# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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### WHAT'S THE USE?

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

What's the use of melancholy?
It is folly—let's be jolly!
Though a volley of misfortunes rattle down, rattle down;
What's the use of magnifying
Ills by sighing, or by crying,
Stead of trying to dispel the sullen frown, sullen frown?

What's the use of nursing trouble,
Grief to double?—leave the stubble!
Life' a bubble that is broken at a breath, at a breath;
Let us, then, pursue it lightly,
Smiling brightly, singing sprightly,
So that nightly we may sleep, nor dread the slumber we call death!

What's the use of overrating
Our importance, and creating
Irritating pains and passions in the heart, in the heart?
Since 'tis better to be humble,
For if we should chance to stumble
We'll not grumble, but get up again and take another start!

What's the use of overhauling
Ancient annals, or recalling
Scenes appalling, or distressing, we have known, we have known?
Naught but evil we are gaining
By our grieving and complaining,
Eetertaining our companions with a groan, with a groan!

Trials that are past, forgetting,
Let us then give up our fretting,
And upsetting all the brightness of the day, Every day;
Though the road to joy and gladness
Lies through cypress groves of sadness,
It is madness to go weeping all the way; let's be gay!

### HIS GOOD ANGEL.

BY CARL BRICKETT.

Few dwelt in Glenham Mills but knew and loved sweet Alice Ray. To be sure she was not rich, and lived in a plain, unpretending little cottage—just herself, and a faithful old woman, who had held her in her arms when a baby, and now that her parents were dead was her sole companion. But it was no wonder that every one loved her, from the wealthiest to the poorest, for she was good as well as fair to the sight.

Alice had been left an orphan when only sixteen, and besides the small cottage home there had been nothing for her to call her own; so with a courage far beyond her years she had set herself to work to support herself and old Janet.

The end of a month saw the front room of the cottage turned into a school, with rows of seats occupied by happy young faces, and with Alice, herself little more that a child, as the schoolmistress. Well and untiringly she guided the tiny feet over the rough paths of learning, studying herself in the evenings to complete her own education; and before three years had flitted by Miss Alice Ray's "home school" had become an acknowledged and well-patronized institution in Glenham Mills.

In the eyes of Mrs. Dorien, the wife of the rector of the parish, Alice was almost perfection; and as the girl grew older the lady fell into the habit of relying upon her for assistance in her benevolent enterprises; and Alice possessed so much good tact, and such gentle, graceful ways, that her services were invaluable.

"Alice," said Mrs. Dorien, one Saturday morning, as, laden with her basket of delicacies prepared by Janet's skillful hands, Alice came to the rectory to join her in some errand of mercy, "Keith is coming home Tuesday."

Keith Dorien was the rector's only son, and ever since he had left college he had been traveling abroad. Alice remembered very little of him, for she had only been a child of fourteen when she had last seen him.

She did not go up to the rectory again for a few days; but she heard that young Mr. Dorien had arrived. Old Janet came in one morning and said that she had seen him riding past with his father. "And a mighty handsome gentleman he is, Miss Alice; but he doesn't look well," was her comment.

Saturday morning dawned wet and rainy; but nothing daunted, Alice donned her waterproof, and basket on arm proceeded to the rectory. Weather never made any difference with her in the way of keeping her from her visits to the poor and needy. Just as she came to the rectory gate it suddenly opened, and some one stumbled so violently against her as to send both her umbrella and basket flying from her hold.

At first she could not repress a rueful exclamation as she saw the contents of her carefully packed basket strewn about her feet; but the humor of the situation struck her, as, looking up, she caught the dismayed expression that filled the face of the gentleman who had been the cause of the disaster. As he lifted his hat, with an apology, she recognized at once Keith Dorien; but she saw that he did not know her.

"It does not matter much," she hastened to say, with one of her sunny smiles; "only I shall have to go back home for more supplies."

Looking down, Keith Dorien saw only a slight, little figure in a dark waterproof—not a particularly becoming costume to any one; but as Alice smiled he thought to himself that not in all his travels had he seen so lovable a face.

That was not the last time Keith Dorien met Alice Ray; and it was not long before they became very good friends.

Alice soon saw how it was that Janet had thought Mr. Dorien in ill health; for she herself could not help but notice, and wonder at, the restless, dissatisfied expression his handsome face often wore.

One day, as she came to the rectory to accompany Mrs. Dorien on one of their weekly visits, she found that lady confined to her room with a headache, and unable to go. Keith followed her to the gate and volunteered his assistance.

"Let me go with you and carry the basket," he said; and nothing loth, Alice consented.

After several short stoppages Alice paused before the door of a house poorer than the rest.

"There is a little crippled boy dying here," she said.

Keith followed her into the sick-room. The child was lying with his pallid eyelids wearily closed; but when he heard Alice's voice they opened wide, while a faint flush sprang to his face. Holding out his arms, he exclaimed, in joyful tones:

"Mother! mother! she's come—my angel lady!"

So he always called Alice.

After talking awhile to the boy, and reading and explaining some comforting passages in the good book to him and his care-worn mother, Alice left, promising to return soon again.

On their way home Keith was unusually silent, and stealing a look into his face, Alice saw that the dark brows were bent in a gloomy frown. Suddenly he said:

"Miss Alice, did you believe what you read to that boy—about Jesus, and heaven, and all that?"

Alice looked up, with a troubled wonder in her limped gray eyes.

"Believe it?" she echoed; then her voice melted into a sweet pathos as she said earnestly: Indeed I do from my very heart!"

A quick thought seemed to enter her mind. After a moment's hesitation she said, gravely:

"Mr. Dorien, do not you? Is that why your face is so sad at times?"

"You have guessed rightly," he replied, in a gloomy tone.

Then Alice heard his story—how he had been thrown, when in college, into the intimate companionship of a skeptic, and gradually, almost insensibly, had imbibed his views, which his long residence in Germany had served to strengthen.

There was a short silence when he had finished; then Alice raised her pitying eyes to his face.

"Mr. Dorien," she said, "will you promise to do as I ask? Will you faithfully and earnestly read this little book—not in a spirit of skepticism, but with a wish to find the truth? Jesus always comes to those that seek him."

By this time they had reached her home, and pressing the Bible from which she had read to the poor little cripple into his hand she left him, but not before he had caught the gleam of tears in her sweet eyes.

That night Alice thought long and seriously. So that was the secret of her friend's unhappy moods. How happy she would be if through her means he should find the truth!

Deep down in her heart she knew that she had come to care a good deal for Keith Dorien; but she did not think for a moment that he felt toward her in any other way than as a pleasant companion. The next time they met she looked questioningly into his face, but Keith evaded her eyes. Time passed. Alice seldom saw Keith now. He was never at the rectory when she was there, and she began to see that it was his wish to avoid her; and she sadly made up her mind that her hopes had been vain, and that through her well-meant interference she had lost her friend.

One morning, much to Alice's surprise, she found her little school-room deserted. No happy boys and girls came to fill their accustomed places. She soon learned the reason. The fever—that dreadful scourge which, some years before, had almost depopulated Glenham Mills—had again broken out. Alice did not hesitate as to her course. She was soon dressed, and, notwithstanding Janet's tearful remonstrances, sallied forth to do what she could to relieve the sufferers.

On her way she met Mr. Dorien coming hastily toward her. With both hands he caught hers.

"Turn back, Miss Alice!" he exclaimed. "You must not go into the village! The fever has broken out!"

"I know it has, Mr. Dorien," she said.

"You know it, and are going right into the heart of it! What madness!"

Alice lifted her lovely, resolute face to his.

"Yes, I am going to do what little I can to help. It is not madness; but it would be wickedness for me to stay when duty so plainly calls me."

He still barred her way.

"You shall not go!"

Alice looked straight at him with the first touch of anger he had ever seen in her soft eyes.

"Remove your hands," she said. "You have no right to restrain me from doing what I know is my duty."

With that he loosed her hands with an involuntary look of admiration; but he only said, as he turned and walked on beside her:

"Very well. If you take the fever, it will not be my fault."

Weeks of suffering and distress followed. Every one that was able had fled from their homes, and Glenham Mills was deserted save from the numbers prostrated by the disease, and the few brave men and women who daily risked their lives caring for the sick.

Among the latter were the rector and his wife and son, and Alice. All four co-operated together to do all that was in their power, and as yet the fever had laid its dread hold upon none of them. Alice flitted from house to house, calling forth blessings wherever her sunny, cheering influence was felt; and though the brave girl little knew it, her work was bringing forth double fruit, for as Keith Dorien witnessed her unselfish devotion to duty, and heard her touching, heart felt prayers by the bedside of the sick and the dying, the conviction slowly dawned upon him that it must, indeed, be a true and living faith which inspired that frail form. And the more he pondered and read (as Alice had requested him) the little book marked by her own hand, the stronger that conviction grew, until at last, though worn and weary with his difficult, self-imposed labor, his face no longer bore its usual look of gloomy unrest.

Alice had kept her secret well, and Keith, feeling that he was unworthy to hope to win such an angel among women, had never dared to show to her the almost adoring love which had fast entwined itself around his heart. Thus a veil thin as mist parted them; but it was soon to be lifted.

The fever had run its course, and at the very last Keith had succumbed.

"Do not send me away," pleaded Alice with Mrs. Dorien. "I have escaped the contagion so far; let me help you nurse him."

Then for the first time the mother read what the girl had concealed so long, and she let her stay. Patiently the two women struggled with the disease which had their loved one in its grasp. But at last they gave up all hope.

"He cannot live much longer," the doctor said; "but he may awake conscious."

So the father and mother and Alice watched silently through the long hours for the moment to come when he should awake and perhaps know them. It came at last. As Keith opened his heavy lids his gaze fell upon Alice's pale, wistful young face. He feebly raised his hand to his head.

"Am I dying?" he said.

For a moment the only answer he received was the sob which the burdened mother's heart could no longer keep back.

Then in tremulous, solemn tones his father said:

"My son, you are in great danger. It is right you should know. But for those that believe there is hope—even in death."

A bright light illumined Keith's face, as, looking upward, he exclaimed:

"I am not afraid to die—for, thank God, I have that hope!"

Unable to restrain herself, Alice drew near his bedside, and stood gazing into his face with a look of yearning, agonized tenderness.

Their eyes met, and the sudden knowledge came that instant to Keith that the love he had hidden in his breast so long was returned by her. But his strength had been only momentary, and as suddenly as it had come it left him.

But the doctor for once was mistaken, for to the great joy of all Keith did not die. A few months later saw him convalescent. The hours of his slow-returning strength were not wearisome, for he had Alice beside him. Disguise had no longer been possible between them, and Keith had soon learned that the love he had coveted, but deemed himself unworthy to win, was his, and that some day he might hope to have the angel who had been instrumental in purging his heart of its unbelief take her place by his side never to leave it any more.

That happy time came before long; and old Mr. Dorien laid his trembling hands with a loving touch on the bowed heads of his son and newly-made daughter as he pronounced the solemn words which made them one:

"Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder."

### The Test of Temper.

Did you ever overset your mucilage bottle? If it was only once, you'll not be likely to have forgotten it, for it is the royal test of temper.

I remember hearing that some one had said I had a bad temper, and it seemed to me a most unwarrantable slander until I overset my mucilage bottle. Then I knew that I had not known myself before. I had borne very calmly, and with some attempt at dignity, the reproaches of an enraged cook, in the abusive stage of intoxication. I had smiled, and not deceitfully, upon the man who emptied a cup of coffee over my newest silk dress. I had calmly accorded pardon to the giant who trod on my toes in a car, and had lost the last train to Squabtown without even desiring to shriek; but when, having finished my letter to my beloved K. C. (let me hasten to explain that those initials are feminine), I jammed that long-handled brush into the mucilage bottle, and then hit my hand against it, oversetting it as coolly as though I did it on purpose—then I found that my accuser was right.

"Know thyself," said— Well, I forget who it was. It's neither scripture nor Shakespeare, but it is good advice, and in order to know yourself get a mucilage bottle. You'll be sure to knock it over some day, and then!—*M. K. D.*

### Facetiæ.

Why do not railroads care to have any future state? Because they have so many ties binding them to earth.

A stage driver in the White mountains, when asked what he thought of the notch, replied: "Well, I was born around here, you know, and I don't mind it so much. But if I should go down to New York I reckon likely I'd gawk around considerably myself."

"Does he know anything?" anxiously inquired a friend, bending over the body of a man who had just fallen from the roof of a house. "Don't know, I'm sure," the physician replied. "He never did know anything, but you can't tell what effect the fall may have had upon him until he regains consciousness."

A clerk was discharged. He asked the reason. "You are so awful slow about everything," said his employer. "You do me an injustice," responded the clerk. "There is one thing that I am not slow about." "I should be delighted to here you name it," sneered the proprietor. "Well," said the clerk, slowly, "nobody can get tired as quick as I can."

## Young Folks' Column.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am five years old. I go to school. I read in the First reader Our teacher taught us to write. Ma says I can write good. I wish you would print this.

MYRTLE FOSTER.

EMPORIA, Kans., March 13, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—As this is a stormy day, I thought I would write for the "Young Folks' Column." I am a little boy eight years old. I go to school. I study reading, spelling and arithmetic. I have a horse and a pig. I am going to be a granger when I get to be a man. I will close for this time. DANNIE FOSTER.

CHICAGO MOUND, Kans., March 13, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for the Young Folks' Column." Our school was out last Tuesday. Our teacher's name was Mr. Farr." I study history, arithmetic, geography and spelling. Pa and ma are grangers, and they are going to have a grange feast next Saturday night. The ground is covered with snow to-day. I have a little brother; his name is Charlie. He is seven months old; and we are making short dresses for him. I long to see him in short clothes. I can sew on the sewing machine. I like to sew better than anything else. When spring comes I want to plant flowers. I planted a great many flower seeds last year, but the ground was so dry they did not grow. I will send you the answer to Ethel Beal's riddle: a *baby*. I will close for this time. EVA A. FOSTER.

EMPORIA, Kans., March 13, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—I like to read the children's letters. I am eleven years old. I go to school every day, and to Sunday-school too. I read in the Fourth reader. I am staying at my uncle's. My papa and mamma are in St. Joseph. We have a nice school-house, and a nice teacher too; her name is Miss Clara Williams.

Yours truly, MAUD NETTERFIELD.

LEONA, Kans., March 17, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—I now write you a few lines. I have not written before. Our school is out now. I have joined the lodge. I will send you a riddle: If a squirrel takes in two ears and brings out three, how many days will it take him to get a hundred ears? If this is not answered in three weeks I will answer it myself. The answer to Bella Booth's riddle is an *egg*. Excuse bad writing.

JAMES W. LEWIS.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kans., March 8, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for some time, I thought I would write again. We have been hauling wood the last week. We have got five head of horses and six head of cows and fourteen head of hogs. I think the answer to Alla Deming's riddle is a *newspaper*. I will send a riddle: Tink tank under the bank ten againt four. If this riddle is not answered in three weeks I will answer it myself. I guess I will close for this time.

Yours truly, GEORGE W. LEWIS.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 8, 1880.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written before, I thought I would write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column." I go to school. I study reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and spelling. Me and my little sister just got over the measles, and another in bed sick with them. We have two canaries. We all got a new doll. Please excuse all mistakes. I will close by sending a riddle: Opens like a barn door shuts like a trap, study all your life time you can't study that. Yours truly,

MATTIE Z. HOLLINGSWORTH.

PLUMB, Kans., March 8, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column," and so I concluded that I would write. I go to school, and I study arithmetic, geography, reading, writing and spelling. I am a little boy ten years old. My home is in Indiana, but I have taken Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country." I am living with my Aunt Polly and my cousins. I went to grange once and saw the officers installed; and they had a great big owl sitting on a pole. I think I will be a granger when I get old enough; then I can go to the feasts. They tell me when the editor speaks in Emporia I may go and see him. I would like to see you, Mr. Editor. I think you are very kind to give us a column in your paper. Some of the boys tell what stock they possess. I have nothing that I can call my own but a pig and a hen. I will close for this time. Good-by. If I see this in print I will write again. From JOHN W. CATTRON.

EMPORIA, Kans., March 13, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for THE SPIRIT, I take the pleasure of writing a few lines to occupy a small space in the "Young Folks' Column." For the first I would say, we had quite a snow storm last Friday, and the snow still remains; but to-day it is very pleasant. I am a little girl ten years old. I went to school this winter. I studied reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Our teacher's name is Mr. Harden Burch. We live in district No. 70, three miles north of Jacksonville, in Crawford county. I have four brothers and two sisters. We have got four horses, three cows, twenty-five hogs and one little calf. Me and my little sister, eight years old, have to milk three cows. Well, I guess I will have to bring my letter to a close by sending you a riddle: As I went through the wheat field I found something good to eat—neither flesh, meat nor bones; I took it home and kept it till it run alone. If you will print this I will write again.

Yours truly, EMMA GRAVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Kans., March 15, 1880.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 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. Popenoe, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

### Grange Halls and County Granges.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I like the spirit of the article from "A Coffey County Matron" in regard to a hall and permanent home for the grange, but would hardly think it best to commence at the top either with the National, state or county grange and build downward, although the discussion of this question is quite proper in either body; but am thoroughly convinced that the building of grange halls should begin with the subordinate grange.

It is a good plan for the county grange to discuss the question of building halls and render all the assistance possible to encourage the building of halls among the subordinate granges. I do not believe in a county grange having one permanent place of meeting. It should circulate and hold its meetings with every grange in the county. Not to be a burden upon the subordinate grange, but carry their "chicken pies and provisions" with them, get acquainted with each other, and have a good time in discussing questions vital to the interest of farmers and Patrons—the question of grange halls, and a thousand other questions—till we have plenty of these homes which shall add permanency to our noble order and be an honor to this great and growing state. Then the county grange will have a hall—yes, a home in every grange; and its usefulness will be a thousand times greater than the one that always meets in the city.

I have seen in the state of Michigan the working of these county granges, and wherever we find one that stands still and holds its meetings always at one place it is looked upon as an aristocratic body not worthy the respect of the true Patron, and is always indicative of a dormant state of the order; while those that circulate are looked upon as filling their true mission—that of strengthening, encouraging and building up the subordinate grange, without which we can have no National, state or county grange. Keep the ball rolling.

J. BARNARD.

HUMBOLDT, Kans., March 18, 1880.

### A State Grange Delegate Makes a Suggestion and Sets an Example to Other Delegates.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—You will remember that we all pledged ourselves at the state grange to go home and work for the grange; and not hearing anything from the other delegates I thought it would be a good plan for each delegate to write to THE SPIRIT and tell us how the grange is prospering in his part of the state, and if any of us are doing any good it will encourage others to go forward with the good work.

We held our election of officers the day after Christmas, with the following result: J. H. Songer, Master; Frank Sheffer, Overseer; John Tulls, Steward; John Stepp, Assistant Steward; Lewis Atkinson, Lecturer; F. M. Odell, Secretary; Green Atkinson, Treasurer; Isaac Rhode, Gatekeeper; S. A. Railsback, Ceres; A. Sheffer, Pomona; G. Atkinson, Flora; M. A. Rhode, Lady Assistant Steward. We had a big feast and a good time, and on our next meeting we had a public installation and public dinner. The hall was full, and all seemed to enjoy themselves finely.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will say that the grange is just booming in this part of the state. We have taken in eleven members in the last month, with a prospect of doubling that number in a short time. We have lots of good material to work on, as most of the granges near us have died out, and each one had some good Patrons whom we expect to capture.

I visited the grange at Parsons on the day of their installation. They had a grand festival. Bro. Williams, the delegate from Labette county, was installed master. He told me they had eighty-two members at that time. I think they have doubled their number since the state grange.

Bro. Butler's grange in this county is doing a good work. They have been taking in new members at every meeting all winter.

Now, Mr. Editor, I hope that the delegates to the last state grange will take the hint and let us hear from them.

If you can't read this, Mr. Editor, remember that I am only a "clodhopper," and that it has not been my business to write letters, but to hold the plow handles. J. H. SONGER.

OSAGE MISSION, Kans., March 14, 1880.

### Hillsboro County Council, P. of H., at Nashua.

Meeting well attended. Many granges of the county were represented, and some from Massachusetts. Benjamin P. Ware, past-master of Massachusetts State grange, delivered an able address. He said the order never exerted so great influence as at present, and that influence should extend to protect the farmers, from the monopolies grinding them down. Resolutions have gone out from the National grange to every subordinate grange—one in relation to the patent laws. People have suffered much from these, especially at the West. There are thousands of cases of this nature now in the United States courts.

Another matter, in relation to regulating freight and passenger rates. The law never intended our farms should be taken when necessity demands the building of a railroad for the benefit of the corporation only; the public have their rights in these thoroughfares. The National grange has sent out these petitions, and call upon you to act; and if you do, results will come. Hon. Josiah Quincy has made railroad transportation a study, and as a result workingmen's trains with cheap fare are running out of Boston. These matters are not in interest of this order only, but for the benefit of the whole farming community.

The educational feature of this order is of the greatest importance. We do not teach sectarian religion or party politics, but we teach faith, hope, charity and fidelity, political economy and statesmanship, which is good government, and to exert our influence for the greatest good to the greatest number. If you go to the legislature and ask for an appropriation for the agricultural college they will laugh at you. But we can and will have it. The grange will do it through education. The organization is as broad as the country, and herein lies its beauty. We do not fully realize the influence which we hold. Send good, honest men to the legislature who cannot be bought.

James Draper, master of Massachusetts State grange, said these petitions were beginning to find their way into the Massachusetts legislature, and bills were being introduced looking to reform in these matters. No other organization is so worthy of your support. It is on a firm and true foundation, and we are stronger and more powerful than ever before.

George A. Wason, master of New Hampshire State grange, said it was the duty of every Patron to respond when called upon. We cannot accomplish all of these reforms at one bold stroke. The farmers must take these matters into their own hands by showing their strength and power. Let us say we *will* have our rights and they will come. Place our wants before the legislature, and such members as will not notice them we will forever leave at home. The farmers' minds are as strong as their muscles, and they must learn to exercise them. We do not propose to pull down anything but to build ourselves up, and we must stand together hand in hand. Can anything be more honorable or nobler than this? It is encouraging to know that we are educating ourselves.

W. W. Howard, of Milford, said the brother from Massachusetts reminded him of a petition with 1,500 names which came before our legislature. The railroads did not dare make their fight in the house but made it in the senate. Nearly all members of the committee on Railroads in the senate held offices in the railroad companies, and it was all a farce before that committee; but the time is coming when such petitions must be noticed and respected.

E. T. Wheeler, of Hollis, said farmers have been willing to be fooled and humbugged. We send our men to the legislature, but the professional men do the talking and control it. Farmers don't like to spend their money in legislation, but the railroads furnish it. Men have been bought and paid. Let us send men who cannot be bought.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Weekly.*


## Attention Everybody

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

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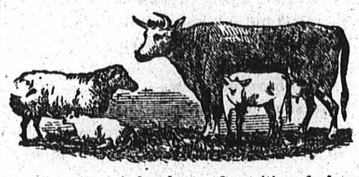
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening 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 oftentimes 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 are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply **Leis' Chemical Healing Salve**—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents 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 ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

**N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS.**—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.

☞ Geo Leis.

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

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

**Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative Renovating Powders.**

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 renovater now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO
New Organs $35 Stops, 3 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 Oct's, 3 Knee Swells, Walnut Case, warr'd 6 years, Stool & Book $90. New Pianos, $125 to $255. ☞ Newspapers sent Free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

## 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't is city. Orders solicited. Address WM. GIBSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE

## NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL $100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCOY - - - - President
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## 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. 1866.
WEB. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - - MISSOURI.

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 bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE.

F. BARTELDES & CO.,

Lawrence, - - Kansas.

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

## Real Estate Agency.

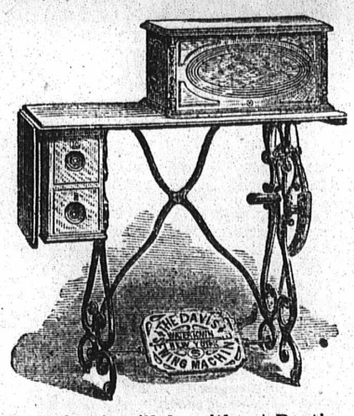
JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

Taxes paid for non-residents, abstracts of title furnished. Office in Standard building.

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED

SEWING MACHINE.



See what it will do without Basting.

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain.
It will sew over seams in any garment without making long or short stitches, breaking of thread or puckering the lining of the goods at the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator except to run the machine and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses.
It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved edges together.
It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woolen goods, such as soft merino, or goods difficult to hem on other machines.
It is the only practical machine for hemming bias alpacas, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without fulling the under or upper side of the hem.
It will turn a hem and stitch on trimming at one operation
It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one operation.
It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton or woolen goods.
It will bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scallops, points, squares or straight.
Bind folds without showing the stitches and sew 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, embroidering, 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

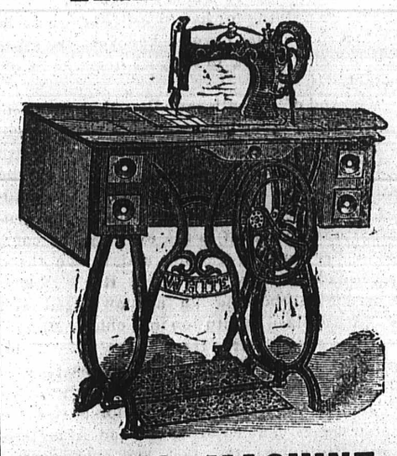
Darning Attachment

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 oiled.
Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving 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.

## KANSAS'S PROSPECTS FOR 1880.

**Comparative Statements of the Acreage and Condition of Crops—The Immigration Tide.**

The Leavenworth *Times* has taken great pains to get crop reports from nearly all the counties in the state; and we copy from that paper the following report:

### THE WHEAT.

The area sown to winter wheat last fall was a little over 350,000 acres greater than that of the year before—being 1,850,000, against 1,500,000 of the previous year. In a few counties in the northwestern portion of the state the yield per acre will not be as great as last year, but every other section of the state reports the most flattering prospects. Even in that section of the state in which the average per acre will be the smallest the acreage is so much greater than ever before that the aggregate yield will come fully up to the average, while in all other quarters the acreage is not only increased in like proportion, but the yield per acre promises to be much above the average. Taking the state altogether the prospect is at least 50 per cent. better than last year at this time. The average yield of winter wheat in the state at large is about 15½ bushels to the acre, and this average maintained the present year would give us over thirty million bushels as the crop of 1880. Present appearances indicate that, after making reasonable allowance for unfavorable weather later in the season, the present crop will go above rather than below that figure.

### REPORT BY COUNTIES.

ALLEN.

IOLA, March 11.—There is about 50 per cent. more acreage and 25 per cent. better condition.

The signs of the times indicate a large immigration this spring. It was never livelier than now. S. T. STOVER, County Clerk.

ANDERSON.

GARNETT, March 10.—The acreage of fall wheat in Anderson county is three times as large as last year, and it is in as good condition or better.

The immigration at the present time is larger than ever before, and is increasing. A large German colony from Iowa is settling in the southwestern portion of the county on the line of the St. Louis, Kansas and Arizona railroad. THOMAS W. FOSTER, County Clerk.

BARTON.

GREAT BEND, March 10.—The acreage of winter wheat sown in this county is much larger than in 1878, the acreage then being 80,000. The estimate this year is 100,000. The acreage of spring wheat is 20,000; and there will be fifty thousand acres of corn planted and a large acreage of oats sown. The prospects for a wheat crop are as favorable as at this season in 1878, which year we shipped 900,000 bushels of wheat from Great Bend, the acreage that year being 37,000—a good showing for a county organized in 1872.

Present population over 11,000, of as good and intelligent class of citizens as you find in any part of the older states. A large immigration is expected this spring.

We have had very little rain this winter and no snow, but owing to good rains in the fall the ground is still moist and wheat growing. Farmers are busy plowing and sowing oats. If we have plenty of rain this spring we will show a report from Barton county which will compete with any county in the state.

IRA D. BROUGHER, County Clerk.

BOURBON.

FORT SCOTT, March 10.—The acreage of wheat is about 125 per cent. greater than last year, thus being about 26,000 acres. The condition is also better than last year—perhaps about 15 per cent.

Immigration has already begun, and the prospects are good for a much greater influx than last year. Real estate is now changing hands rapidly, with a prospect of a great increase as spring opens.

L. B. WELCH, County Clerk.

BROWN.

HIAWATHA, March 12.—The acreage of wheat sown in the fall of 1878 was 19,847.75 acres. The estimated acreage of 1879 is about 20 per cent. greater, or 23,000. The proportion of new ground is two-thirds to one-third of old ground. The reports from some parts of the county are that the wheat sown on old ground is badly winter-killed, while from other parts the wheat is looking well. The wheat sown on new ground is looking well. I should judge that, taking into consideration the extra amount of wheat sown and the damage to wheat on old ground, the yield will be about the same as last year.

We anticipate considerable immigration to this county this spring and summer, the transactions in real estate being very large for the time of year. The building up of the county and town has already commenced; the excavations made for a three-story brick building 50x80 feet—first story intended for two business rooms, second story for a public hall, third story a hall for the use of the Masonic fraternity, making the most imposing building in the county. There will also be a three-story brick hotel erected, and numerous other smaller buildings. Every one seems to have explicit confidence in the fertility of the soil and permanency of the government, and propose to stay.

JOHN E. MOORE, County Clerk.

BUTLER.

EL DORADO, March 10.—The acreage of fall wheat is very much larger and it is in far better condition than it was this time last year, and bids fair to make a large crop.

There is a large immigration to this county this spring, and of an excellent class of people, and the most of them have considerable means to do with.

We have two competing lines of railroad in our county, and have no bonded indebtedness on us as a county. C. P. STRONG, County Clerk.

CLAY.

CLAY CENTER, March 8.—There is fully 30 per cent. more wheat in our county this year than last, and it is looking as well now as it ever has at this time of the year.

We are looking for a large immigration this spring. J. L. NOBLE, County Clerk.

CHAUTAUQUA.

SEDAN, March 11.—The acreage in this county as compared with last year is 125 per cent greater, with the condition greatly improved.

There will be more immigration this year than any other year since the first settlement. C. M. KNAPP, County Clerk.

CLOUD.

CONCORDIA, March 9.—The number of acres of winter wheat sown in the fall of 1878 was 18,074, and the estimate for the fall of 1879 is from 35,000 to 40,000 acres. Farmers say that the prospect is better than last year. Some late sown has been winter-killed.

The county is full of people seeking homes. The government land is all taken. The population in 1879 was 12,650. It is now estimated at 14,500. E. E. SWEARINGEN, County Clerk.

COFFEY.

BURLINGTON, March 10.—The acreage is fully one-third larger. The condition is good; never was better.

We are looking for a very heavy immigration this season. Already the advance guard is upon us. Men of means and muscle are the ones that come now. W. H. THROCKMORTON, County Clerk.

DAVIS.

JUNCTION CITY, March 9.—The acreage of winter wheat in Davis county is about the same as last year, perhaps a trifle greater. The condition is at least 50 per cent. better; in fact, the prospect for an abundant yield is all that can be desired. It certainly never was better.

Davis county has had considerable immigration during the past year, and we expect that it will continue to increase when spring opens. P. V. TROVINGER, County Clerk.

DECATUR.

OBERLIN, March 10.—The assessor not having commenced his labor yet, I cannot accurately estimate the acreage. The prospects are not so good as at this time last year, and the outlook for a large yield is not at all flattering.

As to the immigration, I think it will be very large this summer, as there are a good many coming in now. N. G. ADDLEMAN, County Clerk.

ELK.

HOWARD, March 10.—The acreage now in fall wheat in this county is, at the very lowest estimate, at least 50 per cent. in excess of what it was at the corresponding time in 1879. The estimate may seem large, but the assessors' returns will more than verify the statement. Its present condition is at least 10 per cent. better than at the corresponding period last year.

We now have three railroads running into and through this county: The S. K. & W. runs through the entire length of the county from east to west, while the K. C., E. & S. enters the county on its northern line and makes this place the terminal point; the St. L. & S. F. runs through the northeast corner of the county, forming a junction with the K. C., E. & S. in Greenwood county twelve miles from this place. These afford us the facilities for all the immigration that may come; and the fact that there were 150 entries of land in this county during the year ending March 1, 1880, along with the additional fact that we have as good a county for all purposes as can be found in the southwest, leads us to expect a large influx of settlers the coming season. Longton, Elk Falls, Moline and Grenola on the S. K. & W., and Howard and Paw Paw on the K. C., E. & S., are each thriving towns, furnishing good local markets to the people as well as a convenient outlet to markets outside the county and state. All local difficulties are now settled, our county scrip is at par the year round and we are in a good condition to invite and receive a large immigration boom.

GEORGE THOMPSON, County Clerk.

ELLSWORTH.

ELLSWORTH, March 12.—The fall wheat planted in this county is looking remarkably well. Our acreage is at least a third larger than last year. With reasonable rains the prospect bids fair for an enormous yield.

There is every indication of a large immigration this spring of a class of people who possess means to improve and develop the possibilities of the county. The government lands are nearly all located, but there is still a large quantity of excellent railroad land and numerous improved farms for sale at reasonable prices, and information in regard to which will be cheerfully furnished.

C. C. SPRIGG, County Clerk.

FORD.

DODGE CITY, March 8.—The acreage of wheat is not more than three-fourths as large as it was last year, but it is in a much better condition than it then was.

We expect a big immigration to our county this spring. Mr. H. H. Harris will be here with a colony from Nova Scotia next week, who will all settle in the eastern part of the county. H. P. MYTON, County Clerk.

GOVE.

GRAINFIELD, March 10.—This county being unorganized, I take the liberty to answer your questions. There are 5,000 acres in winter wheat; condition 25 per cent. better than last year.

The immigration is heavy at the present time, and the prospects are good for the future. J. A. LEWIS, Postmaster.

HODGEMAN.

HODGEMAN CENTER, March 10.—The acreage of fall wheat sown was more than double the amount sown the year before; and, notwithstanding the extremely dry winter we have had, looks much better than it did last year at this time.

Immigrants are coming in daily, though some have left the county fearing that we would never have rain again.

E. M. PRINDLE, County Clerk.

JACKSON.

HOLTON, March 10.—The acreage of fall wheat in this county for the present year is about 33 per cent. above last year, but the condition is fully one-third below the condition this time last year.

I am of the opinion that the immigration to this county for the present year will be greater than for any previous year. Everything and everybody seems to be prosperous.

J. G. PORTERFIELD, County Clerk.

KINGMAN.

KINGMAN, March 12.—The acreage of fall wheat is 15,000. Wheat looks better now than last year.

There will be much immigration this spring. CHARLES RICKMAN, County Clerk.

LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, March 13.—The total acreage of winter wheat in the county at present is 28,135 acres. The yield will be 50 per cent. greater.

In the country are many new-comers of means and industrious habits, while the city of Leavenworth is receiving valuable accessions in a number of capitalists who are establishing manufacturing establishments and opening wholesale houses; and everybody justly believes that "times are good."

J. W. NIEHAUS, County Clerk.


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.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

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

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER —AND— ENGRAVER, A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

STORY & CAMP'S Mammoth Music House, 912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ESTEY ORGAN

DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivaled 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. The members of the firm rank high among our staunchest, most honorable and most successful merchants and manufacturers. They have built up one of the strongest and best mercantile houses in the country, and their establishment is an honor to themselves and a credit to St. Louis.—St Louis Republican.

W. W. LAPHAM, Gen'l Traveling Agt., Lawrence, Kansas.

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 WINS IN THE LONG RUN.

THE SINGER MFG. CO. N.Y. TRADE MARK

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, ST. LOUIS.

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

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. H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE. ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited. Personal attention p id 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.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1880.

### INCREASE OF IMMIGRATION.

The chief of the bureau of statistics furnishes the following information, derived from official returns, in regard to immigration into the port of New York: There arrived at the port of New York during the month of February, 1880, 10,063 passengers, 8,328 of whom were immigrants. In February, 1879, the total number of passengers arrived was 4,116, of whom 2,818 were immigrants. Of arrivals of immigrants during February, 1880, there were from England, 1,959; Scotland, 346; Wales, 56; Ireland, 1,531; Germany, 2,085; Austria, 196; Sweden, 290; Norway, 74; Denmark, 83; France, 143; Switzerland, 269; Italy, 522; Holland, 64; Belgium, 35; Russia, 154; Poland, 30; Hungary, 456; Cuba, 8; all other countries, 27.

### AMBER CANE.

It looks very much as though the introduction of the Amber cane into this country would eventually entirely revolutionize the sugar business of the country. The sugar convention held in St. Louis during the past winter brought out facts that will at once greatly stimulate the raising of Amber cane. Mr. Seth Kinney, president of the Minnesota Amber Cane Growing association, last year made 6,400 gallons of syrup and from it obtained 3,000 pounds of sugar. We now import one hundred million dollars' worth of sugar annually. If our farmers would organize in the different counties, and build a sugar factory even in a small way, and raise and manufacture sugar from the Amber cane, this immense outlay of money for the foreign product would at once cease. The Amber cane can be raised as easily as corn, and indeed it stands dry weather much better than corn. The sugar from this cane is as good as any in the market.

We ask the farmers of Kansas to look into this matter, and if possible take the matter in hand, and save the vast sums of money that now go out of our state for this one article.

### SPRING PLANTING OF FRUIT TREES.

We give a few hints to those of our readers who intend to set out trees during this spring:

*First*—Have the ground well pulverized and put in fine order by plowing and subsoiling to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches in the rows where the trees are to be planted. Digging deep holes is liable to very serious objections, as clay subsoil is very retentive, and holds water during the season, thus materially injuring if not killing the tree. Wet lands are never suitable for orchards. Transplanting may be done at any time when the ground is open and free from all frost or water. A great many men are liable to plant too deep. An invariable rule is that no tree should be planted deeper than it grew before. The roots are often stifled for the want of air, or starved by the poverty of the soil, or are so far away from the vivifying influence of light and heat that a natural decline and failure are inevitable. The roots of trees are very sensitive things, and a change of situation not as favorable as before quickly shows itself in the decaying looks of the tree and branches. Nearly all the roots of the tree that contribute to the production of the fruit or wood are found near the surface, and have little need of the subsoil for food. Where manure is to be applied, do not put it in contact with the roots, but either at the bottom of the holes dug for setting out and then covered with earth or still better by applying on the surface after planting. The rains and frosts will leach the manure, and it is in better condition to be absorbed by the roots; also, in case of drought, no damage will be done.

*Second*—In planting, examine the roots; clean out all worms or insects. If the roots are bruised or broken, prune by cutting from the under side of each end. Shorten in the tops and limbs in proportion to the loss of roots before planting. Let one man place the tree in the hole and hold it, and let another scatter in carefully fine earth, and carefully around and beneath every root, taking care to keep the small roots and fibers each in their place and in a horizontal position. Draw up the earth in a large, smooth, gently sloping mound toward the tree, and the work is done.

No man will ever regret half an hour spent in the careful planting of a fruit tree, or any tree whatsoever. Five years lost by the bad planting of a tree can never be recovered in a man's lifetime.

### HORTICULTURAL.

#### March Meeting of the Douglas County Society.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Douglas County Horticultural society held its regular monthly meeting at the state university.

The meeting was called to order by the president at the usual hour, and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

E. A. Colman stated that the Kansas Valley Fair association had appointed a committee of five to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by this society for the purpose of working up an interest throughout the county in the coming Western National fair, and uniting and combining all the producing elements in order to compete for the premium to be awarded to the best county display, and moved that such committee be appointed. In making this motion he said, in substance, that other counties were organizing their forces to compete for that prize, and if our county has any idea of winning it that result can only be attained by united, harmonious and persistent effort. Douglas county has a good agricultural society in the Kansas Valley Fair association, and the horticultural society of the county is the best in the state, and if all work and pull together success will be assured.

The motion carried, and the following committee was appointed: G. C. Brackett, T. M. Pierson, N. P. Deming, O. Ayer and T. A. Stanley. Both committees held a conference meeting, but as no report was made to the society the result of that conference cannot now be reported.

On motion of Mr. Brackett, a committee was then appointed to draw up and present suitable resolutions expressive of the feeling of the meeting on the death of Dr. Howsley, of Leavenworth, and also of Mrs. Julia E. McClintock, late a member of this society. On this committee the chairman appointed G. C. Brackett, Mrs. Joseph Savage, Mrs. Colman and Miss M. L. Macy.

While the committee was preparing its report, Mrs. Burlingame read the following touching obituary:

IN MEMORIAM.

"Yes, gone from earth; yet
She is not dead, but sleepeth!"

We are called upon to bid a last farewell on earth to our beloved sister, Mrs. McClintock. To-day her place is vacant. At the last meeting we clasped her hand in the vigor of life and health, and enjoyed the sweet inspiration of her loving, earnest nature. She had prepared a paper on the "Culture of the Hyacinth." It being late when they started to the meeting, they were of course in a hurry, and in her haste Mrs. McClintock forgot the paper; but would read it at this meeting. Thus she has passed away, and in going leads our thoughts beyond the limits of this life. Empty words can give no fitting tribute to her memory in this society. The good we have actually received in our associations with her can be understood only by those who knew her, and we are grateful that she was ours so long. She was devoted to the interests of horticulture, and faithfully encouraged the culture of flowers, and her good example and precepts and beautiful essays are dear to the memory of this society, and will make our hearts purer and softer.

She leaves her husband and her children dear
With us in this world to mourn.
Be comforted, ye lonely ones;
She is not dead: the Father has called her home.

The Obituary committee made the following report:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of the Wise Ruler of the universe in removing by death our worthy sister, Mrs. Julia E. McClintock, March 17, 1880, we can but acknowledge the hand that has taken another link from the chain of our membership.

*Resolved*, That in the death of our worthy sister this organization has lost a tried and faithful worker, one whose heart and hand were ever ready to do what she could.

*Resolved*, That we sympathize with the family of our deceased sister in their loss of a loving and faithful wife and a kind and affectionate mother.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be published with the proceedings of this society.

PREAMBLE: It having pleased God to call from this sphere of earthly labors to the rewards of eternity our esteemed friend and colaborer in the field of horticulture, Dr. Wm. M. Howsley, it becomes our sad duty in bowing to the Divine will to acknowledge the many obligations under which the deceased has placed us by his patient, persistent and faithful endeavors to advance the highest interests of that pursuit in this state; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Howsley this state and community have lost one of its most valuable citizens, and the interest one of its strongest advocates, and that we hereby formally express our sorrow at his removal in the midst of his usefulness.

*Resolved*, That we hereby tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved wife and family in this their hour of great affliction, and that the secretary of this society be hereby instructed to furnish the bereaved family with an authentic copy of these resolutions, and to cause the same to be properly recorded with the transactions of this society.

[Signed by Committee.]

SUMMER MEETINGS.

The selection of locations for the summer meetings of this society was referred to the committee on Special Subjects, with instructions to report at the April meeting. This committee consists of S. W. Pearson, H. S. Smith and O. Ayer.

ORCHARDS.

After dinner, which was partaken of by quite a large number, the condition of orchards was discussed. Reports were made and opinions given by several leading orchardists, from which may be stated that the apple bud is uninjured and the prospect was never better at this season for a full crop of fruit. The same may be said of the cherry. Peach buds are somewhat injured, but it is thought enough sound ones are left to insure a crop. Pears are badly injured, and it is feared the crop will be very light, yet some are still hopeful of a fair crop of this luscious fruit.

SMALL FRUITS.

It appears from the reports on the raspberry that the canes of the Miami and some other varieties are badly killed. It was reported, however, in all cases, that the Smith's Iron Clad was sound and in good condition.

T. A. Stanley inquired how moles could be prevented from destroying strawberry plants, as his were suffering badly from their burrowing. Mr. Brackett informed him that the mole was a great friend to the horticulturist, as it was known to be insectivorous. The remedy for his plants was to go through his patch every morning, and wherever the mole had worked under a plant to press it back again to its place with the foot, and it would hardly feel the disturbance.

The society was favored with the following beautiful poem, composed by Mrs. Joseph Savage for this meeting:

SCATTER FLOWERS ALONG THE WAY.

In this world of shade and sunshine,
As we journey day by day,
Let this always be our motto:
Scatter flowers along the way.

There may be some weary pilgrims,
Toiling sadly just behind,
Who will feel their burdens lightened
If our scattered flowers they find.

Or perhaps some tempted, tried one,
Fainting with unequal strife,
With the world and its temptations,
May be won from death to life

By the flowers of patient loving,
Strewn around their path each day—
By the ministry of those who
Scatter flowers along the way.

There are words of joy and comfort,
Words of helpfulness and cheer,
That would make sad hearts grow lighter
If but whispered in the ear.

There are smiles that bring the sunshine
To the clouded brow of care,
Causing hope to bud and blossom
Into fruitage rich and rare.

There are ministries of kindness,
Self-forgetfulness and love,
Which will scatter flowers of blessings
Round our path where'er we move.

That the earth may bloom the brighter,
While "Our Father" bids us stay,
Let us all adopt the motto:
Scatter flowers alow the way!

At this juncture of the meeting the regular order of business was, on motion, suspended in order to take up the special subject which was "Preparation of soil, selection of orchard trees, and planting," by Joseph Savage, who presented the following paper. Mr. Savage brought with him cions, rootlets and young trees with which to explain and illustrate his methods and practice:

*Mr. President, and Members of the Douglas County Horticultural Society:*—The subject assigned me to-day reads thus: "Preparation of soil, selection of varieties, and planting an orchard." In presenting my ideas upon the foregoing subject it cannot be expected that they will harmonize precisely with the views of all my fellow-members, and I would at the outset bespeak for my remarks that kind consideration and courteous treatment which, I am sorry to say, is sometimes wanting in our discussions at these monthly meetings. Horticultural subjects take so wide a range that opinions will necessarily differ, and while it is perfectly right and proper that we should make known these differences to one another we should never for a moment lose sight of that delicate sense of propriety and respect for the honest opinions of others which we are so careful to claim for our own. A more general avoidance of personalities and ridicule and a greater and more rigid regard for truthfulness are graces which recommend themselves to our notice for a more general and careful cultivation.

The first division of my subject, that of preparation of the soil, presupposes the orchard site to have already been chosen and located. Time was when this society spent much time in discussing this question, but it is now some years since it has been pretty generally acceded that any situation that will grow good corn will also be a good place for an orchard. Indeed, contrary to the opinion of a majority of our early membership, we now find some of our most productive and profitable orchards in the county located upon the first and second bottoms, and what is more surprising still, perhaps, is the greater freedom these low situations enjoy from the ravages of the round-headed borer. Why this is so we cannot readily explain. It may be the greater heat of the sun, caused by more sandy soil, making it a little too dry and warm for congenial hatching places. I am inclined to think, however, that the principal cause of the greater exemption of bottom land orchards from the round-headed and flat-headed borers is owing to their near proximity to timber and consequent visits of woodpeckers. The great value of woodpeckers in keeping orchards free from borers is not sufficiently appreciated or as generally known as it should be, and the penalty for killing these useful birds should be made more severe and be more strictly enforced. Where a few woodpeckers frequent an orchard little trouble will be experienced from borers—a fact attested by general experience.

I think all will agree with me that the only proper

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

is by thoroughly subsoiling it. The several methods of attaining this result will readily suggest themselves to the minds of every practical farmer.

The obvious reasons for this procedure are—first, to give uniform drainage to the soil; and secondly, to furnish the only fitting resting place for the growing tree which it can possibly have, when the rootlets can lengthen and take a firm hold and feed upon the soil.

My second division,

THE SELECTION OF VARIETIES,

is one upon which opinions vary and which the wisest of our number must still assume the attitude of learner. If I had my orchard planting to do over again I should set out fewer of the earlier apples, such as the Early Harvest, Red Astrachan and Red June, and more of the Porter and Cooper's Early White; though the Red Astrachan has this to recommend it: its fruit does not ripen at one time but continues to drop for a couple of weeks. The Early Harvest decays so very soon and is so very shy in bearing that I would be shy of that variety. Another thing I would avoid if I had my orchard to plant over again, and that is to keep clear of putting any small apples for market, such as the Little Romanite, the Fameuse, the American Summer Pearmain, the Kirby Red, and others.

The Maiden's Blush produces well and stands shipping as well as any variety of fall apples I handle. The Lowell is also very good; so is the Rambo and Chenango Strawberry. The Hays's Wine is not as satisfactory as the others mentioned; the trees blight and the fruit is soft and imperfect.

Of the winter varieties that ripen in the fall here I would mention the Northern Spy. Though coming into bearing late, it is making for itself an enviable record for fruitfulness. The same may be said of the Yellow Bellflower, only more would be true in regard to its quality. It cannot to my knowledge be excelled. The Baldwin is another apple that deserves a place in the same catalogue of the winter varieties. The Ben Davis, on account of its size, color and bright, clean wood, deserves a place at the head of the list. The Missouri Pippin, on account of early bearing and productiveness, stands well-nigh by the side of the Ben Davis. The Winesap for quality and productiveness is all that could be desired, and as long as it is kept in full vigor of growth it fills the bill; but as the vigor of the tree slackens the quality of the fruit deteriorates.

The Rawles Genet holds a large place in the affections of the masses of the people, though the dealers in fruit turn up their noses sometimes when we offer them in market on account of their small size and want of color. The tree is a careful, wary grower, never known to send out long tender shoots for the frosts of autumn to wither, but it is wonderfully careful to ripen its wood as it grows; its bark is clean and healthy, and its tendency to overbear is one of its greatest faults. It is the last tree of all the orchard to leaf out in spring, and consequently its fruit in the fall ripens late—so late that it often cracks badly after the fall rains and thus becomes unfit for a winter fruit. My neighbor Briggs, just across the way from my place, tells how one spring a man came along the highway and stopping his team inquired what had killed so many of his apple trees. He laughingly told him they were all Rawles Genet, and had not yet leafed out.

Then there is the Rome Beauty, of which I am at all times proud—so symmetrical in form and so fair; and the Willow Twig, large, productive and healthy tree; the Jonathan, so delicate in leaf, bud and woody texture, and fruit so finely colored and spicy and nutty in its flavor. The Grimes's Golden is one of our best late keepers, with flavor almost equal to a pear. The Minkler, of which we used to hear a good deal about, has not, so far as I can learn, much to recommend it except its rank growth. The Stark has the largest and best matured buds of any variety I am acquainted with; its fruit is of good size, and it is with me tolerably productive. I am aware that nearly every member present would be glad to rise in their seat and add some one or more favorite variety to the foregoing list, therefore I will give them an opportunity by passing on to the last division of my subject—

PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

Before entering upon the discussion of the size and age of trees best suited for planting, I may indulge in the privilege of giving a brief history of the apple tree before it passes out of the nurseryman's hands.

The apple seed from which the nurseryman grows his stock for market are either bought at the seed store or washed from the pomace of the cider mill—the seed being heavier sinks into a box prepared for it, while the pomace floats away upon the water. These seeds, if dried, are soaked and frozen, then planted out one year and sometimes two; upon roots thus grown we graft the different varieties which the market seems to demand. These roots, if well grown, will each make three grafts by dividing them into sections. The length of the sections vary from three to four inches. Do you ask me if I would recommend trees grown from sectionized roots above those grown from whole roots? I would answer that I do most decidedly. For when we plant whole roots the side of branching roots are of feeble and weak growth, while in the short sectionized root the tendency of the sap to flow downward is arrested, and we notice a wonderfully strong development of the side roots thrown out upon all sides to support the tree; and my experience is that they stand much firmer in the soil than if worked upon the whole root.

The principle which underlies the propagation of the apple, whether by budding or grafting, is all the same, and is based on the fact that in every well-developed bud there is incased a tree in embryo.

No doubt you are all aware that our grafting is all done in the winter, and the grafts packed away in the cellar, and that it is away down in the darkness of the cellar the union of the cion to the root is begun; and when the warm spring days come and the grafts are set out in the nursery rows the leaves very soon (in a few days) put out above ground, and the small tiny roots begin to put out after nutriment and moisture below the surface. In the fall, after one summer's growth, we have a top from 3 to 5 feet high and a well-defined system of roots below. [Here a one-year-old tree is exhibited.] Another summer's growth and the top or head is well formed, and the roots have attained considerable size and length, and the tree is no doubt then in its best estate to be transferred to its final destination in the orchard [here a two-year-old tree is shown], though I have transplanted trees as late as six years of age with flattering results.

It is, as has often been stated in these meetings, the duty of the nurseryman to so trim and shape the tree in the nursery as to give it its general character for all coming time; but it should be borne in mind that all varieties of trees do not require the same treatment, and even trees of the same variety are treated differently, according to their habits and dispositions, just as we often find children in the same family with varying dispositions needing almost opposite methods of training. But here the simile ends, for with the tree the sprouts are taken off, while with the child they quite often need putting on.

With regard to the distance from each other the tree should stand in the orchard I am not fully persuaded in my own mind, several more years' experience being required to decide this question. Thus far in my experience the trees grown in double rows have not produced fruit enough to pay me for the trouble of growing them; and besides I am not quite satisfied that trees grown in too near proximity are as free from disease and as sturdy and hardy as those set further apart. I am suspicious that they are not as well fitted for the roughness of living as those set out in regular orchard rows. I will simply say that my advice is to "let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind as to the distance trees should grow, and then act accordingly; for if the owner of an orchard is satisfied the rest of the world ought to be."

Of the many ways to first lay off orchard rows, I think best the one adopted and described by our late townsman, R. C. Tasker; it adopts the quincunx plan, and is in short as follows: First, the outside row is staked to the distance desired for the trees to stand; then a rope or chain is taken of twice the desired distance in length the trees are to stand in the row; then a fixed loop or ring is adjusted to each end of the rope, and also one in the middle; then the rope or chain is manned by three persons, two of whom man the end loops and follow along the outside row already staked out, placing the loops over the first two stakes; the third person at the middle loop is equipped with a bundle of stakes, and drives one at the apex of the triangular rope for the first tree in the second row, and thus as the triangle moves across the first line of stakes the second row of stakes are stuck for the second row of trees; then the men at the end loops are transferred to the second row of stakes, and the third man sets the third row of stakes, and so on through the whole orchard in the same way.

The ground staked off, the planting of the trees is next in order, and it is one of the most simple of all our horticultural work. An ample hole in the mellow soil, the tree adjusted, and a vigorous trotting or jerking of the tree up and down to settle down the soil well among the roots, and the firming down of soil on the top, and the work is done. Screening the roots from the air and sun as the work progresses is a matter so well understood that I barely need mention it.

The future prosperity of the tree is greatly enhanced by being careful to trim the root ends that are mangled, so that from these smooth cuts a large number of small rootlets may put forth.

I must differ with many writers upon horticulture in regard to trimming the tops of trees severely before transplanting them. This is the way they generally express it: "Trim the top to balance the roots." I am persuaded that no more fallacious doctrine is extant, and I would express the idea in their way: "Leave on a good generous top, so that if the roots are short, few and small they can have left them the power to grow and balance the top." It is true that there are times when this rule is not to be observed, and that is when, like one year ago this spring, the sun burns out scalding for many days in succession during the season for transplanting, and the ground is dry and baked; then the newly-planted tree may be said to be enfeebled, and heavy trimming is resorted to to save its life, just as we in sickness call in the doctor and take medicine.

I still hold to level culture in an orchard, and no plowing up the soil toward the trees ought ever to be tolerated. The best growth of the tree is only secured by leaving the crown and the roots undisturbed upon the surface near the air and sun. I still believe that hogs, if allowed free range in an orchard after it has attained a sufficient age, and not overstocked with them, are of great service as a matter of economy by keeping down the weeds, especially the glory flower, eating all the windfalls and thus destroying very many insects; and by stirring the soil with their snouts by their frequent rootings, and further by their frequent rubbing and scratching themselves upon the trunks of trees, help keep away the beetles from laying their eggs upon them. They also destroy the poor surplus fruit upon the lower limbs and thus allow the best specimens that grow up in the light and sun.

I have sown clover in my orchard, upon which the swine feed greedily; and when they have clover to eat they seem the best contented pigs in the world.

Now if any of you do not hold the same views as herein held forth, do not allow mine to disturb your peace of mind, and I will agree to be one of the last persons in the world to be disturbed thereby.

The discussion on this paper was, on motion, postponed till the next meeting, to be taken up under the head of orchards.

After a full examination and discussion of the paper, it is presumed that the society may not indorse all of Mr. Savage's methods and practices. It is not proposed, however, to anticipate the action of the society on any part of the paper, but to await the result.

PLANT LIFE.

Prof. Snow made a very interesting address on the "Phenomena of Plant Life," citing experiments made by President Clark, of Amherst college, to show the wonderful expansive power of the vegetable world. By an ingenious mechanical contrivance with iron bands and lever he had succeeded in measuring the expansive power of a squash, which at maturity had exerted a force of 5,000 pounds. The roots and rootlets confined in a box of another plant measured 80,000 feet, or more than 14 miles.

The great length of this report forbids any further review of this interesting address.

FRUIT ON THE TABLE.

The committee on Nomenclature then reported as follows:

Teh varieties of apples by E. A. Colman in an excellent state of preservation. Names: Huntsman's Favorite, Willow Twig, White Winter Pearmain, Ben Davis, Winesap, Rawles Genet, Gilpin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Fall Winesap, Lawver. The last two were varieties highly spoken of by Mr. Colman.

JOSEPH SAVAGE,
JAMES P. FOSTER,
S. W. BURLINGAME,
Committee.

The music was furnished by Mrs. Evatt and Mrs. Cunningham.

Adjourned till the third Saturday in April.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN

Fire.

Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $ 400,000 00 |
| Insurance reserve | 1,848,905 83 |
| Unpaid losses and dividends | 50,175 13 |
| Net surplus | 963,546 50 |
| Total assets | $3,252,627 46 |

JOHN CHARLTON, Agent.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth $ also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

A. WHITCOMB, FLORIST, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, $2.00; one month, $5; three months, $10; one year, $30.

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—

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

Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.


## City and Vicinity.

**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. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

MR. F. A. WILSON, advertising solicitor for the Bismarck Fair association, is in our city, and will visit our business men for the purpose of getting their advertisements for the premium list. Twenty-five thousand copies of the premium list will be published, and consequently will be a first-class advertising medium.

**"BECAME SOUND AND WELL."**

*HATCHER'S STATION, Ga.*

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

*Dear Sir*—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your Favorite Prescription. My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. METHVIN.

**"Best of All."**

*BALTIMORE, Md., March* 5, 1879.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

*Dear Sir*—My fami y have used your Favorite Prescription, and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is the best of all preparations for women complaints. I recommend it to all families. G. S. WATERMAN, Druggist.

**Educational Convention.**

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Two or three weeks ago I wrote to you of an educational meeting which we were contemplating at some future time. Please give notice to your readers that it will be on Saturday, March 27, in the lecture-room of the Baptist church, and that our programme is arranged as follows:

8:45—Music and prayer.

9.00—Paper on "Grammar," by Prof. W. A. Bples.

9:40—Essential qualifications of the true teacher, Chancellor Marvin.

10:30—Duties of district officers, George Y. Johnson, Esq.

11:10—Evils of irregular attendance, S. A. Brown.

11:30—County examinations, Prof. E. Miller.

2:10—Normal training, Prof. G. W. T. Smith.

2:50—Have the natural sciences a place in our common schools? Prof. F. Snow.

3:30—Duties teachers owe to themselves, E. Stanley.

On Friday evening, March 26, Hon. A. B. Lemmon will give a lecture at the Presbyterian church.

It is hoped that there will be a good attendance. Superintendent Lemmon will be with us on Saturday to give us advice and encouragement. District officers and teachers are especially invited to be present.

While we believe the schools of Douglas county compare favorably with those of other counties, it is nevertheless a fact known well by all who have given the subject careful attention that our expenditures are great compared with the results accomplished. What shall we do to raise the standard of our schools? is a serious and important question which it will be impossible to answer in one meeting of this kind, still by assembling together it is hoped that we shall come to a better understanding of our school needs. Questions will be raised which will make us all think, and if we can be roused to more earnest, united and careful effort the meeting will not have been in vain. Let all then come who can.

S. A. BROWN.

**Dr. King's California Golden Compound**

Is a strictly vegetable preparation, and will positively cure dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach, coming up of food, pain in pit of stomach, low spirits, biliousness, constipation, jaundice, liver complaint or any affection of the stomach or liver, in the shortest possible time. You are not asked to buy until you know what you are getting. Therefore, as you value your existence, do not fail to go to your druggists, Barber Bros., and get a trial bottle free of charge, which will show what a regular one dollar bottle will do. Ask for Dr. King's California Golden Compound, and take no other. BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

**The New Bridge.**

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

**Plymouth Rocks.**

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

C. L. EDWARDS, Lawrence, Kansas.

**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 bought and sold. A cordial welcome to everybody.


## 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. Our hotel and stabling accommodations are as good as any in the state, and much cheaper than Topeka or Leavenworth.

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

You cannot make money easier than by bringing your grain and produce to Lawrence and by buying your dry goods of

GEO. INNES & CO.


**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. We handle the celebrated Bignall, Gould and Rumsey pumps, so that we can supply any style of pumps that may be desired.

COAL! COAL!

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

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

**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.

**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.

JUSTUS HOWELL.

**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.

**O. K. Barber Shop,**

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

W. H. PEMBLETON.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

**Dobbins's Electric Soap.**

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

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

MRS. E. E. TENNEY.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

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

H. M. CLARKE.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

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

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

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

GEO. FORD, Sole Agent,
Lawrence, Kansas.

**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. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and materials. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—*Kansas City Journal, Feb. 9th.*

**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. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced. W. F. WHITE.

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.


## THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

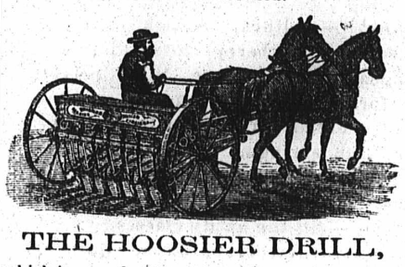
Farmers, Look to your Interest

And bear 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 of the oldest drills on the market, is still the boss of them all, and has all of the latest improvements. Farmers will do well in looking at same before purchasing a drill, as the Hoosier Drill is the boss of grain drills.

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

and all kinds of farm implements constantly on hand; also a full assortment of Hardware. All goods warranted to be as represented.

**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. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate! don't fail to witness its marvelous working!

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

**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 Pears. Kieffer's Hybrid, Blight-Proof: hardy and productive, bears early, fruit large and of GOOD QUALITY. Send for Catalogues Free.

WM. PARRY,
Cinnaminson, N. J.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

**MARKET GARDENERS.**

Fresh, Pure SEEDS for YOU.

Send for Garden Manual and Price List for 1880.

J. B. ROOT, SEED GROWER, Rockford, Ill.

**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 and worn ever since are 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. R. E. OLNEY, 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 electrogilding 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:

See that you get the Guarantee with each case. Ask your jeweler for Illustrated Catalogue.

# Golden Medical Discovery

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all **Humors**, from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin**, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck**, and **Enlarged Glands.**

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver**, or **"Biliousness."** As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs**, and early stages of **Consumption**, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

**Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets**

SIZE OF PELLETS

The "Little Giant" Cathartic.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are **scarcely larger than mustard seeds.**

**Being entirely vegetable**, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For **Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head**, take **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** Sold by druggists.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

# Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, - - KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

# THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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

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

**FREIGHT.** The Kansas Pacific railway offers unrivaled facilities for the direct and prompt dispatch of freight. On all east-bound shipments special inducements are offered. Mark and consign "care Kansas Pacific railway."

**CORN.** Kansas was the fourth corn state in the Union in 1878, producing 89,324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Belt counties produced 27,399,055 bushels, or 31 per cent. (nearly one-third) of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

**114 MILES.** The Kansas Pacific is one hundred and fourteen miles shorter than any other line from Denver to Kansas City.

**26 HOURS.** The Golden Belt route is twenty-six hours quicker than any other line from Denver to Kansas City or Leavenworth.

## LEADS FROM THE GOLDEN BELT

**MINES.** The vast deposits of carbonate of silver at the Leadville and Ten-Mile district, many miles in extent, are conceded to be the richest ever discovered. These deposits lie in horizontal beds, as coal or gravel, from 2 to 10 feet thick and from 8 to 100 feet below the surface; are mined by the aid of a pick and shovel (no blasting or deep, expensive shafts being required, as is the case with the narrow vertical veins of hard silver quartz heretofore found), forming at Leadville and Ten-Mile the poor man's mining district, where muscle, energy and daily bread is the only capital required, as all ore finds ready purchase as fast as produced.

**FARMS.** The Kansas Pacific Railway has for sale 62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres of the best land in America at from $2 to $6 per acre, one-quarter off for cash, or on six to eleven years credit at 7 per cent. interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific, as $26 to $80 will secure 80 acres on credit, or $120 to $360 in cash will buy it outright. Send to S. J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Salina, Kans., for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication which tells about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Climate, Products, Stock Raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers' Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants.

**COLORADO.** The great sanitarium and pleasure resort of America; elevated above the influence of miasma; with its pure, tonic and exhilarating atmosphere; its numerous mineral springs, immense deposits of gold and silver; and the grandeur, variety and extent of its scenery, offers unequaled attraction for the pleasure seeker, scientist, artist, capitalist, the invalid, the overworked, and the gold and silver seekers.

**LEADVILLE.** To reach Leadville quickest and most directly, at Kansas City or Leavenworth take the Kansas Pacific railway to Denver; thence by Denver, South Park and Pacific railway to Jefferson, 82 miles west of Denver; thence by daily stages, 18 miles to Fairplay, 42 miles to Leadville. This the short line saves 100 miles of staging. Emigrants on the Kansas Pacific railway are carried on fast express trains. Rates always as low as the lowest.

**DENVER.** From any point in the East the Golden Belt route is the shortest and quickest route to Denver. The Kansas Pacific railway is the only line running entire trains equipped with Pullman sleeping palaces and elegant day and second-class coaches to Denver without change or transfer of either passengers, baggage or mail. This being the short line and quickest, is, therefore, the cheapest and best route in every respect.

## TO THE EAST OR TO THE WEST.

S. T. SMITH, Gen'l Superintend't. S. J. GILMORE, Land Commissioner. JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Freight Agt. THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.


**Sheriff's Sale.**

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

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

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1880,

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

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

H. B. ASHER,
Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.

OWEN A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**Administrator's Notice.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the estate of John H. Gower, deceased, that letters of administrator debonis non were issued to the undersigned upon said estate by the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1880.

J. D. BOWERSOCK,
Administrator debonis non.

**Publication Notice.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE next regular session of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas, there will be a petition presented asking for the vacating of all of Central sub-division of addition seven (7) lying north of the railroad track in North Lawrence, Kansas.

W. T. SINCLAIR, Petitioner.
By L. D. L. TOSH, his Attorney.

**Publication Notice.**

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

TO SAID DEFENDANT, JOHN G. RICHards: You are hereby notified that you have been sued by said plaintiff, Mary M. Richards, in an action in the said district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, wherein the said Mary M Richards is plaintiff, and you, John G. Richards, are defendant, in which court the petition in said action is filed, and that you must answer said petition so filed by said plaintiff on or before the 28th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true, and a judgment dissolving the marriage relation and contract between you and said plaintiff, Mary M. Richards, and divorcing said plaintiff from you, and granting and decreeing to said plaintiff as her permanent alimony the south half (1-2) of the southwest quarter (1-4) of section twenty-four (24), in township number twenty-four (24), range sixteen (16), in Woodson county, state of Kansas, and barring and excluding you, said defendant, from all right, title and interest therein, and compelling you to pay her reasonable alimony in addition thereto, will be rendered accordingly.

MARY M. RICHARDS, Plaintiff.
GEO. J. BARKER, Attorney for Plaintiff

**Publication Notice.**

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

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

WINSLOW DAVIS, Plaintiff.
O. G. RICHARDS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**Publication Notice.**

In the District Court, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, ss.: Mary Ann Eni vs. Leo Eni.

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

MARY ANN ENI, Plaintiff.
O. G. RICHARDS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

## Horticultural Department.

### NORTHERN FRUIT DISTRICT REPORT

**As Made to the Last Meeting of the State Horticultural Society.**

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

The territory of this district includes the following counties: Atchison, Brown, Clay, Cloud, Davis, Dickinson, Doniphan, Ellis, Ellsworth, Graham, Jewell, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Marshall, Mitchell, Nemaha, Osborne, Pottawatomie, Phillips, Republic, Riley, Rooks, Russell, Smith, Saline, Shawnee, Trego, Wyandotte and Washington. Total number of counties, 31. Number of counties reporting, 25.

The reports of the vice-presidents of these counties show the following condition of horticulture in the Northern fruit district at the close of the year 1879:

CONDITION OF ORCHARDS.

*Apples.*—In 8 counties excellent, 15 good, 1 fair.

*Peaches.*—In 6 counties excellent, 12 good, 2 fair, 3 poor.

*Pears.*—In 1 county excellent, 13 good, 3 fair, 3 poor, 1 failure.

*Plums.*—In 3 counties excellent, 14 good, 3 fair.

*Cherries.*—In 5 counties excellent, 15 good, 2 fair.

INJURY RESULTING FROM THE HIGH TEMPERATURE OF PAST AUTUMN.

*Apples.*—20 counties report none, 4 light.

*Peaches.*—18 counties report none, 6 light.

*Pears.*—19 counties report none, 4 light.

*Plums.*—22 counties report none, 1 light.

*Cherries.*—22 counties report none, 1 light.

EXTENT OF ORCHARDS PLANTED IN 1879.

*Apples.*—20 counties report larger than in any year before, 3 average of other years.

*Peaches.*—14 counties report large, 4 average of other years, 5 light.

*Pears.*—7 counties report large, 7 average of other years, 9 light.

*Plums.*—9 counties report large, 6 average of other years, 8 small.

*Cherries.*—13 counties report large, 7 average of other years, 3 small.

VARIETIES PLANTED LARGELY IN 1879.

*Apples.*—Summer—Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, Red Astrachan, Cooper's Early White, Gramar Pearmain, Early Pennock, Hightop Sweet, Large Yellow Bough, Alexander, Keswick Codlin, Fourth of July. Autumn—Lowell, Maiden's Blush, Autumn Strawberry, Rambo, Fameuse, Fall Wine, Bailey's Sweet, Rome Beauty, Smith's Cider. Winter—Jonathan Grimes's Golden, Dominie, Wagener, Talman's Sweet, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Pennock, Colvert, Jersey Sweet, Milam, King of Tompkins County, Fallawater, White Winter Pearmain, Yellow Bellflower, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, Huntsman's Favorite, White Pippin, Rawles Genet, Ben Davis, McAfee's Nonsuch, Minkler, Gilpin, Lawver.

*Peaches.*—Alexander, Amsden's June, Early Beatrice, Early Rivers, Wyandotte Chief, Hale's Early, Crawford's Early, Troth's Early, Large Early York, George the Fourth, Stump the World, Foster, Smock, Old Mixon Free and Cling, Crawford's Late, Ward's Late Free, Blood Cling, Heath Cling, and in many places largely Kansas grown seedlings.

*Pears.*—Madeleine, Buffum, Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne, Bartlett, Howell, Sheldon, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre d'Aremberg, Clapp's Favorite, Seckel, Vicar of Winkfield, Lawrence.

*Plums.*—Wild Goose, Lombard, Green Gage, Huling's Superb, Washington, Columbia, Duane's Purple, Yellow Egg, Coe's Golden Drop, Imperial Gage, Emigrant, Weaver, Sand, Miner, selected native varieties.

*Cherries.*—May Duke, Early Richmond, Reine Hortense, Governor Wood, Yellow Spanish, Kentish (syn. Montmorency), Belle Magnifique, Late Richmond, Late Duke, English Morello, Common Morello.

LOSSES IN THE PLANTING OF 1879.

Generally light in the district; in some localities rather heavier than usually attends transplanting. The causes for failures are reported to be: weak condition of the trees, unfavorable weather at the time of planting, carelessness in planting and after-culture. Much complaint is made against the stock of trees shipped from without the state being the refuse of nurseries nearly dead when received.

WOOD GROWTH IN 1879.

*Apples.*—3 counties report extra, 9 good, 10 fair, 2 light.

*Peaches.*—15 counties report good to very good, 8 fair, 1 poor.

The old peach trees are reported largely dead or in a very low condition of life.

*Pears.*—14 counties report good, 7 fair, 2 light.

*Plums.*—13 counties report good, 6 fair, 2 poor.

*Cherries.*—12 counties report good, 8 fair, 3 light.

PRESENT INDICATIONS FOR A CROP OF FRUIT IN 1880.

*Apples.*—12 counties report very good, 8 good, 2 fair, 1 poor, 2 trees too young.

*Peaches.*—7 counties report very good, 9 good, 4 fair, 4 poor, 1 trees too young.

*Pears.*—4 counties report very good, 7 good, 2 fair, 4 poor, 2 trees too young.

*Plums.*—3 counties report very good, 15 good, 2 poor, 1 trees too young.

*Cherries.*—6 counties report very good, 12 good, 4 fair, 1 poor.

*Grapes.*—4 counties report very good, 17 good, 1 fair, 1 poor.

*Strawberries.*—3 counties report very good, 8 good, 6 poor, 3 fair.

*Raspberries.*—3 counties report very good, 15 good, 1 fair, 3 poor.

*Currants.*—3 counties report very good, 8 good, 4 poor.

*Blackberries.*—5 counties report very good, 11 good, 1 fair, 3 light.

*Gooseberries.*—3 counties report very good, 12 good, 1 fair, 4 poor.

SMALL FRUITS OF RECENT INTRODUCTION REPORTED AS PROMISING.

*Strawberries.*—Monarch of the West, Crescent Seedling, Captain Jack, Cumberland Triumph, Prouty's Seedling, Star of the West.

*Raspberries.*—Gregg, Turner, Brandywine, Highland Hardy, Norwood, Herstine, Thwack, Bristol, Ganargua.

*Blackberries.*—Snyder, Western Triumph, Taylor's Prolific, Branton's Early.

*Gooseberries.*—Downing, Smith's Improved, Early Kent.

TRIAL OF THE QUINCE.

Four counties report success in special localities, 7 rather poor results, 5 failure, 15 not tried.

MULCHING FOR SMALL FRUITS.

Twenty-one counties report very beneficial, 11 not tried.

SHADING OF SMALL FRUITS.

Nine counties recommend a partial shade, balance not tried.

NEW SEEDLING FRUIT OF KANSAS ORIGIN.

*Peaches.*—Promising varieties are reported originating in the counties of Clay, Davis, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Republic, Riley and Wyandotte.

*Plums.*—In Ellis, Republic and Riley.

*Blackberries.*—A fine, very early variety reported in Dickinson county.

DISEASES.

Rust is reported to a limited extent in ten counties, appearing on the leaves of the grape, blackberry and raspberry. Cause: neglect and abusive treatment, and generally appears during a spell of weather following vigorous wood-growth. Remedy recommended: good culture for rich soils and a light mulch for poor soils.

PRUNING VINES AND BUSHES.

For pruning *grape vines* the general recommendation as to the proper time is during mild weather in winter, and never later than the 1st of March. The long arm with spur pruning and the renewal system have been successfully practiced.

For *blackberries* and *raspberries*, heading back the canes to about three feet during growing season and shortening of the lateral growth either in autumn or early spring are reported as producing the finest results.

*Gooseberries* and *currants* should have the stools thinned of all weak shoots, and when the growth of either is very rank it should be shortened in in late autumn or as soon as the leaves drop.

NUT-BEARING TREES CULTIVATED.

Black walnut, Spanish and American sweet chestnut, pecan, hard-shelled almond and butternut.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS CULTIVATED.

Barberry, buffalo, mulberry, persimmon, serviceberry.

FORESTRY—VARIETIES SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATED.

Ailantus, birch, catalpa, cherry (wild), larch, locust (honey), maple (white), osage orange, poplar (silver-leaved), sycamore, willow (golden).

EVERGREENS.

Twenty-five counties report entire success with the red cedar; 13 counties the black Austrian pine; 10 counties the Scotch pine, and others, as the Norway spruce, white pine, mountain pine, balsam fir and arbor vitæ succeed in some localities.

FOREST TREES SUCCESSFULLY USED IN ARTIFICIAL FORESTS, GROVES AND BELTS.

Ailantus, ash (red, white, green), box-elder, catalpa, cottonwood, elm (red, white), hackberry, locust (honey, black), maple (white), mulberry, oak, poplar (Lombardy, silver-leaved), walnut (black), willow (golden).

INSECTS ATTACKING FOREST TREES.

Maple-worms, May beetles, borers (in the ash, box-elder, cottonwood, elm), and a twig pruner.

ORNAMENTALS SUCCESSFULLY TRANSPLANTED.

*Trees.*—Box-elder, catalpa, elm (white), larch, locust (honey), maple (white), poplar (Lombardy, silver-leaved), sycamore, waahoo, willow (weeping).

*Shrubs.*—Althea, Acacia, almond (flowering), barberry, forsythia, hydrangea, Japan quince, lilac, privet (California), redbud, tamarix, spirea, sweet scented shrub, snowball, strawberry tree, syringa.

*Climbers.*—Honeysuckle, trumpet flower, ivy (American), wistaria.

*Roses.*—All the hardy classes.

*Hedges.*—Barberry, Japan quince, privet, red cedar.

*Lawns.*—Fifteen counties report Kentucky blue grass a success for such purposes.

There is a strong love manifested by the people of this district for beautiful lawns, trees and flowering plants around the home, and as their means increase more extensive investments will be made in that department.

STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Acres in small fruits | 4,311 91-100 |
| Acres in vineyards | 1,391 53-100 |
| Total number of bearing trees— | |
| Apple | 590,655 |
| Peach | 1,387,613 |
| Pear | 18,904 |
| Plum | 54 390 |
| Cherry | 158,202 |
| Total number of fruit trees not bearing— | |
| Apple | 1,238,597 |
| Peach | 1,188,305 |
| Pear | 46,707 |
| Plum | 89,081 |
| Cherry | 184,517 |

### March Meeting of the Horticultural Society of Manhattan.

[*Reported for The Spirit of Kansas.*]

The society met at the college Thursday, March 11, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The president in his place.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The subject assigned, *i. e.*, "The Planting of Forest, Ornamental and Fruit Trees," was at once taken up, and opened by a few remarks from the secretary. He thought the question worthy of careful thought. Very much depended on the growth of trees for the future good of our state in all that goes to adorn and to make both our farms and homes and all the surroundings. There is no question but that timber in sufficient quantities is a great equalizer of the climate; and every one who plants a portion of his land to forests is a public benefactor. Neither is there any question but that trees can be made to grow rapidly if those kinds are planted suited to our soil and climate. His experience has been uniformly successful with such varieties. Has planted thousands of them, and has them growing on his place, of the ash, elm, box-elder, soft maple, walnut, red cedar, Austrian and Scotch pine, mulberry, etc. There is no more difficulty in transplanting evergreens than an apple tree. The great secret of success is not for a moment to expose the roots; they must be kept from the air.

Mr. Wells had also good success with trees. Said the roots of evergreens must not be exposed a moment. Would advise mixing varieties in a forest belt as a preventive against insect enemies. Would plant thick in forest and wind-break. One of the best varieties for a wind-break he thought the box-elder to mix in with others. Considered the honey-locust and burr oak worthy of being placed in the list to plant. Of the varieties of evergreens, would place the red cedar at the head as hardy. Austrian and Scotch pines were injured with the grasshoppers in 1874, but otherwise seemed to do well.

President Fairchild inquired about the spruce. Did not see any growing here. Thought them one of the finest evergreens they had in Michigan.

Mr. Blachly cited him to Prof. Gale's yard where they were planted, and seemed to grow very fine, both the black and white varieties. The dwarf mountain pine was an iron-clad here.

Mr. R. Moses said he had good success in planting cedars in March; hardly any had failed to grow.

Prof. Platt had procured them from the woods. Took special pains to keep the roots moist. The large ones died, but the small ones nearly all lived.

Mr. Moses would plant any kind of trees that would grow that he could get. Thought we ought to plant all the trees we could, especially our native varieties.

President Fairchild said he noticed trees here planted mostly in clumps or thick belts—wanted to know if this was the best way? Thought trees would grow more symmetrical if planted further apart.

It was answered that timber thus far had been planted mostly for shelter belts and wind-breaks, and therefore were planted thickly together. As they grew and began to crowd they could be thinned out.

The catalpa was thought to be one of the trees to plant on our prairies as a rapid grower and useful for timber, and also as an ornamental tree.

Such trees as the hard maple, horse chestnut, beach, and some others that grew well East, did not thrive well here. We had varieties, such as the black walnut, honey-locust, elm, ash, soft maple, box-elder, burr oak, mulberry, etc., for deciduous trees that were native and known to do well. It was not best to spend too much time and money on doubtful kinds. And for evergreens the red cedar, Austrian and Scotch pine, Norway, black and white spruce, and white pine.

Prof. Platt thought we might get trees planted too close to the house—by and by they would shade the house too much. It is a fault we are all apt to fall into and should be guarded against.

The distance to plant apple trees apart was asked for. It was the general opinion that we had been getting too close. Thirty feet was close enough, while some said forty. Some would set sixteen feet, and then when they commence to crowd cut out half of them. It was thought a better way than this to set the apple trees the way you want them and set peach trees between.

It cannot be too strongly urged upon all to set orchard and forest trees. Our fathers planted for us, and it is our duty to plant for ourselves and our children. There is nothing we can do that will add more to the health, utility and beauty of our state and county than this; and more: There is nothing that will pay so well as to plant and take care of orchard and forest trees. When we look back twenty-five years, those of us who have been here so long and noticed what growth trees have made since that time, and consider if we had set out 40 acres of our 160, what investment would have been better? Again we say, plant trees, *plant trees!*

Subject for next meeting (the second Thursday in April), paper from Prof. Failyer, and small fruits. Paper on the subject by the president, T. C. Wells. Adjourned.

A. TODD, Secretary.

## Veterinary Department.

### Glanders.

Being often asked the question through these columns is an animal dangerous to own after the discharge from glanders has ceased, and many people laboring under the belief that such is the fact, we take this method to state that such an impression is very erroneous and liable to be the cause of spreading the malady, as the discharge is the result of a radically diseased mucous membrane, which presents a condition of ulceration. It is true it may be located so high up that it cannot be appreciated, but usually is seen involving the inferior portion of the *septemnasi*. When these ulcers rupture there will follow a profuse discharge of muco-purulent matter often streaked with blood, and quite offensive, which will continue to discharge for a few days, when it will perhaps cease—perhaps not altogether, but certainly to a much less degree, and, with its changed character, enough to impress the owner with the belief that the animal has recovered; but such is not the case; a new crop of ulcers are forming, which, in a short time, will again rupture and the discharge return. Hence we would urge upon every person owning an animal that presents satisfactory evidence of having contracted glanders to have it destroyed at once as the most economical method to pursue. An animal never recovers from an attack of glanders

### Corns.

Can you tell me what to do for corns in my horse's fore feet? They appear at the heals and seem to affect the inside quarter. There are two corns in each foot on both sides of frog, well back. The feet are not much contracted. I have soaked them in warm water and poulticed with a decoction of hops and linseed meal in boots until they were soft, and I have also mildly blistered the coronet once and applied to corns, after cutting them down as far as I dared without bleeding, a chloride of zinc lotion, twenty grains to the ounce of water, and used equal parts of pine tar and linseed oil. Is blistering coronet or hot water of any use, or shall I be compelled to use the hot iron? The posterior parts of feet are hot. Hot water seems to cool them a trifle, but heat returns with lameness. I fear the lamina may be inflamed from coronet to the shoe on inside of feet. Shoes are on loose. To relieve the pain the horse is bending or springing the knee a trifle. He is about twelve years old, and may have been "chilled" some time in his life. Such is the indication.

ANSWER.—An animal may be relieved of corns by removing the shoes, paring out all exuberant materials that in any way press upon the sore spot; then with a thin, sharp drawknife pare the corn out until it bleeds; then apply a few drops of hydrochloric acid, and apply a linseed-meal poultice, and in twenty-four hours remove the poultice, carefully remove whatever devitalized tissue may have been occasioned by the use of the acid, and proceed to dress as before. With perseverance this process will eventually remove the trouble. If it becomes necessary to use the animal, the shoes must be applied in such a manner as not to cause pressure upon the sore parts. Soaking the feet in warm water is very good for corns, as it softens the parts and confers relief. The springing of the knees is in consequence of the animal trying to gain relief from the pain produced by the corns; and when they have been overcome, the probability is that the knees will resume their normal condition.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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| Pear Trees, | Grape Vines, |
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Lawrence, Kansas.

# Farm and Stock.

## PREPARING LAND FOR CROPS.

### Discussion of Which is Best, Deep or Shallow Plowing.

MR. FRANK STURDY'S MODE.

MR. EDITOR:—In THE SPIRIT of March 10 is an article on "Corn Culture" from the pen of Mr. A. Huff, giving his method, which he says is being tested. It is so much at variance with the practice of one of my neighbors, Mr. Frank Sturdy, who has tried deep plowing for corn and abandoned it for shallow culture, that I ask space to tell what he has done and how he did it. He has twenty acres of land on which he has raised a crop of corn each season for eight years, and the ground has never been plowed during that time, and the average during that time is fifty bushels per acre. This corn is cut up and put in shocks in the fall. In the spring the stubs are harrowed down, the ground cultivated with a two-horse cultivator (using a fifth shovel so that all the ground will be stirred), harrowed until fine, marked off, and planted with a two-horse planter; cultivated often enough to keep the land mellow and free from weeds; and above you have the result. He never allows stock to tramp over his land during the fall and winter, working it into mortar, as many farmers do. His land is always loose and mellow.

WM. ROE.

VINLAND, Kans., March 16, 1880.

FROM THAD. S. WHEDON.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—There are so many articles in your paper on farming that one would think you were looking for a seven-year famine, but as I know where they come from I will aim my article at Wm. Roe. He says: "In preparing land for corn I plow shallow." Now, Mr. Roe, what do you call shallow—one inch or six inches? Some men boast of plowing awful deep when their plow only runs about four or five inches deep. Mr. Roe, I want you to know this: The man that goes into the field where there is litter, such as there always is, can't turn it under to stay down unless he plows about six inches deep. The man that fails to turn his litter under, or burns it, can be beat raising corn; though it may be there is but one crop that trifling plowing will succeed, and that is oats, and that must be done in the fall and then let alone till spring. After the 10th of March (and then if the land is wet stay away, but if in order) harrow light and drill deep two bushels to the acre and you will not "miss fire."

Mr. Roe, I will give you my lazy way to raise a big crop of corn: Plow in the fall—October and November. If stubble land, turn it under six inches; if corn land, where you have gathered to feed hogs, lean the stalks with a pole and turn all under, and by spring there will be nothing there to bother.

Now for spring plowing. Mr. Roe says plow shallow, harrow thoroughly, roll and tramp; then the two-horse planter, and all is complete. The two-horse planter I except; the rolling I object to until the corn has come up, then it will do good if the weather is dry.

As to cultivation Mr. Roe is only one in a hundred that can say he keeps the obnoxious weeds out. We don't over this way. But however, Mr. Roe does not live a neighbor to me; if he did, and would practice his shallow plowing, he would surely be sent down the skunk road weeping, as I don't think he uses "cuss words."

For wheat raising it is necessary to plow as deep as the team can stand and do a day's work, and it should be done in July and August; and if the land is dry harrow along as you break and your land will be much better for the drill. In this country drilled wheat is surer for a crop than sown any other way. I would sooner risk the dril in October than broadcast in September.

The exchange of ideas perfect and magnify the land, though my idea of farming is a "small potato." But an idea undeveloped is worthless; so the idea of Christopher Columbus was kept dormant for many long years for the want of friends and capital, though his idea once developed set the whole multitude in motion. A few years ago a man by the name of Drake, who lived among the hills of Pennsylvania, gave the idea that large quantities of oil lay in store among the rocks far beneath the surface of the ground, and went to work to give a practical test of his idea. At that time the lords of the land made a mouth-piece of Mr. Drake, and talked some of a new customer for the lunatic asylum. But what is the effect and power of it today? Out of it has grown a powerful commerce, the numerous manufacturing companies with millions of capital all over the land. This vast amount of capital is the gem of a developed idea of Mr. Drake. But Mr. Roe and myself will not enthuse a great many of the royal farmers. I know Mr. Roe has one advantage over me, and that is this: he has no trouble hauling his corn to market. Shallow plowing makes soft corn easy to masticate—cob and all.

THAD. S. WHEDON.

### Beef Production in Central Kansas.

At the meeting of the Central Kansas Breeders' association, held in the college on Thursday, March 4, a very interesting discussion was had on the above subject. The attendance was good, though not so large as at some previous meetings; and among those present were some of the largest feeders and most successful stock raisers of this section. It is eminently creditable to the association that, even at this busy season, it is able to present attractions sufficient to induce busy men to lay aside their work for half a day in order to be present at its meetings; and of the meetings in general it may be truthfully said that their interest and practical value have steadily increased from month to month. No one doubts that the association has before it a life of great usefulness.

The discussion was opened by a very able address by Mr. O. W. Bill on the general subject of cattle feeding. We regret our inability to give more than a few of the points made by the speaker. Mr. Bill contended that, for profitable beef production, we must have animals that mature early. He questioned if beef could be profitably made, here or elsewhere, from steers over three years old. We need animals that will ripen well at two or two and a half years. To get this class of stock, advised the use of well-bred Short-horn bulls; and gave some suggestions on the proper treatment of these and other breeding animals. He strongly urged that bulls must be fed corn sparingly, if at all; and advised, as a substitute, the feeding of bran, oats and oat meal. Young store stock must be kept constantly thriving; no middle course would do; they must be "pushed" continually, from the time they first saw daylight until they came into the butchers' hands. Such animals should be taught to eat grain as early as possible that their feeding capacity might be early developed. Extracts were read to show the great mistake that was made in feeding wholly during the low temperature of the winter season. A large share of the fattening should be done during the warm season, when there was no waste of feed in maintaining the animal heat.

Rev. Wm. Knipe urged the importance of liberal feeding and pure water. Was inclined to think that in "full feeding" a large amount of good hay feed was not desirable. A certain amount of "roughness" was indispensable; but when the fodder rack was made too attractive, the corn boxes were neglected.

President Fairchild gave his experience in feeding pigs, showing the importance of regularity in feeding, and the constant oversight of the owner.

Mr. C. M. Gifford, a large and very successful feeder, whose three-year-olds (often weighing over 2,000 pounds) have in more than one instance been sent to England, stated very clearly his methods. He commenced feeding early—as soon as the grass began to fail. Was satisfied that stock raisers lost immensely by allowing their animals to remain on the range without grain until late in the fall. He usually began feeding shock corn about the middle of September, and kept it up until the cattle were taken up. He then fed "snapped corn," then mixed shelled corn and ears, finishing with shelled corn. Gave all the hay the cattle wished, and took pains always to clean out the boxes before feeding. Mr. Gifford places great stress on a variety of feed; and it will be observed that his practice and preaching fully agree. He advises that the animals be taught gradually to become accustomed to the change in feed; and evidently this change is always in the direction of better, more concentrated and more digestible food.

Mr. Jeff. Mails, C. E. Allen, and others, insisted upon the importance of carefully removing all cobs and half eaten ears from the boxes before giving a fresh supply of corn.

Mr. O. W. Bill stated that he had frequently weighed cattle which were kept on the range without extra feed during September and found that full grown animals usually shrink fifty to sixty pounds during the month.

In regard to the amount of corn required per day to "full feed" each head, the difference of opinion was not great. O. W. Bill and C. M. Gifford had found that one-half bushel per day was required by each animal. C. E. Allen had used two-fifths of a bushel; and Jeff. Mails had never quite fed one-half bushel. The general opinion seemed to be that about one-half bushel per day was required by each full grown animal.

Mr. John Gifford gave some interesting facts bearing upon the relative feeding value of ground corn and corn in the ear. He had experimented with both, and found that about equal amounts of chop and corn in the ear were used daily; but the herd receiving whole corn would give support to about three hogs to every one kept by the herd receiving ground feed. He was quite positive that ground corn was not a profitable feed as compared with whole corn.

To judge from the remarks made, cattle feeding in this section of Kansas is a profitable business; but a good animal in required to begin with, and the feeder must not be a botch workman.

Association adjourned to meet the first Thursday in April, when Mr. Wm. A. Campbell, a college student, will present a paper on the subject of "Breeding Grades."—*Prof. Shelton, in Industrialist.*

### Dry Cows.

It is a common practice among some dairymen to give their cows, when dry, but scanty living. When a cow ceases to give milk, or is dried up, any feed is considered good enough for her. I think this is a great mistake, and the result is a diminished product of milk, both in quantity and quality, when she does come in. There is a larger draught on the system to sustain the calf while the cow is carrying it; and to keep the cow in good condition good feed is as important as when she is giving milk. It is my opinion that one dollar's worth of food when the cow is dry is worth one and a half dollars after she comes in. An animal in poor condition cannot digest as much food as an animal in good condition. If the cow is poor when she comes in she will not digest enough food to support the system and at the same time to make a large quantity of milk.—*Monthly Bulletin of the American Jersey Cattle Club.*

# The Household.

### Intemperance and the Ballot.

Among the many terrible evils that are flooding our land, none can paint a picture so dark, so dismal and heart-rending as that of intemperance. It is to-day with its sad havoc creating more murders, bringing more men to the penitentiaries, and causing more inmates for the asylums, creating more misery, distress and woe to the human family than any or all other causes combined. When we think of the hundreds and thousands that go to death and destruction every year from this cause alone our souls are filled with horror; and we can but wonder why, O why, will men become so degraded? become *slaves* to such a curse? and above all *why* will our legislative bodies permit such things to be when legislation *alone* has power to stay the hand of intemperance? Some claim that no laws can quell the fiery demon; but if so why have law makers? Why tax states and nations to support bodies that can effect no good, or cannot check the growth of crimes that threaten their downfall? Let each and every man be awakened to the reality of the power lying in the ballot; that in *it* lies the controlling power of states and nation.

Parents should teach their sons that their vote helps to say whether we shall have national prosperity or whether our nation shall be swallowed up in the maelstrom of intemperance.

Voters! the destiny of our nation and the safety and prosperity of its individuals lies in your hands, and we humbly ask in all the dignity of our womanhood that you cast your ballots intelligibly, conscientiously and honorably. Vote for *men* of principle, and of *sterling* worth; for men whose legislative enactments shall be to advance the interest and prosperity of the whole human family; men who shall strive to tear down the demon of intemperance and all other evils. Do not vote for *party* but vote for *men*. Party strife and intemperance are becoming national curses, and the earnest efforts of *all* are demanded to arrest their onward course.

MRS. H. L. WORTH.

### Aunt Sally's Scrap Book—Old Bach. "Hauled Over the Coals."

DEAR SPIRIT:—I have just been reviewing the contents of my scrap book, and I find some very good articles, a few of which I shall name. One headed "What Makes a Home?" by "Fifty-seven," in *Colman's Rural;* "Scolding," by "S. C.;" "Hints in the Care of Children," by "Mrs. S. A. Mack;" "A Talk with Mothers," by "Restlessness;" "Training Children," by "S. A. B.;" "What is Education?" by "Edith Eugles;" "A Mother's Responsibility," by "Aunt Helen;" "Woman's and Man's Lot Contrasted," by "J. L. M.;" "Be Courteous at Home as well as in Society," by "Cousin Lola." Now these are very good articles, full of sentiment and instruction; but where are all these writers now? I find only two of those that I have named with us now. I suppose they are sitting in some obscure nook commenting on our poor contributions; or perhaps they are with us in disguise, for we have many contributions claiming no authorship. So I suppose this little verse will apply to others as well as myself:

To "The Household" as Aunt Sally I am known;
But when myself to conceal I wish,
My *nom de plume* I drop,
And in disguise the club I meet.

But we always find it more satisfactory to read an article when signed by the author, even though it be a fictitious name, and take more note of the subjects, and form an idea of the writer's thoughts and merits, and we form an acquaintance, and something like an attachment, even though we are strangers in person, and we certainly enjoy each other's letters very much.

I am glad that the subject of "How to Make Home Pleasant" is again the topic of our "Household," and certainly hope that the Old Bach. will give us some useful information; for we who are mothers and housekeepers often find ourselves in a strait between two, not knowing which string to pull to make the household machinery run smoothly. We are always ready to receive instruction and advice.

But we take the liberty of sifting the reasonable from the unreasonable. For bachelors and old maids are sometimes very unreasonable. Old Bach. says: "And here I come to the very point which I wish to speak upon, 'the right training and education of children.' This is my subject. This is the very theme that I feel myself competent to handle." Now I think that is saying a good deal for one that has never had experience. No doubt he can see by observation in some respects wherein the parents fail to give the right training, and he may think he sees the remedy. Perhaps he does. But will he know when to use it and how to apply it? I move he marry some widow lady with a half dozen children and try his skill in government and training. Children are not machines to be regulated by cogs, belts and pullies, but beings with natures pretty much like our own, and yet differing in many respects, so that we do not exactly know how to treat them. It is not so much because we do not see their faults as it is the want of knowledge how to treat them. "One who has never had children stands, while treating the subject, on a vantage ground which the parent does not possess. He stands on a far-off eminence. He can take in the whole view. He can see things in their proper proportions, and in the true perspective." Ha! ha! Can he? And yet I am sure he has not sufficient confidence in his abilities to risk taking the obligation upon himself as husband and father, or he would not be wasting his manhood in lonely bachelorhood. Again: "Any one can see by a little introversion of the eye, and a little philosophic thought, that old bachelors and old maids are peculiarly fitted for giving instruction on the very difficult subject of the proper management and training of children." Peculiarly fitted, are they? Let us see. In the first place they consider only their own selfish ends, regardless of the children's wishes and happiness, saying if I had you to manage I would make you "chalk the mark," and you would do so and so; forgetting that those little beings have troubles that are hard for them to bear, and that they must have some preferences and rights which must be respected. Yea, it is well for the little ones that they have mothers to sympathize with them in their joys and sorrows, and that they are not dependent on old maids and bachelors for their subsistence. But allow me to tell you what I think is peculiar, or in what they are peculiar: They can see all that is amiss in our own training, and just where we miss it; but when they happen to have families of their own in their old days they have not the least tact of management and training.

Old Bach.'s first epistle came to hand before I got through the introductory lesson, and I must say he did very well; and I hope he will not take offense at my letter, but will continue his articles right along, and I hope the ladies will side with me and make the discussion lively and beneficial.

Several months since Old Bach. gave the first requisite of a pleasant home; I gave the second, and then waited with impatience to hear from others, but in vain, and I had dropped the subject from my mind, when Old Bach. reappeared. Now, ladies, hurry up, and let's have a household club equal to *Colman's Rural.* From so large a circulation and as many readers as THE SPIRIT has, I see no reason why we could not have as large a club as any other.

AUNT SALLY.

P. S.—Old Bach. may think me impudent; but when he enters a protest against mothers he may naturally expect to find his match, especially since his letter so plainly indicates that he earnestly longs for a happy home, which he himself says cannot exist without father, mother and children, but which he fears might fail to bring happiness.

A. S.

BURLINGTON, Kans., March 19, 1880.


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

**PIMPLES on a LADY'S FACE**

or a **strained joint** on a **Horse's Leg.**

The **agony** produced by a Burn or Scald; **mortification** from Frost-bites; **Swellings** from Strains; the **tortures of Rheumatism; Crippled for life,** by some neglected accident; a **valuable horse** or a **Doctor's Bill** may all be **saved** from

**One Bottle of Centaur Liniment.**

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

# Swallowing Poison

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

**SIGNS of CATARRH.**

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

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

**Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!**

G. G. PRESBURY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.

S. BENEDICT, JR., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N.Y. (mem. of fam'y) Cured of Chronic Catarrh.

E. H. BROWN, 339 Canal St., N. Y., Cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh.

J. D. MCDONALD, 710 Broadway, N. Y. (Sister-in-Law) Cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh.

MRS. JOHN DOUGHTY, Fishkill, N. Y., Cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh.

MRS. JACOB SWARTZ, JR., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, Cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.

A. B. THORN, 183 Montague St., Brooklyn, (self and son) Cured of Catarrh.

REV. WM. ANDERSON, Fordham, N.Y., Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.

MLLE. AIMEE, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it."

A. MCKINNEY, R. R. Pres., 33 Broad St., N.Y.: "My family experienced immediate relief."

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

**Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure** is the **most important** medical **discovery** since **vaccination.** It is sold by all Druggists, or **delivered** by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., N. Y., at **$1.50** a package. To clubs, six packages for **$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise** is sent **free to anybody.**


### General News.

The strikes in the Missouri Pacific machine shops in St. Louis still hold out.

The Rhode Island Democratic delegates are understood to be in favor of Tilden if he is available.

Emperor William, of Germany, celebrated his eighty-second birthday on Saturday. He looked hale and well.

The order for Gen. Stewart's advance on Ghusenei, Afghanistan, arrived Sunday, and the army is already on the move.

Some of the New York piano manufacturers who locked out workmen last week have opened their factories and resumed work.

The ransom demanded by the Greek brigands for the release of Col. Synge and wife has been received, and the captives liberated.

During the five weeks of the cigar makers' strike in Cincinnati it is estimated that the loss to manufacturers, workmen and to internal revenue aggregates over $300,000.

H. F. Lewis, an old and respected citizen of Marshall, Tex., insane by the recent death of his wife, gave a dose of morphine to his twelve-year-old son and then took a similar one himself. Both died.

The senate Indian committee struck out of the Ute treaty the clause of citizenship, also conditioning the payment of money to them on their turning over the guilty ones engaged in the Meeker massacre.

The duchess of Marlborough has written a letter to lord mayor of London stating there is now no fear of famine in Ireland, but there is dire desolation in the mountainous parts and on the sea coast. There is a great need of clothing and seeds.

The senate in executive session Monday considered the list of Ohio supervisors. It is the same list exactly upon which the senate acted adversely a few weeks ago, and it is thought the same action will be taken now as then. The president was criticised severely for renominating the rejected names.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kans., March 22.—Mrs. Ed. Holmes, wife of one of our well-known farmers and stock raisers, committed suicide by drowning in the Cottonwood river a short distance from her home yesterday morning. She had not been missed from the house when her body was found by a young man who was working for Mr. Holmes who went to the river to set a fish line. Temporary insanity, caused by pregnancy, is supposed to have been the cause.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 20.—Friday night three highwaymen attacked a party of campers on Mary creek, nine miles west of here, and robbed them of $1,000, saddles, clothing, and several minor articles. The highwaymen also attacked a second party of campers on the same night, but were fired on and one of their horses killed and one highwayman shot. The highwaymen escaped in the darkness, carrying their wounded comrade. The sheriff and marshal are in pursuit.

CAWKER CITY, Kans., Macrh 22.—Frank Skinner, the city marshal, while trying to arrest Lew Putner for a misdemeanor, struck Putner's wife with a club, broke into Putner's house, struck him on the head, knocked him senseless, and shot Amos Decker in the leg while Decker was trying to get the pistol from him. Great excitement was manifested and loud talk of lynching Skinner was indulged in. Skinner was arrested for assault and battery with intent to kill, and has been bound over to appear at the next term of the district court under the same charge.

OSKALOOSA, Kans., March 20.—A bit of sharp practice in the clothing line has badly upset the equilibrium of two of our dealers here. A sampler came around a short time since, and to one merchant he had sold a bill of $600, and then went to another, and this latter went out among his acquaintances and had them come in and order suits through him, promising to furnish suits at cost, and 10 per cent., to cover expense and trouble. The first merchant thought this was not fair, and under threat of canceling his order and exposing the bummer to his employers compelled the bummer to duplicate all the orders he had given to the rival merchant. When the clothing came on, the 10 per cent. man sold his suits at $20, and the other his at $15. A breeze was at once raised. Those who bought of the 10 per cent. man returned their suits or refused to take them and bought the other's, saving $5 each. The 10 per center tried to explain the matter and lay the blame on the bummer, but it was rather "too thin," and has an ugly look.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Intimate friends of Don Cameron, who have been working with him in the movement for the nomination of Gen. Grant, say the chances are now all in favor of Edmunds being the second choice of Cameron and his co-workers, and their first choice in the case it is determined for any reason not to present the general's name. Information from various parts of New England shows that the proposition to unite on Mr. Edmunds is rapidly gaining strength. The suggestion of his nomination is received with great favor among Republican senators.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Teller gave notice of an amendment in-


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We will sell you your

# BOOTS AND SHOES

As cheap as any one.

PERRY & COMPANY,

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tended to be offered by him to the bill ratifying the agreement with the Ute Indians. The amendment provides that from the amount provided for in the bill there shall be paid during life, yearly, to Mrs. A. D. Meeker, widow of N. C. Meeker, $1,000; to Josephine Meeker, $1,000; to Mrs. Sophrona Price, $1,000; to Mary and John, infant children of Mrs. Price, $500 each until they are twenty-one years old; to Geo. Dressler, $1,000; to Mrs. Sarah M. Post, $500; to Mrs. Eaton, $500; to the surviving parent of Arthur L. Thompson, $500; to the father of Fred. Shepherd, $500; to the surviving parent of Willmer S. Eskridge, $500. The persons above named are sufferers or relations of the victims of the Ute massacre.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The platform men and freight handlers of the Missouri Pacific railroad, also those of the Union Railway and Transit company, made a demand to-day for an increase in wages, the former from $1.25 to $1.50 per day, the latter from $1.25 to $1.50. The demands were refused, and the men quit work. Their places have already been filled to a considerable extent, and in the freight-house the managers say there will be no difficulty in getting a full complement of new men in one or two days. The general managers of roads held a private meeting at the office of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific this afternoon, but the result has not transpired at this writing.

The strikers held another meeting in East St. Louis to-night, of which various reports were made as to progress of the strike. The St. Louis and Southeastern accedes to the demands, and the men resumed work.

The Cairo and St. Louis Narrow Gauge will pay what the other roads do. Ohio and Mississippi will pay the same as the Transit company, which is the full price demanded, but will not take back the strikers. The Belt road and the East St. Louis and East Carondelet also agree to the demands.

The Indianapolis and St. Louis and Chicago and Alton offered to pay the foremen $65 per month, and helpers $55, but the offers were rejected. At the Vandalia yards all the men are out, and will stay out until the demands are acceded to. The men in the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern yards reported that they are receiving satisfactory wages, and the meeting voted to let them alone. After these reports were received the meeting went into secret session to organize a union mass meeting to be held in this city to-morrow.

The action of the general managers at their meeting this afternoon has not yet transpired.

GALVESTON, March 23.—The wildest excitement prevailed here at the welcome intelligence that the long-looked-for steamer City of Mexico, with Gen. Grant and party on board, was in sight. Crowds flocked to the wharves, and the waters of the harbor presented a bustling sight, being crowded with craft of every description. As the City of Mexico passed on toward her place of anchorage she was greeted by deafening cheers and a thundering salute from a battery of artillery. The well-known form of the general was recognized as he stood on the aft deck, bowing acknowledgments as the demonstrations of welcome poured on him from all sides.

BURLINGAME, Kans., March 23.—The Republicans of Osage county met at the county seat to-day and elected six delegates to the state convention, and instructed them to vote for Blaine delegates to the national convention at Chicago. The delegates are William Thompson, J. D. Danforth, S. B. Bradford, W. A. Madaris, L. R. Adams and W. C. Swezy. The convention also instructed the delegates to use all honorable means to secure the election in the convention of Hon. William Thompson, of Burlingame, secretary of the state central committee and a prominent candidate for the office of attorney-general, to the position of delegate to the Chicago convention as a Blaine man.

ATCHISON, Kans., March 22.—Capt. Cyrus Leland, chairman of the Republican state central committee, announces that arrangements for reduced rates to delegates and alternates attending the state convention have been made with the following roads: The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, half fare; St. Joe and Western, one-fifth fare; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, one and one-fourth fare. The other roads have not yet announced special rates, but it is expected they will in a few days.

ATCHISON, March 23.—Osage, Phillips, Lincoln and Rooks counties elect Blaine delegates to the state convention, and the *Champion* has reports from fifty-one counties of the state showing the election of 139 delegates favorable to Blaine, and 90 favorable to Grant.

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

### Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 23, 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour—XX | $5.15 | @ 5.30 |
| XXX | 5.50 | @ 5.55 |
| Family | 5.55 | @ 5.60 |
| Fancy | 5.80 | @ 6.05 |
| Wheat—No. 2 fall | 1.18 | @ 1.18½ |
| No. 3 red | 1.16 | @ 1.16½ |
| Corn—No. 2 | 35 | @ 35½ |
| Oats | 31 | @ 32 |
| Rye | 70 | @ 80 |
| Barley | 80 | @ 1.00 |
| Pork | 10.75 | @11.00 |
| Lard | 6.80 | @ 6.85 |
| Butter—Dairy | 25 | @ 30 |
| Country | 18 | @ 25 |
| Eggs | 7 | @ 8 |

CHICAGO, March 23, 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat—No. 2 spring | $1.16 | @ 1.16½ |
| No. 3 | 1.03 | @ 1.04 |
| Corn | 35 | @ 36 |
| Oats | 28 | @ 29 |
| Pork | 10.30 | @10.35 |
| Lard | 6.87½ | @ 6.90 |

KANSAS CITY, March 23, 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat—No. 2 fall | $1.07 | @ 1.07½ |
| No. 3 fall | 1.00½ | @ 1.01 |
| No. 4 | 97½ | @ 98 |
| Corn—No. 2 | 28 | @ 29 |
| Oats—No. 2 | 28½ | @ 29 |

### Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 23, 1880.

CATTLE—Dull. Good shipping steers, $4.50@4.80; light to medium, $4.00@4.40; stockers, $3.25@3.50; feeding steers, $3.50@3.90; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.40; Texans, $2.75@3.75.

HOGS—Slow. Yorkers, $4.20@4.30; packing, $4.00@4.20. Market demoralized on account of railroad strike.

CHICAGO, March 23, 1880.

CATTLE—Market dull but improving. Shippers, $4.00@5.25; butchers, $2.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, $4.00@4.10.

HOGS—Lower. Light, $4.20@4.35; mixed packing, $4.20@4.35; choice heavy, $4.40@4.80. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 20,000.

KANSAS CITY, March 23, 1880.

CATTLE—The market opened with a small supply and very light demand. Butchers' stock, however, brought fair prices. $4.05 was the highest price paid Monday (for a lot of spayed heifers, averaging 1,160 pounds). The market was untried yesterday on shipping steers and feeders.

HOGS—Receipts small; market closed dull; prices lower than they were last week, ranging from $3.40 to $3.92. The most of the sales were at $3.80@3.90.

In Kansas City butter sells at 20@22c. for choice, medium 15@18c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 12@13c.; eggs, 7½c.; poultry—turkeys 11c. per pound, chickens dressed 7@8c. do., live $1.75@2.75 per doz.; hides—dry flint No. 1 15 to 17c., dry salted 11 to 13c., green salted No. 1 8½c., green 6 to 7c.; flax seed, $1.50; timothy, $2.90; red top, 75c.; castor beans, 90c.; clover, $4.75; millet, 60c.; onion sets, $7.00@8.00; hay, $5.00@7.00 for bailed.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands ℔ sack, $3.00; XXX, $2.40; Graham, $3.00. Rye flour, $2.50. Corn meal ℔ hundred, 75c.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at $1.18 March, $1.18 April, and $1.18 May. In Chicago No. 2 is $1.15½ March, $1.15½ April, and $1.15¾ May. In Kansas City No. 2 not quoted, No. 3 is $1.00¾ March, and $1.01½ April.

Wheat at Kansas City is 13 cents higher than it was one year ago, and 10 cents higher than it was two years ago. Corn is 3 cents higher than one year ago, and 2 cents lower than it was at this date in 1878.

In Liverpool, March 22, winter wheat was 11*s.* 2*d.*@11*s.* 10*d.*, spring wheat 10*s.* 4*d.*@11*s.* 2*d.* In New York No. 2 winter was $1.44@1.46, No. 2 spring $1.35@1.38.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities is still decreasing; corn is now stationary.

The Kansas City *Journal* of Tuesday says: "Bank clearances yesterday were $276,500. The New York imports of merchandise for the week ending last Saturday were only $9,910,917, which sum is nearly $4,000,000 less than for the previous week, though it is $1,973,854 greater than in 1879, and $3,302,834 greater than in 1878. The exports for last week were $7,775,594, against $5,763,055 in 1879, and $8,147,765 in 1878. These figures show that the unfavorable balance of our foreign trade is being somewhat reduced."

The Cincinnati *Price Current* has reports from 300 points in the West in regard to the growing wheat crop. Illinois complains of too much wet, and Iowa and Kansas of too much dry, weather. In Wisconsin there has been considerable wheat winter-killed. The general report, however, for the whole country is favorable.

A late issue of a London paper, in speaking of wheat, says: "Considering the inroads made on stock through consumption, the acknowledged requirements of the United Kingdom and the continent, and the reported scarcity of reserves in Russia, the present position is in every way calculated to strengthen the hands of the merchants; and, should America persist in her determination to store rather than ship at present prices, the conditions of a further and material advance cannot be questioned. Imports into London the past week are small. Other sources may help us to do without America for awhile, but it cannot be for long."

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

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.


### Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 18@20c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live $1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per ℔; turkeys live 7c. per ℔, dressed 8c. per ℔; potatoes, 60@90c.; corn, 23@25c.; wheat, 90@95c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, $3.75@4.00; cattle—feeders $3.00, shippers $3.50@3.75, cows $2.00@2.40; wood, $4.50 per cord; hay, $5.00@5.50 per ton.


# HOPE FOR THE DEAF

*Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums*

**PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING** and perform the work of the **Natural Drum.** Always in position, **but invisible to others.** All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular.

**GARMORE EAR DRUM CO., CINCINNATI, O.**

HIGH CLASS POULTRY,

C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo.

(NEAR SEDALIA.)

Breeder & Shipper.

EGGS FOR HATCHING In Season.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

ELMENDARO HERD.

LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

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. The premium show bull

**KING OF THE PRAIRIE.**

17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

*PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS*

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Eight weeks old | $22 00 |
| Three to five months old | 32 00 |
| Five to seven months old | 42 00 |

*Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.*

| | |
|---|---|
| A Boar, eight months old | $25 00 |
| A Sow, eight months old, with pig | 25 00 |

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

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

**Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.**

A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

*For this season's trade.*

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Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.