

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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WHOLE NO. 474.

### WITH ELBOWS BARE.

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

I stood in the heat with my elbows bare,  
And the honest sweat in my dusty hair;  
And I said to myself—how happy to be  
Away in the woods, or out on the sea;  
But patience! patience! work your best;  
After labor comes sweetest rest;  
And after planning, and tolling, and care,  
Holidays plenty may fall to my share.

I stood in the heat with my elbows bare,  
And the hot wind blew through my dusty hair;  
I said—there would be some good of my life  
If I were loved by a sweet little wife:  
Patience! patience! I likely as not  
Some good girl will fall to my lot;  
I'll stick to my work, content to tarry  
Till I have money enough to marry.

I stood in the heat with my elbows bare;  
I was weary and faint with noise and glare.  
I thought to myself—what joy it would be  
To own a home on some breezy lea;  
A home of my own, where I could rest  
Like a bird within its quiet nest.  
But I'll stick to my work, and likely as not  
Somebody, somewhere, is building my cot.

I'll keep to my work and hammer away:  
It is for the wife that is coming some day;  
It is for the home that is building for me  
By some breezy common or open sea;  
'Tis for holidays coming, calm and sweet,  
I bare my elbows and work in the heat;  
That I bare my elbows, and cheerily say:  
Through the heat and glare of the summer day:  
"There's a time to work, there's a time to play;  
And, man, you are earning your holiday."

That was ten years since; I've a home to-day,  
On a pleasant point by a breezy bay;  
I've a loving wife; I have children three;  
I am just as happy as I can be;  
So you see, for me, 'twas a rare good fate  
To bare my elbows, and work and wait.

### RIGHTED AT LAST.

He was gone then! There was no hope!  
His little cap, and shoes, and jacket, found  
On the bank where he had laid them when he went  
In to bathe—silly child!—had not been enough  
to convince the mother that her missing boy  
was lost. Yet it was close to where the river  
fell into the sea, and where the tide was strong  
—how, then, could she hope? But this latter  
news, the finding of this half-decayed body  
of a little boy, which the finder had been obliged  
to bury at once—this was too plain to be  
denied. She must give him up.

Mrs. Beaufort closed her doors and sat down  
in her splendid mansion to mourn. Her servants  
came and went around her, but she would  
see no one else. Her own kindred were too  
far away, across the ocean in the new world,  
to come to her; and she had known those of her  
husband's people only during the year that he  
had been master of Beaufort Manor.

He had been separated from his friends,  
a houseless wanderer, and they had cared  
nothing for him, till old Mr. Beaufort, the bachelor  
lord of the manor, dying, had, to their astonish-  
ment and indignation, left the great fortune  
which they had confidently expected would be  
divided between two families nearest of kin,  
to scapgrace, wandering Bernard Beaufort.  
It was for this, then, that they had flattered  
and petted the eccentric, cross old man! It was  
for this they had lied to him over and over,  
and vowed that they expected nothing from him,  
and wanted nothing, and came to see only him,  
not the manor. They had borne his sardonic  
grins, when he listened to their falsehood, only  
that Bernard Beaufort, whom they hardly  
acknowledged for a relation, and his American  
wife, whom they had never acknowledged at  
all, and their boy, should inherit Beaufort  
Manor and all the old man's property, except  
the £100 apiece which he had mockingly be-  
queathed his two cousins and their twelve  
children, all told.

It was unbearable! And all because Bern-  
ard had the art to name his boy Philip, after  
the old man. Had not each of his cousins a  
Philip—her eldest? But he said Bernard had  
given him no notice of the naming, as they had;  
had asked no christening present; and that he,  
the old man, had heard the child's name only  
by accident. Therefore it must have been  
named from some recollection.

When the new heir and his wife came home,  
the relations pocketed their wrath so far as  
to visit them. It was not worth while to shun  
themselves out of the place because it was  
not to be theirs.

Mrs. Beaufort astonished her new relatives.  
They expected to find a common person; they  
found a lady more highly bred and educated  
than themselves. An elegant form, habited  
with exquisite taste; a classical face, purely

pale; rich, dark hair; bright, dark eyes, and  
admirably self-possessed—such was the new  
lady whom they went to criticize and patronize.

Scarcely had the bereaved mother mourned  
for her son a month when a lawyer's missive  
reached her; and she awoke to the fact that it  
was not only her son was lost, but the heir of  
Beaufort Manor. The relatives and heirs had  
allowed her to stay so long out of regard to her  
feelings, and because they would rather she  
had proposed to go, and they were sorry she  
had obliged them to remind her that, by the  
late Philip Beaufort's will the property was to  
go to the son of Bernard, and in case he died  
childless, to be divided between two cousins,  
the elder having the manor for life, the eldest  
son of the younger to inherit it at his death.

The childless widow rose up and went out of  
the sorrowful home that had been hers but a  
year and a half. No sympathy no kindness  
were offered her now. They paid her the  
moderate provision that had been assured her,  
and said "good bye," with no invitation to  
remain or visit them. She was no longer  
necessary to them, and they could resent her  
past coldness.

Even when her husband died, six months  
after their coming to the property, she did not  
much seek their companionship, though they  
then redoubled their attention, as their hopes  
increased.

Bernard had been an affectionate but a dis-  
sipated husband; and if his wife grieved for  
him it was not as one without hope. Little  
Philip, her idol, now two years old, was left  
her, and she turned to him with all her heart.  
And now he was gone! Three years old and  
so venturesome! How had he eluded servants  
and mother and playmates? He had done so  
in spite of every care. The river running past  
their park had enticed him, and he was gone.  
Every effort had been made, search, advertise-  
ments, rewards offered, but in vain; and the  
finding of that little body with the golden hair  
in curls about the face, had satisfied her. A  
curl had been given the mother, and putting it  
side by side with one she had cut from Philip's  
head only a month before, they could not be  
told apart.

Mrs. Beaufort did not return to America, as  
they had expected. She took a cottage near  
and lived in it. She could not leave the neigh-  
borhood where her darling's body lay, and  
where his innocent soul had taken wing. Shut  
up in this secluded house, which to her was not  
a home, she abandoned herself to grief. But  
after a year was passed she was obliged to  
rouse herself. Her health was failing, and the  
good vicar, one of her faithful friends, could no  
longer refrain from reproach.

Mrs. Beaufort was not selfish, and she was  
not irreligious. At the call she lifted her head,  
looked about the world outside her retreat, and  
saw work enough to do. At that sight her  
energy awoke, and she laid aside her lamenta-  
tions. But no one could see her white, sad  
face without being convinced that life had no  
charm for her.

And so four years passed. The Beauforts of  
the manor had taken no notice of her; but  
some of the country families still visited her,  
and she had many friends. Her means were  
small, but all the poor blessed her; for her  
kind word and helping hand were better than  
gold.

No one saw the lonely night when she wept  
and kissed those locks of golden hair and gazed  
at the miniature of her boy's face.

One day the widow had been out on an er-  
rand of mercy, and was strolling slowly home-  
ward in the soft, rich light of a June sunset.  
The blossoming hedges were full of singing  
birds, the trees bent over, the air was silent  
and laden with sweet odors.

As she walked slowly along the road a strange  
gladness stirred in her heart; for something  
pleasant had happened that morning. She had  
met the vicar that afternoon in her visit—  
not for the first time, by any means, for Mr.  
Vernon was kind to the poor, and was also a  
kind friend to this bereaved lady. But some-  
thing new had shown itself in his manner; or  
if not new, it was, at least, shown in a decided  
manner that seemed new.

The Rev. Mr. Vernon had married early in  
life, and his wife had lived but a few years.  
His best friends thought that the less said about  
the latter the better. The gentleman had been  
drawn into the marriage at an age when he  
should have been at his studies, and it was a  
happy thing for him that the companionship  
had been brief. He had not cared to repeat the  
experiment. With a large circle of admiring  
friends, and quiet, well-kept house, he said to  
himself that he would be foolish to change.

And he had not wished to change till now.

His sympathy had been aroused by the sor-  
rows of the lovely Mrs. Beaufort, and his ten-  
derness by the beauty of her character. But  
not until within a few weeks had he known  
how deep that tenderness and sympathy were,  
nor how sweet it would be to have that fair  
face and form to adorn his home and be forever  
in his sight.

To-day for the first time, the truth had broken  
out. It was but a word. Seeing her look  
paler than usual, the young clergyman had  
asked impulsively, "Are you ill, Alice?"

It was the first time he had called her by that  
name, and the color flashed over his face as  
soon as the words had passed his lips. But his  
bright eyes dwelt on her face as he saw the  
answering blush, the sweet, sudden smile, the  
quick look up into his eyes, then the drooping  
glance.

"No, not ill," she stammered "I am very  
well."

Others came near, and both interrupted and  
relieved them. Enough had been said for that  
time. But when they parted Mr. Vernon took  
her hand in gentle clasp, and asked permission  
to come to see her soon, and thanked her ear-  
nestly when permission was accorded.

That was all, but it was enough to change all  
the world for this tender, lonely heart.

"How good he is to think of me who have  
nothing, when so many younger and richer  
ladies would gladly have had his preference!"  
"There is a little boy waiting to see you,  
ma'am," the servant said, when she entered  
the cottage. "He has a letter for you."  
"Who is he?" Mrs. Beaufort asked.

"He is a stranger, ma'am, and a pretty lad.  
I think he is a sailor like, but a gentleman's  
son."

"You can send him to me," Mrs. Beaufort  
said.

She entered the parlor, and in a few moments  
the messenger stood before her. She merely  
glanced at him, scarcely moving, as he gave her  
the note, and stood, cap in hand, before her as  
she read.

It was written coarsely by an ignorant per-  
son, and the name signed was that of a man-  
servant who had lived at the manor when she  
had been ousted, a retainer of her husband's  
relatives. It was dated Calcutta, and marked  
"Important."

MADAM:—I think you would do well to adopt  
this boy as your son. Perhaps you will like  
him almost as well. He is a smart little fellow  
and has no bad habits, and he has no father. I  
have known him since he was two years old.  
If you want any more information, ask it of  
yours to command,  
JOHN SLADE.

A strange enough note, presuming and in-  
explicable. She dropped it and looked at the  
messenger, a straight, well-formed boy, with  
slender hands and feet. His hair was light,  
and curled loosely like other hair she had seen.  
His large violet eyes were like other eyes she  
had seen before, his mouth, the dimple in his  
chin, the turn of the head—

She gazed on him a moment, like one in a  
trance, then started.

"Heavens, boy! what is your name?" she  
cried. "What are you?"

"My name is Phil Phillips," he answered,  
with a smile that went to the heart, with a  
voice that set her trembling. "I don't know  
who I am. I was picked up at sea when I was  
three years old."

"But this man, John Slade, says he knew  
you at that time," she exclaimed, starting up.  
"And he has been away only a year."

"Yes, said the boy, looking with wonder to  
see the lady so agitated; "he came to see me  
in America, and took me to Calcutta with him,  
and he has been good to me. He told me that  
my father was dead, but my mother was alive,  
and that my name was Phillip, but would not  
tell me what else. He said that you knew who  
my mother is. I want to find my mother," the  
boy added, tremulously. "I don't like going  
about the world so."

What explanation could be made she knew  
not. But with a mother's intuition she knew  
her long lost child. She clasped him in her  
arms. She kissed and questioned him; she  
listened to a recital of all his recollections,  
and with every word her assurance grew  
stronger. His faint recollections of the great  
house, the pony carriage, of many a little in-  
cident which she herself recalled—all were con-  
firmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ.

The next morning Mr. Vernon called to see  
Mrs. Beaufort, and before he had been with  
her fifteen minutes they were engaged.

"Oh, my dearest, my most true and disinter-  
ested friend!" she suddenly broke forth, "I  
have such news to tell you; I can keep it no  
longer. Say once again that you love and  
choose me, poor and alone."

She leaned on his arm, and looked with beau-  
tiful, tearful eyes into his face.

"I choose you so, my love," he said, "I want  
nothing with you."

She leaned a moment on his shoulder, then  
gently disengaging herself from his embrace,  
and, going to the door of an inner room, open-  
ed it, and beckoned to some one there.

A boy of seven or eight years of age ran to  
catch and kiss her hand. She led him to the  
vicar.

"It is my little Phillip come back from the  
dead," she said, "and I ask you to leave the  
vicarage for the manor."

No matter about proofs. They were not  
wanting, and they were convincing. The  
Beauforts would own to nothing—they only  
gave up and went out of the usurped inheri-  
tance. But the servant, John Slade, charged  
the proprietor with having withheld from Mrs.  
Beaufort the advertisement which described  
the child that had been picked up at sea.

"We did not believe that it was the child,"  
they said, "and we thought it would only agitate  
Alice unnecessarily."

It was a lame excuse, but the best they  
had.

So Mrs. Beaufort went back to the great  
house, proudly leading her son, and all the  
people bowed down to her and congratulated  
her, of course. And when the clergyman, Mr.  
Vernon, left the parsonage to marry her, more  
than one noble gentleman cursed his own stu-  
pidity in not having fallen in love with the wid-  
ow while there was a chance.—Selected.

### SHE NAMED ME IN HER PRAYER.

She said she would never forget  
My face when I was gone,  
And promised she would pray for me  
At twilight and at dawn.  
And then I kissed her rosy cheek,  
And bade her sad good-by,  
And sought a far-off foreign shore,  
Beneath a stranger sky.

And every morn I softly said,  
"My darling prays for me;  
She kneels by her little bed  
And prayeth trustfully."  
And when the twilight gathered round  
I said, "She's kneeling now,  
And names me in her vesper prayer—  
I fain would kiss her brow!"

I sought my native shores again;  
At twilight's hour I came  
Beneath her window, as she prayed,  
And heard her speak my name.  
"Oh, bless the wanderer," she prayed,  
"And bring him home to me."  
"Thy prayers are heard, sweet saint," I said,  
"They brought me back to thee."

### Teach People Not to be Poor.

An old gentleman of the name of Howard,  
who died recently in some country town of  
Vermont, gave five thousand dollars for the  
support of the poor of the town.

This was a charitable bequest; but we are  
inclined to think the same amount would have  
wrought much greater good if it had been be-  
stowed upon the instruction of the children of  
the town how to avoid ever becoming poor,  
and, necessarily, objects of charity.

There ought not to be any paupers except  
from unavoidable ailments of body or mind,  
and very few of them. The secret of so much  
poverty lies in the lack of careful and system-  
atic instruction of children as to the value of  
money and the way to accumulate at least  
enough property to protect them against abso-  
lute want.

It is no injury to the giver to contribute to  
the support of the poor. The terrible thing  
about penury and pauperism is the forfeiture  
of self-esteem and self-respect in the victims.  
When these are gone physical comforts may  
dole out days, but existence has ceased to be  
life.

We believe that certain elements of domestic  
economy should be taught in every public  
school. Habits of life which insure independ-  
ence should be inculcated by all parents and all  
teachers.

It would be interesting to see the experi-  
ment tried. We would suppose that some one  
of the many really benevolent persons who are  
inclined to give money for the support of the  
poor in a town might be inclined to give his  
good intentions a different direction, and ap-  
propriate the same sum to the distribution of  
books—such as the teachings of Dr. Franklin,  
of which we once heard the late William B.  
Astor speak very highly—and to the delivery  
of lectures on the art of accumulation and the  
secret of thrift.

The tendency of such instruction is to build  
up strong and independent characters, and the  
most useful of citizens.—New York Ledger.

### Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a  
little letter to the "Young Folks' Depart-  
ment." I am a little girl nine years old. I go  
to school and study spelling, reading and writ-  
ing. Our farm is surrounded with snow banks  
so that my pa had to shovel through it so we  
could get to school. We have eighty head of  
cattle. Pa and ma are grangers. I used to go  
to the grange when I was quite small, and I  
am not very large yet. I think the answer to  
Nattie Langston's riddle is a drop of blood.

Yours truly,  
OGDEN, Kans., Feb. 21, 1881.  
CARRIE BREWER.

MR. EDITOR:—As you were kind enough  
to print my other letter, I thought I would  
write another. I go to school; I study read-  
ing, arithmetic and spelling. There is a very  
large snow drift here; we have lots of fun on  
it. We have a sled, too. I have three broth-  
ers and three sisters. We have lots of fun  
catching the rabbits. The snow is deep and  
soft. I think the answer to Mattie Langston's  
riddle is air. I think I will close by sending a  
riddle: White as snow, but snow it is not;  
green as grass, but grass it is not; red as blood,  
but blood it is not; black as ink, but ink it is  
not. Please excuse all mistakes. If I see this  
in print I shall write again.

JAMES W. LEWIS.  
DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kans., Feb. 19, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—As I saw my last letter in  
print I thought I would write again. The  
snow is very deep. I caught a good many rab-  
bits this evening; it is so deep that they cannot  
run. I go to school. I study reading, spelling  
and arithmetic. Our teacher's name is Miss  
Vincent. Our school is out the last of March.  
I have three sisters and three brothers. What  
has become of the little boys and girls? They  
have not kept the column filled; it has been  
filled with something else. There was a mis-  
take in my name; it was "W" instead of  
"M." I guess I will close for this time. If I  
see this in print I will write again. I will send  
a riddle: All around in the fields, and in the  
buckets at night. If this is not answered in  
three weeks I will answer it myself. Excuse  
all mistakes and bad writing.

Yours truly,  
DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kans., Feb. 19, 1881.  
GEORGE W. LEWIS.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for the  
"Young Folks' Department," I thought I  
would write to help fill the column. We have  
three head of horses, seventeen head of cattle,  
twenty-three pigs and one hog. We have had  
a very cold winter. Last week was warm and  
the clover has started to grow. Saturday  
night we had a thunder shower; Sunday  
morning it was frozen up, and now it is very  
cold. I am going to the Girard school now.  
Our school will be out in three weeks. My  
teacher's name is Miss Cadwell, and the pro-  
fessor's name is Randolph. I walk two miles  
to school. We have two dogs—a shepherd and  
a rat-terrier; their names are "Shep" and  
"Diamond." We have fifty Partridge Cochun  
fowls. I am eleven years old. I will close by  
answering Mary E. Davis's riddle. Of the cats,  
kitts and wivies, none were going to St. Ives.  
Yours truly,  
SHERMAN, S. ENGLE.  
GIRARD, Kans., Feb. 28, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—Papa's uncle lived with us  
several years. Everybody called him "Old  
Uncle." He was a hunter. One day he was  
out hunting in the woods, when he saw a  
young red squirrel going up a small willow.  
He rode up and caught it. We named him  
"Jimmy." He soon became very tame. One  
day my little brother found him almost dead;  
he brought him to mamma, who gave him some  
warm milk and laid him in the sunshine.  
Mamma thought he would soon be dead. My  
little brother said he was going to pray to God  
to make Jimmy well, but mamma said it was  
of no use as he was dying, and we would have  
a little funeral as soon as the children came  
home from school; but he said he would pray  
anyway, for he knew God would make Jimmy  
well. In about a half an hour my little broth-  
er came in and said Jimmy could hold up his  
head, and in less than half a day he was as well  
as ever. Sometimes we would run after him.  
He would run and jump on mamma's shoulder  
when she would be sewing at the machine; he  
would jump up on my little sister's head. He  
used to run away. We would find him out on  
the fence of the chicken park. One day mam-  
ma was baking pies; she set them on the table  
to cool. Jimmy jumped upon the table to eat  
the pies, but they were too hot for him; then  
he went out on the porch to eat some sweet  
corn we had put out there to dry. That was  
the last we ever saw of our squirrel Jimmy.  
We thought that a cat caught him. We looked  
for him, but could not find him. I will close  
for this time.  
Your little friend,  
JENNIE K. WILSON.  
KINGSVILLE, Kans., Feb. 24, 1881.

Subscription Receipt



A Father Killed by His Son.

[St. Mary's Express.]

Last Monday morning one of the most dreadful and shocking affairs that ever occurred in any community, happened among some Indians four miles southeast of St. Marys. The particulars, as gleaned from the evidence as produced before the acting coroner, Judge Shaw, and a jury of six citizens of St. Marys, shows that the old man Pambogo and his daughter had been drinking heavily during the early part of the night of the 1st of February, and that Shoptese Pambogo, a son and brother to the parties mentioned, started from St. Marys in a state of intoxication for his home some time during the night, but did not reach the scene where the trouble was to occur until about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. The testimony shows that he entered the house and called for something to eat, which was furnished him by his children, and that while eating his meal he called for his wife. He was informed by his children that she had been driven off by his father, whereupon he remonstrated with the old man, telling him it was wrong to act so bad and that he must not do so. The old man became enraged and told his son that if he would talk in favor of his wife he would kill him and her both, and in a few moments rose and started towards his son with a drawn dagger. Shoptese arose from the table and caught his enraged father by the wrist and threw him on the bed, and tried to hold him so that he could not injure any one, but the old man, crazed with whisky, fought like a demon, and in the struggle the knife fell to the floor, and was picked up by one of the children and handed to Margaret, the sister of Shoptese, who under the influence of whisky and being terribly excited, thinking her father in danger, sprang upon the brother and plunged the knife into his back, inflicting a wound that will probably prove fatal. As soon as she stabbed her brother she ran out of the house, but dropped the knife at the door, and Shoptese forcing himself loose from the old gentleman's clutches, started for the door with the old man after him and seeing the knife, picked it up and struck back at the old man, telling him to go back and let him alone. The knife penetrated the right arm of the old man, severing the main artery, producing almost instant death. Shoptese ran into the house of Mr. Myers, saying he was stabbed and was placed upon a bed where he now lies in a critical condition. Thus an aged father is killed by his son, and the son wounded near to death by his sister.

The verdict of the jury is that Pambogo came to his death from a wound inflicted by a dagger in the hands of his son in self-defense.

Cruelty to Dumb Animals.

[Marshall County News.]

This county needs a man by the name of Bergh. He is wanted to preach the distinction between civilization and barbarism in the treatment of dumb animals. The amount of wanton suffering permitted over the country is shocking! The present winter is one of unusual severity, and people were not prepared for it. But the complaint we make is not against the exceptional and unforeseen exposures of the inclement weather. The charge is applicable every winter and in nearly every neighborhood. There are hundreds of head of cattle, not only without shelter over them, but not even with the protection of a fence, or a hillside, to shelter them from the piercing blasts from the north. There are pens of hogs that in the coldest days, have been floored with snow-banks, and roofed with an atmosphere of twenty-six degrees below zero. There are horses that have not been fed a lock of hay during the winter, and are left to find water where they can. We submit that such exhibitions of cruelty to dumb, sentient creatures is a refinement of barbarism shocking to civilization. The law ought to forbid it. Public sentiment ought to condemn it. Common decency ought to shame it out of existence. Bad as it is for the speechless brutes, human nature is the greatest sufferer.

A Fatal Accident.

[Emporia News.]

On last Saturday, February 19, James Hooley and Charles Shuth, his brother-in-law, of Agnes City township, started out to hunt rabbits. They soon ran across some tracks, which they traced to a hole where it was supposed the animal leaving them had taken refuge. It was proposed that Hooley should stir the rabbit out of the hole and when it made its appearance Shuth should shoot and secure the game. It appears that it was the habit of these two parties hunting together, which they often did, for Shuth to shoot over Hooley, while the latter went before and raised the game. In pursuance of this custom Shuth fired at the rabbit, which Hooley soon succeeded in routing, and missed it on the first shot. His gun was double-barreled, and as he was in the act of discharging the second chamber, Hooley raised up just in time to receive the contents in or about the head. He fell back, mortally wounded, and as soon as assistance could be procured was conveyed to his home, where he lived till evening and then died from the effects of his wounds. A coroner's jury was impeached and rendered a verdict of accidental shooting in accordance with the above facts.

Attempted Robbery.

[Marion County Record.]

Ehrlich's mill, a few miles west of Marion Center, was the scene of a bold attempt at robbery Wednesday night. The mill was in operation that night, but as they were only running one burr, the miller was napping between duties, on the floor. At a late hour he was awakened by a kick, and opening his eyes beheld two masked men standing by, who, with pistols pointing at him, demanded the money of the establishment, which they informed him, they knew to be in a certain

drawer. The miller replied, "all right," but in preparing to comply, darted out at the door, his exit being hastened by the report of a pistol behind him. He escaped uninjured, however, and securing assistance returned to find the would-be robbers gone and the money drawer intact.

Highway Robbery.

[Augusta Gazette.]

Mr. Fred. Genzel, a German who has been acting as collector for E. K. White, of Eldorado, was passing west of this city last Sunday, about 11 a. m., and as he passed through the timber on the Whitewater river, near Mr. Phillips' farm, about a mile from the city, he was confronted by three men, who presented revolvers and demanded his money. He delivered to them \$149.45, when they proceeded westward. He returned to town, passing through it under great excitement, without reporting his loss, except to one man, who took no stock in the story. Much excitement was created, but as much time had elapsed, the robbers have not been arrested, though search is being made for them.

Should be a Warning.

[Emporia News.]

Large numbers of hogs have perished in different parts of the county during the heavy snow storms of the past two weeks. We are informed that N. Lockerman lost ninety-five head, J. L. Coffman seventy head, while many other farmers have suffered loss to a smaller extent. The mortality among the swine, in most cases, resulted from the hogs huddling together in such dense masses as to either smother or be trampled to death. An excellent piece of economy would be for farmers to provide sufficient shelter to protect their stock against the severity of the weather which not infrequently prevails in the latitude during the winter months.

A Terrible Accident.

[Neodesha Free Press.]

Oliver Lafferty, seven years old, son of J. H. Lafferty, got his leg badly mashed on Wednesday morning, between two saw logs. His father was hauling two logs to the depot and the boy got on to ride to school, sitting straddle of one of the logs, which were held to their place by a chain. The chain broke and the logs rolled together catching his leg, mashing it beyond description.

Put it to Proof.

At a time when the community is flooded with so many unworthy devices and concoctions, it is refreshing to find one that is beneficial and pure. So conscious are the proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption of the worth of their remedy that they offer all who desire a trial bottle free of charge. This certainly would be disastrous to them did not the remedy possess the remarkable curative qualities claimed. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will positively cure asthma, bronchitis, stubborn coughs, colds, phthisis, quinsy, hoarseness, croup, or any affection of the throat and lungs. As you value your existence, give this wonderful remedy a trial by calling on Barber Bros., Druggists, Lawrence, Kans., and obtaining a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size bottle for \$1.



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 drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

\$5,000,000. The American Shoe Tip Co.

A. S. T. BLACK TIP CHILDREN'S SHOES TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL.

That is now so extensively worn on CHILDREN'S SHOES TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL.

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

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.,

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 15 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

MCCURDY, BRUNE & COMPANY, 126 Massachusetts street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

We wish to thank our friends for their kind patronage in the past, and hope to still deserve it in the future. We wish to call your attention to our stock of

CORN SHELLERS

—AND— FANNING MILLS.

We have bought for cash and will sell at a small profit. We also have a good stock of

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

Windmills and Scales put up and Guaranteed.

REMEMBER: 126 MASSACHUSETTS ST.

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On all points to the United States and Canada.

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of every description. Catalogues mailed free on application.

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VIBRATOR

THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory Established in the World. 1848

32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

Two styles of Mounted Horse-Powers. 7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam and Gasoline Engines, Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers.

Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

Two styles of Mounted Horse-Powers. 7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 5, 10, 15 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this machine's Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

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fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS' REMEDY CO., Main's Chemist, 9th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

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VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON

—AND— EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.

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TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take an Ever eating, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 25 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously, Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

BACKACHE QUICKLY CURED BY CARTER'S Smart Weed

—AND— Belladonna

Backache Plasters!

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

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

Ask your druggist for Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price, 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

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 superiority 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 a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Sound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, X-cow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complains), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure 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 coaches, 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, Blind Woes, Glaucoma, Megrim or Giddiness, &c. LEIS'S POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat, or they will be necessary to administer the medicine by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throats, 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 the fact that by the judicious use of Leis's Condition Powder, a 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 a little of the Leis's 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, and which of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

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

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

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

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## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1881.

## ALMOST A PANIC.

Since our last issue the country has narrowly escaped a fearful financial panic.

The national banks are bitterly opposed to the funding bill now before Congress. A large number of the national banks in the large Eastern cities sent to the United States treasury several millions of dollars for the purpose of redeeming their bonds and closing up their national banking business. This putting millions of national bank currency out of circulation created a panic in Wall street, which would have spread all over the land, had not the secretary of the treasury immediately paid out thirty-six or forty millions for the redemption of government bonds. A telegram of Saturday last says: Wall street and the Stock Exchange were quite excited at the opening, but as the market grew stronger under the impulse of the treasury redemptions, what promised to be a financial panic proved to have been happily averted, at least for the present.

At the close of business yesterday the street, in the language of a broker, was "on end," and many wild rumors circulated foreboding stirring and exciting scenes to-day. Long before the doors of the Stock Exchange were opened for business New and Wall streets, in the vicinity of the exchange, were filled with knots of anxious brokers, who discussed the matter. Men from up town, who rarely visit the lower were there; business men who had not speculated in stocks but were in want of money were there; customers were out in force at the opening of the market; faces which before had been gloomy were wreathed in smiles; prices were above closing figures. Whether the buoyant condition was due to the secretary's order of yesterday was not known. It was doubtless due, in part, to that announcement, but the moral effect of the knowledge that did the exigency arise the secretary had \$16,000,000 reserves to exhaust in payment for additional 5s and 6s, and that in addition he would purchase \$25,000,000 worth of called bonds, as announced, went a long way. Further evidence of a panicky condition in the stock and money market had passed away by two o'clock. There was a good deal of mourning among the lambs when margins had been wiped out by the terrible breaks in the stocks yesterday evening, and a large number of sorrowful-looking curb-stone operators were to be seen on New street and Exchange Place. The sharp recovery in prices did no good to those who were cleaned out, and they sadly moralized on what might have been.

The enormous sales Saturday at panic prices show that some large operators on the bear side, of the market must have realized fortunes. On town today the decline was so rapid and tempestuous that it is not probable it was discounted to any extent, notwithstanding the report that the bear clique with a large short interest started to break, with the object of squeezing the well-known large operators, like Jay Gould, who were known to have a large line of stocks on hand. The money that was made in the street in the last twenty-four hours was made in the rapid recovery of said large street operators this afternoon.

Confidence has not been shaken. People have not sold out because they want to do so, but because they have been compelled to, against their wishes. They have been unable to carry their stock and have thrown it overboard without regard to its value.

There is a dispatch from Boston saying that the banks are full of customers to buy stocks, but the banks will not buy upon margins. As soon as the banks will take orders stocks will be purchased with a rush; which shows how they feel in Boston, and there is much the same feeling here. Of course we may have a temporary reaction again on Monday, but we can now say there is a feeling that the funding bill will be vetoed by the president if it should pass Congress, and a new bill will be put in a shape which will be satisfactory to all parties.

There are buyers enough in Wall street to-day to carry up the prices if the brokers were in a position to carry stocks, and just as soon as the brokers can get accommodations at the banks

we will see stocks go beyond anything we have seen yet. The weak holders have been shaken out and the stocks are in strong hands. Jay Gould is willing to be put on record as saying that the end of the money stringency is in sight; that public confidence is not shaken, and that buyers are numberless and prices well advanced with a neat.

A quieter feeling was reported from country banks, and the opinion of the bank officers is that the worst is now over. President Doud, of the Bank of North America, when asked concerning the financial condition, said: The funding bill is as good as killed, and I don't anticipate any further serious trouble. Besides, in addition to the \$10,000,000 paid for uncalled bonds, which are beginning to circulate, the government of the clearing house has \$4,000,000, which will help the market.

President John Thompson, of the Chicago National Bank, said that the crisis is passed, banks will no longer strive to protect their customers. This, with other movements under way, will restore confidence. There is no danger of another Black Friday.

FRANCE and Russia propose to prohibit the sale of American canned meats on the ground that they are inimical to public health. The French consulting commission of hygiene decides that food products in tin cans, which have upon the inside solder containing lead alloy, can not be safely eaten. France will enforce the prohibition after August 1st of this year. Now who will be the first to get up an unobjectionable can and thus rescue this important branch of our trade from ruin?

## Do We Get Diphtheria from Apples?

A respectable Philadelphia physician prints the startling announcement that he has, from very laborious and careful investigations, about arrived at the conclusion that diphtheria is caused by fungi, which are found as spots of different colors on the exterior of fruits, especially of apples. His microscope, so far as its power goes, leads him to conclude that these fungi are identical with those from a diphtheria ulcer. Last fall he traced five cases in one family to the eating of apples picked from the ground in an orchard. The apples were eaten without cleaning or paring. Many persons eat such fruit with impunity, it is true, but they are less susceptible to disease in any form. This physician urges a close investigation of his theory upon physicians every where who are called upon to treat diphtheria. In view of the possibility of this being one cause of this dread disease, the greatest care should be observed by eaters of apples in the raw state to remove all traces of fungoid spots and scales.

THE Leavenworth Times, in discussing the question of rainfall, says:

"The effect of a winter which brings a heavy snow-fall in the Rocky mountains is always followed by a summer that brings an abundance of rain to the Missouri valley. This doesn't rest upon guesswork, like the predictions of almanac makers, nor upon the supposed influence of certain planets, like forecasts of Tice and Vennor, but is based upon the scientific proposition, which the experience of many years has proved to be correct, that the melting of snow on the Rocky mountains constitutes the principal source of the rainfall in all this portion of the continent. The snow melting in the mountains rises in the form of vapor, and in this form is borne eastward until it comes in contact with a warmer current, when it is precipitated in the form of rain. Observations taken at this point for twenty consecutive years show that this rule has never failed—a winter of heavy snow fall in the mountains is followed by an abundant rainfall in this vicinity the next summer, and when there is little snow in the mountains, there is little rain here the following summer. All accounts agree that the fall of snow in the mountains this winter is heavy, and therefore, according to this rule, we may look for an abundant rainfall next summer.

GEN. GARFIELD left Mentor, O., for Washington, on a special train on Monday last. Although it was understood the party was to consist only of the immediate family of the president-elect, so great was the pressure from newspapers that a considerable number of representatives of the press were allowed to take passage. Out-

side of these the party on the train was as follows: Gen. Garfield and his wife, his mother, Mrs. Eliza Garfield, his two sons, Irwin and Abram, and daughter, Miss Mollie, with four servants, Gen. D. G. Swain, Col. L. A. Sheldon and wife, Capt. C. E. Henry, O. L. Judd and J. H. Brown, secretary.

They will stop in Washington at the Riggs House. There was no display at the house as Gen. Garfield and his family drove off in an unpretentious close carriage, merely waving a pleasant good-bye to the few who remained. As the carriage containing Gen. Garfield drove up to the depot platform a shout went up from 3,000 throats, and the band playing lustily added to the enthusiasm of the crowd. After assisting the ladies to their car Gen. Garfield returned to the platform, where Hon. A. L. Tinker, of Painesville, delivered a farewell address, to which Gen. Garfield, with his head uncovered, responded as follows:

*Fellow Citizens and Neighbors of Lake County:*—I thank you for the cordial greeting and farewell. You have come here from your home, full of that which makes country life happy, to give me your blessing and farewell. You do not know how much I leave behind me of friendship and confidence and home-like happiness, but I know I am indebted to this whole people for acts of kindness, of neighborly friendship, of political confidence, of public support that few men have ever enjoyed at the hands of any people. You are a part of the great community of Northern Ohio, which, for so many years, have had no political desire but the good of your country; no wish but the promotion of liberty and justice; have had no scheme but the building up of all that was worthy and true in our republic. If I were to search over all the world I could not find a better model of political spirit, or aspirations for the truth and the right, than I have found in this community during the eighteen years its people have honored me with their confidence. I thank the citizens of this county for their kindness, and especially my neighbors of Mentor, who have demanded so little of me and have done so much to make my home a refuge and a joy. What awaits me I cannot now speak, but I shall carry to the discharge of the duties that lie before me, to the problems and dangers I may meet, a sense of your confidence and your love which will always be answered by my gratitude. Neighbors, friends, constituents, farewell. [Great applause.]

## Blue Grass.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—To those wishing to sow blue grass seed I will give a few hints as I have had some little experience. In the first place select good fresh seed, and to make sure that it is good, test it. From now until the latter part of March is a good time to sow. There are several advantages in early sowing; you have the benefit of the spring rains; it also gives the seed time to soak and start growing before the weeds. In the spring of 1876 I sowed fifty acres about the 15th of February, using fourteen bushels of seed. It came up early and was a splendid stand, and furnished ample pasture by the 1st of June. My plan of sowing is as follows: In the first place select a windy day—a strong, steady wind is best. Set your stakes to suit, then try your seed by raising and lowering the hand and sifting the seed through the fingers. One can find out how wide a space he can sow to advantage. In this way a man can sow twenty acres a day and sow it well. The main object in sowing blue grass is to distribute the seed evenly over the ground, and one peck to the acre is sufficient on good ground. One seed, if the season is favorable, will cover a space an inch square by the first of June. Any kind of ground will do to sow blue grass on. I prefer prairie where the grass has been partly killed by pasturing, though it does quite well sown in rye or wheat. I would not sow in oats as I am satisfied it would be a failure. Oats grow too thick, absorb all the moisture, and are harvested during the hottest part of the season, and leaves the young grass (should there be any) exposed to the rays of the burning sun. It is said that "grass is the wealth of a country," and we can refer to the blue-grass regions of Ohio and Kentucky to prove the assertion. There they not only summer, but winter their stock on grass to a great

extent. During the winter of 1877, my stock subsisted almost entirely on grass, and kept fat. They would eat corn, but refused fodder and hay. I came from the blue grass region of Ohio, and am satisfied that we have just as good a country for grass as they have. Then all that is necessary is for every farmer to sow his pasture or part of his farm to blue grass. In a few years it would spread over the country and add greatly to its value and beauty. Our roadsides then, instead of being covered with obnoxious weeds, would be ornamented with a beautiful sward of blue grass. My plan of sowing blue grass would, I think, apply to all other kinds of surface-rooted grasses, except the quantity of seed to the acre. Tame grass, we all know, has a great advantage over wild or prairie grass, as it comes earlier and lasts later in the fall. Thereby saving several months feed and labor. However, I do not wish to disparage the wild grass. On the contrary I prefer it to the tame, for hay purposes, not that I think the hay as good, but because it can be harvested later in the season when farmers are not so busy with other crops. I think it, therefore, advisable for every farmer to save several acres of his wild grass, if possible. E. D. O'BRYAN.

## General News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Vance introduced a bill for the purchase by the secretary of war the private papers of the late Confederate Generals Bragg and Polk relating to the war of the rebellion, and making an appropriation of \$20,000 therefor. Referred.

The House bills for the relief of settlers upon the absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas, and to authorize the charge for melting or refining bullion when it is above standard, were passed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the river and harbor bill, and the amendments of the committee were agreed to in committee as reached.

A motion was made by Senator Plumb to recommit, with instructions to the committee on commerce to reduce the total to \$6,000,000, to apportion the same to the rivers and harbors of national importance, and so far as practicable toward the completion of the improvements now under way, excluding all surveys for improvements. Not agreed to—ayes 11, nays 44.

At 5:45 after a statement that unless passed before adjournment the bill would fail, a motion to adjourn was negatived—ayes 9, nays 49.

The amendment was adopted, without objection, directing the secretary of war to cause to be made an examination and surveys of lines for a ship canal across the isthmus between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays.

The bill was finally reported to the Senate and passed—ayes 32, nays 12. Adjourned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The storm which prevailed here all day yesterday and throughout the night has now almost ceased, a light drizzling snow being all that remains of it. Its effects, however, are still painfully apparent, as all traffic in the city is very slow and difficult, and all incoming trains on the railroads were from two to five hours late. At nine o'clock twenty-five mails were due at the post-office and but two had arrived. The storm on the lake yesterday, according to all lake captains, was the severest one experienced for years. At the crib the wind blew at the rate of 65 1-4 miles per hour, and the ice surged by at the rate of seven miles an hour. The storm struck the crib about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. There was great danger that the portholes would become obstructed by ice and cut off the city's water supply, but a gang of men, working in water up to their waists, have managed to keep them clean.

A gentleman who arrived here from Clinton, Iowa, says the train passed through a section of prairie where the little farm houses were almost half submerged by water, and that miles of railway track were covered.

The Western Union wires here are in very good shape, considering the violence and persistence of the storm. Several poles in the city were blown down, but they are being rapidly put up again, and telegraphic communications through the storm is nowhere interrupted.

## Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.—Ed.

## WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

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

They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS.

Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments. WOOL SACKS free to shippers.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in cuttings, from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Pinner's Melon, Marbled Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specialty. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

## Service by Publication.

TO NEWTON GRAVES AND ESTHER Graves, of Howard county, Indiana: You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the district court sitting in and for the county of Douglas, in the state of Kansas, in an action wherein Andrew F. Scott as surviving partner of James Forkner, deceased, Andrew F. Scott and Charles W. Kinsey, late partners, doing business under the name and style of Forkner, Scott & Elmer, is plaintiff, and you and George T. Fitz and Laura E. Fitz are defendants, and that you must answer the petition filed in said action on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1881, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

1. Against you and each of you upon the promissory note in said petition set out, for the sum of \$440.00, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from November 2, 1876, and costs of this action.

2. Against you and each of you and all the defendants to said action that said lands and tenements be sold in the manner prescribed by law without appraisal, and that the proceeds arising from such sale be applied first to the payment of the said plaintiff's claim in his petition to be a first lien on said premises, and second to the payment of the costs of this action, and third to the payment to the said plaintiff of the amount which shall be found due to him on the promissory note as aforesaid.

3. Against you and each of you and all the defendants to said action that said lands and tenements be sold in the manner prescribed by law without appraisal, and that the proceeds arising from such sale be applied first to the payment of the said plaintiff's claim in his petition to be a first lien on said premises, and second to the payment of the costs of this action, and third to the payment to the said plaintiff of the amount which shall be found due to him on the promissory note as aforesaid.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this fourteenth day of February, 1881. (SEAL) M. SUMMERFIELD, Clerk of the Douglas County District Court. OWEN A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff. First publication made February 16, 1881.

## Service by Publication.

TO MARGARET MORICAL AND E. K. Morical her husband, Emeline Rose and George P. Rose her husband, Clementine Rose and Theodore Rose her husband, Alonzo Kinsey, William Kinsey and Catherine Kinsey, residents of the state of Missouri, you and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the district court sitting in and for the county of Douglas, in the state of Kansas, in an action wherein William W. Kinsey is plaintiff and you and Nancy Ann Kinsey, Warren Kinsey and Sarah Kinsey his wife, Sarah Ann Her and John Her her husband, and John W. Bullock are defendants, and that you must answer the amended petition of the said plaintiff filed in said action on or before the 30th day of March, A. D. 1881, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered against you.

For partition of the southeast quarter of section eleven, in township thirteen of range eighteen, situated in Douglas county, in the state of Kansas, and that said estate be distributed as follows, to wit:

- To said Nancy Ann Kinsey, one-half of the whole of said estate.
- To the said William W. Kinsey, so much of the remaining one-half of said estate as shall equal in value three hundred dollars.
- To the said Warren Kinsey, so much of the remaining one-half of said estate as shall equal in value one hundred dollars.
- That the remainder of said estate be distributed as follows:
- To the said William W. Kinsey, Warren Kinsey and Sarah Ann Her, each one-fourth of such remainder.
- To the said Margaret Morical, one-eighth of such remainder.
- To the said Emeline Rose, Clementine Rose, Alonzo Kinsey, William Kinsey and Catherine Kinsey, each one-fortieth of such remainder, and that to each share in such distribution shall be taxed its proportion of taxes, costs and charges, including such reasonable attorney fees as shall be allowed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 14th day of February, 1881.

(SEAL) Clerk of the Douglas District Court. OWEN A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff. First publication February 16, 1881.

## Publication Notice.

District Court, Douglas County, State of Kansas. E. R. Robbins, Plaintiff,

vs.

W. S. Watson and Urinah Watson, Defendants.

W. S. WATSON and URINAH WATSON will take notice that E. R. Robbins has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against them, the said W. S. Watson and Urinah Watson, defendants, setting forth therein that said defendants are indebted to said E. R. Robbins, plaintiff, in the sum of \$500, with interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum from October 4, 1879, on account of a certain promissory note issued by said defendants to one C. W. McConigal for said sum of \$500, and a certain mortgage executed by said defendants to said McConigal on the southeast quarter of section twelve, in township thirteen of range seventeen, in Douglas county, Kansas, October 4, 1879, to secure said promissory note, which said note and mortgage were duly indorsed and sold to this plaintiff; and praying in said petition for judgment against you, the said W. S. Watson and Urinah Watson, for said sum of \$500 with interest thereon at ten per cent. from October 4, 1879, and costs of suit, and that said mortgage be foreclosed and said real estate be decreed to be sold in satisfaction of said judgment.

And you are notified that you are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 6th day of April, 1881, or judgment will be taken in said action as above set forth.

D. S. ALFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

## Publication Notice.

TO JOHN SKINNER: YOU WILL TAKE notice that Emily Skinner did, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1881, file her petition in the district court of Douglas county, State of Kansas, against you, the said John Skinner, asking and praying that she may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony existing between you and herself, upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year on your part. And you, the said John Skinner, are further notified that you are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1881, or on failure thereof judgment and decree for divorce will be taken as prayed. R. J. BORGHOLTHAUS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.**

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1881.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

**NEWS-PAPER 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 arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

**City and Vicinity.**

**Vick's Floral Guide** for this year is larger and more beautiful than ever. It contains descriptions and illustrations of hundreds of flowers and vegetables with directions for their culture; besides the usual colored plate of flowers a likeness of Mr. Vick is given. The seeds offered by Mr. Vick are reliable, and give most satisfactory results. We have always been successful with them. The *Floral Guide* is sent to any address for 10 cents. Address James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

If there was ever a specific for any one complaint then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. They are not only a positive cure, but a sure preventive if taken when the approach is felt. Carter's Little Liver Pills act directly on the liver and bile, and in this way remove the cause of disease without first making you sick by a weakening purge. If you try them you will not be disappointed.

**Prize Letter.**

The following letter shows what rapid improvement can be made in writing and penmanship by any one who is willing to devote time and careful practice to it. It seems that the teacher of Fair View school, Willis E. Buck, had offered a prize to the scholar making the greatest improvement during the term. The school closed last week, and after comparison it was decided to give it to Master Walter G. Bowen. The teacher tells us that when school commenced Walter could scarcely write at all, and now his writing is very plain and the letters have some principle about them. We cannot give the writing, but we can give what he writes. Here it is:

FAIR VIEW, Kans., Feb. 26, 1881.

**Dear Teacher:**—I suppose you are glad school is out; and I am not sorry, for it is such hard work climbing in and out of snow-drifts, besides 'tis such splendid rabbit weather a boy can hardly stand it sitting on an old hard bench to study. Then I have seven head of horses to feed and some other work to do every night and morning, and I don't have very good lessons, and the girls get above me in the spelling-class and feel so big about it that it don't make a fellow feel extra nice over it.

I did not like you very well at first, but now I think you real jolly, and I hope they will get you next winter, when I will try to learn more. Good-by, and good luck to you.

WALTER G. BOWEN.

An infallible remedy for fever and ague is Ayer's Ague Cure. Wholly vegetable and containing no quinine, it is harmless and sure.

**Alive and Well.**

And cured by "Dr. Baker's German Kidney Cure." Fifty cents per package. For sale by Barber Bros.

**Interesting to Farmers.**

Ask your hardware dealer for the Joliet Scutt, Patent Cable Laid, 4-pointed Steel Barbed Wire. Warranted the strongest barbed wire made on account of its being cable laid instead of twisted, as all the other barbed wire is. If they do not handle it, order direct from me at Lawrence, Kansas. Samples sent free. Correspondence solicited.

A. J. CHURCHILL,  
General Wholesale Agent.

**Millions of Dollars**

Can be saved to the farmers by using the "Gamage Stock Powder," the great Arabian stock medicine. For sale by Barber Bros.

**Notice.**

Notice is hereby given that the firm of A. H. and A. C. Griesa of the Kansas Home Nurseries, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on at the well-known grounds on the California road, by A. C. Griesa, sole proprietor, and will hereafter be known as the Mount Hope Nurseries, where by fair dealing and reliable stock always on hand, I hope to fully sustain the reputation which a business of thirteen years has awarded us.

**Rheumatism.**

Frosted feet, chilblains, burns, etc., cured by using the "Original Mameluke Liniment." For sale by Barber Bros.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Barber Bros.

**Temperance Ratification.**

On Sabbath afternoon last the temperance people of this city held a meeting in the Baptist church for the purpose of ratifying the prohibitory law just passed by the Legislature. All the ministers of the city were present and made speeches in favor of seeing the law vigorously enforced. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and often applauded the speakers, although it was the Sabbath, and in a church. It seemed a very easy thing to do in the presence of such an enthusiastic audience. But we are of the opinion that it will take something more than speeches to vigorously enforce the law.

**INVOICE NO. 2 OF OVERSHOES!**

THE GREAT SALE THIS SEASON ON RUBBER GOODS HAS OBLIGED US TO PURCHASE A

SECOND LOT TO FILL THE DEMAND

AT THE

**FAMILY SHOE STORE!**

THEY ARE NOW READY.

Farmers and those requiring a prime Rubber Boot will remember we carry the Pure Gum Boots, the best thing made, as well as the other grades. In stock also, the long Rubber Hip Boot for sportsmen and fishermen. Our stock is large, our prices at bed-rock. Remember: THE FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

**Grand Concert.**

On next Monday evening the citizens of Lawrence will have an opportunity to listen to one of the world's greatest violinists, Edouard Remenyi. His reputation extends throughout the music world, and he has received very flattering notices from the most thorough critics in the land. He will be assisted by three solo artists—Mlle. Renie Beignard, soprano; Mr. Edmond De Celle, tenor; and Mr. Henry Beale, pianist. Geo. P. Upton, critic of the *Chicago Tribune*, says of Remenyi: "He is the peer of any living player we have heard. He sweeps criticism and every sort of objection away. His technique is simply boundless and equal to any emergency. It is simply electrifying, strangely fascinating, and as majestic as was that of Rubinstein as compared with Von Bulow. His bowing is often eccentric, and there is a grotesquerie at times in his work that closely approaches the sensational, but there is no opportunity to criticize such a player. A man with a temperament of an iceberg might perhaps dissect his playing, but unless he is at that degree of frigidity he can remember little else but the potent spell of the fascination which the great player weaves around him, the exquisite colors, the dazzling brilliancy and the absolute abandon of his work."

The concert-goers of Lawrence are indebted to Manager Campbell for this great artist's appearance in our city, and they will show their appreciation by testing the seating capacity of Liberty hall.

What is more handsome than a nice, bright-clear complexion, showing the beauties of per, feet health? All can enjoy these advantages by using Electric Bitters. Impure blood, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and urinary organs are speedily cured. For nervousness and all attendant ailments, they are a never failing remedy, and positively cure where all others fail. Try the Electric Bitters and be convinced of their wonderful merits. For sale by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

FOR colds, coughs, bronchitis and all affections of the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

**The Amended Temperance Bill.**

The new temperance bill as it passed the Senate amends section 10, of the old bill, so as to read as follows:

All alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, malt and fermented liquors, and all bitters, cordials and medical compounds, by whatever name called, to be used as a beverage, shall be held to be intoxicating liquors within the meaning of this act; nor shall it be construed so as to prevent any physician from administering to a patient any medicine in his opinion needful for such patient without making a prescription therefor; nor to interfere with the sale by druggists to physicians of any medicines recognized by the different standard of pharmacopias or dispensatories, nor shall the provisions of this act prevent the making of wine or cider from grapes or apples grown by or raised by the person making the same, provided that no such wine or cider after such cider shall have fermented, shall be sold or bartered except to persons who are duly authorized to sell intoxicating liquor under the provision of this act.

In the bill as introduced was the following clause:

"And the provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent the use of wine for sacramental purposes by any religious denomination."

This was struck out, leaving the sacramental wine question as it stood before, that is, no reference to it. We presume that the argument of Senator Kelly caused this action. The point he made was that clubs would be organized as churches, and could get all the wine the members wanted. In the course of his argument he stated that good spring water would answer for sacramental purposes as well as wine. This act if passed goes into effect as soon as published, and would, we conclude, repeal so much of the dramshop act as now makes it a penalty to sell liquor for the purpose specified. There is one clause in the bill which will strike some as unique. It allows druggists to sell "to physicians" the medicines recognized by standard medical works, and we conclude only to physicians. Is there any good reason to allow one to buy a standard medicine of a physician, and not of a druggist?

There is but little prospect, however, of this bill passing the House this late in the session. —*Commonwealth.*

**Spread the Good News.**

As a family medicine and tonic there is no remedy at present giving such universal satisfaction and effecting so many astonishing cures as Electric Bitters. Our druggists report a lively demand for them, at times being unable to supply the many calls. All bilious attacks, stomach, liver and kidney complaints, diabetes and gravel, readily yield to their curative qualities. Sold by Barber Bros., at fifty cents per bottle.

**Agents and Canvassers**  
Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send stamp for their catalogue and terms.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

**A GRAND OFFER.**

**Brainard's Musical World, Price \$1.50, and The Spirit of Kansas, for Only \$2.50 a Year.**

*Brainard's Musical World* enters upon the eighteenth year of its existence with the January number, and is well known as the best musical journal in the United States. Each number contains sixteen pages of the latest and most popular sheet music, including songs, ballads, piano pieces, waltzes, polkas, reed organ music, duets, quartettes, violin and piano music, etc. The music alone given in each volume of the *World* would cost over \$25 if purchased separately. Besides all this choice music an immense amount of interesting and instructive reading matter is given in each number. The *Musical World* is just what is wanted for your home during the long winter evenings, when the family can gather around the piano or organ and with music and good cheer defy the storms that rage without and make home a place of enjoyment and delight. You can obtain a specimen copy of the *Musical World* by sending 15 cents to the publishers, S. Brainard's Sons, Chicago, Illinois. The regular subscription price is \$1.50 per year. By special arrangement with the publishers we can furnish THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and *Brainard's Musical World* both one year for only \$2.50. Sample copies can be examined at this office.

**From Pole to Pole**

The praises of "Plantation Cough Syrup" are sung by thousands who have been relieved by it. Sample bottles 10 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

**For Sale.**

One span of choice farm brood mares. Well matched, good roadsters and perfectly gentle. Apply lock box 273 or call at the office of the Western Farm Mortgage Co., National bank building, Lawrence, Kansas.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

**The Currency Question.**

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming land in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced. W. F. WHITE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

**THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.**

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step place it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and materials. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition. —*Kansas City Journal, Feb. 9th.*



Dr. H. W. Howe.

DENTIST.

Rooms—Over Newmark's Dry Goods store

**BROWN'S TWIN SPRING BED.**

The Paragon of Beds.

**FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS.**

Manufactured and for sale at 15 1/2 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. H. H. LANHAM

**HOME LIFE ASSOCIATION.**

PRINCIPAL OFFICE BURLINGTON, IOWA.

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

**\$100,000**

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

**CHARTERED FOR FIFTY YEARS.**  
CHEAP! SAFE! PLANE!

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

**OFFICERS:**

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

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

**SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.**

MY STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

**Miscellaneous and Blank Books!**

I also carry in stock a full line of Stationery of all grades and prices.

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

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

**LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY.**

THIS COMPANY MAKES

Plows of all Kinds and Sizes.

THEY MAKE THE

BEST FARM WAGON

In the market.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF

Any Kind of Farm Implement,

Go to the

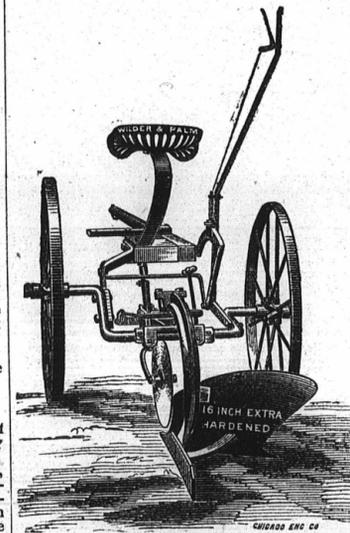
LAWRENCE PLOW CO.,

Where a Large and Full Assortment can always be found.

A FULL LINE OF HARDWARE

Always on hand at the store of

The Lawrence Plow Company.



G. H. MURDOCK.

**WATCHMAKER**

—AND—

**ENGRAVER.**

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

**CONTINENTAL**

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

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

**LIABILITIES.**

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,239,369  
Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000  
Net surplus over all, 1,038,437

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

JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

**Legal Notice.**

CROSBY MILLER, A NON-RESIDENT OF the state of Kansas, will take notice that he has been sued, together with Rosetta M. Akers, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin F. Akers, deceased, Rosetta M. Akers, widow, Benjamin F. Akers and Amasa Sprague Akers, minors, heirs of Benjamin F. Akers, deceased, in the district court, Douglas county, Kansas, by William T. Sinclair, and that he must answer the petition filed against him on or before April 19, 1881, or such petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against Rosetta M. Akers, administratrix as aforesaid, for \$5,000 and interest at 12 per cent. from May 1, 1878, and interest upon \$500 of said sum, at said rate, from the first day of November and May of each and every subsequent year, for \$300 attorneys fee and costs, and for sale of west half of section No. thirteen (13), township thirteen (13), range nineteen (19), in Douglas county, Kansas, and an order of foreclosure against all of said defendants.

March 1, 1881.

JOSEPH E. RIGGS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**USE LEIS' BLOOD TONIC**  
THE GREAT BLOOD AND LIVER PURIFIER.  
Life giving Principle.  
PURELY VEGETABLE.  
A Preventative for Chills, Fever and Ague.  
A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.  
For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.  
Sole Proprietors,  
**Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co.**  
LAWRENCE, KAS.

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

### Horticultural Department.

#### The Thinning of the Fruit on the Tree.

I think the time has come when this operation can no longer be profitably neglected. Fruit is becoming so abundant that a common or inferior quality will not sell, or at any rate will not command a paying price. When one-half or three-fourths of the apple crop is fit only for the cider mill or evaporator, and will not sell for more than five or ten cents per bushel, the orchard becomes a very poor investment. The time has come when fine fruits only will pay; the growing of poor fruits is already overdone; the growing of fine fruits will, I am pretty sure, never be overdone.

Let me, then, urge upon orchardists the necessity of thinning as well as of good culture. But when we advise thinning, we are promptly told that it will not pay; the labor costs too much, it is not practicable on a large scale, etc. The fact seems to be overlooked that it is no more labor to thin the fruits than it is to gather a crop of poor, unmarketable fruits. Thinning at the proper time not only enables the tree to bring the remaining crop to perfection, but gives a quality of fruit that will find ready sale and a fair price any season, and besides, it saves the tree from exhaustion.

As fruit trees grow old they have a tendency to overbear, and while good cultivation and careful pruning tends to lessen this difficulty, yet there are few cases where thinning to a greater or less extent may not be advantageous. My own practice is to thin twice or even three times. The earlier the work is commenced after the fruit is well set, the better.

If we have a full fruit crop the coming season, which is rather doubtful, I hope those of our members who doubt the practicability of thinning, will at least make an experiment on a few trees, keeping an exact account of the expense and general results. It requires some practice, however, to enable one to judge how far the thinning should be carried, and it would not be surprising if the first experiment should be unsatisfactory.

Prof. Beal, of the Michigan University, an excellent authority, says in his report for 1880: "In thinning apples while small, we have experimented long enough to know that it is very profitable." I might quote any amount of evidence in favor of thinning.

Much has been said and written on the subjects of gathering, assorting and packing fruits for market; yet the loss to our orchardists arising from improper handling, continues to be very great. I have been surprised to see the wretched condition in which a large portion of the fruit from the interior is received in the large cities, in many cases hardly worth the cost of transportation. The few growers who send the fruit to market in first-class style reap their reward in fair prices and a good reputation. The California growers and shippers seem to have attained great perfection in packing.

I saw last autumn in New York, grapes and pears as fresh, sound and beautiful after the 4,000 miles journey by rail, as when first placed in the packages. The consequence was they sold readily at good prices in a season of a most abundant fruit crop. I have known large shipments to Europe that proved to be total losses, from the imperfect manner in which they had been assorted and packed. On several occasions we have purchased from some of our most careful orchardists, apples to send to friends in Europe, and in every case they had to be re-sorted and packed, getting, perhaps, one barrel out of two. Reports from Europe are constantly informing us of the losses sustained by careless packing, as well as by shipping unmarketable varieties and poor quality. When we consider how much it costs to send fruit to market—I mean distant markets, such as our large cities or Europe—it must be evident that a poor article poorly packed will not pay. Such shipments only do injury to the trade, and there is no doubt but that serious injury has already been done to our fruit export from this cause. In former times when only a few American apples were sent abroad, and these chiefly Newton Pippins, selected and packed with great care, fabulous prices were obtained and American apples were prized above all others.

In 1844, just thirty-two years ago, when ocean voyages were longer than

they are now, took barrels of Northern Spy and Melon Apples to show our friends in Europe. These varieties were then but recently introduced and comparatively rare. I distributed them among the leading pomologists in England, France and Belgium, and all declared they were the finest apples they had ever seen. The late Mr. Rivers insisted on my sending a basket of them to the queen, which I did.

They were sent to New York by rail; made a long ocean voyage, thirteen or fourteen days; sent by rail from Liverpool to London; then packed in baskets and sent by express to different places in France and Belgium, and in every case were received in perfect order. I brought some back with me quite sound in March, although I was twenty-one days on the water. This shows how easy it is to transport apples long distances if of fine quality and well packed.

The shipment of American apples to Europe is destined to be immense. But if our growers and shippers desire to secure the best results for themselves and the consumers, they will at once determine upon a thorough system of selecting and packing. This applies with equal force to our home markets. Winter pears sent to New York this winter about the holidays, well selected and nicely packed in half-bushel boxes, sold readily at three and four dollars the box. With less care and taste in selecting and packing, such pears might not have sold for more than three or four dollars per barrel. I have dwelt longer on this topic than I intended to, but its importance must be my excuse.

—President Western New York Horticultural Society.

#### It Pays to Grow Forest Timber.

H. Ives, of Genesee county, N. Y., comments on this important subject to Kansas, in the *Ohio Farmer*, as follows: "I tried, twenty-five years ago, to keep the original wood lot (on the farm) renewed and keep a good stand of timber, by dressing up and planting in it, and it proved a failure. But I am now growing all the timber I want on the farm by planting seedlings which I have propagated of such thrifty kinds as I choose, and in such rows and belts for windbreaks and protection as my orchards and fields require. These trees are making very satisfactory growth and it is all done very cheaply. So that I would recommend all farmers to plant groves and belts of timber as their farms and locations require; and they would find that after a few years they might clear off their original woods and have acres of new land in the place of the old land they planted their trees on, and would have a new and thrifty growth of timber instead of decaying forest timber, and would have it where it would be both useful and ornamental to the premises; besides the crop of old timber would probably much more than pay the cost of starting the new timber growth.

"Five or six years ago I planted two acres of four-year-old seedlings of white elm and soft maple, in rows sixteen feet apart and three feet apart in the row, and now the best of them are twenty feet high and twelve inches in circumference, and for thinning out the rows I sell trees for more money than wheat would have brought grown in these same years, and can continue to sell until they are so large I will take them for fire-wood. I am growing a good crop of orchard grass between the rows, so that these acres of forest timber are paying as well, and are likely for years to come, as any other acres on the farm. I am cutting now the second crop of wood where the first original wood was taken off about twenty-five years ago, and last year a thousand rails were taken by a neighbor from one-third of an acre of similar growth, besides a quantity of wood from their tops and timber not making rails. Another neighbor used nice black walnut in building a house, sawed from trees that he had helped to plant when a boy.

"Our village of Batavia is admired for its fine rows of thickly-growing forest trees along the streets. One soft maple on Main street was broken down by wind, and when cut up made two and a quarter cords of eighteen-inch wood, and the owner of it said he planted it there twenty-one years before; the stump measured nineteen inches in diameter inside of the bark, and I could count about twenty circles outside of its red heart. Other trees on the same street were planted seventeen years ago last spring. The largest elm measures four feet around, two feet above the

ground, and a maple measures three feet eight inches. I could give many more facts and figures to show that it does pay for Americans to plant forest trees both for fuel and timber, and that very few enterprises they can take hold of will pay better."

#### Paris Green on Strawberry Plants.

I have read many suggestions to use Paris green water as a dip for strawberry roots to prevent the ravages of white grub. I have given the method a fair and extensive trial. Early in May of 1879 I set three acres of strawberry plants. Two acres did well from the first. The other was treated differently, and as follows: The roots of the plants were dipped in a puddle of six quarts of water, in which a rounded teaspoonful of Paris green had been mixed, with enough of the clayish soil to make the whole of the consistency of cream. Strong plants, freshly dug from my own beds, were swabbed in the mixture, then carefully and firmly set by myself in the moist soil. Except a dozen plants or so, all were dead and dried in less than a week.

The practice had been so strongly recommended by a prominent journal that I reset some hundreds of plants, using the same process, finishing the field, however, with plants puddled but free from Paris green: The comparison was very striking. Those plants treated with Paris green wilted almost immediately, lost luster of leaf and never recovered. The remainder of the field though withering somewhat in the sun, recovered their strength and luster at night. Upon examination of the wilted and dying plants, I found that the roots were black even before the leaves were dead. Some plants treated with Paris green kept over night in moist condition, presented the same blackened appearance at the roots. While resetting the field I pulled many of the dead plants from the earth, and was much surprised to find that some roots had been eaten by the white grub, which I saw still at work upon some feebly-living plants. The grubs were healthy in every instance, notwithstanding the treatment had been fatal to the vines. Moreover, of several varieties of strawberry plants which a neighbor had of me, before I observed the effect of Paris green upon them, those of the stock I had puddled in poison utterly failed to grow; others all lived.

It is evident to me that less than enough Paris green to kill the grub will kill the plant. I am inclined to think it just so with common salt. To my knowledge a sprinkling of muriate of potash around and near the plant is a dangerous application.—*Country Gentleman*.

### The Household.

#### Woman's Affairs.

Miss Isabella Bird, the Japanese traveler, is described as "a tiny, frail-looking creature, with great, startled eyes. One wonders at the spirit and courage she had to explore strange regions without any lady companion. She is to be married in March to a Dr. Bishop, a physician of Edinburgh."

A writer for the *Woman's Journal* says: "In all my wanderings there was one very noticeable fact—that whatever men may be about, women in large numbers are taking advantage of opportunities for culture—in Concord as well as at the Congress, the audiences were very largely of women. If one person in one short summer has seen all this encouraging work going on for and by our sex, what then must we believe is doing in the whole wide world! Returning from such hopeful scenes we must believe more than ever in the slow but sure uplifting of the race."

The co-operative dress association is not dead. On the contrary, the delay attendant on the organization of a scheme of such proportions has developed an unexpected amount of interest. Numberless letters show the feeling of anticipation which exists in different parts of the country, and the English organizer of the Ladies' Co-operative Dress Association in London has met with a reception so cordial on his arrival in this country, that he considers himself justified in the belief that the shares will soon be all taken and the enterprise started on a sound pecuniary basis.

Mr. H. P. Kedder gave the *Woman's Club* of Boston, a short time since, an hour's familiar talk on the method and

principles of business. He said among other valuable advice:

"Keep your own account carefully; master every item of income and outgo; when you once know what belongs to yourself, you have learned the fundamental principles of all business affairs. This done, study the newspapers, try to learn the causes of the rise and fall of stocks and commodities, beginning with those in which you are most concerned. If you have to take any difficult financial responsibility take the advice of those in whom you have most confidence; and seek safety rather than dazzling gains." "It may be said," he added, "that the ladies do not understand business. I know a good many gentlemen, also who do not understand it." And when he added that 90 per cent. of the men who engage in business fail, sooner or later, it seemed consoling to know that women could not, after all, do much worse.

Mrs. Celia Thaxter's cottage at Appledoor island is perfectly plain. No bay-windows, balconies or other pretty appendages; no fanciful gables, or Gothic points; no newness of paint; no vines or trees. Only a plain two-storied house, with dormer-windowed attic. A homely house built on the rock, and perched in severe relief against the sky. At the foot of the cottage is a small yard, inclosed by a picket fence. It is full of flowers. I do not mean prim and decorous beds and flowers staying where they are put within their well-clipped borders. But a yard full of flowers—full to the fence-top, and covering every inch of ground with their glad luxuriance. Not a weed anywhere—quite crowded out by these burning, growing, starchy, glad-some creatures. Somehow, by reason of the soil and air, all flowers here have a freedom of growth and brilliancy of hue not elsewhere found—and intense loveliness!

The suggestion for the women of the country to celebrate next Independence Day in a fitting manner, has met with great favor. In answer to many questions the *Inter-Ocean* gives some suggestions for doing so. "Where there is a woman's club or organization of any kind, an orator and historian should be appointed, and also a committee who should endeavor to secure the co-operation of the local editors, that files of old papers be examined, the well-informed aged people of the neighborhood be consulted in regard to facts of pioneer life—the work of women during the war be ascertained and emphasized—woman's educational work be recorded, etc., etc., the exercises to be held in connection with the usual celebration of the day, if possible. In localities where no such organization exists let some patriotic woman call a meeting of persons interested in such a plan at her own home, and see that efficient committees are appointed. Of course one of the accessories must be good music, and we hope our poets will provide us with some inspiring songs for this occasion."

LADIES should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor is a superior and economical dressing. It has become an indispensable article for the toilet.

### THE THIRTEENTH YEAR IN KANSAS!

#### MOUNT HOPE

### NURSERIES

Offer for the spring of 1881

#### HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

(Nursery west of town, on California road.)

A. O. GRINSA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

### WESTERN

## Farm Mortgage Co.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

## MONEY LOANED

On Improved Farms at

LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

Money Always On Hand—No Long Delays!

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

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

Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

## THE GRANGE STORE!

The Grange Store has a large and well-selected stock of

## Fresh Groceries

Which will be sold at bottom prices. A full stock of

## WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

## NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

## TWO CAR LOADS SALT

Just received which will be sold for less than any other house in the city can sell.

## Farm Produce Bought and Sold

A good supply of Gilt Edge Butter always on hand. Meal and Chops supplied in any quantity. Grinding done to order.

O. WICKS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

### THE BEST

## Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON,

of Lawrence,

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

## IT IS CHEAPER

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

### HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should be sure to try the Honey Creek Machine before purchasing.

County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand.

Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address

E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

## NEW GROCERY!

R. A. LYON & CO.

Have opened a

## New Grocery Store

AT THE

### GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street

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

A. H. ANDERSON,

(Successor to J. B. Sullis)

## Merchant Tailor!

Travels with samples of his entire stock, solicits orders and takes measures for suits.

Good Fits and Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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

65 Massachusetts street LAWRENCE.

## Farm and Stock.

## False Reports.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In the Chicago Weekly Tribune of February 9th is a special dispatch from Topeka, which is headed with large capital letters: "Kansas Wheat—Distressing News from a State Which has had Many Troubles," etc. The special goes on to say that the cold weather has greatly damaged the wheat, that any injury to the wheat will be a great calamity to the farmers who were counting on an immense yield from the fact that the ground was in excellent condition at the time of sowing, the seed germinating quickly came up unusually well, and promised better than for six years past. Hence you will notice that the manufacturer of this dispatch thinks that because the ground was in good condition for sowing and the germination of the seed, that the least injury will be a calamity to farmers that were counting on an immense yield, etc. We venture the assertion that the sender of this dispatch is not a citizen of Kansas, that he has had no interview with the farmers on the present condition of the wheat crop, and that this dispatch was hatched up to injure the state and to keep out immigration the coming spring. This certainly is a slur that deserves the censure of every farmer in the state.

There is no more distress here on account of cold, dry weather than there is in Illinois or Missouri. The Rural World of St. Louis the past four or five weeks has in every number called attention to the intense cold weather and suffering among the stock, the drying up of wells and cisterns, and the possibility of there being great damage done to the wheat crop, etc. But no more notice is taken of it. But a word, a bare hint of cold weather or a gentle zephyr or a few dry days in Kansas is sufficient, for the Tribune to head a column with blazing capitals, auguring of great distress among the farmers in this state.

The idea of a calamity to farmers because they were counting on a large yield of wheat is preposterous. The past three weeks I have conversed freely with farmers from all parts of Douglas, Franklin and Jefferson counties, and not one farmer has expressed any fears whatever about the wheat crop, except one or two who have sown large areas of wheat and had sown a very small part of it so late, and the cold weather coming on so early that it had not come up. For this late sown wheat the farmers were not anticipating any considerable crop; their land was in good condition in the fall and they continued sowing, with the view that if the weather was favorable during November they might get a fair yield, but that if winter weather set in early they would not realize from their late sowing.

The fact that the ground was in first class condition last fall and that the wheat made a fine growth, and that the prospect was better than for six years past, is proof positive that at the next wheat harvest the yield will be more abundant than the past season.

All the farmers know that last spring was very dry and at seeding time the preceding fall. Then the soil was not in as good condition as the fall just past; hence I feel assurance enough to venture the assertion that the yield of the next wheat harvest in Kansas will be as large or larger than the state ever had.

The Tribune special also reports wells twenty feet deep frozen over, which is good English, but a little fishy. I have a well only fifteen feet deep with only three feet of water, in which there was no signs of freezing whatever. To be sure it has been very cold, but not so cold as in the same latitude in Illinois.

I am in receipt of several letters from various parties in Madison, Marion and Clinton counties, in Southern Illinois, in which our friends speak of the cold winter freezing out the wheat, and many of the farmers were anticipating an entire failure in some sections.

The Chicago Tribune has hosts of friends in Kansas, but if they publish many such slurs as the one referred to, they will soon diminish to an insignificant few.

All this future speculation on growing crops and prospective yield is mostly the work of stock jobbers and grain gamblers, and the public press deserves

the severest censure for publishing slurs on any part of our country for the upbuilding of these parasites.

A beneficent Creator has promised us summer and winter, seed time and harvest, and it is sufficient to know that in the past the promised has been made good, and we believe it will be continued in the future. Hence the farmer is ever toiling on; he does the planting, sowing and reaping, and when his grain is gathered in the garner it is time for the vultures to come in for their share of the spoils in gambling it off.

B. F. S.  
LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 25, 1881.

## American Farm Animals—Feeding and Management.

The common saying that farm animals are simply machines for the manufacture of vegetable products into meat, milk, wool, or force to be utilized in labor for man, is so apt and true that it may be many times repeated.

Of all machines, the animal is the best compared with the steam engine, yet the parallel cannot be carried out in all respects. The animal combines in one organism the boiler and engine which develop and transmit the power, and the machine run by this power. The food eaten by the animal corresponds with the fuel supplied to the engine-furnace and also the material upon which the machine works. We may use sawdust or bagasse as fuel in the saw-mill or the sugar-making establishment. But the animal takes one material, and at the same time, or nearly so, uses a part as fuel and a part as material to be converted into a finer and more valuable product. It is still more wonderful that the young living machine builds itself—as if a toy engine should commence growing and develop into a working engine of large capacity.

We may furnish the furnace just sufficient fuel to cause the engine to move its piston, but with no surplus power for any useful work. In such case, all the fuel consumed is wasted, and the machine is also being slowly worn out. Utility and profit come only from the surplus power which can be applied to some useful work. So an animal may be fed just enough to maintain life and present condition, without any production of meat or milk, or other useful animal production.

The first purpose served by the food is to sustain the vital functions and repair waste. A part is burned up to maintain the proper temperature of the body. All exertion, in receiving food, in exercise, or in digesting food, requires the use of some part of the food.

The first purpose of food being to sustain the animal and repair waste, the second is the production and accumulation of some animal product. This product may be something of which the animal may make use in the future—as fat, which may be used to sustain the animal when the supply of food is insufficient. Or it may be the unborn offspring, or milk for its support when born. Or it may be wool, or flesh, or force to be used by man.

To receive any such product, we must give more food than is necessary to simply sustain the animal. If we do not do so, we are simply wearing out the engine in running the machinery without doing any other work.

In the case of an animal kept simply as a pet, or of a horse or ox for which we have no work at a given time, it is wise to carefully apportion the food to the wants of the animal in sustaining itself. Generally such a course means the loss of all the food consumed. For most farm animals it is true that the more they eat the more profitable they are, provided they make good use of the food. It is not the quantity eaten, but the quantity digested and assimilated that is consumed profitably.

Different breeds and different animals of the same breed vary in their power to make a profitable use of food, and also in the tendency to use the food for any one purpose. Thus some cows will utilize nearly all the food given them in the production of milk, and will rapidly draw upon the fat accumulated when not in milk. Others, if well fed, rapidly lay on flesh, with little or no increase in the milk given. We speak of one horse as easy to keep; of another as hard to keep fat; of a steer as "a good feeder," etc.

It is found, too, that different foods, perhaps equally relished by the animals, cause widely varying results—some are better adapted to the produc-

tion of flesh than are others. If we wish to rapidly fatten a horse we give a somewhat different ration from that we would use did we wish to fit him for doing the greatest quantity of work. It is beyond the scope of these articles to go into extended discussion of these differences in food; a few general statements only can be made.

The mother's milk is the best food for young animals. It sometimes happens we may find substitutes in part and get a larger profit, but nothing has been discovered, or is likely to be, that is better for the young animal than its dam's milk. For the comfort and thrift of the young animal no way of getting this milk equals that instinctively practiced by all young mammals. We often find it more profitable to interfere in this matter; to use a part of the milk and supply something else.

The horse, cow and sheep are, in practice, exclusively vegetable eaters, although they eat animal food. The hog is almost omnivorous, but is usually confined to an almost exclusive vegetable diet. Growing grass is the typical food for most farm animals during spring, summer and autumn.

The grasses, commonly so-called, the clovers, and the stalks and leaves of the cereal grasses, are the almost exclusive "coarse food" of American farm animals, and Indian corn is the great grain food, with oats as a prominent feed for horses. Roots, wheat-bran, malt, flax and cotton seed, etc., are consumed in large quantities, but in comparison with corn and oats the total consumption of all of these foods is small. In the great beef, pork and wood-producing regions of this country, grass and Indian corn are the staple, often the exclusive foods. To make the best use of these is the most important question to the average American breeder and feeder.

As our agriculture develops a more careful system, made necessary by the advancing value of our lands, a more extended list of foods, and greater variety of rations, will become increasingly important. This result is already seen in the older portions of the country—most strikingly in the regions where dairy farming is largely practiced.

The ease and cheapness with which our great American grain crop—Indian corn—is produced, makes it doubtful whether it will not long remain the leading food for our animals. It is certainly not to be expected, for many years at least, that American farmers will give much attention to the production of root crops as British and European farmers find profitable.—*Farmers' Review.*

## Giving Bees Water in the Cellar.

Several years ago I had three or four colonies get very uneasy in the cellar during the latter part of winter. I tried to quiet them by giving them more ventilation, but it was of no use, they continued to grow more and more uneasy toward spring. The weather was still too cold and unsettled to put them out, and I had about given them up for lost, when I concluded to try an experiment. I thought the reason for their getting so uneasy was because they were breeding, and as I knew bees consumed large quantities of water when breeding, I concluded to try and make them take water in the cellar. I made holes through my chaff mats and inserted bottles of water with cotton cloth tied over the nose, letting the bottle come close down to the cluster of bees. The effect was almost magical; they became perfectly quiet and remained so until taken out of the cellar. These colonies raised a large amount of brood and were hatching bees quite rapidly when taken out in the spring. The next winter I determined to experiment a little further with water. I prepared half of my bees so that I could give them water in bottles, and about the first of February I commenced to give it to them, and continued to do so until spring. As they were so very quiet, I thought I would see what they would do if their water was taken away from them. Accordingly, I selected one of the colonies that had taken the most water, and took the bottle away from them. They at once manifested their disapproval by making an uproar and boiling out of the hive into the portico. I put back the bottle of water, and they immediately quieted down and remained so.—*Bee Journal.*

## The Breeders' Institute.

Despite the intense cold, the deep snow, the snow-bound trains, and the general disagreeable aspect of nature, a fair audience, including a number of gentlemen from abroad, assembled in Peak's hall, on Tuesday afternoon, at the opening of the institute.

President Bill called the meeting to order; and, after appropriate remarks in which he referred to the general work of the association and the special object of the institute, announced the opening address by Prof. Shelton, on "The Relation of Sire and Dam."

A desire to improve domesticated animals is indicative of progress in agriculture. Those living to-day are reaping the fruits of the labors of Bachelwell, the Collings, and Booths, of previous generations, who devoted their lives to the development of different characteristics of animals. Stock-breeding is now not restricted to a few. Every progressive farmer is asking the question, "How can I secure the best breed of cattle for my farm?" In answering this question, one must first have a definite idea of what he wants. Stock-breeding is not a science but an art. The intelligent breeder constantly refers to the principles of science, and these do, indeed, explain many of the practices of the breeder; but the value of any principle of breeding can only be understood through the test of experience. The importance of the subject of live-stock improvement has been known and confessed from the earliest times; and nowhere has this question been more fully appreciated than in our own state. This may be accounted one of the "A, B, C" questions of our agriculture, which, certainly in this community, and before an association of stock-breeders, need not be dwelt upon.

In this great work of improvement, which the speaker aimed to discuss chiefly from the standpoint of beef production, the chief questions of interest are, (1) which breed will best accomplish the object sought? and (2) how shall we obtain the best results from a given breed? The merits of the different breeds would doubtless be shown by several papers, which were to follow in the programme; the speaker only aimed to answer in part the second of these questions.

Naturally, the sire is the great engine of improvement; for practically, he is one-half of the herd. We may be comparatively careless in the selection of individual females of the herd; but, in the selection of the sire, we cannot afford to make mistakes. In the first place, our selection of the sire should be based upon useful qualities only. Matters having no intrinsic value, and representing no valuable quality, like the shape of the horn or color in Short-horns, ought not to influence our choice. The sire likely to do the most valuable service was rapidly sketched. He would be a medium, perhaps undersized, animal; short in the leg, compact, and close to the ground; and, when viewed from the front or rear, his outline would have the form of a square, and at the side a parallelogram.

The most common error of selecting the male on account of his great size, could not be too strongly condemned. The most useful and prepotent sires that the world had yet seen were moderate-sized animals. In proof of the correctness of this view, numerous instances were given from the prize herds of Bates, Booth, and other noted breeders of Short-horns, and breeders of Essex and Berkshire swine.

Pedigree must not be regarded as a mere "fancy point." Even the breeder of grades could not afford to lose sight of the importance of an authentic pedigree for the sire. Violent crosses were to be avoided, and no one need to expect that rapid improvement could be made. It took centuries to create and fix a breed; and the lifetime of an individual was hardly long enough to give a particular character to a single family of Short-horns.

The question was ably discussed by Dr. Vail, Gen. Ross, and others. On Tuesday evening, a paper was presented by Dr. Wm. T. Vail, on "The Milking Race of Jersey Island." Starting with the proposition that every one of the distinctive breeds known to-day, have been bred for a single purpose, he briefly noticed the peculiar advantage of each. For one hundred years the Short-horn has been bred to develop beef; the Jersey has

been bred for butter nearly twice as long. It had been proposed to exclude the little Jersey as a competitor, from the Riley county fair. The doctor showed, from files of the *American Agriculturist* and *Stock Journal*, that the Jersey was increasing in popularity. She would always rank first for butter. The doctor's points were all well sustained; but they made no impression on the Short-horn breeders, who composed the greater part of his hearers. The discussion which followed was mainly upon the points presented in the address of the afternoon.

The afternoon session on Wednesday was opened by an exceedingly interesting address by Gen. Ross, of Illinois, on "The North Devon."

A well-prepared paper was presented by D. S. Leach, a member of Prof. Shelton's class, on "Some Obscure Points in Breeding."

On Wednesday evening, Gen. J. C. Stone, of Leavenworth, read a valuable paper on "The Management of Fairs." At the urgent request of the association, the general consented to the publication of his paper. President Fairchild said that he had entertained for years the views just expressed. Others expressed their concurrence; and the desire was expressed that every farmer should have an opportunity to read the paper. It should be printed as a tract for general distribution. Thirty years ago agricultural fairs were a success without the horse-races and the inevitable gambling connected with them.

The last paper presented was on "The Relation of Dogs to Sheep." Maj. F. D. Coburn (the author of the paper), from the office of the secretary of the state board of agriculture, gave the relative status of the dog and sheep industries of the state. In the major's opinion, the dog interest predominates. He estimates, from carefully collected data, that the Kansas dog number about 289,000, while the sheep in the state would scarcely furnish a single meal for the hungry curs. In some counties, a single sheep would have to be divided among four dogs. Riley county could furnish a fraction over two sheep for each of her dogs. He attributed this generous provision to the elevating influence of the Agricultural College. The major is a good hater of the canine race.—*Manhattan Industrialist.*

## Veterinary Department.

## Thrush.

My four-year-old colt favors off front foot. He had thrush in it as a yearling and two-year-old. We cured that apparently, but latterly a very slight foul discharge comes from cleft of frog, but only occasionally. Most of the time his foot is dry and very sweet. It is washed with carbolic soap, and is kept very clean and dry. It is very slightly smaller than the other at heel, but has improved in size during the past six months. Never knew he favored it till the ground froze within a week. It is not noticeable unless you were looking for it, if seen from the road; but in trotting him under saddle it can be plainly felt, but only on frozen roads. Can trot him on thick grass when the ground is frozen, and he goes sound. There is no heat in the foot, and he never favors it in the stable, but after a smart trot on frozen ground he rests a little more weight on the sound foot. He is a big horse and a valuable one, and may have favored this foot before, but I never knew it till I felt it in riding him. What can you advise? We have a good blacksmith here and the horse is well shod, without calks.

ANSWER.—A little of the thrush remains, and in all probability enough to cause the lameness referred to, you had better pare away enough of the frog to get at the bottom of the trouble, and dress the parts daily with equal parts of pine tar and linseed oil mixed. If upon examination the frog should prove to be undermined by a collection of effete matter, it will be as well to remove it entirely, which will facilitate dressing, then clip the hair from the coronet and apply a cantharides blister, which should extend entirely around the foot and three inches up the pastern. It will be well to let the animal stand two or three weeks, or until the effect of the blister has resolved. The feet should be pared so that he can get a little frog pressure. Allow the use of a loose box with the floor covered with saw-dust.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE A. S. T. Co. Black Tip for children's shoes should be called for by parents, not only upon heavy shoes, in place of the metal—as it wears as well—but upon all fine shoes, as it looks neat and doubles their value.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. St. Louis, March 1, 1881. Flour—Choice to fancy... Family... XXX... Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot... March... April... No. 3 fall, spot... No. 4... Corn—No. 2, spot... March... Rye... Pork... Lard... Butter—Dairy... Eggs...

CHICAGO, March 1, 1881. Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot... March... April... No. 3... Corn—Spot... March... Oats... Pork... Lard...

KANSAS CITY, March 1, 1881. Wheat—No. 1 fall... March... April... No. 2 fall, spot... No. 3... Corn—No. 2... Oats—No. 2...

In Kansas City butter sells at 17@18c. for choice, medium 14@16c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 11@13c.; eggs, 51@7c.; poultry (dressed)—chickens 7@8c., turkeys 11@12c., ducks 7@7c. per lb.; apples, \$1.05@2.25 per bbl.; vegetables—potatoes 60@1.00 per bu.; dried fruit—apples, 4c., peaches 6@7c. per lb.; seeds (purchasing price)—flax 97c., timothy \$2.70, castor beans 1.00@1.05 per bu.; hay, \$9.00@10.00 for baled; hides—No. 1 dry flint per lb 16@17c., No. 2 12c., dry salted 12c., green salted 8 1/2@9 1/2c., green 6c., calf 14c.

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, March 1, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 230; shipments, 77. Market quiet. There is no apparent urgency in the demand for any class or grade of stock, and salesmen report it up-hill work in many cases to find buyers. Range of sales was—native steers, \$4.00@4.80; cows, \$2.00@3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 2,663; shipments, 653. Market firm, with a good feeling in trade. Advances were favorable, and with both shippers and packers wanting supplies the trade was buoyant from the start and until all were disposed of. Bulk of sales at \$5.15@5.25, and range from \$5.10@5.30. Market closed firm with a good, steady feeling.

ST. LOUIS, March 1, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 700. Shipping grades slow and prices for all easy; butchers and speculators are the principal buyers; exporters nominally \$5.00@5.40; good to choice shipping, \$4.50@5.00; medium to fair, \$4.00@4.40; good to choice butchers' steers, \$3.50@4.25; cows and heifers, \$3.25@4.00; feeding steers, \$4.00@4.30. Hogs—Receipts, 9,200; shipments, 2,600. Lower. Shippers and packers buying very sparingly. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$5.25@5.60; mixed packing, \$5.00@5.50; butchers' to fancy, \$5.60@6.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,400; shipments, 1,600. Market steady. Choice to fancy, \$5.25@5.75; fair to good, \$4.50@5.00; common to fair, \$4.00@4.25.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,800; shipments 3,400. Steady. Common to choice shipping, \$4.50@5.25; butchers', \$2.75@4.15. HOGS—Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 6,500. Light, \$5.30@5.60; mixed packing, \$5.20@5.55; good to choice heavy, \$5.70@6.10; extra prime heavy, \$6.15@6.25. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 3,000. Dull, weak and lower. Common to extra, \$3.25@5.30.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12@15c.; eggs, 12c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.50@1.75 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys live 5c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 70@9c.; apples, 60@75c.; corn, 27@30c.; wheat, 75@85c.; lard, 9c.; hogs, \$4.75@5.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$4.25@4.50, cows \$2.25@3.00; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$5.00 @6.00 per ton.

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