

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 433.

HAVE THEY GROWN OLD?

BY AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

Do we know, when our fathers and mothers
Have laid down their beautiful youth
At our feet, till a ruder awak'ning
Shall tell us the pitiful truth?

One day, full of sweet loving service,
Just before the year yesterday,
Till, gliding through summers and winters,
Long years vanish silent away.

While steps growing weary go slower,
The laugh is less frequently heard,
Dear eyes longer look, growing dimmer,
And ears miss the song of the bird.

While satin-brown hair glimmers dusky,
With white-veiled fibers of care,
And the story of Life, writ in cipher,
Lies over the forehead once fair.

Ah, me, can I ever forget it!
That first rude awakening to all,
When I, a small maiden, stood watching
That bright sunny day in the fall.

For a father's home-coming? The horseman
Who rode up to ask, sharp and quick,
"Is the old man at home?" How I stammered
As I answered him, feeling heart-sick.

"The old man?" I tremblingly queried,
"There's none here," I answered again.
He laughed. How I hated him; blaming
The barb, not the wound, for the pain.

How I looked in the dear face home-coming,
And saw it—the sorrowful truth,
That the locks had grown steadily whiter,
The step lost the vigor of youth.

Did he notice, I wonder, how wistful
The eyes lit up to his own,
As if with love more tender and truer,
I might for the lost youth alone?

HIS MOTHER'S BIBLE.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

I saw him in his boyhood, a bright-eyed, curly-headed lad, the pride of his father, his mother's darling, and his playmates' pet and sunshine.

I saw him in youth—saw him follow the solemn hearse that bore to the grave the mortal remains of his father—saw him at home, later, his mother's stay and hope. And the years passed on, and the fond mother could never believe that her darling could go wrong. I saw her hang upon his neck, and weep and pray, and beg of him that he would be good, and not curse himself with the fire that might consume him.

I saw him, in his young manhood, alone in his grief, follow that same somber hearse again, this time bearing to the grave all that was mortal of his dearly beloved mother. He was sad and sorrowful then, and his bitter grief wore upon him and made him weak. In his thoughtlessness he resorted to the wine cup for cheer, and ere long the dreadful habit began to tell upon him.

I saw him, in full manhood, promising that he would be forever true and faithful unto the dear girl whom he had loved since childhood, and who now loved him so fondly that she was willing to give herself to the work of saving him.

But, alas! the terrible appetite had so grown upon him that it had become stronger than was his manhood. In the days when his manhood had been his own, he had tampered with the demon, saying: "When I find these gaining strength beyond my will, I will put thee behind me!" Ah! he forgot that when the evil habit had gained a strength beyond his will he would have no will at command!

I saw him when he was verging toward the middle-age—the father of two beautiful children—the husband of a wife grief-stricken and heart-broken! The poor cot, to which he had gravitated, in the outskirts of the village, was sadly shattered and broken, as was his own poor body. Old rags, and hats, and bits of board, stopped the holes where the glass had been broken away; the rain leaked through the roof; and the chill blast of autumn and winter blew through chink and cranny in the walls, and about the loosened doors and rattling sashes. Misery! Misery! Misery!

One after another of his old-time friends dropped away, sick and tired of trying to help a man who would not help himself. They dropped away!—dropped away!—dropped away!—until the only one of them all, besides his wife, was the man who owned the poor hut which they called a home; and that he owned only because he had bought a mortgage of a landlord who would have turned the family out of doors. And this friend fainted at last. Said he to the wife:

"I give the cot to you. It is yours to do with it as you please—but would rather you should leave him! Your brothers will provide for you and for your children if you will but leave that

man. Why should you endure longer? You have suffered enough. Sarah Byworth, I have never advised you till now. I have tried to uphold poor Tom, and to lead him into a better life; but you have seen the result.

The stricken wife begged for time. She could not make up her mind then. And on the night of that very day Tom Byworth came to his darkened, rum-cursed home and struck his wife a blow with his fist—struck her, and knocked her staggering away. It was the first blow she had ever received from him. He stumbled upon his bed, and poor Mary began to dress her children, and to make ready for leaving the place now become terrible. She would go to her friend's for the night, and on the morrow seek her brother in a distant town.

But when all was ready, she crept to the bedside to kiss her husband for the last time—perhaps the last time on earth—and her heart failed her. She removed the outer garments from herself and children and sat down. Again the friend came—came directly from Mary's brother—to ask her to go. "He has struck you!" "Yes!—Yes! And—O! he must ask me to forgive him. I cannot leave him with that load upon his conscience. O, Tom! Tom! I will forgive you if you will ask me! Perhaps—who shall say?—one more chance may save him! I will give him one more!—one more! O, Tom! Tom! if you only knew!"

And her friend went away, leaving her to give her husband the one chance more. That evening Tom Byworth came to his poor home and found his wife and children gathered upon the only bed sound asleep. Long and anxious watching, and wearing toil and care, were telling upon Sarah's frame. She slept from sheer exhaustion. Poor Tom was in a dreadful state—almost verging upon delirium for want of rum. He stood and thought. By and by, with a close shutting of his teeth, and a wonderful paling of his face, he crept into the little room where the children had been wont to sleep, and from the old bureau he took a book. He found a tattered newspaper, and did the book up therein, and then silently stole away.

"Here! Give me rum for that! It is worth it. Give me a full bottle!" And Tom Byworth laid the parcel in the tattered paper, upon the tavern bar.

It was late at night, and they two were alone in the bar-room. The landlord untied the bundle and took out the book. His face paled. He opened and read what was written upon a fly-leaf.

"Ha! Let me tear that leaf away! I forgot it! I forgot it!"

The landlord kept his hold upon the book, and his face grew more pale. His hands shook and drops of sweat stood upon his brow. At length, with a gasp, he hoarsely said: "Merciful heavens! Tom, it is your mother's Bible!"

And the poor drunkard, putting up his hands as though to shut out the terrible thing, cried fiercely:

"Give me rum! Give me rum! How can it serve me better?"

Just then the landlord's little daughter came in by a rear door and stood within the bar. She was of the same age as was Tom's daughter, and had sunny hair like his own little pet.

"What is it, papa? Let me see." And she reached up for the book.

"Shall I show it to her, Tom?"

"O! my soul! No! no! no!"

The landlord sent his child away, and then came out and led Tom to a seat; and then he sat down by Tom's side and so remained for a long time, buried in thought. By and by he got up and went and locked his front door and drew the curtains over the windows. And after that he resumed his seat.

"Tom," he said huskily, and with a bright drop trickling down either cheek, "do you remember your mother and my mother were like sisters. My mother gave me a Bible like this; and I remember what she said when she gave it to me. She kissed me, and said to me, 'George, I hope and pray, when I am dead and gone, that you may not be in the business which your father has followed. O! my son, I have seen so much—so much—of its evil. Don't carry the load on your conscience, my son!' Those were my mother's words; and now, Tom, they come back to me. And now—here—from this time—I'll pledge my word with yours. If you will stop drinking I will stop selling! Tom, they've been trying to persuade your wife to leave you. They say you struck her! But she hangs on. She

hopes to be happy with you once more. Tom! Tom! old boy, what say you?"

Tom Byworth sank down like a dead man. The dreadful weakness of body, followed by this terrible ordeal of memory, was more than he could bear, and the poor, shattered system relaxed and fell.

George Clayton called his wife, and in few words told her the whole story, and then left Tom in her care while he went for the doctor.

What a joyous note was that for Mary Clayton! She felt that the saving of Tom would be the saving of George! And she bathed the heated brow, and moistened the parched lips, as she would have done for her brother.

"Doctor," cried George, "bring him out from this and I will do the rest."

It was close upon midnight when Tom Byworth came to himself, and found George and Mary Clayton, and Doctor Milton, by his bedside. And he was on a soft bed, and in a furnished room.

"Where am I? Where is my mother?"

"Tom! Don't you know me?"

"George!"

"Yes."

And then Tom closed his eyes, and thought over a dream which had visited him. And by and by he came to remember what had gone before.

"George—where is—that—book?"

"I've got it, Tom."

"I didn't sell it?"

"No."

"Thank God!"

And then he closed his eyes again. The medicine of the good physician had done much toward quieting his shattered nerves.

By and by—

"George, did you mean it?"

"Mean what?"

"That—if I'd stop, you would."

"Yes, Tom, from the bottom of my heart!"

"Give me your hand, George! And now—God help me!"

The clock struck twelve just as the words fell from his lips, and the bell in the village church struck in unison with it.

And at that hour—with the deep voice of the church bell breaking the solemn stillness of the night—Sarah Byworth awoke with a low murmur of rapture on her lips. She had been dreaming. A celestial vision had been unfolded to her gaze, and an angel in the form and semblance of a loved one redeemed had bent over her and whispered into her ear sweet words of love and cheer.

She lay there, with the pale moonbeams slanting in upon the ragged coverlet, just sinking back into misery, when she bethought her of her husband. Where was he?

She had risen and was looking for a match, when a footfall sounded upon the grass-grown walk of the door-yard, and presently there was a rap upon the door.

"Who is there?"

"It is I—Mary Clayton."

"O! My husband! What of him?"

It was her first thought as she opened the door.

"Be not alarmed, Sarah, but sit and listen."

Half an hour later Mary Clayton, carrying a child in her arms, and Sarah Byworth, leading her little Pet by the hand, were on their way to the tavern, where the wife sat down to be her husband's nurse. And while she sat there she thanked God that she had waited.

"O!" she prayed, "save my husband! Save him, good Father in heaven, and give him back to me!"

On the next day George Clayton came into the chamber where the patient lay, with a new light upon his face.

"Tom, old boy! I've taken down my sign. Will you stick it to it?"

"While I live, George! Let me put my hand on my mother's Bible!"

"Let me put mine by its side, Tom."

And so they promised, upon the sacred book, that they would keep the faith!

And they have kept it. That was before the late war. They were both soldiers—both rose from the ranks to positions of command—and to-day they are as prosperous, and as happy, as mortal man need be for rational comfort and enjoyment.

And—that is what his mother's Bible did.

The Telephone in Europe and America.

Some singular and interesting comparisons have resulted from the introduction of the telephone. Those who have it in charge have formed the conclusion that in some respects the curious instrument is a test of civilization. Perhaps this is too much to say, but that it indicates the comparative conservatism of different nations is very clear. For instance, when Germany was approached as to its introduction, a hundred minute investigations into its workings were instituted by governmental authority, and dozens of objections to its use between citizen and citizen were raised. The same spirit was manifested in Italy even to a greater degree, the spirit of suspicion and fear of danger being very manifest. Even in France, where the telephone is now an accepted institution in the large cities, no two persons are allowed to communicate with each other, but must send their messages through a central office into which a government inspector has access day and night. The absurdity of this surveillance is manifest when it is considered that the most they could do in its use is to talk with the same freedom as they might in the privacy of their houses, or on the street. The Americans have expressed their opinion of these regulations with so much coolness and force that they are being modified in a degree. A Paris newspaper also says in a late number: "It is to be observed that Paris never decides upon an amelioration until it has been well tried elsewhere. Paris had gone after London, tramways after Brussels, steamboat omnibuses after Lyons, steam fire engines after Berlin, and a practical telephone after Japan;" and the paper might have added, that no sooner does Paris adopt an invention than it fancies itself its sole possessor, and commiserates the rest of the world in consequence.

Fretful People.

Some people are always fretting. It is a habit. They fret with equal facility about something and about nothing. A real cause or an imaginary cause serves them equally well.

Such people make not only themselves but every one around them uncomfortable. Rain or shine, sunlight or darkness, health or sickness—it is all the same to them. Nothing ever was, nothing ever will be, exactly right.

Now this habit of constant fretting is to be guarded against. It is extremely disagreeable. One fretful person is enough to put a whole household out of sorts. And the habit is contagious. The influence of one fretful person is apt soon to be shown throughout a whole family.

It is a habit early acquired, but very difficult to guard against.

Fretful people indulge in the habit without being conscious of it themselves. If they could hear themselves as others hear them they would be surprised. They little dream of the discomfort they produce. One unhappy disposition is enough to blight the existence of all who dwell under the same roof.

Not the Rich Alone Have the Power to Make Happy.

It is very common for the poor to envy the rich, and say, if I only had such a one's wealth how happy I would make those around me.

But money is only one of the many means of contributing to the enjoyment of others. If we reflect on the favors by which others have added largely to our own happiness we shall find that a large proportion of them have been pure deeds of kindness, which have cost the bestower little or nothing beyond the good disposition to perform them.

Do not attempt to excuse yourself from the obligation to do something—and to do much—to make others happy, on the ground that you are not rich. It is not a valid excuse. A smiling face and an encouraging, cheerful word to the afflicted and the troubled do far more than all that money can buy.

Candor.

There is nothing sheds so fine a light upon the human mind as candor. It was called whiteness by the ancients to denote its purity; and it has always won the esteem due to the most admirable virtues. The man whose opinions make the deepest impression upon his fellow-man, whose influence is most lasting and efficient, whose friendship is instinctively sought where all others have proved faithless, is not the man of brilliant parts, or flattering tongue, or splendid genius, but he whose lucid candor and ingenuous truth transmit the heart's real feelings, pure and without refraction. There are other qualities which are more showy, and other traits that have a higher place in the world's code of honor, but none wear better or gather less tarnish by use, or claim deeper homage in that silent reverence which mind pays to virtue.

Dr. Johnson once said it matters not how a man dies, but how he lives. The art of dying is not of importance, it lasts so short a time.

While much attention has been attracted by the success of Mr. J. B. Hannay, of Glasgow, in making genuine diamonds artificially, very little has been said about the danger which attends his experiments. This may best be appreciated if we remember that the pressure required in the process is so great as to burst nine out of ten of the wrought-iron coiled tubes in which the crystals must be produced; and these tubes, which are constructed on the gun-barrel principle, have a bore of only half an inch, while the external diameter is four inches. The risk of injury from their explosion is by no means inconsiderable.

The Detroit Free Press says: "The method of teaching reading by employing newspapers and magazines to some extent in place of books has been adopted with good success in several places, more particularly in the East. A teacher in one of the Detroit schools interested her scholars in a high degree by reading to them the history of Peter the Great as given in the February and March numbers of Scribner's Magazine."

Gold Dust.

There are two reasons why we don't trust a man: one because we don't know him, and the other because we do.

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their business: one is that they haven't any business, and the other is that they have no mind.

Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant.

Qualities not regulated run into their opposites. Economy before competence is meanness after it. Therefore, economy is for the poor; the rich may dispense with it.

Facetiae.

"When I goes a shopping," said an old lady, "I allers ask for what I wants; and if they have it, and it is suitable, and I feel inclined to buy it, and it is cheap, and can't be got for less, I most allers take it, without clapping all day about it, as some people do."

A visitor to a prison asked a prisoner why he had been sent there. "For false encouragement," was the reply. "False encouragement! What do you mean?" "I encouraged forty-three women to believe that I was going to marry them!"

One of the beauties of the court of Frederick the Great said to the king: "Sire, how is it that you, who are so glorious already, still seek for new fame?" "Madame," he replied, "for the same reason that you, although so beautiful, still wear rouge."

"Sally Jones, have you done that sum I see you?" "No, thir; I can't do it." "Can't do it? I'm ashamed of you! Why, at your age I could do any sum that was set me. I hate the word can't for there is no sum that can't be done, I tell you." "I think, thir, that I know a thum you can't thirer out." "Ha! Well, Sally, let's hear it." "It it thir, thir: If one apple caught the ruin of the whole human race, how many thuch will it take to make a barrel of thirer, thir?" "Miss Sally Jones, you may return to your parsing lesson." "Yeth, thir."

Young Folks' Department.

DEAR EDITOR:—I seldom see a letter written by a Lawrence boy in the "Young Folks' Department" of THE SPIRIT, so I thought I would write a few lines, hoping to see them in print. I can play ball, run and jump better than I can write letters; and as this is my first attempt I hope you will excuse all mistakes. We always give THE SPIRIT a hearty welcome, and hope the editor may long live to publish the letters written by the girls and boys of Kansas. I am eleven years old. I am in the sixth grade, and like my teacher very much. The answer to Alice Rubow's riddle is Andrew, and the answer to Louisa Albach's is fire. I send you an enigma:

My first is in shine, but not in rain.
My second is in head, but not in brain.
My third is in hat, also in cap.
My fourth is in shake, but not in rap.
My fifth is in hen, but not in fowl.
My sixth is in bark, but not in growl.
My seventh is in physic, but not in pill.
My eighth is in money, but not in till.
My ninth is in ant, but not in bug.
My tenth is in carpet, also in rug.
My eleventh is in shape, but not in color.
My whole is the name of a famous writer.

Yours respectfully,
EUGENE C. ALLEN.
LAWRENCE, KANS., May 12, 1880.

Historical Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 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—F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Treasurer—W. F. Popenoe, Topeka.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Carinus, Linn county.

The Grange and a Commonwealth.

In a preliminary article it was suggested that in order to call the attention of farmers to the duties of the present, with a cleared up conviction of those duties, and of the vast importance of qualifying ourselves to set about them now, it is necessary, first of all, to post up the history of our fathers' commonwealth which they established with hearts of steel and gave to us to maintain. Do you, citizen farmers, who may, or may not, be members of some farmers' organization, hold yourselves now ready, and therefore qualified, on occasion, to leave your crops and flocks and herds so skillfully raised, diligently earned and frugally cared for, to take your position with every other class in the representative bodies common to all and to make your voices heard there, as the gravity of the occasion shall demand, followed up manfully, in open convention, with your vocalized vote, individually called (as in congress, and should be everywhere in this Union)? or do you propose, by your modestly retiring habits, to content yourself with minding your own business, managing and controlling labor and machinery on your farms, diversifying your crops for home consumption, and commercial supply as well, to make to yourselves homes in the free air of heaven, continually purified and counterbalanced by dividing breath and vitality between vegetable and animal life? Do farmers rightfully and wisely aspire to establish experimental farms, agricultural schools and professorships, farmers' insurance companies and granges, under all requisite care and fostering protection of our legislative bodies—state, when it ought to be, national, when it must be? And you that have organizations specific, and therefore limiting your councils to branches of business, the advancement and protection you have taken heretofore as wholly at your own control, so far as legislation can affect you—have you found nothing to do in devising "ways and means" whereby we can say to unrestrained commerce now swiftly absorbing the profits of farm industries, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further?" You are intelligent men; "men of thought and men of action"; men of business enterprise and spirit; men of will and decision; men who will not take from the president of to-day a refusal, in words at least, to take care of the people's interests and redress their grievances. Then why not organize on a constitutional platform broad enough and strong enough for farmers North and South, East and West, all over this Union, to unite their strength, develop character, establish co-operation, systematize methods, protect industry, equalize taxation as far as possible, prohibit special privileges and class legislation, abolish sinecures, prohibit mixing of all shoddy and adulteration in all articles of commerce offered to consumers, regulate state and interstate commerce, and the carrying and conveyance of persons and commodities on all public highways strictly in accord with "all rights of all," and equal protection to each and every citizen in person, character and property? Put a stop to watering the stock of all stock companies whereby the people are to-day directly and indirectly held in suspense of commercial shock by gambling adventurers. So, too, protect the ballot-box against ignorance, intimidation and bribery as to prevent the government by the people, who bear the burdens, passing from under their control into the hands of political aspirants whose greed for position, pelf and power amount to rapacity.

Farmers of these United States, during the late struggle against separation we settled no fundamental principles of free government. All those principles had been clearly and unmistakably defined and announced to the world in that radical manifesto written out by that great statesman of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, ratified, signed and declared July 4, 1776. It was Jefferson who wrote another great declaration of equal value to be heeded because sadly true. Commerce and slavery have destroyed every nation that ever existed within the world's history. The South withdrew to hold slavery intact; the government abolished it to reinstate the Union, and the whole country is saved from worse disaster. Slavery has died that free labor may live and let live. That struggle was sectional, between two systems of labor, while commerce waxed fat over both. The next struggle is universal throughout the whole domain, interlocked and bound with bands of iron from ocean to ocean and lakes to gulf.—*Winchester, in Husbandman.*

From Alabama.

Farming has been greatly hindered by wet weather in North Alabama this spring. We have had several hail storms (the stones being large as eggs) which have beaten the leaves and fruit off of the trees and damaged gardens and early corn considerably. We have had killing frosts in April which has set us back, and upon the whole there is not a flattering prospect for a large crop. Wheat is looking well under the circumstances. Farmers are

in the height of cotton planting now; there will be a larger acreage planted than has been for the last ten years.

On the morning of the 10th inst. we saddled Jack and started for a ride of sixteen miles to Falkville grange, that being the day on which the Pomona grange was to meet with the Falkville grange. Found the grange at work with Worthy Master Dabney A. Burlinson in the chair. Six granges represented.

Falkville been somewhat dormant, but getting in good condition for work now, with membership of about 45.

Flint River been dead, but has reorganized, and in better condition now than ever before; membership about 40.

Oak Grove in good condition; conferred two degrees on 15 candidates at last meeting. Membership about 50.

Walnut Grove in good condition in every respect. Membership 40.

Six Mile dormant, but some live grangers yet.

Danville on the boom; doing a good work; membership 80.

This was one of the most interesting meetings of the Pomona grange that we have ever had; having reports on many subjects of interest, and they were thoroughly discussed by the brothers.

Doubtless before this year closes there will be four or five grange stores in operation in this county. Some granges have their stock about completed now.—*Cor. Grange Bulletin.*

What Co-operation Does.

San Jose (California) Farmers' union was established in 1875. This institution is no picaresque concern. It is true it started out with high hopes, not at once to be realized, and like many other California enterprises undertook to cover more eggs than it could keep warm; but after some adverse experience that cost the order the loss of some money and some friends it is to-day on a firm foundation, occupying and owning the best building in San Jose, a city of 15,000 inhabitants. The union has a paid-up capital of \$120,000, and carries a stock of goods worth from \$60,000 to \$75,000. Their building is of brick, 60x150 feet, three stories high, with a good cellar, besides barn, sheds and yard room in abundance. Their stock includes groceries, hardware, tinware, agricultural implements, and nearly everything farmers use, except dry goods and boots and shoes. Their iron-house has a large amount of iron and nails, bought last summer when these goods were low. This dry county uses an immense amount of iron pipe, of which the Farmers' union keeps a full line and large stock. All these heavy goods are shipped around Cape Horn, and of course are several months in transit. Some fifteen hands are required to run the business. The sales of 1879 amounted to \$235,000, and as the business and stock are now in better condition than ever before they expect the sales this year to exceed last by \$100,000.

The Farmers' union has surmounted all opposition, has an established good character, and, with sufficient capital and the advantages of its business experience, seems likely to justify the remark of President Settle: "Now we have got where we are not afraid of anything but an earthquake."

Grange Principles.

If we carry out the true grange principles we will hold our partisan feelings in subjection, and act in a political contest in that way, which will bring the most good to the great mass of the people, and do those things which may be necessary to restore the government to its former dignity and influence, preserve the integrity of a republican form of government, which will insure to every citizen the rights, privileges and franchises to which it may be entitled under the constitution, and bring about that true, earnest, fraternal feeling which should exist between all the people of a common country.

If pacification between the great sections of our country be ever effected it will be brought about by the influence of just such fraternal organizations as is the grange.—*Virginia Granger.*

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

A. H. & A. O. GRIEBA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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 Ellis, 302 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 Parks, 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 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.

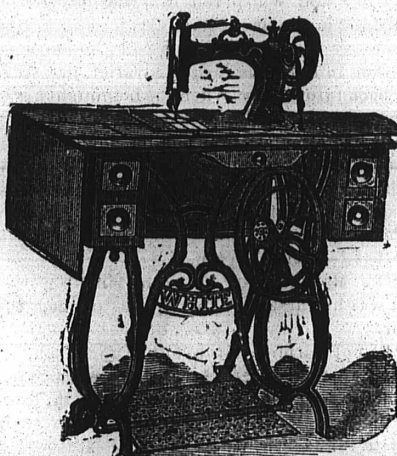
NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

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, Kansas City, Mo., 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, Kansas City, Mo.
S. T. SMITH,
Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo.
D. E. CORNELL,
Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

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 enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled.

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

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

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

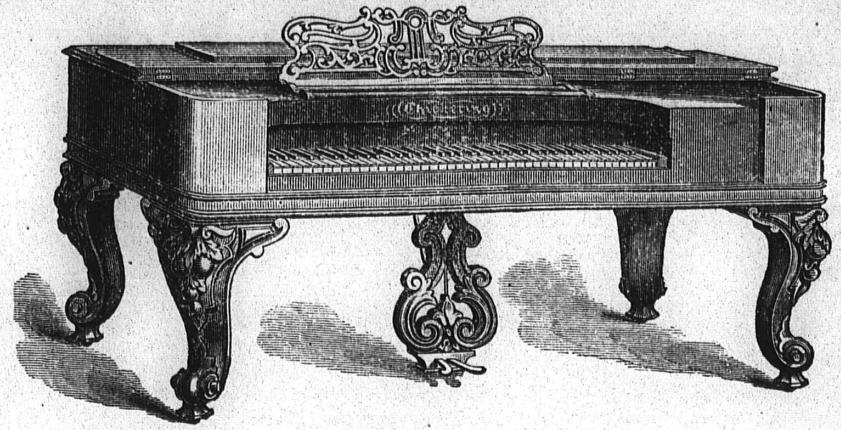
If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted.

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

J. T. RICHEY, Agent.

No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

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 & Hempleson School Furniture.

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. S. CREW & CO.

OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE,

Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks

TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

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.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

A Wife's Unheeded Words—Fraud in Kingman County.

During a heavy rain storm in Coffey county on the 10th inst. a waterspout burst near the head of South Big creek. Mr. Henry Griffith, a well-to-do farmer living near Bangor, was a mile from home at the time. He at once started for his house, but upon approaching found it entirely surrounded by water. His wife, seeing him making preparations to wade through, and knowing he could not swim, called to him and begged that he would not make the attempt. He paid no attention to the appeal, but began wading toward the house. When about half the distance was accomplished he suddenly sunk out of sight, rose once to the surface and then disappeared. His body was found this morning thirty rods from where he was drowned. He was an esteemed citizen, and his death is lamented by all who knew him.

A series of frauds have lately been unearthed in Kingman county. M. S. Sprowles, the county attorney; E. M. Karr, a notary public; and R. J. McLean, formerly deputy sheriff; have been arrested. Sprowles gave bonds in the sum of \$2,500, and has skipped the county. Karr gave bonds in the same amount, and is still in the county. McLean was unable to give bonds, and is in the Hutchinson jail. They are charged with obtaining \$2,500 of Mr. Watkins, a loan agent in Lawrence, and \$1,100 from Mr. Davidson, in Wichita. It is believed that they obtained more of other loan agents.

The plan was to forge abstracts of titles, signing the register's name, and such other names as were necessary to effect their purpose. In this way they borrowed money on land yet belonging to the government. In one case they raised as high as \$1,300, reporting that it was an improved farm, when it was raw prairie not deemed. Of course they had men to personate the pretended borrowers. The way the matter was first discovered was the arrest of Seth Bensen, in Wichita, about two months ago, for falsely personating a borrower.

Copious Rain—The Exodus.

[Special to the Kansas City Journal.] BURLINGTON, Kans., May 10.—This section was visited by a splendid rain last evening of three hours' duration, much to the encouragement of the farmers, who had begun to fear a protracted drought with all its attendant evils. A few miles south of us the rain fell much faster than it did here, and raised the streams higher than they had been for a year past. Big creek rose out of its banks and drowned a Mr. Griffith, a Swede, whose house was threatened by the flood. The wheat crop has been greatly injured by the dry weather and will fall far short of an ordinary yield. Other crops and all kinds of vegetables are looking well.

This country is getting a surfeit of the exodus. The first installment of fifty Mississippi negroes sent here by Sid. Clarke, were mostly able-bodied and had some little means, but since then about two hundred others, nearly all old and enfeebled, have come among us, and are an expensive charge upon the county. During the past month the commissioners have spent \$318 to support them, besides which the people have made them many private contributions. We cannot stand it. There is no use talking, the exodus must "dust" back to his native clime. Gov. St. John was no doubt actuated by the most humane and patriotic motives when he declared that Kansas could absorb 50,000 of these people without detriment to her interests, but subsequent events have proved his mistake, and the clamor is as loud against them as the howl of the Californians against the "heathen Chinese." About one hundred of the poor deluded people have volunteered to return to Texas if their fair is paid, and steps are now being taken to accept their terms and send them home.

A Runaway Match.

[Anthony Republican.] Mr. I. F. Faucett and Miss Jennie Swaggart, from Sumner county, were married Tuesday evening at the Cottage hotel. Their wedding was a little out of the common run of nuptial matches, and was graced with a touch of romance that will shed the halo of a pleasant memory over their future lives whenever they recall this important event. It was the old story of an angry father who refused to sanction with his blessing his daughter's choice. But the manly Faucett imperturbed the blushing Jennie to leave the paternal roof, and the willing maiden yielded to his wishes. Monday morning she "went to a neighbor's to spend the day," and on the road, by a prearranged plan, met her betrothed, who was waiting with a buggy and a fast traveling team, into which she stepped and was soon speeding westward. They arrived in Anthony near sundown and soon procured the necessary license, and before the day departed were married in the parlor of the Cottage hotel by Rev. Mr. White. Wednesday morning they returned to their home, and will reside on the groom's farm near the girl's past home, caring nothing for the angry frowns of Father Swaggart, being secure in their own love.

Boom for Butler County. ELDORADO, Kans., May 14.—Wm. Harrison, an Englishman, has closed the contract with the Santa Fe railroad for the forty-two quarter sections of land in Milton township, Butler county, and has made arrangements through Muse & Spivey, of Newton, for breaking up one hundred and twenty acres on each farm. Under the English tenantry system a number of houses will be built, and fifty-two English families will be occupying these farms. The contract for breaking was let at \$1.65 per acre. Each family will have from \$200 to \$500 sterling each, and will commence in their new Kansas homes under the most favorable auspices. The St. Boniface colony in northern Butler county is growing rapidly. The foundation for the Catholic college has already been laid, and many new places are growing up.

Anderson County Sheep.

[Garnett Journal.] A Mr. Smiley, of Jackson township, has 1,000 head of Spanish Merino sheep that are very fine. Dr. G. J. Rogers, of Monroe township, has 800 head of Spanish Merino, very good. Mr. McClellan, of Lincoln township, has about 400 head, among which are some very fine Southdowns. Mr. R. Herrington, of Rich township, has some very fine sheep, among which are two bucks, Spanish Merinos, that sheared 27 and 28 pounds to the fleece. Mr. Price, of Rich township, has 350 old sheep and about 350 lambs; his are Missouri sheep, but very good. Whaler & Co., of Richmond, has 1,000 head of Spanish Merino; good sheep. Mr. Weatherall, of Jackson township, has 500 sheep, Spanish Merino; good. Grieb Bros., of Jackson township, have several hundred head of mixed breed of sheep, but all good. Maj. McCartney, of Jackson township, has 700 head of very fine sheep; graded. Mr. W. Spindler, of Walker township, has several hundred fine-wool sheep. Mr. Wilson, of the same township, has several hundred sheep. Mr. Rankin, of Lincoln township, has 200 head of very fine graded sheep. There are quite a number of other small flocks in the county that we do not note in this article.

Now we give the above list to show that the sheep interest in Anderson county has assumed no mean magnitude already, and is steadily growing, and from the very best information we can gather from our sheep men in this country the climate, grasses, and everything appertaining to the healthy development of sheep, is found here. There is less of disease of any character, and the uniform health of the animal is better than in any of the Eastern states. We are informed that this is the fact by gentlemen engaged in the business here who have also followed it in the East. In Anderson county, heretofore, sheep raising has been neglected, or rather tested in such a manner as to give no established results as to what the animal would do here under proper treatment, feed, shelter, etc. Those having the business in hand now understand it; and only this class can ever succeed in the sheep business in any climate or under the most favorable circumstances.

Horse Thieves.

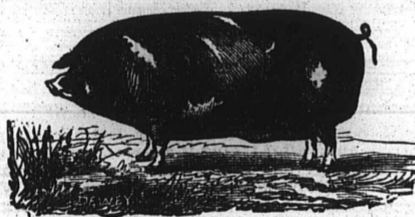
[Kinsley Graphic.] Horse thieves are causing considerable trouble on the range. A week ago Tuesday last a cattle man by the name of Douglas had ten horses stolen; a neighbor at the same time had nine head stolen. The thieves, numbering fifteen men, were overtaken with thirty head of horses, all supposed to have been stolen. This being the season of the general round-up, the cattle men were away from their ranches, and a sufficient number could not be gotten together to attack the thieves. We learn, however, that a part of the horses were recovered.

Serious Conflict.

[Chanute Times.] On Monday, in Elmore township, Allen county, there was a serious conflict between fifteen or twenty land leaguers and a man named Boken and his friends. The leaguers were masked, and during the day had two meetings, in which about fifty shots were exchanged. Boken was wounded in the leg, and it is thought David Ard is seriously wounded. The sheriff has made arrests, and it is thought a more serious collision may be had.

Loading Munitions for a Soldiers' Reunion.

[Emporia News.] Col. Plumb has placed his soldier constituents under obligations by securing the passage in the senate of a bill authorizing the loaning of 250 army tents and a battery of artillery for the use of the veteran soldiers of the late war at their reunion at Wichita in October next.



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old..... \$22 00

Three to five months old..... \$20 00

Five to seven months old..... \$20 00

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

A Sow, eight months old..... \$25 00

A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



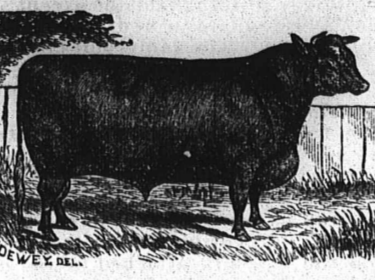
A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH,

Hawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull

KING OF THE PRAIRIE,

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



USE OF GEORGE LEIS'S CELEBRATED

CONDITION POWDER

FOR

HORSES & CATTLE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Polkw Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swollen Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Combs), proving fatal to many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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

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

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

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.

MEYER, BIGG & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

COLLINS BROS., St. Paul, Minn.

For those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Golden Medical Discovery

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Fever Sores, Acne, &c. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

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

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

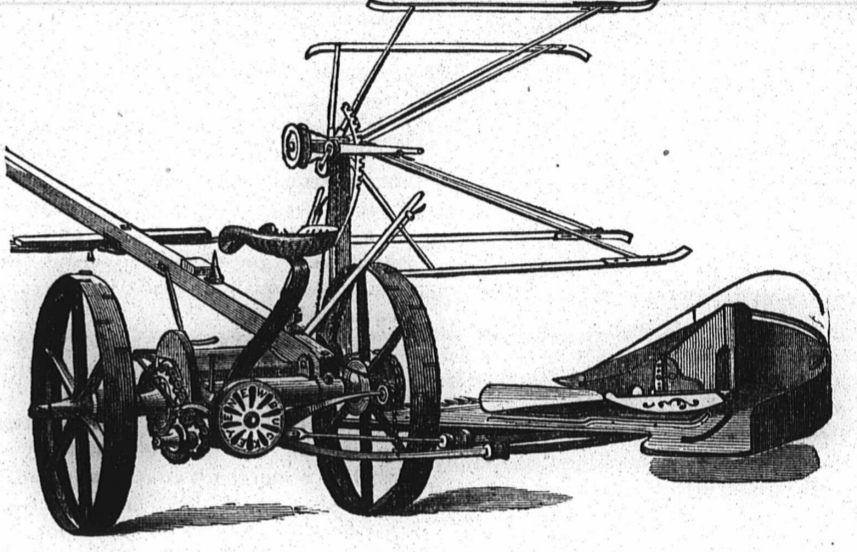
No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds.

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

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

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.

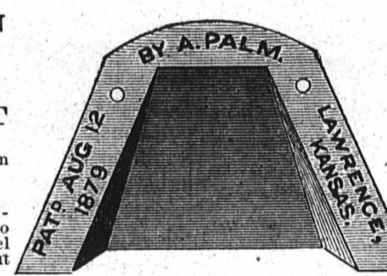
THIS RUB IRON

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.



WILDER & PALM

Will lease

To Wagon Manufacturers

On Royalty.

Agents wanted in every county in the United States to put them on wagons now in use.

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST BUY ONLY

ALWAYS WINS THE GENUINE!

IN THE LONG RUN. Beware of Counterfeiters.



No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above.

THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY.

Long Experience has proven the Genuine Singer to be

THE BEST MACHINE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets, ST. LOUIS.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

Thrashing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Great West.

MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.

INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.

MARVELOUS for easily superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thrasher in Flex, Timbety, Clover, and all other Seeds.

PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty, equally 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 Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, is a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator 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. For full particulars call on our dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1880.

PRESIDENT HAYES is reported to have expressed his intention of visiting the Pacific coast some time during the coming summer. It is a fact that no president during his term of office ever visited the "slope," and the present chief executive is therefore desirous of making amends for the neglect of his predecessors. The golden and silver states would undoubtedly lionize a live president if they had a chance.

THE four new Methodist bishops elected at the general conference now in session at Cincinnati are: Dr. Henry D. Warren, a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Wesleyan university, and at present preaching in Philadelphia; Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., and now at the head of the Wesleyan university; Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D., a native of Maryland and president of the Drew Theological seminary; Dr. E. O. Haven, also a graduate of Wesleyan university, and now at the Syracuse university.

J. C. FLOOD, the "bonanza king," accompanied by his wife and daughter, is in New York, and society says the occasion of the visit is to attend the wedding of his only daughter to Mr. S. Grant, Jr. This view of the matter is partially confirmed, since one of the earliest and apparently most welcome visitors of the family last Monday was Mr. Grant. His fiancée is not yet twenty years of age and is remarkably handsome. The marriage ceremony, so it is said, will be performed in New York, but the date is not yet announced.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

As the season for sowing is at hand, it will be well to understand the true worth of this misunderstood grass. Farmers differ greatly in their estimate of its value. The conclusions we have formed are about these: If fed at any time to any stock in such quantities as a feeding that the hay is left and the heads picked out, the rich seed will injure stock; if fed to work horses while they are overheated it will be very likely to injure them. If fed to work stock at any time it should be fed by a prudent man. If fed to horses or cattle which do not work it may be given with entire safety if fed in such quantities as will be readily eaten up clean. We have no knowledge of its value for sheep. Will some of our farmer readers please tell us what they know about it as food for sheep?

HOME IMPROVEMENTS.

Whatever we do for the improvement of our homes we do for ourselves. Other places may possess interest for us, but our own homes are the places where the deepest interests center. Thither we turn when the business of the day is over, and there if anywhere we find rest and recuperate our exhausted mental or physical faculties. And for the reason that home is our sacred refuge we should give great attention to its improvement. The surroundings of a house often have more to do with its attraction than the interior arrangements. We often notice the wide contrast between two homes equal in situation—one is the type of comfort, the other cheerless and neglected. When we look for the difference we find it is simply this: the owner of the one has paid attention to all the little arrangements which give it an air of a true home, while the owner of the other has neglected all the little details that tend to make home look cozy and cheerful.

The care we take of our domestic retreats, and the improvements we make in them, will yield a rich return for all our time and expense, not only in our own lives and conditions, but in those of our children.

An attractive home is one of the strongest safeguards that can be thrown around the young. Its remembrance is to them a shield, and will have an influence which cannot be easily superseded by evil.

To our farmer friends we say, have a nice house-yard fenced off so that no stock can intrude, then help the wife and children set out and cultivate flowers and ornamental shrubs; have some nice shade trees; sow blue grass in your yard; and you will find your home far more pleasant, and worth more money, than it would be without these surroundings.

LARGE FARMS NOT ALWAYS MOST PROFITABLE.

Mr. E. H. Smith, of Dubuque, Ia., writing to the Farmers' Review, gives such sound advice in a few words that we copy for the benefit of our readers: "To narrate some incidents in our life where money has been derived from a little land, we wish to state part of our experience in the summer of 1871. We then lived in the limits of the city of Dubuque, and near by were four vacant lots, making about an acre. They were fenced in, the blue grass sod broken up early in April, and by the first of December of that year we had sold and received in actual cash, besides what had been used by the family, \$225 worth of produce. The same year we used about three and one-half acres in another place, and by the time the season closed had sold from that tract over \$750 of produce. There, you see, is an income of almost \$1,000 derived from four and one-half acres alone. We did even better than that in 1870, but neglected to keep an accurate account of the sums received or from what source.

"We had been employed in other business, and knew no more of the raising of crops than thousands of others that might do even better. Farmers, as a rule, keep no accounts, and year after year go on raising crops at a heavy loss, without realizing where the leakage occurs.

"Let us adopt a little expense account with each item of labor, seed, hired help, etc., of each crop, and then the amounts realized when sold or used, and we can then soon tell what pays.

"Does a merchant continually handle goods at a loss? Will he buy articles that he knows must be sold for less than he paid for them? He may do it once and charge to 'profit and loss,' but no more.

"A farmer should, of all persons, be forehanded. He raises the necessities of life. It is better to go without the luxuries till you know you can afford them. Always have something to sell. Do not depend on the wheat crop, the hogs, the horses or the cattle. Chickens may destroy the wheat, hog cholera the swine, distemper the horses, and black-leg or pleuro-pneumonia the cattle. Diversify farm products, raise chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks. Some farmers in Illinois and Indiana have sold over one thousand dollars' worth of poultry in one year. Have the cows 'come in' in November or December, and make and sell butter when it is twenty-five and forty cents per pound. Have a garden for family use, and take the surplus to town or city, and sell for groceries or other necessities. Plant strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, apples, pears, etc. Live, and live well at home. There is always a market for choice fruit. Don't be afraid of the hoe or the spade. More money has been taken off of one acre of asparagus than forty acres of wheat or corn. Turnips and cabbage always command a ready sale in spring. We could sell a thousand bushels this spring for fifty cents per bushel. Look after the small items. On ten acres we can raise and sell, one year with another, \$2,000 worth of produce. Take care of the small number of acres. Buy agricultural books and papers written and edited by practical men. It is not money thrown away, but money saved. Through the neglect of not taking the official weekly paper of the county we were once called on to pay as a penalty enough to pay for the paper for three years. Hints are sometimes given in books and papers that are worth hundreds of dollars."

General News.

LONDON, May 13.—The emigration continues to be very heavy. According to the advices of the steamship companies the volume of the emigration for May promises to excel that of April, during which month 29,401 passengers left Liverpool, of whom 25,187 went to the United States. Several lines have found it necessary to put on extra steamers. The demand for accommodation at Queenstown greatly exceeds the supply. Companies which sold tickets in advance are compelled to pay detention money to emigrants awaiting their turns.

MILTON, Pa., May 14.—A fire broke out at 12 o'clock to-day in the car works, and heavy northwest winds prevailing it was impossible to check the progress of the flames until the entire business portion of the town was destroyed.

SUNBURY, Pa., May 15.—The scene at Milton this morning beggars description.

Nothing remains except the black and desolate ruins of a once prosperous town. The vaults and books of the banks are uninjured. People of the town are almost entirely destitute. Provisions have been pouring into the town from the surrounding country. The body of one man burned has been identified as that of Mr. Argerly. He was eighty-five years old and was attempting to save the stable of the poor-house. The fire originated from a spark from the saw-mill attached to the car works. Six hundred and sixty-six buildings were destroyed. The principal losses were: Wm. Raber, tanner, \$135,000; Hinen, Schroker & Co., \$75,000; Academy of Music, \$30,000; E. Krouser & Bro., \$8,000, insurance, \$3,000; C. B. Krouser, shoeman, \$6,000, insurance, \$2,000; car shops, \$200,000, insurance, \$70,000; Huff house, \$35,000, insurance, \$15,000; United States hotel, \$10,000; Broadway house, \$20,000; Cyrus Brown, druggist, \$30,000; A. L. Wagner, \$80,000, insurance, \$40,000; Seavaltz marble-yard, \$15,000, insurance, \$2,500; Independent office, \$6,000, insurance, \$700; J. F. Gaenger & Son, clothiers, \$20,000, insurance, \$5,000; Hoag, hardware, \$5,000, insurance, \$1,200; S. Deffrees, clothing, \$6,000, insurance, \$3,000; Phil. Henry, clothier, \$4,000, insurance, \$2,000; Oppenheimer, notions, \$6,000, insurance, \$2,000; Rice, clothing, \$4,000, insurance, \$3,000; G. Brown, butcher, \$2,000, no insurance; ex-Senator Bound, \$10,000, residence. The churches destroyed are the Reformed, \$18,000; Catholic, \$10,000; Baptist, \$15,000; Methodist, \$15,000; Covenantors, \$8,000; Evangelical, \$6,000; Presbyterian, \$10,000. The insurance companies (represented by two agents) lose as follows: American, Philadelphia, \$100,000; Girard, \$75,000; Phoenix, London, \$59,000; Lycoming, \$100,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, \$29,000; Farmers' of York, \$24,000; Franklin, \$40,000; North America, \$40,000; Etina, \$13,000, and Two Danville Mechanics, \$12,000. Aggregate losses are estimated at \$1,600,000. Two hundred and fifty tents, forwarded by Gov. Hoyt, were erected in the fields. Five car loads of people went to Watsontown to spend the night. Food was again distributed at the planing-mill, and persons worth thousands yesterday accept charitable relief to-day. The next distribution of food is at 9 a. m. to-morrow. There arrived on the noon train thirty kegs of beer. Remonstrance was made against its delivery and it was returned to the shipping point. Men have been at work tearing down the crumbling ruins. At five this evening intense excitement was created by the discovery of an attempt to start the fire again. A bundle of rags, saturated with coal oil, was placed at the back door of the Gresh house, a wooden hotel, and the only one left in town, and when discovered it had set fire to the house. Another attempt was made to fire the old Catawissa depot in the southern part of the town. When the discoveries were made the people were in a frenzy. A reward of \$600 was offered immediately for the apprehension of the incendiaries. Much confusion ensued, the people seeming to become wild from fear and excitement, and many whose property was saved yesterday packed up their goods and prepared for flight in case of another fire. Col. Stead, of Williamsport, with two companies of militia, arrived to-night. A temporary post-office has been erected, and mail deliveries will be resumed in the morning. Some leading business men have secured rooms; others commence rebuilding Monday. Dispatches are received from different sections of the country offering aid.

CHESTER, Pa., May 17.—The barrens in Delaware county are in a blaze, and much property has been destroyed.

BRICKSBURG, N. J., May 17.—Fires are still raging about us. The sun and sky are obscured, and the air is stifling. The flames are fierce about Cedar Ridge and Kente Creek. The Protestant churches had special prayers yesterday for rain. At Post Station a house and barn and four cattle were burned on Saturday night. The devastation is great in Cumberland and Atlantic counties. Railroad men report great ravages by fire among the vineyards of the German population of the county. The loss is very heavy. Yesterday afternoon the residents of Ashbury Park and Ocean Grove were startled by the intelligence that forest fires had reached the gates of those summer cities. Sparks and cinders, some very large, shot up from the burning woods. The fire departments of both places turned out and saved the houses from the flying sparks, while the citizens successfully fought the flames in the woods by back fires, aided by a change of wind. It is reported the flames destroyed everything in and about Hamont. At Egg Harbor the atmosphere is so thick with smoke it is difficult to breathe. The vineyard country from here to Great Egg Harbor is totally destroyed. The people have given up all hope. They are prostrated by their efforts in fighting the flames, and are helpless with despair.

BALSTON SPRINGS, N. Y., May 17.—The Prospect Mountain house on Lake George was destroyed by a forest fire this afternoon. The fire is extending through the forest to Caldwell village, where the Fort William Henry hotel is situated, and fears are entertained for the safety of the village. The inhabitants are fighting the fire.

Lookout for the Twine Binders!

Beware of any machine manufacturer that wants you to experiment with machines that are either known to be a failure or are untried! Several manufacturers are now trying to put upon the market twine binders. Beware of these machines! Let no argument produced by the agent induce you to buy or even waste time in trying one. Let no lot of certificates gotten up by the agent of Walter A. Wood in New Zealand and other foreign countries induce you to invest your money or give your note for a twine binder while you can get a Wire Binder that actual experience has proved beyond doubt to be the cheapest, quickest and pleasantest way of harvesting grain.

Thousands of testimonials can be produced by the very best farmers of our own country who have tried twine binders during the last season, and have lost money by so doing. Below you will find a list that have been selected at random from a list of many hundreds. Remember, farmers, that your plowing, harrowing, drilling in the seed, is all expense and outgo besides the money invested in the growing wheat crop! If there is a sure, quick, cheap way of harvesting it by all means practice it in preference to a way which you don't know, and which, if it is a success, can be no improvement on a Wire Binder. Cord cannot be as readily obtained as wire, neither is it cheaper. But a short time now intervenes before harvest. The McCormick HARVESTER AND BINDER is offered for sale at every place of importance in the state, and the general agency is located at No. 160 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. Give your order in time and secure one of these machines.

To the Public.—I took one of the St. Paul Harvesters and Twine Binders in on my farm in 1879, and tested it thoroughly, and after working much time and grain I became satisfied that it was a failure. I then went and bought a McCormick HARVESTER AND WIRE BINDER, which did my harvesting up in good shape without any trouble. I would recommend the McCormick in preference to any twine binder made. The wire was cheaper than twine, and does cleaner and better work.

FRANZ WKKWERTH, WILTON, Minn., April 5, 1880.

Mr. Walter A. Weatherston, of Warsaw, Rice county, Minn., on February 7, 1880, writes: Heretofore I have always been prejudiced against wire binders. Last season I bargained for an Appleby Twine Binder. I kept it seven days and out 30 acres after a fashion, and a poor fashion at that. There was an agent in the field every day, but it was impossible for it to do good work; it was a perfect nuisance. I then bought a McCormick Harvester and Wire Binder, and cut 70 acres in five days, with no trouble whatever. It is not only a better machine in every respect, but costs me less per acre to bind with wire than it did with twine. I am satisfied that it is the boss machine, and I should advise all farmers who are going to purchase a machine to give the McCormick a trial.

Mr. John Harshaw, of Warsaw, Rice county, Minn., on February 5, 1880, writes: You ask me how I like twine binders. I tried for seven days the Beloit Harvester and Appleby Twine Binder. Notwithstanding the agent of this machine and his expert were in my field every day, it was impossible to make it do good work. I then bought your Fairmount Twine Binder, which I am happy to say gave me no trouble during harvest. I found by actual test that the McCormick was the lightest draft of the two machines, and the wire for binding costs less per acre than the twine. There is no other machine, in my opinion, so durable, and none so reliable and perfect in all its parts, as the McCormick Harvester and Wire Binder.

Mr. Peter Headline, of Warsaw, Rice county, Minn., on February 5, 1880, writes: After several days spent during the last harvest trying to cut and bind my grain with the Fauset Twine Binder, I finally laid it one side and bought the McCormick Harvester and Wire Binder. With this machine I finished my harvesting. It gave me no trouble whatever, but was always ready for its work. I never saw its equal to pick up lodged grain. The machine does good work in all conditions of grain. I consider the McCormick Wire Binder preferable to any twine binder in use. My advice to all who are in need of a harvester and binder is to buy the McCormick Harvester and Wire Binder. Never leave a certainty for an uncertainty. I have found, by bitter experience, that experimenting with new machines during harvest time is expensive business.

Mr. C. F. Dunham, of Owatonna, Steele county, Minn., on February 16, 1880, writes: I took out a twine binder last harvest on trial, and after trying it a few days, I found it no go. I cut about 25 acres with it in all, and then it broke entirely down, so that I was obliged to get another machine. I then took a McCormick Harvester and Binder out and tried it, and it suited me so well I settled for it and finished my harvest with it. The McCormick went right along without any trouble, cutting about 15 acres a day, with three horses, the draft being about the same in both machines. After harvest I made a careful estimate of the cost of twine and also the cost of wire per acre as used on each machine, and found the cost about equal in both machines—twine costs as much per acre as wire. I consider the McCormick Harvester and Binder the best for use.

Mr. R. D. Lewis, of Warsaw, Rice county, Minn., on February 7, 1880, writes: After spending more than a week, during the last season, trying to cut my grain with an Appleby Binder, I finally hauled it into a fence corner and bought the McCormick Harvester and Wire Binder. With this machine I am perfectly satisfied. I think there is none that can beat it, as it works in all kinds of grain. In my opinion the McCormick Wire Binder is a better machine for the farmer than any twine binder in the market. The twine for binding costs more than the wire. I would not have the trouble and anxiety that I had during the past harvest for the price of the machine. Too much cannot be said in favor of the McCormick Harvester and Wire Binder.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Product and Price. Includes Flour-Family, Choice, Fancy, Wheat-No. 2 fall, spot, No. 3 fall, No. 4, Corn-No. 2, spot, No. 3, No. 4.

Table with 2 columns: Product and Price. Includes Oats, Rye, Barley, Pork, Lard, Butter-Dairy, Country, Eggs.

Table with 2 columns: Product and Price. Includes Wheat-No. 2 spring, spot, No. 3 fall, spot, No. 3 fall, No. 4, Corn-Spot, May, June, Oats, Pork, Lard.

Table with 2 columns: Product and Price. Includes Wheat-No. 2 fall, spot, No. 3 fall, spot, No. 3 fall, No. 4, Corn-No. 2, spot, No. 3, No. 4.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, May 18, 1880. CATTLE—Strong and active. Light shipping steers, \$4.40@4.55; choice heavy steers, \$4.60@4.75; cows and heifers, \$2.60@3.50; feeding steers, \$3.75@4.00. Local speculators and canners were the principal buyers.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1880. CATTLE—Market slow. Shippers, \$3.35@4.85; butchers, steady at \$2.75@3.90; stockers, \$3.20@4.60; feeders, \$3.80@4.20. HOGS—Lower. Light, \$4.10@4.25; mixed packing, \$4.00@4.35; choice heavy, \$4.40@4.60. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 36,000.

KANSAS CITY, May 18, 1880. CATTLE—The market opened with a small supply but rather light demand. \$4.35 was the highest price paid yesterday for 6 native shipping steers averaging 1,546 pounds.

Wheat has fallen a few cents since our last quotations—in the West, though not in the East. In Kansas City wheat is 3 cents lower than last week. In St. Louis it is 5 cents lower. In Chicago 2 cents lower on grade No. 2 spring; No. 3 is 1 cent lower. In New York winter wheat is 2 cents higher.

Reports of the condition of winter wheat continue favorable from nearly every section of the West, and the acreage sown to spring wheat is very large. In the extreme North the sowing of wheat has but just been completed. Early sown spring wheat looks well. Notwithstanding these reports complaints are heard from every Western state that the weather is unusually dry for the month of May, and should it continue dry two weeks longer the injury to wheat will be serious and general.

Another danger feared is that as one extreme sometimes follows another a wet spell may set in during, or previous to, harvest and prove injurious. The favorable reports of the coming harvest in this country and most portions of Europe aid in producing the decline in wheat, but there is time enough yet for disaster to overtake wheat in many localities and send prices up booming.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 4@5 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5 per cent. Government bonds were firm and higher; railroad bonds irregular; state securities dull. The stock exchange opened with a renewal of bear assaults on the market, which have formed so prominent a feature of the situation. At the start a particular drive was made at Canada Southern and Pacific Mail, and both stocks yielded to the pressure. The break is these two stocks affected the whole list unfavorably. Afterward Canada Southern rallied 2 per cent, and Pacific Mail 1 per cent, and there was a sympathetic improvement in most other stocks. During the afternoon depression was more marked than at any previous time since the present downward movement, and market utterly demoralized. There was a short pressure to sell all leading speculative shares, and transactions were enormous during the closing hour of business.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12@15c; 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@70c; corn, 25@27c; wheat, 90@95c; lard, 7c; hogs, \$3.40@3.50; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$5.00@6.00 per ton.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. STATEMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Capital stock, Assets January 1, 1880, Outstanding claims, Reserve for reinsurance, Surplus over all.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike. JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.
NEWSPAPER LAW.
 The courts have decided that—
 First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
 Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

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

WM. RANDOLPH has thrashed his beans. If you want to know how to keep beans in the pod the year round, ask Randolph, who lives just west of this city.

We are indebted to our friend E. A. Colman for a fine mess of asparagus. Mr. Colman says he will have raspberries and blackberries in an almost unlimited quantity. We are glad of it. We know now where to go for this choice fruit.

READ the advertisement of E. B. Good in this paper. Mr. Good is one of the oldest grocery keepers in this city, and by keeping good goods and fair dealing has built up a large trade. Go to E. B. Good's; he keeps the freshest and best assortment of family groceries in the market.

Lippincott for June presents an unusually rich and varied table of contents. There are several articles particularly interesting to Western readers—"The Career of a Prairie Farmer," "Yellowstone Park," etc. The poetry of this number is good, and so are the short stories and the "Gossip."

THE AGE OF MIRACLES
 Is past, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are half wasted by consumption, or your system sinking under cancerous disease. It is, however, unsurpassed both as a restorative and alterative, and will cure obdurate and severe disease of the throat and lungs, coughs, and bronchial affections. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleanses and enriches the blood, thus curing pimples, blotches and eruptions, and causing even great eating ulcers to heal. Sold by druggists.

Fire.
 The residence of Mr. P. P. Phillips in the South park was burned, together with all the household goods and wearing apparel, on Monday afternoon last. Mr. Phillips had no insurance. Mrs. P. lost a fine gold watch and chain, the gift of her now deceased father. This is a severe loss to an honest, hard-working man. He has the sympathy of us all. We understand the loss will amount to something over two thousand dollars.

Rev. Joseph Cook.
 A large and appreciative audience assembled in Liberty hall on Monday evening last to listen to the lecture of Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, on "Ultimate America." He spoke for over two hours, and the audience seemed to be as fresh at the close as at the beginning. His idea is that each individual in each generation is more or less responsible for the weal or woe of mankind who may occupy this continent during the on coming centuries. If this be true, and we do not doubt it, it behooves us all to see that our laws and all our institutions are pure, and conducted in the interest and for the welfare of the masses and not for a favored few.

Memorial Day.
 The committee of arrangements for Decoration day met at the Journal office on Friday evening last. It was decided to have the decoration exercises on Monday, May 31.

The chairman and secretary were directed to send a personal invitation to all the school teachers in the county, and all secret societies, to all city officers, the fire department, school board, all the social societies, etc., to take part in the procession and services at the cemetery.

Mr. G. M. Adwers, with the following ladies, was appointed a committee on flowers, to select and arrange them, and also to select thirty-eight young ladies to decorate the graves:

From the city—Mrs. Paul R. Brooks, F. W. Read, Chas. Thacher, Sidney Clarke, H. W. Baker, P. D. Ridenour, Geo. A. Banks, B. A. Ambler, Geo. M. Adwers, Sam. Kimball, J. T. Warner, A. G. Eldemiller, A. Whitcomb, Miss H. Ferris, Mrs. Seldon Spencer, A. Diggs, B. W. Woodward, H. Tisdale, J. G. Sands, Henry Grosheider, Geo. Barker, A. Hadley, Alex. Love, Prof. Robinson, Dr. Morris, W. H. H. Whitney, I. N. Van Hoesen, Dr. Prentiss, W. Neit, F. W. Apitz, James Stevens, W. C. Harris.

Kanwaka—Mrs. E. A. Ricker, M. Sedgwick, E. A. Colman, Wm. Ingersoll.
Leopmpton—Mrs. Dr. Bonebrake, A. McCarty, Wm. Nace, A. R. Green.

Wakarusa—Mrs. L. Bullene, Dr. Evert, J. Savage, C. W. Babcock, John Haskell, Barney Palmer, O. A. Hanscom.

Eudora—Mrs. Oscar Richards, Dr. Still, C. R. Rury, J. S. Smith.

Palmira—Mrs. Stonebrake, Miss Allie Hunter, Mrs. W. H. Sweet, Mrs. H. W. Willitt.

Clinton—Mrs. Mary Dean, J. Cartwright, J. W. Clock, Ira Steele.

Marion—Mrs. H. C. Fisher, Geo. Soxman, Capt. Pingree.

Willow Springs—Mrs. Van Hoesen, W. Pardee.

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. Although we could make money by advancing our prices to what others have had to pay, we shall not do so, but will do as we always have done heretofore and shall always do in the future—give our customers the benefit of these special advantages that we have gained. And even if you have no desire to buy do not let this detain you from calling and examining the Largest and Most Elegant Stock of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods ever brought to this market.

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, Languor, 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 an 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.

Grant—Mrs. Governor Robinson, Sidney Hurd, S. J. Wilson.

As a committee on finance to collect and disburse necessary funds—I. N. Van Hoesen, John Ross and A. B. Warren.

Committee to procure speakers—C. C. Thacher, Sidney Clarke and J. E. Covel.

Committee on transportation—W. H. H. Whitney, Sam. Walker, George Fricker and W. L. Cooper.

Northern Flax Seed

For sale or loan at the Grange store.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

GARDEN seeds in bulk or otherwise at the Grange store.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

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

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

Summer Dry Goods, and Where to Buy Them.

Of all the good houses in the dry goods trade in Lawrence there are none that treat their trade better, nor any who are better able to give substantial bargains to their trade, than the old-established house of Geo. Innes & Co. When looking for Dry Goods and Carpets be sure and give this progressive house a call. They carry the best stock in the state, and make the lowest prices.

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.

Dobbins' Electric Soap.

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

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

MRS. E. E. TENNEY, LAWRENCE, Kansas.

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

H. M. CLARKE, LAWRENCE, Kansas.

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

MRS. A. G. DAVIS, LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

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

GEO. FORD, Sole Agent, LAWRENCE, Kansas.

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.

J. A. DAILEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

Headquarters for Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers.

MAKE SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

BABY WAGONS FROM \$5.00 TO \$40.00.

SPRING STYLES FOR 1880

IN

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES!

Wall Paper from Ten Cents to One Dollar Per Roll,

AND HUNG BY THE BEST AND MOST EXPERIENCED WORKMEN. WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES MADE IN THE LATEST STYLES AND HUNG TO ORDER.

A full line of all kinds of Books and Stationery always in stock

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

Seed Sweet Potatoes!

I have on hand and

FOR SALE

A fine lot of

SWEET POTAT'ES

I have the

RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND,

Which are Extra Fine.

Will also have Plants for sale in their season.

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



Queen of the Market!
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Horticultural Department.

Protecting Grapes.

The question of protecting grapes from the ravages of insects and birds, and injury from heat and rain, has excited great interest for the past few years. Having experimented fully with two of the most prominent plans, I trust that I will not be considered out of place for laying before your honorable society the results attained.

I learned from Mr. Thomas S. Kennedy the idea of using mosquito net bags, and in most instances I have found them an excellent preventive against curculio. There are two difficulties with these where black grapes are concerned—first, the dust or dirt settling on the netting which adheres closely to the grape destroys the bloom on the berry, and consequently affects the beauty of the fruit; second, birds can pick the grapes through the netting, and an injury to two or three grapes on the bunch where the juice runs along the netting mars the whole bunch. This last objection does not apply to the use of the netting with light-colored grapes. The introduction of white grapes has proven a great blow to grape-loving birds, for I have never yet observed one that was smart enough to discover that a white grape was good for eating. My plan in using the netting has been to tear off a piece, say twelve inches wide, double it over and sew it on the open side with a sewing machine, and then run a seam across the end. My little girl last year made 1,600 of these bags, and did not complain of the amount of the work. Thus made, they will last three years or more when put away. My boys (nine and eleven years of age) put them on the bunches and gather them at the top, and tie a cotton string around the ends at the top of the bunch. The boys could bag three hundred bunches in a morning without feeling overworked. Oftentimes I found it real fascinating work myself, and first-rate recreation for a June morning. The bags were put on when the grapes were about one-third grown.

The second method is that of inclosing in paper bags. When Mr. Bateman, of Ohio, first suggested this novel plan, I considered it an absurdity. I could not imagine how a bunch of grapes shut off from sunlight and air could properly mature with a good color and flavor. I resolved to give it a fair trial. One fact is worth a great deal more than many theories; and, starting out with prejudice against Mr. Bateman's plan, after a first trial I must confess myself a convert and its advocate.

This year I put on two thousand paper bags, in many places on the same spur, alternating with the netting and bags. The results were most satisfactory. The grapes ripened evenly with the best of coloring fully as early as when not inclosed, and with a flavor equal to any grown without the bags. More than this, the bunches came out of the bags with a perfect bloom, and as perfect every way as it is possible for a grape to be. The paper bagging prolonged the season for nearly a month. They are very cheap, and more easily put on than the netting, and the grapes cannot be touched by the birds.

The bag is slipped over the bunch when the grapes are about one-third grown, folded together around the stem, and a pin stuck through the folds. This is all the fastening necessary. Care must be taken, however, to make a small slit in the bottom of the bag, for unless this is done when a heavy rain falls a half a pint of water will get into the bag, and standing around the grapes will injure them, or by its weight tear the bag off. Merely pierce the bottom with the blade of a knife.

Grape growers are greatly indebted to Mr. Bateman for this simple but wonderful protection to the fruit. In this part of Kentucky, between the curculio and birds there is little left to the grape grower. These bags are absolute protection from both. I also found grapes so inclosed, both in the netting and bags, less liable to mildew.

Those in paper bags were more favored in this respect than those in the netting.

Those who have not tried either of these plans cannot imagine the difference in the perfection of fruit secured with their use. Large bunches can be taken out of the bag without a single imperfect berry, and with a bloom upon them that is simply magnificent. Fifty cents' worth of paper bags will

be sufficient for an experiment. Putting them on will require only a very short time, and once tried they will never be neglected.—*Bennett H. Young.*

Blackberries.

No fruit is more wholesome and few fruits are more palatable than good ripe blackberries. They might be found on every table in their season but their cultivation is neglected. The market is supplied with small, juiceless, flavorless wild blackberries the size of black peas and nearly as hard. Picked before they are ripe and badly bruised and begrimed in their long journey to market, they should not be named on the same page with clean, large and luscious Kittatinnies fresh from the bushes. That this wild fruit should find a market where choice cultivated fruit might just as well take its place is not creditable to the consumers. That the blackberry is not more generally cultivated is due, we think, less to any lack of appreciation of its fruit than to lack of skill in training the canes. There is a prejudice against them; and no wonder, for of all garden nuisances a clump of neglected blackberry bushes is perhaps the most exasperating.

The novice who thinks of "trying his luck" with a blackberry root is usually advised to be very careful, when the cane is three or four feet high, to pinch off the top so as to cause it to send out lateral branches, then to pinch these back, make the cane "stocky," etc.; and to cut out all the old canes in the spring, etc. In open field culture, where room is of no consequence and where it may be impracticable to secure each cane, the above method may be the correct one to follow, but in small city or village lots, where it is desirable to utilize every inch of space without crowding, and where only a few canes are grown to furnish fruit for the family table, we have not found it to work well. Without more care than a busy man can well devote to it, the head of the cane will, under this pinching process, become unsightly and unshapely, difficult to secure and inconvenient to handle in picking the fruit. The new canes growing up through the old, and being in like manner pinched back, the thorny lateral branches interlock, so that in cutting out the old canes in the spring we not only lacerate our hands but the new canes, the bark upon which is quite tender and will be found badly torn and worn off by the thorn of the old canes wherever they are allowed to sway together and rub against each other during the winter.

We have had better success with a somewhat different method. Our Kittatinnies grow along the south side of a high, close board fence, with light railings in front to keep them from encroaching upon the garden. To these railings the canes that are to fruit each year are secured in the spring by little strips of leather, nailed at one end and buttoned over a nail at the other, so as to be readily fastened or unfastened at pleasure. These little straps may be cheaply made out of old boot-legs, and will last two or three seasons without being replaced. With these the canes are trained and secured right and left, like grape vines to a trellis, the ends of the canes and lateral branches being pinched back only when further growth would crowd or make it inconvenient to gather the fruit. Last season a single cane reached a length of fourteen feet, and with its laterals a total length of about thirty feet, and a circumference at the ground of nearly three inches. The fruit of this unusually large cane, we are satisfied, equaled in quantity and quality what it would have been under the pinching-back process.

Soon after the leaves have fallen, unfasten and cut out the canes that have fruited this year, and draw forward and fasten in their places the canes which are to fruit next season and which have in the meantime grown up between the old canes and the fence. Cover the roots well with leaves, which are plentiful or in front of nearly every city lot; sprinkle a little soil over the leaves to prevent their blowing away, and your canes are ready for the winter. In the spring little remains to be done except to spade under the mulch of leaves, not too deep, else the broken roots will send up shoots in inconvenient numbers. During the summer care must be taken that no canes grow except close to the fence and in no greater numbers than

you will have space to train when full grown. By this arrangement the canes are secure from injury and it is never necessary to thrust the hand through a barrier of non-fruited canes to reach the fruit. Any one who has not tried it will be surprised to find out how small a space of ground and with how little labor he can supply his table with choice blackberries all summer long.—*Exchange.*

Salt for Trees and Vegetables.

I will give you a sketch of my experience with the use of salt in the garden and orchard. Young fruit trees can be made to grow and do well in places where old trees have died by sowing a pint of salt on the earth where they are to stand. After trees are set I continue to sow a pint of salt around each tree every year. I set twenty-five trees in sandy soil for each one of seven years, and only succeeded in getting one to live, and that only produced twigs a few inches long in nine years.

Last spring I sowed a pint of salt around it, and limbs grew from three to three and a half feet long. In the spring of 1877 I set out twenty-five trees, putting a pint of salt in the dirt used for filling, and then sowed a pint more on the surface after each tree was set. All grew as if they had never been taken from the nursery. Last spring I set thirty more, treating them in the same way, and they have grown very finely. The salt keeps away insects that injure the roots and renders the soil more capable of sustaining plant growth.

In 1877 my wife had a garden forty feet square. It was necessary to water it nearly every day, and still the plants and flowers were very inferior in all respects. In 1878 I put half a barrel of brine and half a bushel of salt on the ground, and then turned it under. The consequence was that the plants were of extraordinary large size and the flowers of great beauty. It was not necessary to water the garden, which was greatly admired by all who saw it. The flowers were so large that they appeared to be of different varieties from those grown on land that was not salted.

I had some potatoes growing from seed that wilted down as soon as the weather became very hot. I applied salt to the surface of the soil till it was white. The vines took a vigorous start, grew to the length of three feet, blossomed, and produced tubers from the size of hens' eggs to that of goose eggs. My soil is chiefly sand, but I believe that salt is highly beneficial to clay or to common prairie land.—*J. D., in Chicago Times.*

English Sparrow and Small Fruits.

This lively little fellow has elicited considerable discussion for two or three years past. His family increases so rapidly that most of our large towns and cities are already quartering his progeny, likewise his "cousins, and his uncles and his aunts," and their descendants in large numbers.

In regard to whether these birds are a benefit or an injury, the weight of argument thus far has gone to prove that they are not a desirable acquisition. They are exceedingly pugnacious, driving away almost every other bird that comes within their reach or attempts to build its nest in their vicinity. But the most serious indictment against them is the injury they do to fruit—not so much to the fruit itself, but to the bushes and trees during the winter. A case in point has recently come under observation. Mr. J. Newhall, of Toronto, Canada, has hitherto been an advocate of the English sparrows, and frequently defended them in the prints, but he has had an experience with them the past winter which has cooled his admiration. He has a red currant patch to which the sparrows paid great attention. Curiosity led him to investigate the matter, when, to his surprise and consternation, he found every bush entirely denuded of every fruit bud as clean as if it had been rubbed down with leather-gloved hands. Not a bud left. Further investigation showed that his Glass Seedling plums were nearly stripped of every bud; also his May Duke cherries were considerably damaged. Mr. Newhall now thinks that if these sparrows increase in the same ratio for the next three years that they have the past three it will be useless to attempt to grow small fruits in Toronto. He thinks also that this matter is a fit sub-

ject for the consideration of fruit growers' associations. His suggestion is proper and timely, for these sparrows multiply prodigiously and are spreading rapidly throughout the country. Forewarned is sometimes forearmed.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Horticultural Notes.

Horticulture in its various branches is felt by all who have gone freely into it to be an exciting pursuit, particularly during early spring months, calling forth all the energies of both body and mind in supplying demands made on us at certain times and seasons.

In making a new orchard, says a fruit grower, systematize matters by setting your apple trees so that your summer apples will be together, then your fall apples, then your winter apples, and so on. It will be much easier to gather them—you will not be compelled to haul all over the orchard.

There are 4,600,000 acres in the United States planted with large and small fruits; of these there were 112,000,000 apple trees, valued at \$50,000,000; 28,260,000 pear trees, valued at \$14,130,000. There have been in one day, in the fruit season, 10,000 bushels of strawberries put upon the New York market.

If there is any truth in the following it is important: A statement comes from South America that a singular property of tomato leaves has been discovered by a fruit grower. Having cut down some tomato vines he used them as a mulch around his peach trees. He soon discovered that the curculio, which was destroying his fruit, had abandoned the trees surrounded by the tomato vines. Following up this accidental discovery, the free use of tomato vines proved a perfect protection, not only against the curculio, but other noxious insects.

The Household.

Spring Styles.

The first bright days have brought out all the fresh spring hats and suits which have been so carefully prepared in anticipation of a day that would look spring-like at least.

A look at the dresses convinces us that combination suits (those made of two or more materials) are more in favor than ever. Many different materials are employed, but the gay brocades in all colors are most used for trimmings. The fancy for these gay Persian colors extends to everything. Carpets, curtains, ribbons and buttons appear in same styles, and even gentlemen's neckties have caught the infection and are worn in gayer colors than for years past. There is one noticeable feature about dresses that has come to pass which a few years ago was said to be impossible. Short dresses are not only fashionable for the street, but as a lady said the other day, nothing else is worn, except by those who do not know any better. Those who wish to display a pretty foot and boot wear them very short; others just escaping the ground. Shirring appears in some form on almost every dress. Some have the "whole front of the dress shirred, and the back drapery attached at the sides; others have the short overskirt shirred up high to form the paniers, which are now a decided feature. A simple way of draping an overskirt in the back is to shir it in the middle and draw it up high, leaving the sides to fall in two points. This is especially appropriate for school girls, who are always tearing down elaborate looping. We will describe here a handsome dress just finished by a lady for herself. The material is dregs of wine silk, combined with a brocade—rich, but not gay. The front is trimmed with two narrow gathered ruffles, headed by a narrow box plaiting. Above this the silk is shirred in close rows high enough to meet the short apron, which is composed of brocade, trimmed with a handsome fringe. The back is a demi-train with four narrow ruffles. The overskirt is quite full in the back, shirred at the sides, faced with satin, which is arranged to show on one side of the dress, not on the other. The basque has a shirred front of the brocade. The sleeves have a cuff of the brocade piped with satin.

The spring wraps are all in the dolman shape, both black and light colors. They are trimmed with fringe and passementerie. The black ones have quantities of beading, sometimes jet and sometimes the colored beads. For girls there are short jackets of light

cloth, simply stitched, with no trimming but the buttons. For traveling or riding in the dust, ulsters are both convenient and useful. They are made in all grades of material, and fit the form perfectly. The most stylish are slashed up at the back and sides and lined with red, yellow, or some other bright-colored silk. Many ladies prefer to tack these slashes together rather than let them fly apart and show the lining. Basques and trimmed skirts are almost universal. Very few polonaises are seen. Parasols are shown in colors that will cause the street to look like a moving flower garden.

The display of millinery looks too beautiful for use, and too costly also for moderate purses, ranging from ten to eighty dollars, for what is seemingly only a few flowers, some ribbon and lace, but beautifully put together. The round, flat turbans in fancy straws are much worn; also black hats, with coronet fronts completely covered with beads, either in black or colored, which are more becoming to some faces. The jet fringes are much used on all round hats.

Remedy for Scarlet Fever.

Dr. E. Woodruff, for nineteen years a practicing physician at Grand Rapids, Mich., furnishes the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* the following: "Wash the child from head to foot with strong sal-soda water, warm, then wipe dry. Then immediately bathe freely with oil from beef marrow or oil from butter, applied freely. Then give freely catnip tea, or some good sweating article, pennyroyal, etc. Repeat every half hour, or as often as they get worrisome or wakeful, and in one or two days they will be entirely cured. I have been called to cases where they have been fully broke out, and in this way entirely cured them in twenty-four hours. I have had thirty cases on hand at a time, and never lost a case in my life. But now I am old and about to give up my business, and seeing from the papers that your town is infected with the epidemic, I wish to do all the good I can. It is so simple. You do not need to call a doctor. A good nurse can attend to them. If by opening the pores of the skin, and sweating, you can let off the poison, which is an animalcula, or animal in the blood, the cure is complete. The same is equally good in fevers of all kinds, hard colds and coughs. I take the ground that all diseases are caused by a stoppage of the pores of the skin, retaining the poison, or living animals, in the blood, and all you have to do at first is to open the doors of the system and let them out, or drive them out. All people know a warm bath is good. But you apply the oil to the skin and it keeps the pores open for a long time and gives the enemy a chance to get out. I hope all will try it, and they will soon be convinced."

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THE BEST

Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON,

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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.

Farm and Stock.

New York Wool Market.

The market for this staple has at length lapsed into a quiet state, and the bear element is endeavoring to mouth prices down, which appears like the efforts of a viper at "biting a file." The present quiet is very natural, as it always occurs about this season. The only trouble this year is it comes in too soon. If the present inertness appeared a month from now it would have a far better effect for the buyer, as it is more than probable manufacturers will be forced to enter the market just at the opening of the clip season and pay higher prices than those now ruling. It is asserted that fine wools are off several cents a pound, but this is a fallacy. No sound reason can be given for such a course beyond the fact that the supply of fine wools in this country to-day is wholly inadequate to supply necessities. Well, to giggle out of this, it is asserted that the woolen goods trade is quiet and that buyers are canceling their contracts. The only truth in this statement is that the market is quiet. One sharp buyer found fault with some goods which were delivered on contract and wanted his contract annulled or a rebatement given; but his contract was canceled, much to his chagrin, and the goods were delivered to another purchaser at a higher figure.

We do not suppose for a moment manufacturers would object in canceling all contracts at once, because they could not replace early contracts to-day in no way owing to the rapid rise in wool and the general cost of production. Our market is the cheapest market for wool in the world to-day, and yet nothing desirable in the way of fine wool can be secured below one dollar for the scoured pound. All wools that are off in price are heavy shrink wools and the refuse of last year's clip. Woolen manufacturers must not be misled by the reports they see in the papers now. They are merely the "mouthings" of parties handed to men who have no actual knowledge of the cunning of men who would be disposed to sell one bale in order to buy fifty thousand. A good XX Ohio is richly worth 55 cents, and there are fancy clips that cannot be obtained below 57 1/2 cents. A good XXX Ohio is well worth 60 cents; a good No. 1 Ohio or West Virginia wool is salable at 60 cents, and a coarse at 58 cents. A good combing pulled will readily bring from 63 to 65 cents. It seems to us those figures are not very low. But this is not all. We have in our hands now a circular printed in Boston and sent to us from the heart of Texas. The following are the quotations given, with an assurance of 5 per cent. advances on consignments:

	Choice.	Average.
	Cents.	Cents.
Fine Eastern Texas.....	41@45	38@41
Medium Eastern Texas..	43@47	39@43
Fine Western Texas....	36@39	33@36
Medium Western Texas..	33@43	31@38

Those prices surely are not low, but appear to us 20 per cent. above what they will readily command.

The people of Texas were in fidgets before they got this circular, but they are worse since. No wool worth looking at can be bought in Austin, Tex., to-day below 35 cents, and wools which will come by way of Galveston are held here to-day at 40 cents. To say they are choice or desirable would not be true. As a general thing the few small samples to hand are in better condition than in other years. The California wools to hand which are held here at 38 1/2 cents on Boston account are not at all choice. All the letters and telegrams from San Francisco are mere fabrications. The range of prices there is from \$1.05 to \$1.20 for the scoured pound, seven months' growth. In Georgia nothing can be reached below 42 1/2 and 44 cents. In the Northwestern states 50 cents is being paid on the sheep's back in the best counties of Ohio. Turning our face to foreign countries, Montevideo wool has gone up 13d. in Liverpool to 14d. in Antwerp, which is \$1.04 for the scoured pound.—*Economist.*

Prevention of Disease in Swine.

Hogs are seldom diseased when they are allowed to wander through the fields and woods, for they know the remedies that are necessary when the first symptoms of sickness appear, and they are very prompt in making use of them. An intelligent farmer in England, seeing one of his hogs lying sick in the pen, laid a spadeful of earth near

its nose. The hog got up and began to eat it greedily. A spadeful of cinders was then introduced. This was eaten greedily, which caused the animal to vomit copiously, and in a few hours it was quite well.

When hogs are shut up in a paved or planked pen they ought to be supplied with diet as nearly resembling their natural food as possible, and especially with that which contains a portion of sulphur. Common mustard, or a few plants of wild mustard, will supply this; at other times a little radish, or the top ring of Swedish or other turnips. A little flour of sulphur, or a teaspoonful of Glauber salts, may be mixed with their food.

The cruciferous plants seem to be especial favorites with swine, for they contain small portions of acrid vegetable oil having sulphur in its composition. Horseradish is extremely useful to them and they are very fond of it. It is said that the breath of a healthy hog always smells of horseradish, even when the animal has no access to that plant. The peculiar smell of horseradish arises from the sulphurous, volatile oil in it.

Of all the domesticated animals, swine are most subject to acidity of the stomach. They come to maturity so rapidly, and lay on so much fat, that they need much more attention than is generally bestowed on them when shut up and fed on artificial food. The swine is not naturally a lover of filth; the den or lair of the wild boar and the bed of the wild sow are clean. The domestic hog, when subjected to man's mismanagement, is driven to wallow in the mire, the alkaline properties of which have a soothing effect on its skin. Whey and sour milk make very nutritious food for pigs. These contain a considerable portion of the sulphuric and phosphoric acids necessary to build up their frames. But this food, when the animals are deprived of exercise, produces acidity of the stomach, weakens the bones, and vitiates the fluids. As a corrective of this evil, a small sprinkling of powdered chalk should be mixed with the food once a week, to prevent diseases of the skin.

The sickness of the hog above referred to was no doubt occasioned by acidity of the stomach, and the earth was eaten to counteract its effects. The coal cinders contained as much sulphur as formed sulphureted hydrogen in the stomach, and caused vomiting.

Sulphuret of antimony, called black antimony, is too often given to hogs by persons ignorant of its nature and action. When sweating is necessary, it may be as useful as any other medicine, the dose being proportioned to the size of the hog. White antimonial powder has nearly the same properties as black antimony; as it has neither smell nor taste, it is more readily taken. In the hands of a practitioner tartar emetic may be useful, but it is not a medicine for common use, it being very powerful.

Some persons are very liberal in administering medicines to hogs, dosing them repeatedly to sweat away disease when they are sick; yet, as soon as the patients recover, returning to the same careless and improper management which produced the disease. Prevention is better than cure. When roaming through the woods and prairies the hog is his own physician; but, confined in a yard or pen, he should be supplied with preventives of the various diseases to which he is subject. Salt should be given in small quantities. A few grains of niter have been found beneficial in warm weather. Perfect cleanliness should be observed, and food and drink should be given with regularity and at suitable intervals. A proper condition of the bowels should be kept up. By attending to these particulars the health of swine would be preserved, and we would not hear much about "hog distemper," or "hog cholera."

Early Spring Management.

From accounts received it appears that bees in many places went into winter quarters poorly provided with stores, and fears are entertained that colonies will perish this spring from starvation. Although it requires some judgment at this season of the year, it is needless to lose any healthy colonies from this cause; indeed, we know many successful bee-keepers who always in spring empty all honey from the combs

with the extractor and depend entirely upon feeding, claiming that they do much better when compelled to bring in stores from outside. We have never tried this way to any extent, but we have noticed that colonies almost entirely destitute of stores fed regularly through March and April have had more honey stored through the harvest than others in the same apiary that had plenty of sealed honey all through spring.

We are aware that during dry falls, such as often occur in the West, bees do not gather pollen sufficient for spring use. This lack is well supplied by feeding rye meal, and also by saturating oat meal or ground wheat and rye with sugar syrup, placing it in a coarse bag and laying it on the frames directly over the bees.

Prepare a shallow trough (we prefer a wooden one) in capacity more or less according to the number of bees; set these in shady places quite close to the apiary. The first warm day when bees fly freely have sugar syrup ready and quite warm. After the bees go back to the hives, which will be about 4 o'clock usually, put some of the warm syrup into the mouth of each hive. This will excite them to fly out freely, and they will soon find the syrup troughs and carry it in eagerly. When they have done, empty out all that remains. This may be warmed over and given to them the next night.

After a few trials you will find the bees eager and waiting for the feed like pigs coming to a trough, or chickens to a dish of dough. The object of feeding so late in the day is to prevent bees from other hives than your own taking the feed.

It is necessary to remove all there is left; but after a few times you can tell almost exactly what they will take. It may be said that in this way the stronger colonies get more than the weak ones, but if destitute they need much more. The very weak ones may be fed with a feeder in addition to this one. Even when bees have plenty of stores it will be found a great incentive to early breeding to feed a little in this way. Bees should never be allowed access to cold feed. When syrup is left in the feeder after a frosty night it is injurious to them. Many bees are chilled to death by taking frosty feed.

While the colony is very weak in numbers the space should be contracted in the hive by means of a division board, and we may say that no hive should be made without well-fitting division boards the size of the frames and fitting just like a frame. We have used mats or rugs in the hive when the boards were not at hand with good effect.—*Mrs. Tupper, in Bee-keepers' Magazine.*

Spring Management of Bees.

Hives should have all the sun they can get, except during the time of a honey harvest in the hottest weather. Temporary shade, if it can be arranged then, is very desirable. When but few hives are kept, it is a good plan to have them stand on the southeast side of a tree during the spring, and then as clover begins to bloom, and the weather grows hot, to move them gradually into the shade of the tree; and then move them out again in the fall.

Spreading brood is an operation absolutely necessary to get stocks strong enough in spring to get honey from early harvests. The brood nest of each colony should be contracted by division boards, so that whatever space is left may be crowded with bees. The hives should be looked over once a week, and as soon as any colony has brood on a third comb the honey on the comb having the least brood should be uncapped, and that comb placed between the other two. In subsequent examinations the combs should again be changed, putting those containing the least brood into the middle of the brood nest, and uncapping honey. Continue this until all combs except the two outside ones are full of brood up to the top bar. Then shove back the division board and put an empty frame into the middle of the hive as often as the last one inserted is filled with brood. In this way the bees are stimulated to raise much more brood than they would if left to themselves.—*Bee-keepers' Magazine.*

Corn for Horses.

Is it or is it not economy to feed horses corn in the ear? We have practiced it for a number of years, believing that the portion which was not

masticated, and so passed out of the horses without being digested, was not equal to the miller's toll. The toll is every tenth, and this with the waste and time spent in going to the mill will make it fully equal to every eighth. Another thing farmers do not think enough about. Suppose every tenth is not masticated and assimilated by the horse, it is kept on the farm; whereas if it is left at the mill the farm is so much depleted of plant food. We throw the whole ears into the manger, and let the work horses bite the kernels off as they like. As soon as the horses get used to eating corn there is no danger of its producing colic or any other derangement of the bowels, but care must be taken not to begin too strong at first. Three or four ears of flint corn are all a horse should have to begin a diet of this food. The Southern and Western corn is lighter, and is not so apt to produce colic. In the South, corn is almost always fed in the ear, and so it is in the West, when fed at all. Corn is excellent food for horses to work on, but not for fast driving. They are more quiet and tractable on corn than any other grain, and will do more hard pulling and drudgery with less loss in condition. Oats make a horse sprightly and active, and hence should be fed sparingly to a colt. Oats have helped to make a great many balky, spavined and runaway horses. Corn makes them dull and slow, but strong. Corn is the best for colts while being broken. It may be made lighter and not so heating by having wheat bran mixed with it.—*Rural New Yorker.*

To Beginners.

Bee-keeping is like many other pursuits; many persons begin and make disastrous failures. They hear or read of some wonderful result in some journal or paper, and immediately invest in bees, but not one cent in any standard work on bee-keeping which will give them directions how to proceed; or they may purchase a book and carelessly read it, without studying, or if they do study it they may be too indolent to reduce the knowledge to practice. In all such cases the pursuit has in a short time been abandoned in disgust. The bee-keeper must have a taste for the business, and a thorough knowledge of all the laws governing the bees, combined with necessary industry to apply his knowledge to practice. He must know what to do, how to do, and when to do.—*Exchange.*

Fast Horses.

The running horse in this country is not so valuable as the trotter. Pierre Lorillard paid \$18,000 for the famous runner Falsetto, three years old, recently sent to England. Mr. Keene paid \$15,000 for Spendthrift. When we come to trotters, we find the prices up. Mr. Bonner paid \$40,000 for Pocahontas, \$36,000 for Rarus, \$33,000 for Dexter, \$20,000 for Startle, \$16,000 for Edwin Forest, and \$15,000 for Grafton. Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, paid \$35,000 for Goldsmith Maid, \$32,000 for Jay Gould, \$30,000 for Lady Thorne, \$25,000 for Lucy, and \$17,000 for Tattler. Mr. Vanderbilt paid \$21,000 for Maud S., and \$10,000 for Lyander Boy. The largest sum ever paid for a horse in England, where they have few trotters, was close on to \$72,000, paid for Doncaster, by the duke of Westminster.

Tainted Milk.

At Welshpool a case of diphtheria was traced back by medical experts to milk delivered from a house in which this disease prevailed; and at Fallowfield, near Manchester, thirty-five persons belonging to eighteen families supplied by the same dairy were attacked by scarlet fever—twenty-four of them within thirty-six hours; and the local government board, after careful investigation, believe it was spread by milk drawn from the cows by a man who had lodged the previous night in a house where there was a case of scarlet fever.—*Exchange.*

Veterinary Department.

Lymphangitis.

My neighbor has a fine gelding three years old. Last summer he was found in the pasture sick with some sort of distemper. Upon a subsequent visit his hind legs from the hock down were much swollen, so much so that the skin finally burst, leaving some unsightly scars without hair. Under the fetlocks are ridges the thickness of one's thumb free from hair, the thickness apparently in the skin. What can be done?

ANSWER.—Poultice the parts until they become white and soft, then with

a sharp scalpel carefully remove all of the devitalized material, of which there is an abundance, and rub the parts every third day with the following: Take iodine resub and iodide of potassium of each two drachms; vaseline, two ounces; mixed, and made into an ointment, and applied with severe friction.

Parasite.

I have a one-year-old filly that has been rubbing her tail and mane for some six weeks or two months. I have used grease in the anus and washed with soap and water, but can find nothing to prevent her; and more especially the tail. Can you give me a remedy?

ANSWER.—The trouble is due to the presence of a parasite, and when that has been destroyed will cease to exist.

Treatment: Take olive oil eight, carbolic acid crystals one part; mix, and apply a little every alternate day to the parts that appear to be itchy. It will require to be rubbed well into the skin in order to have the desired effect. If much irritation follows, it may be discontinued for a time, or until the parts assume a normal condition.

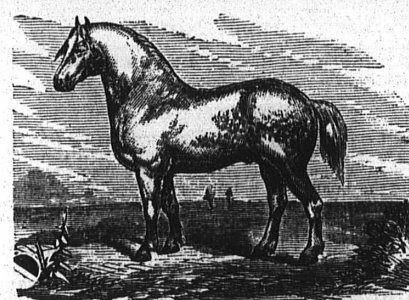
Sore Feet.

The weather has been very bad, and my young horse has stood in the stable too much without use. I think sometimes it has affected his gait a little in his forward feet. What can I do to relieve him?

ANSWER.—Too much stable, like too much work, often has paralleled effects. The probability is for the want of use the feet have become hard, dry and feverish, which renders them a little sore, and which is characterized by a short, irregular and disagreeable gait. You had better procure a low tub, not more than six or seven inches high, fill with water, and require him to stand in it for two hours daily for a week, or until the soreness subsides. After he has been removed from the tub it will materially assist in effecting a cure by applying equal parts of vaseline and fine tar, mixed, to the feet and coronets.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

IMPORTED NORMAN STALLION "TURCO."

(No. 469 Perch. Norman Stud Book.)



(Imported by Russ McCourtie & Slatery, Onarga, Illinois.)

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

TERMS.

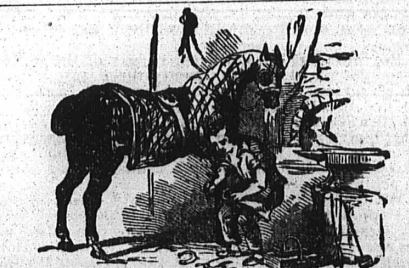
To insure with foal..... \$20.00
Good note required, payable March 1, 1881; or the same for \$15 cash in advance. Mares not proving with foal to be returned the following season free of charge. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed should any occur.

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 get, to be held at Bismarck, Neb., September, 1880.

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

WM. M. INGERSOLL.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders.

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

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, Wabaunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$5 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 14th day of April, 1880, a petition signed by William Rulert and fifteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section five (5), township twelve (12), range twenty (20) east, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1880, and run south one mile to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section five (5), township twelve (12), range twenty (20) east.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 21st day of April, 1880, a petition signed by Henry Weaver and sixteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Beginning about twenty (20) rods north of the northeast corner of section four (4), township thirteen (13), range twenty-one (21), on section line between sections thirty-three (33) and thirty-four (34), township twelve (12), range twenty-one (21), thence southwesterly along the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad to intersect a county road at or near the Eudora ferry.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 27th day of March, 1880, a petition signed by W. J. R. Blackman and forty-six others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the corner to sections one (1), twelve (12), six (6) and seven (7), township twelve (12), between ranges nineteen (19) and twenty (20), thence east on section line between sections six (6) and seven (7) as near as practicable to the corner to sections five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), township twelve (12), range twenty (20).

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 27th day of March, 1880, a petition signed by Joseph Hoover and forty-three others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southwest corner of section six (6), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19), running thence east on section line between sections five (5) and six (6), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19).

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 19th day of March, 1880, a petition signed by James Tegart and eighteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the center of the south line of section eight (8), township thirteen (13), range eighteen (18), running thence south to the center of section seventeen (17), on quarter section line, or as near as practicable thereto.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 12th day of April, 1880, a petition signed by C. Roy and eleven others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of section seven (7), township fifteen (15), range eighteen (18), and terminating at the northwest corner of section five (5), township fifteen (15), range eighteen (18), and sections five (5) and six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), and sections (7) and eighteen (18).

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 21st day of April, 1880, a petition signed by C. L. Wilbur and eleven others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the change of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section eight (8), township thirteen (13), range twenty-one (21), thence in a southwesterly direction about fifteen (15) rods, thence west five (5) rods, thence in a northwesterly direction to intersection with old road about fifteen (15) rods.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 20th day of March, 1880, a petition signed by P. N. Watts and forty others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the southeast corner of section thirty-two (32), township thirteen (13), range nineteen (19), thence running west one mile on section line, thence north on section line eighty (80) rods to the Lawrence and Marion road.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 1st day of April, 1880, a petition signed by William Smith and forty-two others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section eleven (11), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19), running west on the section line or as near as practicable to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section ten (10), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19).

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 12th day of April, 1880, a petition signed by Adam King and thirty others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section eleven (11), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19), running west on the section line or as near as practicable to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section ten (10), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19).

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 13th day of March, 1880, a petition signed by W. E. Myers and twenty-six others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the change of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at a point on the east line of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), township fourteen (14), range eighteen (18), where the road from the north intersects said line, thence south on the east line of said quarter section to the southeast corner of the same, and to vacate that portion of said road that connects the two points above named, which runs across the said southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), township fourteen (14), range eighteen (18).

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 6th day of April, 1880, a petition signed by A. Brohamer and sixteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the southeast corner of northeast quarter of section sixteen (16), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19), and run thence north one and one-half miles to the corner to sections three (3), four (4), nine (9) and ten (10), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19).

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 13th day of March, 1880, a petition signed by W. E. Myers and twenty-six others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the change of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at a point on the east line of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), township fourteen (14), range eighteen (18), where the road from the north intersects said line, thence south on the east line of said quarter section to the southeast corner of the same, and to vacate that portion of said road that connects the two points above named, which runs across the said southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), township fourteen (14), range eighteen (18).

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WAS on May 10, 1880, appointed by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, guardian of the person and estate of John B. Rulert, a person of unsound mind. KETURAH RUSH, MAY 10, 1880. Guardian.

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

Road Notice. State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 23rd day of February, 1880, a petition signed by Mathias Simon and sixteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southwest corner of section twenty-one (21), township fourteen (14), range eighteen (18), and running due east one-half mile to intersect road running north and south on half section line.

Road Notice. State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 19th day of February, 1880, a petition signed by Isaac Barnhart and forty others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section fifteen (15), township fifteen (15), range eighteen (18), thence running west to the county line between Douglas and Osage counties.

Road Notice. State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 5th day of April, 1880, a petition signed by Xavier Jordan and eighteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the quarter corner in the east line of section twenty-nine (29), township twelve (12), range twenty-one (21), and running thence west one mile to the quarter corner in the west line of said section eighteen (18), township fifteen (15), range twenty-one (21).

Road Notice. State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 12th day of April, 1880, a petition signed by John E. Bake and sixteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the change of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at a point about twenty (20) rods west of the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township twelve (12), range eighteen (18), and terminate about sixty (60) rods east of said corner, and to vacate the road as now laid out, and locate the same on the section line between the aforementioned points.

Guardian Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WAS on May 10, 1880, appointed by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, guardian of the person and estate of John B. Rulert, a person of unsound mind. KETURAH RUSH, MAY 10, 1880. Guardian. VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE. A beautiful work of 100 Pages, 1 Colored Flower Plate and 500 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of seeds, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE-CENT STAMP. In English or German. VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. FIVE CENTS for postage will buy the FLORAL GUIDE, with the FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1 in elegant cloth. In German or English. VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; three trial copies for 25 cents. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

NUMBER 27, for 1880. PLEASE OBSERVE THAT OUR PRICE LIST, NO. 27, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER 1880 IS NOW READY. IT IS EMBELLISHED WITH OVER 1,200 ILLUSTRATIONS, AND CONTAINS PRICES, WITH DESCRIPTIONS, OF OVER 10,000 ARTICLES, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, SUCH AS DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, CROCKERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, GROCERIES, ETC., ALL OF WHICH WE OFFER TO THE CONSUMER ONLY—AT WHOLESALE PRICES IN ANY QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PURCHASER. THE ONLY HOUSE IN AMERICA WHO MAKE THIS THEIR SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE BUSINESS. PRICE LISTS, ORDER BLANKS AND SAMPLES OF PIECE GOODS SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION. WE ARE THE PIONEERS OF THIS PLAN OF DIRECT DEALING WITH THE CONSUMER, HAVING ORIGINATED THE SYSTEM IN 1872. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCE—The First National Bank, Chicago.



Farmers will please call at 126 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANS., And examine our stock of IMPLEMENTS & FARM MACHINERY We have the Marsh Harvester (twine and wire binders), Adams & French Harvesters, Mowers and Reapers, etc. We also have the Victor Scales and Windmills, which we are prepared to put up in workman-like manner. The Chicago Pitts Thrashers for sale. Give us a call.

M'CURDY, BRUNE & CO. 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.

Publication Notice. R. W. Dummer, as executor of the last will of David C. Boyd, deceased, plaintiff, vs. Jackson B. Bennett, Eliza J. Bennett, Samuel Painter and Nancy Painter, defendants. TO A JACKSON BENNETT AND ELIZA J. BENNETT: You and each of you are hereby notified that the said plaintiff filed, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1880, in the office of the clerk of the district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, his petition against you, A. Jackson Bennett, Eliza J. Bennett, and Samuel Painter and Nancy Painter, as defendants, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 16th day of June, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars with interest thereon at 10 per cent. per annum from the 21st day of December, 1878, according to the terms of a certain promissory note executed by you, A. Jackson Bennett and Eliza J. Bennett, on the 21st day of December, 1878, for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, fifty dollars attorney's fee, and the foreclosure of the mortgage given by you on said day to secure the payment of said note on the west half of the northwest quarter of section number twelve (12), in township number twelve (12), of range number seventeen (17), in Douglas county, Kansas, for a sale of the mortgage premises and an application of the proceeds of said sale to the payment of any judgment that may be rendered against you; and that you and all the other defendants be barred and foreclosed out of right, equity of redemption and interest in and to said premises, and for such other relief as may be equitable. JAMES M. HENDRY, Attorney for Plaintiff. \$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS. A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company OF NEW YORK. Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774. LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,369. 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, Kansas, and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates. JOHN CHARLTON, Office over Leis' drug store, 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 Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; second dam by Alexander's Pilot, Jr.; third dam a superior road mare owned by D. Swiger, Kentucky, pedigree untraced. ST. CLOUD—Dark seal-brown, nearly black; small star; 15 3-4 hands high. Foaled June 11, 1875. Sired by St. Elmo, son of Alexander's Abdallah, 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 Wiley colt. First dam by Ziloude (imported Arabian); second dam by imported Barefoot. Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO. NEWLY PATENTED. \$100. 21st Golden Tongue Road, E. 11th St. New York. N. Y. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.