

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 481.

THE SUNNY SIDE THE WAY.

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

I.
On my heart there was a shadow,
Dead leaves blew around my feet,
I was sad, and knew not wherefore,
Going down the windy street;
Then I heard a clear voice say,
"Take the sunny side the way!"

II.
And I saw, a little maiden,
With a face so good and true;
She was calling to her brother,
But I took the message too.
Pleasant words they were to say—
"Take the sunny side the way."

III.
Now when Fortune's skies are frowning,
And her cold north wind doth blow,
Then I hear the pleasant order
In my heart chime to and fro—
"Take the sunny side, I say,
Take the sunny side the way."

IV.
If some promised hope deceive me,
If some friend should prove untrue,
If instead of gain come losses,
And life wears a sombre hue,
Then unto my heart I say:
"Take the sunny side the way."

V.
Not for long the whole sky darkens,
After storms come pleasant hours;
So the cheerful, hopeful spirit
Travels onward—between showers;
And when cold and gray the day,
Takes the sunny side the way.

LIVING IT DOWN.

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

"Did your mother send you on such an errand as that to me?"
Bernard Reed, a lad about sixteen, whose coarse, ill-fitting garments ill accorded with the frank, erect bearing, and proud, sensitive face, shrank from the cold, stern eyes that were directed towards him.
"No, sir. She did not know that I was going to look for work."
Mr. Burchard looked keenly at the frank, young face.
"I used to know your mother some years ago; did she never speak of me?"
"Not that I remember of."
A bitter sneer curled the thin lips.
"How strange! when we used to be such good friends."
Bernard looked puzzled, evidently coming to the conclusion that this strange man was displeased at his mother's apparent forgetfulness of their old friendship.
"I remember now hearing mother say once, as you were riding by, that she used to know you when you were a poor boy; that you were rich and prosperous now, and she hoped happy."
"How very kind in her! Yes, I am rich and prosperous. There has been quite a change in our surroundings since I was a poor boy and she the daughter of a millionaire. And so you came on your own responsibility?"
"Yes, sir. I heard that you wanted a boy in your store of about my age."
"I should want one a long time before I employed a son of Albert Reed, the defaulter!"
The blood suddenly receded from the face of the horror-struck listener, and then, returning, crimsoned the temples.
"It is not true!"
Not many men could have gazed unmoved into those wild, imploring eyes, which seemed to entreat a denial of a charge so terrible, but Mr. Burchard went pitilessly on.
"It is true, as you will find. Albert Reed, your father, was sent to the penitentiary, and but for an act of executive clemency, in the last month of his life, would have died there. Didn't you know this?"
"No. Nor do I know it now."
"Go ask your mother, boy; she will tell you that what I say is true."
Bernard hardly knew how he found himself out in the street amid the busy, bustling crowd of the great city. His brain seemed on fire, and his heart, that lately beat so high, like lead in his bosom.
His father had died when he was a mere child, but words and circumstances rushed upon his mind, to which he had paid but little

heed at the time, which aroused fears and suspicions that nearly maddened him.
In a poor room, in the poorest part of the city, sat Mrs. Reed, straining her tired eyes over some fine sewing. Leaning back in her chair with a long, weary sigh, she glanced up at the clock. It was considerably past the time for Bernard to return from school. What could detain him?
Then she remembered what he had said in the morning when he kissed her good-by:
"You are working too hard, mother; I must find something to do so as to help you."
What a good boy he was! How strong, how brave and hopeful! With all the sorrows and hardships which were slowly weighing her down to the grave, she could not feel that her life was utterly devoid of sunshine while he was left.
As Mrs. Reed thus mused, hurried, unsteady footsteps were heard ascending the stairs, so unlike those she was expecting that she arose, a vague feeling of alarm at her heart, as Bernard entered, and advanced directly towards her.
"Mother, Mr. Burchard says that my father was—but, no, I cannot name it! Father—my father—could never be so bad as that!"
Pressing her hand to her side, Mrs. Reed sank back in her chair.
One glance at his mother's pale face, and Bernard threw himself upon his knees and buried his face in her lap.
Mrs. Reed laid her trembling hand upon that bowed head.
"My poor boy!"
Bernard lifted his face, wet with tears, to those tender, compassionate eyes.
"He was unjustly accused, mother! Oh! surely he was innocent!"
More tender and pitiful grew the voice.
"My poor, poor boy!"
A pang of compunction smote Bernard's heart as he glanced at the pale, sorrowing face that bent over him.
"Forgive me, mother; you have suffered much. I know now, what it is that has made your life so sorrowful. But why did you never tell me this?"
"It was your father's wish that you should be kept in ignorance of it as long as possible."
A hard, bitter look came over Bernard's face, such as his mother had never seen there before.
"He knew that I must hear of it; that it would be cast up at me as it has been, and will continue to be so long as I live. It was cruel in him to leave me, his only son, a heritage of shame like this!"
"Hush, Bernard; you must not speak of your father thus to me. He paid the penalty of his sin, for sin it was; nor would I have you consider it otherwise. Though the world scorn and condemn him, you, his son, and I, his wife, must cast no reproach upon his memory. He used money that was not his, he betrayed the trust reposed in him. I want you to see the thing that he did in all its blackness and moral deformity. But for him, the poor sinner, it is there no bitter words, no harsh judgment, not from our lips, my son. No man more truly repented, or tried more earnestly to atone. No woman ever had a kinder husband. He loved you, Bernard, and the bitterest drop in his bitter cup was the thought of the stain that rested upon the name you bear; his last injunction to me was to teach and train you that you would regard with horror the slightest approach to the great error that has borne, and still bears, such bitter fruit; his last prayer was that you might so live as to lift the reproach from your name and his."
Rising to his feet, Bernard looked sadly upon the speaker, from whose eyes the tears were falling fast.
"You have heeded that injunction well, mother, as I can testify. I shall not forget your teachings. But if all are to judge me as Mr. Burchard does, what will it avail?"
"They will not. You will find few men like him. He bears me a personal grudge, though I never wronged him. No one can really harm you, Bernard, but yourself. As for this, which so discourages and hinders you now, you must live it down!"
This was the last conversation that Bernard had with his mother on the subject. The following night Mrs. Reed was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs; and before the dawn of another day the tired heart, which had borne its burden so patiently, was at rest.
A few weeks later Bernard and Mr. Burchard met again.
Bernard shrank before those keen, critical eyes, which were quick to note the change in his look and bearing.

"You found my words true?"
"I found them true. But to condemn the son for the father's sin is cruel and unjust, as you will some day acknowledge."
"It is the way of the world, boy. What can you do, single-handed, against the world?"
Between Bernard and that jerring smile there floated a pale face, whose calm, tender eyes looked beseechingly into his. He raised his hand upward and said:
"I can live it down!"
Twenty years later there sat upon the judicial bench of a New England city a judge so noted for his learning and integrity that his fame went out through all its length and breadth.
Few would have recognized in that stately, dignified man, whom all classes delighted to honor, the poor friendless lad that we introduced to the reader at the commencement of our story. And yet so it was. Step by step, through difficulties and discouragements that would have daunted a less brave and resolute spirit, Bernard Reed had slowly fought his way upward until he stood at the head of his profession, and had won a place among the noblest in the land.
Blest with the companionship of a loved and loving wife, with happy children clustering about his knees, he had not been less fortunate in his private than public life.
He did not forget, in his prosperity, the trials and sorrows of his youth; apart from the legal honors he had won, many lips praised, many hearts blest him. Inflexible in the discharge of his official duties, never forgetting, in weak sympathy for the criminal, the good of the community, whose faithful and honored servant he was, no heart was more quick to feel for the weak and erring, no hand more ready to lift them up, if such a thing was possible, to a better and purer life.
One day Judge Reed led up the steps of his stately mansion a forlorn-looking boy, who clung sobbing to him. He entered a room where his wife was sitting with their youngest child on her knee.
"My love, a terrible thing happened in court to-day. One of the prisoners sentenced, the father of this poor boy, frenzied with shame and despair, shot himself. I used to know the father of this unfortunate man, who lives in New York, and to whom I shall telegraph. This little fellow is nearly heart-broken, and I leave him with you to care for and comfort as only a mother can."
The following day an old man was shown into the library where Judge Reed was sitting.
"I received your telegram, sir. How shall I thank you for the kindness you have extended to the child of my poor, unfortunate son?"
As Judge Reed looked upon that bowed head—bowed and whitened more by sorrows than time—the long tide of years rolled back. When he spoke his voice was almost as tremulous as his.
"By dealing more justly and kindly with such than you once dealt with me."
The old man turned an inquiring and puzzled look upon the speaker.
"We have met before, then?"
"We have met before, Mr. Burchard. Twenty years ago, a lad of sixteen, I entered your office in search of employment. Do you remember what you said to me?"
That flushed and conscious face was the only answer to this query; nor was there any other needed.
"Do you remember what I said to you at our second and last interview?"
There was no verbal response to this, either, and Judge Reed continued in a gentler tone:
"God forbid that I should add a feather's weight to the sorrow that is yours to-day, or fail to ascribe the praise to Him to whom it all belongs; but thanks to His goodness, and the teaching of one of the best mothers, I have lived it down!"
A Fable—the Lion and the Jackal.
One day a hyena, who was out of a job and had a buzz-saw feeling toward all the world, met a jackal on the plain and began:
"Searching for old bones and leavings, I presume?"
"Yes," was the humble reply. "As I am not able to kill for myself I must eat after others have been satisfied. I am, however, fat, healthy and in good spirits."
"See here," continued the hyena as he sat down in the shade: "you have just as much right to be a lion as the lion has. I see no reason why he should live on the fat of the land and you off the bones."
"I never thought of that before," mused the jackal.

"Well, you are very foolish to be hunting bones when you might as well be a lion. I wouldn't stand it if I were you."
The jackal thought the matter over, and went to a lion who dwelt on a hillside and said:
"I have just as good a right to be a lion as you have."
"I second the motion," was the grave reply.
"And I'm going to be, too."
"Bully for you!" growled the king of beasts.
"And will you tell me how to begin?"
"Certainly. Take this path over the hill, and whenever you meet any animal you must paw and roar and act as near like me as you can."
The jackal moved away in high spirits, and had not gone far before he met a troop of his kind. He began to paw and roar and swell up, and when he had tired himself out the leader of the troop came forward and said:
"Any fool can see that you are nothing but a jackal, but since you aspire to be a lion we can have no feelings with you. Go your way and keep clear of us."
The jackal found himself knocked about by the lions as a base impostor, and shunned by his kind as unworthy of friendship, and between the two fires he could neither kill for himself nor eat of what others had slain. He was brought low with starvation and despair, and as the vultures gathered around him he said:
"Even had I succeeded in making myself believe I was a lion, these birds would have known by the meat that I was a jackal."
MORAL:
You must be what you are to have the confidence of friends or respect of foes. Store-clothes only deceive the eye.—*Detroit Free Press.*
Josh Billings' Philosophy.
The chief importance of all kinds of spikes, iz the cinch they have got to them.
Don't run into det; better run into a hole in the ground, for yu kan crawl out, ov that.
These people whoze whole study iz to prolong their lives, are generally the least prepared to die, and the most surprised that they are ever called upon to do it.
It dont pay to try to be cunning; yu hav got to watch yureself cluss all the time, and every one else, and there aint no money in this.
Yung man, blo yure own horn, but yu furnish the horn and let sombody else furnish the bio.
A man's appetights may make him a drunkard, hiz necessities may make him a thief, hiz passions may make him a libertine, but nothing but hiz own stultifikashun kan make him an infidel.
Suecess sleeps, possibly with one eye open, and the whippers will az often wake it az the bellowsings of a brass band.
Generous kriticism i respect—it iz az helthy az an okashional pill; but the bark and snap ov puppys I never have yet mistaken for a bite.
The most flimsy kuss ov all kreasshun iz the man who looks forward anxious to the time when hiz own responsibility will cease and some one else iz going to take care ov him.
I luv the masses—I kan git clusser to them, and I find in them all the rare and subtle traits that make human nature worth the study.
Wimmin, as a klass, are more jealous ov what they havnt got than they are vain ov what they have, and perhaps men are just the opposite way.
A man kan travel klean to the end ov the road on politeness, and then travel bak, and travel both ways, at sombody else's expense.
It iz better to give a man 2 thirds ov the road than to quarrell with him, but to give him the whole iz az much an insult to him az to yureself.
Thars iz two kinds ov lazyness—the dormant and the delerious. One dont want to do enny thing, and the other iz allwuss krazy to do sumthing iz kant.
If a man iz simply anxious to gain notoriety, perhaps the best way iz to steal a horse. This will give him all the notoriety he wants, and furnish him with a boarding place for three years, at public expense.
The most convincing temperanse lektur I ever listened to, waz the ravings ov a drunken woman.
Fully one half the people in the world find out what they know bi guessing at it, and then git hot in trying to prove it.
Stubborn folks are generally as dull as they are stubborn; it takes so long for them to get an idea into their heads that they hang on to it when it gits thare, with a miserly grip.
If it should be called upon tomorrow to sign a receipt for this life, I feel that I kan say I hav never written a line in mallee, and that the world, az kold az menny say they hav found it, hav treated me az well az I deserve.
I believe I hav had a grate menny tastes ov a happy futur state, but none that had sutch a sweet relish to it az when I felt that I had delt the kards honestly, and given ml adversary a leetle the best hand ov the two.

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for the "Young Folks' Department," I thought I would write. I have been sick; I am better now. I am not able to be out of the house much of the time. Alice often wonders what has become of Prof. Boles that he did not finish his Boone lessons. Some of the young folks wish to know what has become of Alice. She is washing to-day. I will close by sending the answer to Cora Bailey's charade it is "parrot."
SAMUEL ROSER.
BURLINGTON, Kans., April 4, 1881.
EDITOR SPIRIT:—As I have only written once I thought I would write again. It has been cold the last two days, and they had no fire in the school-room at all. My teacher's name is Miss Spencer. I go to school in town and have lots of fun. Ball is the chief play among the boys, and jumping the rope is the chief play among the girls. I have a mile to walk every morning and evening. There is eight rooms in the school-house and seven teachers. The teachers' names are as follows: Mr. Roop, Mr. Cook, Miss Hoaglin, Miss Spencer, Miss Eddy, Miss Duff and Miss Patterson. A ball club is going to play to-morrow (Friday). The teacher's have agreed to let them go at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The answer to my hidden anniversary is "Washington's birthday." I will close by sending a riddle: Black and white, and red all over. If this is not answered within two weeks I will answer it myself. I am afraid my letter is getting too long, so I will close. Excuse all mistakes and bad writing.
Your little friend,
CHARLEY HIXON.
HOLTON, Kans., April 8, 1881.
DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines. I love to see the "Young Folks' Department" full. I love to read them. Our school was out to-day; we had a good time. Our teacher's name is Mr. Hollar. I like him very much; he treated us; we had a good time. We have three calves and three cows, two colts and two horses, two brood sows, five shoats, three heifers and one bull. Pa and ma, one of my brothers and Mr. Welsh went to Marion Center; they are not back yet. I guess I will go to plowing. We have had a long winter; I am so tired of it; it is over now. I have a brother; he is five years old and weighs about eighty pounds; he is a great big, clumsy fellow; if you would see him you would think he was ten years old. The wheat looks fine around here. We have sown our oats. It snowed here yesterday. Pa and ma are back now; I had to quit writing to go and unitch the horses. I thought I would finish my letter but pa made me go to bed, he said I had to get up early. I was plowing to-day. We have three mockingbirds; they sing very nice; we have each one in a cage and a canary-bird; it is not at home now. I think the answer to Flora Heisinger's riddle is "rain." I guess I will close by sending a riddle:
Chip, chip, cherry,
All the men on Dery,
Can't climb chip, chip, cherry.
So I guess I will close for this time. If I see this in print I will write again.
Yours truly, CHARLEY B. WILLIAMS.
MARION CENTER, Kans., April 5, 1881.
To Husbands.
Always complain of being tired, and remember that nobody else gets tired.
Your wife should have everything in readiness for you, but you should not do anything for her.
When your wife asks for money, give her a nickel; ask her what she wants with it, and when she tells you, ask her if she can't do without it. Then go down town and spend ten times the amount for cigars, for they are a necessity.
Go down town on an evening, stand around on the street corner and talk politics; it's more interesting than to stay at home with your family.
Charge your wife not to gossip, but you can spin all the yarns you wish.
Have your wife get up and make fires, but don't get up yourself till the rest of the family are eating breakfast, as you might take cold.
Wear old clothes, and make yourself as untidy as possible until your wife's health falls, then it would be best for you to fix up some, for in all probability you will want another when she is gone.
Have a smile for everybody you meet, but get a frown on before you go home.—*Physiologist.*

Abraham Lincoln

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Honley James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

The Grange Will Live.

We see by a late number of the *Patron of Husbandry* that the order is taking on new life and vigor in nearly all of the Southern states. The *Patron* says: There was never before a better spirit prevailing in the order throughout the South. In almost every Southern state the cause is gathering strength, slowly it may be, but surely. The letters which reach us weekly from leading Patrons in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, all give the most cheering accounts of the brightening prospect, and presage an activity among the farmers during the coming summer never before witnessed.

We have been led to inquire why the order in the South should show so much vitality and tenacity of purpose, and we think we have the answer, it is this: The officers of most of the Southern State Granges are earnest, active workers; they are constantly making suggestions and urge the members of the order to not only work to build up the order in numbers, but to carry out the aims, objects and purposes of the order as laid down in our declaration of principles. We exchange with the *Patron of Husbandry*, the leading grange paper of all the South, and we find its columns filled from week to week with live, wide-awake letters and communications, not only from the officers of the State Granges, but a large number of private members of the order, both brothers and sisters, are continually contributing gems of thought to that paper. Knowing the above facts we are not surprised that the order is in a flourishing condition, and we bid God-speed to those earnest workers in the sunny South, for in their untiring efforts we can see redemption to the farmers of that fair land drawing nigh.

And now we want to ask the Patrons of Kansas why the order is so weak, and in such a languishing condition in this state?

We hope our brothers and sisters of the order will pardon us if we give the reasons as we see them. First, then, we say the officers of the State Grange fall far short of their duty as such officers. So far as we can learn they neither write nor lecture to any extent for the benefit of the order. It may be urged on their part that there is no money in the State Grange treasury to pay them for the services required. We grant that fact to be true, but the officers knew this when they were elected and accepted the trust, hence we hold they should either fill the duties of their offices manfully or resign and let some one take their places who will work for the time being out of purely patriotic motives. Second, the individual members of the order, except those in two or three counties, appear by their actions to have lost interest in the cause, and do not attend their meetings, nor do they seem to care whether the order lives or dies. Third, the Patrons of the state do not supply themselves with grange literature that would keep them posted in regard to the order in other states, and that would greatly encourage them to persevere if they were so posted.

We hope the officers and members of the order throughout the state will pardon our plain speaking, as we do it simply from a conviction of duty, and in hopes that it may possibly stir up some to active work for the up-building of the order and assist in elevating the agricultural classes in our state.

Address of J. J. Woodman Before the Vicksburg Grange.

The address of the worthy master of the National Grange, delivered at Vicksburg, Kalazoo county, February 14, 1881, at the public installation of the officers elect, at the county grange, contained some remarks that ought to be read by every farmer in the United States. He said the organization of the grange grew out of a law passed by Congress, establishing a department of agriculture. O. H. Kelly, a farmer, was given a place in the department, and he found that the people in every business in the United States was organized to protect, defend and advance their interests, except the farmer. The agricultural class, whose services are admitted by all, to be the most valuable, were not organized. Other classes had, and were receiving benefits and advantages by congressional enactments, and it became evident and necessary that farmers, as a class, should organize, not only to advance and improve their calling, but to defend themselves, and prevent monopolies and rings already formed from robbing them of a portion of what they had honestly earned, and what justly belonged to them. Hence the organization of Patrons of Husbandry sprang into existence. Mr. Woodman stated that there was not a single instance in the history of the world where farmers were organized to protect themselves as were other classes.

He spoke of the condition of the agricultural classes of the Old World, and said, if the farmers of this country did not organize and defend their rights and interests, they could read their fate in the history of the Old World, be-

cause, said he, the same forces are at work here in this country to-day, that have produced such a disastrous condition of affairs to the laboring classes there. It would be well if every farmer and laboring man in the United States would step and candidly ask himself the question, what are those forces which are working to undermine, sooner or later, the prosperity and the happiness of a large proportion of the American people. Nothing is more evident than that a certain class of men in the United States, who are formed into transportation, banking and perhaps some other corporations, by being favored by national and state laws, have such a grip upon the people, that they will sooner or later impoverish millions of people in this country, unless they organize and unite as one man to prevent it. These corporations seem not to care at all for the welfare and happiness of the people who create the wealth of this country, but seem to be planning and devising means to see how they can still further rob them of their honest earnings. A few men in the United States are worth to-day millions of dollars. How much of this have they fairly earned?

Mr. Woodman said, if the Congress of the United States have formed monopolies, who is to blame? If these monopolies have fixed the price of farmers' grain, reduced the value of their property and robbed them, who is to blame? His answer was, the farmers are to blame. Yes, the farmers are to blame; there are enough farmers in the United States, if they would unite and work for their own interests, as the different monopolies do, to prevent such a condition of things. If we will be governed in our political action by one of the fundamental principles of the order, let the office seek the man, and not the man the office, we might expect more favorable legislation. But so long as we send lawyers, bankers and railroad men to Congress, we may expect such legislation as will favor them. They will work for their interests; it is natural.

The farmers of this country do possess the ability to change many of the wrongs and abuses that now exist, and to make themselves more comfortable and prosperous, if they will but do it. Organization and unity of action is necessary to accomplish this. Shall we act wisely, independently, and for our own interests, or shall we permit the monopolies to rob us, and if we do "who is to blame?"—*Granger in Grange Visitor.*

Co-operation in Pennsylvania.

About a year ago there was considerable said in your valuable paper in regard to co-operation and co-operative stores. As we were just launching out with a co-operative store probably it may be of some interest to many of your readers to know of our success during our first year, and to know what effect it has with our grange.

Well, we started out on the 6th of April, 1880, with a capital all told, of \$2,500, and six months later an additional \$800. Our sales for ten and one-half months amounted to nearly \$6,000. We find that after paying one man \$95 per month, and another \$20, and a rent of \$125, we have paid these and all other incidental expenses, and we lack but \$45 of paying interest on our capital. This being from \$200 to \$300 better than our most sanguine expectations. Our membership increased the capital \$500 more on the day of settlement, and now it has run up to over \$800, with a certainty of making it over \$1,000 within the next ten days; so that we start on our second year with very good assurance of success; and this was done in a town of about 800 inhabitants, with seven other dry goods, grocery and hardware stores to compete with, and each of them carrying a stock of goods varying from \$5,000 to \$20,000. This being purely an agricultural town and vicinity, no manufactures of any kind.

When we started out for this store, 18 months ago we had hardly 30 live members, with about the same number of members from Shaw's Landing, No. 164, which grange is standing up in this work with our grange, No. 371, shoulder to shoulder. We now number nearly a hundred members, about one-third coming from two other granges, one of them a disbanded one, and the other a consolidation, with 10 or 15 live members. We are now getting more new applications than any time since 1874, most of them being our most substantial farmers, and Shaw's Landing Grange, located four miles away, is doing nearly as well in regard to new members. Our grange has always maintained that if by any way the grange can be made to pay that the educational and social features will take care of themselves, and we stick to those conclusions yet; for I know that our membership enjoys the grange now, with a prospect of its paying as well or better than when it did not; and the sisters have laid the foundation for a library, with several volumes of books already bought and with a considerable fund of money on hand to buy more, and with such as Sisters Reed, Johnson, Gourley, Guite, Bell, Heah, Slocom and many others to back it up, it is bound to be a success; for you know "when a woman will she will, and when she won't she won't, and that's an end on it."

We also intend to open a co-operative bank, with a capital of \$20,000, within the next thirty days, everything being nearly ready now except our building, which will be ready in that time.

This bank is purely an outgrowth of the co-operative store, and was never dreamed of one year ago; and I guess will be the first co-operative bank in the United States. The management of this year is, R. P. Miller, president; J. T. Reed vice-president; W. W. Deah, cashier; W. S. Hosmer, S. D. Smith, J. E. McDaniel, J. T. Smith, J. L. Unangst, R. C. Johnson as directors. The use we expect to put this bank to, and some ideas in regard to co-operative buying, I will reserve for another letter.—*W. W. Dean, in Ladies' Friend.*

Grange News and Notes.

Star of Progress Grange, Maine, has just taken in nine new members.

Liberty Hill Grange, Texas, recently reorganized, now has ninety members.

Rutland Grange, La Salle county, Ill., has seven applications for membership.

Industry Grange, Bracken county, Ky., has lately taken in nine new members.

A new grange was organized at Woodville, Bertie county, North Carolina, March 5th.

Charleston Grange, Penobscot county, Maine, was reorganized on the fifth of last month.

Lebanon Grange, No. 348, Illinois, has just conferred the fourth degree upon six candidates.

Pond Spring Grange, Texas, has fifty members, and is "receiving additions at every meeting."

Washington Grange, Texas county, Mo., has nine applications, five by initiation and four by dimit.

Sister N. M. McKibben, of Greene county, Mo., has lately assisted in reorganizing Mt. Etna Grange.

Solon Grange, Maine, added sixteen new members last year; initiated three at last meeting. Now numbers 140 members.

At the last meeting of Woodbridge Grange, No. 186, Michigan, one brother handed in seven applications for membership.

Cardiff Grange, Iowa, after being dormant two years, has just been reorganized. "We have felt the need of it so much."

East Doven Grange, Maine, conferred the fourth degree on sixteen members at a late meeting, and has five others in waiting.

Madison Grange, Michigan, has taken in 13 new members this winter. Their hall will be completed as soon as warm weather comes.

J. S. Payne, Kansas, writes: "Our grange is having a great revival; thirteen joined at our last meeting, and many more are coming."

Lost Creek Grange, No. 1,554, Clinton county, Ill., offers a premium for the best ten acres of corn; have a large library, and are pushing on.

Bro. A. J. Rose, worthy master Texas State Grange, has just reorganized another new grange, and reorganized Dodge Grange No. 58, with 28 members.

Newark Grange, No. 5, of Delaware, offers premiums to the amount of \$50 to any member of their grange, under 21 years of age, for first, second and third best acre of corn grown by them.

Yeakley Grange, Greene county, Mo., at a recent meeting conferred the third and fourth degrees upon nineteen members, and received three by dimit, and since then have received eleven applications for membership.

The Patrons of Michigan are organizing a company to secure a summer resort on the lakes, where a few days or several weeks may be spent in rest and recreation among members of the order. It deserves success.

Worthy Master A. J. Rose, of the Texas State Grange, is still actively engaged in field work. After a ride of twelve miles on horseback, a few days since, he reorganized Bethel Grange, and next day reorganized Bear Bend Grange with 25 members, including six new recruits.

Worthy Master Draper, of the Massachusetts State Grange, has lately dedicated a new hall for the members of Lanesboro Grange, with banquet, public meeting, etc. The *Pittsfield (Mass.) Journal* says: "The whole affair was one of the finest gatherings of the kind in the country for a long time."

Merrittown Grange, Texas, has 66 members, a hall 30 by 50 feet, a library, a school with 65 students, kept by a brother and sister, and open eight months in the year, and have purchased improved stock on the co-operative plan.

Union Grange, No. 1,179, Morgan county, O., "will build a hall the coming season 22 by 40, two stories high; foundation now ready and most of the lumber dressed and on the ground. Have fifty good members, no debt, and nearly enough money signed to finish our hall."

D. M. Kerr, of Adams county, Ind., writes: "Perhaps your readers would like to hear from Kenop Grange, No. 1,211. We conferred the second degree on two brothers on last Saturday, and reinstated five more members from dormant granges. We have distributed 120 'campaign extras,' Nos. 1 and 2, and have ordered 100 more."

Warren Grange, No. 65, Illinois, publishes a neat four-page card, containing list of officers for 1881, dates for each meeting, harvest feast, election and installation, topics for discussion, initiation fees, dues, etc.; the names of eleven periodicals taken for 1881, among which are the *Fortnightly Review* and *London Graphic* (English). Among the subjects for discussion we note the following: Some Advantages of a Governmental System of Savings Banks; Arbitration the true Principle for both Individuals and Nations; How Farmers may Make the Most of Life; The Home part of Education; Limitation of the Ownership of Land; Railway Service to be on the same Basis as Postal Service.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"
"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"
"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for poor George—I know hops are good."

NOTICE.

WE ISSUE DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, SEWING MACHINES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CROCKERY, TINWARE, HARNESS, SADDLES, GUNS, REVOLVERS, TENTS, FISHING TACKLE, TRUNKS, GROCERIES, Etc., Etc. WE ARE THE ORIGINATORS OF THE SYSTEM OF DIRECT DEALING WITH THE CONSUMER AT WHOLESALE PRICES. WE OWN AND CARRY IN STOCK ALL THE GOODS WE QUOTE. OUR PRICE LISTS WILL BE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION TO US BY LETTER OR POSTAL CARD. WE SELL GOODS IN ANY QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE PURCHASER. SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES AND SEE WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU. NO OBLIGATION TO BUY.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICE BURLINGTON, IOWA.

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

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

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

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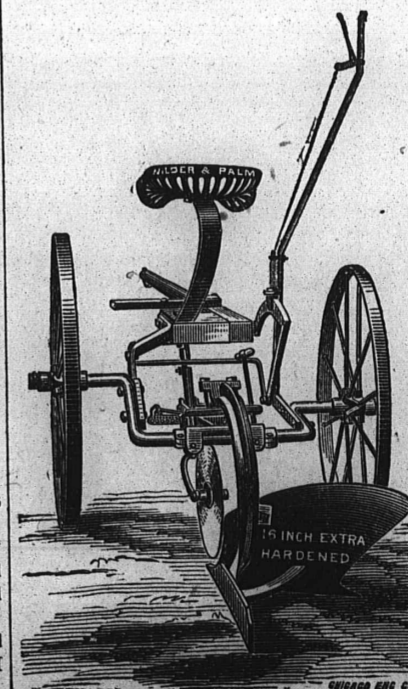
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Prospects of the Wheat Crop.

[Atchison Champion.] There has been a great deal of uneasiness felt in grain circles concerning the prospects of the wheat crop, some alleging that it was completely destroyed, others that it would fall far below last year's average, and still others who insisted that there was a large increase over any previous yield. These assumptions were in the main purely conjectural, although in some cases there was a slight foundation for the predictions. In order to arrive at a correct knowledge of the actual condition of the crop, Messrs. Cain Bros. prepared and sent to a large number of farmers and prominent grain men throughout the state, a postal card embracing the following questions, which go to the root of the matter, and the answers to which, as given below, show clearly the truth respecting this interesting topic:

How does the present acreage of wheat compare with last year?

How does the present condition of crop compare with last year?

If damaged by winter-killing, what per cent.?

Will there be much wheat sown?

How will amount sown compare with last year?

Mr. R. Kinnish, of Cumminsville, says that there is a large increase over last year in acreage, but don't compare with last year's in condition. Not much spring wheat will be sown.

John Campbell, of Nortonville, responds that the acreage is one-eighth more. Condition not so good, and that no spring wheat will be sown.

L. B. Snow reports the acreage 10 per cent. more, the condition about the same, and but little spring wheat will be sown.

J. D. Robertson, of Jewell City, reports the acreage as some less than last year; the condition of the crop unfavorable; a great deal killed, and not much will be sown this spring.

The Elevator Company at Pawnee Rock says the increase in acreage is 10 per cent. over last year, the wheat 50 per cent. better, and as a consequence considerable will be put in this spring.

The miller at Larned gives a melancholy account of things there; says the crop was a failure as compared with last year, and there won't be much planted this season.

Mr. Mellinger, of Netawaka, sends more cheerful news. The crop is 50 per cent. better, and acreage 10 per cent. more, and none killed.

Some will be sown. John Thomas, of Irving, says that the acreage and condition are about the same as last year, and that very little will be sown.

A. Hogg, of Centralia, reports a better condition of things than last year.

George Storch, of Muscotah, says things are better now than last year. John Stowell, of Wetmore, reports a large increase in acreage, the crop much better and none killed as far as heard from.

But Hon. S. C. King, of this city, says of his crop that it is nearly all gone. We hope, however, that the late rains may revive it.

West & Co., of Beloit, report a good condition in their vicinity. Patriak & Reid, of Concordia, close the list with a most encouraging statement that the wheat crop in that section, although not quite so large, is 200 per cent. better than last year.

In an interview with Major Downs last evening we ascertained that his representative in the country has made an extensive trip through Cloud and Jewell counties, for the purpose of collecting statistics bearing upon this question, and reports that since the late rain the wheat is looking splendidly and a large crop may be anticipated.

The following letter from the southern portion of the state gives an intelligent and reliable view of the condition of things in the largest winter wheat producing district in Kansas:

MESSRS. CAIN BROTHERS—Sirs:—Your card received, and I would have answered sooner, but we wished to give you questions intelligent answers, founded on observation, and not on the opinions of men, who judge the crop of the country by the few acres that come within the limit of their contracted vision, or the hearsay of their neighbors. Our Mr. De Con has been out on a tour of inspection for several days, and thinks he knows about the true state of the coming crop. He says the acreage will be largely in excess of that of last year, and that the present condition of the crop is better than last year at this time, but that at winter killing, particularly the late sown broadcast wheat, and that on the high ground. Our crop may be good, but cannot be very heavy. Spring wheat, none; corn, not enough for home trade. Respectfully yours, SCHMUCKER & DE CON.

Broke Jail.

[Atchison Champion.] Thomas King, incarcerated in the county jail on a charge of horse stealing, effected his escape yesterday in a very ingenious manner, evincing skill and perseverance worthy of a better cause. Those who have visited the jail, will remember that the cells open into a large room, where the prisoners are allowed to sit during the day, and which has two heavy iron doors, one opening on the alley and the other on the street. Upon this door Mr. King commenced operations about a week ago, threatening the other prisoners with death if they revealed his scheme. This door is fastened by three hasps which are secured to the wall by bolts screwed through the wood casing into the brick work, and by using a poker heated red hot, King gradually burned away the wood from the screws, filling the holes with bread to avoid discovery. The work was nearly finished on Friday, and King's wife, who is supposed to have been privy to his escape, furnished him some money on that day. Yesterday, while the jailor was absent with one of the prisoners, King burned away the only barrier that stood between him and liberty, and swinging the door back, hasps and all, walked calmly out into the street a free man. The other prisoners refused to follow, and immediately gave the alarm, but before assistance arrived King was beyond the reach of pursuit.

A Bold Robbery—Three Thieves Steal Three Coats on Delaware Street, Last Night.

[Leavenworth Times.] For some time past there have been three young men of color, aged respectively, twenty, seventeen and sixteen years, visiting the merchant tailor establishment of George Truebel, on Delaware street, south side, between Second and Third. On one or two occasions of these visits they were drunk, impudent in their behavior and made noisy pretensions of wanting to buy clothes. Last night, about 8 o'clock, this trio visited Mr. Truebel again, the eldest of whom asked for a pair of pants and said that he wanted to try them on, and, if suitable, he would buy them. To this Mr. T. said that he had none in his establishment on sale, and told him to go elsewhere. The young man then asked if he could try on a blue coat; to this Mr. T. agreed. The coat was tried on and satisfaction was expressed with it, and the would-be purchaser said that he wished to take away the coat with him and return some time and pay for it. To this arrangement Mr. T. objected and demanded immediate payment. Whilst they were disputing over the subject of payment, the other two seized each a coat—a blue and a brown one—and ran into the street, followed by the third, whom Mr. Truebel was unable to restrain from flight. The three fellows ran down Delaware street to Second, up which street they succeeded in getting away from their pursuer, with his cry of "stop thieves!"

After this event Mr. Truebel informed police officers of the robbery, who are now on the alert. No doubt the three will be caught soon and caged, as the police have a good description of each.

Mr. Truebel values the three coats at \$20. It is his first experience of being robbed in so bold a way, and he expresses great indignation thereat.

The U. P. Hospital at Ellsworth.

[Ellsworth Reporter.] On Monday afternoon, Dr. George F. Wright, surgeon of the U. P. railway, invited us to take a seat in his buggy and accompany him to the hospital now being erected at the west side of the city, by the railway company, under his directions, which invitation we gladly accepted, and in a few moments we were driven to the hospital. Carpenters and plasterers were busily engaged, and in a short time will have the building all completed. The main building is two stories high, with a veranda on the south and east sides. The first floor will contain the surgeon's office, dining room, pantry, kitchen and bed room. The second floor will be divided into three wards for patients. At the north side of the hospital a building has been erected for the use of the doctor and his family, containing several neat rooms. There is an excellent cellar under the main building. Water will be conveyed from a fine spring just west of the hospital by pipes. The grounds will be graded, fenced, a fountain placed in front of the building, and a telephone will be constructed from the doctor's office to the depot. Dr. Wright deserves great credit for securing the erection of this building in our place, and we suggest that our city authorities see to it that a main street is opened from the west end of Main street to the hospital buildings at an early day.

Fatal Accident.

[Emporia Leader.] We are pained to announce the death, in a most distressing manner, of John Wayman, one of the old settlers and most highly respected citizens of the north part of Lyon county. On Tuesday morning he went to the well for water, and in the act of drawing up the bucket slipped and fell head foremost into the well. Some of his family saw him fall, but his wife and children were the only persons about the place and it was nearly an hour before his lifeless body was drawn up. It is said that his head was badly bruised, and his neck broken. His head was under water when the neighbors came to get him out. Mr. Wayman took an active interest in public affairs, and wielded a large influence in his community. He was an active member of the Methodist church, and widely esteemed as an honorable man. His funeral on Wednesday was largely attended. He leaves a wife and six children, and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Peach and Wheat Prospects in Sumner and Cowley Counties—School Law.

[Sumner County Press.] From gentlemen who have traveled recently over all parts of Sumner and Cowley counties we learn that the peach buds are not seriously injured. Unless some misfortune befall them hereafter the crop will be most abundant. The wheat prospect is also very auspicious, but much more favorable in Sumner county than Cowley.

We have heard of school boards in Sumner county who have expressed their determination to employ certain persons to teach their schools "with or without a certificate." To those parties we have this to say: The new law requires four months' school in every district. A school taught by a person without a certificate is no school in the eyes of this same law. Where the school-board fails or refuses to provide for a lawful school, the county superintendent is required to employ some lawfully qualified teacher, put him to work and the district is compelled to pay that teacher.

Look Out for Land Sharks.

[Anthony Republican.] It is very important that parties lying on land in Harper county who have not obtained their title thereto, should take immediate steps to obtain such title, or they may lose their lands. A number of claims in this portion of the state have been proved up by adventurers, who seek out well improved claims, show the improvements to witnesses and

prove up on the same at the land office, have their titles recorded and then skip beyond the reach of harm. Parties of these sharks have been observed lately nosing about some of the best settled portions of the county, and this warning should be heeded by those in danger.

Planting Corn.

[Anthony Republican.] Corn planting is now in progress and the acreage will be quite large. Every farmer is putting in more or less—from forty to one hundred acres—and all report that the ground is in splendid condition. We had thought to make mention of some instances where fields of from seventy to one hundred acres were planted two weeks or more since, but they have become so general that we must generalize. All are hopeful of a good crop of both corn and wheat.

Blew Out of His Pocket.

[Larned Optic.] Mr. A. H. Johnson, a farmer living one mile north of Larned, sold a horse in town Saturday last for fifty dollars, and from Stoke's stable with the money, one ten and eight five dollar bills, in his vest pocket. But when he got home his money was gone, blown from his vest pocket, probably by the wind. Mr. Johnson is an industrious, hard working farmer, in close circumstances, with a family to support, and his loss is a severe one.

Switched Off on to Peanuts.

[Ottawa Journal.] Malcom Higbie, of Le Loup, made us a call Saturday, and gave us to understand that he was going to plant ten acres of peanuts this spring. Last year he had out one-half acre, and raised over fifty bushels, worth \$2 per bushel. Mac has been one of the heavy potato raisers of that region, but has switched off on to peanuts.

VICTIMS to constipation and its untold miseries can keep in good condition by a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, the surest, safest and most reliable cathartic.

The BEST of ALL CHARTER OAK RANGES VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere. BUY A CHARTER OAK MADE ONLY BY Excelsior Man'g Co., ST. LOUIS, MO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON AND EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY TIN AND STOVE DEALERS. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

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 constive, 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 on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 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.

CARTER'S LITTLE NERVE PILLS. NERVOUS and DYSPEPTIC MEN AND WOMEN. Every nervous person should try Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made especially for those who suffer from Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous and Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c. They may be used alone or in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills, and in either case will give most prompt and grateful relief. Dyspepsia makes you Nervous, and Nervousness makes you Dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan, MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE 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. A multitude of special features and improvements for 1891, together with superior quality 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 "Mottom" 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. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas. NEW GROCERY! 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.

DR. W. S. RILEY'S Alterative Renovating Powders. These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and cures the skin from 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.

USE 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 and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvellous effect of LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair. Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS'S POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

In all new countries you hear of fatal diseases among fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, etc. Judicious use of Leis's Condition Powder will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

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

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

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

Wholesale Agents. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Missouri. COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Missouri. For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

\$5,000,000. The American Shoe Tip Co. WARRANT THEIR A. S. T. BLACK TIP That is now so extensively worn on CHILDREN'S SHOES TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL, Which was introduced by them, and by which the above amount has been saved to parents annually. This Black Tip will save still more money, besides being worn on the corner grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its looks would not be used. They all wear our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co. stamped on front of Tip. Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP on them when purchasing for their children.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1881.

FRANCE has raised the embargo against American meats, which resulted in a sharp advance in prices.

A CONVENTION of farmers in Berlin has declared American competition in grain and meat a great danger to the continuance of German agriculture and cattle raising, and calls upon the government for effective measures to avert the evil.

DR. S. H. PEABODY, professor of mechanical engineering and acting regent of the Illinois Industrial University, has been elected president of that institution. The trustees have also decided to continue the preparatory department.

BELGIUM Consul-General Seve has returned East from a visit to Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, to investigate the question of hog disease, and now states that he is convinced that "no diseased meats were shipped directly from any of these cities."

THE Grangers' Elevator Association of Minnesota now own 22 elevators, which are in successful operation, and are now moving for one at Minneapolis. This gives the farmers an opportunity to dispose of grain at their own elevators, and to hold it for shipment when desired.

BRADSTREET'S reports state the failures in the United States the first quarter of this year to number 1,986, against 1,394 for corresponding period in 1880, and 2,350 for 1879. The increase in failures this year has been mostly in speculative ventures West and South, while general trade is exceptionally sound.

THE value of the farm products shipped from Chicago during the last year is estimated at \$252,152,000, of which \$51,300,000 is reckoned as being the sum obtained for live stock, \$78,452,000 for flour and grain, and \$73,500,000 for meat, lard and dressed hogs. The total is larger by \$45,000,000 than it was two years previous—in 1878.

THE weather bureau of the United States signal service is said to be perfecting a system by which warnings shall be adapted to the benefit of agriculture. It is proposed to notify farming communities near railway stations of the probable weather of the following day by means of sending up variously colored rockets at night. A good plan, the carrying out of which will save many millions of dollars to the country every year, but not so very different from Gen. Le Duc's proposed plan of colored balloons, which was loudly ridiculed by the intelligent critics of the agriculturally wise daily press. The trouble with Gen. Le Duc has been that he is so far ahead of the times. The day will come when his work will be appreciated at its true worth.

THE New York State Legislature proposes to regulate the rates of storage for grain; an important measure for Western producers. The following is the text of a section of a bill recently introduced on this subject: That the maximum charge for receiving and delivering grain shall not exceed one-quarter of one cent a bushel each, and the storage therefor for the first thirty days or any part thereof, one cent, and for each fifteen days or part thereof, after the first thirty days, one-quarter of one cent per bushel. Provided, however, that grain damp or liable to early damage, as indicated by its inspection when received, may be subjected to one cent a bushel storage for the first ten days, and not exceeding one-quarter of one cent per bushel for each additional five days or part thereof. A quarter of one cent per bushel charged for receiving grain shall include all cost of what is called "trimming" to the leg of the elevator.

The Pork Deal.

The Chicago Times of Friday says that the indications are that the pork deal is solid, and that McGeoch has the market at his mercy. The situation appears to be this: The market is short, as compared with last year, eighty thousand barrels of pork and a hundred thousand tierces of lard, and other hog products, such as ribs, shoulders and hams in proportion. It is always necessary to start off with a supply of old pork for the Southern trade.

This supply is lacking. Then a prospect exists that there will be quite a demand for new pork on lines of railroad construction, in the pineries, etc., beyond the usual amount. All this tends, naturally, to put the price up. But the most potent factor, it is argued, is the limited supply of hogs in the country. The fact is pointed to that, though the price of hogs is high, and though nearly all of the routes of shipment to this market have been relieved of the snow blockade, the receipts continue to be very light and of a poor grade, indicating that there are few hogs to come in, as they would certainly be attracted by the prices if there were.

McGeoch, it is said, has settled about all his options by calculating his margins, and is now holding the cash article, and the belief seems to be that he has the money behind him and can land the articles where he wants to. There are those who profess to believe that he is trying to get out; but those of this opinion are few, otherwise he would be smothered by short-sellers. His salvation depends on not weakening.

WATER TRANSPORTATION COMING TO THE FRONT.

In the years gone by almost the entire surplus of farm products raised west of the Mississippi river have been sent by rail to the seaboard, and the railroads very often charged such enormous prices for carrying, that the producer had very little to show for his labor. But the year 1880, and thus far this year, has demonstrated that this state of things will not always continue. A line of barges has recently been put on the Mississippi to run from St. Louis to New Orleans, the grain will be sent from the latter city by a fast line of steamers to Liverpool.

It is claimed that grain can be shipped from St. Louis to Liverpool, by this new line, from eight to nine cents cheaper per bushel and in less time than by the old route by rail to the Atlantic cities and thence by ocean steamers. It has always been claimed that freights can be carried by water cheaper than by rail, and it would seem that the great increase of shipments of grain by this new water route to the ports of Europe in the last two years, has fully demonstrated the fact that railroads cannot successfully compete with this new line of steam barges down the Mississippi river, and thence by steamers in the carrying trade. From five millions of bushels of wheat shipped by this new route to Europe in 1879, it increased to twenty-eight millions in 1880. If it is cheaper to ship a bushel of grain from St. Louis by water to the ports of the Old World than by the hitherto route, 1,000 miles by rail to the Atlantic cities and thence by steamers, will not this new system of fast barges be extended to all the towns on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers?

Letter from Tecumseh.

MR. EDITOR:—Tecumseh's five miles east of Topeka, and my prospective home for a year or more. As your valuable paper circulates freely among the farmers of my acquaintance in the counties of Franklin, Douglas, Shawnee, Osage and Miami, it occurred to me that a word from an old friend might be acceptable.

We have just moved from Clinton, Douglas county, to this point in Shawnee county, and as we shall have access to the State Historical Society rooms, where a copy of every newspaper in the state is filed, it is possible that something may be gleaned from time to time that will be of interest to the readers of THE SPIRIT. The headquarters of the Kansas Farmer, too, will be accessible, and ought to be able to furnish an occasional hint of some good thing. Whatever I can find to encourage a granger shall be forthcoming. I should have been a granger myself long ago had I not been so poor. I could not afford the expense.

I thought I had a good thing on a grange song once, but somehow the machine did not work well at the time. I had it started this way:

I want to be a granger
And with the grangers stand,
And help to lift the burdens
From this tax-ridden land.

That was a pretty good start. It was in the time of Brother Bronson and Sidney Clarke, when they rode to Topeka in an ox-cart to spite the railroads. I would like to see that stormy time written up for variety, in the columns of THE SPIRIT.

Allow me in closing to say to my acquaintances, among your readers, that the job of building a home for the preachers on this charge devolves on me, and that I have undertaken to do it at once. I hope to see many of you during the summer in Lawrence and at Bismarck grove at the meetings, and especially the fair.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this is accepted as a sort of salutatory, I will write again. Yours truly,

J. W. CLOCK.

TECUMSEH, Kans., April 9, 1881.

General News.

BERLIN, April 16.—Bismarck has submitted a motion to the federal council that whereas the population has increased nearly 2,500,000, coinage of silver be increased by 15,000,000 marks, and that the 339,000,000 pounds of silver bars in the treasury be devoted to that purpose. The German delegates to the monetary conference have started for Paris. They will present a memorial to the conference, giving a complete review of the German monetary laws and coinage system.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Col. Fred Grant to-day resigned from the army, where his position is first lieutenant of the fourth cavalry and his rank of lieutenant colonel on the staff of lieutenant general, for the purpose of entering the employ of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central railroad, as civil engineer of the road. His father-in-law, H. H. Honore, of Chicago, is also prominently identified with the road.

There is much dissatisfaction among Democrats at what they allege to be an unfair treatment of the municipal election returns by the returning officers of the West and South towns. These officers have thrown out several precincts for what they consider gross and essential violations of the law, with the result that the returns so purified elect a majority of Republican candidates for town officers in the South and West towns, although the face of the returns would have elected most of the Democratic candidates. Contests will probably be made to test the legality of this action. The North town votes are not yet canvassed.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Congressman Jorgensen says he went to the White House yesterday with the straight Virginia delegation to introduce them, and did not indorse the movement for a straight Republican ticket in Virginia, or the proposed removal of readjusters from office.

The international sanitary conference, in session here since January, has adjourned sine die without accomplishing anything definite in the line of the purpose for which it met. Want of harmony prevailed from the beginning, and the few rules agreed on will not be ratified by all the governments participating in the conference. Twenty-eight governments were represented and the truth is it came to naught, as all the nations would not agree to a general sanitary policy.

Kutz, a socialist leader of Chicago, has written an impudent letter to President Garfield, in which he says the president is as much of a despot as the Czar of Russia, that in all respects the people are oppressed by rulers, and this is particularly true of the United States. This socialist concludes his letter with a hope that President Garfield might be served with a dose of dynamite and nitro-glycerine. The president read the letter and was amused at its impudence.

There is general expectation here of some developments in the Senate next week looking to a confirmation of the men who have been nominated and hanging up in the Senate. All feel hopeful of an early confirmation, but both Republican and Democratic senators still maintain that they do not intend to yield on the question of electing officers. At the first executive session the friends of Stanley Matthews intend to make an effort to have him confirmed. Matthews is anxious to be relieved from further annoyance on the subject.

ALBANY, April 14.—Additional proof was given to-day of the embarrassment felt by Senators Conkling and Platt in opposing the confirmation of State Senator Robertson as collector of New York, while holding in their hands the resolutions passed by both houses of the New York Legislature requesting them to vote in favor of confirmation. Under directions from Senator Conkling, it is said Speaker Sharpe, of the Assembly, started a paper through the Assembly to-day, which is intended to break the force of the resolution. The paper is headed by a statement to the effect that the members of the Legislature whose names are signed below in voting for the Robertson resolution did not intend to express any opinion on the nomination that would prevent the United States senators from exercising their own judgment.

After writing his bold signature Speaker Sharpe handed the paper to Mr. Cullinan, of Oswego county, for circulation. Throughout yesterday and to-day Mr. Cullinan has been going from member to member of the Legislature, trying to persuade them to sign the paper. The argument has been used, when members expressed a reluctance to eat the words they uttered in voting for the Robertson resolution, that it is not in the least a rescinding of the resolution. Many members have refused

to sign the paper, declaring that Senator Conkling would surely claim before the United States Senate, upon receiving the document, that the resolutions had been rescinded.

Senator Robertson has heard of the circulation of the paper with perfect equanimity. His friends also have not been disturbed, believing that it will be said at Washington that the passage of the resolution by the Legislature so unambiguously, was a true reflection of the views of voters of New York state, and that the paper will merely declare loudly the subserviency of certain members of the Legislature to Senator Conkling. At a late hour last night Mr. Cullinan, with great difficulty, had secured thirty-five signatures to the paper. To-day several more signatures were obtained by another effort. It is the plan of the Conkling men to get, if possible, the signatures of sixty-five Republican members of the Assembly to the document.

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—Republican specialis from the interior of Wisconsin report alarming floods. At Fond du Lac the river is a raging torrent. At 5 p. m. the river was a fearful sight; the water had overflowed the banks and submerged a great many of the streets. The entire western portion of the city is under water, which is still rising. Families in the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh wards have been compelled to evacuate their premises, and the lumber yards along the river are converted into floating wood yards. The narrow guage track is under water, and several wash-outs have already resulted. The damage will be immense and it is useless to estimate it now as the flood just seems to be coming. Fortunately none of the bridges have been washed away. In some localities the streets are being navigated with boats.

Another special from Watertown says: Rock river has risen five feet in the past two days, causing a sudden break-up of the ice, which comes down in large masses. The bridges leading to Oak Hill cemetery and Boughton bath are swept away. To-day the river is still rising, threatening much damage.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Unless some very unfavorable weather should prevent between now and the spring season, there will be a very abundant supply of strawberries from Charleston and Savannah to Oswego and Lockport, while there will be more strawberries grown on Long Island this season than for any four seasons combined. The blackberry crop has been very badly injured by the hard winter from Virginia to Connecticut, and unquestionably that fruit will be scarcer than it has been for several seasons before. There is every assurance given the aspirant that the acreage has been extended by fully 30 per cent., and the grounds were never in better condition than now. The peach crop of lower Delaware and Maryland is badly hurt by frost; trees are fully one month late in blooming. There is a good prospect for a fine crop of peaches in Southwestern Georgia. The season, indeed, has been a severe one on all kinds of vegetables, from Florida to Norfolk. There was a biting frost in Florida as late as the 2d of this month, which nipped off, as if cut with a knife, all early blossoms from cantaloupe, watermelon and cucumber vines, and greatly injured thousands of young cabbage and tomato plants. No very disastrous results will follow, however, more than that of making the season of fruits and vegetables two or three weeks later than usual. The vegetables on which the greatest loss will be made by growers is peas.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 17.—Wednesday afternoon a party of Americans and two Mexicans became engaged in a quarrel at El Paso, and the two Mexicans were killed. The affair created great excitement on both sides of the river. The following day armed Mexicans crossed the river to take possession of the dead bodies of their friends. The Americans grew indignant at the conduct of the Mexicans, and in a short time organized a party to attack the Mexicans, and meantime the town of Franklin, the American El Paso, was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement, resulting in a conflict between the two parties. The row became general and bullets flew thick. During the melee John Hall, mistaking one Kremkan for a Mexican, shot and instantly killed him and was himself killed by an American. The town marshal, having unsuccessfully tried to quell the disturbance, took part himself and fatally wounded one Campbell and a Mexican. A number of others were slightly wounded. Since Thursday the towns of El Paso and Franklin have been quiet. There probably will be no further disturbance.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The Times' report from all parts of the Western winter wheat region show that an immense amount of damage was done to the crop by the severity of the winter, but that there is not the slightest danger of a general failure of the harvest on that account. In a considerable majority of districts the crop is backward or in unfavorable condition, but the reports do not intimate it to be a failure anywhere. In fact that good prices and a handsome harvest for the two or three past years encouraged the planting of a largely increased acreage in most localities, there seems to be a fair offset for the injury suffered. In a great many sections the heavy snows

of the winter furnished invaluable protection against the intense cold, and a late spring continued this through the critical period of alternate freezing and thawing of March. On the whole the situation is more encouraging than generally believed, and unless disastrous late frosts or other unfavorable conditions materially impair the present prospect, the yield taking the country at large, is likely not to be much less than last year. Illinois and Indiana seem to have suffered more than any other states.

The fruit crop will be a total failure in many parts of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and the Southern states, the trees in many cases are killed outright. The bee-keepers suffered greatly also.

FORT SCOTT, April 18.—C. C. Nelson, a prominent banker of Osage Mission, drove in his buggy from that town and arrived in this city yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, and hastened in a run to the Gulf railroad depot, to find the train gone only about two or three minutes. He remained in this city until about noon yesterday and disappeared. This morning dispatches were received by the sheriff and marshal of Fort Scott to arrest him. Rumor has it that he absconded from Osage Mission with a large amount of money. No reliable facts are known at this time except his flight.

LONDON, April 19, 5 a. m.—Beaconsfield's physicians regard his present symptoms as giving grounds for more grave anxiety than at any period during his illness.

LATER.—Beaconsfield had a very severe relapse during the night. He died peacefully at 5 o'clock this morning. He was perfectly conscious to the last. Drs. Kidd and Barrington were present when he died.

Arrangements for the funeral will be left in charge of the executors, unless otherwise ordered by the queen. Dean Stanley has offered a grave in Westminster Abbey. A cast of the features was successfully taken. Beaconsfield insisted on reading all the medical bulletins before they were published, freely criticizing any points not in accordance with his own opinion. He believed his illness was fatal.

Astonishing the World.

For a perfect renovation of exhausted and enfeebled constitutions, female weakness and general decline, nothing so surely and speedily produces a permanent cure as does Electric Bitters. Their wonderful cures are astonishing the world. For kidney and urinary complaints they are a perfect specific. Do not give up in despair, for Electric Bitters will positively cure, and that where everything else fails. Sold by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

Died!

During the past year hundreds of persons whose lives could have been saved by "Dr. Baker's German Kidney Cure." For sale by Barber Bros.



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

WOOL GROWERS

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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.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE OVER LEIS'S DRUG STORE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Practices in all the State and United States Courts. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to the preparation and argument of cases in the Supreme Court.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, 1881. DOUGLAS COUNTY, ss. Michael Ward vs. Oscar G. Richards et al. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on Saturday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, offer for sale without appraisal, at public auction, the property of Oscar G. Richards, and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Oscar G. Richards, et al., in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section nineteen (19), township four, range (14), range twenty-one (21), in Douglas county, Kansas, taken in the property of Oscar G. Richards, and to be sold to satisfy said execution. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1881. H. B. ASHER, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas. G. W. E. GRIFFITH, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1881.

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

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

City and Vicinity.

Eggs for Hatching. Pure Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching from a fine flock of fowls at \$1 per 13. Inquire at our address THE SPIRIT OFFICE.

Fine Goods for the Ladies.

Mrs. E. L. Farnum has received her spring stock of millinery goods, which the ladies will find the most elegant and complete in styles and varieties of any stock of this class of goods in the city.

THE best preparation known in market for restoring gray hair to its original color is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Try it!

Præise from an Eminent Organist. J. H. Munsey, organist of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, says:

Mendelssohn Piano Co., New York—GENTLEMEN:—I must compliment you on the success you have achieved with your pianos of every class, but particularly the uprights.

MANY ladies misinterpret their sufferings. Try a box of "Sellers' Liver Pills." Sold by all druggists.

Died. James Walker, for many years postmaster of North Lawrence, died at his residence Sunday last. Mr. Walker has been a sufferer from asthma, the disease which finally killed him, for many years, and recently has been rapidly growing worse.

CARTER'S Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging.

THE Atlantic Monthly for May is at hand. Its very interesting contents is full of "digestible meat" for the reader of both truth and fiction. This magazine for June promises to be an unusually valuable number.

REMEMBER!—The only perfect proprietary medicine as a "Blood Searcher" is that bearing the name of "Dr. Linsday," and which may be had from druggists.

THE contents of Appleton's Journal for May are as follows: "A Question: a Greek Idyl," by Prof. Georg Ebers, author of "Uarda," "An Egyptian Princess," etc., in two parts (part second); "On some of Shakespeare's Female Characters" (III), Desdemona, by Helena Faucit Martin; "Byron," by Matthew Arnold; "Art Needlework" (I), by Lady Marian Alford, (II), by G. F. Watts, R. A.; "Robert Wyeth," a Tale; "Madame de Stael"; "King Lear"; "The Metternich Memoirs"; "Keble and Newman," by James Anthony Froude; "A New English Poet," by Joel Benton. Editor's Table: Private Ownership of Land—The Ladies' Co-operative Dress Association—Joyousness wanted in Literature. Notes for readers. Single number, 25 cents; yearly subscription, \$3.

THE new combination of smart weed and belladonna, as used in Carter's Backache Plasters has proved to be one of the best that could be made. Try one of these popular plasters in any case of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness of the chest or lungs, etc., and you will be surprised and pleased by the prompt relief. In bad cases of chronic dyspepsia a plaster over the pit of the stomach stops the pain at once. Ask for Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25c. For sale by Barber Bros.

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

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.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grangestore.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Kept in good condition with the great Arabian remedy, "Gangee Stock Powder." For sale by Barber Bros.

Every Man, Woman and Child Should know that "Plantation Cough Syrup" will cure coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. 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.

A New Era in Implements. Farmers often ask their neighbors where they can buy plows and all kinds of implements the cheapest. To each and every farmer I would say that I will sell them first class plows and all other implements kept in my line, at prices that will astonish you. I mean business, and invite you to call and be convinced. CHAS. ACHNING, No. 114 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kans.

PARENTS should remember that the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip upon children's shoes protects the shoe from wear as well as the metal tip, and is not objectionable in any way.

Post Office Changes. The following are the post office changes in Kansas during week ending April 16, 1881, furnished by Wm. VanVleck, of the post office department:

Established: Nunda, Graham county, Benjamin F. Chadsey, postmaster; Toogana, Lane county, George C. Scott, postmaster.

Discontinued: Trego, Trego county; Wacanda, Sedgwick county.

Postmasters appointed: Agnes City, Lyon county, G. H. Thompson; Altoona, Wilson county, Marshall E. Richardson; Bismarck, Wabunsee county, Bartholomew Buchtit; Cerro Gordo, Jewell county, Mrs. O. A. Seely; Elsinore, Allen county, A. M. Buchanan; Hampton, Rush county, John W. Edwards; Loring, Wyandotte county, H. W. Rhea, Mayfield, Sumner county, John H. Parker; Mission Center, Brown county, S. S. Woodward; Quiney, Greenwood county, Stephen Blair; West, Wilson county, John T. Pennington; Westfield, McPherson county, Thomas Paulson.

Fever and Ague. Liver complaint, and all malarial diseases cured by "Antimalaria," the great German Fever and Ague Remedy. For sale by Barber Bros.

SMART weed and belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

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

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

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

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO. 1881.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT. Cash Capital.....\$ 1,250,000.00 Cash Assets..... 3,769,379.47 All outstanding claims..... 144,224.75 Reserve for re-insurance..... 1,189,217.01 Policy-holders' surplus..... 2,427,937.70 Surplus over all..... 1,177,937.70

AGENCIES IN ALL TOWNS AND CITIES. A. L. SELIG, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Ears. Remain in position without aid, and are not observable. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. CARMORE & CO., 4 W. Corner 6th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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

Mammoth Yield CORN This is no Fraud. We have seen Mr. Crossley's field of corn, and know the above to be true. M. J. Lawrence, Editor, Ohio Farmer, A. J. Marvin, Attorney, J. A. Brown, Clerk Criminal Court, Carl Scott, Marine Insurance Agent—all of Cleveland, O.—B. F. Phinney, P. M., Rockport, O. Price by mail, postage prepaid, \$1.00 per quart. Liberal discount for bushel orders. Send your orders early, as the amount is limited. H. A. CROSSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

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IS BY FAR the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published. Much the latest. It tells everybody completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be your own Lawyer, how to do business Correctly and Successfully, how to Act in Society and in every part of life, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. A GENTLEMAN WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SCAMMELL & CO., 210 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.

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

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ORGANS \$30 to \$1,000; 2 to 32 Stops. Pianos \$125 up Paper free Ad's D. F. Beatty, Wash'ton, N. J.

A. G. MENGER, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANT,

Begs leave to call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics TO THE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Which can be found at his place of business, NO. 82 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS, And which are offered at Prices that All can Reach—CHEAP FOR CASH. QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS Is our Motto. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of the same.

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

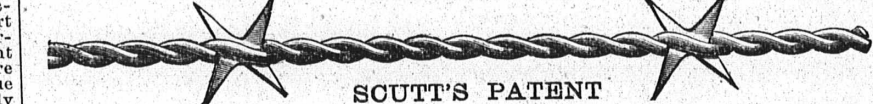
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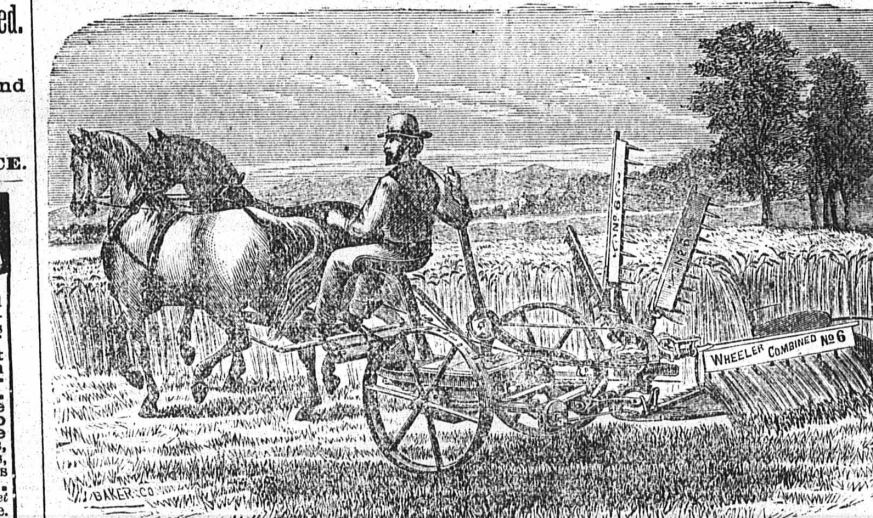
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Horticultural Department.

Butternut on Northern Prairies.

While the black walnut has been especially lauded as a valuable tree for prairie planting, little has been said of the merits of the butternut. In rich bottom lands the black walnut may equal it in growth, but on common upland prairie soils in the northern part of the state the butternut makes by far the most rapid growth and bears full crops of nuts years in advance of the walnut. We already have found in the West that trees grown from nuts produced on cultivated trees produce nuts of larger size and better quality than those found in river bottoms. The shell becomes thinner, the kernel larger and richer, and much easier to free from the divisions of the shell. On our Northern prairies Tuller's remark has special force: "Farmers, remember that a few butternut trees may cause your sons and daughters to send a thought or blessing back to the old homestead, when far away and surrounded by cares and anxieties which we all experience in our journey through life." For isolated planting in the fence corner, the borders of stock yards, etc., we have no more desirable tree. Its clean looking stem and feathery, palm-like spread of leaves give a pleasing expression when contrasted with other trees.

Planted thickly in groves it bears crowding well, grows very rapidly, and its poles growing very erect under such circumstance, are very strong and durable for fencing, or other farm uses. If seasoned before setting they are far more durable posts, grape vine stakes, etc., than the young poles of the black walnut.

As to ultimate value of timber for cabinet use, the abundant native supply has alone prevented its price reaching that of the best black walnut. While its use for special work like car and coach panels, and articles of furniture and shelving of ornamental character, is constantly on the increase, the native supply in Canada and the United States is nearly exhausted. In our whole range of woods we have no substitute for the butternut for uses requiring light wood, not liable to crack or split, and capable of receiving the most elaborate polishing, gilding, staining or painting.

In Canada and Europe the commercial name of the lumber is *Gray walnut*. Persons not giving the matter attention would be surprised to find the elaborate paneling, and tinted work, of the highest finished cars, coaches, furniture, etc., to be merely metamorphosed gray walnut.

In places upon our own river bottoms the nuts may still be found in considerable quantity. Thus buried under the leaves and during the winter, they are in the best possible condition for germinating when planted. The nuts should be planted where the trees are to stand, as transplanting checks growth for several years. We hope these lines will induce some of our Northern prairie farmers to secure as soon as possible some butternuts for planting.—*Prof. J. L. Budd, in Iowa Homestead.*

Horticulture.

We have never known a bad man who lived among flowers and developing horticulture. In visiting the public parks of the country, their guardians will impress the visitor with their gentleness of character and their devotion to the beautiful; in intercourse with professional horticulturists, there is always something in their manner which shows a superior roundness of symmetrical character. There is a divinity about flowers, and there is a divinity about fruits. Enter a florist's establishment, and the manner is subdued and the voice gentle. Whoever heard a man talk loud in a flower store? Whoever heard a man blaspheme in such a place? The most uncultured and the rudest are calmed in the presence of the sweetness and splendor. We have often been amused to see rough talking men, the moment they stepped into a city flower store, first stop to take a general glance and then apply themselves to the examination of the plants and the flowers, never opening their mouths to speak, but being spellbound by a view of the beauty.

The lesson of all this is plain. Horticulture has its poetic side, so much so that some unthinking men have argued to the conclusion that it is be-

neath their notice. But like all other things, it has its practical side. To be a successful horticulturist requires good judgment—perhaps more than the cultivation of our usual crops require—good ability and manhood of which the best of us might be proud. No man need be ashamed to grow a flower—the world will think better of him if he does, and his friends will have more confidence in him if he does. The world likes gentleness; it admires a man who loves a flower or who will kiss a baby. President Garfield made more friends by kissing his old mother when he was inaugurated than by anything he ever did in his life. Everybody said that it showed a good, true, filial heart, and it did. We learn that we need just such influences as intelligent horticulture exerts. Fathers and mothers who live on our great farms, while they do not mean to do it, are doing their children a great injury, if they neglect the horticultural department of farm life. The children love flowers and they love fruit; they love horticultural decoration, and they will not so often forsake the farm home if they can have them.

Let us beautify our homes; let us make the garden a specialty. Now before the spring work commences, suppose we sit quietly down and determine what we will give to it, and all that will be necessary, to have flowers, vegetables, fruits, etc. It will pay.

Forest Planting and Preservation.

The subject of planting trees for timber, and the growth and preservation of woods to meet the wants of the future, may seem to some outside the business of our society, or at least premature, considering how cheap lumber is at present, and how long it takes to grow salable lumber; but I believe a cooler consideration of the aspect of the case, and the discussion of it here, will show that it is not too soon to look into it, nor too early to try some moderate experiments.

In this matter our neighbors, both east and west of us, are moving faster than we are, and have already secured valuable experience and present profit, by somewhat extensive plantings.

The Western nurserymen have grown large quantities of seedling forest trees, which have been sold for timber plantations in prairie sections, and even shipped some of their largest orders to the Eastern states. They waked up to the fact that the systematic growth of such wood as is most needed now, and will soon be greatly in demand, will be profitable, much more so than the haphazard, spontaneous growths of mixed wild woods.

As to encouragement to this undertaking, consider the immense increase in the manufacturing industries which are dependent upon a supply of good timber for their success; and how great must be the call for lumber if our nation continues its present prosperity; compare this demand with the rapid disappearance of the forests, and some idea may be formed of the probable profit of tree planting.

Thirty years, or even less time, with proper management, would furnish us forests capable of supplying the most desirable varieties, size and qualities of timber. The growth of trees here is so much more rapid than it is in France, Germany or England, that it is safe to say we can reach a size and quality in thirty years which they need fifty years to produce. Europeans do not think it unreasonable to plant trees for use fifty or eighty years after planting. Cannot we undertake a crop only thirty years in maturing, which will also be a source of comfort and income after ten or fifteen years?

We are called now to undertake works in all departments of industry, which are to be pursued at a more temperate pace than formerly, and to be satisfied with results which would once have seemed inadequate compensation.

Farmers upon the prairies, who have had to contend with winds and storms, which came to them over vast areas not broken by timbered lands, and who have suffered the loss of crops, buildings, stock and valuable lives from this cause, are impressed with the fact that they must have screens and fruit protection before they can be comfortable or safe. Their efforts will, I doubt not, be crowned with success, and we may see, before many years, that they surpass us in the possession of valuable timber, as far as they now excel us in the growing of

abundant grain crops. They have sharply suffered from hail storms and hurricanes, coming over their treeless regions, and been parched and frozen by winds which should have been moderated by passing through wooded sections, until they are ready for the work and cost necessary to protect themselves and their children.

It may also well happen, that they will secure favorable results not expected, in the steadier flow of their streams, and a larger average rainfall, for while not perhaps indisputably proven, there is much to confirm the belief, that large bodies of trees do sensibly increase the condensation of moisture and promote seasonable rains.—*Henry E. Hooker, in Western Rural.*

Remedies for Small Fruit Insects.

The time will now soon be here when the multitudinous army of insect enemies will be upon us, and the old, and all the new means of defense against its depredations will be brought into use. It is proper, therefore, that we should know what has proved valuable in the past, and so we give some of the remedies which have been tried with success. For Strawberry Worm use hellebore alum-water an ounce to a gallon of warm water. Bud Worms, which destroy the buds and small leaves, just as they are beginning to expand, are difficult to destroy, and the only successful way is to pick them off by hand. There is no better remedy for Plum Curculio than the jarring process, which should be applied early in the morning, and persisted in. It is recommended to begin as soon as the fruit is set, and jar them three times a week for about three weeks. The Grape Vine Flea Beetle is easily taken, by jarring the vine in the morning, or on a cool day, over an inverted umbrella; for destroying the larvæ apply unslacked lime. A remedy for Round Headed Apple Borer will be found in cutting out the larvæ with a knife, and preventing egg laying by placing a sheet of tarred roofing round the collar, slightly in the ground and about eight inches high, tied at the top. The same is applicable in the case of the Peach Tree Borer. For the Flat Headed Apple Tree Borer use the knife and wash with soft soap about the last of May. This insect attacks diseased trees principally, and consequently a still better remedy is to have healthy trees. One or two dustings of air slacked lime is a good remedy for Pear and Cherry Tree Slugs. Tobacco water is one of the very best artificial remedies for Plant Lice. The application of pure raw linseed oil in June is recommended for the Imported Oyster Shell Bark Louse. As to Canker Worm, the females are wingless and crawl up the trees on warm days in winter and early spring. "A rope," says a fruit grower, "three-fourths of an inch thick, cut long enough to reach around the tree, and fastened with a couple of nails, over this a tin band three inches wide, placed so that the rope will be in the middle of the tin, will prevent their ascending." Paris green and water applied to the trees will kill the worms. We have frequently been asked as to the desirability of applying paris green in horticulture. So far as we know no harm has ever come from the practice. Only last summer a subscriber informed us that he applied it to his trees, and immediately after turned his cattle into the pasture in the orchard, and no evil results followed. Still, paris green is a poison, and every one must use his own judgment in regard to its application.—*Western Rural.*

Some people seem to think that an orchard needs no more cultivation or attention than a forest. But this is all a mistake. A constant drain upon the soil must exhaust it if some of the elements necessary to the thrift of an orchard are not supplied. All who have fruit trees, and desire the largest and best fruit possible, should see to it that the ground on which the trees stand is properly cared for and fed with some kind of fertilizers. In this way the best results will be attained, and at fruit time the heart of the owner will be made glad with an abundance of large and delicious fruit.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

The Household.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—When last I appeared on the public stage my audience consisted of one, a stranger, whom I had never met before, and when I beheld the hall so nearly deserted I naturally concluded that you were all disgusted with me, and purposely absented yourselves to shun my company, and I resolved to make my visits few and far between. But since then some of my companions have returned, and in company a stranger has flattered me a little, and now I come to greet her and bid her welcome. As the tpler, who has formed habits of tipping, but swears off and resolves to touch no more the unclean thing, is enticed and lured back to his old habits by his companions, so am I enticed, and here I am again.

Myrtle, please take a seat by my side and let's have a social chat, and I assure you we shall soon be fast friends. You do not seem to have discovered that Aunt Sally and Mrs. Roser are one and the same, but we are. I wasn't as smart as some of our company or I would have withheld my address and continued to wear my mask. You wish to know how we write so naturally. Now let me tell how I generally feel after writing a letter; I feel just as if everybody thought me a perfect simpleton, and I often wonder that the editor does not consign my contributions to the waste basket instead of the press. But as newspapers contain all kinds of literature, flippancy and tomfoolery, I will venture time and again, and I really enjoy those social chats. But to make them beneficial they should be conducted like a literary or lyceum. Subjects should be chosen and discussed (instead of idle chit chat such as Mattie and I are capable of), but when it comes to parliamentary rules and discussions, I'm nowhere. Mattie, don't understand me that I think you incapable of conducting your part and producing good argument. I was only alluding to my own deficiencies, and would rather be excused when it comes to debate, but I like to listen. At present, and for some time past they are having quite a lively discussion in "The Home Circle" of *Colman's Rural World*. Subjects: The Dance and The Sabbath. I suppose some of you read the *Rural*.

Mattie, you need not be anxious to make yourself known, especially to "The Household," for then you will have to be cautious. I would give a round dollar to have remained unknown even to my own family. My husband did not know my first letter. But if you will write to me privately I will not expose you to "The Household." I would write to you first, but then you are such a dodger, I fear you would deceive me.

A. V.'s commentary notes on the training of children are true as gospel in many instances, and I hardly believe I would care to live under his observing eye, lest he should discover something amiss.

As this is the time of year for soap-making, gardening and house-cleaning, I suppose you are all busy. But don't forget to bring us something fresh, and let us have a taste from your garden. Yours, S. A. R. APRIL 5, 1881.

P. S.—Since the towel has returned to the rack we will use it for a pen-wiper. Towel, if you don't relish this kind of sauce tell us so and we will try to change the diet.

Letter from Contributor.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—The dial of the clock in the corner points to 11 o'clock and finds another of your number watching in the "stilly" hours of the night by the bedside of her loved ones, but as yet their sickness has not assumed dangerous symptoms, and we have only been following the advice of that good old axiom, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Perhaps it might be interesting to some of you to know what we have been doing. To such I would say, bathing their feet, putting cloths wet with hot water and turpentine over their lungs, hot water cloths minus the turpentine on their heads, giving hot teas, catnip, sage or anything that will open the pores. With this treatment we have succeeded in breaking up pneumonia even after the sufferer was delirious, without calling in a physician. We would add we usually give an emetic or dose of liver medicine, first, and follow with quinine. To you who have never used hot water, I would say it is almost a specific for the sick headache or headache of any kind; by adding a little turpentine I relieved my little son, who was screaming with a pain in his side, in a few minutes. It is good for pain almost anywhere, and so simple, everybody most always has it on hand. I stepped in to a neighbors one day to see a sick child, found it raving with delirium and suggested a hot water sloth, in less than a half hour it was sleeping gently. I have a little four-year-old who, if any of us gets sick, will come to us and say: "Don't you want some hot 'yattie' on your head?" She thinks it a cure-all.

Friend A. V., I did not attempt to quote you *verbatim*, but merely the substance of your remarks, as I understood them, and I still think a kind and courteous husband as necessary an article in the paraphernalia of every well regulated household as his companion-piece of furniture. "A kind and courteous wife," for kindness and courtesy make up the sum-total of human happiness. "Love is kind," and without love no home can be a happy one. As to that perfection: St. Paul says, "Charity is the bound of perfection." He also says, "Every good gift comes from above." Again, "There is none good; no, not one." Can one be perfect without possessing its sister attribute, goodness? Again, "He that can govern his own tongue, the same is perfect." Can you show us any? St. Peter himself forgot and denied his own Savior. Aye, verily,

"Ungentle actions, each unguarded breath, Though seeming now the fabric scarce to mar— Reviewed at last from near the gate of death Will show what poor life artisans we are, For one may build a ship to stem the strife Of ocean, easier than a perfect life." Yours fraternally, CONTRIBUTOR. APRIL 8, 1881.

Cheerfulness.

Though storms arise and billows roll, Carry sunshine in your soul. Cheerfulness is the boon of happiness. Never carry a sad and dejected countenance. It will chill the hearts of those who surround you, and cast a gulf betwixt you and your friends, and cause gloom and unhappiness where there should be joy and gladness. A cheerful countenance is to our friends what a shower is to the withered grass, and as the dew that sparkles in the sunshine refreshes the grass, so a cheerful countenance driveth away gloom, and cheers the troubled mind. A cheerful countenance speaks of inward peace, and a conscience void of offense. The countenance betrayeth our inward feelings, we need not utter them in words. Our eyes, our muscles will betray our feelings. The eyes shoot forth fire, the muscles draw into rigid lines, and how quickly we detect it and how it chills our hearts. When the husband or father puts on a look of anger, how quickly we detect it. The little children cease their merry romps, the maid her song, the boy his shrill whistle and all look for a passage of escape. Remember, then, that the countenance is a great tell-tale and has the power to make happy or miserable. A wrathful eye shoots forth fire and indignation, and the countenance betrayeth it. A peaceful and tranquil mind have a placid look, a gentle eye an expression of tenderness, and have the power to draw us into their confidence, so we cannot help but love them. Then let us be watchful and guard our feelings, keep our thoughts pure, and we will never lack for friends or happiness. If much given to anger the eye will ever reflect a fiery flash. It is a mirror in which we behold the inner man. If you would have true manhood, note the eye. The eye is capable of disclosing anger, malice, scorn, hatred, sorrow, love, joy and pity; without the utterance of a word. Then guard your inner feelings so that bright orb may reflect beams of love and cheerfulness.

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If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that Dr. King's New Discovery will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases it has completely cured, and that where all other medicines had failed. No other remedy can show one-half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure you of asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, severe coughs and colds, hoarseness, or any throat or lung disease, if you will call at Barber, Bros.

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A. O. GRIESE,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Farm and Stock.

How Horses are Spoiled.

How quick a horse becomes dilapidated and demoralized after it comes into the possession of some people. It makes no difference how young or how nice they are when they get them, they all look alike in less than two years, and always have that discouraged, destroyed appearance. I have seen men who claim to have good judgment—whom we look to as wise, prudent and shrewd in business—that did not seem to have any idea of what treatment a horse requires. If I had a boy ten years old that was no more capable and reasonable about such things than many people, I should think he was a helpless idiot. Many seem to think a horse can endure everything, go without feed all day and half the night, and be off on a journey on bad traveling, time after time. When they get home they put them in an old, dark pit-pen, throw in a forkful of hay, the first they come to, and "let them rip." They never rub or clean them, and never take any pains to protect them from cold or dampness. They overlook difficulties when in no condition to labor. How many young stylish horses have we seen all drawn out of shape and all sagged down, their back six inches too low in front of the hips and a foot and a half too long. A horse needs feed regularly and often, as often as five hours at least, at regular hours in the day. They cannot bear fasting as well as ruminating animals; but they should never be crammed full of hay, especially after a long drive when they have been without all day, nor just before a hard day's work or a long journey. I have seen a good many horses spoiled by cramming and fasting. It will soon spoil their digestive organs, and if long continued it will weaken them and destroy their vitality so that they will never take on flesh at all, even under good treatment. And so they always remain a crooked, shapeless mass of unsightly, useless "horse-flesh." But strange as it may appear, people never know the difference as long as the animal has a paunch, hair and hoofs. It is not all work that brought them to this. There are thousands of horses that look as well as they ever did. It is the general management. It is not the team horse or the livery horse so much as the farm horse that shows bad treatment. Some pretend that the horse has a bad constitution, or is sick. Others call it a lack of vitality. I should call it a lack of common sense in the cranium of his owner.

Silk Culture.

This industry is one that suggests itself as peculiarly fitted for women. It is very interesting as well as profitable work. It requires no great outlay of capital and it is not laborious. There are few who would not find pleasure attending to the wants of a community of silk worms, and in watching their growth from the time they burst the shells of their little Quaker-colored eggs and come out looking like small snips of black thread, till they develop into fat, comfortable-looking worms, soft to the touch and of a delicate grey color, all ready to weave their gold and silver tinted cocoons.

An article in a Western magazine gives some interesting items in relation to silk culture in Silville, Kansas, a wealthy gentleman there had been very successful in silk raising and manufacturing. His silk velvet ribbons took the first premium at the Centennial exposition, and his cocoons were pronounced equal to the best Japanese product. Judging from his statements no employment would be likely to yield greater returns. He says: "If farmers would plant mulberry trees around their farms, that besides the beauty and fruit they would afford—the trees around 160 acres would at the age of eight years, produce enough leaves to raise 1,760 pounds of cocoons. These cocoons at the lowest price ever known, \$1 per pound, would yield a larger income than perhaps all the other products of the land. And this without costing a single kernel of wheat or an ear of corn."

This gentleman recommends the simple raising of the cocoons as best, as there are many factories in the country which wind the cocoons by machinery. Information regarding the care of silk worms and the production of silk may be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for "Special report No. 11."—*J. M. M., in Prairie Farmer*

The Way to Improve Sheep.

As there are many new beginners in wool growing, with little experience, a word from one who has had some experience might not be amiss. To handle a lot of full blood or high grade Merino sheep in the West, to make it pay and have your flock constantly improving, and to make a marked improvement in your flock in form, fleece and size, in the course of a few years, and have the improvement continue for an indefinite period—let me start with a lot of ewe lambs at weaning, not more than four months old. These lambs, as soon as weaned, should be placed on the best grass possible, with plenty of pure water and salt always before them, and a little sulphur or ashes in the salt; also a trough of wheat bran, with a little shelled corn and oats mixed with it. This they will learn to eat in a few days, and if the grass is good, they will not eat bran or grain enough to hurt them. After a few days, increase the corn by degrees. At the end of six weeks they can have all the corn they can eat with safety, provided the pasture is good. After September 1st, there is no feed better for them than shocked corn, with a change of oats or rice corn in small quantities once or twice each week. These lambs, fed to the fall until good grass next spring, will astonish anyone that has not tried it, both in growth of carcass and weight of fleece. The corn should be taken off in the spring by degrees as the grass gets better. Then be sure that the pasture is good all summer. Do not fail to commence feeding a little corn, perhaps half an ear per head, just a little before the grass commences to fail in the fall, gradually increasing the grain as the grass grows poorer until they are on full feed—say about the 20th of November.

Now handle all your ewes and young sheep in a similar manner from year to year, with good shedding, using none but good rams, and your success is sure. Here in the West, where corn and grass are always plenty, with proper breeding and proper feeding, there is no limit to improvement. Low grade or scrub sheep will not pay for such keeping.—*G. B. Bothwell, in Colman's Rural.*

Sheep in Kansas.

A sheet giving a description of the lands of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad has just been issued by that company, giving a map of the state of Kansas. Of sheep raising in this state it is said that the fact that over 300,000 have been added to the sheep population of Kansas in the year 1880 is evidence of the great interest taken in this industry in Kansas. Over half of this increase has been made in Southwestern Kansas alone, where there are now over 200,000 head, as against about 50,000 head in 1879. Two causes have contributed to this: One, the natural excellence of the country itself, its favorable location, its elevation, its pure atmosphere, its comparatively dry winters, its well drained soil, its abundant supply of nutritious buffalo and gramma grasses, and cheap winter feed, and the general success of those engaged in the business there for the past five years; the other, the failure of the grasses along the base of the Rocky mountains during the drought of 1880, forcing sheep men to seek the more reliable pastures of Southwestern Kansas. Over 250,000 head of sheep were driven into Kansas from Colorado and New Mexico alone during the year 1880. Many of these, however, were driven in on account of the great demand for them along the Arkansas valley, and the consequently better market for disposing of surplus stock. New York state has made large contributions to the sheep wealth of Southwestern Kansas during the past year, more especially of thoroughbred rams to cross with the native sheep from the West.

Starving Stock.

This is the season of the year which is the most overlooked in the care of stock, and the very time when all kinds of stock need the best of care. It is through the winter months that cattle and sheep are too often neglected. Some farmers think that if they can save a few spears of hay or keep it from the stock, it is all clear gain, and do not consider that they are taking money from their pockets instead of putting it in. Their stock which is thus deprived of the necessary amount of feed which they require, are continually growing poorer or "running down," as the common expression is,

When spring comes they are in no condition to give milk, if they are cows, or if sheep, bear lambs. A great deal of stock is actually starved to death in this way when the owner has plenty of good feed in his barn, and the cause of their death is attributed to sickness or something else. A prosperous farmer can never be spoken of in this way, for you never knew such a farmer to steal from his stock that which has been set apart by nature as its own, so long as he has or can obtain it. It is not for his interest to do so. If it pays to keep stock at all, it pays to keep it well, and a similar saying will be found applicable to any other business. Shelter your stock so far as is possible, and the same amount of feed will do much more good than if the stock is suffered to remain out of doors. Give them as much feed as they require, and if you cannot obtain it, sell your stock.

Training of Heifers.

There is one subject that receives too little attention; that is the training of domestic animals. Having had some experience and also having seen a great deal, I herewith contribute the results of my observations and experience. As a general thing people are too much in haste. The main point is to have complete control of one's own temper. A person who cannot govern his own temper, has no business trying to govern domestic animals. A person must also have courage. When one is afraid of cattle or horses his voice and action will show it, and animals are not slow finding it out, and taking advantage of it when they feel like it. There are very few dairies but what have some vicious or kicking cows.

To train cows properly a person should raise their best heifer calves, and keep them as tame and docile as possible from the time they first commence to feed them, until they grow up to be cows. When a cow first calves, the calf should be taken out of her sight and hearing, immediately, to keep her as quiet as possible, giving her a warm drink to draw her attention from the calf as much as possible. A few hours after when she gets quiet, proceed to milk her. Hold the pail in one hand and milk each teat with the other, carefully. If she keeps quiet you can sit down and milk with both hands. When a cow is first milked after calving, her udder and teats are usually sore and inflamed, and of course it hurts her to be milked. Steep a handful of hops in a pint of hog's lard, wash the udder and teats with warm water, dry thoroughly, then anoint with the hops and lard. That will take out the soreness and cure caked udder, the best of any remedy I ever tried.

If a cow kicks you over, don't break the milk stool and fifth commandment, in punishing her, but get a small rope, long enough to reach around her body, across the small of her back, and in front of the udder; draw it tight. She will not try to kick more than two or three times with that around her. It should be put on a few times until she will not show any disposition to kick. Some men's hands are very hard and have a grip like a vise; such men should be careful not to injure the cow's teat. Harsh milkers are the cause of what we call "blind teats," which is a small lump like a pea, forming just where the teat joins the udder, stopping the flow of the milk. I know of men who have hands as hard as a board, almost, who can milk a cow about as quick as it can be done, but they generally have trouble with "blind teats."

Under no circumstances allow the filthy practice of dipping the fingers in the milk and wetting the hands, or milking on the hands and wetting the teats with milk, as that causes the teats to get sore and crack. When the milk dries on after being applied in that way, it is like a coat of varnish. The teat being shrunken when it first dries on, gradually fills up with milk that, of course, cracks the varnish, consequently the skin of the teat. Although scarcely perceptible at first gets worse with each application, until it is almost impossible to milk the cow.

Whenever a cow accidentally kicks, or happens to move a little, take as little notice of it as possible; under no circumstances allow harsh or loud words or blows. If a cow shows a disposition to be vicious, fasten her in the stanchion, so she cannot hurt you; milk her as quietly as possible, and

you will get more milk and feel better than you would get excited.

If you want to lead a cow, use a rope halter, only with the rope about five or six feet long. Let no one undertake to break a cow to lead who cannot hold her if she tries to get away. Let her first find out that she cannot get away from you; be careful not to use harsh words or blows, take time, and be patient, get her to move a few feet at a time, do not whip or kick her; if she starts to run, stop her; as long as she moves quietly in the right direction, let her go, and in less time than you are aware she will lead as quietly as you wish.—*Cor. Rural Home.*

Arab Horse Maxims.

Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from its tenderest age, and when a horse he will be simple, docile, faithful, and inured to hardship and fatigue.

Do not beat your horses nor speak to them in a loud tone of voice; do not get angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; they will do better thereafter, for they understand the languages of man and their meaning.

If you have a long day's journey before you, spare your horse at the start; let him frequently walk to recover his wind. Continue this until he has sweated and dried three times, and you may ask him whatever you please, he will not leave you in difficulty.

Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook. If in bringing down his head he remains square, without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrically.

Four things he must have broad—front, chest, loins and limbs; four things long—neck, chest, forearm and croup; four things short—pasterns, back, ears and tail.

Veterinary Department.

Mammitis.

I have a Durham cow nine or ten years old, always been a splendid milk-er, always healthy and strong, and easily kept; went two years, just past, without having a calf; got with calf April 30, 1880; dropped calf February 14, 1881; calf large, healthy and in fine order. The after milk, or strippings, that I take from the cow, after the calf is done, seems thick, and when milked out to the side of the bucket seems like sour milk or thin clobber. After milk stands over night a red or bloody sediment appears on the bottom of the pan. The udder and teats seem to be free from soreness and are not hard or lumpy. The cow has been kept on hay all winter and I have fed bran and meal since the calf came. If you can tell me in your next what to feed or dose her with I will be favored.

ANSWER.—This condition usually results from some injury of a mild character to the udder, and if you draw the milk from each teat in separate vessels, will, in all probability be able to determine the part affected. *Treatment:* See that she is milked out at least once a day; give twelve ounces of sulphate of soda in solution, and after it has acted give one drachm of pulverized nux vomica daily in the feed, which should be soft and laxative, for five days, when you will find everything assuming its normal function. These cases are quite common, and usually right themselves with a little time.

Bog Spavin.

I have a horse that has quite a large, boggy fullness of the hock joint; sometimes it is larger than it is at other times. It never has lamed him. Will you please give me the recipe for a blister, full directions for using it, and how long should the horse have rest. This young horse has had this fullness over a year. He is a very fast roadster. Do you think track work would lame him?

ANSWER.—The best blister for such afflictions may be composed of one part each of pulverized cantharides and biniodide of mercury, to eight of lard; mixed and applied with friction, after the hair has been removed, and if necessary repeated in 20 days. From your description of the case we do not believe the enlargement will cause the animal to go lame; neither will it hurt him to do track work. If you conclude to blister he should stand at least two months, and the parts be kept soft by applying a little grease every alternate day until they are covered with hair.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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