

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. IX.--NO. 10.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 422.

"WHAT SHALL I DO?"

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

In times of poverty and pain,
In times of sorrow and distress,
When we are looking all in vain
For some kind hand to soothe and bless,
Ah! then comes forth the bitter cry
That rings to-day the wide earth through,
The question horn of misery:
"What shall I do?"

It comes up from the lowliest haunt,
The palace and the dwelling grand;
It rises like a solemn chant
From myriad tongues in every land,
An incense from the sorely tried,
Ascending toward heaven's fadeless blue,
One question, only multiplied:
"What shall I do?"

"What shall I do?" the widow sighs;
"I'm left alone with none to cheer."
"What shall I do?" the poor man cries;
"For work is scarce and bread is dear."
And in the sufferer's chamber gray,
Where whispered words are faint and few,
The dim eyes eloquently say:
"What shall I do?"

Ah! truly, truly, wise are they
Who think: "I'll do the best I can."
I'll work and wait: I'll watch and pray,
And trust in Him who knoweth man.
For He who feeds the sparrow's fall
Shall lead us all the journey through.
The while He heeds the questioning call:
"What shall I do?"

LAZY KATRINA.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

In a little shop in the outskirts of Munich sat always, from Monday morning to Saturday night, Old Mother Mann, in her knitted worsted cap, her woolen skirt that cleared the ankles, and her great white apron and kerchief. She sold chestnuts and little cakes full of caraway seed, wooden toys, such as the babies of Munich loved, and skeins of yarn, needles, canvas, and all the paraphernalia of worsted work.

Behind the shop her husband was always at work. He made toys, and brewed a certain beer-like drink, but sweeter and less heavy, which young folks liked. They were a hard-working and economical couple, and would have been happy but for their granddaughter Katrina.

To be sure, the little orphan girl was as pretty as one of the pictures of angels in the old Pinakothek; but though her eyes were black and her hair golden, and she had dimples in her cheeks, she was so idle that the old people often shed tears over her. While the good grandmother stood all day behind her counter and said "I thank you beautifully" to every one who spent the smallest coin with her, and while the good grandfather stirred and boiled and strained his sweet drink, or wielded the little turning lathe and the carver's tools, this idle girl, though she was now sixteen, seemed to feel in no part of her duty to do anything useful.

She would listen by hours to the bands playing in the coffee gardens, or stand staring at the frescoes on the outside of the new Pinakothek. Wherever the public were permitted to go to gaze at pictures, she would wander, and she was always scribbling with a pencil or chalk.

How often had Grandmother Mann scrubbed a picture of herself in her knitted cap from the counter of the shop, or erased the likeness of grandfather from the walls of his working-room with a whitewash brush, or on the very outside of the house door she would find a soldier in bright chalk—as like a soldier as possible, but such a disgraceful thing for a good house-mother's door.

Oh, it was dreadful, the laziness of that little Katrina. She could not sew, and would not knit. She knew nothing of cooking, and she had been worse than ever since that old artist, who had taken a fancy to Mother Mann's seed cakes, and came often to eat them or carry them to his atelier, had given her colors and brushes.

Actually the impudent girl had drawn pictures of the customers—what if they should know it!—just as they looked while matching yarns at the counter.

Poor Katrina! She cried over her own shortcomings as much as her grandmother did, but the yarn would ravel and the thread tangle when she essayed any sort of needlework, and if she cooked the sausages she was sure to forget them and fall to drawing a picture in charcoal on the hearth, and they would burn. The poor girl could not forgive herself. She knew just how wrong she was. She would have given a great deal to be useful and sensible, like merry, pink-checked Babette in the next house, who made such beautiful apple-cake, and had bought a new winter cloak with the proceeds of her knitting in only three

weeks' time. But one cannot change one's nature, and it was so delightful to get up to the garret in the light of that blessed dormer window that looked to the north and painted away at sketches, which were hidden on the rafter if the heavy step of the grandmother was heard upon the stairs. Now and then the old artist would look at these sketches, and praise and counsel.

They were painted on all sorts of things—pine boards, sheets of tin, paper pasteboard. The girl had never had a canvas in her life. "Oh, it is so sad that my own granddaughter should be so idle," sighed Mother Mann to the old artist.

"She is not idle, she is busy; she works harder than any of my students," said the old artist.

"Oh, it is very kind of the gracious gentleman to speak so comfortably," replied Mother Mann; "but what is very busy for a high-born, gracious gentleman who need do nothing is laziness in the granddaughter of poor people who keep a shop."

Then the artist laughed and paid for his seed cakes, and the old woman said:

"Thank you beautifully," as usual; but as he went his way and saw Katrina staring hard at a picturesque old woman standing near a public fountain, with the sunlight kissing her scarlet jacket, and bringing out opal tints on an old stone pitcher perched upon her head, he shook hands with her, and said:

"Don't be discouraged, Katrina. There are better things for you than knitting mittens, if you are a girl."

"Better things?" said Katrina. "Oh, I know quite well how wicked I am not to be at my knitting, and to stand staring here, thinking what fine pictures I could make of things I see if only I knew how. Sometimes I wish I was dead, if I must live to be so queer, so unlike other girls."

But, lament as she would, Katrina could not change. Sometimes, indeed, as time went on, she would do very hard work, such as carrying in split-wood for a neighbor, or scrubbing floors, or drawing water for the great washes, but it was only to earn money for paints—after awhile for canvas.

And now up in the garret atelier stood on its improvised easel a picture of the city fountain; the old woman near in her scarlet dress and opal-tinted pitcher; and other women and children, and a gay soldier or two near. The sunset lights were in the sky; the fountain played, the spray splattered over a beautiful ragged baby who held up its hands; below were the gray, uneven stones, and the long, tall shadows.

Katrina was seventeen now—a fine young woman, who, as the grandmother said with sighs, might have married a respectable shopkeeper and been happily settled had she been like other girls; but who would ever marry lazy Katrina?

In those days the world was using the good couple hardly. The old man's health broke down. A rival shopkeeper sold things more cheaply. Katrina set the shop on fire, and many of the wooden toys were burnt, and the whole of the embroidery cotton.

The little home they had bought so hardly was saved, but repairs cost money, and now it seemed as though there were none to be made.

Amid all this Katrina could paint in her garret.

"Not only lazy, but heartless," cried the grandmother, in her exasperation.

But Katrina was not heartless. She had worked on her picture for a purpose.

Now it was done, and one morning, dressed in her poor best, she stole down the stairs and out of the house before her grandmother was up. In her hand she carried her picture wrapped in a white cloth.

Munich is full of artists and of picture dealers. The girl knew where to go to find one of the latter, and it was her wild purpose to sell her picture and so come to the rescue of the dear old people she loved so well. Slowly she went upon her way, terrified at her own boldness. She paused in the Marian Platz and knelt before the statue of the Virgin and Child, where other poor women were already offering their petitions. Then she passed through the great double gate of Isar Thor, and passing booths and fruit stands, began to find a greater throng about her. The bands were playing in the public squares. She saw the mounted statue of the king; gazed upon the frescoes that here and there adorned the outside of public buildings; and lost herself for awhile in the enjoyment of sweet sounds and bright colors. But this would not do. She had work before her.

Trembling and pale she entered the presence of the dealer. He was busy, and she stood aside. A tall, bright-eyed gentleman was looking at some picture through a glass. The dealer bowed low every time he spoke. Now and then he gazed angrily at Katrina; at last he approached her.

"I am busy now," he said. "Have you a message of any sort for me? If so, wait outside for awhile."

"Oh, no, sir," said Katrina. "No, sir; it is not a message. It is only a poor little picture that I have painted—and I thought perhaps you might buy it for a very little money."

"I buy it! A picture you have painted!" cried the dealer. "That is all folly, my good girl. It is quite a joke. Some one has been making a fool of you."

The blood rushed to Katrina's face. She turned away; but before she had gone many steps a hand touched her shoulder:

"Let me see thy picture, child," said a kind voice.

"Let me see the picture," he said.

"Oh, no, sir," said Katrina, sobbing in spite of herself; "as he said to me, it is all folly; how could I paint!"

"Let me look, however," said the gentleman. He drew the picture from her hand and set it before him.

"Courage, child," he said, "there is genius in you. No one can paint well without long study, but you have all that is needed of feeling and power. I do not say the picture is good, but you are a born artist. Come, tell me your story!"

And Katrina told him all the trouble that had fallen on her grandparents, and her own sorrow.

"I am so idle," she said. "I can only paint. Oh, it is dreadful! I paint all day, sometimes. I thought if I could sell my pictures for a few kreutzers it would not be so bad, but now I know that it is impossible."

"No, by no means impossible," replied the gentleman, smiling upon the dealer, who stood near by in a respectful attitude.

"I will buy your picture, if he will not."

As he spoke he drew from his pocket a purse full of gold and silver and dropped it into the girl's hand.

"Take that to the good grandparents," he said, "and tell them that the king has bought thy first picture. Thou must study in the Art school; remember the king says so, and prophesies for thee a bright career."

"The king!" cried Katrina, and dropped on her knee and kissed the royal hand. Oh! the Madonna must have listened when I knelt in the Platz Marian!

"Come to the school to-morrow, then," said the king—for it was indeed that royal patron of art, Ludwig of Bavaria; "and go home now to comfort thy grandparents; and tell them the king says thou art not idle, and that one who can paint as thou dost need not knit."

And almost believing that she would awake and find that she had been dreaming, Katrina obeyed.

"Since King Ludwig says Katrina is not idle, it must be so," cried the old grandmother, as she counted the money in her lap. "And all this for the picture—and the king bought it! It must have been fine. I hope you thanked him beautifully, but your manners are bad. You forgot to say a word when you sold Frau Muntzen a skein one day."

And idle Katrina was happy, and became a student of the Art school, and in time painted good pictures and made the old people comfortable, and won their praise. In Munich you may see many pictures by her hand, and they still tell the tale of how King Ludwig made an artist of the little peasant girl.

It is all over now—the hopes, the fears, the triumphs. A white stone cross bears Katrina's name, and in the Glyptothek stands the flower-wreathed bust of the dead king—the good King Ludwig.

Dating Eggs.

Sam Medill has invented a device to prevent marketmen palming off old eggs for fresh ones. The invention is thus described: He proposes to arrange a rubber stamp in the nest of every hen, with a movable date. This stamp is arranged with a pad that is saturated in indelible ink. When the hen lays an egg, as is well known, she kicks slightly with her hind leg. An electric disk is arranged so that her foot touches it, and the stamp turns over on the ink pad, and then revolves, stamping the date on the egg. The hen then goes off about her business; the farmer's hired girl removes the egg, and replaces the stamp, which is then ready for another. On each evening, after the hens have

retired to their downy roost, with the roosters, the date of the stamp is altered for the next day, and the work goes on. In this way there can be no cheating. You may go to the grocery and ask for fresh eggs and the groceryman tells you he has some eggs of the vintage of January 29, 1880, for instance. You look at them, and there are the figures, which cannot lie. With this way the man has an object to get rid of his eggs, knowing that to-morrow may be too late.—*Bridgeport News.*

Amazing Grace.

The following is vouched for by one of the most reliable of Philadelphia divines:

A young clergyman, having agreed to supply the pulpit of an older brother absent from home, escorted to church the daughter of the pastor, and after seeing her safely in her father's pew ascended to the pulpit, unconscious that this natural attention to the young lady was sufficient to excite lively imaginations and inquiries in the audience. Upon reading the hymn to be sung the young clergyman was surprised to perceive evident efforts in the congregation to suppress laughter. The daughter of his friend possessed the mellifluous name of Grace, and, all unsuspecting of that fact, he had chosen the hymn beginning with the words "Amazing grace," and proceeded with:

'Twas grace that taught my heart to fear,
And grace my fears relieved;
How precious did that grace appear
The hour I first believed.

Through many dangers, toils and snares
I have already come;
'Tis grace has brought me safe thus far,
And grace will lead me home.
—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Boy's Conundrum.

It is a simple affair—simple in thought, and simple in its ridiculous situation—yet how many phases of real life it may be made to illustrate. I once brought down the house with it at a political meeting. I believed—truly and honestly believed—that the opposition, a mongrel hybrid affair, made up of sore-heads aspiring sycophants, had flooded the highways and byways of political thought with statements that were as false as they were ridiculous; and in considering the subject of our opponents' devious ways, I said that their statements, and their arguments, might all be summed up and answered exactly as the boy's conundrum was answered. And thereupon I told the following:

A boy, who had gained an inkling of the formation of a conundrum, and who had been posed by several knotty ones that had been presented by his companions, concluded that he would try his hand at it, so he set himself at work, and finally propounded the following: "A boy of my acquaintance, pointing to another boy, said to me:

"Yonder boy is my own brother,
Yet he is the child of neither my father nor my mother."
How will you answer it?"

Well, they took the conundrum to heart, and went at it.

"You say, the boy was his own brother, and yet not the child of his father nor his mother?"

"That's what the boy said?"

Another spell of mental effort, with more questions, and finally they were obliged to give it up.

"We can't make it out at all. How was it?"

"Why," returned the heroic conundrum maker, "it's as simple as can be: The boy lied!"—*C.*

Young Folks' Column.

LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

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NO. XXV.

ROLL OF PERFECTION.

4. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
8. Emma Boles.....Lawrence, Kans.
3. Alice Roser.....Burlington, Kans.
1. Kate Frye.....Morrill, Kans.

ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

14. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
12. Emma Boles.....Lawrence, Kans.
15. Mark C. Warner.....Tiblow, Kans.
11. Flora D. Chevalier.....Lawrence, Kans.
21. Alice Roser.....Burlington, Kans.

1. Etta Blair.....Hartford, Kans.
7. Samuel Porter.....Tiblow, Kans.
6. Kate Frye.....Morrill, Kans.
4. Anna M. Torbert.....Humboldt, Kans.

CORRECTION OF EXERCISE NO. XXIV.

DANIEL ROONE.

For two or three days they saw nothing new, for they were passing over their old hunting-grounds. After this, they came to a wild and trackless region, and saw from time to time the lofty ridge of mountains which separated them from the western country. In two days more, the provisions with which they had started gave out, and the first thing to be done, was

to find a fresh supply. Accordingly they halted, chose a suitable spot for their camp, and part of them commenced building it of logs and branches; the others went into the woods in search of game. It was impossible for such men to starve in such a region; game was abundant. The hunters returned toward night, with several deer and wild turkeys. The camp was finished, a bright fire was burning, and in a little time the venison was dressed, cooked, and eaten. The supper was scarcely finished, when they saw dark clouds gathering, and presently they were visited by a tremendous thunder-storm. The sharp lightning flashed through the woods, and the rain poured down in torrents; yet, in their camp they fearlessly sheltered themselves, the branches covering them from the rain. A man can scarcely be placed during a thunder-storm in a more dangerous place than a forest: every tree is a mark for the lightning; yet these men were calm and self-possessed, and were mercifully protected.

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

Please correct the exercise below by writing capital letters and pauses where they belong; omit curves and words between them and improve by writing *one* word, a better one, in their places. Omit vertical dashes and insert the right marks of punctuation. The exercise will be corrected next week. Send us your manuscripts at once and we will publish your names in one of two lists—a roll of perfection, and a roll of excellence. The entry of your name ten times on the first roll or fifty times on the second will entitle you to a desirable gift, providing your parents are subscribers to THE SPIRIT.

DANIEL ROONE.

the storm having (gone 1) over | they made their (plans 33) for the night | for safety's sake | two men were to keep a (steady 2, 3) watch | while the others slept | and in this duty of watching | they were to take turns | about midnight | while Boone and Holden were keeping the watch | a sharp shrill cry was heard in the (thick trees 22) | they sprang to their feet | what noise is that | said Holden | the sound was (well known 4) to Boone | said he | it is only a panther | come along with me | (going 5) (with great care 6) from the (stopping place 7) they (gave ear 23) again for the cry | once more they heard it | (stealing along 24) through the (thick trees 22) in the (way 8, 9) of the sound | (they at length saw through the darkness the wild | (glowing 30) eyes of the (breathing thing 10) | Boone (aimed 25) his (gun 32) with (quiet 26) aim | and (shot 27) | with a wild (loud cry 28) the panther fell to the ground | and began to (go back 12) | both were (of the mind 13, 14) that the ball had (hit 29) him | and (went back 11, 15) to the (stopping-place 7) | the (sharp sound 31) of the (gun 32) had waked their (fellows 2, 16) | the (strange set 17, 18) was made known to them | and they went (still 19) to sleep again | (of the mind 13, 14) that for the rest of the night at least that panther would not (trouble 20, 21) them |

ROOTS OF WORDS.

LATIN.

1. *Passus*, a step, pace. 2. *Con*, with, for. 3. *Stare*, to stand. 4. *Famulus*, slave, servant. 5. *Movere*, to stir, shake, take away, cast out. 6. *Caveo*, (cautum), to beware, shun, take heed, provide against. 7. *Campus*, a plain, an open field. 8. *Dis*, apart. 9. *Rego*, (rectum), to govern, rule, lead straight, guide. 10. *Anima*, breath, soul, air. 11. *Re*, again, back. 12. *Satis*, enough, sufficient. 14. *Facio*, to make, draw. 15. *Torno*, to turn. 16. *Panis*, bread. 17. *Ad*, to, toward. 18. *Venio*, to come, go, chance, grow. 19. *Quies*, rest, ease, calm of still weather. 20. *Dis*, apart. 21. *Turba*, tumult, crowd, bustle, confusion.

ANGLO-SAXON.

22. *Widas*, a large and thick collection of trees. 23. *Hlystan*, to hear, harken, attend to, obey. 24. *Creopan*, to crawl. 25. *Leofel*, even with the ground. 26. *Steds*, a place, station. 27. *Fyr*, live coals and flame. 28. *Gyllan*, to cry out with a hideous noise. 29. *Syrlean*, to hit with force.

GERMAN.

30. *Glaren*, to glow or burn like coals. 31. *Krachten*, to break,—formed from the sound.

DANISH.

32. *Rife*, a chamber, groove.

FRENCH.

33. *Rang*, row, line. 12. *Retraite*, (from *retraire*), to withdraw.

CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION.

Write seventeen capitals, fourteen periods, four semicolons, fifteen commas, one apostrophe, one interrogation point, and marks for three quotations. W. A. B.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1880.

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—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Treasurer—W. P. Pope, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

Co-operation Defined.

Co-operation, a word that has long been in use as a term of general significance in the science of industry and trade, has within a few years acquired a special and technical sense, implying the association of any number of individuals for mutual profit, whether in the purchase and distribution of commodities for consumption, or in the production of commodities, or in the borrowing and lending of capital among workmen.

Co-operation, as technically understood, occupies a middle position between the doctrines of the communists on the one hand and the private property and freedom of individual labor and enterprise on the other. It ignores the doctrines of the old school economists who founded their systems on free competition, and rung out their axiomatic principles in the phrases of "supply and demand," "balance of trade," and the *laissez aller* of the Frenchmen—phrases which have had their day, but which are now giving way to a better philosophy and more scientific principles. Societies and unions founded on the principle of co-operation and association have greatly increased in number, in the acquisition of capital and in the amount of business done within a few past years. The form, the particular aims, and organic rules of these associations are by no means uniform. But, as we find them in the different countries of Europe, and in the United States, they may be divided into three general classes—first, societies of distribution and consumption, the object of which is to buy and sell to members alone, or to members and non-members under differing conditions, the necessities of life, or the raw material of their industry; second, societies of production, the object of which is to sell the collective work of the members and distribute the avails to the individual workmen in the proportion that each has contributed, by his capital, skill and labor, to the aggregate earnings of the association; and third, societies of credit or banking, the object of which is to open accounts of credit with their members, and advance them loans for industrial purposes alone, and not for speculation. There are modifications of this principle, such as clubs for economic purposes, friendly societies, burial societies, societies of workmen which undertake the execution of work by contract, arrangements of private firms by which the workmen share in the profits of the employers, and building societies, now common in most large towns and cities, the object of which is to enable members to become owners of dwelling-houses.

But the above three divisions embrace the distinguishing characteristics of the co-operative society proper; and it is somewhat remarkable that the three kinds of association have attained marked success in three of the most advanced European countries—England, France and Germany. England stands at the head in societies of consumption; France in societies of production; Germany in societies of credit. The United States have commenced in good earnest unions for consumption, whose business it is to buy at wholesale prices and sell, on the cash system, to its members at the usual retail price of other business houses; the profits of the business are distributed to the members as a percentage on the amount of their respective purchases. Associations for production and credit have not as yet been largely entered upon in this country. We think the grange is preparing the way for a far wider application of the principle of co-operation, and it will not be long before associations will be formed for carrying on all kinds of business on some unitary plan which will be far more economical, efficient and remunerating than the present competitive, individual, each-one-for-himself, chaotic way which now obtains.

Statement of Applications Made for Policies in the New Assurance Association.

BRO. STEVENS:—I hand you the following statement of applications received up to date for policies in the Patrons of Husbandry Mutual Life Assurance association, organized at the meeting of the Kansas State grange in December last: Coffey county 1, Davis 1, Douglas 1, Doniphan 4, Greenwood 2, Jackson 36, Jefferson 5, Johnson 84, Linn 5, Lyon 15, Lawrence county (Mo.) 1, Miami 7, Riley 9, Rush 2, Sedgwick 1, Shawnee 52, Washington 1, Wabash 7, Woodson 1. Total 235. To this number must be added such as are clear of the books of the old association, which cannot be ascertained until we see who pay the assessments made on account of the death of Bro. T. B. Canfield, of Holton grange, No. 905—notice issued on the 10th inst.

I had hoped that the number of applications would have reached the 500 provided for before this and policies issued, but it appears that three counties have done the principal work so far.

It is a strange thing that the farming class take so little interest in the matter of organ-

ized effort directed to their own benefit. Fraternalists yours, P. B. MAXSON, Sec'y.
EMPORIA, Kans., Feb. 24, 1880.

Pomona Grange Discussion on the Education of Farmers' Sons.

At the Lake county (Ohio) grange meeting on the 10th inst. there was a full attendance, and all the local granges were represented, despite the bad state of the roads. The officers elected last month were duly installed before noon, and after dinner the topic for discussion laid over the previous month was taken up and discussed with a good deal of animation by a large number of speakers.

The question was, "Is it best to give our children a college education, or a farm?" By way of definition it was stated that the value of the farm should be regarded as equal to the cost of a college education, or about \$2,000.

Lecturer Baxter, in opening the discussion, was in favor of the farm; and the points he made were, that with the present advantages of our common and graded schools, with some reading at home, farmers' sons could obtain sufficient education and mental discipline to fit them to become practical and scientific farmers, and to perform all the duties likely to devolve upon them as citizens without the danger of their becoming averse to farm labor and to rural life which is so commonly the result of college education.

Mrs. Kewish read a brief and well-written paper advocating both sides of the question, or a better education for both boys and girls than can be obtained at our common schools, as a majority of farmers cannot send their children to town schools without sacrificing portions of the lands which they design for their children.

Mr. Aldrich spoke of the necessity of adapting education to the natural bias or inclination of the boys, and the business or profession they show a fitness for. If it is decided that one shall become a lawyer, physician or preacher, of course a college education is necessary for him, but for a farmer he thought the chances were that the training and influence of the college would prove of more detriment than advantage, although he was a full believer in the necessity of a more liberal education of farmers.

Mr. Bateham sat on the other side of the hall and said he would take the opposite side of the question for the sake of argument. He said he did not believe there was any necessity that a good college education should unfit a young man for becoming a farmer, or cherishing a taste for farm life. He had known instances of its producing an opposite result. He referred to the case of W. I. Chamberlain, of Hudson, who was a graduate and afterward a tutor of Hudson college, and then took to farming as a duck takes to water, because he liked it; and locating upon a worn clay farm he has in ten years doubled and trebled its value and productiveness without any more outlay of capital than has been made off the land. In conversation with him the past year he said he found his college education an immense benefit to him in his farming, as well as an unending source of enjoyment; that he would not if he could give it in exchange for the best farm in Ohio. In speaking of a college education for farmers' sons, Mr. B. said he had in mind such education as is imparted at the state university, where labor is honored and encouraged, and much of the teaching is in the laboratory, the cabinet, and in the fields and among the animals—object teaching, rather than from books.

Brothers A. P. and I. P. Axtell spoke well of the importance of college education as developing the full powers and capacities of the man and fitting him for the highest positions in the world; and as most of us believe that mind or soul is immortal, we must suppose that mental as well as moral development in this life will be of advantage in the life to come. They were in favor of the higher education, even though no other capital was given the young man or woman with which to begin active life.

Mrs. Turney spoke of the necessity of giving farmers' boys, and girls too, better education than the common schools afford; and only a few, at best, can be sent to college. She made a strong plea in favor of girls, as they are destined to be the teachers of children, and their opportunities for improving their education by travel and contact with the world are fewer than those of men.

Secretary Richardson said the question had several sides, and its decision could only be in reference to individual cases; but on the whole he favored the farm with the best education that can be got outside the college.

H. H. Bine said the question was too indefinite. It was no doubt best that some boys should go to college, and others be given the farms, as all could not be farmers nor all professional men; but there was no question about the need of better education for the coming race of farmers.

Other speakers continued the discussion in much the same strain until the time for adjournment.

On motion, the question for discussion at the next regular meeting is to be, "How to renovate worn-out lands."—*Cor. Grange Bulletin.*

Co-operation.

Co-operation as understood in these days refers to that part of co-operation, which is conducted strictly for furtherance financially. Co-operation means more than business transactions on the Rochdale plan. The principles of co-operation came down from the "Father of Light." It is clearly to be seen in the immediate laws of nature.

The reciprocity existing in the very nature of things between the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms shows the intention of the great first cause that we should all be co-workers for each other's benefit. That is all we claim for our system of co-operation. We mean to buy and sell together mutually in-

struct each other, and in all things confide in each other. Implicit confidence is essentially necessary to our success. All agree to that. Then what is the best method of introducing and maintaining this very important factor? This brings us immediately to the issue: Co-operation rightly understood and practiced will solve the problem. We must educate our confidence, and we must do that by educating the mind to receive and retain it; we must educate our social faculties to appreciate and practice the great principles of the social system; we must educate our labor, in other words, our hands; in all, co-operation. The head, the heart and the hand—all must be so educated as to make each one as perfect as possible; then all three conspiring to make the perfect man or woman.

In the heart centers all the affections of God-like nature—forgiveness, mercy, trust, love—and their whole train of good qualities and results; the head, with its power of penetration, compass and judgment, giving direction to the labors of the hand and in turn supported by it; the hand, by the proper direction of the head, supporting all! How beautiful the arrangement! and we must conclude that this is the arrangement of our Father in heaven. But how is this to be effected by what we term financial co-operation? I will ask some questions. What does finance mean? Money. What is money? Medium of exchange. Exchange of what? Commodities. What are commodities? Products. Products of what? Labor. What is labor? The work of our hands! Then financial co-operation means working together with our hands! The all-powerful dollar, then, is the representative of labor; nothing less, nothing more. Then, I repeat, how beautiful the perfect man or woman! each using all the power he or she has for the public weal—"the greatest good for the greatest number." A number of men and women of the above type associating themselves together to form a subordinate grange, and then subordinate granges of like make-up forming state and National granges, thus elevating and educating, forms one of the most soul-stirring subjects for contemplation.

It cannot be said that the heart, head and hand are not equally interested in the labor of the other. Of course, the labor is of very different kind, but all necessary to the perfect man or woman. Then the idea set forth in the outset holds good: "The principles of co-operation came down from the Father of Light." Then, brethren and sisters, let us embrace them, and improve ourselves by the model given us, that the world may be better by our having lived in it, and that we may be better by having lived in the world.—*Cor. Patron of Husbandry.*

Be Consistent.

We have yet to see the Patron who would not consider the decline of the grange a misfortune. It has already done so much for the farmer, its possibilities in the future are so grand, that we do not wonder at the hold it has taken. Yet with all this, too many are ready to let work, and other things which might have been laid aside for the time, interfere with the grange meeting. Now this is hardly consistent. You would not have the grange break down, yet you do the very thing best calculated to cause its failure. To be efficient, there must be attendance. A full house will insure the best and most profitable work. You cannot afford to let the grange fail, and you know it. Don't, then, make excuses for absence. Make it a rule to be there, and resolve to get good enough out of each meeting to repay you. With this spirit to animate all, the common remark would be, "We had a grand meeting yesterday."

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

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.
A. H. & A. O. GRIESA,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Queen of the Market!
The largest and best 2,000,000 Sharpless Strawberries. 1,000,000 Miner's Great Prolific. 10 acres other choice varieties. 2-625 bushels Berries grown at Pomona Nursery in 1879. A new race of Peas: Kieffer's Hybrid, Blight Proof: hardy and productive, bears early, fruit large and of GOOD QUALITY. Send for Catalogue Free.
WM. PARRY,
Cincinnati, N. J.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST
ALWAYS WINSIN THE
LONG RUN.BUY ONLY
THE
GENUINE!

Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

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The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

W. A. ROGERS.

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ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

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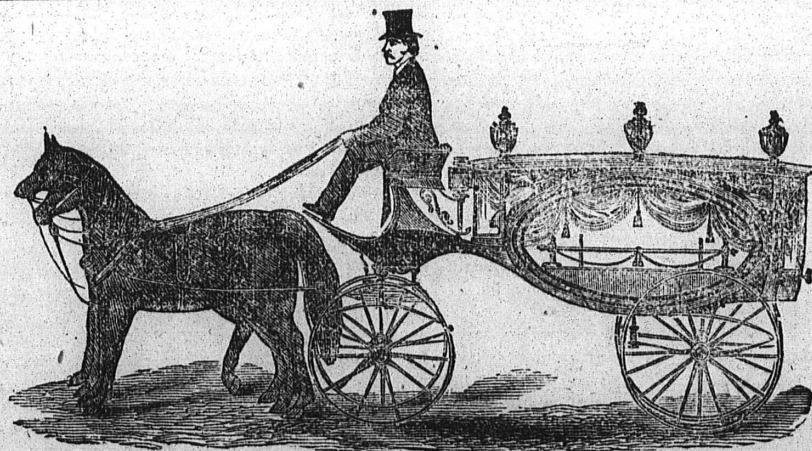
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

Lands Leased for an English Colony.

Mr. C. M. Stebbins, the owner of some 35,000 or 40,000 acres of land, situated principally in Marshall and Nemaha counties, in this state, called at this office to-day, and in the course of a most pleasant conversation, we gleaned the following interesting information: Mr. Stebbins has just leased to Mr. A. Dawbin, of Bridgewater, England, for ten years, a tract of land embracing 10,000 acres upon the following terms: The first year Mr. Dawbin simply pays the taxes on the lands; the second year the taxes and 50 cents per acre; the third year and every year thereafter the taxes and \$1 per acre. The privilege of buying at any time within five years at \$20 per acre or any price under that that may be agreed upon is conceded. The papers relating to this lease have all been signed and take effect March 1. Mr. Dawbin left for London Wednesday for the purpose of securing and bringing to this country an English colony to settle upon these lands. He has also purchased some \$15,000 worth of lands outright from the Central Branch road, paying therefor in gold drafts upon his London bankers. This colony, as we understand, is to be composed of experienced, practical English farmers, and is to be the forerunner of others. Mr. Stebbins still retains some 22,000 acres of land adjoining that he has leased to Mr. Dawbin, and feels pretty confident that he will be able either to lease it or sell it during the present year. He has talked with the agents of the land grant roads, all of whom have representatives in London and other European capitals, and they all tell him that we may expect an immense emigration from Europe to the Western states this year. Mr. Stebbins is satisfied that the stream of immigration that will pour into Kansas this year will have no parallel in the history of this or any other state.

The State Fair—Gov. St. John's Lecture.

The State Fair association, organized at Topeka, has announced that it will not hold a fair this year, which leaves the ground clear for the Western National fair to be held at Bismarck grove September 13 to 18. In the controversy between the two associations, it seems to us that the Topeka concern has exhibited the most commendable spirit, also that North Topeka is the best place for a state fair; but we are glad that we are to have but one state fair this year. The Bismarck fair will, undoubtedly, be a grand exhibition and reflect credit on the state. Let every one do his part toward making it really wonderful.

Gov. St. John's lecture last Friday evening on prohibition was a surprise to many of our people, who did not expect so able an effort. Gen. Casement remarked at its close that he had heard all the noted temperance lecturers, but that the governor's speech was the best he had ever listened to. The Presbyterian church was packed like a sardine-box, and people were standing in the aisles, and as far out of the doors as they could see the speaker, and there they all remained until the close of his speech, which was an hour and three-quarters long. We shall not attempt to give even an abstract of it, but advise every one who gets an opportunity to hear him not to lose it.

One of Our Best Towns.

The Holton papers chronicle the fact that Holton, the county seat of Jackson county, is growing and improving rapidly, that the adjacent country is fast filling up with an excellent class of settlers, and that the general prospects of the town and vicinity are highly encouraging. We take much pleasure in recording these facts. Holton is one of the best towns in the eastern part of the state. It contains a live, wide-awake and progressive class of people, has good newspapers, good schools, good churches, and all the other accessories of civilization, thus making it a peculiarly attractive place to people who desire to make their homes where they will have all the advantages, with very few of the disadvantages, of a new country. It is a good town, and a deserving town, and being one of our nearest neighbors on the west we take pleasure in noting its progress and prosperity. Jackson is one of the richest and best counties in the state, and Holton is destined to always be, as it is now, one of the best of our many good Kansas towns.

The Federal Court-house and Post-office.

The last block in the course of granite to be laid in the federal court-house and post-office was placed in position on last Friday. There are some 70,000 brick to be laid, and the granite steps to be set, before the contract is completed. Mr. J. Sargent has the contract for laying the iron joists, and will commence his work as soon as the iron arrives. The joists are to be set on slate, and that has been shipped. Bids for the building of the main portion of the structure were to be opened at noon yesterday in Washington. It is expected that there are at least three or four bidders from Kansas, and a great many from other states.

Enlarging Its Facilities.

In view of the promising condition of the growing wheat crop, the Santa Fe Railroad company has ordered fifty-six new engines and twelve hundred box cars, all of which are to be delivered on or before the first of July, and in time to remove the immense wheat product of the Arkansas valley. Most of this rolling stock will be employed on the branch lines penetrating Sedgwick, Sumner, Cowley, McPherson and Butler counties—the five great wheat producing counties of Kansas. Of those named, Sumner county alone will furnish fifteen hundred thousand bushels for exportation.

The Census.

There has been more or less said about the statistics that will be required to be taken with the next census. It is the desire of the superintendent as well as the contemplation of the law to make agricultural statistics a leading feature. To this end farmers should be prepared to answer, and we suggest that during some leisure moment every farmer take the time to jot his individual knowledge concerning his own farm. This will be an accommodation to the enumerator and save much questioning and head-scratching while trying to recall facts and figures. The paper may be left where the women can find it, should the head of the family be away when the enumerator calls. The following questions will probably be asked: Number of acres in farm; acres cultivated in wheat, oats, corn and other crops; amount of bushels raised in 1879; acres of meadow, pasture, orchard, woodland, waste land, etc.; tons of hay raised; bushels of fruit; number of horses, cattle and other stock; amount sold and proceeds of butter, milk, cheese and other dairy statistics; proceeds of sales of poultry and eggs; number of rods of tile drain on farm; amount and value of buildings; rods of fence and hedge, and cost of same; and perhaps also the kind and acres of crops growing during the present year. A compilation of these statistics on each farm will, in many cases, be a surprise as well as a gratification to the other.

Preparing to Manufacture Molasses and Sugar.

Mr. M. Rice, of Sherman township, is building a stone sugar-house 24x48, with an addition of 15x24 feet for a fire-house. He will put in a cane mill and boiling press with a capacity of 350 gallons of molasses a day. He expects to, by fall, put in machinery for the manufacture of sugar. He is in correspondence with the cane growers and sugar association for the purpose of securing the best machinery for his purpose. Mr. Rice will plant this spring eighty acres of Amber cane, and cane growing will be one of the prominent industries of the township. Mr. R. made 5,000 gallons of molasses last year, which he sold by the barrel in this city for 40 cents a gallon. He is moving his old apparatus to Kingman county, where cane will be planted to supply it. Mr. Rice is sanguine that cane growing and sugar making are to be prominent industries in this county within a few years.

No Destitution in Graham County.

A canvass of seven townships, covering the most populous part of the county, including the entire territory occupied by the Nicodemus colony of colored people, who have time and again been reported to be in a starving condition by the press in the southeast part of the state solely for the purpose of drawing immigration to their section, and the fact that only eight people were found among two thousand who asked for aid, should silence the croaking about poverty and destitution, and make these persons who have been so busy circulating false reports about the destitution in this county feel heartily ashamed of themselves. To the testimony above we will add that of Revs. J. S. Henry and Albert Voodin, who, being constantly traversing the country, both report that they have discovered no genuine cases of destitution.

Lively Day at Frankfort.

On last Saturday our attention was called to the number of wagons and teams in our city. We did not think there was an unusual number from any other Saturday. Finally, Mr. E. Brady, for his own satisfaction, counted the two-horse teams in the city at that time, which numbered 215. This did not include single horses. From an estimate of three persons to each team, and including persons that came in on horseback, at least over 900 persons, aside from our own citizens, were in town at the time of this count by Mr. Brady; and for two hours thereafter teams were still coming in, and but few leaving. It was a gala day for Frankfort.

Miners' Strike Ended.

CARBONDALE, Kans., Feb. 27.—The miners' strike excitement has ended at this place, and our miners have gone to work at the reduced price, after standing out nearly three weeks. The miners at Scranton and Osage City are still out. The men from those places come here and growl around considerably, but make no attempts to stop our men from work. On account of so much fine weather the demand for coal is light, except to the Kansas Pacific Railroad company, which is taking on an average fifteen cars per day, mostly shaft coal.

Atchison to Prospect for Coal.

A company is organizing here to spend ten thousand dollars in prospecting for coal. The man who originally said there was coal at Leavenworth said the same vein could be found underlying Atchison. Our people spent twelve hundred dollars in prospecting, and Leavenworth six thousand. Had we the grit and energy then that we have now this year of our Lord might find three or four hundred miners at work under Commercial street.

A Revolver's Accidental Discharge.

Last Tuesday, near Geneva, Allen county, a gentleman, in getting out of his vehicle, let his revolver, which he carried loose in his overcoat pocket, strike on the wagon tire, discharging it. The ball struck his comrade, who was still in the vehicle, near the temple, ranging below the skull to the back part of the head. Fortunately, the ball did not enter the brain. Another warning against the careless manner of carrying fire-arms.

The Difference.

A gentleman having nursery plants for sale met an agent for an Eastern nursery having precisely the same kind of plants. He asked how they sold them, and was informed \$2.50 per dozen. He says he would be well paid at \$2 per hundred for his own plants. In other words, he sells precisely the same plants as the Eastern nursery, but acclimated; and what farmers would pay him \$2 for they would have to pay the Eastern nursery \$20.50! This is about the way Kansas farmers are fleeced by running after foreign trees, instead of patronizing home, and getting just as good stock, if not better.

Immigration Begun.

Emigrants are pouring in thicker than bees around a sugar barrel. They come by prairie schooners and car loads. Three car loads arrived at different days last week, while the white-covered wagons can be seen loaded with people and household effects daily on our streets. The rich lands of Jackson county are beginning to attract attention in the older settled states of the Union. Those coming in are mostly from Illinois, Ohio and Iowa, and look prosperous and healthy.

USE OF GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE. HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Polt-Evil, Hinn-sound, Inward Strain, Strachous, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Harsh Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff-Complains), proving fatal to so many valuable horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure this, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER by the lustering of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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

LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks, if they do not eat, it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood as at once removed. For Fore teats, apply LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE. It will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

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

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS, FULLER, FINCH & FURBER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRATHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD. It contains 673 fine historical engravings and 1,200 large double-column pages, and is the most complete history of the World ever published. Its list at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC! The best place in the city to have your CARRIAGES, BUGGIE, WAGONS ETC., Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones. The best place to get your MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

Read, Everybody! S. G. M'CONNELL, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has opened at No. 75 Massachusetts street with the Best Line of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES In the city. Fresh SPRING GOODS Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices. Cutting done for home making, at lowest cash prices. Don't forget the place—No. 75 Massachusetts street.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN, ESTABLISHED J. K. DAVIDSON, WEB. 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

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LAWRENCE, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. CAPITAL \$100,000. COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada. Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCoy - - - - - Vice-President J. S. CREW - - - - - Cashier J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Ass't Cashier

VINLAND Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm TWENTY-THIRD YEAR. PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774 LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,290,369 Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000 Net surplus over all, 1,038,427

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates. JOHN CHARLTON, Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

THE DAVIS SEWING MACHINE.

VERTICAL FEED. See what it will do without Basting. It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain. It will sew over seams in any garment without making long or short stitches, breaking of thread or puckering the lining of the goods at the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator except to run the machine, and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses.

It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved edges together. It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woollen goods, such as soft merino, or goods difficult to hem on other machines.

It is the only practical machine for hemming bias alpaca, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without furling the under or upper side of the hem.

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

It will bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. Blind folds without showing the stitches and sew on at the same time.

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

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

It will sew in a sleeve, covering a cord and stitching it into the seam at the same time. It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will make and sew a ruffle on any part of a dress skirt and sew on a bias fold for heading at one operation, showing the stitches on the right side.

It will gather and sew on a band with piping between ruffle and band at one operation. Make plaited trimming, either scalloped or straight, and sew on a band and edge stitch the band at one operation.

It will, with one operation for each variety, without basting, execute 20 practical varieties of ruffling, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with same number of operations.

It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension.

For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidery, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal. Sewing machines repaired.

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

THE SKARDON Darning Attachment FOR SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE AT J. C. PENNY'S 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.

Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams. Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw.

Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle. Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine.

Eighth—Its works are all encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled.

Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world.

If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20. J. T. RICHEY, Agent, No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1880.

PINE TAR FOR PRUNED LIMBS.

At the last meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society the question of what preparation to apply to the cut of limbs after being pruned came up. Dr. Marvin said pine tar was the best substance he had ever used. As it was a vegetable nature it was harmless. In his judgment, paint, being a mineral compound, was injurious. Since the meeting, Mr. N. P. Deming has tried this tar in his orchard, and he says with the doctor that it is the best he ever used. It is Mr. Deming's opinion that it will prevent the flat-headed borer from working in the vicinity of the cut. From these remarks from such practical men we feel that we can recommend the general use of pine tar to our orchardists. It is cheap, and easily applied—put on with a brush the same as paint. Before using it should be thinned with turpentine.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The capital controlled and the political influence exerted by the combined power of the railroad system in the United States is simply enormous. When we consider that this immense power is wielded by some five or six capitalists, such as Gould, Vanderbilt, Scott, Jewett and Garrett, we cannot think that congress has moved one moment too soon in the attempt to create an "interstate commerce commission," whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the condition and management of all those railroads that have received land grants or subsidies from the government. Of course, large power will be placed in the hands of this commission. It will be its privilege and duty to examine the books and reports of the several railroad companies; to call for papers and persons as witnesses; to ascertain the amount of the debts of companies, the amount of capital invested in them, their respective earnings, the annual dividends declared and paid out, the amount of freight carried over the roads, its classification, and the schedule of tariffs for each class. It will collect information in regard to the operation of the pooling of the earnings of the different roads, the effect of watering stock; and in fact the commission will have the power, and exercise the power, of looking into all those crooked practices which are invented by the railroad kings to pocket the whole pecuniary as well as political benefits accruing from these corporations, which were created not for the benefit of the corporators solely but for the benefit of all classes of citizens as well. The franchises of these roads were bestowed by congress under the impression that what they were doing would open vast areas of country for settlement and develop immense agricultural resources, give a spur to every industry of the country and promote the welfare of all.

It will be one of the objects of this commission to make a thorough investigation into the practical workings of these railroads in order to ascertain whether the original intentions of congress in their creation are carried out. The farmers, as well as all other laboring men, the producers and consumers of the products of the soil, are interested to know, and have the right to know, what becomes of the large and ever increasing and constantly accumulating earnings of these roads. Is any part of these earnings distributed to the farmers, to the great army of producers and consumers, for whom the original charters and franchises were obtained? Have the capitalists who are the main owners of these roads gained such complete control over them as to become masters of the situation, so that they can elect presidents, choose cabinet officers, impose tariffs, and direct the financial policy of the country? The idea which was the origin and prime cause of the railroad movement was that the roads were for the public good; that they were to furnish the best and cheapest facilities to the farmer for the transportation of his products to market; that they were to make no discrimination among the patrons of the road, but treat all with equal fairness and equal justice. The feeling among farmers and the working men generally is, that the railroads are not run and managed in the interest

of the people at large, for their benefit and their advantage, but rather in the interest and for the advantage really of some half dozen prominent railroad men. It is from this feeling of dissatisfaction so generally felt and so widely diffused that the move for a commission had its origin. We hope it will soon put on its working suit and enter earnestly, with great thoroughness, and without any prejudice, upon the business for which it is chosen. If the commissioners do their whole duty without fear or favor it will be a good beginning of a great reform which the people with almost entire unanimity demand.

From a Johnson County Patron.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It has been quite a while since I offered anything through your very valuable paper.

The time has come when farmers should labor more with their minds and less with their hands. We can look back and see the time when we reaped all by hand and cultivated all by hand. In those days it did not require so much mental labor as at the present. Genius has now progressed to such an extent that the farmer is compelled to read more and study hard or he will be left. But we as farmers should be proud of our calling, and we should also be more than proud that we belong to one of the grandest and most sublime institutions that has ever come into existence, the grange. What is a grange? It is a well-conducted farm, a well-regulated farm. How many grangers are there in the state of Kansas? I will leave that with you. But there are husbandmen who are educating themselves and their sons and daughters so as to make them more competent for the task in the future. The grange is an educator; nay, it is worth more than the cost for the social features. And besides this, many members of the present day are growing very wise, and are financially benefited.

I am proud to say the people of old Johnson county are wide-awake, up and doing, and that they are determined on co-operation. They have organized a grange co-operative association with the calculation to save a few thousand dollars annually for the farmers of the county. There is no use in giving so much of our labor away, and I for one am proud to see the grangers who have been hooted at and scorned so much open their eyes and their pocket-books and co-operate together, and show these shysters and middlemen we are capable of doing business for ourselves. I believe I can safely say the grangers of this part of the state are at work with a determination. They do not have to be begged to go to the meetings but are always ready and willing to go and take a part.

For fear of wearying you, I will respectfully submit the above for your consideration, and close. From a friend in Summerfield grange, No. 232, P. of H.

J. H. OLATHE, Kans., March 1, 1880.

Why Not have a Government Express?

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The question of transportation brings to my mind a question or two. Our postal business is now conceded on all hands to be a success, and its facilities have within the last few years been so enlarged that a great deal of matter which formerly fell to the express companies can now be sent through the mails so much cheaper that it is resorted to in almost all cases. Now why cannot the government go still further, and carry on a regular express as well as mail business? The express companies, like all other corporations of the same nature, are conducted for the benefit of the stockholders; while our postal department is conducted more for the convenience of the people than as a source of revenue, and, in fact, until within a short time past, has been a loss to the government, requiring large appropriations annually to keep it up. It is now, however, considerably more than paying its own expenses. In the same manner it could carry on an express business which would probably materially lessen the rates of express and at the same time be a source of revenue, thereby lowering taxes and thus benefiting the people in two ways. The employees of the express companies could probably find the same employment under the government, and the owners could devote themselves to other occupations and receive the same benefits from the new system that others do. At the present time one express company has

control of most of the railroads of Kansas, so that the people are at its mercy.

I would like to read the opinions of others on this subject, and hope that the readers of THE SPIRIT will freely express themselves either for or against, as they may think best, and thus give us both sides of the question—that is, if there are any dissenters. It is a question which affects all classes as well as farmers. A GRANGER.

BLUE RAPIDS, Kans., Feb. 27, 1880.

General News.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The piano manufacturing company here will advance wages 10 per cent. on Monday.

NORFOLK ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 28.—The weavers of the Blackwater mills are on a strike. The company announced a 10 per cent. increase, but 15 was demanded.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—Pork packing for the winter season in Cincinnati just closed amounted to 534,559. Last season the number of hogs slaughtered was 633,584, a decrease this year of 89,025.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The German government has given notice of its intention to increase the amount of silver currency to twelve marcs per head of population, instead of ten marcs as now.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Herrman, the furniture manufacturer, whose cabinet makers are on a strike for increased wages, decided to-day to close his factories. This action throws about 400 workmen out of employment.

PORTLAND, Me., March 1.—The municipal election to-day resulted in the election of William Senter, Republican, by 1,234 majority in a total vote of 5,370. Last year there was a fusion majority of 40 in a total vote of 5,844.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1.—The Courier-Journal's special gives proceedings of several Republican county conventions held to-day for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention April 4. Two counties, Lincoln and Christian, in different parts of the state, instructed for Grant, and this may be taken as a fair index of the choice of Kentucky Republicans.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Times's Washington special says: It is current gossip that Blaine's particular adviser in New York is Jay Gould. Blaine's frequent visits to that city are pointed at, together with the circumstances that the New York Tribune is pronounced for Blaine; that Caldwell, who has charge of Gould's interests in Kansas, is working up a Blaine delegation, and Gould's heavy pecuniary interests at stake are given as evidence of the truth of these reports.

BURLINGAME, Kans., March 1.—Two hundred men are at work at this place on the Burlingame and Manhattan branch of the A., T. & S. F. road. The necessary side tracks for the accumulation of a large amount of material are laid, and a train load of iron for the main line arrived to-day. The coal shaft was completed to the vein of coal late Saturday evening, seventy-five feet. The vein is twenty-one inches in thickness, instead of forty, as was reported when the hole was bored. While this is a disappointment, it is still a thicker vein than is being worked in the county, except one vein two miles from this city that is thirty-five inches. The Carbonate veins are sixteen inches, the Scranton eighteen, and the Osage City veins thirteen to sixteen inches. Preparations are being made to operate the mines on a large scale.

JUNCTION CITY, Kans., Feb. 28.—Capt. Morse's company of the Sixteenth United States infantry at Fort Riley has been ordered to Coffeyville to resist the "On to Oklahoma" invasion. Forty men of the Fourth cavalry from Fort Hays have also been ordered to the same place. The infantry will leave here on Monday morning, March 1.

KANSAS CITY, March 2.—There is intense excitement here to-night from a statement that the United States attorney is directed to read the president's proclamation at the Oklahoma meeting in the Merchants' exchange tomorrow night. Great preparations are being made for the meeting. Speeches will be made by Col. Bondinot, ex-Congressman Franklin, Gen. Blair, and Hon. Sidney Clarke and others. Companies are organized here, and there are concerted measures for a successful raid. The people are unanimously in favor of Senator Vest's bill, but are bound to go into the territory at all hazards. Troops are scattered all along the frontier, but the leaders who came to Kansas City to-day say they can put 2,000 men on the march at three days' notice. There is fear of bloodshed unless the president's order is modified so as to allow settlers to go upon the ceded lands.

ATCHISON, Kans., March 2.—The reception tendered to Senator Ingalls to-day was one of the most enthusiastic ovations ever witnessed in this state. The city was beautifully decorated, and the people, without distinction of party, united in congratulating Senator Ingalls upon his triumphant vindication.

Senator Ingalls spoke in the evening from the balcony of the Otis house. He was unsparing in his criticisms upon those who had organized and conducted the malignant war upon him. He had been silent, he said, until now, and he felt that in his own behalf and in behalf of his friends he ought to

characterize the acts of those who had attempted to dishonor him in language so plain that no one could misunderstand its meaning.

Senator Ingalls returned home to give his attention to some private business affairs which had been long neglected. He returns to Washington to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The Vulcan steel works at Carondelet, a southern suburb of this city, after several months of preparation, were ready to resume operations this morning, but before starting up Superintendent Duncan notified the employees that they would be required to sign a contract governing their relations with the company before work commenced. This the employees refused to do, and on being informed that the contract was the company's ultimatum, all men in the converting, blooming and rail works immediately struck. The main features of the contract are that the men shall work for and be governed by the scale of prices in force at Edgar Thompson's steel works, Pittsburgh; that they shall not hold the company responsible for accidents; that they, the men, shall be responsible for loss or breakage of tools, etc.; that they shall not join any trade union or other similar society; the agreement to continue one year. The hands in the furnace and departments connected therewith did not strike, and received on demand an advance of 25 per cent. in their wages. Superintendent Duncan says this action of the strikers will not cause any trouble to the company. The strikers say they are willing to work for the same prices paid at Chicago or Joliet, Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Rowland E. Trowbridge, of Michigan, has been confirmed commissioner of Indian affairs. The senate committee on Indian Affairs at a long special meeting to-day agreed to report for passage the original bill designed to cover the entire range of the Indian question by the enacting of various new provisions, based upon the general principle that the United States should, in a great measure, abandon the policy of treating the Indians as children and place them as speedily as possible upon a footing of citizens. The main features of the plan outlined by the committee are—first, the permanent localization of Indians by allotting homesteads to them in severalty, with the provision that the lands so allotted shall be absolutely inalienable during a period of twenty-five years; second, extension over the Indians of the general, civil and criminal laws of the United States or of the respective states and territories within whose borders they are located; third, the continuation to a certain degree of assistance to them by the government in the line of progress toward civilization until they become self-sustaining by means of agricultural and pastoral occupation. It is not proposed by the committee to transfer the control of the Indians to the War department, but the bill will largely divest the Interior department of discretionary power in regard to the Indians by placing them individually under the control of the country's general laws.

The provisions of the bill are not to apply to the five civilized tribes of the Indian territory. Its details will be subjects for consideration at future meetings. Colbrooks, the acting commissioner of Indian affairs, said that all the tribes except the Utes and Lampis are on reservations capable of supporting them by means of agriculture or stock raising.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—From an examination of the affairs of the Agricultural department by the sub-committee of the house, it appears that the aggregate of \$554,237 has been expended upon this establishment, disbursements being made under direction of the joint committee on Library, and that salaries of superintendents, assistants and laborers have never been fixed by any law or regulation of congress.

At the meeting to-day of the house committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, Mr. Stephens obtained leave to report favorably the bill establishing an assay office in Arizona. A favorable report was ordered to be made to the house on Vauce's bill for the retirement of trade dollars.

The public debt statement shows the decrease of the public debt during February to be \$5,672,019; cash in the treasury, \$196,351,653; gold certificates, \$10,082,600; silver certificates, \$9,369,920; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$11,485,000; refunding certificates, \$1,883,950; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$15,631,811.08.

The total coinage of the various mints during February was \$3,169,969, of which \$2,300,400 were silver dollars.

The supreme court has given a decision in the case of Taylor Strouder, plaintiff in error, vs. the state of West Virginia. The question involved was the constitutionality of an act of the West Virginia legislature (laws of 1872-3, chapter 47) excluding colored citizens from jury service in the courts of that state. This court holds that when a colored citizen is tried for his life by a jury from which citizens of his own race are by state statute expressly excluded he is denied equal protection of the law guaranteed by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, and that the state statute denying him such right is repugnant to said constitutional provision. The judgment of the supreme court of appeals of West Virginia was reversed; Justice Strong delivered an opinion, Justice Field dissenting.

Castoria

Millions of Mothers express their delight over Castoria. It is nature's remedy for assuiling the food. Unlike Castor Oil, it is pleasant to take, and unlike Morphine Syrups, it is harmless. Castoria regulates the Bowels, destroys Worms, Cures

Sour Curd and Wind Colic, and allays Feverishness. What gives health to the Child, promotes rest for the Mother. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It is the most reliable, effective and popular article dispensed by Druggists.

NEVER

Since Healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN has there been known such absolute Pain-relieving agents as the

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

They soothe, heal, and cure. They HEAL—Cuts, Wounds, Galls, Old Sores, Broken-breasts and Sore Nipples; CURE—Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear-Ache, Tetter, Pimples, Itch, Salt Rheum, and all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments of Animals.

SUBDUER—Inflammation and Swellings; RELIEVER—Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup and Quinsy; EXTRACT—Pain from Burns, Scalds, Stings, Frost-bites, Sprains and Bruises. The experience of centuries has made the

CENTAUR

Liniments, the most speedy and effective curative agents for

MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known. The Centaur

LINIMENTS

have relieved more bed-ridden Cripples; healed more frightful wounds, and saved more valuable animals than all other liniments, ointments, oils, extracts, plasters and so-called "pain killers" and "skin cures" combined.

Physicians and Veterinary Surgeons endorse the Centaur Liniments; millions of men, women and children in all countries use them, and Housekeepers, Farmers, Planters, Travelers, Livermen, Teamsters and Stock-growers, are their patrons. They are clean, they are handy, they are cheap, and they are reliable. There is no ache, pain, or swelling which they will not alleviate, subdue, or cure. Sold throughout

THE HABITABLE GLOBE for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles, 25 cts.

Catarrhal Poison

Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh, explains the following important facts:

1. That Catarrhal Colds become a poisonous infection, at first local, and finally constitutional.
2. That, being Constitutional, the infection is beyond the reach of mere local remedies.
3. That impurities in the nostrils, are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respiratory and Genito-urinary organs.
4. That Catarrhal virus follows the mucous membrane and causes Deafness, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, and Consumption.
5. That Smokes, Douches, Inhalations, and Insoluble Snuffs, cannot possibly remove infectious inflammation from the organs named.
6. That an antidote for Catarrh must possess an inoculative affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the purulent mucus wherever located.

Based upon these plain theories, Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure has proved to be infallible. It not only removes, it cures Catarrh at any stage. Home testimony:

Cured! Cured! Cured!

W. D. WOODS, 487 Broadway, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Catarrh.

F. J. HASELT, 850 Broadway, N. Y., 4 yrs Catarrh.

G. L. BRUSH, 443 Broadway, N. Y., 10 yrs Catarrh.

S. BENNETT, Jr., Jeweler, 607 Broadway, N. Y., (lady friend), cured of Chronic Hay Fever.

MRS. EMMA C. HOWES, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh.

REV. GEO. A. REHS, 169 Jay St., Brooklyn. "It restored me to my ministerial labors."

REV. CHAS. J. JONES, New Brighton, S. I., "Worth ten times the cost."

REV. ALEX. FREES, Cairo, N. Y., "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."

L. F. NEWMAN, 305 Fulton St., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years Chronic Catarrh.

MRS. J. SWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

A real cure for this terrible malady, is the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering, since vaccination. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 DeW St., N. Y., for \$1.50 a package. To Clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is Post-paid and sent free to anybody.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

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

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions.

THE iron span of the bridge on the north side of the river is almost completed. It has been open for foot passengers for two days.

COMMON sense and the science of chemistry when applied to butter making reduce the time of churning one-half, increase the product 6 per cent., the quality of the product 20 per cent., and give a rich golden color to the butter the year round.

SUIT of ejectment was commenced in the district court of this county last Saturday by the St. Louis, Lawrence and Western Railroad company for immediate possession and rentals for three years past of what is known as the Pleasant Hill railroad.

J. T. STEVENS, our worthy chief, is suffering with a very severe attack of lumbago. He has been troubled more or less for several months, but not until about two weeks ago did it assume so painful a form.

Robbery.

Last Thursday night the bookstore of J. S. Crew & Co. was robbed of gold pens, pencils, pocket cutlery and opera glasses to the value of about \$800. The parties who did the business are supposed to be two young men who were in Crew's store Thursday afternoon inquiring for certain books.

Mr. Ed. Apitz, who waited upon the men when in the store, describes them as being about thirty years old, dark complexioned, dark hair, and cleanly shaven except mustache. They both wore dark slouch hats, dark pants, and frock coats—one light with a grease spot in the back, the other dark.

Three Men Swept Over the Dam and One Drowned.

On Thursday afternoon, James Guilfoil, an old gentleman residing two miles northwest of Newman, a station on the Kansas Pacific about eighteen miles west of this city, attempted to cross the river just above the dam in a skiff used by C. Jordan to carry passengers while the bridge is being repaired.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 53.

The Term Closes with a Grand Exhibition—Surprise Party. Our school, taught by Miss Gertie Pence, was ended on Friday last.

An exhibition was given by the scholars of the district. The house was crowded by 7 o'clock by the parents and friends. The exercises commenced promptly at 7 1/2 o'clock by a song and chorus, followed by an address to the parents and friends by Walter Pine.

by Miss Helen Baldwin. Recitation, "Little by Little." Declamation, "Bring Back My Flowers," by Miss Scott. Nine figures by nine little girls. Declamation, "Our Folks," by Ed. Wade. Tableau, "Coming Thro' the Rye."

A short recess then followed in general conversation, but was soon quieted with a song. Then a declamation, "Old Ironsides," by Cornelius Rice. Declamation, "Only a Baby," by Nellie Randall. Tableau, "Spring," by Jennie Peterson. Dialogue, "Getting a Photograph," by Harry Ingraham. Declamation, "Roger and I," by Harry Ingraham. Music (five and violin), by E. Gould and F. Wade. Recitation, "The Crow," by Earnest Gould. Tableau, "Maud Muller," by Susie Randall. Dialogue, "No More Taxes," by David McCreath and Johnny Swain. Declamation, "The Burial of Moses," by Ida Wade. Select reading, Song and chorus. Music on the organ, by Frank Wade. Declamation, "Our Country," by Miss Jennie Watt. Dialogue, "Jemima's Novel." Closing solo, "John Brown," by Frank Wade.

Every scene was perfect in itself. The music furnished was splendid, and every one enjoyed themselves.

Miss Gertie Pence then said a few words to the scholars and parents, thanking them for their interest taken in the school and for their attention that evening.

Mr. Peterson said a few words, and the exhibition then closed. Miss Pence will return to her home in Illinois soon. She has made many friends during her short stay in Lawrence, and will be greatly missed.

A surprise party was given on Thursday evening last in behalf of Mr. D. G. Watt, his daughter Celia and Miss Gertie Pence. A great many of the neighbors gathered at the school-house and marched to the house, to be very unexpectedly but gladly received.

J. T. STEVENS, our worthy chief, is suffering with a very severe attack of lumbago. He has been troubled more or less for several months, but not until about two weeks ago did it assume so painful a form.

An Honest Medicine Free of Charge.

Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection of the throat, chest or lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, hoarseness, tickling in the throat, loss of voice, etc.

The Singer Manufacturing company has established a branch office at Lawrence, with W. W. Fluke as manager. Employment will be given to a number of good agents to work in the territory attached to the office.

Drive Wells.

We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us, as we keep a full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs.

COAL! COAL!

We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott, red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Scranton and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices.

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

New Grocery.

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

Removed.

Pemberton & Mills have removed their O'K. Barber Shop to the room a few doors south of McCurdy's shoe store, west side of Massachusetts street.

Money to Loan.

Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per cent. per annum. Also

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Call at our office over J. House & Co.'s clothing store. NOYES & GLEASON, Lawrence, Kans.

New Grocery.

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

To Farmers.

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

C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts street, is now ready to supply the public with first-class groceries at lowest prices. Cash paid for butter, eggs, poultry, etc. Mr. Worthington will still continue the manufacture and sale of harness, saddles, collars, whips, etc. Call and see him at No. 118.

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoining counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell. To our friends living to the north of us, we are glad to say that our bridge is free.

In dry goods and carpets: We know that we are selling these goods cheaper than any town in the state. You cannot make money easier than by bringing your grain and produce to Lawrence and by buying your dry goods of

GEO. INNES & CO.

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

Very Droll to Think Of.

If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins' Electric Soap next wash day. Used without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made. It seems very droll to think of a quiet, orderly two hours' light work on wash day, with no heat and no steam, or smell of the washing through the house, instead of a long day's hard work; but hundreds of thousands of women from Nova Scotia to Texas have proved for themselves that this is done by using Dobbins' Electric Soap.

I. L. CRAIG & CO., Philadelphia.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations.

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 families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South.

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO NEWLY REBUILT, 280 Broadway, New York.

Seed Sweet Potatoes!

I have on hand and

FOR SALE

A fine lot of

SWEET POTAT'ES

I have the

RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND,

Which are Extra Fine.

Will also have Plants for sale in their season.

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

Attention Everybody

J. W. WILLEY,

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

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

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

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tinware.

A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves.

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET. Gideon W. Thompson James H. Payne

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade built calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 75 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rishmer.

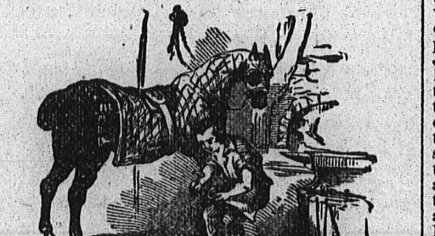
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These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in the spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. Dr. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

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A New Kind of Watch Case. New because it is only within the last few years that it has been improved and brought within the reach of every one; old in principle because the first invention was made and the first patent taken out nearly twenty years ago, and cases made at that time have never since been nearly as good as new. Read the following, which is only one case of many hundreds. Your jeweler can tell of similar ones: MANSFIELD, Pa., May 28, 1878. I have a customer who has carried one of Boss's Patent Cases fifteen years, and I knew it two years before he got it, and it now appears good for ten years longer. E. E. GLENN, Jeweler. Remember James Boss's is the only Patent Case made of two plates of solid gold—one outside and one inside, covering every part exposed to wear or sight. The great advantage of these solid plates over electroplating is apparent to every one. Boss's is the only Patent Case with which there is given a written warrant, of which the following is a fac simile:

KANSAS SEED HOUSE. F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kansas. Seeds of all kinds and description. Catalogue mailed free on application. Publication Notice. THOMAS & HOUGH, SARAH J. HOUGH, RICHARD MOORMAN, MARY MOORMAN (his wife), J. M. MOORMAN, Carrie Moorman (his wife), and John Beggarly: You will take notice that you have been sued in the district court within and for the county of Douglas, state of Kansas in an action wherein E. C. Johnston is plaintiff and the above named parties are defendants, and that you must answer the petition filed by the plaintiff on or before Saturday, the 27th day of March, 1880, or said petition will be taken as true and the amount claimed in said petition, \$232.97 debt, and interest from and after January 27, 1880, on the principal sum at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum until paid, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as provided, in all \$257.97, with costs of this action; and a decree will be taken foreclosing all the right and equity of redemption of said defendants, of, and to the following described property, viz.: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township thirteen (13), range twenty-one (21), being 40 acres, more or less, in Douglas county, state of Kansas. J. W. JOHNSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE. F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kansas. Seeds of all kinds and description. Catalogue mailed free on application.

Publication Notice. State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.: In District Court. MATILDA OLIVER and F. S. OLIVER filed their petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against you and each of you, wherein John T. Brownlee is plaintiff and Matilda Oliver and F. S. Oliver are defendants, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 8th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered against you pursuant to the prayer of said petition, as follows: A judgment in favor of John T. Brownlee against said Matilda Oliver and F. S. Oliver for the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine (\$299) dollars, with interest thereon from the 1st day of February, 1880, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and for thirty dollars as an attorney's fee for foreclosure and for the costs of suit; and a decree will be taken foreclosing all the right, title and interest of said defendants, and each of them, and all persons claiming under them since the commencement of this suit, of, in and to the following described property, viz.: Lot ninety-seven (97) on Ohio street in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas. D. S. ALFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice of Final Settlement. ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE of Maria E. Taylor, deceased, are hereby notified that I will, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas. CHARLOTT K. BRACKETT, Administratrix. Notice of Final Settlement. ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE of Elizabeth F. Taylor, deceased, are hereby notified that I will, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas. GEORGE C. BRACKETT, Administrator.

Horticultural Department.

The Tree Strawberry.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—There is an agent selling the *tree strawberry*. Claims its superiority is in not having runners. What is it? There is a strawberry tree *Euonymus*. Is that what it is?

E. K. W.

BARNES, Kans., Feb. 18, 1880.

We handed the above inquiry to Mr. N. P. Deming, a leading member of the Douglas County Horticultural society, and he says: "I never heard or read of this strawberry. It may be set down as a fraud of the first water. Give this agent a cold shoulder, and put the dogs on his track and 'tree him.'"

Also remembering this strawberry was mentioned in the proceedings of the State Horticultural society, and published in THE SPIRIT, we looked it up. Here is the paragraph in which it appears:

"Frauds perpetrated by unscrupulous tree peddlers, who claim superior merits for such varieties of fruits as the Russian apples, Lombardy and blood-leaved peaches, *tree strawberries*, pears on French stock which never blight, and who offer such frauds as the sweet rhubarb, Conover's Seedling grape, or encouraged the buying of trees from nurseries outside rather than from home institutions, received a severe handling."

We have no knowledge of the tree strawberry, but from these statements we think it would be wise to have nothing to do with either it or the agent who represents it.

Home Nurseries.

We have all heard the saying "Far fetched and dear bought," and in nothing is it more applicable than in the purchase of fruit trees. Persons living in the very neighborhood of a good nursery will patronize a tree peddler from a distant nursery, paying double the price for trees, and get those not near as well adapted to his locality as though he had got them from his home nursery. The *Chicago Times* closes a good article on this subject as follows:

"There are many reasons, however, why persons should give their patronage to nurserymen living in their vicinity. Local institutions of every kind, if worthy of patronage, should be encouraged. Farms are more valuable by having stores, shops, nurseries and manufacturing establishments in the near neighborhood. It is a great convenience to have a nursery, where not only fruit and ornamental trees, but shrubs, vines and flowering plants can be obtained whenever they are wanted. A nursery in a town is certain to give encouragement to every kind of horticultural pursuit. A town which contains a good nursery is quite certain to have its streets and public grounds ornamented with trees. With a nurseryman at hand the owner of nearly every plat of land, large or small, will raise a supply of fruit sufficient for the wants of his family.

"It is very generally conceded that trees do better if they are started in the vicinity of the place where they are to grow. Home grown trees require no acclimating; they are already accustomed to the soil and climate of the place where they are to stand. They can be taken from the nursery to the orchard, lawn or garden with very little exposure, and with small liability to injury of any kind. If any of them die, after they are transplanted, others of the same varieties and size may be obtained to fill their places. A nurseryman, wherever he is situated, ordinarily has a supply of every kind of tree, shrub or vine which experience proves to be best adapted to that vicinity, and if his advice is sought he will recommend them to customers. A local nurseryman will naturally desire to establish and maintain a good reputation for honesty and fair dealing among the people living in his vicinity, and will, accordingly, be anxious to sell them articles that will give satisfaction. For this reason, if for no other, there is policy in giving patronage to a nurseryman in the vicinity in preference to one living at a distance."

When to Prune Fruit Trees.

Long experience shows that when it is desirable to produce a freer growth of shoots than leaves, pruning should be done when the trees are dormant, as in the winter season, or early in the

spring, before the sap begins to flow. When fruit trees appear to grow too rapidly, and to produce too much wood, they may be pruned moderately in the summer season, cutting away a portion of the wood by degrees; but a shoot growing in an improper place may be cut away at any time. An experiment made by pruning apple trees every month in the year for two seasons showed that the wounds of the branches cut in February and March, at the end of five years, when all had healed over, were found to be the least decayed under the healed surface. When trees are pruned in winter, or I may say at any time, it is best to cover the wounds with a hot mixture of tar and pulverized brick dust, or fine sand. A solution of shellac in alcohol, as thick as can easily be applied with a brush, is considered by many as the best preparation that can be applied.

During the mild days of winter, orchards may be pruned, while little else can be done; but good judgment should be exercised in regard to selecting the branches to be cut away. It is ruinous to an orchard to cut and slash away one-third to one-half the limbs. All that should be done is to give the trees a good shape, and only cut away such limbs as are plainly in excess of the natural requirements of the tree, to conform to the extent of its roots. If we take away too much of the top of a tree, it is like taking blood from a man—the more that is taken, the less vitality remains in him; therefore, in pruning, only the few unsightly branches, and those improperly situated, should be cut away.—*T. B. Miner, in Rural New Yorker.*

Orchard Manuring.

There would seem to be no good reason why, if we wish to raise good orchard fruits, we should not manure our trees. People often look on trees growing on rocky hill-sides, and argue therefrom that trees grow without manure. They know that potatoes and other vegetables must have manure or they will not thrive, but they regard trees as a different order of vegetation, something that can thrive and flourish where nothing else would. But, in the case of trees on rocky hill-sides, the land is often anything but poor. The rocks themselves frequently contain valuable mineral matter, which, as the rock decays, is presented in a form that plants can feed upon. Then whatever vegetation grows among the rocks remains there to decay, and even leaves and other foreign substances that blow into the crevices formed by the rocks make a valuable plant food on which the tree thrives. Indeed, trees in apparently poor, rocky places are really much better off than many trees in orchards where they are in what appears good land.

In more level land trees must be manured. In many cases it is as necessary to the best success that trees have an occasional manuring as it is that any other crop should have manure. There have been many discussions as to whether manure for fruit trees should be applied broadcast or plowed in. For orchard trees there is no rule; it depends on circumstances. If the trees are on ground where vegetables are grown, the manure is, of course, turned in for the benefit of those crops, and the roots of the fruit trees fight with those of the vegetables for some of it, and get it too. But there are many orchards where no crops are grown but the trees, and then it is an excellent practice to apply manure as a top dressing at least every other year, if you would have them bear an abundance of good fruit.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

The Fruit Garden.

Pruning that may have been left undone last fall can be attended to now. Prune the grape vines on the first mild day, and long before the buds swell. The currant and gooseberry bushes need to have last year's growth shortened and the old stems thinned out before they start to grow. Give an application of manure or ashes between the rows.

Large branches may be cut away from fruit trees in mild weather. A saw should be used for this, and the cut smoothed and covered with paint or melted grafting wax. The objects in pruning an old orchard are to remove unhealthy branches and to thin the tops of the trees, opening them for the access of sunlight and air. In case trees have grown one-sided, they may often

be brought into good shape again by judicious pruning.

The work of selecting trees for planting should be done at once, that the nurserymen may have the orders in hand, and fill them promptly. Do not buy of tree peddlers, unless absolutely known to represent a reputable nursery. Most of them are frauds, and their statement of the value of new and high-sounding varieties are fiction. Should the trees be frozen when they arrive, place them in a cool place to thaw slowly.

Strawberries may be planted in localities where the frost is out of the ground, as may also be done with blackberries and raspberries, both of which start to grow very early, and are better if planted in the fall.—*American Agriculturist.*

Soil for Floriculture.

Most flowers, if not all, succeed best in sandy loam, made rich by the addition of well-rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Such a soil, thus prepared, will not become hard or baked, but will become loose and porous. It will not only afford the small and tender plants a chance for existence, but it will also enable them to perfect themselves with vigor and beauty.

If your garden is composed of a stiff, heavy soil, a good dressing of sand and manure will assist it wonderfully in the way of plant development; and some of the most delicate plants, that would not succeed at all in such soil in its unimproved condition, will, after such preparation, flourish in the most satisfactory manner.

A heavy soil is greatly benefited by being roughly spaded up in the fall, and remaining in that condition through the winter. In all cases, before sowing the seed, it is of the utmost importance that the soil should be thoroughly pulverized. This important particular should never be overlooked.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Small Fruits.

No garden is so small that an assortment of small fruit cannot be grown in it, and only those who have been thoughtful and planted the vine or tree in its little spot among the other collected good things really understands how much can be obtained from a small patch of ground. Because large things cannot be done and extensive preparations made for these things, the many do not enjoy them. A small spot of ground will produce a large yield of strawberries. They open the season of fruit and last about a month, producing a daily supply and banishing sickness from the family. Then if a few raspberry bushes have been provided in the out-of-the-way places in the garden, that delicious fruit follows fast upon the heels of its forerunner, the strawberry, lasting not quite so long, but filling the interval until the blackberries are ready; these to be followed with grapes in great variety, thus giving a season of small fruit with little cost of labor or attention, and a great saving in providing the table, besides making it better.—*Factory and Farm*

Early Bearing of Fruit Trees.

We have not the least doubt that allowing trees to bear heavily when young is injurious both to the health of the tree and its future bearing. We have noticed upon our own premises on several occasions that whenever we allowed young trees to bear unreasonably it affected their future bearing for two or three years. We have since reduced the early product of a tree from one to three specimens, the number being increased with the increased age and vigor of the tree, and have found the trees afterward to go on bearing regularly. It is the same case when a tree, of whatever age it may be, is permitted to mature three times as much fruit as it ought to do.—*German town Telegraph.*

The Household.

Old Bach. Tells How Parents May Have Good Children.

DEAR SPIRIT:—As children are a very important element in the home life, it may not be amiss, in the discussion which we of "The Household" have on hand, to look a little after their training, and find out, if we can, the best methods, methods which will result in the highest welfare of the children, their finest culture and truest happiness. If parents would have good children, they must be good themselves.

This is the first axiom of the family economy. As the parents are, so will the children be. This is the great law of heredity. "Like begets like." The gardener, the horticulturist, the florist, the stock breeder, builds on this law, otherwise he builds on the sand. The home builder must act on this principle. It is said of the old patriarchs, "they begot sons and daughters in their own likeness." Historic records of individuals and families confirm this assertion. Trace the history of John Adams, the second president of the United States, and his descendants, a numerous family; read the writings and letters of John Adams's wife, and learn her character, her noble ambition to be true, and good, and wise; and then follow the history of their children, and their children's children down to the fourth and fifth generations, and see how perfectly the law of heredity is developed in their characters. And then who of us can doubt the affirmation that I started with, that "if parents would have good children they must be good themselves." The converse of this affirmation is equally true. "Bad parents have bad children." The truth of this general law is confirmed and illustrated in the case of a wicked and dissolute woman, who lived a few generations back in the state of New York, whose progeny, numbering six or seven hundred persons, sons and daughters, inherited her low and debased proclivities to such an extent as to elicit a legislative investigation to discover if possible the amount of crime, poverty, suffering and pecuniary loss to the state traceable directly back to this one bad woman. I cannot go into the sickening details of poverty, wretchedness, state prison offenses, poor-house life and criminal court fees which were the direct outcome of one criminal and worse than wasted life. Suffice it to say, the commission appointed to investigate the matter found one-half of this woman's descendants belonged to the category of murderers, thieves, incendiaries, paupers, profligates and drunkards.

So, in view of these facts which I have brought up, I think I am warranted in taking the position which I do, namely, parents to have good children must themselves be good. This I regard as fundamental to the raising of a happy family of children. The traits of character, whether good or bad, which predominate in the parents are sure to reappear in their offspring. This truth cannot be repeated too often, or impressed too deeply on the minds of those who have assumed, or who are about to assume, parental responsibilities. Surely, "we are fearfully and wonderfully made," and to transmit the life which is within us to human offspring demands that perfect training of body, mind and heart which will insure the best physical, moral and mental organism to the children who come after us.

Should this letter happen to get into print, and be well received by "The Household," I may some time try my pen again in pursuance of the same subject. OLD BACH.

A Mother's Love.

A mother's love! How thrilling the sound. The angel spirit that watched over our infant years and cheered us with her smile! Oh, how faithfully does memory cling to the fast fading mementoes of a parent's home to remind us of the sweet counsels of a mother's tongue! And oh, how instinctively do we hang over the scenes of our childhood, brightened by the recollections of that waking eye that never closed while a single wave of misfortune or danger sighed around her child! Like the lone star of the heavens in the deep solitude of nature's night, she sits the presiding divinity of the family mansion—its delight and its charm, its stay and its hope—when all around her is overwhelmed with the gloom of despondency and despair.

There does not exist a more perfect feature in human nature than the affection which a mother bears toward her children. Love in its true character is of divine origin, and an emanation from that spirit who himself is love; and though often degraded on earth, we yet find it pure, sublime and lasting within the maternal heart. Man is frequently captivated by mere external graces; and he dignifies that pleasure which all experience in the beautiful by the title of love. But the noth-

er makes no distinction. She caresses the ugly and deformed with kindness equal to, if not surpassing, that she bestows on the more favored. Too frequently are interested motives the basis of apparent affection; but it is not so with her, who clings more fondly to her children in their poverty, their misfortunes and their disgrace. The silken chain with which we are bound one to the other is sometimes broken with facility; a word, a look, may snap the links never to be reunited. Friendship decays, or proves false in the hour of need. We almost doubt the existence of constancy. Away with this doubt while the maternal heart continues as a temple for the dwelling of God's holiest attribute. She has watched her infant from the cradle; she will not desert him until separated by death. How anxiously she observes the budding faculties, the expansion of mind, the increasing strength of body! She lives for her child more than for herself; and so intertwined has her nature become with his that she shares in all his joys, and, alas! in all his sorrows. "Not because it is lovely," says Herder, "does the mother love her child, but because it is a living part of herself—the child of her heart, a fraction of her own nature. Therefore does she sympathize with his sufferings. Her heart beats quicker at his joys; her blood flows more softly through her veins when the breast at which he drinks knits him closer to her heart."

If we reflect upon the inestimable value of this parent, we can appreciate the beauty of the psalmist's expression when he compares himself, laboring under the extreme of grief, to one "who mourneth for his mother." And was it not in perfect character of our Savior that some of his last thoughts should be for the welfare of his mother? When expended on the cross, pointing to the disciple whom he loved, he said to Mary, "Woman, behold thy son;" and to the disciple, "Behold thy mother." And from that hour the disciple took her to his own home.—*Contributed by Aunt Sally, Burlington, Kans.*

McGuffey's and Appleton's Readers.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In a late number of THE SPIRIT your correspondent Helena asks my opinion in regard to the merits of the McGuffey and Appleton readers.

The McGuffey readers have occupied a high place before the public for a long time. I have not examined the new series very carefully.

But of all the series of books which I have examined, my preference is for Appleton's, and I have three reasons for this:

First: I like the method of teaching beginners in the First reader. I believe it to be the most philosophical method; and having used it myself, and seen others use it for the last ten or twelve years, it is no longer an experiment. The results are most satisfactory. I do not claim that it is the quickest way to teach children, but I think the mastery of the sounds of the letters enables them to distinguish nice differences in the pronunciation of words, and helps them later to master foreign languages if they wish it. The reading of words and the combination of words at sight gives them ease and expression, and attention to the letters which form the words makes them good spellers. The combination of the three methods—by words, letters and sounds—makes good readers.

The second reason for my preference is the literary character of these books. They almost take the place of any special work in language, leading the children to write correctly, to define words accurately and to criticize carefully. The selections are all classical, from the very best English and American writers of the past and present, and a taste for good reading is formed; and in many instances the children are led to study other works of the authors.

My third reason is that I find these teachers who have used them conscientiously and carefully like them more and more. They say they are admirably adapted to the work of the school-room. I believe them to be especially valuable in our country schools, where there are not so many books as in the cities, where libraries are few and social intercourse more rare. Here culture of this kind is invaluable, and so I welcome a series of books which has this end in view. S. A. B.

Farm and Stock.

Highest and Lowest Rates for Farm Labor.

California averages higher rates for farm labor than any other state in the Union, namely, \$41 a month without board, and \$2.27 for transient help in harvest times. South Carolina is said to pay the least, or an average of \$9.33 per month without board. Transient help is paid for at the rate of 89 cents a day without board.

The Mechanic Farmer.

Besides the large amount of comparatively unskilled labor necessary on the farm, in tilling the ground and taking care of crops, there is some mechanical work that must be performed by somebody if the farm and its appointments are kept in anything like ship-shape order. Gates get out of repair, or new ones are needed; whiffletrees break; the cattle need new drinking troughs or new feed-boxes; a new wagon-box or hay rigging is required, or the old one needs repairing; wagons and machines need painting, and buildings need occasional repairs. The question is, how much of this work should the farmer and his sons perform themselves? Theoretically, they should leave it all to the professional mechanic. One of the axioms in political economy is, the greater extent that division of labor is practiced the better is the work performed; also that the mechanic must be furnished with work or he cannot pay for the articles the farmer has to sell, and so hard times result. But most theories break when drawn out beyond a certain limit. There are many reasons why it is of great advantage to the farmer to know how to use tools somewhat and be able to perform the class of work I have alluded to himself. He usually lives at some distance from the shop of a regular mechanic. If every time a slight break occurs in an implement work must stop and wait till it is taken to the shop and repaired it often causes a great loss of time, and in certain cases a greater loss of labor, and value as well. I know of one instance where a slight break in a horse rake that any one at all handy with tools might have repaired in twenty minutes caused a dozen tons of hay to be seriously injured by rain. The rake had to be loaded on a wagon and driven a mile and a half to a shop, thus delaying all operations of men and team for nearly half a day, and as the result many tons of hay were damaged. Similar accidents are familiar to every farmer. If the means are at hand for setting things right at short notice, much time and cash is often saved. It does not matter whether the work will bear the inspection of a skillful mechanic or not, so long as it relieves the annoyances. Mechanical work commands better pay than farm labor. The farmer, therefore, who is able to save mechanic bills by doing his own work can hire an equal amount of farm labor done and have money left. Therefore he is able to make improvements that he could not otherwise afford. I have noticed that farmers who are able to do mechanical work usually keep their farm fixtures in better repair than those who cannot use tools.

There are many things that are very desirable but which a farmer can hardly afford if he must pay a mechanic for making, but if with his own skill, by turning slack times or unfavorable weather to account, he can provide them, he enjoys a decided advantage. Some years ago a farmer of my acquaintance paid a mechanic \$9 in cash for making a harrow, furnishing the steel himself. The first summer this harrow had become so far worn out as to be nearly useless. This farmer's son in the meantime had learned to use carpenters' tools some. By working a few minutes each morning, while his brother was after the cows, he transformed a bit of oak plank into a harrow, apparently equal in all respects to the original one when new, at a cost of 10 cents for rip sawing and 30 cents for paint and oil. The old irons answered, and thus he turned out a new harrow at an insignificant cost and without consuming valuable time. This is only one instance. This same young man has just completed a tobacco press at a cost of about \$2.50 equal in every respect to one recently purchased by a neighbor at a cost of \$10. When a boy he was often reproved by his father for spending so much time "puttering" in the shop. Now, however, the stern parent recognizes his ability, and he is

often called from the farm work to the shop to do something that requires his skill. I think it should be a part of the education of every farmer's son to learn how to use mechanics' tools enough so that he may be able to get along with the common wants of his business without depending on others. It will increase his independence, and help him to make money. There is no danger that he will learn anything that will harm him in his workshop. If he prefers mechanical work to farming, he should not be reproved for it. It is not the extreme that leads to danger. If he is restless and desires to leave home for some more genteel occupation in the city, that is another question. But a trade, well mastered, is an advantage to every man, and it would be poor policy to spoil a good carpenter, or machinist, to make a poor farmer.—*Cor. Husbandman.*

Young Stock vs. Old Stock.

There is no part of rural economy in which the farmers lose more money than that of the management of the domestic animals. Some keep inferior stock of every kind because they are easily procured; and with them a cow is a cow, and a horse a horse, and so long as they keep the requisite number they don't trouble their heads about improvement. Old animals of every kind are unprofitable, and should be got rid of before they become so deteriorated in value as to be difficult to sell, even at a very reduced price. Old horses are about the worst stock a farmer can have, for they become year after year less able to work, and more difficult to be disposed of. A thrifty farmer never keeps old horses; he manages to get them off his hands in some way before they show any symptoms of decline, and fills their places with young ones.

Old cows are not so suitable for the dairy as those which are in their prime, for their milk is deficient both in quantity and quality, and their calves never make first-rate animals, although they may be of the most improved breeds. A dairy farmer who has been a long time in the business has many advantages over one who is just commencing. One of them is that he has had time to breed from his best cows, and to have a succession of desirable young ones ready, to fill up the places of those which, being no longer serviceable in the dairy, have been fattened and sold off. In all places where the stall-feeding of cattle is practiced, young animals are considered more profitable to feed than old ones, and heifers or steers of three or four years old are preferred to older or younger stock, not only on account of fattening sooner, but also for producing a superior quality of beef.

It is well known that old ewes are not so suitable for breeding purposes as young ones, for their progeny are generally small and unthrifty, and their fleeces light. The wool of old sheep is much easier torn off by brush and briars than that of young ones, and their constitutions being impaired, they become more liable to disease according as they advance in years. The mutton of old ewes is known to be of inferior quality, but a great deal depends upon the way in which they are made up for the butcher. In the aristocratic demesnes of Europe, Southdown and Leicester wethers are sometimes fed until they are six or seven years old, and by that time they have accumulated an enormous quantity of fat on their bodies, and the flesh tastes like venison. The art of fattening sheep is in its infancy in the United States. When old ewes lose their teeth they are not able to pick up sufficient food, and unless provided with succulent provender they fall away very fast.

In several parts of England, farmers make a practice of fattening their culled ewes by turning them into turnip fields late in the fall to eat the tops, having first chiseled out their front teeth to prevent them from eating the bulbs. Every breeder who has attained any celebrity for producing good stock has made it a point to keep no animals for breeding purposes but such as are of superior quality and in their prime.

Well-fed hogs of good breeds will weigh heavier at the age of nine or ten months than neglected ones of inferior breeds will at double that age. Successful breeders never keep sows or boars that are past their prime; they manage to get rid of them by making them up for the market, and supply

their places with animals that are in their prime. Those which are too young are not by any means desirable for breeding, and those which are too old are entirely unfit for this purpose. Unsuitableness in age will neutralize many good qualities.

Potatoes for Animals.

A writer upon this subject has said that "potatoes in the raw state ought never to be given to any animal, with the exception of sheep and geese." It is said "a goose will thrive better, and the flesh will be more gratefully flavored, upon raw potatoes, sliced, than upon any other article, while sheep will more speedily thrive on raw potatoes than on turnips; but, and especially in the beginning, raw potatoes will scour cattle and horses, and not unfrequently cause death, while there is no danger of either from boiled or steamed potatoes." It may be true that they are excellent for geese; and that they are excellent for sheep is well known. Of all animals, the sheep like a change from dry to green food in the shape of roots; and they thrive upon them better than the turnip for the reason that, according to tables, the potato contains a larger fat substance and flesh-producing element than the turnip. Thus a fair product is 200 bushels, or 12,000 pounds of potatoes, from an acre, estimated to contain 2,640 pounds of material for the animal system, while the average yield of rutabagas of 20,000 pounds contain only 1,400 pounds, and a similar yield of turnips is but 1,400 pounds, so that relatively they stand to each other—potatoes 2,670, rutabagas 1,440, and the turnip 840 (but a little better than a third the relative feeding value.)

The chief advantage is obtained in feeding to mature animals. If bony structure is to be formed, the turnip is fully equal to the potato. That an excess of potatoes fed to cattle and horses produce ill results cannot be doubted, if the diet was exclusively potatoes; but that a small quantity fed with dry hay produces injurious results is unapproachable. The boiling or steaming, which generally means an addition of more or less mild feed, would be much more satisfactory.

The same writer also says: "Pigs will not always eat, and never can be fattened upon raw potatoes, while if they are boiled, next to boiled peas, perhaps, will bring them to the greatest weight they are capable of attaining, and to greater perfection than anything else that may be continuously used with safety, admitting that three or four weeks' feeding upon corn, oats or barley is necessary to make the pork firm and impart flavor." This is directly contrary to the experience of a successful pork raiser that always estimated the value of potatoes as four bushels to one of corn, and always fed them raw for the reason that he obtained much more satisfactory results. Boil several bushels of potatoes, and at the same time mix a bushel of corn meal, makes a very satisfactory feed for pork.—*Ex.*

Bees on the Farm.

The great progress of bee management within the past year or two is encouraging to the general introduction of bees on the farm. With the improved hives it is both easy and pleasant to properly manage them, while they are one of those luxuries intended by nature for the farmers; like his garden or his orchard, they supply one of the blessings of country life. Occupying only a small space of ground for the hive, the bees gather their honey from the blooming flowers and the growing crops of the broad acres. A writer in the *American Bee Journal*, giving a "worker's" account of himself, says:

"The honey bee, the friend and companion of civilized man, in every age and almost every clime, has contributed more pleasure and profit to the sons of Adam than all the insect tribes combined. I will afford you and the inmates of your house not only amusement and pleasure, but add knowledge and profit to your already accumulated stores. I will improve your crops of fruit and vegetables and carry the fertilizing pollen and inoculate the barren flower and make the sterile shrub yield its quota in the coming harvest. We will continue our labors from early morn to dewy eve, feed our own laborers and demand no pay save the watchful care and kindly protection of the household. Our surplus stores shall

be devoted to the uses of your family, and no daintier dish was ever placed on the table of a king. Our annually increasing colonies are at your disposal. 'Faint heart never won fair lady.' A spirit of enterprise and industry must mark your actions in your intercourse with us, and your general treatment of our colonies must be dictated by common sense, which must be improved upon as our value enhances and our number increases. I am a little working bee, and my life is short—scarcely fifty days."—*Western Agriculturist.*

How to Plow Well.

In the first place have your plow sharp. Even a good workman will not be able to do good work with bad tools. It is not enough to turn over a clean furrow. Good plowing means the thorough pulverization of the soil, and the best plowman is he who can break up the ground into the finest particles. Plow an inch or so deeper each year, and thus deepen your seed-bed and bring the subsoil into contact with light and air for their chemical operations. You can never go too deep provided you go slowly. Never be in a hurry at this kind of work. If you have not the time to do your work just right make the time. One acre well plowed is worth two acres half way done. If a rock or a root or any other obstruction is in your way stop and get rid of it entirely. If it is a rock put it on your fence or throw it into a sink-hole; never let it bother you again; dispose of it at once. Do not ride on your plow handles. Your team has draught enough to overcome without your laziness adding fifty pounds more. Riding on the handles never does good work. When done take your plow and clean it well and put it under cover out of the way of wet and moisture, which, like rot, soon destroy a valuable implement.—*Western Farmers' Almanac.*

Early Chicks.

A lady writes to the *New York Herald*: "We have at this date, February 4, three broods of chicks of nine each, and two sitting hens. I have no fancy poultry-houses with glass fronts, but I intend to raise those chicks, and if any of your readers can beat me I would like to hear from them. As soon as the chicks are twenty-four hours old they are put together with the hen in a large dry goods box, in the bottom of which has been placed a little warm hay. This stands in the kitchen for one week, during which time they are fed on hard boiled eggs, oat meal and milk. They are then strong enough to be placed in a closed woodshed, still keeping them in the box. On very fine days they are allowed a little run in the shed while the box is being cleaned. As the days grow warmer the chicks will be allowed a run in the open air, keeping the old hen confined in a coop with a lath front, so that the little ones may go in and out at will. Brown Leghorns are the most desirable for early hatching, being very hardy."

Raising Hogs.

I. G. Heaps, in the *American Stockman*, comes directly to the point concerning hog raising: "Do not quit raising and feeding hogs; take better care of them; feed a greater variety of food; have better pastures; keep your yards all cleaned up; tear down or else clear out and thoroughly disinfect your old hog-houses and sheds, for here is where the hog cholera lurks. Keep all places where your hogs sleep well disinfected, and give them plenty of good, pure, fresh water. Have a good clean place in which to feed. Do not feed in the mud. Feed regularly. Do not feed too much at a time, but feed often, and make them eat up clean. Salt your hogs often. Do not rely on any patented hog cholera nostrums to save your hogs, for if you do you are done for it; but keep everything about your yards and sleeping-house clean."

Profit of Hens.

With any kind of decent care 100 hens will pay \$100 profit in a year, besides leaving a goodly quantity of the strongest manure on earth; with the best of care \$200 can be made from 100 hens. This is no guess-work, but a plain statement of the facts. I have made \$2 per head profit on every fowl kept during a year, and I can do it every year, and anybody who has brains enough to take the "chicken fever" can do it. There is no secret about it; I did it by taking care of my fowls.—*Fanny Field, in Prairie Farmer.*

Veterinary Department.

Founder.

Founder, or laminitis, is an inflammatory condition of the laminae of the feet, which are the most sensitive parts of these important appendages. Founder is said to be produced by various causes, such as hard driving, watering when warm, standing in a draught of air, or upon plank floors, and many others. The author, however, views it in a different light, attributing its existence principally to one general cause, namely, contraction of the hoof, the causes before named being the immediate or exciting causes. This view is sustained by many facts. Founder does not occur in one case out of fifty in a healthy open foot; nor are the hind feet often involved, as they are rarely in a contracted condition.

The symptoms are a full, quick pulse, from sixty upward; accelerated respiration; the fore feet are hot and tender, the animal for relief throwing his body back upon his hind legs, extending the fore legs until he rests upon the heels, and sometimes lying down, particularly if the hind feet are involved; the animal also manifests much pain.

If the animal is in full condition, two quarts of blood should be taken from each of the fore feet; an active purging ball should be given, followed by one-drachm doses of belladonna made into pills every four hours; poultices of flax seed meal should be applied to the feet for several days; injections of soap and water also ought not to be neglected. By this treatment the animal is usually well again in a week, or even less; but if the disease is neglected until it becomes chronic, the animal will ever after remain unsound, though he may be rendered useful. From the alteration or disorganization of structure that takes place, there can be little done in the chronic stage except careful shoeing, which the smith should understand.—*Jennings.*

Scratches.

I have a horse with scratches, for which I have used different things but cannot cure. Would you please give the cause and the remedy?

ANSWER.—Scratches result from inflammation of the oil glands of the heel. An occasional horse is constitutionally predisposed to the disease, more especially white-legged animals. The common cause of the annoyance is dirt and wet. Keep the legs dry, and use the following ointment morning and night: Plum acitas and alumen, of each four drachms; adepts, two ounces; mix.—*Colman's Rural World.*

WANT YOU TO READ THIS!

NEW FAMILY

PROCESS OF TANNING, SIMPLIFIED

And adapted to farmers and others not skilled in the art. Individual Rights sold for one-twentieth of their value.

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

APPAREL, ROBES, RUGS, ETC.;

can tan a beautiful kid calf leather for gloves, mittens and shoes; also a superior quality of harness. The tan materials are but a trifle in cost, and readily obtained on the farm and in drug and grocery stores. Tans from one to ten days, according to the heat of hides or skins. The process and full directions are printed in pamphlet form, the gents' and boys' glove and mitten patterns, of different patterns, sizes to cut out. All secured in United States patent office.

PRICE \$3.00.

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

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

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

Items of General Interest.

The Boston school committee threatens to close all the high schools of that city if the common council cuts down the appropriation.

The book committee of the Methodist Episcopal church report that in 1879 the New York publishing house cleared \$71,000 and the Cincinnati house \$27,807.

The steambot Arabian sank in the Missouri river, near Kansas City, 22 years ago, with 630 barrels of whisky aboard.

A Chicago firm of clothiers offers a prize of one dollar for every male child born in that city during next November and December.

The ravages of what is commonly known as "rot" or "bane" are assuming most appalling proportions in the Midland and Western counties of England.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

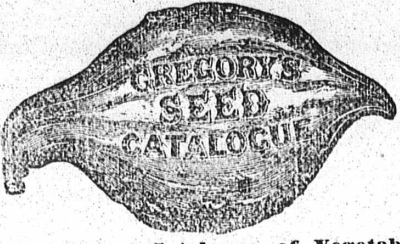
Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, March 2, 1880) and Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, March 2, 1880). Lists prices for flour, wheat, corn, and various livestock.

CATTLE—Active, but the supply mainly inferior grade. Native steers weighing 1,000 to 1,400 pounds, \$4.25@4.75; butchers' steers, 900 to 1,100 pounds, \$3.40@3.80.

CHICAGO, March 2, 1880. CATTLE—Market good and active. Shippers, \$4.80@5.20; butchers, \$2.30@4.50.

KANSAS CITY, March 2, 1880. CATTLE—The market opened with a slow demand but moderate supply.

Wheat fluctuated a little the past week. It is about 4 cents lower than our last quotations in St. Louis, but is slightly changed at other points.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1880, rich in engravings, from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE, to all who apply.

630,000 hogs from what it was one year ago, and about 900,000 from what it was two years ago.

The McCormick company of Chicago has received information from its agents throughout the West with regard to the condition of winter wheat.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15c; eggs, 8c per doz; poultry—chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest. In mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

The following are some of the leading goods which will always bear inspection:



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW, which, for durability, simplicity, ease of management and lightness of draught, cannot be excelled.



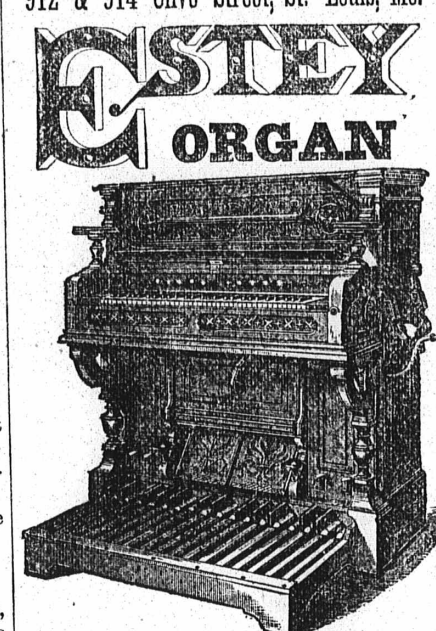
THE HOOSIER DRILL, which is one of the oldest drills on the market, is still the boss of them all.

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS and all kinds of farm implements constantly on hand; also a full assortment of Hardware.

The St. John Sewing Machine is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT! We will sell you your BOOTS AND SHOES AS CHEAP AS ANY ONE. PERRY & COMPANY, 117 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled ESTEY ORGANS.

Five hundred Instruments for sale (on easy payments), exchange or rent. Astonishing bargains.

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. Their establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest west of New York.

WONDERFUL! 5 BIG OFFERS! OFFER No. 1.—A large Chickadee, or Writing Ink, ALL for one dollar.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense.

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GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER

This powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-sense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter-making.

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We use the best quality Steel wire; the barbs well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish.

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From the Factory to the Wearer. Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for \$7.50 A DOZEN!!

Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirts, Muslin, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' shirts.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. WHEAT Kansas is one of the first wheat states in the Union.

SOUTHWEST The Kansas Pacific railway is the most popular route to and from New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan country.

LEADS FROM THE GOLDEN BELT MINES The vast deposits of carbonate of silver at the Leadville and Ten-mile district.

DENVER The Kansas Pacific railway is the only line running north trains equipped with Pullman sleeping palaces and elegant day and second-class coaches.

TO THE EAST OR TO THE WEST. S. T. SMITH, S. J. GILMORE, JOHN MUIR, THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Superintendent, Land Commissioner, Gen'l Freight Agt., Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agt.

EL MENDARO HERD. LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, BREEDER OF THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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.

BERKSHIRE PIGS. Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality.

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