

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. X.—NO. 18.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 482.

THE LAST MILESTONE.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

When first we started on the road,
How pearly white each milestone gleamed,
As stars they shone
To guide us on
To heights of which we daily dreamed.
When hearts are young and free from care,
And skies are wreathed with sunny smiles,
And earth is sweet
Beneath our feet,
We do not stop to count the miles.
But when the autumn days appear,
And dark forebodings chill the heart,
With slower pace
Our steps we trace,
Nor find the milestones far apart.
And soon the last one we will reach,
Toward which our wanderings surely tend,
And none can say
But what to-day
May bring us to our journey's end.
If we have strewn the way with flowers,
If we have sought the light divine,
And journeying still
Up Zion's hill
Each milestone made a wayside shrine,
Then brightly will the last one gleam,
Whence'er the breath of life is sent,
A shaft of light
On heavenly height,
Earth's purest, proudest monument!

EVELYN'S REWARD.

At a slight rustling among the bushes, Evelyn Meade whipped his gun from his shoulder and came to a halt and a present. He had been scouring the woods for hours without finding so much as a tomcat to test his new breech-loader on, and his ill luck was putting him out of spirits and out of temper.
"I'll shoot the first thing that comes in sight," he growled under his teeth, "if it's only a chipmunk!"
It was rather late in the season for shooting anything, for the spring was already well advanced; but the game-laws didn't travel yet into that primitive region.
Evelyn's vow ended like many another rash one. Instead of popping away at the object that appeared, he came to a "recovert" with a promptness which the best disciplined fugleman might have emulated. It was a beautiful young lady that came into view—so beautiful that our eager hunter was quite dazzled. Game like that was to be taken alive, and to achieve such a capture would be well worth the pains of any man.
Evelyn raised his hunting-cap and bowed. He would have apologized for the hostile attitude he had been caught in, but it was evident that the lady had not noticed it; for though she appeared perplexed and troubled, she didn't look at all frightened.
"Perhaps you can direct me to Wildrose Cottage?" she said a little anxiously. "I came for a walk in the forest, and being a stranger here, while wandering after wild-flowers, I lost my way."
"Do you live at the cottage?" asked Evelyn, forgetting it was an answer, not a question that was called for.
"My father has taken it for the present," replied the lady.
"Ah! you are Miss Penquitt, then," returned Evelyn, recalling sundry remarks he had heard about the mysterious tenants who had lately taken possession of "Wildrose," a retired little cottage beyond the limits of the town in the border of the forest. They consisted of Mr. Penquitt, his daughter, and an old serving woman. Mr. Penquitt, whose whitened hairs would have set him down at sixty-five but for his vigorous form and active movements, was seldom or never seen abroad.
The old servant came to the village for such articles as were needed; while of Penquitt such glimpses had now and then been caught as sufficed to set the village talking of her beauty. More than one of the local gallants had resolved to make her acquaintance, but none had yet been able to break through the impenetrable reserve which defended Mr. Penquitt's habitation as effectually as castle wall ever did the abode of ancient knight.
"I am Miss Penquitt," the young lady answered, coloring slightly—adding, by way of reminder of her previous question: "Perhaps you can direct me the way home."
"I shall be happy to conduct you," Evelyn returned. "I've had hunting enough for one day, and my way home is the same as yours."
Evelyn's eyes were busier than his tongue during the walk; and every fresh glance he stole revealed some new charm not before discovered.

"Will she invite me in?" was the question he asked himself as the cottage came in view. But no; when they reached the gate she only thanked him politely, and bade him good-day as she might a stranger met casually and not expected to be seen again.

From that time Evelyn became a keen sportsman. Almost every day he was out in the forest with his gun. His friends rallied him not a little for never bringing home any game. He was a good hunter, but a poor finder, they said. But Evelyn took it all quietly. He knew he had found something most of them would give their ears for.

Blanche Penquitt, it seemed, was as fond of hunting wild-flowers as Evelyn Meade was of gunning; and somehow their pursuits brought them frequently together.

Need we relate what passed at these meetings? The result was that one day Evelyn caught Blanche's hand, and before she had presence of mind to withdraw it, poured into her ear a tale of love so ardent and earnest that the blood rushed to her face as she listened with drooping eyes and heaving breast.

"Will you be mine?" he concluded in tones intensely passionate and pleading.

Blanche raised her eyes timidly. There was that in them which seemed plainly to return the answer he desired. He would have clasped her to his breast, but she gently repulsed him.

"I can do nothing without my father's approval," she said.

"Let us go to him at once!" cried Evelyn, to whom every moment of suspense was an age of torture.

"Not to-day," she replied; "there are times when he is especially averse to seeing any one, and to-day is one of them. This morning he seemed more sad and moody than ever before. I fear he has received some ill news."

"Let it be to-morrow, then," said Evelyn; "I cannot bear to remain in doubt longer."

They parted at the gate as usual, and Evelyn departed with a mind distracted between hope and fear.

On calling at the cottage next morning, he found the door standing open, a thing he had never seen before. When he rang the bell a man appeared whom he recognized as the landlord who had let the place to Mr. Penquitt.

"I have called to see Mr. Penquitt," Evelyn explained.

"He is no longer here," was the answer. "He sent for me yesterday and surrendered the lease, paying rent for the full term; and last night they all left by the late train. There was nothing to do, you see, but pack up their personal effects, as the furniture here belongs to the house."

Evelyn was thunderstruck. Through inquiries, made in every quarter, he could gain no further satisfaction. He would have gone to the end of the earth to reclaim his heart's treasure had he known where to seek her, but, alas! he had no clue.

Evelyn Meade, as should have been explained before, was a young lawyer who had gone West to practice his profession, which he had wotfully neglected of late. One morning, not long after the occurrences just related, he was sitting listlessly in his office, when a stranger entered.

"Do you know a person bearing the name of Darrel Penquitt?" the latter asked, taking the seat to which he was invited.

"Such a gentleman resided here till lately," said Evelyn, whose heart began to beat rapidly.

"I have traced him hither," said the stranger, "and would give much to learn his present whereabouts."

"And I would give everything!" Evelyn was on the point of exclaiming, but prudence restrained him.

"I have information for Mr. Woodridge," resumed the other, "of the last importance to him."

"Mr. Woodridge?" queried Evelyn—"I thought we were speaking of Mr. Penquitt."

"Whose true name is Ralph Woodridge; Penquitt is but an alias."

"An alias!" exclaimed Evelyn, with an indignant flush.

"Pardon me," replied the stranger; my interest in Ralph Woodridge is quite as great as yours can be. He is my elder brother, and I have called to engage your assistance in discovering his hiding place."

"His hiding place?"

"It is best that I explain all," said the stranger; "we can then consult more intelligently. My brother, many years ago, was accused of an aggravated forgery—wrongfully

accused, let me add—but the proof seemed so clear that conviction appeared inevitable.

"To avoid an infamous sentence my brother effected his escape from prison, but not till grief had broken the heart of his poor wife, who died, leaving an infant daughter to my care. The child was afterwards stolen away, no doubt by my brother, or through his agency, for she is doubtless the daughter who, as I have learned, lived with him here."

"The death-bed confession of the real criminal, and other proofs which have lately come to light, have demonstrated my brother's innocence. An old acquaintance of his, not long before this discovery, passing this way, saw and recognized him, and was most likely seen and recognized in turn, which was, I feel quite sure, the cause of my brother's recent flight."

"I shall start for New York by the next train!" exclaimed Evelyn, starting up.

"With what object?" asked the other.

"Because I learned next morning that Mr. Penquitt—your brother, I mean—took the eastern bound train; and a large city would be the most natural place of concealment to select."

Evelyn's conjecture had all the force of a conviction, and he would listen to no arguments against it. Leaving Mr. Woodridge to prosecute his search in other directions, he carried out his own plan, and reached New York in the shortest time practicable.

His first thought was to publish a "personal" apprising Ralph Woodridge that his innocence had been established, and requesting him to disclose his whereabouts. But reflection disapproved this course. Mr. Woodridge had been so long the victim of injustice that he had probably grown distrustful, and would be likely to suspect a trap.

Evelyn felt as though he could work out the problem better if he could have one of his quiet strolls through the woods. He could always think more clearly on such occasions. He thought him of the park, and was soon wandering through the "ramble." At a turn of the path he encountered a lady who had stopped to examine a cluster of wild roses. She turned her head, and Evelyn uttered an exclamation of joy.

"Blanche!" he cried, running to take her hand.

"Come, lead me straight to your father!" he added, before she had time to speak.

"I dare not increase his trouble by intruding a stranger's presence," she replied; "he is more morbidly sensitive than ever, and sees no one."

"But I have such news for him!" broke in Evelyn—"news that will make him gladder and happier than you ever saw him! I must be the first to announce it, for I have a great reward to claim."

Evelyn's enthusiasm was infectious, and Blanche no longer hesitated.

When they reached the apartments occupied by the father and daughter, Blanche knocked at her father's door. When it opened Evelyn stepped before her.

"Your pardon, Mr. Woodridge," he began. The latter started, and turned pale.

"Do not tremble at your own name," exhorted Evelyn; it is cleared at last, and henceforth will be as honored as it was before an unjust accusation stained it."

Then in the briefest words possible, Evelyn recounted the brother's story.

First a gleam of joy overspread the listener's countenance. Then succeeded a look of doubt and dread, the sight of which was painful.

"For God's sake do not trifle with me!" he cried in piteous accents; "that would be too cruel!"

"I am sure Evelyn Meade does not trifle!" said Blanche, looking into her father's face with streaming eyes.

A second glance at the young man's truthful face brought trust and confidence to the heart to which such feelings had so long been strangers.

Evelyn claimed, and got his reward. We leave the reader to surmise what it was.

A school-mistress asserts that pupils ought to have "a great hearty laugh every day." She should stand on her head for their edification.

A large Newport (Ky.) watch factory has forty Swiss families en route from Europe, as they cannot get native help skilled enough to work upon the finest gold cases.

It is stated that a prominent physician of Washington regards the use of roller skates as very injurious to growing young girls.

A Competent Juror.

Lawyer—Have you any fixed opinions about anything?

Juror—No.

L.—If a murder were committed before your eyes, and it were proved that you did not see it, would you clear the prisoner on such proof?

J.—No, indeed.

L.—Is your mind so porous that it can leach out all past fact, memory, impression, and sense of justice?

J.—It can.

L.—Would you acknowledge on due evidence that you were not yourself, but somebody else?

J.—I would.

L.—Are you sure, without due legal proof, that it is I who am speaking to you now?

J.—I am not.

L.—You assume that this is the year 1881 A. D., but you are open to the conviction, on due and sufficient evidence, that it may be 1881 B. C., do you not?

J.—I do.

L.—Are you of the masculine gender?

J.—I am.

L.—But on due and sufficient evidence being produced, you would even in this respect be willing to admit you might be mistaken?

J.—I might.

L.—Swear this gentleman in. He is the juror we long have sought, and mourned because we found him not.—*Graphic*.

Stenography in Old Times.

Stenography is on the eve of being superseded by the invention of the planotachygraph. Its history is little known and is very curious. We may first remark that modern nations are much behindhand in the practice of stenography. David, in fact, says in one of his Psalms, "My tongue is the pen of a ready writer." The Hebrews, therefore, knew the art of writing as rapidly as one could speak. But it was at Athens and Rome especially that stenography was practised. Xenophon employed an abbreviated alphabet to write the speeches of Socrates, whose works he edited. This was 168 years before Jesus Christ. The Romans, who, with the spoils of Greece, carried the arts and usages of the Greeks into Italy, brought back that kind of writing and vulgarized it among all classes of the population. Under the Consulate of Cicero may be seen the first traces of stenography. The great orator was himself very expert in the art, and took a pleasure in teaching it to a freed slave named Tiron, who wrote down his pleadings. Tiron acquired a celebrity in the practice, and gave his name to the method he employed, his reports being called Tironian Notes.

Soon telegraphic signs were alone used in writing in Rome. Seneca, Brutus, Julius Caesar, and many other illustrious men employed it. One day Cicero wrote from habit in Tironian signs to his friend Atticus, who could not understand the letter. The great orator then offered to teach him stenography, and he learned it in a very short time. Augustus gave lessons in stenography to his grandsons. The old stenographic method was preserved in France until the eleventh century, and letters from Louis le Debonnaire, son of Charlemagne, in Tironian characters still exist. In 1747 a Benedictine, named Pierre Carpentier, reformed the Tironian alphabet and published in Latin a volume on his new method. At present stenography, which is only practiced by a few writers, has been modified and improved; but it does not appear to be shorter or more simple than that used in antiquity.

A poet living in Arkansas expresses his delight in the alleged fact that the Legislature had officially decided that the pronunciation of the name of the state was the good old-fashioned backwoods "Arkansaw," and says: "We can now sing—

"The prettiest girl I ever saw
Was on the banks of Arkansas,"
Instead of the flat modern ditty—

"I never saw as pretty a lass
As the girl I saw in Arkansas."

A newspaper canvassing agent, being told by an old lady that it was no use to subscribe for papers now, as Mother Shipton said the world was coming to an end this year, said: "But won't you want to read an account of the whole affair as soon as it comes off?" "That I will," answered the old lady, and she subscribed.

The Boston Post has no praise for a quick-witted person. It argues that the fewer the wits the sooner they can be collected.

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for your paper. I was ten years old yesterday. School closed to-day and our teacher let us vote chromo cards of honor to the six best scholars in school. Their names are Nancy Pinkston, Sylvester Ferguson, Willie Sayre, Wesley Sayre, Rosa Griffith and Johnnie Sayre. There were thirty-two scholars on the roll, but there are fifty-two in the school district. I hope there will be more in school next winter. I like writing and spelling best of all my studies. We have learned to draw the map of Kansas. For fear my letter is too long I will close. ALVA H. SAYRE. CEDAR POINT, Kans., March 31, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—To-day is cloudy and threatening rain. We have our oats sown. Spring work is on hand again, and most all farmers are busy. We have got two little calves. I do not think that hollyhocks bloom from spring to fall. Can any of the young folks give any good piece of poetry to speak in school? The answer to Martin Tower's riddle is a "watch;" Cora Bailey's charade is "parrot;" W. H. Bennett's riddle is a "walnut;" and Anna Payne's riddle is a "tram." I will close by sending a riddle: Carries blood, presses blood and yet contains no blood in it.

Your friend, CARTWRIGHT WHITE. BURLINGTON, Kans., April 10, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—As I saw my letter in print I will write again for the "Young Folks' Department." As I see some of the young folks have been writing about their house plants, I will make a few remarks about my house plants. I will give the name of each plant: I have Wandering Jew, Madeira vine, Ivy, Chrysanthemum, Coat-of-arms, Myrtle, Ten-Week-Stock, a lemon tree and Oleander tree; the last named will be in bloom pretty soon; the plants are growing very pretty, except what I call "Old-Man;" he is dead; the cold winter caused his death. Will answer a few riddles. I think Minnie Bishop's riddle is an "egg;" Eliza W. Harris's riddle is a "thimble." I will close by sending a puzzle:

Susan was busy cooking dinner
When Peter Pan, the village tinner,
Came gently in the kitchen door
To have with her a one to four.

For cooking Susan was no sloven—
A roast was hissing in the oven,
The fire to live in, five to seven—
The clock had long since struck 11.

Peter began about the weather,
She said she did not care a feather
For rain or shine. "I think you, Pete,
Are very one to twelve complete."

I will close my letter. From
FLORA HEISINGER. STRAWN, Kans., April 29, 1881.

How Riches Are to be Measured.

The value of riches is proportioned to the comfort and independence they afford. When we hear of men reputed to be worth fifty or one hundred millions rushing around Wall street, like mad, whenever there is a panic, to meet their responsibilities, to weather the storm, and rejoicing at night barely to have escaped ruin, it seems to us that rational people will ask: What is the good of all this fabulous wealth? It seems to afford neither ease nor comfort.

An elderly man was once pointed out to us as the richest man in America. Somewhat surprised, we inquired what might be the amount of his possessions. "He is worth," replied our informant, "just about three thousand dollars. But he has everything in the world he wants; he has not a wish ungratified; he is perfectly content; more so than any other person I ever knew; therefore I call him the richest man in America."

There is a good deal of philosophy in this view.

"For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" This significant inquiry applies to this life as well as to the life to come. What shall it profit a man to heap up riches upon riches, and have no time left for thought, for study, for recreation, for affection for friends?

It is in reality little less than burning up life with a gilded flame.

"Doctor," said a gentleman to an aged clergyman, "why does a little fault in a good man attract more notice than a great fault in a bad man?" "For the same reason, perhaps," answered the reverend doctor, "that a slight stain on a white garment is more readily noticed than a larger stain on a colored one."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 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. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

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

Co-operation.

The following from the *Patron and Farmer* published at Olathe, shows a wonderful prosperity in the work of co-operation in Johnson county: "Last Saturday the sales at the grange store were the largest in its history. At the main store in this city, the retail sales footed \$1,331.02; while those of the branches at Stanley and Edgerton amounted to \$215.74, making a grand total of \$1,546.76. This is the results obtained by co-operation."

There are two reasons for this extraordinary growth in the above county. The first reason is the Patrons elected a first class business man as their agent, in the person of Bro. H. C. Livermore. The second is that all the members from the start took a lively interest in their enterprise, and stuck to it through thick and thin, determined to win at all hazards. This, with Bro. Livermore conducting the business on purely business principles, made the Patrons of Johnson county at once take front rank among the co-operators of the country. As Bro. N. Atsworth once told us, they bent all their energies to secure a good dividend.

Agriculture as a Profession.

The following address was delivered by J. L. Brown, secretary of Kansas Grange, No. 1,302, Illinois, on Wednesday evening, February 23, 1881, before the Glenwood Literary Society, on Agriculture as a Profession.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Having been placed upon the programme for an oration, I do not deem it necessary that I should make any apologies for attempting to address you upon the subject named by our worthy president, for you are all farmers, or farmers sons and daughters, and consequently are, or ought to be, interested in anything that tends to elevate you as a class, and I hold that this cannot be accomplished in any other way except through the influence of a proper education; hence my object in appearing before you to-night is to arouse thought in your minds in regard to your interest. I propose following this address with another upon the necessity of organization for the purpose of advancing the interest of our profession.

Washington has said that "Agriculture is the most noble and useful pursuit of man," and I may add that it is the oldest, and that its votaries have been the least progressive in thought. Men tell me that they haven't time to think, that they have to work too hard. I observed the fact. These same fellows take time to think while they are working so hard, how they can best accumulate gold, and how to manage to keep it so that it will benefit themselves and families least! Poor slaves! they don't seem to realize that there is anything else to live for but to heap up wealth. They don't seem to know that they have immortal minds to train. We have these fellows everywhere, and they are in the deep ruts worn by their fathers, dragging after them their old A harrows, and wooden plows, and speak of the splendid progress of education in the days when they studied "readin', writin' and arithmetick." They boast of only having gone to school two or three months, and now point themselves out as monuments of the splendid progress of the age in which they live; yes, live, for they don't live in the splendid now, nor have any real sympathies with our progress and improvement.

You will pardon me if I digress sometimes from my text. Some may laugh at the idea of calling agriculture a profession, but it is a profession for all that, and one that the greatest minds of our age delight to honor, and one that the least minds love to deride. Were I young as I once was, I would adopt the plan of making agriculture a study; I would, instead of spending my money foolishly, as I fear many of you young men are now doing, devote a portion, at least, to the purchase of books that treat on the pursuit in all its details. I have in mind now the purchase of the following works as a beginning of a farmer's library, and I say to you, young men, that were I in your situation, with your strong, physical constitutions, your young minds, free as they are from the prejudices that haunt us who are older, with my present knowledge of the fact, that we, as farmers, know so very little of our profession, I would, I say, devote a portion of the funds you spend for cigars, tobacco, etc., to the purchase of such works as *The American Farm Book*, *Agricultural Chemical Analysis*, *Chemistry of the Farm*, *How Crops Grow*, *How Crops Feed*, *Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals*, *French's Farm Drainage*, *Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry*, *Norton's Scientific Agriculture*, *Thompson's Food of Animals*, *Waring's Drainage for Profit and Health*, *Waring's Elements of Agriculture*.

Pomology is the art of raising fruits. I would add to the list in this line such works as *Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*, *American Pomology*, *The Grape Grower's Guide*, and many other valuable books too numerous to mention in an address of this

kind, such as treatises on rearing and care of animals, works on making homes beautiful, architecture, etc. All these must be studied if we expect to lift our profession up to a level with others. If we don't turn our thoughts from the grooves in which they are running, we must in time become degraded or left far in the rear. There is no such thing as standing still. We must either go forward or backward. You may say can't afford to purchase such works as I have named. The whole list that I named can be bought at retail for less than thirty dollars.

Some smile at the idea of books on farming. Why not books in the agricultural profession as well as in the legal, or medical, or engineering? Why are they not as useful to us as any one else? Why should you, boys and girls, with your perfect physical development and healthy brains, be out-stripped in attaining a good education by the lawyers' or merchants' sons and daughters? Why, indeed? Simply because we country people don't spend our means as liberally for educating ourselves and children as they do. We think it fearful if we are taxed thirty cents on the hundred dollars for school purposes. Too often we secure the person to teach that will engage to work for the least money. Thus it is that we "save at the spigot only to lose at the bung," for after we have grown up and assumed our position in the world, we find we are utterly incompetent to transact business in a business-like manner, and we are compelled to pay lawyers fat fees to transact our business for us. We pay them for drawing articles of agreement, making deeds, and a thousand and one things that are simple, and that we could, if we would only learn the simple laws of business, do at home, and thus save an immense expense. Besides, I deem it worth something to feel independent and self-reliant. Men of other professions think nothing of paying from two to four dollars on the hundred for school purposes, and their progress in education shows that they are wise in so doing. We, if we will, may profit by introducing improvements in our schools and societies. Therefore, let us turn out of the ruts; come out of the dead *pass*; unhitch from our old-time ideas and become more progressive, and thus we will elevate our profession to a higher plane. You, boys and girls, young men and young women, think of what I have said, and determine that you will apply yourselves more closely to your studies; determine that your powers of thought shall not rust out for want of proper use, and thus you will become an honor to our state and nation.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

From the Master of the National Grange—An Inquiry Answered.

NATIONAL GRANGE, P. OF H.,
 Master's Office, Paw Paw,
 Mich., March 18, 1881.

To Masters and Secretaries of Subordinate Granges, P. of H.:—I am receiving many letters of inquiry about the change which appears in the 14th order of business in the new manual. It is thought by some to be an error, either of the compiler or publisher, and should read: "Receipts of the evening announced," as in the old manual, instead of "Reading and adopting minutes."

I am quite sure that no error has been made, and that the order of business is just as it was intended by the committee that had the work of revision in charge and the National Grange that approved it. The secretary of the grange is required to keep accurate minutes of all business transacted, which would necessarily include "receipts of money." Subordinate granges are required to meet but once a month, and Pomona granges, but once in three months; minutes one, two, four or twelve weeks old cannot be intelligently corrected. Hence the necessity of having the minutes made as the business is transacted, and read, corrected and approved before the grange closes its labors. The secretary should copy the same upon the record book at his leisure, to be read at the opening of the next regular meeting for the information of the grange. The record books should be neatly kept, and be as free as possible from erasures and interlinings.

As many of our young friends have been long and anxiously waiting for a change in the constitution of our order which shall admit them to the benefits of membership, and as that change has been made and their applications can now be received, I do hereby recommend that all who have been made eligible to membership by the ratification of the amendment and are now ready to affiliate with the order, date their applications for membership on the day usually celebrated by our young people as May-day—or such time in the month of May as may be appointed by the master of the grange—and amid bursting buds and blooming flowers, enter the gate into Flora's dominion, and be crowned by her, members of our order.

Every grange should have a class of these young people—May-day candidates—and endeavor to make the occasion of their initiation into the grange not only interesting to the candidates, but profitable to all. As it is one of the fundamental principles of our order to "encourage the education of the young," let this opportunity to aid in that direction be improved; for where can our sons and daughters be more benefited than within the refining and elevating influences of a well conducted grange?

J. J. WOODMAN,
 Master of the National Grange, P. of H.

Bro. T. B. Barwell, worthy master of the Tennessee State Grange, has been attending a series of meetings in the western part of the state. The live granges are reported in a prosperous condition, with large and increasing membership, while in those that are dormant are many good Patrons who are anxious for the revival of their granges.

A grange has been organized in Jo Daviess county, Ill.

To Masters of Subordinate Granges.

At the last session of the National Grange many forward steps were taken. The "Aggressive" campaign was opened; a number of excellent plans were arranged for more effective work, and that work will only succeed in proportion to the amount of hearty support that is given by every grange and every Patron. As a part of the work marked out the following preamble and resolutions were adopted. We hope every master of a subordinate grange will consider them carefully and act promptly.

"By Bro. Beveries, Md., from committee on resolutions:

WHEREAS, Among the several important wants of our order at the present, stands that of practical business information as to the best mode of co-operation, and the education of our people upon the real purposes of the organization; and

WHEREAS, Much good has been accomplished by our grange literature under state auspices; and while we commend these laudable enterprises, there still remains an unmet want, viz., a closer and more direct connection between the parent body and the subordinate granges, as shown in part by the reports of representatives of State Granges on this floor. Is it not sad to contemplate how little we learn of each other as a fraternity, during the interim of our annual session; and how much of the inspiration here given never reaches subordinate granges in remote sections of our broad land; therefore

Resolved, That in order to restore the lost connection between the National Grange and subordinate granges, the masters of subordinate granges shall be, and are hereby required to submit to state masters quarterly reports as to their general condition, also as to the progress made in co-operation, transportation, legislation and business agencies, together with the success or non-success, and the causes leading thereto.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of state masters, upon the receipt of such quarterly reports from masters of subordinate granges, to summarize the same, and forward them to the master of the National Grange, together with the progress or decline of the order in their states, with such suggestions as they may deem advisable for the general welfare of the order.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the master of the National Grange, in such manner as he may deem most advantageous, to publish, or have published, quarterly in succinct form, the condition of the order throughout the union, bearing upon the information sought to be obtained in the foregoing preamble and resolutions, with such other information as may contribute to the welfare of the organization.

Resolved, That it is hereby declared to be the duty of state masters and masters of subordinate granges to urge the candid consideration of the measures projected by the National Grange, together with such other questions as relate to local or general interest, to the end that, we as a fraternity, may each contribute to the welfare, prosperity and happiness of all.—*Grange Bulletin.*

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.

USE
LEIS'
DANDELION
TONIC
THE GREAT
BLOOD AND LIVER
PURIFIER
AND
Life giving Principle.
PURELY VEGETABLE

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

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
 Sole Proprietors,
 Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co.
 LAWRENCE, KAS.

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.

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.

MONTCOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue.

Chicago, Ill.

1859. } FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS { 1880.
 The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

HOME LIFE ASSOCIATION.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE BURLINGTON, IOWA.

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

\$100,000

Perpetually held under the personal supervision of the Auditor of State, to make good any and all obligations of the Home Life Association.

CHARTERED FOR FIFTY YEARS.
 CHEAP! SAFE! PLAIN!

Protection for the poor as well as the rich. Good active men wanted as agents, to whom liberal wages is guaranteed.

OFFICERS:

M. C. MCARTHUR, President. A. D. TEMPLE, Secretary.
 HON. A. C. DODGE, Vice-presidents. H. A. CHERBY, General Agent.
 HON. CHAS. MASON, Vice-presidents. T. W. NUOMAN, Attorney.
 W. H. MOREHOUSE, Treasurer.

For particulars call on or address
 LAWRENCE HOUSE, CHILDS & TATE, District Managers,
 LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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.

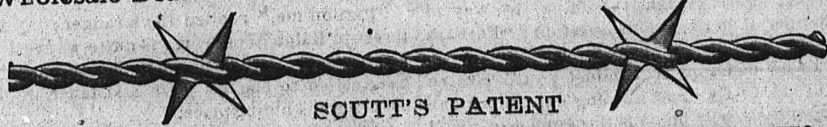
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

S. J. CHURCHILL,

Wholesale Dealer in Barbed Wire and General Wholesale Agent for



SCOTT'S PATENT

Cable Laid Four Pointed Steel Barb Wire.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Blumont Farmers' Club.

[Manhattan Nationalist.]

Club met Monday evening, April 11. The president being absent, Mr. R. K. Kimball presided.

On motion, A. J. Carpenter was elected a member of the club.

Under the head of unfinished business the following resolution was called up, re-read and adopted unanimously:

To the Farmers of Kansas:—The Blumont Farmers' Club, feeling the need of a better system of making and repairing public roads, respectfully ask your attention to the importance of the subject, and your co-operation in what seems to us a much needed reform. We hold these truths to be self-evident:

That while Kansas enjoys the advantage of the best natural roads of any place, yet, in so important a matter, we cannot afford to follow nature.

That the farmers of Kansas cannot afford to have roads other than first class.

That, while we have the best soil, and other material for good roads, our road laws are quite inadequate to the end in view.

That farmers cannot afford to work roads to the neglect of their legitimate business.

Finally, we recognize the truth of the adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," and deem it as applicable to road making as to the killing of weeds, and urge the adoption of this much needed reform so vital to our interests, to the end that we have a road law that will enable us to have better roads at less cost. Therefore, Resolved, That the best interests of the farming community as well as the general public demand a law requiring all public roads to be made and repaired under a contract system, so framed and guarded as to afford to the public good roads at all times, without being burdensome to the tax payer.

Z. F. HOPKINS, Committee.

The question for the evening being called:

R. K. Kimball was of the opinion that the least number of rods of fence we have upon our farms and have our corn fields secure from the depredations of stock, the better.

Would not divide or subdivide his fields except as absolute necessity compelled him to do so.

It costs too much money, and was of no practical utility. He regarded a good stone wall as No. 1; a hedge well kept, No. 2; and a barbed wire, No. 3, among the many kinds of fences built.

Z. H. Hopkins took exception to Mr. K.

and placed the Osage orange hedge at the head as No. 1, and then made an eloquent and flowery speech in its favor, showing that it not only made a barrier against all kinds of stock, but that it shed an elevating influence upon old and young, causing them to admire the beautiful both in nature and art, to grow better and to be better.

Mr. Whitney agreed with Mr. K., and would take the stone wall first, but was not quite so sure about the hedge as No. 2. A barbed wire fence, well set, would last at least ten years, with but a small outlay for repairs, while a hedge must be trimmed at least once a year, with an outlay of several days' work in the busiest season. To be sure, the hedge makes the best wind-break, and the most slightly fence. But when we take into consideration the labor and cost of planting and cultivation until it is a fence, and the eternal trimming through all the years of your life, your children's, and your children's children's lives, does not the wire fence answer the purpose for a great deal less money? Was in favor of dividing farms into small lots, first into forty-acre lots and then subdividing into ten-acre lots and this as speedily as the means of the farmer will permit, for the reason that we will soon be compelled to keep our stock on our own places, and if our farms are properly divided into small lots we can alternate our pasture, meadow, corn, wheat, oats and other crops according as our fancy of good husbandry may dictate.

H. J. Hopkins thought the American people went too much for utility and grasped the almighty dollar too tightly, and spent more time and thought upon money making than they did to intellectual culture and moral growth. Said there was nothing prettier than a good, well kept hedge. It was a thing of beauty; everybody admired it; shows thrift, and wherever seen, all things else are expected to be nice. All such things are educators, and lead our little ones to admire the beauties of nature.

Z. H. Hopkins thought our laws were fearfully and wonderfully made; for in conversing, not long since, with a noted limb of the law, he was advised that a farmer, in order to secure to himself the use of property which he had bought and paid for must, first fence it, and then, after having done this to his own satisfaction, if his neighbor's untoward bullock breaks through and kills himself eating corn, the poor man not only loses his corn, but must pay his neighbor for the bullock. Favored combining and fencing in large pastures, to be used in common, instead of fencing our fields.

Ed. Kimball counted his time as money, and argued that as stone wall and hedge both required the expenditure of so much labor to build and keep in repair, he was in favor of barbed wire fences, if we must fence. Thought the law unjust that would compel one man to fence his own property to protect it from another's stock. Favored subdividing the farms into small lots, so as to change the pasture of both hogs and cattle, as well as to alternate the crops of grain.

The discussion throughout was animated, and highly entertaining, and while no two members agreed upon all the points at issue, the ideas drawn out tend to develop thought, and prompt action on the question of farms and fencing.

A motion was made and carried that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to draft a programme for next winter's discussions, and present at the next meeting for approval. Mr. Whitney, Z. H. and H. J. Hopkins were designated as that committee.

By the by, it so happens that there is one member who can read by spelling out the words, and the club, after deliberate consideration, has concluded to throw in a fourpenny halfpenny each, and subscribe for the Riley

Centre Independent, or some similar literary sheet, that employs the learned doctor of Mill creek as a regular correspondent—the sole object being that we may study and digest his highly intelligent, wise and witty effusions.

S. WHITNEY, Secretary.

An Unfortunate Quarrel Resulting in Death.

[Wichita Eagle.]

Monday evening a telegram from Mulvane summoning Sheriff Watt and Coroner Wingard, accompanied by the announcement that a man had been killed in the lower part of the county, sent a shock through the community.

From Sheriff Watt who returned next day, with Orrin Troup as a prisoner, we gain the following facts:

Orrin Troup was at work in a field for W. H. Eagan. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when M. F. Lake came over to him and it seems made a demand for a dollar and a half claimed to be due on a threshing bill, but which Troup maintained had been paid.

In the quarrel that ensued, in which hard names were used, Lake struck Troup over the head with a monkey-wrench inflicting a considerable scalp wound, which was repeated once or twice, whereupon Troup drew a revolver and shot Lake. Lake then whirled, it seems, for the third shot took effect in his back, entering his lower abdomen. Lake lived but a short time. Troup went to Mulvane and gave himself up, but Mulvane being in Sumner county, the authorities of this county were summoned as stated at the outset. Upon the arrival of Coroner Wingard a writ of detention was served and Troup was brought to this city and lodged in jail to await a preliminary examination, which takes place this Tuesday morning. Lake is a man about forty years old and of family, and his place adjoins that of Troup's father. Lake owned the threshing machine about which the quarrel originated.

T. B. Wall, Esq., of the firm of Stanley & Wall, happening to be on the north-bound train that evening, was, with his partner, retained to defend Troup, who is a single man say twenty-two or twenty-three years of age.

To enter into details, or offer any conclusions might embarrass the selection of a jury, so we forbear.

Irrigation in Kansas.

[Commonwealth.]

Mr. C. H. Longstreth, of Hutchinson, and for many years the forester of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, in which position he achieved an enviable reputation by his practical ideas in the cultivation of trees, and by the general success he attained in his experiments, has just been engaged by the Minnehaha Irrigation company to conduct the extensive experiments the company propose to undertake this season to test the practicability of their irrigation scheme, which includes the breaking up of over four hundred acres of new ground this season, and putting it under cultivation as early as practicable. All kinds of farm crops, vegetables and fruits, and the growing of forest and fruit trees are to be experimented with. Mr. Longstreth's headquarters will be at Lakin, Kearney county, and he will have charge of the renting of the water to farmers located along the line of the company's ditch, in addition to other important duties.

You, It is a Shame.

[Beloit Courier.]

J. W. Brecken, Esq., called on us yesterday, and said that recently he had made a trip southward about twenty-five miles. He was struck with surprise to see the amount and kind of farm machinery that laid out in the fields right where the farmers had unhitched last spring and fall. He mentally calculated their value as he rode along, and the sum footed over \$6,000! It will take at least one-third that amount of money to put the machinery in repair sufficiently for this year's work. It is surprising that thrifty and shiftless farmers should growl and grumble at the county, where ill-fortune and the money-changers? What a shame it is that costly and good machinery should be allowed to go to waste in that manner. But it is a good thing for the dealer.

Smothered by Wheat.

[Valley Falls New Era.]

While a car was being loaded with wheat out of the elevator at Nortonville, last Tuesday, Ben Lawson, a boy about twelve years old, and son of W. L. Lawson, accompanied by another boy, ascended to the bin from which the wheat was being taken. During this process, with playful intent, Ben would let himself down into the sinking wheat and then draw out, supporting himself by the cross ties inside of the bin. His hold must have finally slipped and he was carried to the bottom. The first discovery was the wheat ceased running, and Messrs. Johanner and McCoy, who attended the elevator, on looking around to find the cause discovered the boy's feet partially through the shoot. When extricated he was lifeless.

A Sharper.

[Galena Miner.]

A sharper playing the role of a "busted" Englishman of rank, made his appearance in this city last Friday. He was handsomely, and profusely decorated with elegant looking jewelry. He wanted to pawn a heavy gold ring for \$5, the amount necessary to assist him in getting to Kansas City. It is needless to say that he found a kind-hearted young man to take pity on his misfortune and loan him the money on the ring. He has been "working" nearly every town on the road, and has no doubt made a good thing. The rings he has by the bushel and watches by the dozen.

Moral: Don't invest in jewelry without consulting a jeweler in whom you have confidence.

WHEN you feel a cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

Counterfeit Silver Dollar.

[Parsons Sun.]

A very dangerous counterfeit of the United States standard silver dollar has made its appearance recently in some of the adjoining counties. It is said to be almost a matter of impossibility to detect the bogus dollar by careful examination, as they have the ring of the genuine metal, the milling is perfect, and there is an absence of that greasy substance which is found by running the thumb over the general run of base coins. The coins, however, are light and can be detected by the use of a good balance. They are also a slight shade thicker than the genuine.

Good Fruit Prospects in Neosho County.

[Chanute Times.]

The apple and pear are giving good evidence of an abundant crop this year, the pear now showing buds quite prominently and will soon be in bloom. The cherry and plum are well filled with healthy buds. The peach has a few living buds yet left, and it developed into fruit will make but a scant crop. Small fruits passed the winter in fair condition. The long cold winter has damaged the peach, but all other fruits are promising a good yield. The cautious approach of spring permits the cool weather to hold the buds in check, and a gradual approach to warmer weather will insure a heavy crop of fruit.

The Kansas Central.

[Manhattan Nationalist.]

Contrary to the general expectation, it now appears that the Kansas Central railroad is really to be extended to Clay Center immediately.

It is said that the bridge contract has been let to the Beatty brothers, of Wamego, and that the road is to be completed to Clay Center by the 1st of July next. This will be a good thing for Northwestern Riley county, as there will undoubtedly be a depot on the water-shed somewhere north of the heads of Wild Cat and Timber creeks.

APPETITE, flesh, color, strength and vigor.

—If you covet these, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will confer them upon you in rapid succession.

The BEST of All

GRAND CHARTER OAK STOVES AND RANGES

VERY EASILY MANAGED,

ECONOMICAL IN FUEL,

AND GUARANTEED TO

Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

BUY

A CHARTER OAK

MADE ONLY BY

Excelsior Man'g Co.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN-PLATE, WIRE,

SHEET IRON

—AND—

EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY

TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

TUTT'S

PILLS

INDORSED BY

PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND

THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive,

Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in

the back part, Pain under the shoulder

blade, fullness after eating, with a disin-

clination to exertion of body or mind,

Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss

of memory, with a feeling of having neg-

lected some duty, weariness, Dizziness,

Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the

eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restless-

ness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED,

SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to

such cases, and do effects such a change

of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They increase the Appetite, and cause the

body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is

purified, and by their Tonic Action on the

Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are pro-

duced. Price 2 cents. 25 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a Glossy

Black by a single application of this Dye. It

imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(Dr. TUTT'S HAIR DYE of Reliable Information and

Good Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

BACKACHE

QUICKLY CURED BY

CARTER'S Smart Weed

—AND—

Belladonna**Back Ache Plasters!**

These plasters contain Smart Weed and Belladonna—both wonderful pain relievers—in addition to the usual gums, balsams, &c., used in other porous plasters, and are consequently superior to all others for Weak or Lame Back, Back Ache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Soreness of the Chest or Lungs, Asthma, Pleurisy, Kidney Troubles, Crick in the Back, Stiffness of the Joints, and for all Pains and Aches, and wherever a Plaster can be used.

If you have any need for a Porous Strengthening Plaster, we know this one will please you. It is sure to give relief, and pain can not exist where it is applied.

Ask your druggist for Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Back Ache Plasters.

Price, 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application.

HARRIS REMEDY CO.,

841 1/2 Chestnut, 5th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

PILES

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO

Battle Creek, Michigan,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

VIBRATOR

THRESHERS,

Traction and Plain Engines

and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory Established in the World.

32 YEARS of continuous and successful business.

Never new, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber

constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES

Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 13 Horse Power.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matches quality. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1893, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers.

Four sizes of Separators, from 8 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

For more particulars, send for our circulars.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.

Battle Creek, Michigan.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent,

Lawrence, Kansas.

NEW GROCERY!

Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE

GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

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

R. A. LYON & CO.

Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE

GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

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

R. A. LYON & CO.

Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE

GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

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

R. A. LYON & CO.

Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE

GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

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

R. A. LYON & CO.

Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE

GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

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

R. A. LYON & CO.

Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE

GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

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

R. A. LYON & CO.

Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE

GREEN FRONT,

USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED**CONDITION POWDER****FOR HORSES & CATTLE****HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF**

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

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Sound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Xellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion of the Stomach, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1881.

MR. A. R. WHITNEY, of Illinois, has made a shipment of 2,500 pear trees to Cham, Switzerland, to the same parties to whom he last year shipped 15,000 of his No. 20. Mr. Whitney sold \$7,600 of these last year.

THE many friends of James Hanway will be sorry to hear that during the past winter his health has been very bad. We learn that he is somewhat better at this date. We hope soon to hear of his full recovery, and that he may enjoy strength and good health.

We call the special attention of our farmer readers to an article on another page in this paper on the subject of ensilage. The statements made by the writer lead us to believe that in ensilage the farmers, especially of the West, will have a larger bonanza than they ever dreamed of. We hope our farmer friends will carefully read the article, and lay it away for future reference.

THE way in which the noble senators are fooling away the time and money of the people at Washington in a silly wrangle over the appointment of a dozen or more petty officials, must be edifying to the country at large. When a single politician like Senator Conkling attempts to bulldoze the president and stop the business of government because of the nomination of a collector of customs at New York who is not a man whom Prince Roscoe can use for his own aggrandizement, then we have a spectacle that may well cause every thinking man to consider whether there is not another monopoly—a political one—quite as dangerous in its effects as railroad or telegraph monopolies, especially when the political monopolist is a paid retainer of the railroad king. It is pleasant to note, however, that we apparently have a president who intends to be president, and not to be swayed this way and that at behest of the bosses. New York is the only sea-port of many Central and Western states, and is altogether too important to be the machine of an utterly selfish politician.

CHECKING MONOPOLY.

In a late number of the *Prairie Farmer*, the editor says: "Two meetings for opposing purposes were held in Chicago last week. One was an assemblage of railway managers to arrange for a Western pool of freight and passenger earnings. Another was for the organization of an anti-monopoly league to limit the exactions of the railroads. Both are extensions of similar organizations with headquarters at New York. It will not take the first-mentioned body long to perfect its arrangements. A gentleman has been offered \$600 a month, with a guarantee of security in his position for three years, to act as pool commissioner for the roads of the Northwest, with headquarters at Chicago, as Mr. Albert Fink presides over the division of the spoils from his office in New York. The second body also formed an organization, and from an address to the railroad and warehouse commissioners of Illinois, it is apparent that the league will be up and doing. At the outset the railroad men have the advantage. They have money at their back. They receive liberal salaries for fleecing the public, contingent on the weight of the fleece. It is their business to destroy competition and keep rates at the highest practicable figure. What they do not know about ways that are dark in getting business and making the most of what they get, is not worth knowing. As agents of corporations it is their duty, pride, and boast to leave no stone unturned to aggrandize their respective companies regardless of public weal or private welfare.

"But the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; and although the members of the anti-monopoly league have no money to expend in their labors for reform, and only their own sense of justice and the approval of thoughtful people to urge them on and reward them, yet it is safe to prophesy that they will win in the end, for their cause is just, and it is only a question of time, before the people will understand the situation, and act invincibly on that understanding. The Chicago league has made a good beginning in the letter above

mentioned. This letter calls the Illinois commissioners sharply to account for delay in investigating, reporting, and prosecuting cases of extortion in railway charges, to which it is their duty to attend. The communication recites that the extortions of railways amount to \$200,000,000 a year; that, whereas grain was carried from Chicago to New York in 1876 for 12 cents per hundred pounds, the charge now is 35 cents, although a commission decided from the testimony of experts that 20 cents would yield a fair profit; that the hope of relief from overcharge through the use of water-ways will be illusory through the action of railway managers in chartering vessels and barges via the great lakes and the Mississippi, and making them adjuncts of their consolidated lines and branches, and, finally, that the solution of the problem of cheap transportation will be found in the passage of such laws as that against pooling now pending in the Illinois House of Representatives, and the vigorous enforcement of them after their passage. The Chicago Anti-Monopoly League has a grand work before it. Its public-spirited promoters have engaged in an unselfish and, to a great extent, thankless undertaking. By monopolists and their minions, they will be sneered at and vilified, and by the thoughtless they will be considered meddlesome and superserviceable; but they know they are right and will go ahead."

OSKALOOSA NOTES.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—There is much speculation just now at the wheat prospect. In a recent trip to Oskaloosa I noticed that at least one-half of the wheat fields gave promise of a fair crop. About one-fourth a half crop, and one-fourth a total failure. In some fields lying side by side one would give promise of a fair crop while the other would be a total failure. Upon inquiry I found the total failures were late sown and generally broadcast. I also noticed that those fields sloping to the north had suffered most.

The result of the present season ought to convince wheat-raisers that to be successful it is necessary that it be sown early by drill, and on fields sloping to the south or east if possible.

Farmers are busy. Some are planting corn, while others are only making their fields ready for plowing.

The Oskaloosa people are quite elated over their railroad prospects. Township aid has been voted along the line of route.

I noticed considerable improvement in progress in the city. Nearly everybody wore smiling countenances over present prospects. Yours, etc., B. LAWRENCE, Kans., April 25, 1881.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I hear the whip-poor-wills this morning for the first time, so I suppose spring is here to stay. It ought to, this having snow on the 12th of April is a little too much of a good thing. The oats are about all sown in our neighborhood. The wheat is looking badly in some places; on the uplands, in exposed situations some is entirely gone; that in sheltered places in the bottoms is looking well, I don't think we can have the crop in this state that we had last year.

I was reading an article in this week's issue of THE SPIRIT about plowing corn. Such articles are of interest to us all, and I believe if more of the farmers would write to their papers, giving their experience in raising different kinds of grain and stock, we would all be benefited, and the paper be made all the more readable. I believe the editor of THE SPIRIT would be glad to publish articles from all his subscribers, about the way they do their work.

But I started out with the intention of saying something about potatoes, as I see so little of how people cultivate this crop in any of my papers. I would like to hear, through our paper, from such men as Messrs. Sedgwick, Colman and others, of the way they plant and tend them. I have always plowed and marked out my ground and covered with a hoe; a slow way I am sure, but having land with stumps in it, have not tried to cover with a plow. I believe we should plow deep in the fall and then re-plow in the spring, and I think that where the soil is loose, as it would be then, the potatoes could be planted by dropping in every third furrow as you plow the land. I never have tried this plan, but think I will another sea-

son. Potatoes should be hoed—the more the better. Last summer I planted three-quarters of an acre to Peachblows of small seed (the best I could get) on the 21st of May, and hoed them three times and cultivated seven times; I worked the ground all through the driest weather, and raised 103 bushels all told; if frost had held off ten days later I think I should have nearly doubled the crop, for they were growing finely when killed. I plant large seed when I can, cutting to one eye as near as possible. The objection to small seed would be you would be likely to get too many eyes in a hill. I aim to plant close and then give all the culture I can.

Let's hear from others; we want to learn the best way. Farmers should write more. The editor has his hands full getting up editorials every week, and if we don't help to keep the agricultural columns full he has to take it from other papers. I like the greeting of the *Prairie Farmer*: Write for your paper. A. H. LOTHROP. FARMDALE, Kans., April 18, 1881.

General News.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The removal of Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady was determined upon soon after Colonel James took charge of the post-office department, and was delayed so long only on account of the postmaster-general's desire to use great care in the selection of Brady's successor. Nominally, Mr. Brady resigned; but, as his resignation was demanded, he is practically removed.

The branch of the department which he has managed has the making of all contracts for mail service. A great deal of scandal has existed in Washington for two or three years past, on account of the manner in which these contracts were made, and the enormous increase of compensation allowed to favored contractors, over the amounts specified in their agreements with the government. Such increases have been allowed on the pretence of expediting the service. The second assistant postmaster-general had the matter in his exclusive charge. When he had bargained with a contractor to carry the mails once or twice a week over a given route for a specified sum, he would sometimes order the service increased to three times or six times a week and the compensation to be increased accordingly. In this way star routes, originally let for an aggregate of \$700,000, have been made worth over \$2,000,000 to the contractors. The increased service, in many instances, was ordered in the face of the reports of special agents of the department that no such increase was needed, and in numerous cases the contractors went on performing only the old service while drawing the additional pay.

A ring of powerful contractors held possession of the most profitable star routes—those covering long distances in the western territories, and kept out all rivals by the system of straw bids so often exposed, and virtually fixed their own compensation by the friendly aid of the contract office. The ring had its agents in Washington. One of them, when somewhat in liquor, boasted not long ago that he had received \$20,000 for persuading General Brady to sign a certain contract. This person holds an important government office.

Everybody connected with the star route ring flourished apace. General Brady, whose friendship enabled it to draw vast sums of money from the treasury, grew rich, as well as the contractors and agents. Not long before the new administration came in, the ring completed arrangements, as its members thought, to perpetuate its power. General Brady, in connection with a few friends, bought the *Washington Republican*, the only daily Republican newspaper in the city, and installed George C. Gorham as editor. It was thought that the administration could not get along without an organ at the capital, and would not dare offend Brady. He did not care much about staying in the department. If a storm were raised about his contracts he was willing to relieve the administration by stepping out voluntarily, provided a man agreeable to him were put in his place, so that the operations of the star route ring should not be disturbed. His friends boasted that he was too powerful a man for the administration to offend.

Meanwhile Mr. Gorham received the Republican caucus nomination for secretary of the Senate, which gave Brady and his following additional confidence. They grew arrogant, and were so imprudent as to attempt to intimidate the administration. When the president nominated Judge Robertson for the New York collectorship, Brady and Gorham's newspaper published a series of editorial attacks upon his action, as if to give him a foretaste of what he might expect if he interfered with the profitable business carried on in the office of the second assistant postmaster-general. The paper assumed to be intensely stalwart, and made itself the officious champion of Senator Conkling in the controversy over the New York patronage. It exercised no sort of influence, however, because everybody saw its nature and remembered, besides, that its editor deserted the

Republican party in California only two years ago, and worked for the state ticket of the Bourbon Democrats. He is a soldier of fortune in politics, and usually a lucky one, but his California escapade was a blunder which he would be glad to have forgotten.

St. Louis, April 25.—The river here is rising and rapidly approaching the danger line. About another foot of water will submerge some low lands in the northern part of the city and inundate part of the bottom on the Illinois side of the river. Much apprehension is felt for property on both sides of the river, and measures are being taken to prevent it. Old steamboat-men are now predicting a flood of unusual magnitude, and say if the present warm weather continues, and particularly if there is much rainfall in the north, a freshet equal to that of 1844 will be likely to follow.

There is nothing important to report to-day regarding the St. Louis railroad strike. No car has been run on any of the roads except the Bellefontaine line, which has every car it can muster in service and is doing a tremendous business. The board of police commissioners will hold a special meeting this afternoon and consider the question of granting the protection desired by the railroad managers. The police force of the city is not large enough to meet the demand made of placing an officer on each car. The strikers are holding another meeting at Turner's hall, and will have a parade this afternoon, in which the hostlers of the stables will join. Public sentiment is still with the strikers, and numerous voluntary contributions to aid them have been made by business houses and individuals. The strikers are very quiet and orderly and strongly deprecate any lawless action on the part of their friends and sympathizers.

KANSAS CITY, April 25.—The levee which was built to protect the town of Harlem and the broad bottom lands opposite this city from overflow, gave way on Saturday night, and a strong current ten feet deep is now running at the rate of five miles an hour over the tracks of the Hannibal and St. Joe, the C. B., the C. & I. & H. and the Washburn roads. For nearly a mile all these tracks are supposed to be washed out. The levee gave way about 10 o'clock at night, the waters overflowing large numbers of farms to a depth of from four to six feet. The first intimation of danger which many had was the water coming into their houses. In the town of Harlem only a half-dozen houses are above the water line. It is not expected that the water will continue to rise after to-night.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 23.—The situation from the flood continues to grow more serious, as the water has been rising rapidly all day. The river now extends to the bluff in the southern part of the city, and is some eight miles wide. A large portion of the southern part of the city is inundated, fully five hundred houses being surrounded. No trains reached this city from any direction this morning, the only trains are the Rock Island and Pacific, and they being compelled to stop several miles beyond the city limits and transfer passengers by wagons and boats. Communications between this city and Omaha is suspended to-day, and there are from 500 to 600 strangers in the city water-bound.

OMAHA, Neb., April 24.—The river is still higher. It is now twenty-three feet eight inches above low water mark and slowly rising yet, and more coming, as the tributaries are again flooding, owing to the very warm weather of the past two days. The water is doing considerable damage here in various ways, but principally by stopping work in the railroad shops; distillery, smelting works and packing houses. The lumber yards are a total wreck, and lumber men continue saving as much as possible. Occasionally a small house on the levee begins to float, and now and then a house floats by from somewhere up the river. Council Bluffs has about 300 houses inundated to a depth of about four feet. People have moved out, and gone to public buildings in the business part of the town. Railroad trains can only reach the outskirts of Council Bluffs. The connection between the Eastern roads and Union Pacific is made by skiff, which has to row over one mile. The Union Pacific is running trains regularly. A large extent of territory on the Iowa bottoms, from here south for many miles, is under water, and farms have been abandoned. All the low lands on the Nebraska side are in the same condition. It is impossible to learn the extent of the flood or damage, but it is immense.

HANNIBAL, Mo., April 25.—The Sny levee broke at three o'clock this morning at a point about a mile and one-half above Hannibal. The crevasse is one hundred and thirty feet wide and still cutting below the break, and above east Hannibal there are several weak points liable to go at any moment. Up to this time the loss of ice at this city is about 28,000 tons. The river is nineteen feet and one inch above low water, and still rising very slowly.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Several members of Congress who were conspicuous in the support of the deficiency which Senator Brady asked at last Congress for to maintain the star service are here. Senator Brady asked for \$2,000,000 more than had been appropriated, and congressmen who urged the deficiency say they did so on the ground

that the star service had to be maintained, that they recognized the fact that Brady had been extravagant, but they were not willing to make the people of the country suffer by depriving them of their mails because of Brady's faults. It is said Brady had preserved all recommendations and requests of members of Congress for increased service and will exhibit them in his defense. Members of congress generally admit that they have asked and urged an increase of the mail service in their respective states, but that they expected it to be done legitimately, and most of the members here say that they asked only such increase as the growth of population and business demanded. Rumors of congressmen having been connected with alleged irregularities appear to be without foundation yet. A high authority in the post-office department states that nothing has developed which inculpates any member of Congress.

It is announced very positively tonight that ex-Congressman Monroe, of Ohio, is to be appointed minister to Brazil.

DENVER, April 23.—An Antonio, Col., special says: The passenger train that left Antonio for Chama yesterday at 11 o'clock, and when near Ozier, N.M., thirty-eight miles from Antonio, a passenger coach jumped the track and rolled down an embankment 150 feet, killing seven males and one female and injuring all other passengers. The following is a list of the killed: Mrs. Deotodetad, residence unknown; James Lynch, Jamestown, Kans.; D. G. Brewer, Springfield, Mo.; G. Hall, Indianola, Ia.; L. Isooch, Terra Amosa, N. M.; D. C. Wilson, Leavenworth, Kans.; D. C. Sholes, Lawrence, Kans.; and one unknown. The remains are now awaiting directions from friends. The wounded will be taken to Denver. The passenger coach was smashed to pieces. The cause is supposed to be the softening of the ground, caused by the late heavy rains. The wounded are: A German, of Malone, Kans., broken leg; R. Page, Pleasanton, Kans., broken rib; D. R. Brewer, Marshfield, Mo., bruised; N. J. Brewer, Marshfield, Mo., badly bruised. Several others are slightly hurt. The wounded are under the care of the railway surgeon and two assistants, and will all probably recover. The railway officials are very reticent, and it is impossible to obtain particulars.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die."

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for poor George—I know hops are good."



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, Poinsey's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

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

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

PETER BELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE OVER LEIS'S DRUG STORE,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, ss.

Michael Ward

vs.

Oscar G. Richards et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial district court sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, offer for sale without appraisal, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of said Oscar G. Richards, et al., in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section nineteen (19), township four, range twenty-one (21), in Douglas county, Kansas, taken as the property of Oscar G. Richards, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1881.

H. B. ASHER,

Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.

G. W. E. GIFFITH, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 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.

Eggs for Hatching.

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

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.

Fall Leaf Items.

Dr. Melvin Gregg, a graduate of Columbus
 Medical College, is permanently located at this
 place.

At the residence of the bride's parents, the
 youngest daughter of Col. N. H. Eaton was
 joined in the holy bonds of matrimony to S. J.
 McNaughton, Esq., Rev. Samuel Kelsall per-
 forming the ceremony. Among the guests
 present were Mr. H. N. Bruckway and wife,
 and Dr. George W. Skinner and wife, of
 Wellsville, Captain Charles Strong and wife,
 Mr. John A. Stevenson and wife, Mr. C. H.
 Stevenson and Miss Cora Eaton, Mr. and Mrs.
 S. M. Stevenson and Mr. and Mrs. Charles
 Strong, Jr. The bride received several beau-
 tiful presents.

[With the above marriage notes came a boun-
 tiful supply of wedding cake made by the
 bride. We wish friend McNaughton and his
 beautiful bride long and happy lives and abun-
 dant prosperity.—Ed.]

"FEMALE complaints" are the result of im-
 pure blood. Use "Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

EVERY nervous person should try Carter's
 Little Nerve Pills. They are made specially
 for nervous and dyspeptic men and women, and
 are just the medicine needed by all persons
 who, from any cause, do not sleep well, or who
 fail to get proper strength from their food.
 Cases of weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia,
 nervous and sick headache, etc., readily yield
 to the use of the Little Nerve Pills, particu-
 larly if combined with Carter's Little Liver Pills.
 In vials at 25 cents. Sold by Barber Bros.

What a Distinguished Pianist Says.
 From Miss Bella Foster, a distinguished pian-
 ist, of St. Louis:

Mendelssohn Piano Co., New York—GENTLE-
 MEN:—I wish to express to you my congratu-
 lations upon the success of your New Scale
 Upright Piano. I have never before played
 upon so fine an upright piano. It seems as
 though everything could be played upon it
 that an artist could wish, from the softest
 shadow of a thought to the grandest fortissi-
 mo. The tone and touch are perfect. I am
 particularly surprised at the really excellent
 base and treble you have obtained in this new
 scale. Respectfully yours,
 BELLA S. FOSTER.

Those subject to costiveness should at once
 try "Sellers' Liver Pills." 25c. per box. Sold
 by all druggists.

Post Office Changes.

The following are the post office changes in
 Kansas during week ending April 23, 1881, fur-
 nished by Wm. VanVleck, of the post office
 department:

Established: Anderson, Smith county,
 James Smith, postmaster; Berwick, Saline
 county, Thomas C. Ritter, postmaster.

Discontinued: Calcutta, Douglas county,
 Postmasters appointed: Assaria, Saline
 county, Henry P. Blair; Dallas, Norton county,
 James W. Campbell; Dillon, Dickinson county,
 B. F. Barnes; Garrison, Pottawatomie county,
 William H. Sikes; Hawkeye, Decatur county,
 Mrs. Electa A. Claar; Stockton, Rooks county,
 Joseph N. Mitchell; Tannehill, Cowley county,
 Martha E. Holland.

DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms will yield to
 the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills aided by
 Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only re-
 lieve present distress but strengthen the
 stomach and digestive apparatus.

Just Received!

A new line of hats, fashionable styles, for only
 twenty-five cents each, at Mrs. E. L. Farnum's,
 No. 113 Massachusetts street.

MINISTERS, lawyers, teachers and others
 whose occupation gives but little exercise,
 should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid
 liver and biliousness. One is a dose.

THE expense of shoeing children can be re-
 duced one-half by their wearing those protect-
 ed at the toe with the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip.
 Every tip has A. S. T. Co. stamped upon the
 front of it.

We would call the attention of readers to
 the advertisement of the Home Life Association
 in another place in this paper. The Home
 Life is a co-operative company with head-
 quarters at Burlington, Iowa. The company
 has one hundred thousand dollars paid-up
 capital, which is perpetually held under the
 personal supervision of the auditor of the
 state, to make good any and all obligations of
 the company. Childs and Tate are the agents
 of the company for Eastern Kansas. Office,
 Lawrence, Kansas.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the
 Grangestore.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

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

Every Man, Woman and Child

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises,
 sores, ulcers, salt rheum, 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. ACHENING,
 No. 114 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kans.

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 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 price.
 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-
 est expense, you can see for yourself and be
 convinced. W. F. WHITE,
 Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange
 store.

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.

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. Send
 for circulars. Address THOS. COOK & SON, 261
 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 4, 197.
 C. A. BARATTONI, Manager.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE,

F. BARTELDES & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Seeds of every description. Catalogues mailed
 free on application.

Send for our LOW-PRICED List (mailed
 free on application) and see the number of

ROSES
 And other RARE PLANTS we mail for \$1.
 Our Greenhouses (covering 3 acres in Glass)
 are the largest in America.
Peter Henderson & Co.,
 35 Cortlandt St., New York.

CARD COLLECTORS.

1st. Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of
 your grocer.
 2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.
 3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.
 4th. We will mail you free seven beautiful
 cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shaka-
 peare's "Seven Ages of Man."
 116 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED
 J. K. DAVIDSON.
 Wm. WITHERS. 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,
 Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"
 GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,
 KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

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

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest-selling
 pictorial books and Bibles. Price reduced 25
 per cent. National Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.

"THE PATRON OF HUSBANDRY,"
 A Straight-Out Grange Journal,
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1.00 A YEAR.
 W. H. WORTHINGTON, EDITOR.
 Columbus, Miss.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

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 H. B. SCAMMELL & CO.
 210 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.

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

Merchant Tailor!

Travels with samples of his entire stock, so-
 licits orders and takes meas-
 ures for suits.

Good Fits and Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Dealer in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks and
 Gents' Furnishing Goods.

63 Massachusetts street. LAWRENCE.

MICA PATENTED 1874
AXLE GREASE

Composed largely of powder-
 ed mica, it is the BEST and CHEAPEST
 lubricant in the world. It is the best
 because it does not gum, but forms a
 highly polished surface over the axle, re-
 duces friction and lightens the draft.
 It is the cheapest because it costs no more
 than inferior brands, and one box will do
 the work of two of any other Axle Grease
 made. It answers equally as well for Harvesters,
 Reapers, Threshing Machines, Corn Planters,
 Barrenes, Buggies, etc., etc., as for Wagons. It is
 GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum,
 and is entirely free from any of the bad
 qualities of things worth knowing mailed free.
MICA MANUFACTURING CO.,
 31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

ORGANS

\$50 to \$1,000; 2 to 32 Stops.
 Pianos \$125 up. Paper free. Ad-
 dress D. F. Beatty, Wash'ton, N. J.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
 Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the only
 absolute cure for Deafness known.

This oil is extracted from a peculiar species of
 small white shark, caught in the Yellow Sea,
 known as Carharodon Rondelet. 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 and permanent value you will never
 regret doing so."—Editor of New York
 Mercantile Review, Sept. 25, 1880.



ROBERT COOK,
 Iola, Allen county, Kans.,
 Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old. \$22 00
 Three to five months old. 32 00
 Five to seven months old. 42 00

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.
 A Boar, eight months old. \$25 00
 A Sow, eight months old, with pig. 25 00

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The pre-
 vailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes
 pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped
 C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

ELMENDARO HERD.

LEVI DUMBAULD.
 Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,
 —BREEDER OF—

THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—
BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Some of the most fashionable families repre-
 sented in both classes of stock. Particular at-
 tention is given to producing animals of good form
 and quality. The premium show bull

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

A. G. MENDER,
BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANT,

Begs leave to call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics
 TO THE

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
 Which can be found at his place of business,

NO. 82 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS,
 And which are offered at Prices that All can Reach—CHEAP FOR CASH.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
 Is our Motto. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of the same.

JUSTUS HOWELL,
 DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Osborn Self-Binders and Harvesters,
 CORN PLANTERS,
 SEWING MACHINES,
 STEAM ENGINES,
 WAGONS, BUGGIES,
 THE BARBED WIRE,
 SEPARATORS,
 AND A GENERAL STOCK OF

IMPLEMENTS AND HARDWARE.
 138 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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.

The Lawrence Plow Company.

A full assortment of the celebrated LYMAN Barbed Wire Fencing.

ALSO THE BAKER SQUARE WIRE ALWAYS ON HAND.

CURIOSITY SHOP BARGAINS!

Corn Cultivator, three Double-shovel Plows, Four-ton Wagon Scale, 240 pounds Counter
 Scales, \$6; 24-pound Spring Balances, 10 cents; Four-pound Tea Scales, \$1; Satterlee Gang
 Plow, new, \$20, cost \$50; Oil Chromos 24x30, in Black Walnut frames, \$1; 8x10 Walnut
 frame, glass and back, 25 cents; Double Bolster Knives and Forks, \$1 per set; Roger Brothers
 12 ounce Tripple Plated Table Knives, \$2 per set.

PICTURE FRAMES, ALL SIZES.
 Glass Sugar Bowl, Butter Dish, Cream and Spoon Holder for 30 cents; better for 40 cents.
 The best Iron Stone China Cups and Saucers 50 cents per set; Wash Bowl and Pitcher 75 cents;
 Handed, \$1; Hoes, Rakes, Grubbing Hoes; new Buck Saws, 75 cents; 26 Hand Saws, \$1.

STOVES AND RANGES.
 I will sell the best stove for the least money of any man in Kansas. I have the sole agency
 of the ETNA COOK STOVE AND RANGE, which I will sell at the price of a common stove.

A FIRST CLASS STOVE AT A SECOND CLASS PRICE.
 Every one of which is warranted to be A 1. Any person buying one and not satisfied with
 its working, can return it and get their money.

I am headquarters for Tinware—4 quart milk cans \$1 per dozen; 6 quarts 10 cents each;
 6 quarts returned at 15 cents.
 Good Brooms for 10 cents; beat for 15 cents. Household Furniture and ten thousand
 other things

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
 I will pay the highest price for Second-Hand Goods of all sorts and kinds.
 Want to buy LIVE GESE FEATHERS.

J. H. SHIMMONS,
 LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Horticultural Department.

April Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The meeting was called to order at the usual hour by President Watt; and after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the fruit crop prospect was discussed.

ORCHARDS.

Apple trees are reported in good, healthy condition, with a fair showing of fruit buds. A very large crop, however, is not expected, as the last two yields were so very abundant. It is unprecedented to have three full crops of all varieties in succession. The supply in the county will doubtless give a considerable surplus over and above home consumption.

PEACHES.

It is generally believed that the fruit buds of the peach are almost, if not entirely killed. Joseph Savage, however, dissents from this opinion, as he claims to have examined a quantity of these buds with the microscope and found a considerable portion of them alive. In some elevated localities like that of Mr. Savage there may be a partial crop; in all other localities they will be "few and far between."

HOG CULTURE.

Joseph Savage still practices and advocates turning hogs into the orchard, although he admits that they have killed a few of his best trees. T. A. Stanley agrees with Mr. Savage, and cited a case where hogs had been turned into an old and unproductive orchard, and by their rooting out the grass and weeds, and stirring of the soil, produced a new and vigorous growth of wood, which produced full crops of fine fruit. It is well known, however, that old orchards can be rejuvenated by cultivation and manure without the risk of injury by hogs.

SMALL FRUITS.

Strawberries have wintered well and will produce a full crop if we have seasonable rains. Mr. Brackett never saw the plant look healthier at this season. Out of the large number of varieties he cultivates, the Kentucky is the only one injured by the winter.

E. A. Colman is very sanguine of a good crop of blackberries and raspberries, as also are several other members. On the whole the fruit prospect for 1881 is quite satisfactory.

FORESTRY.

Prof. Canfield instructed and entertained the society with a carefully and elaborately prepared lecture on this subject. No question of material interest justly claims more importance in relation to the future welfare of the whole country than this one of forestry. Indeed it is cosmopolitan in its character, and should be studied by the whole civilized world. The facts and figures which the professor presented are startling and almost incredible in their magnitude, but are compiled from reliable and authentic sources, and can be received without even a grain of allowance.

It is unfortunate for the reporter that the professor has a memory so retentive that he has no use for manuscript or even short notes, thus throwing the secretary entirely on his own resources for reproducing the lecture. However imperfect the attempt may be, the figures herewith presented may be relied upon as accurate.

The professor commenced by stating that his department in the university was that of history. Two facts here present themselves: 1st, that the human race has always moved westward, and 2d, back of it lie vast deserts. Were those deserts made so by man? Take Palestine—its brooks and rivers were always full, and the river Euphrates was bank full and ditches were cut in places to make use of its overflow. But how changed have those streams and rivers become? The same changes are taking place to-day in our own country. Most of our rivers, West and East, are lessening in their volume. In the Eastern states brooks that used to run mills are now entirely dry. Even the renowned Croton river, above New York city, is so diminishing in volume that a lack in the future supply is seriously apprehended; and the people of that city are looking to more remote sources—even to the Adirondacks—for a supply. These facts are agitating the minds, and arousing the fears of our thinking people.

What is the cause of the great decrease in our water courses is a ques-

tion which naturally forces itself upon us. The answer is easy and unequivocal. It is the destruction of our forests with hardly an effort made to replace the immense waste caused by the prodigal consumption which has been going on for the past fifty years.

According to a statement made by the Northwestern Lumber Association at a meeting held in Chicago, there is only timber enough left in the whole United States to last twenty years, reckoning at the present rate of consumption. Out of the twenty-six states east of the Rocky mountains, there are but four that furnish a surplus beyond their own wants. These are Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the only supply in these states is found at the head of the streams. In Ohio from 1858 to 1870, a period of seventeen years, 4,200,000 acres were cut over, while for the next eight years, viz., from 1870 to 1878, 4,500,000 acres were used up.

Governor Bishop, in an official paper, estimated that it would take two hundred years to replace the timber used up and destroyed during the last thirty years.

The whole of Canada could not supply the United States with lumber for more than three years. After our timber is all used up it will require more ships than the world possesses to transport a supply of lumber from other countries.

California has only one-twentieth of her area in timber, and Arizona is already importing lumber. In Nevada the Comstock lode uses up 50,000,000 feet of lumber annually; and Virginia City mines use up 40,000 cords of wood per year, at an average cost of \$16 per cord. The annual cutting in the whole country is \$1,000,000,000 per annum. For railroad ties 40,000,000 feet or 75,000 acres are annually used; and for railroad fences the sum of \$45,000,000 has been expended, the annual repairs on which amount to \$15,000,000.

For telegraph poles 800,000 trees have been cut, and 300,000 more are cut annually for repairs and extensions. In making matches 4,000,000 feet of the cleanest lumber that can be got, are annually consumed. In the manufacture of brick 4,000,000 cords, or 50,000 acres are used up every year. For pegs for boots and shoes 100,000 cords are annually worked, and for lasts and boot trees 500,000 cords more, a large proportion of which is exported. Packing boxes for 1874 cost \$12,000,000, and farming implements in the same year cost \$100,000,000.

Fires in 1871 in the states of New York, Michigan and Wisconsin burned up \$215,000,000 worth of timber.

In 1870, all-wood and nearly-all-wood industries occupied 180,000 places of business, employing 1,000,000 hands, and producing \$862,000,000.

From the foregoing figures, if he can take in their magnitude, the reader can form some idea of the immense consumption of timber in the United States.

The question of dollars and cents is not the only one, nor the most important one involved in the destruction of forests.

TEMPERATURE.

Extremes of temperature are increased by deforestation, the winds being unobstructed and unmodified. It is an uncontradicted historical fact that rainfall decreases with the destruction of timber and increase in proportion as the timber is replaced; and as the growth of vegetation depends upon rain as well as sunshine, the destruction of our forests changes a fertile country into a desert; and *visa versa*, the planting of forests will convert a desert into a country of fertility and beauty. Forestry also affects the general health. Certain diseases of febrile and malarial character abound, multiply, and are intensified in timberless countries. Vegetation purifies the air by taking in the carbonic acid gas and giving out the oxygen—just the opposite operation from that of man—showing that men and trees are designed to be occupants of the same soil.

LESSONS TO BE LEARNED.

In view of all the facts presented, what can be done? What must be done? First the reckless waste of timber, must be stopped. Vigilance must be used in keeping fires out of our groves and forests, and allowing the young, spontaneous growth to replace that taken off. Then substitutes for timber, in all the departments of industry should, as far as practical, be

used. Coal should be used for fuel. A tree that can be used for mechanical and industrial purposes should never be cut for fuel. Metal should be used in lieu of wood for shoe pegs. Telegraph wires should be laid under ground. The manufacture of lumber from straw should be (now it has proved a success) extensively entered into. But the great agency by which the country can and must be reclaimed is the planting of trees. Every farm of not more than forty acres should have a timber plantation on it. Every farmer, even in prairie Kansas, can raise his own fence posts, and if he is not within reach of coal, can grow his fuel; and more than that, can in a few years have a surplus to spare.

At the close of the lecture the professor inquired if there was any organized effort in the state to encourage forestry.

Mr. Brackett replied that nothing had been done by the state; that the State Horticultural Society was the only organization laboring in that direction, and it was working with very limited means; that the general government had offered some inducements to the new settlers to plant trees, but the conditions were unsatisfactory.

Dr. Marvin was called for, who, in reply, indorsed the facts and sentiments expressed, and hoped that soon there would be a school of forestry connected with the university, and a botanical garden planted on the campus. He was endeavoring to show what could be done here in forestry by planting all the indigenous and acclimated varieties of timber that could be procured.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Prof. Canfield for his able lecture, and to Dr. Marvin for his remarks.

A resolution was here passed inviting the horticulturists of the county to meet this society at its next meeting (which will be held at the grove of Mr. Joseph Savage) for the purpose of consulting in reference to making a horticultural display at the coming Bismarck fair.

After passing an unanimous vote inviting the State Horticultural Society to hold its next annual meeting at Lawrence, the meeting adjourned till the third Saturday in May.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

INQUIRIES ABOUT CATALPA.

Please inform me how to treat catalpa seeds. Also if the seeds now on the tree will do to plant, as they appear to be well preserved and dry. Can you tell us the difference, so those having only one variety may know if it is the hardy kind. Also where may plants (rooted cuttings) of "Morus Multicaulis," or "Alba," be obtained.

L. T. A.

The seeds of either species of catalpa are good so long as they remain on the trees. They begin to fall about April the first, and may be gathered at any time between now and then. The pods may be collected at any time and kept dry until about the fifteenth of May, the seeds then shelled out, soaked in cold water 24 hours, then mixed with half their bulk of dry sand (if handy, if not sown as they are) and sown in drills, in freshly prepared, deep, rich soil, and covered one to two inches deep, the soil pressed on the seed. If carefully cultivated they will make a growth the first summer of from one to three feet. The hardy catalpa, *C. speciosa*, may be known from the common, *C. Bignonoides*, by its blooming two or three weeks earlier, its upright growth, and its pods being very much longer, nine to fifteen inches, the pods of the common being seven to twelve inches, and seeds larger, longer and heavier, and the filaments at the ends of the seeds coarser; the common has these fine, bright and silky. — *Prairie Farmer*.

PERSIMMON.

It grows everywhere. It will spring upon the middle of a field, along the fence corners and skirts of timber, and grow and multiply as does no other tree known to the writer. It throws out generally one long principal root below the reach of the plow, and you may cut off the stem year after year, and what remains in the ground will grow and thrive as only a persimmon can. I have seen small shoots no larger than the penholder I write with, have, eight or ten inches below surface, a grub, root two inches in diameter, where it had been cut off by the plow year after year. We have

grubbed them out, and as long as a particle of the root was left, they would be ready to be grubbed again next year. If not allowed to grow on the surface, they turn their attention to increasing the size of the main root—they are going to grow. A friend of mine tried digging them out and sowing salt in the hole, but to no purpose. This last summer on the adjoining field, a neighbor had a quantity of them dug up so as to be able to cut his timothy, and to-day I can show any one so disposed, shoots from six to fourteen inches high, apparently as numerous as ever, grown since the meadow was cut.

We consider them an unmitigated pest, that the slight value of their fruit in no degree lessens. The wood is of no account whatever, it rots so rapidly. If placed in a fence as a stake, it is said it will begin to rot before the man who places it there can turn his back on it—certainly it will not remain sound and serviceable three years.

If any farmer wishes to do himself and his children to the fifth generation a lasting injury, let him start persimmons on his farm. He need not distribute them, a simple start is sufficient, and in a few years the birds and pernicious themselves will attend to the scattering business. — *Colman's Rural*.

Orchard Management.

During the past summer I had more opportunities than usual to observe the condition of orchards in various parts of the country, and I am compelled to say that while I have seen many and striking evidences of improvement, and occasional instances of first-rate cultivation, yet the great majority of orchards are poorly managed, especially for these times, when fruit culture has become so prominent and profitable a branch of rural industry.

Trees standing in grass, neither broken up nor manured for many years, making a feeble and stunted growth, and producing heavy crops of fruit, one-half to one-fourth of which may be merchantable, the balance hardly worth picking up. We find orchard after orchard in this condition. This will not pay. Trees may be kept in a vigorous and healthy condition by proper tillage of the soil, abundance of fertilizers, and judicious pruning. These involve labor and expense, but you cannot grow fine fruit without both, and a good deal of them. A fruit tree shows neglect very quickly.

In my pear garden, to lessen the chances of blight, I slacked off in both cultivation and manure. The result was, in two years one-half my crop was culls. My trees, instead of making stout shoots twelve to eighteen inches long, made scarcely any grow at all. I have observed similar results in the case of other fruit trees.

In some soils, especially those of a light sandy nature, a moderate top-dressing every year is necessary; in others, every second year will be sufficient. There can be no rule laid down. The trees and the fruit will tell what is wanted. — *P. Barry, in Western Rural*.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

The Household.

The Family Relation.

NO. X.

Parents by far too frequently, especially of the agricultural community, expect entirely too much labor of their children. Winter and summer the children of towns and cities have more and far better facilities for attending school. Not unfrequently in country districts where only a six months' school is taught, one-third of the school is out before one-half of the children have been at school a day. How often the poor boys have to ask their parents whether they can go to school to-day, and how often answered in the negative. Hay to haul, wood to get or cattle to herd.

Just here steps in a fourteen-year-old boy, an orphan, too, I asked him if he had attended school any this winter. He answered, "No, I have had too much work to do." Just think of it, parents, the state provides educational facilities free for all, and thousands growing up without acquiring even a passable common school education. Houses built, teachers employed, taxes assessed, and I know districts that number fifty and sixty without an average attendance of fifteen. How can it be helped? I answer, by farmers not undertak-

ing too much. Rather plant and sow one-half less and send the boys and girls to school twice as much. Do let the winter months be as sacredly set apart for the good of the children, as the hay, corn and straw ricks are for the cattle, mules and hogs. Feed the children intellectually more and the railroads financially less.

Children are often promised visits to town, mill, etc., on performance of certain work at certain times, and when the anxious and long-looked-for time arrives something is to do, and then the poor little heart-broken fellows promise themselves what they will do when they become their own men, and their young resolves are too often carried out.

One excellent feature of THE SPIRIT is the "Young Folks' Department." I see, too, their letters have very much improved within the last year. Every school district in the state should have contributions, at least through the school terms, for the papers. Here I would like to make a little suggestion for THE SPIRIT writers of the young folks: Instead of telling us how many chickens, turkeys, cows and calves you have, tell us how much rain and snow you have had, how the fruit crops are; when you planted corn, potatoes, cabbage, and how they look through the growing season; what the number of your school district, and the number of children in it, the average daily attendance; who excels in your spelling schools. One of our little boys of this district will write you a letter soon and tell you all about the school here. Ask your parents to so arrange their future work that next fall and winter you may have more time for school.

A. V.

WONSEVU, KANS.

Spread the Good News.

As a family medicine and tonic there is no remedy at present giving such universal satisfaction 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 qualities. Sold by Barber Bros., at fifty cents per bottle.

WESTERN

Farm Mortgage Co.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

MONEY LOANED

On Improved Farms at

LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

Money Always On Hand—No Long Delays!

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

Farmers wishing to make LONG TIME LOANS will save money by calling upon our agent in their county.

Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

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 reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.
(Nursery west of town, on California road.)

A. O. GRIESE,
Lawrence, Kansas.



Dr. H. W. Howe.

DENTIST.

Rooms—Over
Newman's Dry
Goods store.

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything, \$10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLERT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Farm and Stock.

ARRAREEK FARM.

The New Method of Feeding Cattle.

There can be no more beautiful country than that found in Passaic county, New Jersey, in the neighborhood of Pompton. The village itself is situated on a big plateau all surrounded by hills, real flat lands which stretch out in a level plain between every gap of rising ground. Just beyond Arrareek farm you see the continuation of the plateau as it breaks through the blue hills, and extends panoramic-wise far beyond. It is a country bountifully watered, for on Arrareek farm there are two fairly big rivers, the Wynokle and Ramapo. The country seems especially fitted, from natural circumstances, for dairy-farms, the meadow-lands running down to the brink of the water. Pompton has its interesting reminiscences, for right by Arrareek farm stands an ancient stone house, which tradition states was once General Washington's headquarters in 1777, for the old Pompton road was the back route on the line of communication between Trenton and West Point.

But it is not so much with the beauties of the scenery or with the historic traditions of Pompton that we have to do as with a most novel way of feeding cattle in use of Arrareek farm. The visit made to the farm is chosen purposely in March, for it is just at that time that, under ordinary circumstances, cattle are in their very worst condition. Now it has happened that this year, owing to the exceptional severity of the winter—the coldest known for quite a number of years—cows are in very bad order. Even those having the best shelter and abundant feed, have felt the rigors of the past winter.

Cows on a farm, though all necessary precautions may be taken, can not be pampered. The few Jerseys or Ayrshires on the experimental farm may be petted and housed, but when a farmer has 120 head of cattle, though he uses all possible care, if the winter is a hard one, the animals in March and April must look at their worst. Generally hides are rough; the hair stands the wrong way; the eyes are heavy, and want that soft subdued gleam which is the chief beauty of bovine expression. They are languid, and show physical depression. There are few frisky yearlings, and the four and six month calves have a feeble and puny look. If the farmer has been a thrifty man, he has been doing all in his power for his stock during the long winter. They have been sheltered every night, often during the day, and have been fairly fed. They have had their ground dry feed, with a plentiful supply of hay. If they have not been allowed to eat their heads off, still, they have been well cared for. Yet, under usual circumstances, they are all of them gaunt and ugly, and their owner has been anxious about them, and is longing for the chance to turn them out into the fields when the first sweet grass shall spring forth; and then, as if by magic, his poor cows will once more look smooth and sleek, and take on fat, and fill his pails to the brim with the richest and sweetest of milk.

The visitor at Arrareek farm, on a cold, rainy day in March, looked at the cows, yearlings, calves, and saw no scarecrow animals. Instead of being in their worst condition, as thin as a "March cow," he was surprised to notice that they were very fat—in fact, a great many of them in good enough order to be butchered. The eyes were handsome, and full of life. There was no stiffness in the joints of the animals; they moved around briskly. The yearlings were full of life and animation. The calves came along at call with baby galloping. In fact, it was a happy, contented-looking herd, which had passed through a severe winter, and were now in as prime condition as when they munched their last mouthful of grass some five or six months before.

Of course the visitor, when he saw this, commenced to wonder. He was, if the least bit of an agriculturist, accustomed to see poor-looking beasts in March, and noticing at Arrareek farm something quite the contrary, he propounded to himself for a solution something of this kind: "Mr. C. W. Mills, who owns these fine-looking cattle, is perfectly indifferent as to the cost. He has been stall-feeding these cows. What a lot of money it must have cost, with hay at \$22 or \$25 per ton, to winter all this herd! It must have cost from \$8,000 to \$10,000 to do it. If he sees profit in this kind of thing, I do not. It's all very well to be tender-hearted, but cows are cows, and milk is worth so much a quart, and butter so much a pound, and though Mr. Bergh might crown Mr. Mills for the excellent condition of his cows, the public would not pay a cent more for his butter or milk. What a prodigious quantity of hay these cows must have eaten!"

Then the visitor looked to see if he could not find out some huge barns, which must have been bursting out with hay at some time, and he peered around to find traces of demolished hay-ricks. He had been to the barn, by no means a large one, and seen that it was one of ordinary size, almost entirely occupied by feeding-stalls, and that there was no hay there at all. The longer he hunted the more difficult it was for him to find the least trace of hay, or straw, or any kind of long fodder. At last he found out that there was not even a sprig, a stem, of hay on the premises. Then he wondered and wondered how these cattle had been kept so fat and healthy during the last long winter.

Then Mr. Mills explained it all, and commencing with the very beginning, imparted to the visitor the story of the silo and the character of ensilage. Mr. Mills, who is a grain-merchant in New York, of high standing, familiar with all kinds of wheat and corn, had been long struck with the luxuriant character

of some species of the Southern corn. He determined to experiment with it on his farm at Pompton. Having selected his seed, he planted it in proximity to his ordinary New Jersey corn. His idea was that by hybridism he might improve the size and quality of the Jersey corn. Planting his corn of both varieties side by side, when the end of September came, to his dismay the native corn was ripe, ears all formed, but the Southern corn, which was twice as tall, was yet immature. If frost came it would be wasted. Neighboring farmers would lean over the fences of Arrareek farm and speculate on the character of this extraordinary growth, and pass queer comments upon it. In fact, this tall corn, green and luxuriant, which required a quicker climate than that of New Jersey, in time oppressed Mr. Mills. Here was magnificent food for his cattle which was likely to be wasted. Evidently it never would ripen in time. Frost would come long before an ear was formed, and then it would all be ruined. He pondered and pondered over the business. Then there did come in early November the first slight nip of frost. He must try something, or his farmer friends would forever have the laugh on him. Necessity is the mother of invention. He remembered the old method of keeping roots in mounds of earth, practiced from time immemorial. All hands were ordered to work. Pits were dug in a dry, gravelly soil. The tall corn was laid low, cut in lengths, transported to the pit, laid in it lengthwise on a foundation of boards. When the pit was full, it was roofed with planks and covered with earth, and entirely irrespective of any other silo, perfectly unacquainted with ensilage, never having read a word about it in any language, in the same year, 1876, Mr. Mills discovered the way of keeping forage. When the time came to try this food on cattle, the contents of the pit were found to be in fair order. It gave out a vinous odor, was of a tawny green—the color of cooked beans," is Mr. Mills's artistic idea of the exact shade of good ensilage. The cattle ate of it greedily. They came and came again for it. The process with its make-shift method was a partial success only. What was good in the mass answered all purposes, but a certain portion had rotted. There was no fault in the general plan, only the details wanted greater consideration. Then Mr. Mills set about thinking it all over, and devised his present system of preservation by the exclusion of the air by pressure only.

It all seems simple enough when you see it, but the simplest things are always those which one arrives at after matured thought. When you enter the barn you see two deep pits sunk right into the floor of the barn. The exact dimensions are, for each, length, forty feet; width, thirteen feet; depth, twenty feet. These pits are lined with concrete made of rubble and Rosedale cement. They are solid and substantial. These are the silos, which hold the ensilage.

Now let us go back to the method of planting the special kind of corn. The term special is hardly worthy of commenting upon, and need be no bugbear, because the seed can be most readily obtained, and is not in the least expensive. There are good reasons for using it: one is because of its luxuriance of growth, and that, in our climate, it contains the major part of the nutritious qualities in the stalk and leaves before it goes to the seed, and that by cutting it down in time we can get the utmost advantage out of the vegetation. Mr. Mills sows it in drills three inches wide, with spaces of three feet clear open soil between the drills. These drills are heavily seeded. In time the field looks as if it were planted solid, though the intervening spaces give the plants light and air. It is planted in May, and cut about the middle or end of September, when it is some eight to ten feet high. The product is about sixty tons per acre, of green stalks and leaves. Mr. Mills planted some thirteen acres, not more; and from the yield, 780 tons gross of green stuff cut, he feeds his 120 cattle. This very small amount of land, used for this purpose, seems wonderful. Just as soon as the corn is ready, which is distinguishable by the tasselling and the formation of a few nubbins, in go the men, who lay it low. It is at once carted to the barn where are the silos. The green stalks and leaves are submitted to the action of ordinary cutting-machines, the only precaution necessary being that the knives be kept as sharp as possible, so that the green stuff shall not be bruised. Mr. Mills's idea being that by rough handling the juices are expelled, and to that extent air takes its place in the cells of the plant—a thing to be avoided as much as possible. Two cutting machines are used, which make the fodder into lengths of one-half and one inch.

Now to describe the method of filling the silos. The cutting-machines deliver the green stuff into the cement-lined pits, the capacity of each being 300 tons. As the material goes in it is not trodden on, but worked evenly into the silos by changing the direction of the delivery. When the pit is full, level with the floor, a wooden case is placed like a fence around the pit, which case is 75 per cent, in height of the depth of the pit, for the ensilage by compression sinks about this much. The pit being twenty feet deep, when it and the fifteen-foot case are full, then the whole mass of green material is covered over with stout wooden planks, made in sections. These sectional covers are among the most important adjuncts of the silos, and in their proper construction a great deal of the success of the operation depends. These covers are made of two-inch-thick spruce plank, tongued and grooved, and firmly battened together, four feet wide, and one inch less in length than the width of the silo. As the silo is forty feet long, it will take ten of them to cover it. The object in making them only four feet wide will be apparent later. Now when the silo or pit is full of green stuff, even to the level of the

fifteen feet additional, the sectional covers are put on the green stuff, and these are weighted evenly and carefully.

The whole secret of ensilage depends upon a simple mechanical one, that of perfectly even continuous compression. The air must be excluded, and also the ambient moisture. Mr. Mills weights down his covers by distributing on top of each silo fifty tons of grain or ground feed in bags, which he afterward uses to mix with his ensilage at time of feeding. He recommends, in case grain is not handy, that barrels be filled with gravel or sand, and used for the same purpose. As soon as the weighted covers are applied, the mass gradually sinks, until it reaches a level with the floor, and if the pit has been properly constructed, after the sinking down is concluded, the pits, or silos, are exactly filled. In about ten days the mass has come down to its bearings. In two weeks after it has been put down it is ready to use, and the operation is completed.

Now let us explain the reason why the covers were made sectional. As a cover is taken off it exposes a surface four feet wide and twenty feet deep, and not any more. This is cut down into for feed with a six-tined fork clean to the bottom as the ensilage is used. All the rest of the mass is covered, and has its weight and compression the same, thereby keeping out the air and all tendencies to fermentation. As the ensilage is taken it may be led to cattle at once, but Mr. Mills thinks it better to leave that portion intended for a feed, when taken from the silo, to remain exposed for twenty-four hours. Some slight fermentation then ensues, which apparently is advantageous to the cattle. When one silo, cover by cover, is taken off and used, the mass being cut into from top to bottom until exhausted, the other comes into play. At Arrareek farm one silo had been used up, and about one-half of the other. The ensilage gave out a sweet vinous odor, had nothing in the least disagreeable about it, and was rather pleasant to the taste. It was not warm nor heated, and on compressing the stalks the juice exuded. This ensilage was used in the proportion of one bushel per diem for each cow, divided into two feeds, and with it was mixed about two quarts of wheat bran or middlings. This was all the feed the animals—cows and horses—had during the winter, and the horses looked quite as handsome as the cows.

Now as to questions of cost. These two silos, built in the most substantial style, cost \$350 each, or \$700 for the two. The absolute expenses of making the crop, preparing the ground, seeding, harvesting, cutting the green stuff, and putting it in the silos, was \$500. Capital being \$700 employed in the silos, the interest at six per cent, being \$42, and depreciation on silos, say, twenty per cent., which would be the very outside for all possible repairs, we have, at the very utmost, the cost of the ensilage to be \$1.132 cents per ton, and this is a most liberal estimate.

Now suppose we make up the cost of keeping these cattle for the hay alone. The expenses would have been certainly in 1880-81, for hay, some \$8,000. With the use of the ensilage, Mr. Mills has absolutely demonstrated that he wintered his 120 head of cattle and 12 horses, 132 head in all, from the 15th of October to the 15th of May next, seven months, at an expense of \$682, or that each animal ate an amount the cost of which at the highest estimate was \$5.25. The difference, then, between \$8,000 for hay, and say even \$700 for ensilage, would show a balance to the credit of the latter of \$7,300.

Now as to the products derived from these ensilage-fed cattle. It would be impossible for such fat, healthy cattle not to give the best of milk. Mr. Mills produces a large quantity of milk, the demand for which is so great that it is beyond his capabilities of supply. The yield of milk is exceedingly large, far beyond that usually given in winter by hay-fed or even soft-fed cows, and this milk is of the best quality. A lactometer placed in the milk showed its uncommon richness, as it stood at not less than 120. Particularly rich in the fatty substances, the yield of butter is very large, though the proprietor of Arrareek farm furnishes milk only, and does not supply butter.

In all matters of this kind it is unwise to form a too rapid judgment, for sometimes in the most carefully considered plans there may be initial vices which are concealed. But there are certain facts in regard to this method of ensilage which seem to stand out in the most salient way. Firstly, the cattle seen were in the finest possible order when examined at a season when cows and all other farm stock are usually at their worst; secondly, the product made, the milk, was excellent; and lastly, this, which is one of the most important of all factors, seems to be conclusively shown, that if Mr. Mills's 120 cows and 12 horses had been hay-fed for the same time—seven months—he would have expended on each one of them \$61.54, whereas by his system of ensilage he has arrived at better results with a positive outlay not exceeding \$5.25 per head.

Agriculturists may do well to ponder over a system of this novel character which presents so many advantages. If in time this method should be adopted, and its working found to be successful, there will be a new development given to the dairy and grazing farms. In the West, anywhere where this corn can be made to grow, the silo system could be adopted. It might be even lucrative for larger farmers to make ensilage which could be sold to those who might require it. Of course hay culture is not to be abandoned; animals, like human beings, require change, with rotation of food; but ensilage could be used twenty-eight days in the month, or mixed with a small quantity of hay every day. What Mr. Mills intends doing in the future with this system is really remarkable in the novel direction it takes. When with his numerous cattle he has enriched his Pompton farm so that it shall be luxuriant with sweet, tender grasses, it is his intention to take this

fresh grass crop, when he has more than sufficient for his cows to feed on in summer, and in the same pits, and by the same method, instead of making hay, convert these succulent grasses into ensilage.

Arrareek farm to-day is a center of great attraction. Visitors from all sections of the country come to it, and are amazed when they see a simple process by which 120 of the finest cows in the country have been fed all winter on the product of not exceeding thirteen acres of ground.—Harper's Weekly.

Maud S. and St. Julien.

It will be well for leading trotting associations to bear in mind, in their calculations for the sport of 1881, that the grand card promises to be the probable contests between Maud S. and St. Julien. The mare is being carefully prepared for an active campaign, in which it is the desire of her owner, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, that she shall set the mark as low as possible, after which he will feel that his duty has been done to the public, and will take the liberty of enjoying his expensive purchase himself. We hear from O. A. Hickok that St. Julien is now in a very fine condition, weighing 75 pounds more than he did when East, and he will be ready to meet his great rival as soon as the campaign opens. Already the Hon. W. S. King, of Minneapolis, the most enterprising of managers, has offered a purse of \$10,000 for a race between the king and queen of the trotting turf. St. Julien will be trotted to make the most money, and as Mr. Vanderbilt has expressed his wish to let the public see his incomparable mare during the coming season, it will naturally be his desire that she shall trot in the presence of the largest crowds, and that being, also, where the most money is given, as a rule, it is among the certain events of the approaching season that she and her California rival will frequently meet, and the question of superiority of speed and endurance between them be fairly tested. There have been many memorable contests, and series of contests, in the history of the trotting turf, but none to compare with that these are likely to prove. Hippodrome matches have been worked up, so that they have excited much popular interest, but there will be no hippodrome about these, and they will need no working up. The associations need not fear to be liberal in their offers, for their abundant reward is sure, if they secure the attraction. The great meetings of 1881, if they are to prove successful, must be subservient to some extent, to the movements of Maud S. and St. Julien.—Spirit of the Times.

Stop That Cough.

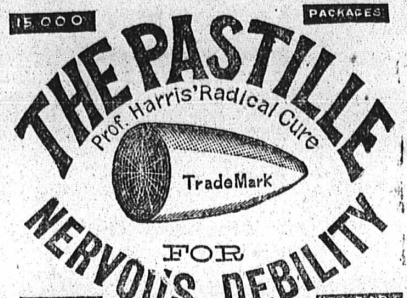
If you are suffering with a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for \$1. For sale by Barber Bros.

Veterinary Department.

Navicular Arthritis.

I will be obliged to you if you can give me some information in regard to my horse. I have a pacing horse that paced quite a number of races. I noticed that after a hard heat, for a few steps, after resting a short time, he started in a stilty way; but after going a few steps walked all right. I took the best of care of him till fall; I then went North; after two months came back and found the horse had not been exercised while I had been away. His hoof was hard and brittle, frog somewhat contracted; thought he might have navicular disease; applied a blister to the coronet, composed of biniodide of mercury one part, Spanish fly two parts, lard ten. The blister worked all right, only it has left the horse quite sore. It is two months since I applied the blister. He seems stiff shortly after getting up; after moving about he seems to get better. He flinches in going down grade or when being turned short, or if he happens to step on something higher with the toe than the heel. What I want to know is will he get over the stiffness? Can it be caused by the hoof being tender at the coronet? There seems to be a small ring starting to grow down; or is it navicular disease? By answering this you will oblige me very much.

ANSWER.—It looks very much as though the animal was a victim to navicular disease, and that your treatment has not reached the trouble; you had better remove the shoes, pare the feet so as to give a little free pressure, make the toes short, then clip the hair from the coronets to near the ankle joints, and apply another blister, the same preparation as you used before will do, and as soon as the hair begins to start repeat it until you have given at least four applications which will require two months. During the treatment give him the use of a box-stall, with the floor covered with sawdust, which should be kept moist, and when you begin to drive him soak his feet occasionally in a tub of water. If this treatment is followed the chances are favorable for effecting a cure.—Turf, Field and Farm.



A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Nervous System. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations weakened from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Druggists are too much preoccupied in this trouble, and as many can bear witness to, with but little Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks meanly prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes of three sizes. No. 1, enough to last a month, \$3; No. 2, sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases, \$5; No. 3, worst condition, \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, Market and 5th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

On receipt of your order I will send you a copy of the most comprehensive GUIDE and READER, containing 500 pages, 100 plate engravings from the most reliable sources, and a complete course of instruction on subjects that cause untold misery. MONEY REFUNDED to mail order purchasers. The author is an experienced physician, and the advice given and rules for treatment will be found of great value to those suffering from any form of the system, nervous and physical debility, etc., etc. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a fraud. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed to DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.)

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS. THEY CURE All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs. Nervousness, Siccupation, and especially Female Complaints.

\$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. J. C. is an absolute and irrefutable cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure active, certain, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and efficient treatment. AYER'S PILLS are especially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are so inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

