

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. IX.—NO. 5.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 417.

ONLY AN ERRAND BOY.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Only an errand boy, doing his duty,
Nimble of foot and of resolute will;
What will become of him?
What is the sum of him?
Where is the niche he's appointed to fill?

Only an errand boy; out in all weathers;
Heavily laden, and hungry and sad;
This way and t'other way,
Driven about all day,
No one considers the poor little lad.

Only an errand boy; yet there's a future
Lying before him for which he must plan;
Small is the recompense
Now for the diligence
With which he waits on the prosperous man.

Yet before many years he will have risen
Up to a height he is fitted to fill;
Giving his orders out,
Sending as aids about
Men whom he served with obedient will.

Only an errand boy, through the crowd pushing,
Eager the goal and his wages to gain;
Watch him, and you will see
What is his destiny;
What the reward he is sure to obtain.

Only an errand boy, cheerful and willing;
Born amid poverty; held under ban;
Let your beneficence
Add to his recompense;
Greet him as kindly as ever you can.

He whom you honor thus; he who is standing
First in the hearts of the people to-day—
Active, intelligent,
Patient and provident—
Once was an errand boy, winning his way.

TURNER THE ARTIST.

BY JAMES PARTON.

In a narrow London street called Maiden Lane, near Covent Garden, there was in 1775 a small barber's shop kept by William Turner, father of the wonderful artist whose name appears at the head of this column. This William Turner, born in Devonshire, was an industrious, careful man, but with no particular tendency toward art, nor, indeed, any other elevated pursuit. His wife, the mother of the artist, became insane after the birth of their only son, and was removed from her husband's house.

It was a strange place for the rearing of one of the greatest painters England has produced. Nevertheless, it was probably not unfavorable to the development of his talent, and he appears to have had just that training of hand and eye which was best for him. Of other education he had little; for, although his father sent him to school, he appears to have had neither aptitude nor taste for the knowledge taught in schools. He never learned to write correctly; he could never spell; and he had only the dimmest notions of geography and history. But, at an early age, he had an impulse to use the pencil. It appears that he occasionally went with his father to the houses of his customers, and the story goes that he tried one day to copy from memory a lion which he had seen on a coat-of-arms in a customer's house.

The barber encouraged the attempt, not because it showed a turn for art, but because he knew that a good draughtsman could earn money—even more money, perhaps, than an industrious barber. The studio of Sir Joshua Reynolds was near by; artists came occasionally to the shop to have their hair cut; and it is quite likely that the elder Turner knew something of the fame and fortune which even then a Hogarth or a Reynolds could win with brush and pencil.

"My son is going to be a painter," said the father, one day, to an artist, upon whose hair he was performing.

While the boy was still little more than a child, he began to turn his talent to account. One who had walked in Maiden Lane about the time when the people of the United States were beginning to think of electing George Washington their president might have seen small water-color drawings hung near the door of William Turner's shop, with the price marked upon each, the highest being three shillings. As both father and son knew the value of money, the occasional sale of one of those pictures was no doubt very encouraging to both of them. It may be, however, that the immediate profit drawn from his boyish efforts may have tended to develop in him the passion for gain which marked his later years.

Another poor boy, Girtin by name, afterward a celebrated artist, was his companion then; and they worked together at the business of coloring prints—good practice for beginners. When their work was done both of them painted little landscapes, such as those

which Turner exhibited in his father's shop. Being a poor man's son and obliged to begin early to earn a subsistence, he went on in the simplest way, doing such work as offered itself, no matter how humble or how monotonous it might be. He painted water-color backgrounds for architects' designs, and, at fourteen, he entered the office of an architectural draughtsman. By whatever lowly labors he earned his living, he pushed on with unslumbering energy toward pure art. He was allowed to paint in Sir Joshua Reynolds's studio, a privilege for which he may have been indebted to the little pictures painted for sale in his father's shop.

They must have been richly worth their three shillings; for when he was only twelve years of age he had a picture of Dover-castle in the annual exhibition of the Royal academy. As a young man he was employed by print-sellers to visit various parts of the country and draw celebrated or picturesque objects, castles, towns, or harbors. He performed many of these journeys on foot, closely observing nature, and making sketches as he passed. All his life he had this habit. After his death there were found in his house nineteen thousand pieces of paper containing sketches more or less elaborate, all of which have since been arranged for preservation and inspection. He lived in cheap inns, associated with the picturesque classes, and saw just what an artist most needs to see and study.

He developed in this way a bodily organization singularly adapted to the purposes of an artist; eyesight perfect; nerves so calm that he could work anywhere, in the most disturbing circumstances, and without any arrangements for comfort or convenience; a hand so delicate that much of his work can only be fully appreciated under a magnifying glass; an arm so firm that he could stand and paint without a stick to rest his hand upon; of such endurance that he could work fifteen hours at a stretch without fatigue; blessed also with a digestion which rebelled at nothing which a rational being was likely to eat. With all this, he was an ill-looking man, short and stocky, with coarse features and a red face. If you had passed him in the street you might have taken him for the captain of a small sea-going vessel. Nor were his manners gracious or pleasing. He was shy, blunt, close, often unamiable in his demeanor, the opposite in almost every respect of what we commonly mean by the word gentleman.

It was probably his shyness which prevented his marriage; for he never had any of those pecuniary difficulties which usually beset the early career of artists. He did task work enough to keep the pot boiling, and at an early age was in a position to spend his whole strength upon art. Twice in his life he approached matrimony—once in early life, when he was engaged and was jilted; and again, many years later, when he was half in love and had not the courage to propose.

At the age of twenty-six he attained the highest title of an English artist in being elected a member of the Royal academy, an honor due solely to the brilliant character of the works which he annually exhibited. He gave no dinners, made no visits, nor in any way courted the favor of those who had this honor to bestow. After his election he would not so much as return thanks to the artists who had chosen him.

"If," said he, "they had not been satisfied with my pictures they would not have elected me. Why, then, should I thank them? Why thank a man for performing a simple duty?"

This sounds like independence, but it was only baseness and bad manners. When he was invited to dinner he would not take the trouble to write a note accepting or declining, but at the last moment went to dinner or stayed at home according to his fancy. After his election to the academy he took his father away from his barber shop and gave him a home at his own house, where for thirty years the old man made himself useful as factotum to his son's picture gallery, stretching his canvases, grinding his colors, and performing other useful offices. Turner is said to have been good and respectful to his father at all times, and neither father nor son commonly had any other companion. When Turner became a famous artist he was a slave to the brush. He painted all day and every day, admitted no company, rarely went into any kind of society, and only now and then made a rapid excursion to replenish his portfolio with material. He accumulated, by sixty-five years of incessant toil, the largest fortune ever made in art since man began to paint.

Was he, then, a truly great painter? He

was a great painter very much as Edmund Keen was a great actor, and as Byron was a great poet. A man who is not radically virtuous cannot be truly a great artist in any sphere whatever. Keen was amazingly great at certain moments and during certain scenes. He produced the most thrilling effects, which old men remember after the lapse of fifty years. But he never could present a character evenly and truly throughout. It was well said that seeing Keen act was reading Shakespeare by flashes of lightning. We may say the same of Turner's paintings. He had little feeling for truth, but an infinite power of producing effects. He had little conscience in his art. His pictures of Venice, for example, are among the most striking and effective I ever beheld; it is impossible to resist the fascination of them; but they are not like Venice, nor like nature.

Even in the lowest sense of the word, we cannot call him an honest man; no, nor even an honest picture dealer; for he did not take ordinary pains to use colors that would stand. He received the highest prices that had ever been paid to a landscape artist. He refused twenty-five thousand dollars for two pictures, and many of his later works brought enormous prices. But, thinking only of the immediate effect, he used material known by all artists to be perishable. In one instance, his biographer tells us, he stuck a wafer upon a water-color drawing to represent the setting sun, and finding it answered the purpose allowed it to remain. But that most of his best pictures were engraved, posterity would know very little of his power, for his oil paintings have already lost much of their effect.

When a man has accumulated a great fortune, and has lived in such a way as to sever himself from the human race, it becomes a question with him what to do with the huge heap of money which he cannot possibly take with him when he dies. Turner, it seems, had formed no ties of an endearing character which prompt the leaving of legacies. He therefore left the bulk of his fortune to perpetuate his own name in an institution for the maintenance of decayed artists, which he expressly ordered should be named Turner's Gift. He left his pictures to the Royal academy on the condition that they should be kept in a room by themselves, to be called Turner's gallery.

He died in 1851, aged seventy-six years. His intellect was under a cloud during the last months of his life. He disappeared from his house and took lodgings in a distant part of London under the name of Booth, and there he succeeded in concealing himself until the day before he died. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral with ceremonial respect due to his genius, and it was found that he had left a thousand pounds in his will to build a monument over his remains. The statue of Turner which we find in St. Paul's was paid for out of his own estate.

Going to Congress in Early Times.

It was not an altogether delightful experience for a congressman to go to a session in the year 1778, as would appear from this extract from a record of a trip by William Elery and Francis Dana, quoted in a paper by Colonel Higginson in the January *Scribner*: "November 12—The fore part of this day was filled with snow squalls, which proved peculiarly irksome to Mr. Dana's servant, whose surtout was stolen from him the evening before at Johnston by some soldier. The afternoon was comfortable but the evening was windy and exceedingly cold. The room in which we sat and lodged admitted the cold air at a thousand chinks, and our narrow bed had on it only a thin rug and one sheet. We went to bed almost completely dressed, but even that would not do. It was so cold that I could not sleep. What would I not have given to have been by my fireside? I wished a thousand times that the 'odd fellow' had our landlady. Our fellow-lodgers suffered as much as we did, and if they had read Talism Shandy's chapter of cruises, and had remembered it, would have cursed her through his whole catalogue of curses. What added to the infamously of this tavern was the extreme squalidity of the room, beds, and every utensil. I will conclude my story of the Sink of Filth and Abomination with a circumstance which, while it shows that our dirty landlady had some idea of neatness, must excite a contemptuous smile. The table on which we were to breakfast was so inexpressibly nasty that we begged she would put a clean napkin on it, to which this simple-minded objector that the coffee might dirty the cloth. I intended to have finished here; but the aversion of this Mass of Filth was as great as her sluttishness—was so great that I cannot

forbear noticing it. Notwithstanding we had nothing of her but a bit of a hock of pork, boiled a second time, and some bread and butter (we found our own tea and coffee) and hay and oats for our horses, this daughter of Lycurgus charged for Dana, myself and servant thirty-eight shillings lawful money."

Thought it Made No Difference.

"That tenon does not fit the mortise by a quarter of an inch," said an employer to a young carpenter who had just begun to work for him.

"I thought that for a garden gate you would not be particular, and it would make no difference," answered the young man.

But it did make a difference. It made just the difference between the young carpenter having a steady summer job, at good wages, and having his time unoccupied on his hands. The employer found no further fault; but when the gate was finished, he paid the maker, without another word, and dismissed him. The next day there was another man in his place. He happened to be a man who thought it did make a difference how everything was done; he always did his best; and kept his situation to the end of the season.

So it happens. Frequently some little thing which was not expected to attract attention is noticed by some one to whom the excellence of the work has commended itself, and the man who has made painstaking the rule of all his labor is surprised by a sudden and unlooked for accession of good fortune. He has been brought into note by some unconsidered trifle which was well done merely because it was his habit to do everything as well as possible.

On the other hand, many a man who is lamenting his ill fortune, and don't know what to attribute it to, owes it to some such carelessness in the way of doing his work as that which doomed the young carpenter to a summer of profitless idleness.

Men are by no means always told by what particular act they are judged; but any good performance is always liable to make, and any bad performance is always liable to mar, a fortune.

Things Hard to Find.

A man who will refrain from calling his friend's speech a "happy effort."

A woman who remembers last Sunday's text, but is unable to speak understandingly of the trimmings on the bonnet of the lady in the pew next in front.

An editor who never feels pleased to have good things credited, or mad when they are stolen.

A man who has been a fool some time during his life and knows enough to keep the knowledge of it to himself.

A married man who does not think all the girls envy his wife the prize she has captured.

A married woman who never said: "No wonder the girls don't get married nowadays; they are altogether different from what they were when I was a girl."

A child who would not rather eat between meals than at meals.

A person, age or sex immaterial, who does not experience a flush of pride upon being thought what he is not and may never hope to be.

A singer who never complains of a cold when asked to sing.

A woman who, when caught in her second best dress, will make no apology for her dreadful appearance.

A man who never intimated that the economies of the universe were subject to his movements by saying, "I knew if I took an umbrella it wouldn't rain," or some similar asinine remark.—*Boston Herald.*

Awtily Held!

A story is related, with the appearance of truth, of a boy who was watching his school-fellows as they snow-balled an old man's windows. The old gentleman rushed out of his house determined, if possible, to inflict some severe corporal punishment on the offender, saying, when he caught the boy, "Now, you rascal, I'll thrash you within an inch of your life!" Accordingly he began to beat him, when the boy immediately commenced laughing, and continued till the old gentleman stopped beating him, with the exclamation, "Boy, what are you laughing at?" "Well," said the boy, "I'm laughing because you are awfully sold. I ain't the boy."

"Is that your last house?" asked a friend of a landlord who still had one dwelling on hand that he had not let. "Yes," replied the landlord, "last, but not leased."

Young Folks' Column.

Our thanks are tendered to our little friend Viola Belle Booth, of Leocompton, for the nice present she sent us by her grandfather. Viola won one of our prizes for best young folks' letter, and we now ask her if she will do her best to win the prize in correcting the lessons "Daniel Boone?"

MR. EDITOR:—I will write you a letter. I go to school, and study reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. I have four brothers and one sister. I am a little girl ten years old. Our teacher's name is Mr. Putman. We live on the Pottawatomie. Here is the answer to B. C. Durrall's problem in THE SPIRIT of January 14. Get something harder next time, Benny:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| 94 sheep, at 50c..... | \$47 00 |
| 1 hog, at \$3..... | 3 00 |
| 5 cattle, at \$10..... | 50 00 |
| 100 head of stock for..... | \$100 00 |

BELLE GORDON.
GARNETT, Kans., Jan. 19, 1880.

Make Home Beautiful.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home;
Let the pure, and the fair, and the graceful
there
In the loveliest luster come.
Leave not a place of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about its heart the gems
Of nature and of art.

The best evidence that a man has become "hopefully pious" is to be found, not in his conduct at the prayer meeting, but in his conduct at home. If he says he has found religion, but continues to cuff his children and snub his wife, you may be sure that he has picked up some counterfeit and will soon throw it away. It, on the other hand, his religion compels him to pay his debts, and makes him cheerful and forbearing, both you and he may have a "comfortable assurance" that the inoculation has taken effect. Religion is like vaccination, it does not always "take" the first time.

A new and novel treatment of drunkenness was devised and tested by a Dubuque wife. Her husband came home moderately intoxicated, and expected to get the usual scolding. He was astonished, therefore, when the woman received him smilingly, asked him if he would have some brandy, and produced a bottle and glass. He promptly accepted the liquor, and drank so much that he was helpless. Then she tied him to a bedpost, and whipped him with a rawhide until, as the *Telegraph* says, he was as tender as a good beefsteak.

Facile.

"Is that your own hair, or a wig?" asked a wag of a porter whom he met carrying a dead hare. The porter couldn't answer the conundrum.

"Were you 'called out' often during your Boston engagement?" asked a friend of a popular actor. "Yes, frequently—by the sheriff," was the reply.

"You do not come to London any more," said an Englishman to a lady who had just remarried in Paris for the third time. "Oh, yes," she replied, yawning, "I always spend my widowhoods there."

An apology—"But, Freddy, how could you ever think of calling aunty stupid? Immediately go to her and tell her you are sorry." Freddy goes to aunty and says: "Aunty, I am sorry you are so stupid."

A gentleman learned in the origin of social customs was asked the meaning of casting an old shoe after a newly married couple as they start on their trip. He said: "To indicate that the chances of matrimony are very slippery."

The senior Greek professor in his lecture to the juniors the other day, speaking of the marriage of Venus and Vulcan, remarked "that the handsomest women generally married the homeliest men," adding, grimly, "there's encouragement for a good many of you."—*American Student.*

"Honesty the Best Policy."—Country practitioner (surprised at the visit of a notorious quack and pill vender)—"Well, what brings you here?" Quack (evidently suffering from disturbed peristaltic action)—"Well, sir, the fact is, I feel rather queer, and—" Country practitioner—"Then, why don't you take one of your 'pearls of health'?" Quack—"That's just it, sir! I think I've swallowed one—by mistake!"—*Punch.*

The Town of Nickerson.

[Nickerson Argosy.]
Nickerson is most emphatically a Western town. Built, as it were, under the genius of Aladdin's lamp, it shows the spirit, pluck and energy of Eastern men who have come West, not to sit down and idly fold their hands and wait for fortunes to fall into their laps, but to work, push ahead, do something, build homes for themselves that will rival those that they have left in the East, and do it in a much shorter time. And why is it? It is because they become imbued with a Western fever of pushing ahead and taking advantage of the many natural advantages that one cannot find in the East at the present time. Take, for instance, the cheapness of land with the rich soil surrounding our city, where all the farmer has to do is to simply turn the sod and his land is ready for a crop; and their products always find a market, for if the consumer is not here it is bought and shipped to where it is needed. Show us a town in the West that has built as rapidly and at the same time as solidly in the short space of fifteen months, showing two and three story buildings, brick churches, brick livery-stable, and private residences that cost from \$1,500 to \$2,500, to say nothing of as good railroad buildings, consisting of division headquarters, coal chutes, and round-house of fourteen stalls, and other minor shops, as can be found on the road.

Another good thing on the part of our citizens is in so many taking such an interest in planting trees; and we hope it will be kept up, as nothing adorns a residence more than beautiful shade trees.

People who have left here five or eight months ago come back surprised at the growth and prosperity of the town, it covering acres of ground and having a population of over 800 souls, two lumber-yards, three brick-yards, a fire engine and all the paraphernalia of a city of ten years of age.

Big Sheep Ranch.

[Ottawa Republican.]
Yesterday, at the invitation of Mr. J. B. Shaffer, a Republican reporter visited with that gentleman the extensive sheep ranch of Thos. Strawbridge & Co., in Lincoln township, about four miles from this city. He was astonished at its magnitude. They have 1,280 acres of land most admirably fitted for the business, consisting as it does of high rolling upland grazing, and level, fertile bottoms where an all-sufficient supply of hay can be made. The sheds are located on a gentle decline to the north of a thick grove of oak, on sandstone ground, and thus are situated most admirably for protection from the weather, and for securing hard, dry surface for the corrals, of which there are three. The sheds comprise an immense structure nearly 600 feet long and 54 feet wide. They are built entirely of lumber, with roof sloping both ways, and open to the south. Their flock numbers about 2,400, divided now into three ranches—1,400 ewes, 700 lambs and 300 wethers. Most all of the sheep are Cotswold, although a small percentage are Leicester. Their aim is to get into long-wooled sheep, and ultimately into a fine strain of Cotswold. They have 14 magnificent Cotswold bucks, and 4 Leicester. These gentlemen have brought capital, intelligence and practical experience to bear in this enterprise, and are succeeding beyond their expectations. Their sheep are all in excellent condition, and we doubt if a finer bunch of lambs is to be found anywhere. Mr. Thos. Strawbridge, who is in charge, lives in a comfortable little house located in a picturesque portion of the grove, and is as "happy as a clam" in his bachelor seclusion, with his dogs, cat "Jim," and fleecy pets about him.

Appalling Disaster.

[Special Dispatch to the Kansas City Journal.]
CHERRYVALE, KANS., Jan. 22.—The large stone building of this city, occupied below by D. Frank as a furniture store, and above by the *Globe* printing office and sleeping apartments, was destroyed by fire last night. Six men were sleeping up stairs, three of whom escaped by jumping from the windows, a distance of eighteen feet, sustaining severe bruises and cuts, but not dangerously wounded. Ed. S. Henderson, foreman of the *Globe* office, and Wm. McClain, printer, were burned to death. C. C. Kenlock, bridgeman on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, was also burned. The fire originated in the stairway and cut off all exit except by window. The remains of Henderson were found forty feet from his bed in the stairway. The others were found near their beds. The coroner's jury has been taking evidence to-day and will close to-morrow. It is not known how the fire occurred. No insurance on *Globe* office, but \$2,000 on the building. The horrible affair has struck all dumb. Can hardly realize the awfulness of the disaster. Ed. S. Henderson was a young man of fine attainments and beloved by all who knew him.

Bold Transaction.

[Marshall County News.]
Last Saturday Mel. Lewis closed his infamous career as clerk of Marshall county by a theft of over \$200 worth of county scrip. In the defense of the suits brought against him heretofore by the county for various thefts, forgery, etc., Lewis has employed Judge Price and C. T. Mann. In this way he became indebted to Mann in the sum of more than \$200. Lewis gave Mann an assignment of his last quarter's salary, but the board refused to allow the bill, this being about all the security the county has against Lewis. Being thwarted in this Lewis looked over the scrip books, and finding several pieces of scrip signed by the chairman he tore them out and gave them to Mann, who promptly cashed the same. The scrip cashed belonged to publishing houses at Leavenworth and other points. Steps are being taken to try to recover this money, but in our opinion it is gone where the woodbine twineth.

Sad Accident at La Cygne.

[La Cygne Journal.]
A distressing accident by which a young man, John Palmer, aged about 21 years, lost his life, occurred in La Cygne about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening last. Mr. Palmer came from his home, Fontana, on the freight train of the Gulf road, which arrives here about 7 o'clock p. m., intending to return on the northward freight at near 8 o'clock. He attempted to board the latter when in motion, but failed in accomplishing his object, and fell on the track. Both legs were severed below the knee, one hand badly mashed, and he sustained such other serious injuries that his life was despaired of as soon as the nature of his wounds was apparent. The unfortunate fellow was seen as soon as hurt and immediately taken to the freight-room at the depot. Three physicians—Doctors R. G. Mendenhall, J. M. Welch and J. R. Divelbiss—were summoned to attend him, but he was past deriving but little benefit from human aid. Severely as he was hurt, however, he maintained a state of consciousness until about half an hour before death, which occurred on Sunday morning. His relatives at Fontana were apprised by telegraph of the condition of young Palmer in time to reach here at 9 o'clock Saturday evening, so some of his family were with him at the last. The remains were taken to Fontana for burial Sunday forenoon. The deceased lived at home, on a farm about half a mile from town, and is said to have been a good, sober, industrious fellow. His death is another repetition of the lesson showing the great uncertainty of life, and should prove to the boys and young men of this locality an effectual warning against running the risk of death in carelessly taking chances with a moving train of cars.

Tramps Captured.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]
There have been a good many suspicious characters commonly called tramps in and about North Topeka for several days, and on Tuesday Officer Tompkins learned that a number of them had taken possession of the old Kansas Pacific engine-house and were making themselves at home in it. They had gained admission by tearing off a board at the rear end. About half past 10 o'clock Officers Tompkins and Gilman repaired to the engine-house and found nine of them, seated or lying about a red-hot stove, which had been left there by the company. They had supplied themselves with coal and had been sleeping there as snugly as they could wish some nights probably. Tompkins went into the room with his dark lantern and told them they must go with him, when a general rush was made for the door. Only one escaped, however, and the others were locked in the calaboose in the First ward until morning, when they were brought over to the police court and fined. They will be furnished with lodgings free of cost now, and exercise their muscles for the benefit of the city.

Burlingame Coal.

[Manhattan Nationalist.]
A number of years ago Prof. Mudge told the people of Burlingame that coal could be obtained at about seventy-five feet from the surface under that city. Judge Schuyler immediately began to sink a shaft, but died when it was thirty-five feet deep. A few weeks ago a purse was raised and a drill started in the bottom of the shaft, and the result was that a forty-inch vein of good coal was found within seventy-five feet of the surface. The people of Burlingame are greatly excited over this result, as well they may be, for the veins heretofore worked in that county are but little more than one-third that thickness.

Suicide.

[Miami Republican.]
Mr. C. C. Cleward, a resident of Peoria township, Franklin county, hung himself near Peoria City last Saturday. All that is known about the matter is that Cleward had been over to Lane where he had taken a cow, which was led by a rope. After leaving the cow he took the rope and started home, and was within about a half mile of home when he came to a determination to take his life, which he did by tying the rope over the limb of a tree and starting his horse from under himself. The funeral services were held last Sunday in the Peoria grave-yard by Rev. Robert Sherar.

Corn Syrup.

[Atchafalpa Leader.]
At Leavenworth a joint-stock company has been formed by local capitalists and parties from Buffalo, N. Y., representing altogether \$15,000, and will at once commence fitting up a building for the manufacture of sugar and syrup from corn. The machinery is now on the way. One hundred and fifty hands will be employed and one thousand bushels of corn consumed daily in the manufactory.

Foul Murder.

[Wichita Eagle.]
Just as we go to press we learn that George Duncan, of Ohio township, was found about 150 yards from his house on the prairie dead with his throat cut. The supposition is that he was murdered, as his house has a number of bullet holes in it. The deceased is a young man, and was living alone. The coroner has taken charge of the body.

45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS. FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

EL MENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

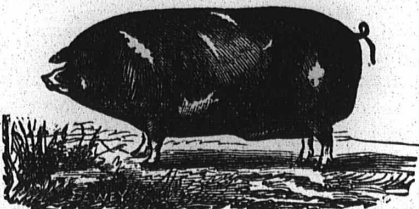
BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull **KING OF THE PRAIRIE**, 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

AND

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....\$22 00
Three to five months old..... 32 00
Five to seven months old..... 42 00

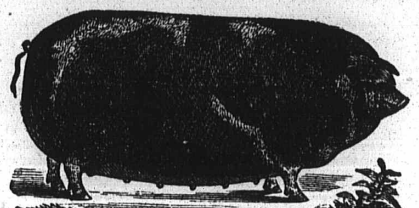
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00

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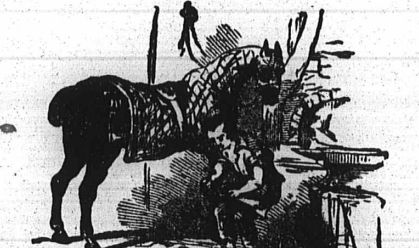
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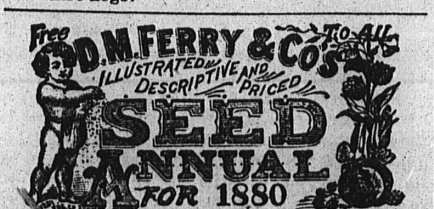
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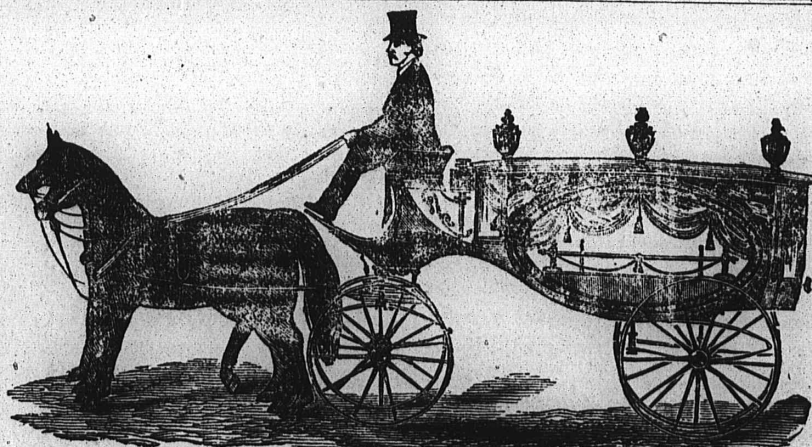
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Horticultural Department.

January Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The January meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society was held in the university on Saturday, the 17th inst., pursuant to adjournment. The roads being in good condition, and the weather delightfully pleasant, the attendance was quite large and the meeting a pleasant and spirited one.

At the usual hour D. G. Watt, the new president, called the meeting to order, and after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the secretary, and a song by Miss Gleason, the order of business was taken up.

As orchard pruning was made a specialty for this meeting, that question was discussed at much length, most of the orchardists present taking part in the discussion.

S. W. Pearson explained his method of starting young trees, and the after-pruning. He starts the top some two or three feet from the crown, allowing about three branches from the main stalk, carefully avoiding forks. About two feet above these he starts another set of branches from the main stalk, and so on as the tree progresses in size and height. He thus obtains a model tree, both in symmetry and stability.

The mode of pruning large and neglected trees elicited many and varied opinions, some of which were rather conflicting. Joseph Savage claims that apple trees need but little if any pruning, while G. C. Brackett, E. A. Colman, T. M. Pierson, S. W. Pearson, N. P. Deming and others are firm in the opinion that fine marketable fruit cannot be obtained if the trees are allowed to grow at will, without the use of the pruning-knife.

Mr. Brackett repeated what he stated at the November meeting, about the difference in size and color of the fruit grown on those portions of his Genet orchards which were pruned and unpruned. While the fruit was large, highly colored, and nearly all marketable on the pruned trees, but little of that gathered from the unpruned portion was suitable for market.

T. A. Stanley thinks it safe to prune in the spring when the sap flows. He never saw any serious damage by pruning at that season.

Joseph Savage believes that the damage done by spring pruning is irreparable and if continued the tree would eventually die. The general opinion, however, was that winter pruning was the safest, and that the tree should be started right and the most of the pruning done while it was young, thus avoiding the necessity of cutting off large limbs.

Mr. Flory, of Willow Springs, was present for the purpose of learning how to prune pear trees.

Mr. Sperry, of Wakarusa, who feels the necessity of pruning his orchards, which have grown much too thick and bushy, came for the purpose of getting instruction and advice.

The discussion was not finished, however, as other matters came up for consideration. The society is determined to sift this question most thoroughly, in order to arrive at the proper time and best mode of doing this important work.

The committee to whom was referred this matter of selecting special subjects for consideration at each meeting of the present year, and designating persons to prepare papers on such special subjects, reported as follows:

For February—Insect enemies and how to destroy them, by N. P. Deming.

For March—Preparation of soil, selection of tree, and planting, by Joseph Savage.

For April—Strawberries, variety and culture, by Wm. Evatt.

For May—Raspberries and blackberries, their variety and culture, by E. A. Colman.

For June—Culture of flowers and home adornment, by Mrs. Burlingame.

For July—Cherries, peaches and pears, their variety and culture, by G. Y. Johnson.

For August—Psychological mission of horticulture, by Dr. Marvin.

For September—Vegetable gardening, by M. Sedgwick.

For October—Fertilizers, under-draining and root pruning, by P. Underwood.

For November—Apples, best varieties, keeping and marketing, G. C. Brackett.

For December—Election of officers and reports of standing committees.

S. W. PEARSON, Chairman Com.

Prof. Canfield, of the state university, having been invited to address the meeting, kindly responded, to the great

pleasure and satisfaction of the society. He spoke entirely without notes and with very little preparation, as the invitation was extended but a very short time before the meeting convened. We do not pretend to give a full or exact report, merely attempting to cover the ground as fairly as possible from a few hurried notes.

After laying the blame of his appearance there on the shoulders of the secretary, intruding upon grave men and grave themes, he spoke briefly of the changes which had taken place in educational measures even within the last quarter century. Formerly there was much Latin and Greek; a very little science, generally taught by unscientific men; and just enough theology to send most of the graduates into the world with their religious convictions all awry. Now, especially in the West, educators sought to broaden and deepen all the currents of a man's life, that he might bear blessings immediate and most tangible to all with whom he came in contact. This practical beneficence was sought by our own university in every department. The object was to fit the man to touch with quickening sympathetic power the greatest possible number.

The people of the state, even of this county, know far too little of this work, and the means by which this end is sought. Were they better informed they would look with even more pride and affection on the university. And this appreciation would quicken every effort there and add to its efficiency.

The professor then stated that which was a most pleasant surprise to most of his audience—that in his own department, under the topic "Aesthetics," during ten weeks of the senior year the instruction, which took largely the form of conversational discussion, included the fine arts, so called, dwelling particularly on landscape gardening and domestic architecture. He would be glad to outline that instruction, though he could do nothing more, in order that the work might be fairly criticised by those who were so deeply interested in it as his hearers.

In a purely conversational way he then outlined his work about as follows:

The three things sought in the dwelling are shelter, comfort, and the gratification of taste. This is the natural order. Beyond this no dwelling has a right to go. The palatial residences of our more wealthy citizens are evidences of both bad tastes and bad morals. The dwelling of an American citizen should be first and last pre-eminently a home. Anything more than this is not in accordance with the genius and spirit of American institutions. The key-note of our government was co-operation. Without this none of our educational work could be done; no law could be made or enforced; there could not be advancement in any direction. The man who builds for himself a palace simply calls attention to his moneyed superiority, provokes unworthy emulation, draws sharply the line between himself and the great mass of mankind, and shuts up capital, which should be producing rather than decaying. The difference between \$8,000 or \$10,000 in a home and \$80,000 or \$100,000 in a mass of stately marble—cold, uninviting, and even repellent—would, expended in productive energy, be a giving which would be a getting in both wealth and blessings to the man and to his children, and an untold beneficence to employes and the community at large. Moreover, with us wealth changes hands once in three generations at least, and a man should build in such a way that his children may emulate his example or be able to maintain the home bequeathed them. The great middle line—that line of average life and effort—is the wisest and best rule here as elsewhere.

The prime object in house building is utility, and to this all else must be sacrificed if necessary. Certainly before this all mere ornament should give way. The house should be the outgrowth of the present and probable, not possible, future needs of the family. There should be individuality of plans. Unless two families are just exactly alike in every respect it is sheer folly to build two houses on principally the same plan. All parts of the house are to be used. There should be no parlors which are only opened when there is a funeral or a wedding. Nor should the best of everything be reserved for guests. It is very natural and right, of course, to wish to make a guest as com-

fortable as possible, but to put a spring bed and hair mattress in the guest chamber and lock it up for the chance comer while the owner and family sleep on bed-cords and straw ticks is absurd. The guest may well be content with anything. He comes to see you, not to enjoy the fat of the land. And if he cannot for a single day endure that which is part and parcel of your everyday life how can you abide it for the 365 1-4 days of each year?

Air and sunlight are worth more than all else. Don't be afraid to make openings lest there be no blank walls against which to place furniture. Get as much of out-of-doors as possible into the house, and let such minor things as pictures and sofas go. Broad windows and wide doors are inviting and hospitable—signs of welcome and good cheer within. An Englishman once said that the most unpleasant feature of American architecture was the stung front door! Avoid narrow halls! If they can't be broad, well-lighted, well-ventilated, let the outer door open directly into a room. The stranger receives first impressions of a house and of its inmates on crossing your threshold. Let his eye rest on all that is inviting.

Use your houses freely, yet, of course, without abuse. Shut your boy into the kitchen and he will leave you at the first opportunity. Let him range from easy chair to sofa, from table to book-case, from porch to the barn, and he will find "no place like home"—until your neighbor's daughter is sixteen! You can't help that, anyway! Your responsibility is over!

Two things should stand first in your plan and expenditure—the kitchen and the kitchen drain. As a class, our American women oversee all the work of their households. Make this as easy for them as possible. It is hard enough, in all conscience!

All ornamentation of your house should be a part of the building, and should grow out of it and its necessities. At first glance it should give a philosophical and sufficient reason for its existence. You can each test this. Avoid all that is merely ornamental. Let everything of this nature have some utility at its basis and you will be surprised at the increased gratification and at the diminished expense.

With "all the world" from which to choose it is not difficult to select a building spot which will be high and dry and which can be beautified at very little expense. Keep an acre or two for the house—for the children. In working on this remember that in landscape gardening the artist should be as much hidden as possible. There should be no tricks, and nothing meretricious. Nature is honest; help her do her work, and simply say, "See what nature has done." All she needs is generous, stimulating treatment, and protection against the many accidents which so dwarf her efforts and thwart her plans, and she will reward you four fold. Specifically, under this general rule, avoid the pruning-knife as far as the clipping into fantastic shapes is concerned. Let each tree or shrub grow as nature intended it should. This is a work of presentation not representation. Then, too, in grouping, follow natural methods, not artificial. Trees in groups "here and there," and such trees as are usually found together, are far more pleasing than a rigid adherence to the quincunx or any other order. Flowers should be brought together for their harmony of color rather than the contrast. A bed which disposes about a given center colors which blend and shade away into that which gives unity of impression is far more attractive than one in which we have a dozen distinct and contrasting colors. The latter is distracting, the former quieting, refreshing.

The more luxuriant growth, all trees and tall shrubs should be somewhat removed from the house. Sunlight and air are the great requisites there. Open spaces are desirable. But you may continue the green of the lawn in the green of the ivy or flowering vine trained upon the building. Not all over it, causing dampness and rot, but just far enough up the sides to hide the rough masonry of the foundation, and prevent the harsh contrast between it and the turf. Any flowering vine is better than ivy, because its leaves at least fall away, and during four months of each year permit sunlight and air to cleanse and purify the walls of the dwelling.

About the house, too, should be the

trellises and arbors. These are in the nature of architecture, and should rarely be put in competition with nature as is so often done even in very small inclosures. Right here occurs to me the fact that very few seem to know how beautiful and satisfactory a porch or piazza can be made with a most inexpensive trellis and vine. Most farmers will tell you that they cannot yet afford a porch—"it will cost me \$150 at least." It need cost but \$2.75! Two days' labor with a hired man will do all that man need do. Go to the nearest timber; cut a few poles and "stakes;" set one of the latter with a good crotch or fork at each outer corner of your piazza, and with the others, the poles, and a little ingenuity construct the merest skeleton. Nature will do the rest if you will give her a grape root to work with, or that of any "climber."

These vines, by the way, have another use. A wise landscape gardener (and any quick-witted farmer may be this) will use vines and trellises to hide unsightly objects. All out-buildings should be carefully screened from the dwelling. A woman who looks from her kitchen window all through the long weary summer day into an unkept barn-yard will not be as good a christian at dark as she whose eyes have fallen restfully on a bank of green. Cover an unsightly line fence with sweet pea vines if nothing else. Do you not find that the ruins of a forest are clad in mosses and half hidden with vines? Ask nature to help you cover your own property shortcomings in a similar way.

The vines without the inclosure should largely control the arrangement of the garden. You may shut out a dusty road with trees and shrubs, but not a noble landscape. If nature has been kind enough to give you more than your own, don't refuse the gift and shut yourself in on your handkerchief lawn. At every point keep the view from doors and windows unobstructed, if you can make structures of beauty beyond.

Now about walks. Do not make them of gravel. It affords an insecure footing, it is noisy, and people who do not wear brogans suffer intensely before they reach your door. It is the old story of the pilgrim and the peas. Use any other substance that is dry and finer and smoother. One of the cheapest and best walks I have ever made was with coal siftings. Walks should be few, else they seem to be perpetually warning one to keep off the grass—to go here and not go there. The sod itself is that which nature places under the foot of man, and we must not be restricted from this too much or too sharply. Walks mean "business," and should never wander from their object for the sake of wandering. If you have a fine view, or some unusual plants, or a beautiful vase (and don't have any vase if it cannot be a beautiful one) you may point me to either or all by a path or paths, but leave me also the privilege of going directly to the house, if business calls me there, or if I do not wish to turn aside. Not that all walks should be in straight lines, but every walk should have an objective point, and reach it as easily, directly and pleasantly as possible.

The speaker then deprecated strongly some of the tricks of so-called ornamentation which are so prevalent today, especially in the small yards of city residences. A large stone rolled against the corner of the front steps, or left near the gate, or in one corner of the yard, covered with moss and vines, might be attractive. But a stone planted in the middle of a lawn, and encircled with other stones regularly laid and trimmed with old oyster shells, and surmounted with a conch shell, and covered with a vine, half of which generally was dead, was a monstrosity. He pitied the people who lived in the house and were therefore obliged to look at it so often. Natural inequalities in the surface, like a natural "rise" in a man's nose, were frequently attractive; but the artificial mound now so common is nothing more or less than a wart on the nose. Keep the artist hidden. Let it seem as though nature had done nearly all the work.

The closing sentences were in substance as follows: "I have thus hastily sketched for you the line of instruction here, much of it, I suppose, and naturally in the words of the author, whose work is our text book. It is for you to determine whether such instruction is wise, appropriate and valu-

able. A word now and I close. I do not grudge to those who are thronging from other shores one acre of our territory; but I look with no slight alarm on the fact that the American people are becoming homeless.

"We are already the floating population, having sold our birthright for a mess of pottage. Largely for want of proper regard of the very points to which I have referred, unimportant though they may seem, have our boys, or we boys, drifted from that sure anchor ground, the farm, to the quick-sands of the city. If there is nothing graceful, or beautiful, or attractive about the farm-house and grounds all must go wrong! The mother's spirit is dwarfed and overshadowed and life is a mere burden. The child cannot step out of the door without going ankle deep in mud, and stepping in again provokes harsh words and the quick reproof. If your son finds that neatness, cleanliness, comfort and taste seem to flourish only in the city, to the city he will go. So will the daughter. Now I have no quarrel with the town. Man made it, and it is very good. But God made the country, and it is infinitely better. The farms of America must give us intellectual, social, political and moral strength and stamina or we shall degenerate faster than any other nation known in history. Health and strength, cool judgment, a well-balanced mind, shrewd common sense, courage and firmness of nerve, energy, grip, and integrity of purpose—all these have their roots in the soil."

The exercises were interspersed with choice music by Miss Kate Smeed, Miss Annie Yarnold, Miss Gleason and others. Miss Gleason, by request, recited the "Two Lovers," with dramatic effect. The meeting, which was one of the best the society ever enjoyed, adjourned at the usual hour, to meet again at the same place on the third Saturday of February.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Cleaning the Bark of Fruit Trees.
Mr. Augustus Stabler, in the *Country Gentleman*, says: "A carpenter who worked for me some five years ago first called my attention to the effects of soft soap when applied to the bark of young apple trees. He had a young orchard to which he paid considerable attention. One of his trees was smaller than the rest, looked badly and was full of ants. He supposed (though no doubt erroneously) that the ants were injuring the tree and determined either to clear them out or kill the tree with soft soap. He put it all over the tree on the body, limbs, and even on the young growth. In a short time the leaves dropped off, and he thought he had killed it sure enough. But to his surprise it entirely recovered, put on new growth and grew more vigorously than it ever had before. In a few years it had outstripped every other tree in the orchard. He has since been applying soap regularly to all his trees and finds them all benefited by it. My own experience is of four years' duration, with an orchard of seventy-five trees. They are fifteen years old and average about fifteen feet high and six inches through the body. I can safely say that they have a more healthy appearance than they had before the soap was applied (they have been scraped with each soaping), and they have passed through two of the most severe winters without the slightest perceptible injury. All the fruit they have borne has been the finest of its kind. For the past two years the Harrison apple trees have not borne so much as they did before, owing, I think, to the extreme rapidity of their growth, but they will be all the better for it afterward. By examination I find the bark on some of the fifteen-year-old trees is nearly as smooth and thin as on the five year-olds—all having been cleaned every summer for three years."

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Farm and Stock.

Cane Growers' Convention.
CONTINUATION OF MR. RUSSELL'S REPORT FROM ISSUE OF 14TH INST.

In that way a large area of country can be operated by one refinery, and the farmer will be able to produce sugar and syrup for his own family use and raise a large amount to go on the market that will pay as well and even better than most crops he now raises. There will necessarily be very few refineries started until after there are more people educated to that branch of the business; but syrup can be shipped long distances to a refinery that has good railroad facilities at a few cents per gallon, and the bulk of the product would then be nearer a market, and only what was required for home use need be shipped back. This plan is the only one that seems to meet with favor among many practical gentlemen with whom I have conversed on the subject; for the following reasons: First, it is not practical to haul the cane long distances to deliver to the mills for grinding. This necessitates the establishment of auxiliary works of sufficient capacity to work up the cane in their immediate vicinities, say within a radius of two or three miles, and make the semi-syrup. But the many samples of syrup previously referred to that have but very little market value, and no value at all to refiners for sugar making, are almost conclusive proof that even this plan would prove a failure unless they were working under the immediate supervision and instruction of some one appointed by the parties who have the practical knowledge of operating a refinery to make sugar from the sorghum cane, and which is more simple and more easily understood, and altogether different from the regular refineries that work the raw products of Louisiana and other sugar producing countries.

And no doubt many of you will agree with us that it is much cheaper and more profitable to benefit by the experience of others who have made a success than it is to launch out on a voyage of discovery and experiment on theories that cannot be put into practice, or that have been exploded long ago; and others, if pursued, will lead to the obtaining of great experience, and paying a high price for it, without any very positive assurance on the start that you will eventually succeed to such an extent as will reimburse you for what you have expended.

One refinery desirably located where there are good railroad facilities, with a good corps of assistants they have educated to the business, each one of them operating in their own district appointed them, and continually visiting the auxiliaries under their supervision, and instructing the proprietor of each auxiliary all through the season how to make the semi-syrup that will be of some use to send to the refinery, enables them to work up the product of a large amount of territory; and by continually extending their field of auxiliary operations as fast as it is practicable to do so they will in a short time be doing as large a business as it is practical to do successfully.

With such a plan as this in operation we can see no reason why we cannot supply this country with all the sugar and syrup that is consumed in it; and the length of time it will take to do it depends upon the amount of capital that is brought forward to those who are competent to instruct auxiliaries, and who only need the capital to develop the sugar resources of a large extent of country. Most of the gentlemen who have fitted themselves for this specific purpose cannot extend their usefulness in this direction for the want of means to do it with.

That the proper amount of capital will be forthcoming in time we have no doubt, judging from the numerous offers of large amounts of capital we are receiving to extend our business, but which we have been compelled to decline, as we have all the capital we need for our present want and could not use any more profitably unless we decide to extend our field of operation beyond our present limits. We have so much faith in this plan of operation that we are now proceeding to put it into execution, and expect to soon close negotiations with several auxiliaries; and we shall continue to push this business to the extent of our ability.

Gentlemen, this is a brief history of our experience, and what opinions we

have advanced have been based upon that experience, after due reflection and long consultation with some thorough and practical business men.

We have cut loose from the old rut, and broke through the hedge of obstacles that have heretofore impeded the progress of this industry, and found a broad, smooth road that has at last led us on to a splendid success.

On motion, the above was referred to the committee on Publication.

MR. BELCHER'S REPORT.

Mr. Belcher was called upon to read his report. It ran as follows:

"In submitting this report of the analyses of sorghum products made during the past season it is much to be regretted that the work has not been more complete. Unavoidable circumstances have caused this. The association was a new organization and was not in a position to regularly engage scientific services. The writer was consequently obliged to devote what little time he could spare at night after his own business had been finished. The few moments thus obtained were desultory and unsatisfactory.

"From all this it has resulted that the tests made have been simply the determination of solid contents and the (so-called) 'polarization' of the samples. What has been shown by these methods has been of a nature to greatly encourage, even to surprise, us; and in view of the fact that some samples of sorghum juice have polarized so high, no pains should be spared another season to determine whether there are substances present in the juice of the sorghum and absent in the juice of the true sugar-cane which affect the polarization. In other words, it should be settled beyond dispute whether the polarization of Louisiana cane juice and the polarization of sorghum juice mean the same thing. If they do, there is no question about the value of some of the sorghum that has been grown this year. But if not, the sooner the difference is recognized and understood the better. This department of sugar chemistry is obscure, and its enigmas will not be soon explained.

"The earliest received samples of sorghum juice polarized very low, and being from unripe cane were not recorded.

"On the 29th of July three samples from Mr. G. M. Schwarz, Edwardsville, Ill., were tested, as follows: Stewart's Hybrid polarized 5.78; mixed cane, 5.55; Early Amber, 7.13.

"On the 31st two samples from Mr. J. W. Russell, Boonesboro, Ark., were tested, as follows: Stewart's Hybrid, 4.47; Early Amber, 8.33.

"None of these samples were from fully matured cane, so that the polarizations gave great encouragement. On the 18th of August a sample of Early Amber from Mr. Schwarz polarized 12.86. This test was the average of polarizations made with two instruments, and as it happened to be the particular test which converted the writer, it is to him, at least, one of the most important of the season.

"For a detailed statement of the various polarizations reference is made to an appended table, which is a complete report. Some of the samples were accompanied by letters, stating the character of the soil, method of cultivation, etc. These are of great importance. The verdict is strongly in favor of a sandy loam. Clayey soils or bottom lands are not as good. The samples have been too few and the information too scanty to pronounce further. The effect of manure, the kind and quantity to be used, are points not yet settled. The two samples of Early Amber sent by Mr. Orr showed a remarkable difference. The soils were different, the fertilizers also, and it is hard to say how much of the result was due to the latter. Mr. Patterson's samples showed in favor of manured land, which is contrary to the general opinion.

"It is absolutely necessary that these points should all be settled, and settled beyond dispute. There should be a careful analysis of the soil on which the cane is grown. It will suffice in ordinary conversation to speak of a 'sandy loam,' a 'sandy clay,' a 'rich loam with some clay and more or less sand,' etc.; but in deducing the laws which govern the cultivation of our sugar-cane we must have more definite and accurate data or our deductions will be too vague to be of any service.

"Before closing it may be well to say a word about the chemistry of sugar manufacture. There is always a disposition among mankind to believe in

mysterious nostrums. This trait is especially deplorable in its influence upon the defecation of cane juice. Nothing is more certain to cause failure than for a man to buy a few gallons of some compound and then conclude that it is no longer necessary for him to exercise his former care, patience and good sense, but that the compound will, like a magician's wand, relieve him at once of all his troubles. Far better would it be for him never to dream of the value of chemical reagents than to endeavor to shift all responsibility from his shoulders.

"The defecation of cane juice will always require judgment and decision. Whether the planter is possessed of all the information that can be had, and provided with all the materials whose use is necessary, or whether he must simply content himself with a bucket of lime water—in either case he is obliged to study carefully the condition of his juice and the results of his working, and to decide in every instance for himself.

"I must take this opportunity to tender my thanks to many members of the association who have favored me with samples and information, and I must especially thank my friend Mr. Hedges for the pains he has taken to deliver the samples in the best possible condition for analysis.

"Very respectfully,
"GEO. C. W. BELCHER."

Shropshire Sheep.

We copy the following article on Shropshire sheep from the *Western Rural*. This breed of sheep is little known in this country, and the writer of this article gives so good an account of them perhaps our farmers would do well to look after this family of the sheep tribe:

"EDITORS WESTERN RURAL:—I saw in your issue of December 27 an inquiry by H. S. W. as to whether Shropshire-down sheep are long or short wool sheep. As a breeder of thoroughbred Shropshire-downs for a few years past, and as an observer of the breed at the New State fairs for the past ten years, I will say that the Shropshire-downs belong to and are classed with middle wool sheep. They resemble the South-downs only in color of face and legs. They are much larger. Their wool is white, longer, softer, and they shear heavier fleeces. Their wool is long enough for combing and yet fine, light and soft, and at present commands the highest prices of any domestic wools.

"They are what I have long been looking for, are first-class mutton and wool sheep combined, and I find but very few people that are acquainted with the breed, as there are but few of the sheep in the United States. This article is not intended for an advertisement, as I have no sheep to sell. I will inclose you four samples of wool from four different sheep—a two-year-old ram, a two-year-old ewe (both sheared close the first week in June last) and a ram and ewe lamb dressed last May. You can tell the readers of the *Rural* the length and quality of the wool.

"Iowa is destined to be a great sheep raising state if the dogs can be controlled. And I would like to say a word here to our Iowa legislature, which I think all my brother sheep raisers will sustain me in. Give us a law this winter that will protect sheep as well as dogs. We have to pay a tax on our sheep and take care of them that they do not trespass on our neighbors. Restrain the dog likewise. A dog that is not worth paying a dollar tax per year on is not worth keeping, unless he is an extra sheep hunter. In the state of New York, where I came from, every male dog was taxed 50 cents and every female dog \$2. The money formed a fund in each county to pay for sheep killed by dogs of irresponsible parties, and also when it could not be proven whose dogs killed the sheep. If our legislature would give us such a law or a better one this winter saunders would be cheap for a while, but the sheep industry would add millions of dollars to the agricultural products of the state.

"Will not every man who is interested in sheep raising in the country petition his representative to give us a law this winter to protect our industry? I began about sheep, and did not intend to write but a few words, but you see I am also interested in dogs. I am fond of a good dog, but I believe in keeping them in their proper place, and that is not in the pasture of sheep un-

less he is a shepherd's dog and on duty. If one must be sacrificed let it be the dog.
J. F. C.

"BLACK HAWK COUNTY, Iowa.
"[The wools sent us are very fine samples and answer to the description given by our correspondent.—EDS.]"

A Flea for the Birds.

The killing of one harmless bird, except such as are used for food, is a crime that should be severely punished by law. It is frightful to think of the number of nests that are robbed every year, and of the birds themselves destroyed by guns and traps. When we consider the great number of grubs and worms of all sorts that are preyed upon by birds, we will understand how much they help the farmer. But for the crows that daily destroy insects, grubs and worms, whole fields of young corn would often be destroyed. They also destroy mice and many other quadrupeds which commit ten times as much mischief as these unjustly persecuted birds. Every intelligent farmer throughout the country should use every means in his power to protect the birds that will in turn protect him from more formidable enemies.—N. Y. Herald.

Wounds of Veins.

These give rise to the escape of a dark red blood in a steady stream. This is commonly to be arrested by pinning up the lips of the wound evenly, taking hold of each by one-eighth inch and tying them together by a little tow, twisted round the two ends of the pin in the form of the figure 8. Or several pins may be placed near each other and the tow twisted round them and from pin to pin in the same manner. Veins may be tied, but this risks the occurrence of dropsy unless you know that there is a free circulation by other collateral trunks. They may be compressed for a time until the wound is closed with lymph, a simple pad and compress being used, or the silver wire and cork as advised for arteries.—Law.

The Household.

Notes from My Diary.
CHAPTER IV.

I have been greatly struck by the contrast between the two schools which I have visited to-day. The first was a large building, which came near falling down last fall, and has had to be strengthened by iron bars. It was old and dingy, and not very inviting in appearance. I was offered the one good chair in the room. One without legs was standing on its back not far off. There was no paint visible anywhere, or, rather, not any noticeable through the dirt. There were no maps, nor dictionary, nor charts, nor globe; but there were plenty of children to keep one pair of hands busy. The hum of industry was heard, and the little people seemed happy and recited very well. The district is somewhat in debt and has not felt able to furnish these things, and the teacher tells me he thinks he shall have to vote himself a committee of ways and means for devising something to get them. I wish him success, for the children deserve the best kind of apparatus; they need them, and I hope the time will come when they will have them.

Now for the contrast. Within three miles is another school. The outer door opens into a very nicely arranged ante-room for cloaks and hats, where everything is in perfect order. Another door ushers me into the dimmest of school rooms. It was an ideal room, such as we imagine all school-houses will have in the good time coming. The doors were painted a neutral tint, and no finger points marred the fine effect; the floor was as clean as a tidy house-keeper's dining-room; the stove bright, with no ashes nor pieces of coal lying round; the wall was hung with outline maps, and that most useful but equally unusual article of school furniture, a set of reading charts. A globe and an unabridged dictionary stand on the desk. A water-pail and bright cup, a nice recitation bench and—do my eyes deceive me?—four chairs complete the furnishing of this model room; and here are gathered eight children to enjoy its advantages! On the register I find twelve names enrolled, and this for the winter's term! On coming in at recess the boys are required to wash their hands, and the teacher brings forth a snowy white towel from her desk. Surely this is her little family instead of a school. Most of them are doing very well, but there is not quite the

wide-awake interest and life which we see in larger schools.

This matter of cleanliness I consider an important one. As teacher or school is a pretty correct rule. But our school-rooms are not looked after quite as carefully as they ought to be by the board. We think a kitchen floor must be washed once or twice a week; we clean house spring and autumn; but the school-house looks untidy. Yet it is the children's home a large part of their waking hours, and the moral effect of a clean, pleasant room is much better than the reverse. A little care from teacher and scholars about the coal and ashes round the stove this winter weather is a good plan. In one school there were not only ashes and coal, hod, poker and tongs left lying round indiscriminately, but a pair of boots and stockings were scattered round the platform.

A school takes its character from the teacher. Arithmetic, grammar and geography are not the only things to be taught, but good manners and morals as well.

"'Tis trifles make the sum of human things, And halt our misery from our foibles springs." Is there anything more annoying than to have to hunt for gloves and hat, thimble and spectacles, newspapers and books? Some people spend a great portion of their time "sarching," as the old lady used to express it.

If habits of neatness are formed in the school-room it will save the children many hours of sorrow and annoyance in later life.

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

- Apple Trees,
- Peach Trees,
- Pear Trees,
- Plum Trees,
- Cherry Trees,
- Quinces,
- Small Fruits,
- Grape Vines,
- Evergreens,
- Ornam'tal Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

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

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

A FIRST-CLASS

COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc. Columns include item name, price per unit, and date.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27, 1880. CATTLE—Active. Choice shipping steers, \$5.00@5.35; medium to fair, \$4.45@4.90; feeding steers, \$3.70@3.90; cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.60; stockers, \$3.00@3.60; corn-fed Texans, \$2.75@4.15.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1880. CATTLE—Market active and firm for best grades; common cattle neglected. Choice shippers, \$5.00@5.75; medium shippers, \$3.85@4.80; stockers and feeders, \$3.60@4.00; butchers, \$2.00@4.00.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 27, 1880. CATTLE—The market opened with a good supply but demand slow. There was some inquiry for feeders at good prices. \$4.00 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 18 native feeders, averaging 1,190 pounds).

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SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN, FARM & FIELD. Plant Seed Co.'s 1880 Seed Catalogue and Almanac. Containing Prices and Descriptions of Field, Vegetable, Tree and Flower Seeds, Seed Grain, Novelties, Seed Potatoes, etc.

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN, FARM & FIELD. SPECIALITIES 1880. Early Amber Cane Seed; Bohemian Hulled Oats; Early Russian Spring Wheat; Egyptian or Pearl Millet; New Varieties of Field Corns; Vegetable and Flower Seeds; Seed Potatoes, etc.

Plant Seed Company, ST. LOUIS, MO. Attention Everybody. J. W. WILLEY, at No. 104 Massachusetts street, wishes to say to the citizens of Lawrence and Douglas county that he has now on hand the BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tinware. JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING. A SPECIALTY. Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves. 104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

Read, Everybody! S. G. McCONNELL, MERCHANT TAILOR, Has opened at No. 75 Massachusetts street with the Best Line of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. In the city. Fresh.

SPRING GOODS. Just received. First-Class Workmen and Low Prices. Cutting done for home making, at lowest cash prices. Don't forget the place—No. 75 Massachusetts street! W. A. M. VAUGHAN, ESTABLISHED 1866. W. B. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO., Proprietors of ELEVATOR "A," GRAIN. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 21 Merchants Exchange, KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI. G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER - AND - ENGRAVER, A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. No. 75 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH! PERFECTLY all Ordinary Conversations, Lectures, Concerts, etc., by NEW Channel, to the Nerves of Hearing, by a wonderful New Self-audible Invention, THE DENTAPHONE. For remarkable public tests on the Dentaphone, see the Deaf and Dumb—See New York Herald, the Deaf and Dumb Standard, Sept. 27, etc. It dispenses all Ear-trumpets. Price of an ordinary Watch, used for our FREE pamphlet. Address AMERICAN DENTAPHONE CO., 291 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT! WE WILL SELL YOU YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES AS CHEAP AS ANY ONE. PERRY & COMPANY, 117 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

USE OF GEORGE LEIS' 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.

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

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among people, styled Cholera, Typhoid, Cholera, Blindness, Glanders, Magnesia or Giddiness, Ac. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks of cholera, if the patient will then be necessary to administer the powder by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throat, or mixing powder with dough to form pills.

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

Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, etc., 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. For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package. WHOLESALE AGENTS, FULLER, FINCH & STILLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS, BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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

Golden Medical Discovery. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Sulfuricum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures. In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Blotches, Swelling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by druggists. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company, MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE, Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

From the Factory to the Wearer. Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for \$7.50 A DOZEN!! Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirts, Muslin, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts, in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the consumer, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by middlemen and the retail trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer: An elegant set rolled and plated shirt, as above, ready for wear, \$7.50. Sample Shirts finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of 25 cents. We warrant these Shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any Shirt in the market costing in ordinary form as you have all outside profits. Boys' Shirts same as above, ready for wear, \$4.00. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 421 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST! Farmers, Look to your Interest. And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run. The following are some of the leading goods which will always bear inspection: Gilpin Sulky.

THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW, Which, for durability, simplicity, ease of management and lightness of draught, cannot be excelled.

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS and all kinds of farm implements constantly on hand; also a full assortment of Hardware. All goods warranted to be as represented. The St. John Sewing Machine is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate! don't fail to witness its marvelous working. Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street. PHILIP BREINSCHEID.

STORY & CAMP'S Mammoth Music House, 912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. ESTEY ORGAN. DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK. And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivaled ESTEY ORGANS. Five hundred instruments for sale (on easy payments), exchange or rent. Astonishing bargains. Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. Their establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest west of New York. The members of the firm rank high among our staunchest, most honorable and most successful merchants and manufacturers. They have built up one of the strongest and best mercantile houses in the country, and their establishment is an honor to themselves and a credit to St. Louis—St. Louis Republic. W. W. LAPHAM, Gen'l Traveling Agt., Lawrence, Kansas. \$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. ORGAN BEATTY PIANO. NEW ORGAN \$125.00, 25 set Golden Tongue Organ, \$175.00. Three Organs, \$200.00, 25 set Golden Tongue Organ, \$250.00. New Pianos, \$225.00, 25 set Golden Tongue Organ, \$275.00. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.