then went to the "nicely painted farm-house," where Halka's lover lived.

A sharp-faced and sharp-voiced woman met him at the door; but she was profuse in her expression of welcome as she invited him in.

After an interchange of civilities the conversation gradually took a turn toward family matters, led in that direction by the visitor. He listened patiently to the mother's incoherent praises of her two elder sons—of their thrift and good management and other virtues, expecting to hear Rudolph's name at the last. But he was evidently the black sheep. There were no commendations for him. He was not once mentioned.

"And how is it with the son you call Rudolph?" he asked at last, quietly. "He did me a good turn once, and he seemed a likely sort of a lad at that time."

"So he was until he lost his head about Halka, the old professor's daughter—a girl without enough gulden to bury herself decently with it she should happen to die."

"Then the lad has fallen in love with a weakling, has he? I thought he had too much the look of good sense about him to do such a foolish thing."

"No such good luck! Halka's as straight and strong as a young pine sapling, and is as red and white as cherries and milk. No, no, she'll live long enough."

"Then she won't need burial money yet awhile," said Josef, with a sly chuckle at the trap Frau Kline had inadvertently fallen into. "Let me see—Halka Ladislaus—where have I come across that name? Ah, I know. My good woman, your boy knows which side his bread is buttered! That little girl is an heiress, though she doesn't know it herself. The day she's married, to my certain knowledge she is to have a farm and a herd of cows and oxen."

"You do not really mean it!" was the surprised answer. "Well, I always did like Halka, only you see, Herr Weyer, if a young couple marry they must have something to live on."

"Yes, I see," was the ready answer; "and you are a sensible woman to look out so carefully for the future. Now good day, and good fortune until I see you again; and mind, if you happen to see little Halka, not a word about what I have told you. It's a secret between you and me. Now, where shall I find your husband?"

"In the far field with the oxen. If you like, I'll give a blast on the horn; that'll bring him."

"No, I'll go to him. I like the smell of the new-mown hay in the meadow which lies between."

Rudolph's mother watched Josef until he was out of sight. Then she hastened into the house and packed a basket of home-made dainties against Rudolph should come in from his work.

What was his astonishment when his mother said:

"I've been thinking a deal about what escaped my lips about you and Halka, and I'm sorry for it. She's a poor, lone girl, and I ought not to stand in the way of her happiness. Take these things to her as a peace-offering, and say that I'll make her a good mother-in-law, if she has a fancy to marry my boy."

Before the words were hardly out of her lips the astonished woman found herself lifted from the floor and hugged and kissed by her son until she was out of breath. Then Rudolph caught up the basket and hastened away in the same frantic manner, leaving his mother hardly knowing whether to be angry or rejoiced at his unusual demonstrativeness.

The consciousness that a selfish motive had been at the root of her apparent kindness had somewhat poisoned the pleasure which Rudolph's gratitude had caused to stir within her heart.

As may be expected, Rudolph soon made his peace with Halka—or, rather, made matters smooth between his mother and his fiancée, and it was not many weeks before a wedding feast was prepared for them, and the neighbors came from far and wide to attend the festivities.

The most honored guest was their landlord, and it gave him great amusement to see the wondering look of pretty Halka when she saw him make his appearance.

But when a little later he produced a deed for a nice farm made out in her name, and added to it a gift of money and of cattle, she went up to him and whispered, with happy tears in her bright eyes:

"You have indeed been like a fairy god-father to me, but it is the goodness of your own heart that has done all this. How can I ever thank you enough?"

"One good turn deserves another, little Halka, and that stout young husband of yours has a pair of sharp eyes that once did me service. So you see I've helped him to a wife. But mind, you are to keep silent about what I say. A discreet woman should know how to hold her tongue."

"I know not how much I may merit to be considered 'discreet,' but I will certainly be obedient," said Halka, modestly, "and shall do just as you say, and I shall love you all my life only next to Rudolph, and to my dear old father, who would have been so glad to know that his Halka is so happy."

"And you may be sure he does know it," said Josef, rising hastily and going toward his wife, who just then made her appearance from another room. His heart was very tender and Halka's words had brought a moisture to his eyes which he was anxious to conceal.

In after years Halka's children were frequent visitors at his home. He and his wife had not been blessed with children, and thus was filled a blank in his life which his vast wealth had not been able to satisfy.

In time they became his heirs.

Mrs. Seekgits never could forgive her "rich uncle Nathan," who allowed her to name her eldest boy for him, and then went into bankruptcy within a month. And her resentment is intensified by the fact that her "poor uncle, Abijah," after her sister named her eldest son for him, went on gradually growing richer and richer, and now is the Cæsar of the family.

After a pretentious and almost beardless fop had been shaved, he asked the barber how much he was to pay. "Nothing," was the reply. "N' thing? how is that?" "Oh, I've only been hating my razor on your cheek," said the barber.

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought that I would write a few lines to answer Lizzie Charles's charade—it is only *elephant*; and Jennie White's charade—it is a *snipe*. I will bring my letter to a close by sending a riddle: Round as a dollar and as busy as a bee, the prettiest little thing that ever you did see. Ever yours,

MARTIN TOWER,
LABETTE CITY, Kans., March 20, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for the "Young Folks' Department," I thought I would write. I am eight years old. I have two brothers; their names are Frankie and Galie. I have a grandpa; he lives forty rods from here. We have ten head of cattle; we have eight hogs and seven pigs. We have a white dog; his name is "Prince." We have four horses. If this is not put in the waste-basket I will write again. LINA LOUK,
MICHIGAN VALLEY, Kans., March 17, 1881.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I wrote to your paper. I thought I would write a few lines to help fill the "Young Folks' Department." I go to school. I study reading, arithmetic, geography, spelling, grammar and writing. Our teacher's name is Miss Mary A. Howard; I like her very much; she is a graduate of the Normal in Emporia. It has been very cold here this winter. I will close by answering Mary E. Davis's riddle. I think it was I. Please excuse all mistakes and bad writing. If I see this in print I will write again. IRENA B. PRIEST,
BITTERTOWN, Kans., March 12, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for the "Young Folks' Department" for a long time, I thought I would write. I have been going to school for five months, but it closed last Friday. Our teacher was Miss Mull, of Lawrence; I like her very much. I think the answer to Lizzie Charles's charade is *elephant*. I will close by sending a charade:

I am composed of six letters.
My first is in pig, but not in hog.
My second is in cat, but not in dog.
My third is in rat, but not in mouse.
My fourth is in barn, but not in house.
My fifth is in colt, but not in calf.
My sixth is in coat, but not in shawl.
My whole is a kind of a bird.

As ever,
CORR BAILEY,
HESPER, Kans., March 18, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for the "Young Folks' Department;" I thought I would write. Pa has eighteen head of

horses. Our school was out on the 26th of February. I got a large card for getting the most head-marks in my class. Pa has a few sheep, and thirteen little lambs; they are very pretty. I am a little girl nine years old. Pa takes THE SPIRIT, and I like it very much; I like to read the letters. I will answer Mary E. Davis's riddle: One was going to St. Ives. I think the answer to Mary Emma Wilson's riddle is *people knitting*. I think the answer to Martin Tower's charade is a *tiger*. If I see this letter in print perhaps I will write another.

Yours truly, PEARLIE MAY PETERFISH,
BELVOIR, Kans., March 21, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—It is a nice spring day. We have had a long, cold winter. We have Sunday-school every Sunday. Our superintendent is Mr. Flemming. I was not there last Sunday. My cousin that stays here had the lung fever; when he was getting better he made three bird-houses and two rolling-pins and a vase; two of the bird-houses were made of gourds and one of wood. We have lyceum every Thursday night. We did not have lyceum last Thursday night because it rained. Mamma and Mr. C. F. Nesbitt are on for the paper. I hope we will have a good lyceum next Thursday night. It is clouding up, and I am afraid it is going to rain. We are washing to-day. The answer to Walker Wilson's riddle is a man by the name of "Fox."

KATE HOLLINGSWORTH,
PLUMB, Kans., March 15, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—As I see that the "Young Folks' Department" is not quite as large as it was last week, I think I had better try to write to-day. I go to school now, but will have to quit soon—as soon as we can go to plowing, and that will end my schooling till next fall. I went to the teachers' examination at Wyandotte last Saturday; there was but one except myself there, and that was a girl from White Church. I got a second-grade certificate. What has become of James Stepp and Alice Roger? I would like to see their names in the "Young Folks' Department." I think the answer to James Lewis's riddle is a *blackberry*. I will close by sending an enigma:

My 1, 2, 3 is a fowl.
My 4, 5, 11 is a kind of grain.
My 10, 11, 12, 7, 8 is a sore.
My 13, 14, 15, 2, 6, 12 is a poet.
My whole is one of our most noted poets.

Yours truly,
MARK WARNER,
TIBLOW, Kans., March 6, 1881.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I see so many nice letters in the "Young Folks' Department" that I thought I would write and help fill up the column. I go to school; I study arithmetic, reading, language, geography and spelling. Our teacher's name is Mr. Fanning, and all the scholars like him very much. I have three brothers and one sister. I suppose you are acquainted with my pa, as he stops most of the time in Lawrence, but is now in Nebraska. We have had a fearful snow-storm here. The snow drifted so deep that I could not go to school for a week, although the school-house is near. I think the answer to George W. Lewis's riddle is *milk*. I will close by sending a riddle: In the garden once strayed a lovely young maid; she was graceful and fair as the dawn; in the first hour of her life she became a wife, and died before she was born.

Your little friend,
LAURA J. DORRIS,
MARION COUNTY, Kans., March 5, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—I commenced a letter last week when my brother did, but pa said that one letter from the same family was enough. We were pleased with grandpa's stories; and Mr. Fitz, Uncle Ame and pa told stories about the early settlement of Kansas. Mr. Fitz told how he used to swim the Wakarusa and then wade through the bottom to get to town when they got out of "grub," and how they used to march up and down the creek with the Coal Creek regulators watching for border-ruffians; and pa told how the troops took them when they came in, in 1856, at Pony creek, and how they buried the cannon the night before; and Uncle Ame told how they used to "bach" up in Cutter and Barnes's cabin, and how Mr. Barnes used to stand up by the table and eat squash—they said they had lots of fun, but not very much to eat. I wasn't there. I want to tell you about "Jess," our big cat, and "Clip," our little dog. You see sometimes Clip wants to boss, and Jess will just catch him up with his paws and box his ears; then Clip gets very mad, and goes off howling. We are going to start to school again Monday, measles or no measles. It is bed-time, so I will close by answering Lizzie Charles's charade: It is *elephant*.

Yours truly,
MATTIE WALTON,
VINLAND, Kans., March 12, 1881.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.
Treasurer—W. F. Poppenoe, Topeka.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

Importance of Co-operation.

[From the address of Worthy Master James Draper, delivered before the last annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Grange.]

How much is contained in that one word, co-operation! I cannot fathom its depth, much more explain its vast importance. No question have I touched upon to-day that awakens such peculiar emotions in my heart. It was my privilege, on Thanksgiving Day last, to visit Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, and to stand before the tomb wherein now rest his mortal remains. The feeling of reverence that awakens, and the impression made upon my mind that day, can never be effaced from my memory. The name of Washington has clustered around it so many associations of the past that hold such a sacred place in the hearts of the American people, that its mere mention brings volumes of historical associations to our minds. It is such a peculiar feeling that impresses me to-day as I attempt to speak on this all-important subject of co-operation. It means so much, it comprehends such vital principles. I see in it the one great principle of brotherhood that underlies our common humanity. I see in it the united purpose that, over eighteen hundred years ago, filled the hearts of the twelve disciples of the Son of God, as they went forth on their chosen work of proclaiming the great truth of the new gospel dispensation. I see in it the united purpose of that company of exiles that, in 1620, landed on Plymouth Rock, the blessings of whose inheritance we to-day enjoy. I see in it the foundation of that success which was accomplished by the struggles, trials and sacrifices of our country in those battles for our American independence, and other great events of the past and present, the lasting blessing of co-operation we are permitted to enjoy to-day. As the result of co-operative effort, I see institutions of learning created and supported. I see that it is by co-operation that every church in this broad land has been erected and is being supported to-day. Co-operation is the corner stone in the foundation of our grange structure on which alone we can build safely and permanently. Everything that has been accomplished in our grange work heretofore has been done by co-operation, and whatever is to be done in the future can be accomplished in no other way. What little success has been attained in our grange work in our state the past year, has been accomplished by the co-operation of the true Patrons in the several granges I have labored with; and what other failures have baffled the efforts I have made, with such ability as I could command to awaken new life and interest in inactive granges, can all be attributed to the lack of co-operation. And here I will say, briefly, that the only unpleasant matter connected with my last year's work, and which has given me more pain and discouragement than all things else combined, has been a lack of the hearty co-operation of the members of our order. In January last, as the result of many days' thought and careful consideration, I prepared a brief address for circulation to the Patrons in this state, and sent a sufficient number to each grange, that the matter there suggested might reach every member. Many of these circulars were received with evident satisfaction and properly read and distributed to the members of the order, and I received manifest evidence that on the part of some, my feeblest efforts to promote the interests of the order were appreciated; but many of these addresses were treated with coldness and indifference, were never read before the grange, or even distributed to a single member. In that address, I urged the importance of having some of the important reports and addresses in the proceedings of the State and National Granges read before the grange, for they contain much valuable information relating to the good of the order, and every member of a subordinate grange has a right to expect these important matters should be communicated to him. These addresses and reports are the results of much careful observation and many days' thoughtful study, by some of the most active and devoted workers in our order, and could not fail to inspire the confidence of the members of the subordinate granges in the work of the State and National Granges. But a few out of our whole membership ever attend the meeting of the State, much more of the National Grange, and know but little of their doings; and as but few ever see a copy of their proceedings, the enthusiasm which characterizes the meetings never reaches the mass of our members. Consequently they lose interest in the grange meetings and faith in the order. I know that in many granges no notice whatever has been taken of this important matter. Lack of co-operation between the working forces means ultimate failure. Is it asking too much that the matters brought before you in the several addresses before this body, which has been prepared after many days of hard and constant

labor, should in due season be read before the granges you represent, just once the present winter? Is it too much to expect that the reports of the several committees, that have taken days of earnest, thoughtful, unselfish labor to prepare, should in due season be presented to your several granges? I assure you, one and all, that it is only by earnest and hearty co-operation between the workers in this body and the members of every subordinate grange in the state, that we can make our grange organization a success and a blessing to ourselves and our posterity.

Anti-Monopoly League.

It is evident to observing minds that the masses of the people of this country are closely considering their future welfare, and that of their children. That they are gradually awakening to the necessity of a combat for the maintenance of the liberties for which their fathers fought, and that they are beginning to recognize the fact that they must at once enter into an "irrepressible conflict" with the gigantic monopolies of this country if they would maintain these liberties.

The great meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, on Monday evening last, was but the outgrowth of intensified feeling on this subject, and its effect and influence will be magical throughout the country. The meeting alluded to was an immense success. The petty question of party politics had no business there. Whether a man was a Republican, a Democrat, or a Greenbacker, was not thought of, but on the contrary the great audience, as with one voice, echoed the words of the chairman when he said:

"You must keep your state judiciary pure. Hereafter no one of the corporation officials must be elected a judge of the state court—and also your Legislature, so that when the country has been threatened with a great national wrong they will pass an act to arrest it. We seek to unite the people; we are founding no political party. So long as other parties will nominate men to oppose the aggressions of monopoly we have nothing to say, but if not, then we propose to organize in every district of this state men who will vote for men who will hoist them. We are not seeking to make political opinion. It may or may not be ripe for this movement, but, judging by the indications that come to us, it is ripe now."

Thrilling addresses were delivered by Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, and General Reagan, of Texas. After which the audience, by a unanimous vote, adopted the resolutions.

Be it therefore resolved that it is the duty of citizens everywhere to organize anti-monopoly leagues, among others, the following specific results:

Laws compelling transportation and telegraph companies to base their charges upon "cost and risk of service," instead of the new theory enunciated by them—"what the business will bear."

Laws to prevent pooling and combinations. Laws enacted by Congress enforcing the provisions of the first article of the constitution to regulate commerce among the several states, fixing maximum rates to be charged by corporations for labor, service, or the use of property.

A liberal policy toward our water ways which, during the season of navigation, are potent in preventing exorbitant charges by corporate monopolies.

Laws providing for the restriction within proper limits of corporate powers and privileges generally, and for the protection and elevation of the masses.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the attempts of monopolists to control our courts and the press, which, with our schools, are the chief bulwarks of our institutions; that it is the duty of every citizen to encourage those journals which are free from corporate influences and which advocate and sustain the people's rights.

Resolved, That the era of sentimental politics is over; that the right to earn a living and enjoy the fruits of honest industry is now up; that the bread and meat and fuel of the masses shall not be taxed to pay dividends on a fictitious cost of constructing public highways and thus swell the already bursting coffers of men who "recognize no principle of action but personal or corporate aggrandizement."

Resolved, That for the attainment of these objects, "we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," and we will organize and work until they are secured.—*Farmer's Friend.*

Consolidated Capital.

The Chicago Tribune says: The power of these combinations over the government is shown by the fact that the railroad managers are filling both houses of Congress, especially the Senate, with their retained and pensioned attorneys. They bid defiance to the country. They are in possession and control all the highways of trade. They are practicing extortion in every direction. All they need is to defeat all legislation. The so-called representatives of the people are paralyzed at Washington. Men who valiantly fight over the battles of the revolution and the last war, stand mute in their places when it is proposed to assert the power of the government to control and regulate the commerce of the country and to protect the interests of the people. Jeff Davis, backed by the armies of twelve states in declaring rebellion, was never so formidable an enemy to the liberties of the people, the integrity of the union, or the material welfare of the country, as are the men who own this telegraph and railroad combination and consolidation.

The country, at an immense cost, emancipated the African slaves, but the slavery in which these few men in Wall street hold the Congress of the United States is more disgraceful and humiliating than even that of the African race. Senators are no longer elected by the states; they owe their appointments to the railroad magnates. They are selected as attorneys of corporate monopolies. So with representatives; before the threats of railroad opposition, or under the assurance of railroad

support, or even under the influence of more direct arguments, these representatives, day after day, refuse even to let a vote be taken on the very harmless bill so long presented and urged by Mr. Reagan. Is it any surprise that such an infamous transaction as this telegraph consolidation, or the rapidly maturing consolidation of the railroads, can be brazenly perpetrated when a cowardly, if not corrupt, Congress protects these monopolies against the interference of national law and national justice?

Subjects for Discussion in Subordinate Granges in April.

From Lecturers' Department National Grange:

Question 7.—How to best employ the advantages of our order in domestic affairs, for convenience, comfort, pleasure and economy?

SUGGESTIONS.—By family consultation, family co-operation, assisting one another, especially in spring renovation of house and door-yards; beautifying the same to make home more attractive and more valuable.

Question 8.—Deep or shallow tillage for cultivated crops? At what time? Best method of eradicating weeds in hoed crops?

SUGGESTIONS.—Plow deep is the motto of the Patrons. If this injunction has been heeded, deep tillage will be easy. Deep tillage disposes of surplus wet, and provides against drouth. Young plants love care and will prosper most when best cared for, and herein lays much of the profits. Weeds steal, day and night, the substance that belongs to the growing crop. If not destroyed, may steal the profits, if not the entire crop.

A Grange Success.

A Van Wert county, O., local paper gives the following pleasant notice of another successful instance of grange co-operation. This elevator has now been running several years, and no more earnest or active Patron lives anywhere than Bro. A. R. Merriek, to whose careful management so much of the success is due.

GRANGE WAREHOUSE.

This elevator which is known as the Grange Warehouse, has been improved by the additions of machinery of late, and now is one of the most complete elevators to be found in any inland town in Ohio. To its large capacity for the storage and handling of grain, improved facilities for handling and shelling corn, have just been completed. A new sheller, with a capacity to shell from five hundred to seven hundred bushels per hour, has been put in. Over the bin from which the sheller is fed, a corn dump has been constructed, by means of which a wagon load of corn can be unloaded in less than three minutes. This does away with the tedious practice of shoveling, saving time and labor. Altogether, the Grange Warehouse is an establishment of which the stockholders may feel proud, and the management, in the hands of Mr. A. R. Merriek, is to the best interest of the people.—*Grange Bulletin.*

The Pacific coast grangers are again going to try their hands at the freight business, having formed an organization at San Francisco, to be called the "Farmers' Steamship Company," with a capital of \$100,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$20 per share. As soon as enough stock is subscribed a steamer will be built expressly designed for speed and the carrying of freight. She will make weekly trips to San Luis Obispo, Santa Buena Ventura and Los Angeles and other points, with the understanding that rates of freight will be so low that farmers and raisers of stock can receive for their labor a "just return." The experiment will be watched with interest as tending to solve the vexed problem of cheap transportation in that quarter. Attempts to combine the functions of producers and carriers are not unattended with risks, and experiments of the kind, heretofore, have been attended with aught but flattering results. Still, this new venture, under careful management and the wisdom that comes from experience, may prove an exception to the general rule.—*The Review (N. Y.)*

The grange does not regard the farmer as a mere machine, a mere drudge, a "hard-fisted son of toil;" "the bone and muscle of the land," as some of those who used to address us at our fairs and political meetings said when they wished to flatter us, put us on our backs, making us believe we had all the muscle and they all the brains; but it looks upon him as a man, as a reasonable, responsible being, and seeks to elevate and improve him. It stretches over him the shield of its protection against the enemies that assail him and seek to rob him of the rewards of his industry; it is a great educator; it offers him the means of social enjoyment and teaches him the duty of healthful recreation and pleasure; it recognizes the right of woman to share the pleasures as well as the cares of man, and secures her pure and ennobling influence and co-operation in its work; and it teaches and enforces the lesson that the most intelligent and thoughtful farmer is sure to be the most successful.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column.

THE inventions of the A. S. T. Co. have for the last twenty years reduced the shoe bills of thousands of families one-half, and they now wish to call the attention of parents to their A. S. T. Co. Black Tip, for protecting the toes of children's shoes. They wear as long again with the tip on.

NOTICE.

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

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MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

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

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Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

[*Denver (Colo.) Tribune.*]

Half a Block in Garnett in Ruins.

There was only one thing that saved the entire block. The buildings consumed were all frame—combustible as hay—and to attempt to fight a fire in such material would have been as useless as to attempt to fight fire in the grass of the pampas. Midway in the block Barber and Mrs. C. Royer's two-story brick and stone business houses furnished the only rampart behind which the fire could be fought, and from the top of Mrs. Royer's building, this was most manfully done. Mr. F. G. Barber, years ago, had providently supplied a very large cistern at the back of his building, and this supplied abundance of water to keep the walls of the exposed building saturated with water, and in fact, arrested the flames.

A Dead Body Found.

A Highway Robbery.

A Bold Pretender.

A Destructive Prairie Fire.

A Commercial Traveler's Plight.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1881.

In 1879, France imported 304,320 head of cattle from Belgium, and 764,114 head from Germany. Her importations of live stock from Italy are considerable. As long as the demand exists in France for so large a supply of live stock it will be futile for the French senators to try to check American imports. America can lay down as good beef in France, and at as cheap a rate as Belgium or Germany.

FARMERS GOING TO CONGRESS.

After a lively senatorial contest the Nebraska Legislature elected a farmer to the United States Senate for a full term of six years. Michigan sends an able and influential farmer to Congress in place of Mr. Conger who was lately chosen senator. The governor of Minnesota also appointed an intelligent and influential farmer to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate from that state, in the person of Gen. A. J. Edgerton.

A GENTLEMAN from Minnesota, who has traveled (or tried to travel) over a considerable portion of that state this winter, declares that, without any exaggeration, there must have fallen in that part of the state south of St. Paul at least ten feet of snow since the great storm of October 15. In some places even the liberty pole has been sacrificed for use as fuel! In some sections the inhabitants are gaining health and strength by being compelled to eschew tea and coffee, and the coffee-mill is still serving a useful purpose by being made to grind wheat. The winter of 1880-81 will long be remembered, not only throughout the United States, but pretty nearly the world over.

The *Mark Lane Express* of March 7, has the following item in regard to meat traffic in England. In the light of the scare in Europe as to American hog meats, it makes pretty good reading for Americans. A disgusting discovery was made on the premises of Mr. Wiles, potted meat manufacturer, Winsou Green, Birmingham. Entering the premises Superintendent Birchley and Inspector Latham found in the "manufactory" the steam machinery in operation and about 1,800 pounds of diseased horseflesh, mutton, etc., in various stages, from the "raw material" to the "finished" potted meat, sausages, savolys, "savory ducks," German polonies, etc. There were nearly 200 lbs. weight of sausages recently made, and colored with red ochre to give them a fresh appearance. Two diseased sheep, dressed but uncut, were in the manufactory, besides quarters, breast, legs and shoulders of diseased mutton, and 200 pounds weight of diseased horseflesh, cut into small pieces; cans of recently made potted meat, the meat being mostly horseflesh, horribly diseased and colored with red ochre; large German polonies of equally unwholesome, if not poisonous material; and a large number of cans ready to receive as "potted meat" the disgusting compound.

REGULATING TRANSPORTATION.

The recent great anti-monopoly meetings held in New York and other Eastern states, in which some of the ablest men in the nation were prominent actors, is one of the most encouraging signs of the times we have seen. The *Western Stock Journal* joins the other independent agricultural papers of the West in its March number, and speaks out as follows:

"So long as all means of transportation are beyond the control of farmers, and the state refuses to recognize its clear right to control, there is little hope of a better condition of things.

"As to the right of the state to control, the farmers may take things into their own hands. They make a majority of voters in all these Western states. If they will forget the jealousies and quarrels that have for so many years divided them into opposing political factions, and will combine their votes in favor of measures that will increase the value of every bushel of corn and every pound of meat and butter they produce, they can make such measures prevail. They can, if they will, control every state Legislature; nay more, they can control both houses of Congress. They can, without injustice to any man, or party, or measure, make such laws through the state Legislature and Congress as will free them-

selves and the whole people from the power of unscrupulous corporations that now, by unjust discriminations and exorbitant charges, do so much to throttle industry and oppress the worker.

"The state and national Legislatures have the same right to control railroads, sailing vessels, steamboats and steamships that they have to control a common road through a country or state, or to take charge of and conduct the postal service. If it is the right and the duty of the government to open and control a wagon road through a township, or to carry your letters to whatever point you direct, why is it not equally the right and duty of the government to open and control railroads, and to carry your cattle and your grain? The government may permit this service to be done by individuals or corporations, but only under positive regulations, strictly enforced, that the service shall be done efficiently, and at reasonable rates.

"That it is in the power of the farmers, by aid of the ballot-box, to control the government, and by the government to control transportation, and so to help the whole people, is beyond question. At what time farmers shall exercise this power depends upon themselves. If they will combine and cooperate it can be done within two years. If they continue to allow themselves to be led by demagogues they will indefinitely postpone the day of their own deliverance."

General News.

WHEELING, March 26.—A fire broke out at 8 o'clock this evening by which the Wheeling City Flour Mills, owned by Ferguson & Watkins, the wire works of Girard & Tuttle, and the wagon factory of B. Bach were entirely destroyed. A block of dwellings belonging to T. Muldoon and two dwellings belonging to B. Bach, were damaged by fire and water. The flour mill contained \$4,000 bushels of wheat and a large stock of flour. Loss \$25,000, mostly insured.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—An Indian territory special says J. M. Thall, sheriff of Sumner county, Kans., arrived here last evening on the trail of Isaac Lee, a young man who stole a horse from Delos Mason, in Sumner county, on the 6th of last October, and left for the nation and was arrested to-day at the home of Lee and Reynolds, four miles from here, and Thall will start back with him to-morrow. His home is in Kingman county, Kans. He acknowledges the crime.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Republican senators held a caucus this morning. It was determined to stand firm in the pending contest for the possession of the Senate officers, and to continue it as long as necessary to attain success. It was agreed, however, that the adjournment of the Senate be at a comparatively early hour this afternoon, and subsequently, the caucus to re-assemble to perfect arrangements for the resuming of the struggle on Monday, with a view of continuing it thereafter without intermission.

The president has just decided that there will be no extra session of Congress.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says the passengers who arrived here to-day from Deming, at the intersection of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific railways, say although that town is only a week old, it has fully 500 inhabitants and buildings are going up at a lively rate. It bids fair to become a large and enterprising place.

Some trouble has occurred between the settlers and the Santa Fe railway in consequence of the latter having fenced off a strip of land along the railroad track. The settlers declare this not according to the customs of frontier life and tore down the fence and squatted on the property.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The secretary of the treasury has authorized the payment on the 28th, without rebate, the interest due April 1, on 4 per cent. consols.

The remarks of the Democratic senators to-day were largely directed at Mahone and his alleged repudiation record. Mahone was absent, and is sick. He is preparing a speech in his defense in regard to Virginia finances.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the leader of the movement to force the election of officers, now has paired with Butler and gone home for a week. This afternoon there was no sign of yielding on either side. The contest over the Senate officers monopolizes all attention here.

It has been decided by the president and cabinet not to call an extra session of Congress.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—A dispatch from Texas says: A farmer named Wilkins, living near Arlington, killed his brother-in-law named Harrison, day before yesterday. Wilkins and his wife did not live happily together, and believing that Harrison was the cause of the trouble, he shot him.

Two brothers, John and Michael Watts, aged nineteen and twenty, liv-

ing with their parents at Palestine, Texas, quarreled day before yesterday, and John killed Michael with a knife. Advice received at Dallas say that Indians are raiding in Tom Green county, and that considerable damage has been done.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—A special to *The Commercial* from Jonesville, Va., says a desperate fight occurred at a still house, 15 miles from that place on the Kentucky, between moonshiners and revenue officers to the number of twenty men. The moonshiners barricaded themselves in the still house and a general fight ensued, in which the three Middleton brothers were killed and a half dozen other moonshiners dangerously wounded. They were finally forced to abandon the still and take to the woods. Several of them were captured, and the officers are still pursuing them. Several revenue officers were wounded but none fatally.

SOMERSET, Ky., March 25.—F. V. Logan, United States deputy collector, has just returned from a moonshine raid in the mountains of Wayne county. He smashed three stills. One of the stills was one hundred and thirty feet under the ground, and was entered by climbing down a rope.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 26.—The engine of the fast southern mail, due here this morning, ran into an open draw of the Brandywine bridge, falling on and sinking a canal boat passing through. The engineer and fireman jumped from the engine and were unhurt. George H. Goodwin, captain of the canal boat, was slightly injured. The train became detached from the locomotive and the cars stopped before reaching the draw. The draw tender claims that the signals were all right.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—The train on the Little Miami railroad at the Jamstown crossing, this morning, struck a wagon containing William Dean and wife. Both were seriously, if not fatally, injured, and the team was demoralized.

WHEELING, W. V., March 26.—The furniture store of G. Mendel & Co., adjoining the county jail, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire spread with great rapidity to all parts of the building, which was filled with lumber and a large quantity of manufactured articles. The window frames of the jail ignited and were soon burned out, but the roof and wall of the building being fire proof no further progress was made. The prisoners in the upper tiers were removed to safe quarters. The loss is from \$3,000 to \$10,000; insurance \$8,000. The origin of the fire is undoubtedly incendiary.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Gen. Grant said to a *Tribune* reporter: "We start to-morrow for Mexico. Our party consists of Senor Romero, of Mexico; my son, Ulysses; my secretary, Mr. Dawson, from the war department in Washington, and myself. It is our intention to go through without stopping, because the steamer sails from Galveston on the 2d. I shall be gone from four to ten weeks, on business connected with railroads.

Senor Romero, who was next seen, packing for the trip, said: "Gen. Grant was elected president of the Mexican Southern railroad for two reasons. The first and perhaps more important was a desire to cement more strongly the existing friendly feeling between the countries, and the other that it was considered in the interest of the company. The railroads are pushing ahead, developing the country very rapidly."

NEW YORK, March 27.—After he had dismissed his congregation to-night, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher stepped down from his pulpit to go to his pew, in which were his wife and two other ladies. Mrs. Beecher was sitting upright and rigid, and when he spoke to her she was unable to answer. He soon saw she was in an almost unconscious condition. Thinking the crowded state of the church had caused her to faint, he stood upon the seat of the adjoining pew and asked the congregation to pass out. The tone of distress in which he spoke created some alarm and surprise, and nearly all stopped to inquire what was the matter, but he repeated the request and the church was soon emptied. In the meantime several ladies had tried to revive Mrs. Beecher. Mr. Beecher, with assistance, carried her into the lecture room, and there, although every effort to restore her was made, she grew worse, and presently became entirely unconscious. From the first she was unable to speak. The carriage had been ordered at the first alarm, and she was carried to it and taken home.

OMAHA, Neb., March 27.—No news whatever has been received here from the inundated district in the Platte valley to-day, as all telegraphic communication has been cut off. The lines will be put up again from Fremont west as soon as possible. General Superintendent Clark went out to Fremont to-day to look over the field and see what can be done. He had to make part of the trip on a hand car, and had to have his party and himself transported five miles in wagons, in order to get into Fremont. The water at Fremont did not do much damage to the town, and has subsided. How the other towns, North Bend, Schuyler, Benton and Columbus fared is yet unknown. The general impression is that a large amount of farm property and live stock have been destroyed and the towns have sustained

serious loss. There seems to be no doubt that some human lives have been lost, and it is believed that quite a large number of persons have been drowned in the valleys of the Loup and Platte rivers. The Union Pacific track has been extensively washed out in various places, and several bridges have been lost. It is a serious blow to the company. No trains were run out to-day by the Union Pacific, as the Burlington and Missouri River road would not receive them until they had repaired and strengthened some bridges on their own road. Trains will probably be sent out to-morrow, however, as the work will be completed by that time, and if it is not arrangements will be made to transfer at one or two points.

The ice in the Missouri river went out this afternoon at this point, and was witnessed by fully five thousand persons. All danger is now passed.

The city of Lincoln is flooded by the overflow of Salt creek. Reports from the Platte and Loup river valley districts are being awaited with a great deal of anxiety.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—There has been a great deal of speculation as to what course the secretary of the treasury will take to provide for the payment of bonds which become redeemable in May and July in case an extra session of Congress is not called for the purpose of passing a funding bill. Upon this subject the officers of the treasury department, and the senators who would be most likely to be consulted, have been extremely reticent, and no statement regarding the various plans considered has been authorized.

Within the past twenty-four hours, however, a rumor has been in circulation to the effect that the secretary of the treasury has among other projects, considered the plan of using money in the treasury to buy, before the 1st of next December, \$150,000,000 of six per cent. bonds. It has also been asserted that this plan embraces the idea that it will be practicable to avoid the necessity of issuing the \$104,000,000 of four per cent. bonds. There is some reason to believe that a project like that above outlined has been taken into consideration, but nothing is known regarding the probability that it will be adopted.

In the "statement of liabilities and assets of the treasury," issued on the 1st instant, there were embraced certain items not belonging to the treasurer's general account, and amounting on that day to about \$83,000,000. This amount was considerably larger than the usual liability on account of the redemption of notes of national banks "failed," "in liquidation" and "reducing circulation" had been suddenly swelled from about \$20,000,000 to nearly \$37,000,000 by the retirement of bank circulation on account of the threat contained in the fifth section of the funding bill. Among the other items making up the \$83,000,000 mentioned were the following: Post-office department account, \$2,414,927; disbursing office balances, \$18,966,122; undistributed assets, failed national banks, \$476,507; 5 per cent. fund redemption national bank notes, \$14,088,424; treasurer's transfer checks and drafts outstanding, \$9,271,316. A half dozen smaller items were also included in the \$83,000,000.

It has always been the practice of the treasury to keep on hand 100 per cent. of these liabilities, all of which are subject to payment on demand; but there is no law requiring this to be done, and an examination of the "monthly statements" shows that the balances on account of the several items which make up this class of liabilities have not fallen below \$65,000,000 at any time during the last thirteen months. It is reported to have been suggested to the mind of Secretary Windom, therefore, that there is no need of keeping in the treasury constantly enough money to pay all these liabilities, but that a reserve of 40 per cent. (the same amount held against outstanding greenbacks) would be sufficient to meet all probable current demands upon the treasury on account of the liabilities mentioned. If this suggestion should be adopted, and the monthly or daily balance of these various accounts be estimated at \$65,000,000, the secretary would be able to obtain from this source \$39,000,000 with which to buy 6 per cents. Included in the treasurer's general account are items amounting to about \$12,000,000 which also preserve a nearly uniform balance, and against which it has also been the practice of the treasury to hold a reserve of 100 per cent. If 40 per cent. reserve should be considered sufficient to meet all probable current demands upon this balance, the secretary might derive from this source an additional sum of \$7,000,000 with which to purchase 6 per cents. This would make \$46,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mahone's speech was the feature of the day, but nothing like as sensational as his first. The Senate was crowded, all expecting a sharp war of words, but the Democrats did not interrupt it, apparently being agreed to let him alone. About 2:30 p. m., Mahone thoroughly warmed up and frequently left his manuscript, speaking extemporaneously. He defended Riddlebarger and said that he is made of sterner stuff than the Democrats think. Mahone attacked Senator Johnston pretty severely, saying that Johnston was elected so the Senate because he had no record, and could again be elected on the same grounds, as he had done nothing. About 3

o'clock, the attention at first paid to Mahone became distracted, and the conversation in the galleries caused confusion. Mahone's speech had apparently the effect of strengthening the determination of the Democrats in the fight. They consider the assault on the entire Democracy of the South, and say they will never yield and allow the election of Mahone's friend, Riddlebarger. The feeling has grown so bitter now that even if Riddlebarger should be withdrawn, it is doubtful if the Democrats would cease filibustering. Voorhees, Brown, and other Democratic senators attacked by Mahone, will reply. Voorhees has been collecting Mahone's past history and will make it in a speech. The Republicans still declare their determination to fight the thing out if it takes all summer. Mrs. Kate Sprague occupied a seat in the Senate gallery.

No Senate committee met to-day. It is understood to be the general intention of the majority in the Senate to postpone committee consideration of pending nominations until the contest over the Senate officers is ended.

Five-cent nickel coins having been presented for redemption in such quantities as to show the amount outstanding is abundant, coinage has been suspended.

A number of gentlemen interested in the proposed New Mexico colored colonization scheme called on President Garfield to-day. Dr. Howey, secretary of the Howard University, stated that the university was interested in the scheme.

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Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, asthma, bronchitis, etc., is given away in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a severe cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or any affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you cannot afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford, and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one-half the cases that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure. For sale by Barler Bros.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engravings, from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Pinner's Melon, Marbled Cabbages, Mexican corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specialty. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1881.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00;
 one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation
 of any paper in the State. It also has a larger cir-
 culation 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 di-
 rected to his name or another name, or whether
 he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
 Second—If a person orders his paper disconti-
 nued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers
 may continue to send it until payment is made,
 and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken
 from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

The Color Guard.

We can assure our readers that this play is a
 great success wherever given. The "Boys in
 Blue" have spared no pains in preparing for
 the rendition of this play next week. Some of
 our best citizens take part in it, including
 Judge Bailey, of the Tribune, who in the part
 of Farmer Johnson, will be immense. Every
 citizen as well as every soldier in the county
 of Douglas, will want to visit Liberty hall next
 week and see the rebellion fought over again.
 Tickets of admission 50c. to all parts of the
 house. No extra charge for reserved seats.
 Children under 12 years half price. It com-
 mences Wednesday, April 6th, continuing
 every night through the week.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work
 after a winter of relaxation, your system needs
 strengthening and cleansing to prevent an at-
 tack of ague, bilious or spring fever, or some
 other spring sickness that will unfit you for a
 season's work. You will save time, much sick-
 ness and great expense if you will use one bot-
 tle of Hop Bitters in your family this month.
 Don't wait. See another column.

GRAY hairs prevented, dandruff removed,
 the scalp cleansed, and the hair made to grow
 thick by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian
 Hair Renewer.

The City Tickets.

The following are the tickets now in the
 field for city officers:

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor, S. Kimball; for treasurer, Joel
 White; police judge and justice, S. Hollister;
 city attorney, W. A. H. Harris; treasurer
 board of education, J. A. McCoy; constables,
 A. J. Phillips and I. Bowers; councilmen—
 First ward, Alex. Shaw; Second ward, C. W.
 Smith; Third ward, T. J. Sternberg; Fourth
 ward, Dr. William Nicholson; Fifth ward, J.
 D. Fincher; Sixth ward, A. J. Dicker; school
 board—First ward, John Charlton; Second
 ward, Prof. F. O. Marvin; Third ward, George
 Gould; Fourth ward, A. G. Honnold; Fifth
 ward, H. S. Smith; Sixth ward, Cesar Maye.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Mayor, J. D. Bowersock; for city treas-
 urer, J. A. Dailey; for city attorney, R. J.
 Borgholthaus; for police judge, Charles Chad-
 wick; for justice of the peace, W. J. Neill, Jr.;
 for treasurer board of education, J. A. McCoy;
 for constables, C. T. K. Prentice and Doc.
 McWilliams; councilmen—First ward, Alex.
 Shaw; Second ward, George Innes; Third
 ward, A. Marks; Fourth ward, J. Crawford;
 Fifth ward, C. C. Hoyt; Sixth ward, A. J.
 Dicker; school board—First ward, John
 Charlton; Second ward, Prof. E. Miller; Third
 ward, Dr. F. D. Morse; Fourth ward, A. G.
 Honnold; Fifth ward, H. S. Smith; Sixth
 ward, A. Rickman.

Fever and Ague.

Liver complaint, and all malarial diseases
 cured by "Antimalaria," the great German
 Fever and Ague Remedy. For sale by Bar-
 ber Bros.

The Choice of Books.

A very elegant little volume with the above
 title, by Charles F. Richardson, is just issued by
 the American Book Exchange, Tribune Build-
 ing, New York, at the very low price of twenty-
 five cents; also a cheap paper edition at the
 nominal cost of five cents. It will delight all
 who love good books, and in its wise sugges-
 tions will be greatly helpful to all who want help
 in choosing the best books. In its various
 chapters it treats of The Motive of Reading,
 The Reading Habit, What Books to Read,
 The Best Time to Read, How Much to Read,
 Remembering what One Reads, The Use of
 Note Books, The Cultivation of Taste, Poetry,
 The Art of Skipping, The Use of Translations,
 How to Read Periodicals, Reading Aloud and
 Reading Clubs, What Books to Own, The Use
 of Public Libraries, The True Service of Read-
 ing. The volume is remarkably rich in strik-
 ing quotations from the world's most famous
 authors and thinkers, from Aristotle to Em-
 erson, including such names as Addison, Bacon,
 Burns, Cato, Carlyle, Disraeli, Fenelon, Gil-
 bon, Hugo, Keats, Lamb, Locke, Luther, Mil-
 ton, Petrarch, Ruskin, Shakespeare, and
 Thoreau. It is a real literary treasure-house.

Died.

During the past year hundreds of persons
 whose lives could have been saved by "Dr.
 Baker's German Kidney Cure." For sale by
 Barber Bros.

Enviied Beauty.

What is more handsome than a nice, bright-
 clear complexion, showing the beauties of per-
 fect health? All can enjoy these advantages by
 using Electric Bitters. Impure blood, and all
 diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and uri-
 nary organs are speedily cured. For nervous-
 ness and all attendant ailments, there are never
 failing remedy, and positively cure where all
 others fail. Try the Electric Bitters and be
 convinced of their wonderful merits. For sale
 by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

INVOICE NO. 2 OF OVERSHOES!

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

SECOND LOT TO FILL THE DEMAND

AT THE

FAMILY SHOE STORE!

THEY ARE NOW READY.

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

R. D. MASON, Agent.

A. WHITCOMB will send his catalogue of
 greenhouse and bedding plants free to all who
 apply for it. It contains a list of many excel-
 lent new varieties that should be noted before
 purchasing plants. From our own experience,
 and from the testimony of some of our cor-
 respondents, we are assured that Mr. Whit-
 comb will give perfect satisfaction to those who
 patronize him. It will well repay one to visit
 his greenhouse on the corner of Warren and
 Tennessee streets, near the Central school
 building.

A Large Piano Manufactory.

While it was well known that the Mendel-
 son Piano was really a reliable and excellent
 instrument, it was hardly suspected by the
 other manufacturers that the demand for it
 had increased to such an extent as to warrant
 the makers in erecting the largest piano man-
 ufactory in the world as a centennial memorial
 of the success of the instrument; but such
 was the case, and to-day the Mendelsohn
 Piano Manufactory, eight stories in height, cov-
 ering 78,000 square feet of ground, from its lo-
 cation on the corner of Tenth avenue and 57th
 street, overlooks the Hudson river and the
 greater part of Manhattan island.—Chicago
 Times.

The large factory of the Mendelsohn Piano
 Company corner of Fifty-seventh street and
 Tenth avenue, is well worth a visit. One can
 here witness the various and interesting steps
 in the progress of transforming the rough lum-
 ber and metal into highly finished instruments.
 In the sale of these pianos, the company have
 undertaken to treat the people with factory
 prices, employing no agents. Instruments
 are sent on trial, and a very intelligent idea of
 what they are, and what musical people think
 about them, can be obtained by sending for
 an illustrative and descriptive catalogue.
 With no expensive agents and commissions,
 the company decline to give any discounts,
 thinking the lowness of their prices and the
 merit of their goods will receive a liberal re-
 cognition from piano buyers.—Morris Phillips,
 in Home Journal, July 4, 1877.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the
 Grangerstore.

Agents and Canvassers

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

The Popular Science Monthly for April is one
 of the finest numbers of that most instructive
 monthly yet received. There are fifteen arti-
 cles in this number, and every one of them
 readable, instructive and entertaining. It has
 no equal among all the publications of the day.
 D. Appleton & Co., New York. Price 50 cents
 per number; \$5.00 per year.

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

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too
 hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one
 of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after
 dinner. Don't forget this.

THERE is no one article in the line of medi-
 cines that gives so large a return for the money
 as a good porous strengthening plaster, such
 as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Back-
 ache Plasters.

SOMETHING that will quiet the nerves, give
 strength to the body, induce refreshing sleep,
 improve the quality of the blood, and purify
 and brighten the complexion, is what many
 persons will be very glad to obtain. Carter's
 Iron Pills are made for exactly this class of
 troubles, and are remarkably successful in ac-
 complishing the ends desired, as named above.
 They are useful for both men and women.
 Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents a box. See
 advertisement. For sale by Barber Bros.

Spread the Good News.

As a family medicine and tonic there is no
 remedy at present giving such universal satis-
 faction and effecting so many astonishing cures
 as Electric Bitters. Our druggists report a
 lively demand for them, at times being unable
 to supply the many calls. All bilious attacks,
 stomach, liver and kidney complaints, diabetes
 and gravel, readily yield to their curative qual-
 ities. Sold by Barber Bros., at fifty cents per
 bottle.

Every Man, Woman and Child

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

A New Era in Implements.

Farmers often ask their neighbors where
 they can buy plows and all kinds of implements
 the cheapest. To each and every farmer I
 would say that I will sell them first class
 plows and all other implements kept in my
 line, at prices that will astonish you. I mean
 business, and invite you to call and be con-
 vinced.
 CHAS. ACHNING,
 No. 114 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kans.

Cook's Tours.
 Those who contemplate traveling in Europe
 or any other part of the globe, either alone or
 with excursion parties, will find it to their
 advantage to investigate the numerous facili-
 ties offered by Thos. Cook & Son, the renown-
 ed excursion managers, of 261 Broadway, New
 York. A large pamphlet, giving full particu-
 lars of their tours will be mailed free, on ap-
 plication, to any one interested. See adver-
 tisement.

Another Triumph.

The public is greatly indebted to the enter-
 prising firm of Marchal & Smith for the beauty,
 perfection, purity and economy of that most
 popular of all musical instruments—the organ.
 and now the debt is increased by the perfec-
 tion of an organ which combines the beauty of
 artistic design, exquisite finish, beautiful tone,
 great power, and endless variety, with an
 economy in price which brings it within the
 reach of all. Besides sending this most excel-
 lent instrument on the most liberal terms of
 trial, they supply the purchaser with every re-
 quisite of becoming an accomplished player.
 Instruction books which not only teach the be-
 ginner, but gives lessons to those who have
 advanced beyond the first principles of music
 furnished with each organ. Purchasers are
 regularly supplied with late and popular music,
 and every interest of those who are making a
 study of music in their instrument is provided
 for. Here, then, is an opportunity to secure a
 sweet, powerful, perfect musical instrument,
 an elegant parlor ornament, with instructions
 in music that enables the purchaser to obtain
 a thorough musical education. Our readers
 can not fail to see the great advantages offered
 by Messrs. Marchal & Smith.

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of
 our people are at present worrying themselves
 almost to death over this vexed question, even
 to the extent of neglecting their business,
 their homes and their duty to their fami-
 lies, there are still thousands upon thou-
 sands of smart, hard working, intelligent men
 pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the
 garden of the West, where the Atchison, To-
 peka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their
 choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming
 lands in the world at almost their own prices.
 If you do not believe it, write to the under-
 signed, who will tell you where you can get a
 cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a mod-
 erate expense, you can see for yourself and be
 convinced.
 Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

Interesting to Farmers.

Ask your hardware dealer for the Joliet
 Scott, Patent Cable Laid, 4-pointed Steel
 Barbed Wire. Warranted the strongest barbed
 wire made on account of its being cable laid
 instead of twisted, as all the other barbed wire
 is. If they do not handle it, order direct from
 me at Lawrence, Kansas. Samples sent free.
 Correspondence solicited.
 S. J. CHURCHILL,
 General Wholesale Agent.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange
 store.

For Sale.

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

A GRAND OFFER.

**Brainard's Musical World, Price \$1.50,
 and The Spirit of Kansas, for Only
 \$2.50 a Year.**
 Brainard's Musical World enters upon the
 eighteenth year of its existence with the Janu-
 ary number, and is well known as the best
 musical journal in the United States. Each
 number contains sixteen pages of the latest and
 most popular sheet music, including songs,
 ballads, piano pieces, waltzes, polkas, reed
 organ music, duets, quartettes, violin and
 piano music, etc. The music alone given in
 each volume of the World would cost over \$25
 if purchased separately. Besides all this choice
 music an immense amount of interesting and
 instructive reading matter is given in each
 number. The Musical World is just what is
 wanted for your home during the long winter
 evenings, when the family can gather around
 the piano or organ and with music and good
 cheer defy the storms that rage without and
 make home a place of enjoyment and delight.
 You can obtain a specimen copy of the Musical
 World by sending 15 cents to the publishers, S.
 Brainard's Sons, Chicago, Illinois. The regu-
 lar subscription price is \$1.50 per year. By
 special arrangement with the publishers we
 can furnish THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and
 Brainard's Musical World both one year for
 only \$2.50. Sample copies can be examined at
 this office.

Adjuster... THE
 ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
 BRUSH.
 It Cures... Complete Battery on Back.
 Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia,
 Baldness, Lost Vitality, Headache,
 Nervous Weakness, Debility, Dyspepsia,
 Constipation.
 Send for Our Electro-Magnetic Journal, contain-
 ing descriptions, testimonials, etc., mailed free to all.
 J. W. WEALEY, Jr. & Co., Cincinnati, O.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Cat-
 alogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

MY STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

Miscellaneous and Blank Books!

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

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

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY MAKES

Plows of all Kinds and Sizes.

THEY MAKE THE

BEST FARM WAGON

In the market.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF

Any Kind of Farm Implement,

Go to the

LAWRENCE PLOW CO.,

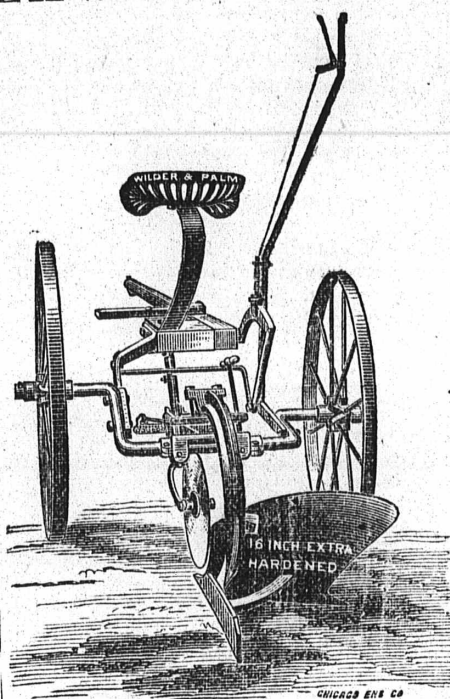
Where a Large and Full Assortment can al-

ways be found.

A FULL LINE OF HARDWARE

Always on hand at the store of

The Lawrence Plow Company.



AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THAT
 THRILLING BOOK
 "THE THIRTEENTH YEAR IN KANSAS!"
 By Allan Pinkerton, the greatest living detective.
 From his most exciting experiences. The most
 intensely interesting work ever published. Pro-
 duce illustrated. SELL AT SIGHT. Send for
 liberal terms to make money.
 STANDARD PUB. HOUSE, St. Louis, Mo.

THE THIRTEENTH YEAR IN KANSAS!

MOUNT HOPE

NURSERIES

Offer for the spring of 1881

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

Apple Trees, Quinces,
 Peach Trees, Small Fruits,
 Pear Trees, Grape Vines,
 Plum Trees, Evergreens,
 Cherry Trees, Ornamental Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in
 Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME,
 propagating in the main from bearing trees. We
 invite all in need of the nursery to a personal in-
 spection. We know they are as fine as any in the
 West, and of varieties not one of which will fail.
 All have been proven to be of first value for this
 climate.
 Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No
 charge for packing.
 Send for Catalogue and Price List.
 (Nursery west of town, on California road.)
 A. C. GRIESA,
 Lawrence, Kansas.

GUIDE TO SUCCESS

WITH
 FORMS
 FOR
 BUSINESS
 AND
 SOCIETY.

Is by far the best Business and Social Guide and
 Hand-Book ever published. Much the latest. It
 tells everybody completely HOW TO DO EVERY-
 THING in the best way. How to be your own
 Lawyer, how to do business Correctly and Suc-
 cessfully, how to Act in Society and in every part
 of life, and contains a gold mine of varied infor-
 mation indispensable to all classes for constant
 reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare
 time. To know why this book of REAL value
 and attractions sells better than any other, apply
 for terms to
 210 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1881.

Total assets... \$3,888,719.41
 Reserve for re-insurance
 of outstanding risks,
 unsettled losses, and
 all other liabilities... \$1,632,583.64
 Cash capital... 1,000,000.00
 Net surplus... 1,256,135.77
 \$3,888,719.41

This company does business under the New
 York Safety Fund Law, for the protection of
 Policy-holders.
 JOHN CHARLTON, AGENT
 Lawrence, Kansas.

25 all large new chro'o cards, the prettiest you ever
 saw, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co. Nassau, N. Y.

\$5,000,000.

The American Shoe Tip Co.

WARRANT THE

A. S. T.

BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on

CHILDREN'S SHOES

TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL,

Which was introduced by them, and by which

the above amount has been saved to parents an-
 nually. This Black Tip will save still
 more, as besides being worn on the coarser
 grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes
 where the Metal Tip on account of its looks
 would not be used.

They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co.

stamped on front of Tip.

Parents should ASK FOR SHOES WITH this

BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP

on them when purchasing for their children.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Choo's Ealsam of Shark's Oil

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

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

Only imported by HAYLOCK & CO.,
 Sole agents for America. 7 Dey St., N. Y.

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

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

G. H. MURDOCK.

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER.

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

COOK'S TOURS!

Established 1841. Tickets and Fares for thousands
 of Tours for Independent Travelers to all parts
 of the World. Special arrangements for Excursion
 Parties to Europe, Egypt and Palestine.
 For circulars. Address Thos. Cook & Son, 261
 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 4, 197.

C. A. BARATTONI, Manager.

BROWN'S TWIN SPRING BED.

The Paragon of Beds.

FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS.

Manufactured and for sale at 159 Massachusetts
 street, Lawrence, Kans. H. E. LANHAM

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1881.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—
 First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
 Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher 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.

The Color Guard.

We can assure our readers that this play is a great success wherever given. The "Boys in Blue" have spared no pains in preparing for the rendition of this play next week. Some of our best citizens take part in it, including Judge Bailey, of the *Tribune*, who in the part of Farmer Johnson, will be immense. Every citizen as well as every soldier in the county of Douglas, will want to visit Liberty hall next week and see the rebellion fought over again. Tickets of admission 50c. to all parts of the house. No extra charge for reserved seats. Children under 12 years half price. It commences Wednesday, April 6th, continuing every night through the week.

Workmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs strengthening and cleansing to prevent an attack of ague, bilious or spring fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

GRAY hairs prevented, dandruff removed, the scalp cleansed, and the hair made to grow thick by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer.

The City Tickets.

The following are the tickets now in the field for city officers:

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor, S. Kimball; for treasurer, Joel White; police judge and justice, S. Hollister; city attorney, W. A. H. Harris; treasurer board of education, J. A. McCoy; constables, A. J. Phillips and L. Bowers; councilmen—First ward, Alex. Shaw; Second ward, C. W. Smith; Third ward, T. J. Sternberg; Fourth ward, Dr. William Nicholson; Fifth ward, J. D. Fincher; Sixth ward, A. J. Dicker; school board—First ward, John Charlton; Second ward, Prof. E. O. Marvin; Third ward, George Gould; Fourth ward, A. G. Honnold; Fifth ward, H. S. Smith; Sixth ward, Cesar Mays.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Mayor, J. D. Bowersock; for city treasurer, J. A. Dailey; for city attorney, R. J. Borgholthaus; for police judge, Charles Chadwick; for justice of the peace, W. J. Neill, Jr.; for treasurer board of education, J. A. McCoy; for constables, C. T. K. Prentice and Doc. McWilliams; councilmen—First ward, Alex. Shaw; Second ward, George Innes; Third ward, A. Marks; Fourth ward, J. Crawford; Fifth ward, C. C. Hoyt; Sixth ward, A. J. Dicker; school board—First ward, John Charlton; Second ward, Prof. E. Miller; Third ward, Dr. F. D. Morse; Fourth ward, A. G. Honnold; Fifth ward, H. S. Smith; Sixth ward, A. Rickman.

Fever and Ague.

Liver complaint, and all malarial diseases cured by "Antimalaria," the great German Fever and Ague Remedy. For sale by Barber Bros.

The Choice of Books.

A very elegant little volume with the above title, by Charles F. Richardson, is just issued by the American Book Exchange, Tribune Building, New York, at the very low price of twenty-five cents; also a cheap paper edition at the nominal cost of five cents. It will delight all who love good books, and in its wise suggestions will be greatly helpful to all who want help in choosing the best books. In its various chapters it treats of The Motive of Reading, The Reading Habit, What Books to Read, The Best Time to Read, How Much to Read, Remembering what One Reads, The Use of Note Books, The Cultivation of Taste, Poetry, The Art of Skimming, The Use of Translations, How to Read Periodicals, Reading Aloud and Reading Clubs, What Books to Own, The Use of Public Libraries, The True Service of Reading. The volume is remarkably rich in striking quotations from the world's most famous authors and thinkers, from Aristotle to Emerson, including such names as Addison, Bacon, Burns, Cato, Carlyle, Disraeli, Fenelon, Gibbon, Hugo, Keats, Lamb, Locke, Luther, Milton, Petrarch, Ruskin, Shakespeare, and Thoreau. It is a real literary treasure-house.

Died!

During the past year hundreds of persons whose lives could have been saved by "Dr. Baker's German Kidney Cure." For sale by Barber Bros.

Enviied Beauty.

What is more handsome than a nice, bright-clear complexion, showing the beauties of perfect health? All can enjoy these advantages by using Electric Bitters. Impure blood, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and urinary organs are speedily cured. For nervousness and all attendant ailments, they are a never failing remedy, and positively cure where all others fail. Try the Electric Bitters and be convinced of their wonderful merits. For sale by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

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SECOND LOT TO FILL THE DEMAND

AT THE

FAMILY SHOE STORE!

THEY ARE NOW READY.

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

R. D. MASON, Agent.

A. WHITCOMB will send his catalogue of greenhouse and bedding plants free to all who apply for it. It contains a list of many excellent new varieties that should be noted before purchasing plants. From our own experience, and from the testimony of some of our correspondents, we are assured that Mr. Whitcomb will give perfect satisfaction to those who patronize him. It will well repay one to visit his greenhouse on the corner of Warren and Tennessee streets, near the Central school building.

A Large Piano Manufactory.

While it was well known that the Mendelssohn Piano was really a reliable and excellent instrument, it was hardly suspected by the other manufacturers that the demand for it had increased to such an extent as to warrant the makers in erecting the largest piano manufactory in the world as a centennial memorial of the success of the instrument; but such was the case, and to-day the Mendelssohn Piano Manufactory, eight stories in height, covering 78,000 square feet of ground, from its location on the corner of Tenth avenue and 57th street, overlooks the Hudson river and the greater part of Manhattan island.—*Chicago Times*.

The large factory of the Mendelssohn Piano Company corner of Fifty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, is well worth a visit. One can here witness the various and interesting steps in the progress of transforming the rough lumber and metal into highly finished instruments. In the sale of these pianos, the company have undertaken to treat the people with factory prices, employing no agents. Instruments are sent on trial, and a very intelligent idea of what they are, and what musical people think about them, can be obtained by sending for an illustrative and descriptive catalogue. With no expensive agents and commissions, the company decline to give any discounts, thinking the lowness of their prices and the merit of their goods will receive a liberal recognition from piano buyers.—*Morris Phillips, in Home Journal, July 4, 1877*.

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The public is greatly indebted to the enterprising firm of Marchal & Smith for the beauty, perfection, purity and economy of that most popular of all musical instruments—the organ—and now the debt is increased by the perfection of an organ which combines the beauty of artistic design, exquisite finish, beautiful tone, great power, and endless variety, with an economy in price which brings it within the reach of all. Besides sending this most excellent instrument on the most liberal terms of trial, they supply the purchaser with every requisite of becoming an accomplished player. Instruction books which not only teach the beginner, but gives lessons to those who have advanced beyond the first principles of music are furnished with each organ. Purchasers are regularly supplied with late and popular music, and every interest of those who are making a study of music in their instrument is provided for. Here, then, is an opportunity to secure a sweet, powerful, perfect musical instrument, an elegant parlor ornament, with instructions in music that enables the purchaser to obtain a thorough musical education. Our readers can not fail to see the great advantages offered by Messrs. Marchal & Smith.

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

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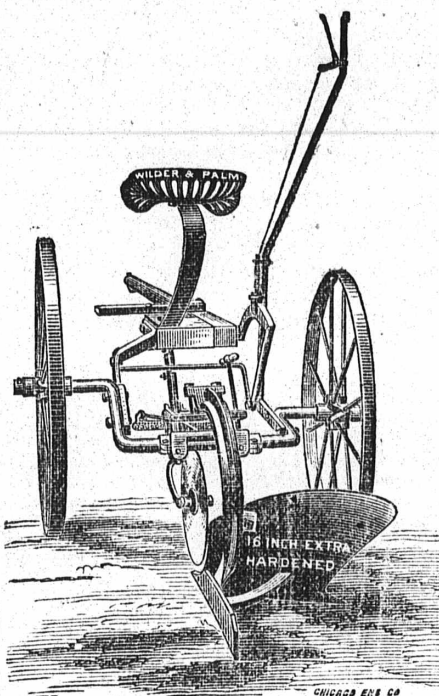
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Total assets.....\$3,888,719.41
 Reserve for re-insurance.....1,000,000.00
 Total outstanding risks.....1,256,135.77
 Cash capital.....1,632,583.64
 Net surplus.....\$3,888,719.41

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

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

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H. H. LANHAM.

Horticultural Department.

March Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the attendance at the horticultural meeting, held at the university last Saturday, was quite respectable.

On motion of Mr. Savage, the regular order was suspended in order to take up the special subjects assigned for the meeting, the first of which was a paper by Mr. B. F. Smith on the SMALL FRUITS, embracing variety, soil, planting and culture, which is herewith presented.

The committee on programme gave a subject covering too much ground, and I have given my time in this essay mostly to strawberries. I hardly think I will be able to throw any new light on the subject; but most of us engaged in small fruit growing are glad to become acquainted with and know something of our neighbors' experience—whether successful or the reverse. Hundreds of pages have been written on strawberry culture, yet there is still a widespread desire for a knowledge of the business. It is only within the past twenty-one or two years that strawberries have come into notice in the West.

Beginning with the year 1858, and the following eight years to 1866, I was in the employ of the Illinois Central Railway Company as train baggage master, or "smasher," as they are called now, where I witnessed the commencement and growth of strawberry culture in the famous fruit regions of Southern Illinois. I very well remember the first package ever shipped from that county to the Chicago market. It was a small box, containing about three gallons of small berries, probably Scarlets. I carried them into the baggage car. It was about the first of May, 1860. They were grown at a little station twenty miles north of Cairo. In the years 1861 and 1862 some parties from the East began berry growing at Jonesboro and Cobden, thirty-six and forty-two miles north of Cairo. About this time the Wilson's Albany was brought to notice in the West. By the years 1863 and 1864 the small fruit business began to attract the attention of Southern Illinoisans, and desirable fruit lands near Cobden and Jonesboro sold for high prices, and the farmer who had two or three acres of strawberries was the lion of the day.

In these days men made from \$800 to \$1,000 per acre on their strawberries. Their first pickings shipped to Chicago sold for from \$1 to \$1.50 per quart. The growth of the berry business so increased that by 1864 and 1865 we had to attach from two to three cars on each afternoon passenger train. By the spring of 1870, the strawberries raised in Southern Illinois demanded a fast fruit train, which was put on the road, starting from Jonesboro. Thus the trade had grown in seven years from three gallons to a train load. In the berry season of 1879, from fifteen to twenty car loads was the daily shipment from Southern Illinois to Chicago and other points north.

VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

Most cultivators know the best varieties, and when one has been before the country a few years and is not found among the market gardeners it may be safe to say that it is unprofitable. From the great number of new varieties that have been sent out the past two years is proof that the experimenters have been busy with their new experimental seedlings. Some of these new seedlings are deserving, but many are wild-cats sent forth in a blaze of glory by flaming advertisements and editorial buncomb. However, to keep pace with the times and give encouragement to the experimenters, we must give some or as many of those novelties a trial as our time and attention will permit. For market I have never grown but two varieties—the Wilson and Charles Downing. Last spring I sent East for nine or ten, to me new varieties, that will fruit this season, and after fruiting I will report the results to the society.

SOIL.

Almost any kind of soil that will grow corn and potatoes will produce raspberries and strawberries. But drought in this country is our perpetual danger. Most berry crops are from twenty to thirty per cent. short of what they would have been with seasonable rains. That moisture exists in the atmosphere above and in the soil beneath our plants, but as we cannot always have a supply from above, we must dig our soil deeper, and if possible devise some plan to irrigate.

Irrigation is a matter that deserves the attention of all small fruit growers, and the man that discovers some cheap mode of carrying water over our gardens during times of drought will be a benefactor, deserving the most hearty commendation of all the horticulturists of the Western country.

From the correspondence of some of the Eastern horticulturists, I notice that they have put on from \$40 to \$50 worth of manure per acre to obtain paying crops; but on most of our Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri lands the soil is sufficiently fertile to grow two good crops of strawberries and four of raspberries without fertilizing; then while lands are plenty and cheap, it is better to plant a new field on new ground than to go to the expense of manuring. I never have used a spadeful of manure for field culture of strawberries or raspberries.

If the land selected for the berry patch is a level surface, it should be plowed up in beds about eighteen feet wide, with deep middle furrows between each bed. They should be plowed late in the fall, and when there has not been much rain the following winter it is not necessary to plow again in the spring, but only to give the soil a double harrowing, and it will be ready for the plants.

On the receipt of plants loosen them in the bunches and almost entirely cover them with soil and damp straw or moss.

When planting begins, take out a few bunches at a time and keep them in a barrel in the middle of the patch well protected with wet straw. Some growers say puddle the roots, but I never have. If the ground is very dry, pack the soil firmly about the roots.

I never have found it convenient to stretch a line across a thirty or forty rod field. Where I had eight to ten hands hired too much valuable time was lost; hence I have invariably used a small shovel plow with a slow, steady horse, making small furrows and sighting the plants along the edge of it. The rows do not look so straight and pretty soon after setting, but in three or four months after planting it will take an expert to tell the difference.

CULTIVATION.

The great requisite in strawberry culture is to keep the ground clear of weeds and to keep the soil well pulverized. But few if any rules can be laid down that will apply to all localities and conditions. Each cultivator must study the peculiarities of his own soil. The following is the way I worked my patch last summer: About a week or ten days after planting was done, I bought a small-toothed cultivator and the slowest old horse I could find in the country, then passed over twice between each row, giving the soil a thorough stirring as near the plants as possible. Then I had my hands to follow with the hoes, loosening the soil between and around each plant, and thus I continued about every ten to twelve days till the first of September. I did not permit the grass to more than get up before my cultivator was destroying it. All growing vegetation can soon be destroyed if taken in the early stages of growth.

One man can cultivate four acres of berries with less labor, if he works his plants at the proper time, than he can one acre to delay until the weeds are three to four inches high, to say nothing of the loss to the growth of the plants in the food of the soil lost in going to the support of the weeds.

Some cultivators prefer the hill system, but with the varieties I have cultivated for market the matted row system has been the most satisfactory, and especially where the white grub-worms are bad, it is the only safe way to avoid in some seasons total destruction by these pests.

My experience in the culture of strawberries and raspberries began in 1866, when I kept a tolerably careful record of the cost of growing each crop, gathering and marketing. I also kept most of the account sales from the different commission merchants to whom I shipped berries. A two-acre patch set out in 1866 cost as follows:

Preparation of ground	\$ 10.00
Twenty thousand plants	80.00
Planting	20.00
Horse culture with cultivator	14.50
Hand hoeing	41.50
Mulching with wheat straw	20.00
Cost of picking first crop (200 bushels)	128.00
Cost of crates	45.00
Total	\$259.00
Sales less expressage and commission	625.35
	259.00

Net proceeds of patch, \$356.00

From the same ground I obtained a second crop of eighty bushels per acre, cost as follows:

Hand hoeing	\$ 18.00
Mulching	20.00
Picking	51.00

Total, \$89.00

Strawberries being scarce that year they netted clear of express and commission, \$5 per bushel, giving me clear of all expense \$319.

In the spring of 1869 I planted one and three-fourths of an acre, new, previously to woodland that had been in cultivation the preceding year in corn. It had not been grubbed and was full of roots and stumps, but very rich with vegetable mold. I cleared off the stalks, plowed it once and harrowed it twice, which cost as follows:

Preparation of soil	\$ 10.00
Setting 1,600 plants	17.00
Horse culture with cultivator	12.00
Hand hoeing	25.00
Wheat straw mulch	15.00

Total cost, \$79.00

From this patch I gathered in 1870 249½ bushels, and marketed them in St. Louis. In the January meeting I stated that I had raised 238 bushels on one and three-fourths of an acre, but I have my old account sale, and to make sure that I did not make a misstatement, I looked them over carefully since and found I had more instead of less than 238 bushels. This patch netted me clear of raising and all expense \$332.50.

In 1871 I gathered from the above only 140 bushels. Berries being smaller they sold for lower prices, but they netted me clear of all expense \$375.

In 1871 I planted a new patch of one acre, which cost as follows:

Preparing ground	\$ 3.00
Planting	6.00
Horse culture nine times	9.00
Hand hoeing nine times	18.00
Mulching	8.00

Total, \$44.00

I gathered from this patch 100 bushels, and berries being scarce that season I netted clear of all expense \$500.

The first three crates picked from the above patch sold in St. Louis for \$15 each per crate of twenty-four quarts. The second picking I got five crates that sold for \$12 per crate. The third picking of seven crates brought \$9 per crate. By the time I got in the fourth picking prices had declined to \$5 and \$6, but the lowest sales from that patch that season, was \$4.60 per crate.

Great changes in prices have been brought about since 1872. The strawberry business has followed the way of St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad to its terminus, Texarkana; thence over the Texas system of roads to Palestine, Texas, 700 miles southwest of St. Louis, where strawberries begin to ripen about the 20th of March; hence when our home grown

berries come on the market, the market is full of southern stock and selling at low prices.

We note these changes with regret, but we shall have to adapt ourselves to the facts, and instead of depending on the great city markets, seek smaller local markets. Those prices referred to will hardly ever be received again, for strawberries are raised only thirty miles south of St. Louis.

In the discussion on this essay, in which there was no adverse opinion expressed, the question was asked as to the relative merits of the two varieties the essayist recommends, viz., the Charles Downing and the Wilson's. He considers the Charles Downing the richer berry and the first pickings bear shipping to short distances quite well, but the last pickings always fail to give satisfaction, while the Wilson's bears shipping perfectly well throughout the season.

FRIENDLY INSECTS.

Prof. Snow favored the society with a lecture on this branch of entomology. He said, in substance, that it was generally believed that insects were a nuisance, and a curse in the world, but the study of botany and entomology proves quite the contrary. The professor made the broad statement that if all insect life could be obliterated from the world, vegetation would deteriorate and finally die out, leaving the animal kingdom to perish for lack of sustenance; and then proceeded by help of his botanical drawings and the extensive cabinet of insects to prove the proposition.

NATIVE FORESTS.

Almost every tree has its species of insects which feed upon it, and in many cases destroy it. As a rule, they feed upon the weaker specimens; thus thinning out the forest and allowing the remaining trees to grow larger and more perfect. In artificial groves and plantations this necessity does not exist, and then it becomes necessary to employ agencies to prevent this destruction.

CROSS-FERTILIZATION.

This is one of the most useful and important employments of insect life. The stamens of many plants which have both fertilizing organs perfect are not ready to discharge the pollen when the pistils of the same plant are in the proper stage to receive it, hence the fertilizing dust must be conveyed from other plants, which can only be done by the agency of insects. Without this agency no seed could be produced, and the species would in time disappear. This cross-fertilization seems to be an arrangement of nature to prevent "breeding in and in," as it is called, which process or practice would deteriorate the vegetable as much as the animal species. This, then, is nature's own method of preserving the beauty, vigor and quality of the vegetable world.

SCAVENGERS.

Insects act as scavengers. Flies attack the flesh and other insects the bones of dead animals, consuming them, where otherwise they might be allowed to decompose, putrefying and poisoning the atmosphere. Insects purify water from noxious matter, thereby saving us from sickness which might otherwise ensue. They also help the housekeeper in removing filth from the house. Cockroaches are found more abundant where food and dirt are left around the house. There is a very small insect which is quite tenacious of the human cuticle when the conditions are favorable. This insect performs a very commendable office in compelling its host to resort to the use of soap and water and the fine-tooth comb. Of course the horticulturists of Douglas county are not personally acquainted with this species.

THE SIXTON REETLE.

This insect buries up in the ground dead snakes, mice, rats, birds, etc. The professor gave some instances of very wonderful exploits by these beetles, burying up animals in a few hours, which were forty times their own weight. Although this is really a service to man, they do it for the purpose of laying their eggs in the dead animal, on which the larvae feed when hatched out. The Tumble Beetle lays its eggs in a small bunch of manure and then rolls it into a good sized ball, which is deposited in a soft spot in the soil for the home of its young; this, so far, serves to fertilize the land.

COMMERCIAL INSECTS.

Of this class it is only necessary to refer to the products of the cochineal, the silk worm, the Spanish fly, and the honey bee, all of which form an important part in the commerce of the world.

PARASITIC INSECTS.

It is difficult to estimate the value of these classes of insects. They prevent the undue increase of the noxious insects, and preserve the balance of the different species. The destructive and dreaded grasshopper has three kinds of parasites which prey upon and destroy it. Were it not for these parasites, its invasions would be more frequent and its ravages much greater. The lady bug families are very serviceable in destroying plant lice, and should, therefore, be protected as far as possible. The professor stated that the European cabbage butterfly had lately made its appearance in this country to the destruction of our cabbage patches. It first appeared in Quebec, Canada, having been brought from England in a vessel, and had, like thousands of other immigrants, traveled westward until it had reached Kansas. Its parasite has not yet arrived, but efforts should be made to bring it here as soon as possible or the future prospect for "cole-slau" and saur kraut will be slim. At the close of this interesting lecture, of which this is an imperfect summary, the society returned the professor a sincere vote of thanks.

CANNING VEGETABLES.

The committee appointed to interview the proprietors of the canning establishment reported the following:

We, the committee, beg leave to report that we visited the superintendent of the fruit canning establishment, now being erected at this place. The above gentleman informed us that they desired to give every encouragement possible to the gardeners and fruit growers to grow tomatoes, sweet corn and all the small fruits. That this year they would only make a commencement; that the object of the company was to can only corn and tomatoes this season; that next year they would be prepared to can large quantities of blackberries, raspberries and strawberries, but in order to compete with canning establishments East, that they could not pay more than five cents per quart for raspberries and blackberries, and probably seven cents for strawberries.

They desire to contract with gardeners or farmers furnishing tomato seed and seed for sweet corn, and that they will pay said parties twenty-five cents per bushel for tomatoes, and forty cents for fifty-six pounds of corn after it is cut from the cob. We think it would be well for us as a society to encourage this fruit canning business as far as it is in our power. While prices offered by the company seem low, we advise all who can to grow these crops or at least to give it a trial. And when we may have a surplus of fruits, or when it will not pay to ship to distant markets, we will have a certainty of home market.

B. F. SMITH,
T. A. SCANLEY,
S. W. PEARSON.

After the appointment of a committee to take the initiative measures towards having the next annual meeting of the state society held at Lawrence, the meeting adjourned.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

The Household.

Foremothers' Day.

Yes, foremothers' day! Why not? For more than a century we have been celebrating the day on which was declared our national independence. Each anniversary of the day that gave birth to our nation, the greatest the world has ever known, has been ushered in by the firing of anvil, the booming of cannon, the grandest display of our national colors in every city, village and town throughout the land. While we have rejoiced at the birth of a nation, have offered tributes to the heroes and martyrs who gave us and preserved us that nation, we have offered no tributes or given no words of praise to our nation's heroines, to the wives and mothers who braved the ocean perils in the Mayflower, who with their husbands and sons suffered the privations and hardships of the colonists. Yes, America's daughters shared heroically with her sons the perils of the revolutionary struggles, giving husbands and sons who are dearer than life itself as sacrifices to their country, while they themselves guard and protect their homes and their families, care for those who have fallen in their country's cause, and have in every way by their bravery and courage helped to give us our country and worked for its perpetuity. Woman's work in our late civil war makes golden pages in its history. Why not, then, give our nation's heroines a place in her history as well as her heroes? Why not honor America's daughters as well as her sons, when they so greatly merit the honor? And why not the daughters of to-day participate in the rejoicings of each anniversary day by orations, readings, etc.? Why not help supply the intellectual festivities as well as the festivities supplying the inner man? Why not woman give vent to the overflowing patriotism of her soul as well as man? Perhaps the double vein of revolutionary blood flowing through my veins make me overzealous; if so, you must pardon, as I cannot suppress the spirit which prompted two of my ancestors to become signers of the Declaration of Independence.

I have a letter, received from Mrs. E. C. Stanton, urging the women of Kansas to form associations, appoint our orators at an early day that those appointed may do justice to the occasion, and spare no pains to make the effort a success. Remember the destiny of man and woman is identical, each sharing the glory or the shame of the other.

Then let us, with our husbands, try to advance our free institutions, and work for the perpetuity of our nation.

Hoping the women of Kansas may follow Mrs. Stanton's advice, I remain, truly,
MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH.

PLUMB, Kans., March 24, 1881.

A Short Reply to Sisters "Contributor," "Edith" and "Matie."

In "The Household" of THE SPIRIT of December 29 last "Contributor" says she makes this quotation from my article on "The Family Relation," No. VI.: "The happiness of a household depends almost entirely on the wife

and mother." It is a rule in logic that if the premises be incorrect all the deductions will be the same. "Whoso readeth, let him understand."—Bible. By turning to this same article No. VI. in THE SPIRIT of December 8, 1880, and our lady friend will find that she made an incorrect quotation. What we said was this: "More depends upon a kind and courteous wife to make home happy and enjoyable than the husband." You doubtless made your quotation from memory, therefore the mistake.

Sister Edith says in THE SPIRIT of January 19 last: "I'll admit with 'Contributor' that A. V.'s articles though good in the main are getting a little monotonous." Ah! is that so? Well, we'll get among the babies soon and then it will not perhaps be so monotonous. She says, further on, "Shall we let our children sleep?" But as this "is a question," she says, "I want you older mothers to discuss," I'm not in. However, my No. VIII. is written.

Again, in THE SPIRIT of January 6, 1881, Sister Mattie says: "I have enjoyed A. V.'s articles very much." But she can't agree with him in all respects as to "christian perfection." That gives me no offense. You have a right to your views and opinions.

But then Sister Edith makes the same objections, only a little more so. She says from the same article I have above quoted that "family nor christian perfection does not exist in my experience or observation." Sorry, Sister Edith, that your observation has not had a wider range. When I commenced the writing of these articles I did so for the public good to aid my fellows to enjoy more of the real blessings of this earthly temporal life. I said, too, that all I should advocate should be as far as I was able to judge at least in accordance with the word of God, applicable under the present dispensation. Now to the law and testimony:

Phil. iii., 15: Let us therefore as many as be perfect.

Col. iv., 12: That ye may stand perfect.

II. Tim. iii., 16-17: That the man of God may be perfect.

I. Cor. ii., 6: We speak wisdom among them that are perfect.

Heb. vi., 1-2-3: Let us go on unto perfection.

Now it won't do to say that there was not a state of christian perfection when the apostle wrote to the brethren at Philippi and Colosse to stand perfect and be perfect if not attainable; neither would it do for the same apostle to write the brethren at Corinth and say "We speak wisdom among them that are perfect" if there was no such state. I do not say that any person here on earth attains sinless perfection. That would make man infallible—an idea the Bible does not teach.

Now, my dear sisters of "The Household," please give the Bible a thorough investigation in regard to christian perfection, and in a subsequent meeting give us all the result of what you have learned.
A. V.

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Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

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THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, March 29, 1881.		
Wheat—No. 1 fall.....	96 @	90 1/2
" " March.....	96 1/2 @	90 1/2
" " April.....	96 1/2 @	90 1/2
No. 2 fall, spot.....	87 1/2 @	88
No. 3 fall, spot.....	85 1/2 @	86
Corn—No. 2.....	31 1/2 @	32
Oats—No. 2.....	22 1/2 @	23
ST. LOUIS, March 29, 1881.		
Flour—Choice to fancy.....	\$5.05 @	5.65
Family.....	4.70 @	5.00
XXX.....	4.40 @	4.65
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.....	1.04 1/2 @	1.04 1/2
" " April.....	1.04 @	1.04 1/2
" " May.....	1.03 1/2 @	1.05 1/2
No. 3 fall, spot.....	99 @	99 1/2
No. 4 fall, spot.....	91 @	92
Corn—No. 2, spot.....	41 @	41 1/2
" " April.....	40 @	41 1/2
Oats.....	30 1/2 @	30 1/2
Rye.....	1.02 @	1.03
Pork.....	15.55 @	15.70
Lard.....	10.35 @	10.37 1/2
Butter—Dairy.....	18 @	26
Eggs.....	12 @	13 1/2

CHICAGO, March 29, 1881.		
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot.....	90 1/2 @	1.02
" " April.....	99 1/2 @	99 1/2
" " May.....	1.04 1/2 @	1.04 1/2
No. 3 fall, spot.....	88 @	93
Corn—Spot.....	38 @	40
April.....	38 1/2 @	38 1/2
Oats.....	29 1/2 @	32
Pork.....	15.35 @	15.37 1/2
Lard.....	10.40 @	10.42 1/2

In Kansas City butter sells at 17@18c. for choice, medium 13@14c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 12@13c.; eggs, 10@11c.; poultry (dressed)—chickens, 8@9c.; turkeys 10@11c.; ducks 9@10c. per lb.; apples, \$2.25@3.00 per bbl.; vegetables—potatoes \$1.05@1.20 per bu.; dried fruit—apples, 3@4c.; peaches 5@6c. per lb.; seeds (purchasing price)—flax 1.08; timothy, \$2.35; clover beans 98c. @ \$1.00 per bu.; onion sets, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per bu.; hay, \$8.50@11.00 for baled; hides—No. 1 dry flint per lb 14@15c.; No. 2 12c.; dry salted 12c.; green salted 6@8c.; green 6c.; calf 10c.

A telegram from St. Paul, Minn., says that the snow is about all gone from that neighborhood, and the prospect is that they will be seeding wheat in about a week from date. The news from Watertown (Northern), New York, is of similar import. A gentleman in Tuscola, Ill., writes that the wheat in that section is all spoiled "this" week by the freezing and thawing, and the farmers there are not willing to sell what wheat they have left. Letters from Indiana report a great deal of damage to the winter wheat in that state.

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, March 29, 1881.
CATTLE—Receipts, 227; shipments, 161. Market weak. Native steers averaging 996 to 1,560 pounds, sold at \$4.50 to 5.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.40@4.00; cows, \$2.75@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,275; shipments, 349. Market firm and higher; sales ranged, \$5.05@5.07 1/2; bulk at \$5.10@5.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 286; shipments, 85. Market firm for good to choice natives, averaging 100 to 129 pounds, sold at \$4.75 to 5.15.

ST. LOUIS, March 29, 1881.
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 900. Market fairly active, but about 10c. lower. Exporters, \$5.25@5.65; good to choice heavy, \$4.60@5.00; medium to fair, \$4.00@5.40; best butchers' steers, \$4.25@4.65; medium to good, \$3.50@4.15; cows and heifers, \$3.25@4.25; feeders, \$4.00@4.70; stockers, \$3.00@3.75; corn fed Texas steers, \$3.25 to 3.75; Colorado, \$3.75 to 4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,200; shipments, 4,600. Lower. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$5.40@5.50; mixed packing, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice, heavy, \$5.60@6.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, none. Market steady. Medium to good, \$4.00@5.15; choice to fancy, \$5.25@5.85.

CHICAGO, March 29, 1881.
CATTLE—Receipts, 9,500; shipments, 4,800. Weak; 10 to 15c. lower. Exporters, active, \$5.40@5.75; fair to good shipping, \$4.40@5.00; common to fair, \$4.10@4.50; butchers' slow, \$2.50@3.75; stockers and feeders, steady, \$3.20@4.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 23,000; shipments, 8,000. Fair demand. Packers not buying; 10c. lower; mixed packing, \$5.25@5.50; light, \$5.50@5.65; choice heavy shipping, \$5.70@6.25; closed weak.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 2,000. Slow but steady; fair to good, \$4.50@5.00; choice, \$5.25@5.40; common, very dull and good many offered at \$4.00; buyers holding off.

Lawrence Markets.

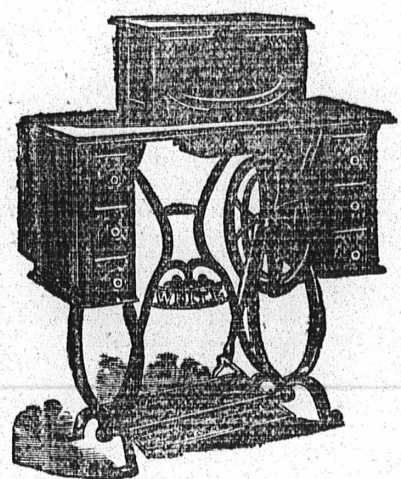
The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12 @15c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$2.50@3.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys live 8c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 30@35c.; apples, 35@60c.; corn, 28@32c.; wheat, 75@80c.; lard, 9c.; hogs, \$4.75@5.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.75@4.50, cows \$2.25@3.00; wood, \$6.00@7.00 per cord; hay, \$8.00@10.00 per ton.

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This magnificent array of fine cattle will be drawn up in the herds of Messrs. Pliny Nichols, Robert Miller, Smith & Judd, Barclay & Traer and D. S. Bussing, all of West Liberty, Iowa, and for excellence of both quality and pedigree, have rarely, if ever, been exceeded in a single sale anywhere. Catalogues ready in due time.
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Eight weeks old.....\$2.00

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A Boar, eight months old, with pig.....\$25.00

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upward is easily made without staying away from

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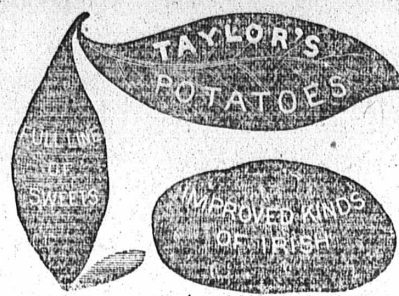
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