

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 430.

LITTLE EYES AND LITTLE EARS.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Little eyes! Black, blue, and gray,
How they glow and how they glisten
As the children, day by day,
Gather round to see and listen.
Not a sight and not a scene
Escapes their clear unbiased vision—
And there is no truth, I wean,
Surer than a child's decision!

Little ears, with hearing rare,
Taking in each given sentence;
Headless speaker, have a care,
Lest your words bring sure repentance,
Sown in hearts of waxen mold,
They will be forgotten never;
Aye! while life and memory hold
Will their influence last forever!

Little children love the truth,
They were never born deceivers—
Let us give them in their youth
Truth for truth, that when they leave us
They may say in after life—
"It is true, for mother said so—
Mother never told a lie;"
Ah, that all our babes were led so.

Little ears and little eyes!
Guard the first that they may hear not
Aught fair childhood to disguise—
Give wise counsel, and then fear not.
Little eyes! Oh may we trace,
After we have done our duty,
Love and joy, and patient grace,
Mirrored in their shining beauty.

"PAY DOWN ON THE NAIL."

BY REV. JOHN HALL, D. D.

The foregoing piece of plain and vigorous Saxon is in frequent use in the British islands, and hence has passed over to America, where it could not be too often repeated and emphasized. The origin of the phrase is less obvious than its wholesome meaning. The following is the most plausible account:

There was once a covered colonnade against the side of All Saints church, Bristol, England, known as the Tolseil or Talsey, and which gave accommodation to merchants for the transaction of their business. Sir Walter Scott, who turned all he knew to account, makes the captain of the Good Hope, of Bristol, say (in the Pirate), "I am a Bristol man born—my father was well known on the Tolseil—old Clem. Cleveland of the College Green." There were several brazen pillars in this colonnade, on which letters could be written and payments made. One of them bears this inscription: "Nicholas Crisp, of London, gave me this honorable city in remembrance of God's mercy, in Anno 1625." A second has the same date. One other is yet older, being dated 1594; and the fourth, without any date, is deemed the oldest of all.

These interesting relics, according to a recent well-written account of Bristol, are now, properly, in front of the exchange. From their form they were sometimes called "nails," and being employed as places for the settlement of accounts, gave origin to the phrase, "Pay down on the nail."

This is the more likely to be true because the city of Bristol once possessed great influence in Britain. It is a curious circumstance that the names of its leading churches are repeated in Dublin, both cities having parish churches dedicated to Saints Peter, Andrew, Nicholas, Werburgh, Michael, John the Baptist, All Hallows, Stephen, and perhaps others. This arose from the grateful Henry II., of England, having been educated in Bristol, giving to the people of his favorite city of the West a donation of the city of Dublin for their own use; and so the second city repeated in itself the names and some of the features of the first, very much as New England has repeated—along her rivers particularly—the names of the corresponding old England towns.

But however the phrase came into use, its value is undoubted, and few elementary lessons in that social economy of which every one ought to know something are more practically useful. The power to borrow money and "pay when you like" is the easy slope down which thousands have gone to financial destruction. When money was more plentiful than good opportunities to invest, and land was the best security, the old Irish landlords could borrow as much as they liked; and hence their estates came to be encumbered sometimes to three times their value. Accordingly they had to grind their tenants in order to maintain even the shadow of their greatness and pay interest. Hence the need, at length, for the legislative interference which ended in selling up these hopelessly burdened proprietors, settling up the claims against the land, and giving a new set of men the chance to improve it.

A similar evil in another form shows itself whenever it is easy to get credit. Men with

out capital, and too often without the skill and other personal qualities that are needed for the right use of money, launch out with the property of others, their free and frequent handling of which fosters the delusion that it is their own, until something precipitates a reckoning; and then comes failure with all the attendant evils in the community. We say "they have lost everything." Really they never had anything. It must be obvious that a community largely pervaded by this kind of business rests on a very insecure basis. Thousands of traders and manufacturers would be better, richer in the end, and happier in the meantime, if they would be content to do a cash business, to "pay on the nail," and insist upon being similarly paid. They would, moreover, do good in the community.

But it is in domestic life especially that the value of the plan of "paying on the nail" appears. It is said that in certain departments of fashionable business in London payment is not expected or desired. Purchases are made on the understanding that payment can be made at any time. Exorbitant prices are put upon the things sold, and when book-debts to a sufficient amount have accumulated the business is closed up and payment is enforced. The "house" does not expect to go on with the same people. It can break out in another place, perhaps under another name. He was a wise man who required his wife and daughters to take money with them when they went "a-shopping," and pay for all they bought "on the nail." "That is a good deal of money," Miss Minnie is likely to say to herself as she mentally counts the dollars out of her purse on the counter. She would not be so likely to realize it if she said, "Send it home with the bill." Paying on the nail is a healthy check on the imagination.

Especially is this the case where the temptation of cheapness is working on a sanguine mind. "It costs such a trifle, and we may want it, some time, you know." How many ponderous trunks that go westward across the Atlantic are indebted for their contents to that easy-going foresight of contingencies! But, my dear madam, by the time you do want the thing, the fertile ingenuity of your own country may have produced it as cheaply, and you can in the meantime use the money in some other way. It is, however, just to state that, whatever the prudence, the honor of American tourist purchasers is well known in Europe, and they can always be trusted to pay generously, and to "pay on the nail."

There is some need to urge the principle of "down on the nail," in the era of returning prosperity—on which it is hoped we are entering. The farmers, from New Jersey westward, will be none the worse for paying on the nail, and doing without many things which they could get if they only gave a mortgage on their land to the accommodating bank or the enterprising insurance company. My dear sir, don't you know that the day of reckoning will come, sooner or later, when, if you cannot pay, the great corporation which, as such, can have no heart, will sell you out ruthlessly? It must keep up its dividends, and its president must take care of the money intrusted to him.

So the young store keeper, besieged by fascinating travelers with goods on the most tempting terms, will do well to "pay on the nail." If indeed the "first house in the trade" will leave the goods on "sale or return," well and good; but what will it avail you, my dear sir, that you are crowded with wares that will not go off, for which your paper is maturing? And the young married people ought all to "pay on the nail." You can get a beautiful set of Turkey rugs, on credit, much finer than Mrs. Smith's, which were ordered from Europe. Do not take them, my dear madam. Let your honest husband's feet stand on substance, not on illusive shadows; on plain carpet, or even on the boards, rather than on credit goods. Turkey rugs are not at all necessary, like freedom from debt, to self-respect and peace of mind. Buy what you can pay for and put up with it; and when the finer things do come you can enjoy them.

So we would say to the boy at school, and the young man at college—"Pay on the nail." Never mind the fact that you or your friends have credit. The way to keep it is to pay cash. Debt is dangerous, often ruinous. "I hate to look at that picture," said a healthy-minded woman. Why? The picture was beautiful. "My husband was tempted to buy it on credit, and we have never been able to pay for it. The sight of it makes me sick."

But we do not need to multiply illustrations. To the doctor's patients, the lawyer's clients,

the minister's parishioners, the newspaper's readers, the journal's subscribers, in fact, to almost everybody, we say in the venerable language of the Tolseil, "Pay on the nail."

The Cares of a Prince.

There are at present in Europe seven hundred and nineteen princes and princesses, each having a claim more or less to a crown. The one with the greatest number of titles is the emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph. In addition to his title as emperor, he is nine times king, once archduke, twice grand duke, eighteen times duke, four times margrave, five times count and lord. His *cartes de visite* make the fortune of photographers. The king of Portugal has eighteen first names, his eldest son has twenty, and his youngest twenty-nine. One of the kings of Portugal, according to a Spanish story, got lost in the woods while hunting. Coming late at night upon a little country inn, he knocked and demanded shelter. The landlord put his head out of the window and asked who was there. His majesty replied by giving all his names and titles. "Excuse me, sir," said the landlord, "I haven't room in my house for so many people;" and he shut the window, and left the king out in the cold. The title of king of Jerusalem is borne by the emperor of Austria, the ex-king of Naples, and the Prince de Dussang. A similar conflict exists between King Oscar of Sweden and King Christian of Denmark, each claiming to be king of the Goths. Oscar also calls himself king of the Wends, and Christian king of the Vandals. The grand duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is a general of cavalry in the Russian army, a colonel of infantry in the Hungarian army, and a doctor of laws in Oxford university.

On Good Friday morning, at the church of All Hallows, Lombard street, London, according to a custom which has been observed for the last 287 years, sixty of the younger boys from Christ's hospital attended the service, after which, in accordance with the will of Peter Symonds, made in 1593, they each received at the hands of the church-warden a new penny and a packet of raisins. Another very ancient custom was observed at St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, where at the conclusion of the service an old tomb in the church-yard was visited, when the Rev. J. Morgan laid twenty-one sixpences on the tomb, which were picked up by twenty-one elderly females of the parish. It is said an old lady left this benefaction, and that she lies buried in the church-yard, but the exact spot cannot be pointed out.

A thorough examination of the eyes of all the school children in Philadelphia is being made. Almost one-half of the eyes thus far tested were found in conditions other than perfectly normal, and many were so diseased as to make rest imperatively necessary. The acuteness of vision is ascertained by means of the ordinary cards used by ophthalmic surgeons upon which are printed letters of different sizes. Other points of inquiry are the perception of color, the range of vision, and the field of vision—that is, the extent of the distance around the head covered by the sight of the eye. Some persons, while looking straight ahead, can easily see motion, form and color at the side.

An eminent divine from New England, traveling in Texas for his health, impaired by arduous clerical duties, upon arriving at one of the towns, went in search of the barber's shop for repairs and improvements. On entering an establishment of this kind he observed a big double-barreled gun leaning against the wall. Having a constitutional awe of fire-arms, he hastily asked the barber if the gun was loaded. A half-shaved native, who occupied the chair, turned in his lather-beaten face and exclaimed: "Stranger! of you're in an all-fired hurry, you'll find a six-shooter what is loaded in my coat-tail pocket!"—Hour.

Facetie.

The lard maker's motto—if at first you don't succeed, try, try again.

What is the most warlike nation? Vaccination. Why? Because it is always in arms.

One evening a little girl, whose mince pie had been badly nibbled by mice, heard a mouse squeaking in the wall, and said: "Ah, mousey, you eat too much mince pie before you went to bed!"

A woman said to her husband, who was a querulous man and an unprosperous physician: "I wish you had some of the patience of Job," to which he responded: "I wish I had, with all my heart, or the patients of anybody else."

Young Folks' Department.

Young Folks' Department.
The children's department has grown till a column will contain it no longer, and last week two columns was not space enough. For this reason we will have to adopt a broader head for the young folks' place in the paper. We change the word "column" to "department" this week, so instead of "Young Folks' Column" it will hereafter be called "Young Folks' Department." We hope the little folks will write often, and we will try to make room for them.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column," and so I thought I would write. I went to school last winter. Our teacher's name was Mrs. J. Tripp. I have got a little pig. I have never written for your paper before. If I see this in print I may write again. I am twelve years old. My name is

DILLA WRIGHT.

BARNES, Kans., April 18, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—I am eleven years old. This is the first time I ever wrote for a paper. Pa gave me a nice calf; I call it Pide. I have to herd and wash dishes; wish they would get up a patent dish-washer. I go to Sunday-school. The prairie is so green and flowers so plenty I think it is just fun to go. If you print this I may write again. Yours truly,

MAY M. ETNA VANORSDAL.
HOME, Kans., April 14, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column;" I have never written before. Pa and ma are grangers; they take THE SPIRIT. I like to read the children's column. I am a little boy thirteen years old. Our school is out now. I study reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. I will close for this time. If I see this in print I will write again. Yours truly, from

WILLIE LAVERING.

CLEAR DALE, Kans., April 13, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR:—You may not remember me, but I remember you. I called at your office once in Lawrence with mamma and sister Hattie. Mamma takes THE SPIRIT, but is not a granger. I live in Chase county, near Cedar Point, on a farm. I have a father, mother and one sister. We have three hired men and one hired girl. I will be nine years old the 6th of May. The answer to Mary Davis's riddle is the letter E. I will write again. Your friend,

FLORENCE L. PINKSTON.

APRIL 16, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—As my letter was in print, I will write again. Our school was out on the 27th. I have been sick so that I could not go. I will send a riddle for the young folks to guess: House full and hole full, can't catch a bowl full. One of my sisters has the measles. None of us have had them but ma and pa. Well, I guess I will close for this time. Excuse all mistakes. From your little friend,

MARY HEFLELOWER.

SPRING HILL, Kans., 1880.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As you were kind enough to publish my last letter, I will write again. I am helping on the farm this summer, so I do not get to attend school. My two brothers go to school. We have 35 acres of corn planted, and have about that to plant yet. We are going to have lots of fruit this year. The ground is too dry to plow easy, and our wheat needs rain. I think the answer to George W. Lewis's riddle is *milking a cow*. I will close this time. Yours truly,

APRIL 19, 1880. BENNY C. DURALL.

LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

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NO. XXIX.

ROLL OF PERFECTION.

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

ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

13. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
15. Emma Boles.....Lawrence, Kans.
16. Mark C. Warner.....Tiblow, Kans.
14. Flora D. Chevalier.....Lawrence, Kans.
23. Alice Roser.....Burlington, Kans.
12. Etta Blair.....Hartford, Kans.
8. Samuel Porter.....Tiblow, Kans.
7. Kate Frye.....Morrill, Kans.
5. Anna M. Torbert.....Humboldt, Kans.

CORRECTION OF EXERCISE NO. XXVIII.

DANIEL BOONE.

The next morning, after breakfast, they packed up such portions of the animals as they could readily carry, and resumed their march. In a little time they reached Red river. Here

Finley began to feel more at home, for on this river he had lived. Following the course of the stream, ere long they came to the place which had been his trading-post with the Indians. They had been more than a month reaching this point, and, naturally enough, were wearied. Finley, too, could no longer guide them; and here, for the present, they determined to halt again. It was now the seventh day of June.

As this was to be their headquarters for some time, they built at once a substantial log cabin. They were now fairly in the wilds of Kentucky; and remembering that the whole region was the fighting-ground of the wandering Indians, the cabin was built not only to protect them from the weather, but to answer as a sort of fort against the savages. This shelter being provided, their whole time now was given to hunting and exploring the country. Hunting was a pastime indeed, the game was so abundant. They could look out upon herds of buffaloes scattered through the canebrakes, browsing upon the leaves of the cane, or cropping the tall grass; the deer bounded fearlessly by the very door of their hut, and wild turkeys were to be found everywhere. Everything was in a state of nature; the animals had not yet learned to be afraid of man. Of course, they did not suffer with hunger; provisions of the finest kind were ever in their cabin. But the buffaloes provided them with more than food. From time to time, as they needed moccasins for their feet, his skin supplied them; and when at night they felt the dampness of the weather, his hide was the blanket in which they wrapped themselves and slept soundly.

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

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

DANIEL BOONE.

the (land 1, 2) | as they (went about 18) through it | struck them as (very pretty 29) indeed | there were the (very high 19) trees of the (great woods 3) | with no (plants under trees 20) (but 4, 5) the (reed 6) | the grass | and the (blossoms 7) | they seemed to have been (put in the ground 8) by the hand of man at (equal 9) (spaces 10, 11) | clear streams were seen (turning about 21) through (very pretty 22) (grass lands 23, 25) | (closed on all sides 30, 31) by the (slightly 12) (slanting 24) hills | and the (brave 26) (wild ox 33) and deer were their (mates 1, 13) every hour | in their (roomings 18) they came (three or more 32) times to hard and well (trodden 34) (ways 27) | it was by (walking in 28) these that they (found out 10, 1, 14) many of the salt springs or licks where salt is made even now | the (ways 27) to these were worn thus hard by the (wild oxen 23) and other (living creatures 15) that were in the (way 16) of (going to 17) the springs |

ROOTS OF WORDS.

LATIN.

1. *Con*, with. 2. *Terra*, earth. 3. *Foris*, out of doors. 4. *Ex*, out. 5. *Capio*, to take. 6. *Canna*, a reed. 7. *Flos*, a bloom. 8. *Planta*, the foot. 9. *Rogo*, to rule. 10. *Dis*, apart from. 11. *Sto*, to stand. 12. *Genus*, race, family. 13. *Panis*, bread. 14. *Operio*, to shut up. 15. *Animus*, breath, the vital principle. 16. *Habeo*, to have. 17. *Viseo*, to go to see.

ANGLO-SAXON.

18. *Wandrian*, to ramble here and there. 19. *Luft*, cloud. 20. *Grovan*, to grow. 21. *Windan*, to whirl. 22. *Lufian*, to regard with affection. 23. *Mood*, what is mown. 24. *Slupan*, to slide away. 25. *Eve*, water. 26. *Foeran*, to terrify. 27. *Rad*, a riding, a way. 28. *Folgian*, to go or come after.

FRENCH.

29. *Beau*, fair. 30. *Sur*, about, over. 31. *Rond*, ring, circle. 32. *Severer*, to part.

SPANISH.

33. *Bufalo*, wild ox.

DUTCH.

34. *Trappan*, to tread.

CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION.

Seven capital letters, six commas, one semicolon, seven periods, and two hyphens.

W. A. B.

Just received Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 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, Cactus, Linn county.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Clifton grange, No. 66, held Saturday, April 17, 1880, the following paper was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God our beloved friend and sister, Mrs. Nancy J. Price, has been removed from our midst by death;

Resolved, That we bow submissively to this bereavement, and record our gratitude to God for the long and useful life of our departed sister and for the many years of social and christian friendship we have enjoyed with her.

Resolved, That in her death our order has lost a faithful, earnest and devoted member, who was ever ready and willing to lend a helping hand in all good works, and whose presence at the bedside of sickness will be sadly missed by her many friends and acquaintances.

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn her death, and shall miss her fellowship and society, we rejoice in the assurance that another sheaf fully ripe for harvesting has been gathered home.

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and children who survive her, and to the large circle of friends who mourn her death.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the record of this society; that a copy of the same be given to the family of the deceased; also that a copy of the same be sent to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for publication.

D. W. SCOUTEN, Chairman Committee.

Shall the Grange Live?

Within the last twenty years nearly every commercial and industrial interest outside of agriculture has been organized into associations suited to their several interests. Year after year we have beheld them wielding greater and greater power in their several fields of action. Many of them wield a powerful influence over the legislation of our country. They dictate and in a large measure control our tariff laws, financial legislation, railroad subsidies and all railroad legislation. They command and congress obeys. Our legislators hear their voice and bow to their mandates.

It is strange, but none the less true, that each of those organizations operate to compel the agriculturists to administer to their profits. They fix the price of farm implements, of lumber, hardware, dry goods, groceries, railroad freights, pork, beef, corn, wheat, oats, and are seeking, with some show of success, to obtain control of the great lever which moves and controls every interest of the agriculturists, that they may shrink or expand values at their own will, and thereby compel the producers of our country to yield up to them all above a scanty subsistence, if perchance they will allow them that.

For some years past the farmer, although using the utmost industry and economy, urging on in hopes of gaining a little, that he might be able to send his son or daughter to college, or lay by a little for old age, has been doomed to disappointment. Some screw in the great machinery of commerce is turned so that the price of his products is set at a point that barely affords subsistence; the profits go into other pockets. Last fall there was a good prospect for a foreign demand for the Western corn, and that the farmers of the West would likely obtain something above a bare compensation for their crops. But alas! freights were advanced ten cents on every bushel of corn east of Chicago, and away goes ten cents on each bushel of corn into the coffers of the greedy railroads, reducing the farmer's profits 50 per cent. just as easy as a cat can catch a mouse, taking right out of the pockets of the farmers of Iowa not less than twenty millions of dollars on the one article of corn.

Now the question arises, shall the farmers of this country remain little less than slaves? Shall they continue to sow that others may reap? Shall they continue to toil on year after year only to see their earnings swept into the coffers of huge monopolies and other organizations because of their own supineness? I hope not, and yet the quiet submission manifested by a large majority of Western farmers is truly alarming.

The only hope for the farmers is through the grange organization. If that is permitted to die, there is no salvation for the agriculturist. This lack of interest on the part of farmers is a shame and a disgrace to the profession under existing circumstances.

Point to a board of trade organization, stock board, pork packers' association, agricultural implement association, or in fact any other association, either commercial or industrial, that has failed because those interested in its success failed to give it support. The members of the board of trade that fix our price of corn, wheat, pork, etc., think nothing of paying one thousand dollars for a membership fee, but many farmers complain that three dollars is too much for a membership fee in the grange, and yet that same farmer has paid to the railroad monopoly on last year's crop of corn five hundred dollars, which with thorough grange organization in our country could have been prevented. The only hope for the farmers in this country is in thorough organization. Numerically, they have the advantage, and if that numerical strength is so organized as to act in unison, there is no power but what will be

compelled to yield. Even the huge railroad monopolies will be compelled to respect our interest, and allow us a just share of our own earnings. How can we build up this organization and make it as it once was, a power in the land? There is but one successful way, and that is by individual effort on the part of those faithful friends of the grange that have stood faithfully to the plow through "evil and good report."

If each member will only secure one more member, it doubles our numbers. This can easily be done. Let each grange in Iowa pass a resolution at their next meeting that each member secure one new member each month, and then let each member carry out the resolution and see what an army we will have by our next state grange meeting. Then we shall command and merit the respect which our calling deserves, and we shall reap a rich reward from a thousand rivulets that only await our invitation to quench our thirst. Then shall we pluck fruit from a thousand branches that are now inaccessible.—Robert Marshall, in Grange Visitor.

"This Slavish Bondage."

The Patron of Husbandry reports a conversation recently had with an intelligent farmer and an active and influential member of the grange movement in the South in regard to the condition and prospects of the order. He (the farmer) admitted that the success of the movement was essential to the restoration of the prosperity of farmers and of the country at large, and that he should continue to do all in his power to promote that success; but he was a little despondent. "Look," said he, at the power which the town 'rings' still hold over the farmers. Why, sir, they are controlling the great body of farmers to-day, notwithstanding the teachings of the grange, which should long since have made them intelligent, self-reliant, independent in spirit, and freed them from this slavish bondage; still they submit to be robbed and imposed upon by merchants; still they wrangle with each other and put themselves, their families and their property in the hands of lawyers who too often turn them loose bankrupt in character and fortune; they allow the professional office-seeker to use them as a general does his army; they subscribe for and read newspapers that are hostile to the grange, and which are known to be controlled by lawyers, merchants and office-seekers, thus building up with the proceeds of their toil the very power that is used to keep them disorganized, poor and ignorant. Before we can have that prosperity in the grange, that earnest, intelligent co-operation which our best and most patriotic farmers so earnestly desire and have been laboring for years to secure, the great mass of farmers must study the principles and purposes of our organization, subscribe for and read grange journals, that they may learn what the order is doing throughout the country; cut loose from the corrupt politicians and office-seekers; withdraw their support from the political press, which is owned and controlled by the town 'rings'; keep their property out of the hands of lawyers by compromising their difficulties among themselves or in the grange; abandon the credit system, and pay as they go. But are they doing this? I fear not."

The above reflections from an "intelligent farmer" in the South, we regret to confess, are more truthful than fanciful. Until the farmers throughout the wide scope of the American continent are clearly taught that their only escape from this "slavish bondage" is in connecting themselves with the grange movement they need not sigh for a breaking of the shackles that hold them secure in bondage. So long as they please to allow political "rings," lawyer tricksters, corporation monopolies and exponents of a subsidized anti-agricultural press to strangle their cherished interests through their deceitful cunning and crafty legerdemain manipulations in legislative halls, so long may they expect to remain in abject slavery. Our "intelligent farmer" has undoubtedly given us positive proof as to the cause of this. But he also most explicitly suggested a positive remedy for their escape, if they so desire, it behooves all, while there is time, to venture into the path that leads to absolute freedom. That path unerringly leads within the gates of the grange.—Farmer's Friend.

Politics vs. the Grange.

It is generally supposed that farmers are so wedded to party that they are ready to sacrifice everything to promote party interests and advance those who claim to be party favorites, but we hear of a most refreshing instance of a presuming and somewhat prominent Patron who undertook to use the order for the purpose of enhancing his political chances and received a most decided rebuke from Patrons who belonged to the same political party, but who remembered their obligations. And the faithfulness of this scheming brother has given him a low standing in the esteem of Patrons, who become better acquainted with his plans for gratifying his personal ambition at the expense of the order. It will take a pretty keen politician to get to congress in that way, but not a very smart one to inflict incalculable damage to the order.—Dirigo Rural.

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

\$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.

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

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

It will 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.

It will sew in a sleeve, covering a cord and stitching it into the seam at the same time.

It will gather and sew on a band with piping between ruffles 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 size or tension.

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

Sewing machines repaired.

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

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.

Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams.

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774

LIABILITIES

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,280,369

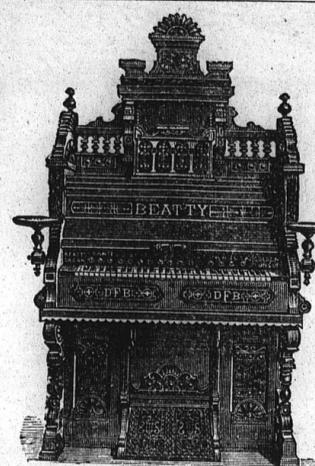
Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000

Net surplus over all, 1,038,407

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates.

JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.



Beatty's Latest Offer. Beatty's best Parlor Organ, for \$120 Home of the Millionaire.

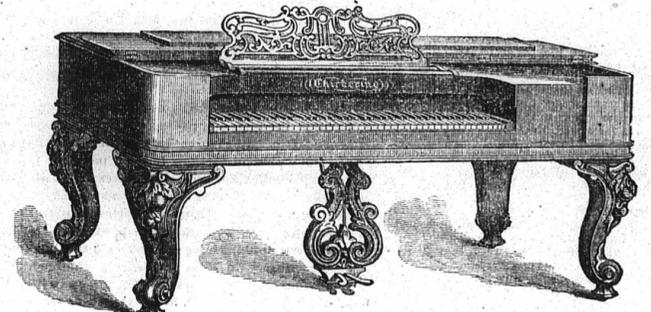
BEATTY ORGAN

Beautiful organ like cut opposite, contains 119 Reeds, three sets of Golden Tone Reeds, Beatty's Patent Stop 300 lbs. Beatty's Best is conceded by good judges of musical instruments, to be the most perfect organ manufactured, but for \$120, limited edition, it has no equal. The action or musical part is fitted up with Golden Tone Reeds, which have, by years of trial, proved to be the most durable as well as the most musical. It also contains of stop action in the world. The latest and most improved made, to an organ. The case is of solid black walnut, and finished up in Grand style. It has a sliding lid, instead of being covered with French veneered panelled top stands, and conveniently arranged handles for moving. Its bellows, which are of the upright pattern, are of great power, and are fitted up with steel springs and the best quality of pedal straps. The pedals, and are of neat design, and never get out of repair or foot worn, like carpet. Other manufacturers price, about \$100.00. Beatty's price in any new locality, in order to have this style introduced, boxed and shipped with stool and book, only \$125.00. On exhibition at my first term as Mayor of Washington, D. C., a resolution to the position of its Chief Magistrate of my thriving city by an increased majority, was again conferred upon me. To my many friends who have suggested my name for Congress, I will say, that my immense business interests will compel me to decline. The name of "Beatty" is known wherever civilization exists, as the man who first brought the art of Piano and Organ within the reach of the masses. He it is who has received more abuse from rival manufacturers and Agents than any other man on the face of the earth. Having sunk from no labor, released no energy, spared no expense, I am still determined that my fellow countrymen shall not pay the Monopolists' prices. My recent receipt of my fellow men at home, the poor, the church, the school, let others speak. Not alone in my own land, have I enjoyed distinguished honors, but also in the Palaces of Kings and Emperors in the old world. (See "Beatty's Four in Europe.") Only a few years ago I left my father's plow, without a dollar. To-day I own one of the largest Piano and Organ factories in the World, Cor. Railroad Avenue and Beatty Street, Washington, New Jersey. Why I sell first class goods at low prices. Quick sales and small profits, honest and fair dealing to all men, is the secret of my great success. In years of Agents, I have no agencies in large Cities, but sell directly from the factory.



Address all orders to DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

Agent for the Genuine Singer Sewing Machine, and Grants & Hempleton School Furniture.

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

ANDY J. SNIDER.

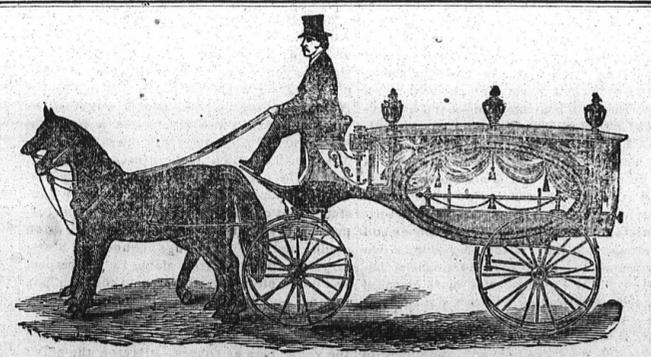
Barse & Snider,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

Cowardly and Cruel Murder.
[Special to the Kansas City Times.]

KIRWIN, Kans., April 21.—Yesterday evening about dusk one of the most dastardly and cold-blooded murders was committed in our county (Phillips). As we gather the circumstances from parties from that neighborhood, twelve miles north of this place, they are about as follows: About the time above mentioned, five men came to the dug-out, where a Mr. Brown and his family lived, four of them hiding behind the wood-pile in front of the dug-out door, and the other one climbed upon the roof of the house and began digging away the dirt. The noise attracting the attention of the family, a step-son of Mr. Brown, named Levi Strayer, stepped out in front to discover the cause, when he immediately received the contents of a shot-gun, loaded with buck-shot, striking him in the shoulder. He was, however, still able to return inside the house. While attempting to barricade the door he received two other shots, supposed to be from a large-sized revolver, which completely disabled him, though leaving him yet alive.

At this juncture the step-father came to the window, or toward the window, at the front of the house, and at once received a revolver shot in the knee, and turning to his wife said that he had shot him. Almost instantly a revolver was thrust through the window and fired, the ball striking near the base of the brain and coming out at the mouth, killing him instantly. The assassin being not yet certain that his bloody work was complete, reached his revolver close to his victim and fired the third shot into his already lifeless body. While the wife was kneeling at her husband's side trying to assist him, a shot was fired at her, which barely missed its aim.

The family of Brown consisted of his wife and two children, a boy and a girl, and his step-son, Levi Strayer. Mrs. Brown, after the shooting was over, took the two small children into a corner of the dug-out most protected, where she spent the remainder of the night in the presence of the dead husband, and perhaps a dying son, in agonies that can never be told.

The fiends remained prowling about the house until a late hour, doubtless desiring to assure themselves of the fact that their bloody work was fully completed. She gave the alarm in the morning and made complaint against four men that she feels confident she recognized as the murderers of her husband and boy, to wit: Charley Jacobson (her son-in-law), Nelson Jacobson, O. Fleony, Edwin Bradish and son Byron Bradish, all of whom we understand are arrested and confined in jail awaiting preliminary examination. We have had since the organization of our county a number of murders, but for cowardly cruelty and fixedness of purpose this excels all others. None but trifling causes, unfit to be mentioned here, have been alleged for the act as yet, but we are inclined to the belief that the examination will reveal a cause totally different from the flimsy one urged by first reports. We cannot help thinking, in fact feel sure, that if the testimony should point to the above parties as the guilty ones a claim trouble is at the bottom of the whole affair. We want our present law upon the subject of capital punishment repaired, and where guilt in such cases is clearly proven we want the death penalty inflicted without first a year's sojourn in our state penitentiary, then to be hanged only on the warrant of the governor—a warrant that will never issue in Kansas.

Attempt at Incendiarism—The Enders Murder Case.
[Holtan Signal.]

Last Saturday, while parties were engaged in raising the building owned by George W. Drake, on the northeast corner of the square, preparatory to moving it to another foundation, they discovered on the east wall, directly under the building, a fuse, composed of powder, saltpeter and shavings, which had evidently been placed there by some person well qualified for a life position in an institution generally provided by the state of Kansas, and situated a few miles south of the city of Leavenworth. It was evidently put there for the purpose of burning the building, but somehow the plan fell short of execution. Of course, nobody can surmise who the guilty party is.

The preliminary examination before Justices Fritz and Shiffe, of Whiting, of the case of Mrs. Enders and young Simpson, charged with the murder of Charles Enders, in February last, took place last Friday. The citizens of Whiting employed Mont. Cochran, of Atchison, to assist County Attorney Broderick in the case, while the defense was ably represented by Charles Hayden, of this city, and Col. A. S. Everest, of Atchison. But little testimony was introduced—enough, however, to commit the parties until the next term of the district court. In the meantime the buxom widow and frisky youth will enjoy themselves as best as they can in the county jail. The citizens of Whiting are determined to use every means to punish the perpetrators of this cowardly murder. It remains to be seen whether or not they have secured the arrest of the guilty parties. We understand a great deal of excitement prevailed during the trial.

For Governor.
[Oswego Independent.]

During our visit we made the acquaintance of the secretary of state, state auditor, and Attorney-General Willard Davis. Mr. Davis will be our candidate for governor next fall, and the people can make no better choice for this important office. He is, like St. John, a temperance man, but does not expect to use it as a hobby on which to ride into office. Nor need he, as he possesses enough worthy qualities to recommend him to the people of Kansas, without any hobby, and without going around the country lecturing. Mr. Davis's book of his opinions of law is just out, and can be seen at this office, and is a recommendation of itself of him.

The Rogers Case.
[Topeka Commonwealth.]

The trial of M. E. Rogers for blowing open the safe in the Osage Mission post-office, and burglarizing the office, was concluded yesterday, and the defendant was found guilty. Rogers had two trials before the one just closed, at each of which the jury failed to agree. The case was a good one, in the opinion of the officers, though when Major John M. Crowell, special agent of the Post-office department, took charge of it there was but the thread of a clue which it required indefatigable labor to follow to the end. Uttley, his partner in guilt, was convicted last year, at Leavenworth, and was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Missouri penitentiary. More evidence was needed at the trial of Rogers, but the parties had gone from the state and were not attainable. The government was disheartened, but Major Crowell and United States Attorney Hallowell were determined to bring them here, and they were brought from Utica, New York. The trial was had, and Rogers is convicted. To the officers much credit is due. Colonel Hallowell has labored long and earnestly, and presented his case so clearly before the jury that, notwithstanding the able defense of the defendant by Captain George R. Peck and Captain J. B. Johnson, the jury were out but twenty minutes, when they gave in their verdict. The conviction of Rogers is a matter upon which Colonel Hallowell may congratulate himself and honestly receive the congratulations of his friends.

The Capitol.
[Prestis, in the Champion.]

Not many years ago the capitol building at Topeka was the source of considerable pride to Kansans, and was exhibited with a triumphant air to strangers. That day has past; and although the capitol is anything but a venerable building, it already looks seedy and disreputable. The hideous portraits in the legislative halls alone remain unchanged. They are so ugly that Father Time is afraid to touch them. Everything else looks faded and dirty. The basement hall, always a dark place, is dismal and shabby, with all sorts of lumber and rubbish; the stairs are dirty, and the whole concern looks as if a family had moved out without cleaning up. The natural accumulation of material is filling the rooms too full for comfort, and the rooms of the State Historical society is a veritable "old curiosity shop." It is to be hoped that the new wing will be soon completed, and that it will be an improvement on the old one, in that it will be kept clean, that no more fresco portraits will be attempted, and that it will be ventilated, instead of foul and close, as is the present structure.

Cotton Raising.
[South Kansas Tribune.]

In order to promote cotton raising, Capt. McTaggart has purchased a first-class cotton gin and will put it up at his water-power flouring mill, where he has plenty of power. This announcement is made early in order that all who desire to try cotton can do so and feel assured of having it ginned, and at a very low price, viz., one-eighth. Capt. McTaggart has also placed cotton seed on sale at H. T. Millis's grocery, and if the demand is sufficient will order in large quantities. This is an industry which has proved highly profitable in this country when help was plenty, and there is no risk about its maturing. Be it remembered that our county took the first premium on baled cotton at the last state fair, and that Mr. Sewell of Harrisonville, and Wm. Bowman of this vicinity, and other farmers, sold an average of \$25 worth per acre from large fields. The cultivation is as cheap as that of corn.

A Deaf Mute's Nickle.
[Leavenworth Times.]

A pretended deaf mute was arrested by Officer Cunningham, night before last, in a saloon on Cherokee street. The man had been around the streets considerably during the day, asking charity, and had gathered in quite a considerable sum. While in the saloon, he having too much whisky and beer on board, dropped a nickle on the floor. The proprietor, Nordway, said, "I have found a nickle." The man at once said, "That's mine!" The culprit, who afterward gave his name as Earl, was taken to the city prison, and was yesterday fined \$30 for being a vagrant. He is evidently one of those characters who think they can play all kinds of tricks on an unsuspecting public without being detected. Joseph will have a chance to regain his speech in the next sixty days. Officer Cunningham thinks him one of the most cunning frauds that ever visited this city.

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.
G. H. MURDOCK,
WATCHMAKER
—AND—
ENGRAVER,
A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Buhlmer.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS
Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880
HOME GROWN STOCK,
SUCH AS
Apple Trees, Quinces,
Peach Trees, Small Fruits,
Pear Trees, Grape Vines,
Plum Trees, Evergreens,
Cherry Trees, Ornamental Trees,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

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

VINLAND
Nurs'y & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.
PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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

THE BEST
Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON,
of Lawrence,

is manufacturing and selling the best Washing Machine ever offered to the public.

IT IS CHEAPER

Than any other washing machine in the market. It is called the

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should be sure to try the Honey Creek Machine before purchasing. County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand. Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address
E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

A FIRST-CLASS
COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

45,000 ACRES
UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

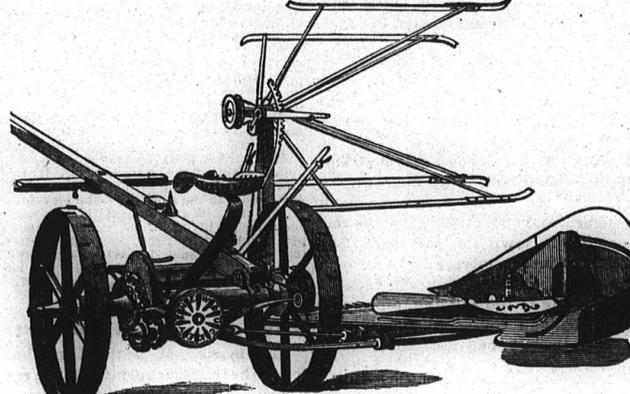
These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$5 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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

GILT-EDGE
BUTTER MAKER
This powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-sense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter-making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improves quality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning one-half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 3 to 5 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cents' worth will produce \$3.00 in increase of product and market value. Can you make a better investment? Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trade-mark of dairymaid, together with words "GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER" printed on each package. Powder sold by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, 1/2 lb., at 25 cents; Large size, 2 1/2 lbs., \$1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size.
Address, **BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Prop'rs.**
[Trade-mark "Butter-Maker" Registered.] **BUFFALO, N. Y.**

LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

(Successors to Wilder & Palm)



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements, Railroad Scrapers, Plows, Wagons, Sulky Hay Rakes, Scotch and Giddie's Harrows, Cast Iron Rollers, Sulky Plows, etc.

Agents for the Buckeye Self-Binder Mower with Dropper and Table Rake, Thrashers, Lawn Mowers, Grain Drills, Star Corn Planters and Power Shellers, Cider and Wine Mills, Pumps, etc.

THIS RUB IRON

Allows the wagon to

TURN SHORT

Will not Raise the Box in Standards.

No more holes in wagon-boxes. No coil made to balk by cramping the wheel. No man will be without who has tried them.

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

ALWAYS WINS

IN THE

LONG RUN.

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.**

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

Established in 1848. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE



"VIBRATOR"
Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World. MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Speed and Thorough Work. INCORPORABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.

MARVELOUS for costly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Hay, Timothy, Clover, and all otheroods.

Astonishingly Durable and wonderfully simple, using less than half the usual gears and belts. PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from six to twelve horse power; also two styles Improved Mounted Horse Powers.

Thirty-two Years of Progress and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vessalovs Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.

BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "Original" and the "Genuine" from us. If you find yourselves sold on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address **NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.**

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890.

AT a sale of wool in England, American manufacturers actually run up the price of the raw material upon English manufacturers. It is noted also that entire mill establishments are being removed from England, where they have been sold as low as one-third their cost, to the United States, and that skilled workmen also come with the machinery. In this way the manufacture of carpets seems being rapidly transferred to this country.

THE successful growing of the coffee plant in South Florida seems to be now established beyond question, and the Commission of Agriculture has awarded the premium offered some time since for the first pound of coffee grown in the open air. The Agricultural Bureau furnishes plants already started to those who wish to give it a trial, and it is thought that the Florida planters will enter into its cultivation quite extensively next season.

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER.

A correspondent of the Northwest Farmer gives the following reasons why clover and timothy seed should always be sown together: First, the clover being tap-rooted penetrates deeply, stands drought, mellows the soil, and the timothy grows much stronger and holds up the clover. Secondly, if sown for pasturage, the timothy almost universally prevents the clover from "swelling the cattle." Thirdly, hay is too binding, especially for cattle, and clover too succulent, hence both together are better than either alone.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

We received a letter from the above firm a few days since in which they requested us to thank the farmers of Kansas for the very liberal patronage received from them during the past year.

A very large number of the farmers of Kansas have bought goods of this firm for several years past, and we have never yet heard one word of complaint. We also have done considerable business with this firm during the past five years, and it is but just to them to say we have always found them both honorable and prompt in all our business relations. Of their business now they say:

Our stock is very large and complete. We shall at all times look out sharp for the interests of our customers. We are not in business for the day only, but wish to make for it a foundation that will stand for our children's children. We understand that this must be done by honest and firm business-like dealing.

A NEW BOOK.

Mrs. L. A. B. Steele, of this city, has written and had published a book entitled "Rev. Adonijah and his Wife's Relations." In this work Mrs. Steele has succeeded in framing a story that is in every particular true to life, and the reader will lay aside the book with a desire to hear the talented author again. We give below a few extracts from the press. This book is for sale in this city at the bookstores of J. S. Crew and A. F. Bates at one dollar per copy.

"This book is an amusing account of the troubles a young minister met with in his first parish."—New Northwest, Portland, Oregon. "The book is prettily bound in square form, and the print is clear and distinct. They give an account of a minister's associations with his people, and the style is spicy and readable."—The Church Union, New York. "There is a good deal of drastic humor in the story, and quite remarkable power shown in so weaving together and setting in strong and suggestive side lights the ordinary common-place incidents of life in an American country parish as to make an entirely entertaining story."—Saturday Evening Herald, Chicago, Ill.

FINE STOCK.

Mr. E. A. Smith, proprietor of Norwood stock farm, near this city, received this week fourteen head of Jersey cattle which he imported directly from the old country. For milk and butter the Jerseys stand at the head of all other breeds, and the herd just imported by Mr. Smith is one of the finest that was ever brought to this country. There are in the herd eleven cows and heifers and three bulls, with Iowa Chief, a three-year-old, at the head. Mr. Smith also is the owner of some of the very finest horses in this country. The farmers of Douglas and adjoining counties are especially fortunate in being able to have the services of such horses as Almont Pilot and St. Cloud at the extremely low price charged by Mr. Smith.

We hope our farmers will avail them-

selves of the rare opportunity now offered to improve their stock. Good stock of all kinds always finds a ready market at good prices, while scrubs are always hard to sell, at an inferior price; and it costs fully as much to raise a scrub as it does the best.

THROUGH RATES.

Jay Gould is making the Board of Trade of Kansas City howl, because he gives the people of the state of Kansas through rates to St. Louis and the East, and does not compel them to stop and pay two cents a bushel toll to the hungry Kansas City gentlemen as was the case until Gould made the change. As long as Mr. Gould continues to help the farmers and shippers of Kansas in this or any other way the people should say "well done."

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Lawrence held Friday evening the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, Complaint has been and is made in Kansas City touching the manner of operating the Kansas Pacific railroad in connection with the Missouri Pacific whereby the people of Kansas are enabled to send and receive freights to and from St. Louis without being compelled to pay way charges thereon at Kansas City; and

WHEREAS, The present management is for the interest of Lawrence, and all the people of Kansas as well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the management of the Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads whereby freight destined for and forwarded from Lawrence, and all other points west of the Kansas river, is carried through Kansas City without being obliged to pay tribute to the stock-yard and elevator men of that city. We commend the management and principle involved, and recommend all shippers of through freight to patronize those roads that will grant such important and just rates to Kansas producers, trusting that the Legislature will not to promote the interests of Lawrence will not be broken down.

WHY SHOULD FARMERS ORGANIZE?

The matter of protecting himself from the encroachments and tyranny of railroad and other centralized capital has resolved itself into a matter of vital importance to the farmer. The lack of union in the farming community has exposed the producer to every sort of combination, and capital which should be his friend is more and more inclined to concentrate to his injury. The railroads are absorbing the profits which the farmer should receive, and in some sections his family is stunted, his children poorly educated, and debts remain unpaid or are increased, simply because no profits remain after he submits, as he is compelled to, to the assessments of organized capital on almost everything he buys, besides having to pay outrageous transportation rates on what he sends to market. And when, at this terrible sacrifice, he reaches a market, he finds it glutted with adulterations and imitations which centralized capital has forced upon it, and he must enter into ruinous competition with these "counterfeit presentments." His butter must set beside oleomargarine and lard butter, which capital has combined to manufacture, and which can be sold at a handsome profit for from ten to fifteen cents per pound. He offers a good, pure article of diet, which he cannot afford to sell for less than twenty-five or thirty cents per pound, while this centralized capital offers a compound of worms and general filth, but of whose composition the consumer is ignorant, for one-half that sum, and sometimes for less. While the country is hoping for a more extensive cultivation of sugar cane, that we may stop the vast outflow of money which annually goes for imported sweets, capital is rushing into the manufacture of glucose, and has adulterated most of the sugar and every gallon of cane syrup in the market, hindering, of course, the progress of a more general growth of cane and injuring those who are already engaged in its culture. Our honey comes to market only to find it filled with honey-flavored glucose. Cider vinegar must come into competition with cheap and poisonous acids. And thus we might go on detailing the extent of the illegitimate trade which is fostered by centralized capital, and against which the farmer, without organization, is utterly powerless to protect himself. All reading and thinking farmers are aware that what we have said is true; but we fear a large majority do not realize the importance of the situation. They do not seem to understand that it will take a live, energetic working organization on their part to relieve their calling from the encroachments already made by organized capital. Organization and prompt action on the part of all the farmers of this country is all that is necessary to overcome all the difficulties that are complained of.

General News.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Commissioner Le Duc has sent to the Hon. James W. Covert, chairman of the house committee on Agriculture, the report of Dr. Charles P. Lyman on the subject of "contagious pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague of cattle—where and to what extent the disease exists in this country." Dr. Lyman's report consists of a diary of his travels in the infected district during the months of February and March, together with a good deal of detailed information, collected by inquiry and by personal examination, respecting the circumstances attending each outbreak of the disease in the localities which he visited. He submits no reflections of a general character, and makes no recommendations; and his report is chiefly valuable as showing the probable extent of the disease within which the disease is at present confined. The subject is an important one, and the report will doubtless be followed by recommendations for remedial legislation. He sums up the result of his investigations as follows: "As a result of my investigations thus far, I find this ruinous foreign plague actually existing among the cattle in the following states: Connecticut, in Fairfield county; New York, in New York, Westchester, Putnam, Kings and Queens counties; New Jersey, in Atlantic, Gloucester, Camden, Burlington, Ocean, Mercer, Monmouth, Middlesex, Hunterdon, Morris, Essex, Union, Bergen and Hudson counties; Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Lehigh, Cumberland, York, Delaware, Lancaster and Adams counties; Maryland, in Carroll, Baltimore, Hartford and Cecil counties. The middle and southern portions of these states have not yet been visited. No examination has as yet been made in the District of Columbia or of the infected territory of Virginia; but, as the plague prevailed quite extensively in both of these localities last season, it will no doubt be found still in existence when the investigation takes place."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Just before 8 o'clock last evening Charles De Young entered the business office of the Chronicle on the ground floor, corner of Kearney and Bush streets, and stood talking with some gentlemen, leaning against the counter. Directly the door opened, I. M. Kallach entered, and drawing a pistol, without, as far as can be learned, speaking a word, began firing at De Young. The latter ran through the gate of the counter to the desk inside, Kallach firing at him as he ran. On reaching the desk De Young turned to face his opponent with a pistol in his hand, when Kallach, leaning over the counter, fired again, the ball striking De Young in the mouth. Kallach then started for the door. De Young raised his pistol as if to fire, but apparently his strength failed him, for the pistol was not discharged. Sinking backward, he fell on the floor. The bystanders ran to his assistance, but the ball had evidently pierced the brain, and in a few minutes he expired. As Kallach ran out of the door he was seized by a citizen, and at the same moment an officer came up and took him into custody and conducted him to the city prison where he was locked up. The news flew through the city like wind. In a few moments the street in the vicinity of the Chronicle office was crowded with people eager to learn the particulars. Police men were at once stationed at the doors of the office to keep out the inquisitive crowd, and only a few personal friends and reporters were admitted. One of the immediate causes of the tragedy is believed to be the recent appearance in this city of a pamphlet entitled "The only full report of the trial of I. S. Kallach on the charge of adultery." This pamphlet contained a portrait of Kallach and the woman with whom he is said to have been intimate, and pretended to give a full history of the whole affair, the doings of the church, Kallach's pulp experience, arrest, arraignment, trial, and the result. Its imprint was "Boston: Edorhan & Co. 1887." But it was generally regarded, with how much truth it is now impossible to say, that its appearance was due to De Young. He was known to have gone East some time ago to hunt up facts in the career of Kallach. This pamphlet was extensively circulated, and the Kallach party was wrought up to a state of desperation. De Young continued his vigorous assaults on Kallach, and as the time for his trial for the shooting drew near he became more aggressive, and Kallach's friends became correspondingly exasperated. There is no doubt that the young man was egged on more or less by desperate characters who have recently had such set-backs in the arrest of Kearney and the talk of impeaching the mayor that they took advantage of his boasting and condition to put him up to the job. The workingmen make no effort to disguise their feelings over the result, and are gathered in groups this morning discussing the situation. Young Kallach is in prison and closely guarded.

BOONVILLE, Mo., April 24.—This section was visited this morning by the most severe hail and rain storm ever known here. The storm occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning and covered the ground as white with hail in a few minutes as if it had snowed an hour. Hail was to be found in the shaded places five hours afterward. The damage to the fruit is fearful; the young peaches are entirely whipped off, and apples suffered to a great extent. The

vineyards have been ruined. Ripley, one of our largest wine makers, calculates his loss in grapes at \$5,000. There are a great many glasses broken by the hail. The greatest sufferers were August Glann & Son, florists and horticulturists, who had 1,122 panes of glass broken on their hot-house, besides the injury to their plants.

JOPLIN, Mo., April 24.—About 5 o'clock this evening this city was struck by a severe tornado. Considerable damage was done to property, but no lives were lost. About a dozen houses were blown down, but in every case the occupants escaped uninjured. Chimneys, signs, awnings, kitchens, out-houses and barns were demolished and scattered over the city. The wind was severe, breaking windows and sky-lights, scaring teams and causing many a runaway through the crowded streets. Many people were hit by flying timbers, but none were seriously injured. The tornado came from the southwest and was accompanied by the heaviest rain and hail ever witnessed here. On account of the Marshfield disaster our people were terror-stricken, and the wildest excitement prevailed. Sidewalks, fences and trees were badly damaged. Engine-houses, pumps and smoke-stacks through the mines were all demolished. The tabernacle and the fence around the exposition grounds were badly damaged. At Webb City, five miles distant, several houses were blown down, fences and mining property scattered about, but no lives were lost. These terrible storms are so frequent through this country that I notice hundreds of our citizens are having cellars dug and arched over with stone as a place of safety for themselves and families during these storms.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The following are additional particulars of Saturday night's storm: At Ashland, Ill., several thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed. Heavy hail alternated with rain, which continued all night, flooding streets, cellars, and basements of stores, etc.

At Farmer City, Ill., the creeks and sloughs are higher than ever known before. Fences, culverts, bridges, wells, etc., carried off. Charles Strouburg was drowned while trying to cross the creek on horseback.

At Kankakee an almost unprecedented amount of water fell. The river rose five feet and the farm lands were flooded, and work has been delayed two weeks. Much of the lately sown grain has been drowned out.

Near Taylorville the cyclone was terrific. Many houses were demolished, and the inmates crippled, killed, or carried away and are still missing. Many are rendered homeless by the storm, which lasted from 7 p. m. to midnight.

Alonzo Cutter's house was blown to atoms; one of his children killed outright, another carried off and found dead in the morning. Mr. S. J. Langley was killed. John Gessner, skull fractured and will die. A man named Watts and his wife were blown about a quarter of a mile while locked in each other's arms, and were found badly cut, bruised and insensible. T. W. Kreutz, Mr. Elliott, wife and two children, the little daughter of Ed. Leigh, and Thos. Hill were severely injured. Cattle, sheep and hogs are crippled and killed, and fowls were found in the line of the cyclone dead and divested of their plumage.

Reports of the damage are constantly being received at Taylorville, and relief measures for the destitute are being taken.

It seems that the storms of last week in their extent, violence and destructiveness have never been equaled in this part of the country.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—A special to the Appeal from Macon, Miss., says: Last night at 8:30 a most fearful, furious cyclone struck the northern portion of this place, resulting in a sad loss of life and the wholesale destruction of property. The day had been unusually sultry. At the hour stated two terrible currents of air, one from the northeast the other from the southwest, bearing clouds charged with electricity were hurled together. Right at the fatal locality it was a war of storms. Besides the cessant lightning, balls of fire were seen whirling across the clouds varying in size from a chestnut to that of a man's head. Right in the center of that part of town around the railroad station the storms met, and the work of destruction commenced, and in less time than I can tell it the place was in ruins. The loss of life was fearful. Through beating rains, against pitiless winds, our citizens rushed to the scene to aid the sufferers. Through the night squads of men combined and went to work to remove the debris, gather up the wounded, dying and dead that were scattered everywhere.

The scene beggars all human attempts at description. To-day the merchants closed their business, and are devoting the day to caring for the dead and wounded.

Eighteen were killed outright, and forty more or less injured, some perhaps fatally. After the storm some of the ruins caught fire, but it was checked before spreading to any extent. About 10 o'clock a perfect water spout visited the scene to render it more horrible. Men and women were found to-day decapitated, limbs torn from the body, and otherwise mutilated, a quarter of a mile from their homes. Stock were all killed in that vicinity. A bolt of goods from a store was found eight miles from

town in a tree top. One house in the center of the storm was whirled around and its front changed in the exact opposite direction. A negro woman was found dead in a field west of the depot literally stripped of all clothing. Charred wagons bearing the dead and wounded from the scene of destruction are to be seen on every side.

The railroad shops, round-houses, and all rolling stock on the side tracks are completely wrecked. Maj. C. Fleming, assistant general superintendent, is on the spot with a large force clearing away the debris and repairing the loss, which is variously estimated at from \$125,000 to \$200,000.

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.

GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER VIA

Kansas Division of Union Pacific Railway (Formerly Kansas Pacific Railway).

Only line running its entire train to Denver and arriving many hours in advance of all other lines from Kansas City or Leavenworth.

Denver is 114 Miles Nearer Kansas City by this Line than by any Other.

The Denver Fast Express with Pullman Day Coaches and Sleepers runs through

To Denver in 32 Hours.

The Kansas Express Train Leaves Kansas City at 11 every Evening and runs to Elkhart, 322 miles west. The first-class coaches of this train are seated with the Celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs.

The Kansas Division of the Union Pacific is the popular route to all Colorado Mining Camps, Pleasure and Health Resorts, and makes connections with all trains north and west from Denver.

ALL PERSONS en route to Leadville, Gunnison, Eagle River, Ten-Mile, Silver Cliff, the San Juan Region, and all other

MINING POINTS IN COLORADO,

should go via the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific railway. ALL PERSONS in poor health, or seeking recreation, and all students of nature, should take this route to the delightful Park, the wonderful Canyons, the lofty Mountains, the game-filled Woodlands, sparkling Trout Streams and Mineral Springs.

All persons going to the West should pass through the fertile Golden Belt by

DAYLIGHT

The running time of the Denver Fast Express train between Kansas City and Denver enables passengers to

RIDE

Through daylight the greater portion of the best belt of agricultural land in the state of Kansas thus affording an excellent view of that magnificent section of the Union—the first wheat producing state, and fourth in rank in the production of corn. This state possesses superior advantages to agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to actual settlement under the Homestead Act; and the Union Pacific railway has

62,500 FINE FARMS

for sale in Kansas at prices and on terms within the reach of all, and easily accessible to the great through line. These beautiful and fertile lands await cultivation, but the tide of immigration which is continually pouring into the state warrants the prediction that they will not be in market long.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

Uncle Sam is no longer able to "give us all a farm," but those who come first can have the choicest land in the most refined communities. Send for information.

Write to S. J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Salina, Kans., inclosing stamp, for a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," and to Thos. L. Kimball, general passenger and ticket agent, Kansas City, Mo., for the "Colorado Tourist," and "Illustrated Guide to the Rocky Mountains," and for such other information as you may desire concerning the mines and resorts of Colorado, or the lands of Kansas.

THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Kansas City, Mo. JOHN MUIR, Freight Agt., Kansas City, Mo. S. J. GILMORE, Land Com'r., Salina, Kans. S. T. SMITH, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo. D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1890.

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

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.

Mrs. Dr. Russell, of Humboldt, is spending a few weeks in this city visiting old friends and acquaintances.

We would call the attention of our readers to the card of Dr. H. W. Howe in another column. Dr. Howe has been in Lawrence several years, and has established a reputation as a skillful dentist that he may well be proud of.

ED. KEEFE has the best harness in the city. It was manufactured by our enterprising harness maker, Mr. Fred. Apitz. Mr. Apitz also made an entire new outfit for the menagerie and circus that wintered at our fair ground.

Died. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth Kostenbader, wife of our esteemed friend, Andrew Kostenbader, passed from earth.

Mrs. Kostenbader was one of the first settlers in this county, having lived at her farm home five miles southeast of this city for about twenty years. She was a woman of rare qualities, kind, genial and sociable.

The funeral takes place at 10 a. m. to-day from the family residence.

WOMEN AS LAWYERS. Though Old Mr. Foggy has long questioned woman's fitness to practice law, and her opinions concerning legal matters, no one has ever questioned her opinion concerning Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 14, 1879. DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir:—I was treated by four different physicians without avail for disease of the liver and uterus.

Woolen Factory. Our splendid water power is gradually concentrating a very large manufacturing interest in this city. We have now in operation a woolen factory owned and run by a company composed of some of our oldest citizens who have ample capital to carry on the business.

Horticultural. EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following paper on floriculture was prepared by Mrs. F. M. Burlingame for the April meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society, but as she was unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting it was not presented.

Mr. President:—I have a short paper on floriculture. It is now time to sow seeds of phlox drummondii, petunias, sweet williams, zinnias, and double white chrysanthemums and sweet peas.

It is said in the cookery books: "If the woodcock had but the partridge's breast, 'twould then be the finest bird ever was dressed; or the partridge had but the woodcock's thigh, 'twould surely be the finest bird ever did fly."

And so it is with the arrangement of flowers. The exhibitor of roses is vain to add the

FULLY EQUIPPED AND ARMED!

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

ALWAYS FIRST TO RECEIVE THE Newest Goods and Latest Novelties

And Always Last to Advance the Prices.

WE HAVE NOW RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE, 87 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES IN THE CITY.

OUR PLOW SHOES, NEWPORT TIES AND BUTTON Cannot be Beat.

REMEMBER THE PLACE, AT THE FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

LEIS' DANDELION TONIC.

Great Blood and Liver Purifier

Life-Giving Principle

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A preventive for Chills, Fever and Ague, and a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Langor, Sour Stomach, etc. Especially adapted for Kidney Diseases and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Alkalies; also anti-acid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured solely at the Laboratory of LEIS' CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Lawrence, Kansas. For sale at Leis' drug store.

graceful frond of the maiden-hair fern to back the brilliant rose bud, but the fern bears no resemblance to the natural foliage of the rose. If a pinnate leaf could be found to equal the fern in gracefulness, it would be a very desirable acquisition for table decoration.

serve their beauty; and this is no small recommendation to some who are so peculiarly pleased that they could not keep flowers in water.

Some may think the arrangement of flowers of little importance. If so, why are premiums offered for the best? and what becomes of the millions of nosegays that the Hebrew maidens manufacture in what one might call the "but-to-business" where a single geranium leaf is the background, and every flower, however plain, is mated to form the face? I have watched the craft at work, and have seen sprigs of asparagus tied firmly to a shabby truss of Tom Thumb geraniums, or a phlox, to form a "posy knot," charming, wild and disorderly.

Let no one speak or think lightly of flowers to make home cheerful. Let us carry a few to the table by the bedside of the invalid. Let us bring our flowers on festive occasions that they may play an important part in the merry-making. Like the music, they are part of the get up, since the decoration of the table waltzes to the talk of the guests for many years to come. It was only following the true spirit of merry-making that made the Northern minstrel say:

"A Christmas gambol oft would cheer The poor man's heart through half the year."

A Caution to the Public!

Since the invention of wire binders a great deal of money and brains have been at work trying to invent a binder that would tie up grain successfully with twine. Up to this date nothing has been produced that can be relied upon to successfully harvest a crop or part of a crop of grain, while the past experience of four years has clearly demonstrated that the wire binder is a perfect success, and that with it grain can be harvested quicker, neater, cleaner and cheaper than by any other method.

An effort is now being made by different manufacturers of harvesting machines who have inferior wire binders to humbug the public into buying a twine binder, recommending it as a success while they at the same time know that it is a failure. They claim that by the use of a twine binder a great saving can be made in the expenses of harvesting, and offer that in case it is a failure they will supply the place by a wire binder. I hope the farming community will see this dodge to saddle upon them an inferior harvester in time to avoid giving an order for any machine using a twine binder. It is a failure! It is a fraud! And it is a shame that any local agent should try to impose upon his customers to even permit their experimenting in a valuable grain crop with a machine that he knows will be a failure.

I would say to the public that I have the MCCORMICK HARVESTER AND BINDER that I will sell on liberal terms and set up on the farm of the purchaser and guarantee to give perfect satisfaction. I also have a full line of MCCORMICK MOWERS, DROPPERS, SELL-TAKES, REPAIRS and WIRE. I solicit patronage. I. N. VAN HOSSEN, General Ag't McCormick Machine Co.

KANSAS CLOTHING HOUSE!

(Opposite George Ford's Grocery)

103 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

CHARLES LEVY,

(Formerly of M. Newmark & Co.)

—DEALER IN—

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.

Farmers of the surrounding country are especially invited to call and see me before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODS SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

Organs and Pianos. The Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, comes to the front with what we consider the greatest offer ever made on first-class pianos and organs. The celebrated instruments of his manufacture have attained a world-wide celebrity for purity of tone, excellency of workmanship and every quality that can make instruments desirable and durable.

Girl Wanted. A good girl from the country who desires a good place to assist in taking care of two nice little children, and who will make herself generally useful, can find such a place by applying to B. D. Palmer at the court-house in Lawrence.

CODFISH, Mackerel, Pickled Herring, White Fish and California Salmon at the Grange store.

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.

2,000 Sheets Music. Just received at Fluke's music store, 5, 10 and 15 cents per copy.

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 Ramsey 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.

BARBED WIRE always on hand at the Grange store.

Military Display. On Thursday and Friday, April 29 and 30, we will open a full and complete assortment of spring and summer styles of Pattern Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers and all the latest novelties of the season. A special invitation is given the ladies to call and see the new styles. Mrs. GARDNER & Co.

New Biographical Dictionary. Prominent among the valuable features of the New Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, just issued, is the "New Biographical Dictionary," comprising about 19,000 names of ancient and modern persons of renown, including many now living. It gives us the pronunciation of these names, the nationality, profession or occupation, date of birth, and if known the date of death of each person. From its conciseness and accuracy it supplies a want long felt in this direction, and adds very greatly to the value of this always valuable work.

CRUCIFER groceries received every day at the Grange store.

Very Droll to Think Of. If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbin's Electric Soap next wash day. Used without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made. It seems very droll to think of a quiet, orderly two hours' light work on wash day, with no heat and no steam, or smell of the washing through the house, instead of a long day's hard work; but hundreds of thousands of women from Nova Scotia to Texas have proved for themselves that this is done by using Dobbin's Electric Soap. Don't buy it, however, if too set in your ways to use it according to directions, that are as simple as to seem almost ridiculous and so easy that a girl of twelve years can do a large wash without being tired. It positively will not injure the finest fabric, has been before the public for fifteen years, and its sale doubles every year. If your grocer has not got it, he will get it, as all wholesale grocers keep it. I. L. CRAGIN & Co., Philadelphia.

Northern Flax Seed. For sale or loan at the Grange store.

New Goods! New Goods! Those in want of boots and shoes would not go on as if they would take a look over Hume's stock before purchasing, for his lines are now complete in all departments. His goods are made to order by the best manufacturers, thereby giving their customers a better class of goods than when purchased from jobbers. Give him a call. He will guarantee to sell the same grade of goods as low as any house in the West.

GARDEN seeds in bulk or otherwise at the Grange store.

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.

We call special attention to the Pure Sugar Syrups at the Grange store.

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 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 for 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 material. 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 the route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—Kansas City Journal, Feb. 9th.

\$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 but 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 \$1.50 free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Queen of the Market! the largest and best. 2,000,000 Sharpless Strawberries. 1,000,000 Miner's Great Profit. 10 acres other choice varieties. 2-325 bushels Berries grown at Pomona Nursery in 1879. A new race of Peas, Kieffer's Hybrid, Blight-Proof; hardy and productive; bears early, fruit large and of GOOD QUALITY. Send for Catalogue Free. W. M. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS. A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

Farm and Stock.

Working Corn.

Here again we find men at antipodes on this simple matter of working corn. One man is loud-mouthed in favor of working corn deep; another says shallow working is preferable. Personally, we are an advocate of shallow and level culture, the reasons for which will be given further on. We were led twenty years ago to investigate this matter from hearing a neighbor say he liked to see the corn roots shining in the furrow behind him. The thought struck us at once that this doctrine, if true, would rob God of the attribute of perfection, and charge Him with ignorance which created finite man is capable of correcting. This doctrine would be contrary to all Bible and all the known laws of vegetable physiology, and is really equivalent to saying, if we want any vegetable to thrive and answer the intentions of its creation under law we must destroy a portion of its roots, and we say virtually that the Creator was mistaken in furnishing so many roots to corn and other vegetables. The old saying that "God made nothing in vain" is as true of corn roots as of anything else, and hence it seems to us self-evident that corn roots were made for the special purposes of growing or helping to grow the foliage, and more particularly the ear. With this premise as a basis we cannot reach any other conclusion than that shallow working of corn is indicated in the purpose which roots serve in the growth of corn.

But to go back to our neighbor, who wanted to see the roots shine in the furrow behind him. We immediately watched his process in his corn fields, and we are pretty sure that his method absolutely killed a great many stalks, while many others had but a nubbin where there ought to have been a full grown ear. In one word, we were fully satisfied he spoiled full one-quarter of what, under proper treatment, the field would have produced. Our observation and home practice has been continued for a series of years till we were entirely satisfied that deep culture injures the crop from ten to twenty bushels per acre, according to the season, and whether the corn is worked when the ground is very dry or wet. It is true that the destruction of weeds is essential in the growing of corn, and deep culture and pulling up the corn has the appearance of good work, but the injury done the corn roots very certainly diminishes the yield per acre at harvest time. We cannot work corn as deep as our average of corn plows run and not destroy many corn roots whose offices are needed in filling out the ear. There are two sets of roots—the perpendicular and horizontal. It seems to be the chief duty of the perpendicular roots, or those that grow into the ground at an angle of forty-five degrees, to sustain the stalk and supply the silicate which gives it strength. The horizontal roots run usually from two to four inches under the surface, are from three to six feet in length, and we think are chiefly instrumental in filling out the ear. We think so, for pretty vigorous stalks may be grown when many of these horizontal roots are destroyed, but the number and size of the ears will be lacking. Stubs are so grown without any doubt, as appears very evident when we consider the fact that nearly nine-tenths of the nourishment of the foliage comes from the atmosphere. Bearing in mind the fact that these horizontal roots are so near the surface, and we see how impossible it is to use the ordinary corn plows without destroying too many roots for a full and healthy crop of corn.

Now the question comes to us, can we as effectually destroy the weeds by shallow culture? We most certainly can, as our experience for the last four years clearly demonstrates. Another thing is also demonstrated: that shallow culture and level will make the corn stand up better against winds and wet weather. This is what we have noticed by comparing our own fields with our neighbors' who work their corn deep and often. And this leads us to say that working corn twice each way is enough, as we find our fields much cleaner of weeds than those who are continually tearing up the ground. We first drag our corn soon after planting, and if the weeds are coming fast drag it again before going into it with an eight-tooth cultivator swung up by chains, on wheels, and in a frame for

the purpose. By means of a chain and other fixtures you can cut off the weeds within an inch and a half of the surface, or you can set it to run deeper than it ought to run in a corn field. Mr. James Malvany, whose post-office address is Verona, Ill., tells us he hoed sixty acres last season with one of these about as well as a man could have done it with a hoe. There is also a scraper that may be hung in the same frame, first removing the cultivators. This can be run close to the top of the ground, cutting off the top roots of the weeds, which die behind the scraper in half an hour. This cleans out a row every time it crosses the field; and a light span of horses can easily clean out eight or ten acres per day. Two years ago our son, being the inventor, wished to test it in such a way that there could be no mistake about its effects, so on a small field of nine acres he used it alone, running it within two inches of the top of the ground, and it so happened that it was poor weather for killing weeds. He went through this field once each way, after it had been dragged. He did intend going through it once more, but before he got to it it was too large. The sequel was that this nine acres was cleaner of weeds and had a larger, heavier growth of ears than any field in the neighborhood, and the surface was smooth; and what is more, the corn stood up the best of any corn we saw during the month of November. We mention this as evidence to sustain the doctrine that shallow and level culture is best, and will produce more large and solid ears and stand up better than any other mode of culture we have ever been acquainted with. We have confidence in the belief that nearly if not quite one-quarter more corn can be raised to the acre, and thus giving us every fourth acre for hay or pasturage.—R. K. Slosson, in Western Rural.

Thoroughbreds and Grades.

We are asked by a correspondent, what makes a thoroughbred? A thoroughbred animal is one that is the offspring of one family or race of animals which has been recognized as a distinct breed. A Holstein cow, for instance, is a thoroughbred if one of the large, improved black and white cattle which have received recognition as a breed by being recorded in the *Holstein Herd Book*, or one that has descended from these—that is to say, the dam and sire must both belong to the class which has already received recognition as thoroughbreds. The starting point, of course, is somewhat arbitrary, but it begins, nevertheless, with animals that have been bred in line long enough to insure their ability to transmit their characteristics with certainty. There are thoroughbred Poland-China swine, for instance, and yet the Poland-China breed was made in this country; and there were no thoroughbreds until the breed was recognized and a standard made. In common parlance, however, the term thoroughbred is mostly applied to horses, which really originally meant racers. There is some variation of rule in the requirements of different stock associations as to what shall constitute a thoroughbred of their animals, but the rule laid down by us is in operation in all associations, and is about all that will concern the average breeder.

The same correspondent also inquires if stock can be graded up to a standard where they will be equal to thoroughbred? and if so, how many crosses it will take, care being taken to select the best sire? The question is a little indefinite. For all purposes except breeding stock can be graded up to the standard of thoroughbreds, and often above it. Grade cows often surpass their thoroughbred kindred in milking qualities, for instance, and two crosses are frequently sufficient to produce such a result; but for breeding purposes there is always an uncertainty in the use of anything but thoroughbreds. The animal may transmit its individual characteristics even several times, and then produce a type of its inferior parent. This is what is called breeding back, or prepotency. After a certain number of crosses, the animal is recognized as a thoroughbred.

There are those who prefer grades to thoroughbreds. A very large dairy in Pennsylvania has not a thoroughbred animal in it, and the owners express their preference, as the result of long experience, for selected grade cows. Our own opinion as frequently expressed in these columns, so far as cows are

concerned, is to select them for individual merit, and not because they happen to be of some particular breed. An animal cannot always be true to the standard of its breed, although it may have every indication of excellence about it. Some local trouble may overcome the distinguishing characteristics of the breed. A cow's ability to give milk may be impaired, although she belongs to a milch-giving breed, and the causes may be entirely hidden. There are a thousand and one things that may operate to cause such a result, after and even before the calf is dropped. If the dam is abused or neglected to an extent to injure her health, it is not in the order of nature that she should bring forth a perfect calf. The calf may not be so much affected as to show it when it becomes a cow, but then again it may. And this illustration will be sufficient to suggest some of the ways through which an animal may fail to come up to the standard of its breed; and so the simple, unconditional fact that the animal is of this breed or that is not sufficient to guarantee its excellence. The presumption is in favor of the thoroughbred, but the actual excellence must be governed to some extent by external influences.

A Little Experience.

Knowing that I have been benefited by the experience of others given in our sheep department, I would like to contribute something for their benefit if I could. I have often read something in the paper that made me feel like speaking right out in meeting. For instance, there has been so much said in our paper against using minerals and poisons for curing scabs. At last some got bold enough to come out strong against the use of carbolic acid in any form. Now I must say that I never had as good success with any other remedy as with some of the preparations of carbolic acid first got up, it being cheaper and so easily used. I used it fifteen years ago, under Dr. Randall's nose, he saying at the same time that tobacco was the great American remedy. I have used tobacco also successfully.

Wm. Mc., in the issue of March 11, asks: "How do sheep get the scab that are on the farm, never off of it, no other sheep with them, and no scab nearer than three miles?" I think it has been carried by shearers from one flock to another; also by men handling when looking at an affected flock and then handling a sound one. I think it possible for birds to carry locks of wool that have the scab mite on them. It is thought they are good to reproduce for one month. I don't believe the disease can be generated by any bad keep, or that animal life can be created without animal life to create. We may not always understand just how. Would say the same with regard to lice on calves and colts.

I know I have kept sheep five or six years without ticks, when once thoroughly rid of them; also hogs of lice until they were introduced again.

Subscriber wishes to know if sulphur will kill ticks. I say no, nor cure scab either. I think it is possible for sheep to have enough sulphur in the system to prevent, to a great extent, their taking the scab. One would think, by the way sulphur is recommended, that it is the great all-killing and never-failing cure-all. Some things we may know positively, and others must forever be a matter of opinion. I have never seen it intimated that it was possible to feed breeding ewes enough sulphur to do any harm. I would not dare, to feed my breeding ewes say one-third sulphur and two-thirds salt for at least two months before lambing for the price of the lambs. Sixteen years ago I fed my breeding ewes sulphur, and lost more than three-fourths of the lambs—some coming dead and others small and weak, without enough vitality to live. I had the impression that it was the sulphur, and interviewed Dr. Randall, and he thought the same. It was a sad experience to me, but I am willing others should profit by it.—A. J. Blood, in Colman's World.

When to Shear Sheep.

A man asked not long ago, "Does wool get ripe? and can you tell by looking at the skin when to shear?" It does not; nor can it be indicated by any appearances. Nor will a sheep in good health shed its wool during the summer if unshorn. No rule will hold good for all climates, localities or modes of handling. A man with good

sheds and painstaking care may shear when the weather becomes warm enough, even in winter; but he must house them carefully from storms of rain, snow and wind that will chill or distress them. Many wait for the hot weather of May and June in this latitude (St. Louis). Late shearing has only one argument in its favor, and that one is a mean one, unworthy of a kind, humane flock-master—of course the longer a sheep carries its fleece the more it will shear; but can any man see his sheep sweltering in the heat of summer with a full fleece of wool on them, and daily growing thin in flesh, and feel he is doing a justifiable act?

In this climate sheep may be sheared earlier or later as the season may be. Usually sheep will carry their fleeces until May without loss of condition. And here is the true and only rule to govern time of shearing sheep: Shear early enough to secure their health and well-doing. No better time, where sheds and care are provided, than early in April before grass scours and makes tagging necessary.

Sheep in warm weather and fly time are victims to maggots. Losses from this cause some years are fearful and humiliating to a decent man. Early shearing is favorable to the comfort and thrift of sheep. Until sheared, constant watching is necessary against filthiness and depredations of flies. We one year came near ruining the finest bunch of lambs we ever saw trying to wait for 365 days to bring shearing time. The ewes were fed corn to keep grass from scouring them. The weather was hot, and the ewes lay in the shade during the hot part of the day. The milk was bad in quality and small in quantity, and from ewes looking conditionally dirty. The lambs became stunted temporarily.—R. M. Bell, in Grange Bulletin.

The Germination of Seeds.

One of the most important things in farming and gardening is the prompt germination of seeds. When seeds remain in the ground a week or more without sprouting or appearing at the surface, the soil is very apt to become hard and weeds get started before the plants become sufficiently large to cultivate, thus making the first stage of growth slow and tedious. Still, with ordinary weather and conditions of seed, at least two weeks and often three must elapse from planting and sowing to the first working of the soil, and then in the case of field crops very little nursing of the young plant is done, as only the broad spaces between rows are worked.

In this early stage it is wonderful what assistance can be given to a crop by pulverizing and working up the soil about the little plants, especially corn, sorghum, squashes, etc. In the case of all seeds that come out of the ground (the lobes of seed forming the seed leaves), as melons, squashes, peas, etc. (in fact all exogens or outward growers), this is very important, and it will often pay to do it though it must be done by using the fingers in the dirt or by sprinkling with water to soften the hard surface.

Soaking and sprouting seeds is another item worth attending to. The use of hot water for this purpose on hard, dry seeds like peas, onions and sorghum, can be carried much further than most folks suppose. For this purpose put the seeds in a cotton cloth sack and put it into a tub or pail of boiling water and let remain until cold. In case of sorghum seed, we know of one grower who then repeats the operation, giving a second dose of hot water. After the soaking is completed, bury the sack in moist earth, where it will have the influence of heat, and let it remain until the germ has started perceptibly. Such seed planted in fine moist earth has a good start on the road to success over frost and weeds.—A. L. Hatch, in Germantown Telegraph.

Agricultural Items.

Have a hive record, either in the hive or in the memorandum book kept for the purpose, and then you can tell what you are about.

The management of bees can only be successful when conducted with a perfect understanding of their natural history, and in accordance with the instincts which govern them.

The National Dairy club is receiving a large number of applications for blanks for the daily records of their cow yields. This is going to do the country great good.

Veterinary Department.

Number of Teeth in the Adult Horse. Please inform me in your next issue how many teeth a full-grown horse has, and oblige a reader of your paper.

ANSWER.—The horse has forty, consisting of twenty-four molars, twelve incisors and four tusks or bridle teeth. The mare is without the latter, except in rare instances; even then they are diminutive and irregular in appearance.

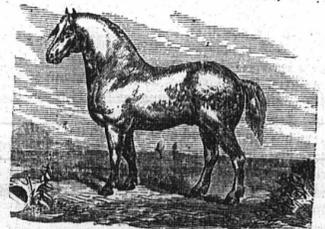
Abscess.

Will you have the kindness to advise an old reader in the following case? My driving mare hit herself in speeding, not hard enough to break the skin, but, from the appearance of the leg, she must have bruised herself badly indeed. The injury was received three or four weeks ago. The knee swelled from the first, and has remained so ever since, in spite of all the cold-water baths, bandaging, liniments, etc. The entire limb is altered in shape from the breast to the fetlock. The leg is very hard all around the hurt; she flinches on the least touch, but still shows no lameness or stiffness of the knee. When exercised, the swelling subsides very much, but only to return again when standing in the stall. I have applied tincture of iodine, double strength, and will continue to use it until I hear from you.

ANSWER.—The fact is, your mare has an abscess, the result of the injury; and so long as the imprisoned pus is allowed to remain there you will have trouble, and all the remedies in the pharmacopia will not restore the parts to a normal condition. Our advice is to make a free opening at the most pending point large enough to allow the pus to escape; then squeeze out all you can, and with a strong syringe inject warm water until you are sure no more remains; then inject with one part of tincture of iodine to four of water; allow it to remain for a few minutes; then squeeze it out and apply a tight bandage, and in twenty-four hours repeat the operation, until the tendency to discharge has ceased, when it may be allowed to heal; and if, after the opening has cicatrized, any enlargement should remain, you had better apply a blister, composed of one part of biniodide of mercury to eight of lard, rubbed well together and applied with friction; one application will be sufficient. The blistered surface will require to be dressed the same as after an ordinary blister.—Turf, Field and Farm.

IMPORTED NORMAN STALLION "TURGO."

(No. 469 Perch. Norman Stud Book.)



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Will be kept for the season of 1880 at Hamlin's Livery Stable, east of the post-office, Lawrence, Kansas.

TERMS. To insure with foal \$20.00. Good note required, payable March 1, 1881; or the same for \$15 cash in advance. Mares not proving with foal to be returned the following season free of charge. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed should any occur.

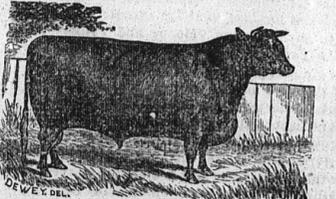
Good Pasturage at Reasonable Rates for Mares from a Distance.

The service of the above horse is offered as a premium for the best suckling colt of his got, to be shown to halt at the Western National fair to be held at Elm-marek grove September, 1880.

For additional information inquire of P. M. HAMLIN, or of the undersigned.

WM. M. INGERSOLL.

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KING OF THE PRAIRIE. 17,608, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1880. Flour—Family... Choice... Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot... No. 3 fall... No. 4... Corn—No. 2, spot... Oats... Rye... Barley... Pork... Lard... Butter—Dairy... Country... Eggs... CHICAGO, April 27, 1880. Wheat—No. 1 spring, spot... No. 2... No. 3... No. 4... Corn—Spot... May... June... July... Oats... Pork... Lard... KANSAS CITY, April 27, 1880. Wheat—No. 2 fall... No. 3 fall... No. 4... Corn—No. 2... Oats—No. 2...

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1880. CATTLE—Butchers' grades slow: steers, \$3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.25; shipping grades slow and weak: fair to choice heavy, \$4.25@4.85; feeding steers, \$3.80@4.10. HOGS—Steady. Yorkers, \$4.20@4.25; butchers', \$4.00@4.25; fancy, \$4.40@4.55. CHICAGO, April 27, 1880. CATTLE—Market steady. Shippers, \$3.80@5.00; butchers, steady at \$2.90@3.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.90@3.90. Inferior cattle, dull sale. HOGS—Firm. Light, \$4.35@4.65; mixed packing, \$4.20@4.40; choice heavy, \$4.45@4.70. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 21,000. KANSAS CITY, April 27, 1880. CATTLE—The market opened with a liberal supply but rather light demand. \$4.00 was the highest price paid yesterday (for several lots of native shipping and butchers' steers, one lot weighing 1,413 pounds). HOGS—Receipts small; market closed firm; prices about 15 cents higher than last week, ranging from \$3.90 to \$4.10. The most of the sales were at \$4.05@4.10. Wheat was very much unsettled the past week. It has been falling, but now seems to have an upward tendency. It is about 3 cents higher than our last quotations in Kansas City; in St. Louis it is 2 cents higher; in Chicago it is a few cents higher. In Liverpool, April 26, winter wheat was 10s. @10s. 4d., spring wheat 9s. 6d. @10s. 3d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.31@1.32; No. 2 spring, \$1.24@1.26. Wheat at Kansas City (No. 3) is 2 cent higher than it was one year ago, and 4 cents lower than it was two years ago. Corn is 1 cent higher than one year ago, and 3 cents lower than it was at this date in 1875. There is little change worth noting in the various articles of produce in Kansas City. Good butter is still scarce and worth about 18 cents; common butter selling at 10@14 cents. The New York Herald of the 25th says: "There has been a good deal of excitement in commercial circles during the past week. The markets have been more than usually irregular, while prices have been subjected to frequent and in numerous instances violent fluctuations. Speculation has been rife in many quarters, the conviction that bottom prices were reached having stimulated the operators for a rise to renewed exertions, and having induced outsiders to 'take a hand' in the hope of securing quick returns and large profits. In some quarters the markets are entirely under the control of speculative cliques who seem to be able to put prices just about where they want them and to hold them. But oftentimes the nicest calculations are spoiled and everything seems to go contrary to expectation, showing the expediency of business men sticking to legitimate business pursuits, not being swayed backward and forward by the tempest of speculation, whereby so many fortunes, great and small, are swept away. During the week there has been a pretty large business in all the principal commodities outside of speculation. Grain has been heavily dealt in, but the market has been controlled by speculators, though a fair business has been done for export." In an article on "Money and Prices" the New York Public says: "The decline in nearly all kinds of products and merchandise, in spite of the most hopeful anticipations and the efforts of the most powerful cliques, is the most significant feature of the situation. It has proved that no power except an expansion and deterioration of the currency can hold prices in this country for long materially above the natural level of prices in other countries." We hear complaints from some counties and neighborhoods in Central and Western Kansas of protracted dry weather, sufficient to seriously injure the wheat. Near Salina some fields are killed. If rain should come soon from one-half to three-fourths of the wheat in Saline county might yet be saved.

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 lb.; turkeys live 7c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 60@75c.; corn, 25@27c.; wheat, 90@95c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.75@4.00; cattle—feeders \$2.00, shippers \$2.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$6.00@8.00 per ton.

STREET & SMITH'S New York Weekly FOR 1880.

Fresh and varied attractions characterize each number of the New York Weekly. New and eminent writers are constantly added to its already unrivaled staff of regular contributors. While all our favorite authors are retained, the New York Weekly does not confine its attractions to the productions of a stereotyped list of contributors. The BEST STORIES BY THE BEST AUTHORS are always to be found in the New York Weekly. Sound and practical advice, and authentic information on subjects of general interest, will be found every week in our "ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS." "The Ladies' Work-Box" contains plain and sensible suggestions regarding the making of garments and the choice of materials. This department is invaluable to every frugal housewife. DOMESTIC RECIPES, tested and approved by experts, are also a feature of the New York Weekly. "THE PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS" are a series of fresh and sparkling humorous anecdotes. In brief, the New York Weekly contains the best stories, the finest poems, the most entertaining sketches, and a choice variety of extremely interesting matter, and is, therefore ranked as

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I have on hand and FOR SALE A fine lot of SWEET POTAT'ES

I have the RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND, Which are Extra Fine.

Will also have Plants for sale in their season.

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

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

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY. These Stoves will be sold at the lowest figures for CASH. Also a fine stock of

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tinware. JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING A SPECIALTY.

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HIGH CLASS POULTRY, C. G. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo. (NEAR SEDALIA.) Breeder & Shipper. EGGS FOR HATCHING In Season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

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DON'T YOU FORGET IT! We will sell you your BOOTS AND SHOES As cheap as any one. FERRY & COMPANY, 117 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE.

STALLIONS

For Service at Norwood Stock Farm for the Season of 1880. ALMONT PILOT (half brother to Musette, record 2:30)—Bay stallion 16 1-2 hands; star, and near hind pastern white. Foaled June 21, 1874. Bred by Richard West, Georgetown, Ky. Sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters. First dam Lucille, by Alexander's Abiallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; second dam by Alexander's Pilot, Jr.; third dam a superior road mare owned by D. Swigert, Kentucky, pedigree untraced. ST. CLOUD—Dark seal-brown, nearly black; small star; 15 3-4 hands high. Foaled June 11, 1875. Sired by St. Emu, son of Alexander's Abiallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14. First dam Sally G., by old Goldust; second dam Lady Wagner, by Wagner the great four-mile race horse, Goldust by Vermont Morgan or Willy First dam by Zileadie (imported Arabian); second dam by imported Barefoot. Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

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NEW FAMILY PROCESS OF TANNING, SIMPLIFIED

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

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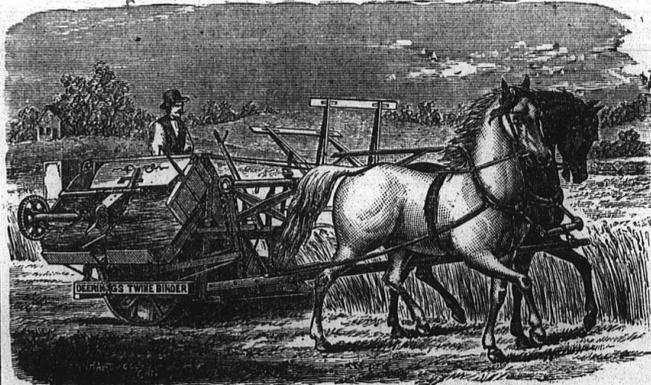
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