

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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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 that 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 Keats 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. Keats 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 Keats 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 surlout 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 cruelties, 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.*

Awfully Mild!

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.
In the holy shrine of home;
Let the pure, and the fair, and the graceful
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 returned 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 SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, of Indiana. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Calamus, Linn county.

From Johnson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have waited long and patiently for some one to give you some items from our section but in vain, so I will try to give you a few items.

Johnson county "grangers" and granges seem to be prospering finely. Installation came off as per order, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Stanley grange honored the occasion with a feast. Reports say they had a good time.

Stanley and Weirs stations, on the Lawrence and Pleasant Hill railroad, have a co-operative grain buying association, under the supervision of the grangers.

We think so much of your valuable paper that I have been distributing them among my neighbors, and have sent one or two to school. We think those lessons of Professor Boles are splendid. I had a notion to play I was young again and send up my manuscripts for correction. I presume you think you get enough of them as it is to correct.

A good deal of malarial fever this winter. It is acceptable I will write again.

PERSEVERANCE.

STANLEY, Kans., Jan. 16, 1880.

What Has the National Grange Done?

It has given us a declaration of purposes, a plan of action, a platform, a creed, that has been called second only to the declaration of our forefathers, and against which not one word has ever been raised in objection, or a single flaw discovered by our most bitter opponents, the universal verdict having pronounced it "very good"—it put in practice. In thousands of neighborhoods it has been practiced, and as any or all of its principles proclaimed have been applied, the farmer and his family have been benefited socially. They have become better educated and value education more; they have learned the rights and duties of citizenship and are practicing them; they have received greater financial rewards for their labors; they have through it added to the attractions of farm and home; they have been made better men and better women.

It has given us a set of ceremonies in our degree work which, with others for installation of officers, burials, dedication of halls, and now to be added a planting of memorial trees, in all their teachings, their beautiful and appropriate symbols, with their impressive lessons, are superior to those in use in any other fraternal organization, as members of these other respected and ancient societies themselves testify; and in all the thousands of communities where these ceremonies have been properly practiced they have resulted in lasting good—making better men and women, better neighbors, better citizens, teaching them to love more their fellow-men, their country, and their God.

It has given us a carefully prepared plan of uniform business co-operation, modified from the Rochdale system of England, which does result in success wherever practiced and its principles and rules strictly lived up to, before which our membership were groping in the dark, experimenting on all sorts of business plans, miscalled co-operation, and resulting in failure, discouragement and great injury to the progress of the order.

It has given us a code of parliamentary law and rulings so simplified and easily understood that through practice it has educated thousands of farmers in one of the important requisites of a good citizen in a free and representative government.

It has, through discussion, created public sentiment and providing a uniform plan of action, brought about great relief from burdens our people were living under. The reissue of the sewing machine patents held by a monopoly was stopped, and millions of dollars have been saved during the past three years to the purchasers of these machines.

By discussion and a plan of action agreed upon at Charleston, S. C., February, 1875, the members, as they passed through Washington on their return to their homes, called personally upon their representatives in congress and urged upon them the importance of proper appropriation being granted Capt. Eads for his proposed jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, and notwithstanding the powerful lobby maintained by the railroad and lighter-boat interests the appropriations were made, and the demands of the people of the Mississippi valley were heeded through their representatives in the National Grange, and its declared purpose "to open out the channels of nature's great arteries that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely" was carried into practical effect, and the Eads jetties are one of the great triumphs of mind over matter for which our century is noted.

Similar plans of action provided by the National Grange and put in practice by our members have greatly benefited in bringing about a reduction in the tobacco tax, some favorable railroad legislation, and in calling the attention of our law makers to some of the evils from which we are seeking relief.

And at the late session, which has been criticized by some—"What good was done?" Let us see if it was a session of "lost opportunities." Passing by a number of minor but none the less important matters acted upon for the general good of the order as to its ceremonial, laws, etc., we will take the crystallized thought, and well-defined plans unanimously adopted, printed and sent broadcast over our land.

The following are the plans. Now let the work of carrying them out be earnestly, harmoniously and unitedly performed by every one known by the name of Patron, and the people of our whole land will rise up and thank our order for what it has done in freeing them from burdens, checking the encroachments of those who would enslave us, and in redeeming the nation itself:

- 1. That the department of agriculture shall be made an executive department, and the commissioner a cabinet officer.
2. That the agricultural department shall be sustained and supported by annual appropriations commensurate with the importance of the great and permanent industry it represents.
3. That commercial treaties shall be made with all foreign countries, giving to American products equal and unrestricted intercourse with the markets of the world.
4. That governments be administered in a cheaper and simpler manner, consonant with the conditions of the people.
5. That a more rigid economy in the expenditures of public moneys be re-established.
6. That the laws shall be plain and simple, to the end that justice shall be speedy, crime punished and good government maintained.
7. That the creation or allowing of monopolies to exist is in violation of the spirit and genius of free republican government.
8. That the tariffs of freights and fare over railroads and all transportation companies shall be regulated and all unjust discriminations inhibited by law.
9. That taxation shall be equal and uniform, and all values made to contribute their just proportion to the support of the government.
10. That the revenue laws of the United States shall be so adjusted as to bear equally upon all classes of property, to the end that agriculture shall be relieved of the disproportion of burdens it bears.
11. That the patent laws of the United States be so revised that innocent purchasers of patent rights shall be protected, and fraudulent vendors alone held responsible for infringements of rights and violations of law.
12. That a system of elementary agricultural education shall be adopted in the common schools of the country.
13. That we are entitled to and should have a fair representation in the legislative halls of the country, chosen from the ranks of the farmers.

Emphatically asserting our unalterable determination to support and maintain these principles, we demand that they shall be incorporated in the laws of the country for the protection of American agriculture, and invoke the aid of the farmers of the United States in their support, regardless of party affiliations and party mandates. To follow the dictation of party influences while our earnings are spirited away and our families beggared is a degradation and sacrifice that cannot longer be endured.

With manly dignity we boldly declare our rights and interests, and with unwavering devotion will maintain and defend them on all occasions, and this warning is defiantly thrown to the world.

Somewhat over one hundred years ago, in Independence hall at Philadelphia, was assembled a band of patriots representing the colonial states. They marked out their plans. They too with manly dignity made their declaration, and pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" to its support; they too "defiantly threw their warning to the world." But did that relieve their burdens—did that alone make them free? No. But separating and returning to their several states they there organized and armed their people, and with them fought in the ranks and endured the perils and trials of the revolution for eight long years before by work they had carried out to success the line of action marked out July 4, 1776. So now the members of the National Grange of 1879, having marked out as above the line of action, and laid the plans for united effort in maintaining their freedom, have returned to their several states expecting the "rank and file" of our order to do the work, to take part in the struggle, maintain the fight, until we too are once more free indeed. The very members of the National and state granges when the sessions close return again to the ranks and in their subordinate granges help to do the work that alone will insure success.—Grange Bulletin.

Farmers, to the Front!

Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Grange organization, it must be admitted that it has already accomplished more to advance the farmers' interests than any other society or association ever established in this country. If it has failed to solve all the knotty problems which vex society at large, if it has failed to accomplish all that was expected of it, its failure has resulted largely from the lack of that unanimity of action so desirable in a popular cause, or from that lack of interest and support which spring from indifference. If farmers, as a class, are a long-suffering people, if they have less influence in shaping the policy of the state and nation than those of other occupations, it is principally because they never asserted their rights and privileges.

The agriculturists are in the majority in this country. The united efforts of the farmers in almost any state in the Union would control legislation, yet the most unaccountable apathy is seen in every direction. The cities, through their lawyers and capitalists, carry the statute books around in their pockets. A majority of the farmers of any of our states will march up

to the polls and cast their ballots for a lawyer, a politician, a minister, or any one, as their representative rather than vote to place the best farmer among them in the legislative halls. It is folly to complain of the greed of corporations, of the monopolies of chartered rights, of the unjust discriminations of railway companies, or of unequal and burdensome legislation, while farmers themselves voluntarily permit the yoke to be placed upon their necks without a murmur and without an objecting voice.

An examination of the legislation of this state (Massachusetts) reveals a singular state of affairs, fully illustrating our point, that the farmers are willing to lie down upon their backs, so to speak, before the capitalists and non-producing classes and have their legs and arms tied in such a manner as to prevent any attempt at fair play or remunerative reciprocity. For instance, the laws of this commonwealth place an expert between the farmer and his customers when he goes to market, subjecting him to insult and annoyance, depriving him of the privilege which is granted to all other classes of men, to put up, weigh, measure and assort his own goods. Why should the farmer be thus degraded before his fellow-men? If the farmer desires to purchase a pair of shoes or boots the law makes no provision for an expert to stand between him and the dealer to inform him whether the goods are of standard material, weight or manufacture. If his daughter buys a dress or shawl she must run her own risk as to the shopkeeper's representations. His son may purchase pants or coat at full prices, though made of shoddy, or a gold watch, though an alloy of copper and zinc; the law provides him with no expert or umpire, or even protection. On the other hand, let the farmer come to market with a load of hay, a cord of wood, a can of milk, or a barrel of apples, and some broken-down politician, under sanction of the law, will follow at his heels with a pair of balances, a four-foot pole, a lactometer or a peck measure to see fair play and to earn his legal fee. It is the genius and glory of American jurisprudence to presume all men innocent until proved guilty; yet what is known as the free and independent yeomanry are presumed by the law to need close watching.

Again, in the great battle between vested rights and the rights of the people, between chartered monopolies and those who are strangled in their grasp, the farmer has taken his position in the background. Even if the very railroad that cuts across his farm transports a car of grain from Chicago to the seaboard, a distance of 1,000 miles, at a less rate than the same corporation would contract to carry the same freight 100 miles, yet he enters no protest. If the state spends thousands of dollars in publishing agricultural reports that the newspapers would publish free, and which not one farmer in a hundred ever sees, no cultivator of the soil, no taxpayer in the rural districts, disputes the appropriation. If an agricultural college is founded, and an extravagant board of trustees purchase a cheap farm at a high price; if they erect, at enormous cost, accommodations for 1,000 students, when they graduate less than 25 per year; if they spend all their appropriations in unnecessary outlays, having nothing left for practical work, yet no dissenting voice resounds in legislative halls.

However, it is apparent to the most casual observer that farmers are now coming to the front in far greater numbers than formerly, and with an increase in zeal and earnestness which bids well for the future. Every dweller in the rural districts should resolve to sink local prejudices, to banish petty jealousies and join in associated efforts for the advancement of the common interest. The good work must be commenced in local clubs, farmers' neighborhood gatherings, and in town meetings at the polls, and in the primary meetings and caucuses. Little reliance should be placed upon pretentious schemes and great associations for the benefit of practical farmers where politicians, merchants and patent-right vendors are in control. Farmers' associations should be such both in name and nature.—American Agriculturist.

Indifference of Farmers.

Every farmer who will thoughtfully read and inwardly digest the following lines, taken from the Husbandman, will go to his grange meetings with a steadier purpose and a bolder zeal to accomplish these very ends which are here so strongly urged:

"The strange indifference to management of public affairs manifested by so many farmers operates as a great discouragement to others who are ready and willing to exert all their force to bring correction to the evils which spring from a system that practically excludes the interest most deeply concerned in just laws from all part in making or administering them. Every means employed to enlist farmers in wise efforts to secure equal consideration for their interests with all others is neutralized by shrewd managers who are able to divide farmers on trumped-up political issues, or in some way to divert attention from the most important matters in which they should have deep concern. Thus, there is failure to amend assessment laws; the inequalities of transportation charges are continued; the cost of civil service permitted to exceed all reason; and legal services protected by law when extortionate demands are made. The men who produce wealth have really less to say about its disposition than the men who, by means of law, feed and fatten upon it without adding one whit to the blessings that flow from well-directed labor. All this has been said so often that it has the character of a well-worn tale; still it must be repeated in the hope that farmers as a class will realize the situation and the necessity for action on their part, looking to correction of the evils of which they complain. One of their number, in a letter received lately, has these plain words that may not be relished because

they are highly seasoned by truth: 'What our farmers most need to-day is some method or agency by which the great body of them can be induced to open their eyes and observe, read, think and reason for themselves. If you find one making no progress on the farm it is because he will neither read, observe nor think. If he is cheated in trade, or politics, it is for the same reason. If in or out of office he becomes the dupe or tool of scheming, intriguing, corrupt men it is because he will not take the trouble to qualify himself to judge of what is right, and best, and then act intelligently on his own judgment. I know that the truth is not always flattering to either men or classes, and I may give offense if I assert what is true of our class—that they are apt to be thoughtless, heedless and stupid. Many of them do not manage their farms or business at home with any degree of success or credit. In public matters they often allow passion or prejudice to control, and they divide so equally on important questions that one faction cancels the other, and they have no voice nor influence. In public positions they are often too ignorant and incompetent to perform their duties well, and too indolent and stupid to qualify themselves, and they consent to be led and used to their own injury and the injury and reproach of farmers as a class. I can see no end to this condition unless there is some method by which farmers as a body can be aroused from their lethargy and made to think and realize the possibilities which lie ahead, and the boundless reward waiting only for union and effort not only made easy but that all alike should enjoy. I know of no agency so likely or able to accomplish this work as the Grange, aided by farmers' clubs, and the public press working together with them. Let the work go bravely on. I shall not see the end.'"

TO THOSE INTENDING

TO PURCHASE

Holiday Presents

We would state that we have the LARGEST STOCK and the GREATEST VARIETY ever offered in Kansas, and we will in each every instance undersell and would-be competitor.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE IN

- Dolls, Doll Heads, Doll Bodies, Wagon Perambulators, Toy Chairs, Tables, Trunks, Drums, Violins, Accordions, China Tea Sets, Alphabet Blocks, Pianos, Guns, Swords, Tool Chests, Tin and Wood Toys, Dulcimers, Lithers, Horns, French Harps; Ten Pins, Trumpets, Surprise Boxes, Hobby Horses, Shoe Flies, Toy Castors, etc., etc.

IN FANCY GOODS

WE OFFER A LINE OF

Japanese Cabinets, Trays, Boxes, at about one-fourth the Prices usually asked.

- Majolica and French China Goods, Jewel Cases, Vases and Toilet Sets, Work-Boxes and Writing Desks, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Smoking Sets, Cups and Saucers, Backgammon Boards, Music Rolls and Binder, Clothes Hampers, Card Stands, Brackets, Clocks, Chromos, Lamps, Baskets, Meerscham Cigar Holders, etc., etc.

IN JEWELRY,

we offer the Latest Styles in fine Roll-Plate Goods, and Warrant every article to be just as represented. We have on the way, and shall open about the middle of the month, a line of China Cups and saucers in New Decoration, Fancy Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, New and Elegant Toilet Sets, Cut Crystal Ink Stands, and a line of popular

Silver-Plated Ware!

IN DRY GOODS!

- All Linen Barnsley, Huck and Loom Towels, 10c. and upward Genuine Scotch Crash, \$1-3c per yd. and upward Table Linen and Bedspreads, at lowest known prices Ladies' Full-size Square Shawls, \$1 and upward Ladies' Full Regular silk Balbriggan Hose 25c pair Ladies' Silk or Lace Ties and Bows 10c to \$2.00 The Celebrated "COVENTRY" Corset, \$1 a pair Hand-knit Neckties, 30c Hand-knit Neckties, 40c Underdrawers, \$1.25 each—\$2.25 pair Gent's Canton Flannel and Knit Underwear, 25c. and upward Men's Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps—Late Styles in Gent's Stiff Hats, \$1.00 to \$2.00 2,000 Linen and Wamsutta Muslin White Shirts, at importation prices at the

LAWRENCE BAZAAR,

81 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans. Special inducements offered to the country trade, and prices guaranteed. Individuals and societies getting up Christmas trees will find the largest stock and lowest prices.

CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK.

Insurance Company Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774 LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,299,369 Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000 Net surplus over all, 1,028,407 The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates. JOHN CHARLTON. Office over Lela's drug store, Lawrence.

THE SKARDON

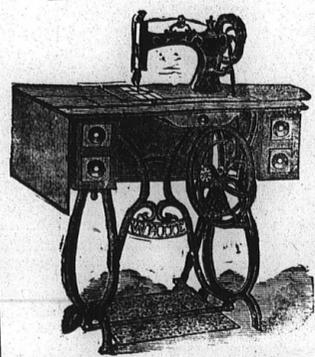
Darning Attachment

FOR SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE AT J. C. PENNY'S

67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

THE WHITE



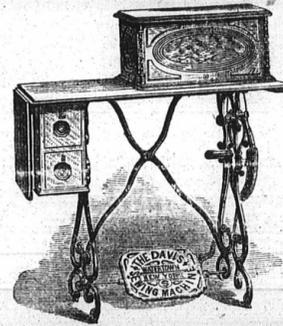
SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams. Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine. Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw. Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle. Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled. Ninth—It has a device by which the bobbin can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, the best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20. J. T. RICHEY, Agent, No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED

SEWING MACHINE.



See what it will do without Basting.

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain. It will sew over seams in any garment without any long short stitches, breaking of thread or puckering the lining of the goods at the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator except to run the machine and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses. It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved edges together. It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woollen goods, such as soft merino, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It is the only practical machine for hemming bias alpaca, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without fulling the under or upper side of the hem. It will turn a hem and stitch on trimming at one operation. It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one operation. It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton or woollen goods. It will bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. Bind folds without showing the stitches and sew on at the same time. It will put on dress braid and sew in facing and a bias roll at one operation, without drawing either dress, braid or skirt, and without showing the stitch on right side. Make French folds and sew on at the same time. Make bias trimming and sew on at one operation. Make milliners' folds with different colors and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal. It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension. For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidery, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal. Sewing machines repaired. JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent, No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

The 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.

[Olathe 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

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

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

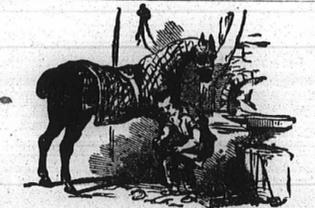
Poland-Chins Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address **HENRY MIEBACH,**
Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.



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

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

Gideon W. Thompson James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,
LIVE STOCK BROKERS
Union Stock Yards,
Kansas City, Mo.,

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 10¢ high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.



Will be mailed gratis to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains four colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Trees, etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address: **D. M. FERRY & CO.,** Detroit, Mich.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

1859.} FOR TWENTY YEARS {1879.
The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

BUY ONLY

ALWAYS WINS

THE

IN THE

GENUINE!

LONG RUN.

Beware of Counterfeiters.



No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above.
THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY.

Long Experience has proven the Genuine Singer to be THE BEST MACHINE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1880.

WE desire to make THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS valuable to each one of our readers. We promise to use our utmost efforts to gather and publish all the useful reliable information on agriculture in all its branches that we can get. We will not forget the house and the home as well as the farm and the field. * In order to make our paper more useful, we ask our readers to take an interest in THE SPIRIT. We want communications from all parts of the state on any subject that will be of interest to the farmer or his family. We also authorize each one of our subscribers to act as our agent in getting new names for our list. In short, let us see if editor and readers by united efforts cannot make the best, the most useful, agricultural paper in the country. We especially ask our lady readers to keep their column full of interesting matter.

Friends, Patrons, everywhere, let us hear from you. Give us your thoughts pertaining to farm, stock, orchard and home, and we will renew our efforts to make a paper that will be valuable to all our readers.

FARMLAND GRANGE.

The officers of Farmland grange will be installed Friday evening of this week. Prof. Snow, of the state university, will be present and deliver a lecture; subject, "Prehistoric Man."

DON'T BE HUMBLED.

We see, almost daily, in our exchange papers, flaming advertisements for making money by investing ten, fifty, a hundred or a thousand dollars in some New York Wall street gambling scheme for the purpose of obtaining enormous dividends or large percentages on small investments. All this pooling of money for speculating purposes may end well for some one individual among the thousands who are thus entrapped into buying lottery tickets under another name; but as in lotteries the thousand lose where one gains. Those who are foolish enough to make such investments will bitterly rue it in the end. We advise our farmers to let such speculations severely alone, otherwise they will realize the truth of the proverb: "The fool and his money are soon parted."

PLOW MANUFACTURERS IN COUNCIL.

The plow manufacturers of the Northwest held a meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago on the 15th of the present month. The *Prairie Farmer* says that on single shill plows the price was raised 50 cents on all ten inches and upward, and a proportionate advance on double shill medium land-side plows. On wood beam cultivators there was an advance of \$3 decided upon, and a like raise on iron beam. Fourteen-inch sulky plows were advanced \$5 each at wholesale and sixteen-inch \$6. These were all the advances made, and an agreement was drawn up and signed by all the manufacturers embodying the above facts.

The price of iron has advanced so much lately the manufacturers say they were compelled to advance the prices of their plows or meet heavy losses.

DEATH OF HON. ALFRED GRAY.

Hon. Alfred Gray died of consumption at his home in Topeka Friday afternoon of last week.

Mr. Gray had been secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for the last twelve years, and he did his work so well that his reports have been acknowledged by all to be the best and most able of any state reports in this Union. Perhaps no man in this state has contributed as much valuable information and done as much toward giving the people at home and abroad an accurate knowledge of the vast resources of Kansas as Alfred Gray. Although his health has been poor for a number of years, yet he worked on with an untiring energy, his last report being pronounced by every one to be a masterpiece and the crowning glory of his work.

We copy from the *Commonwealth* resolutions adopted by our state officers at the state-house on Saturday morning last:

At a meeting of those associated with the late Hon. Alfred Gray, at the executive office in the state-house yesterday morning, Governor St. John was called to the chair and Orrin T. Welch appointed secretary, when the following proceedings were had:

On motion of Governor St. John, Chief Justice Horton and Judge Kingman were appointed a committee on Resolutions, who re-

ported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have learned with deep regret of the death of Hon. Alfred Gray, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Resolved, That we acknowledge with the liveliest gratitude the vast debt which the state owes to his labors, the results of which, in the reports of the board, are his best monument, and remain an enduring and imperishable memorial of the industry and ability of the man.

Resolved, That, while thus bearing testimony of the value of his public labors, we, who have seen and know the daily beauty, purity and simplicity of his life, his domestic virtues, his warm affections, his activity of mind, and his systematic industry, feel a personal bereavement in his death; and that, out of respect to his memory, the offices of the state-house be closed this day at 12 m.

Resolved, That we give to his mourning family our heartiest sympathy in this hour of supreme suffering, and direct that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, and copies be furnished the department over which our friend presided, to be spread upon its records, and to the press for publication.

It was further determined that all the state officers and employes should attend the funeral in a body. J. P. ST. JOHN, Chairman. ORRIN T. WELCH, Secretary.

A VISIT TO EMPORIA.

Last Friday we boarded the A., T. & S. F. train for Emporia, to be present to fill an engagement to meet the Patrons of Lyon county on Saturday last.

We found the Patrons of Lyon county were increasing in numbers, and pushing their co-operative efforts with a vigorous hand. Their co-operative store has cleared nine hundred dollars above all expenses during the last nine months. The trade of this store is rapidly increasing. All goods are sold at bottom prices for net cash.

Saturday afternoon we met a large number of Patrons in the grange hall, and gave them such words of instruction and encouragement as were at our command.

We can truthfully say to the Patrons of Kansas that the order in Lyon county is on a firm, and, we think, permanent basis, and they are receiving large pecuniary benefits through their co-operative efforts.

At the close of our meeting twelve brothers and sisters stepped up and deposited one dollar each with Bro. Maxson and became members of the Patrons' Life Insurance association. We advise all Patrons who may read this article to send without delay one dollar to Bro. Maxson, secretary of our state grange, and have their names enrolled among the insured. The dollars thus sent are to create a fund to pay the first loss. If a brother or sister should die who is insured, their family would receive one dollar for every member in the association. We urge the Patrons in this state to go in at once, and make this association a living success.

While at Emporia we met a brother Patron from Texas who was sent to this state by the Patrons' state agent of Texas, Bro. Rose, of Galveston, to buy corn and flour for their state agency. Bro. Develin, the purchasing agent, told us he had shipped during the last six weeks forty-two cars of corn and four cars of flour all to the state agent of Texas. He also said that their state agent had sold on commission this year for the Patrons of Texas twenty-two thousand bales of cotton, the state agent receiving \$1.25 commission on each bale, this being only half the price charged by other commission men. This looks like business; and when we look at the situation as it really is, there would seem to be almost no limit to the possibilities that may be accomplished through co-operation, provided, always, everything is done strictly on business principles.

Items of General Interest.

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton road for 1879 were 20 per cent. in excess of those of 1878.

Five butter dealers were held for trial in New York City the other day for selling unstamped oleomargarine.

The deepest mine on the Pacific slope or in America is the Balcher, which has attained a vertical depth of 3,000 feet.

The Bank of Montreal has agreed to loan the city \$1,000,000 at 5 per cent. to retire 6 per cent. bonds now overdue.

It is said that Pennsylvania manufactures more railroad cars than are constructed in any other state in the Union.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe shops at Topeka, Kansas, are turning out twenty-five new flat and coal cars a month.

The profits on an acre of raisin grapes, as shown by a recent report from the grape growing districts of California, are \$680.

It is claimed that the iron and copper mines of Lake Superior have each turned out more gold and silver during the year 1879 than the entire district of Leadville.

Philadelphia is the largest wool manufacturing city in the world, and on Philadelphia looms more yards of carpet are manufactured than in the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

English millers usually employ three parts English and one part foreign wheat, but in the last few months these proportions have been reversed, owing both to the shortness of the crop and the inferiority of the wheat of the present year.

It will require 60,000 tons of rails for the 600-mile extension of the Texas and Pacific railroad, which is more than one-fifteenth of all the iron and steel rails made in the United States last year.

Some of the leading butter markets in Canada, in order to break up the habits of making miserable butter, have resolved not to buy it, or if at all pay third or half price only for such an article.

Our great American carpet companies are about beginning the manufacture of Axminster carpets on an extensive scale, and the services of the best English designers have been engaged.

The senate Finance committee have unanimously reported a bill to the senate to admit free of duty the articles intended for exhibition at the Millers' International exhibition, to be held in Cincinnati in June next.

The stock of cheese on December 31, 1879, in New York City has been reported at 194,758 boxes, and at country points in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa estimated at 154,000 boxes.

One of the favorable features of the industries of the country at the opening of 1880 is the fact that not one blast furnace or rolling-mill is idle, but on the contrary they are all crowded with orders at full and advancing prices for every product.

Thirty-four million silver dollars are now piled up in the U. S. treasury, and this amount is steadily increasing at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month. As fast as they are paid out, they are carried back to the treasury in payment of customs, taxes, etc.

The New York Produce exchange has reconsidered its action in regard to the central system, and has postponed indefinitely its use. The grain trade was strongly opposed to the new method, in the absence of a general adoption of it by our markets.

The potato crop for this country for 1879 is estimated at 181,369,000 bushels. Compared with 1878 there was an increase of 3 per cent. in acreage, and the yield is estimated by the department of agriculture at 98 bushels per acre, against 69 bushels last year, and 94 in 1874.

The exportation of American hides to Europe has reached large proportions, England and Germany taking the most of them. This has now become permanent, and it is rather increased by the embarrassments thrown in the way of the American cattle trade in Europe. The shipments of hides in nine months amount to 1,000,000.

The following were among the direct exports from Chicago during last week on through bills of lading: 2,770 barrels flour, 20,000 bushels wheat, 51,893 bushels corn, 435 packages pork, 12,291 boxes meats, 1,139 cases canned meat, 715 packages lard, 139 barrels beef, 163 barrels tongues, 3,232 packages butter and cheese, 300 barrels tallow, 249,176 pounds seeds, 2,859 barrels oat meal, 1,850 barrels alcohol.

The gold in the United States treasury touched its highest point on record two months back, on November 1. It then stood at \$171,517,713, or with the deduction of \$14,377,600 for certificates then outstanding, at \$157,140,113 net. Since then there has been a diminution of \$13,727,392 in the gold held, and of \$10,945,932 in the gold owned. The actual net gold in the treasury at date is \$147,247,976.

The total crop of tobacco of the United States in 1879 is estimated at 384,059,659 pounds, according to the department of agriculture; last year it was 392,546,700 pounds. There was this year a gain in Kentucky, Tennessee and Connecticut, and the most marked increase was in Ohio and Wisconsin. As a whole, the quality is but slightly better than that of last year's crop, although the improvement is quite marked in several states.

General News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Bayard announced his intention to speak on his resolution to-morrow.

On motion of Senator Frye, Wednesday of this week was set apart for eulogies on the life and character of the late Senator Chandler.

The vice-president laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the navy in answer to the senate resolution stating that the interests of the country and the naval service require that Pensacola navy-yard be put in a state of efficiency, estimating the cost at \$676,901, \$6,709 of the amount being necessary for rebuilding the marine barracks destroyed during the war.

The bill to locate and purchase a new site for the United States naval observatory was passed.

The vice-president laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war recommending the appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of a headquarters building for the department in Dakota at Fort Snelling military reservations. Referred.

Senator Garland, from the committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the

senate bill to provide that all persons sentenced to imprisonment by United States courts shall be confined in the prison of the state wherein they were tried and convicted. Placed on the calendar.

Senators Saunders, from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the sale of a portion of the Omaha Indian reservation. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Carpenter called up the bill to provide for punishing persons who steal horses, mules or other property from the Indians. It provides that such persons may be guilty of felony and may be imprisoned not longer than five years, in the discretion of the court which convicted them. The bill gave rise to a long discussion and was finally recommitted.

Senator Morrel, from the committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably on the senate bill incorporating a national education association to investigate and report upon any educational subject without compensation when called upon by any department of the government to do so. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Edmunds, from the committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the memorial of the legislature of Missouri, asking congress to repeal the existing laws for the removal of causes from the state to the federal courts, so as to confer the jurisdiction of the latter to cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States. The committee was discharged from its further consideration.

After an executive session, the senate adjourned.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The *Herald's* special says: There are companies of troops with Gatling guns stationed at the state-house.

Pillsbury says, in his *Daily Standard* this morning: "Men of Maine, the next article on the programme is to disperse by force the legislature convened in Union hall! Are you, as freemen, willing to submit to this outrage? See to it that your representatives are protected. This is the culmination of the outrage inflicted upon the Democrats and Greenbackers by a stalwart pimp of the Republican party, who is a man that will step out of our ranks and stand with the cowardly men now entrenched in the state-house who tremble at the sound of their own voices and do not feel safe unless backed up by the bayonets of the state militia. History will read that Davis was the first man in the state of Maine to interpose an array of bayonets at the state-house to keep from its portals the citizens of the commonwealth."

The adjutant-general says that Major Nye, Captain Mall and other military men are in the state-house. Every military company in Maine is under arms.

The Gatling gun at the state-house faces the front door, and could sweep the stone-flagged court with death hail.

The fusionist Governor Smith hints that the Republicans may get all the fighting they want.

Capt. Block, of the fusion staff, says that all he asks for is to be arrested. It is reported that a case of carbines is secreted at his down town office.

A. F. Gould, the legal adviser of the fusion government, characterizes the moving of troops here as a deplorable act, and sure to rebound to the political advantage of the fusionists. It is, he says, the biggest blunder yet made by the Republicans.

All the military in the state will be here by night if the fusionists carry out the plans they are alleged to have matured. The fusion legislature met with diminished numbers this morning. Speaker Talbot told a reporter that his house needed more protection than the Republicans'. The fusionists show unmistakable signs of nervousness over the state of affairs. Secretary of State Sawyer, of the fusionist government, is not in the city. Should the fusion legislature go to Biddeford, it is likely that they will find the doors of any hall it may engage guarded by soldiers. "No fooling any longer" is the Republican talk to-day.

The state-house is converted into a sort of barracks. Stoves are in the cellar to cook the army rations of beef, etc., for the troops. At the adjutant-general's office they have information which it is said fully justifies the calling out the military. Gov. Davis is strongly urged to at once disperse the Union hall legislature and fusion government. Sunday night the troops will all be under arms. The Republican authorities assert if there is civil war the responsibility will rest upon the fusionists.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 27.—The fusionists were very much depressed at the reception of the news from the court. Major Smith said he believed that the controversy had now ended. He said that, while the previous opinion of the judges was based on the Republican statement, there was room for reasonable doubt, but in view of the fact that the court had decided against them on the fusion statement they could but gracefully submit. He had got through playing governor, and should go home. Major Smith's views will be adopted by the better part of the fusionists, who will take their seats in the legislature. Sawyer says he still considers himself secretary of state. Henry Ingalls, a leading member of the fusion house, says he is not prepared to give an opinion to-night, but has always been in favor of yielding to the court.

CHILDREN

Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. They like it because it is sweet; Mothers like Castoria because it gives health to the child; and Physicians, because it contains no morphine or mineral.

Castoria

Is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. It cures Wind Colic, the raising of Sour Curd and Diarrhoea, allays Feverishness and Kills Worms. Thus the Child has health and the Mother obtains rest. Pleasant, Cheap, and Reliable.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

The most effective Pain-relieving agents for

MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known. Over 1,000,000 Bottles sold last year!

The reasons for this unprecedented popularity, are evident; the Centaur Liniments are made to deserve confidence; they are absorbed into the structure; they always cure and never disappoint. No person need longer suffer with

PAIN in the BACK,

Rheumatism or Stiff Joints, for the

CENTAUR

Liniments will surely exterminate the pain. There is no Strain, Sprain, Cut, Scald, Burn, Bruise, Sting, Gall or Lameness to which Mankind or Dumb Brutes are subject, that does not respond to this Soothing balm. The Centaur

LINIMENTS

not only relieve pain, but they incite healthy action, subdue inflammation, and cure, whether the symptoms proceed from wounds of the flesh, or Neuralgia of the Nerves; from contracted Cords or a scalded hand; from a sprained ankle or a gashed foot; whether from disgusting

PIMPLES on a LADY'S FACE

or a strained joint on a Horse's Leg. The agony produced by a Burn or Scald; mortification from Frost-bites; Swellings from Strains; the tortures of Rheumatism; Crippled for Life, by some neglected accident; a valuable horse or a Doctor's Bill may all be saved from

One Bottle of Centaur Liniment. No Housekeeper, Farmer, Planter, Teamster, or Liveryman, can afford to be without these wonderful Liniments. They can be procured in any part of the globe for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles 25 cts.

Swallowing Poison

Spirits of disgusting mucous from the nostrils or upon the tonsils, Watery Eyes, Snuffles, Buzzing in the Ears, Deafness, Cracking sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Fetid Breath, Nasal Twang, Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous and undermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our Children die of diseases generated by its Infectious Poison, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the impurities in the nostrils are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs to poison every part of the system.

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the farthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cure Catarrh at any stage. It is the only remedy which in our judgment, has ever yet really cured a case of Catarrh.

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

G. G. PRESBURY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, Cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh. S. BREWSTER, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y. (mem. of fam.) Cured of Chronic Catarrh. E. H. BROWN, 339 Canal St., N. Y., Cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh. J. D. McDONALD, 710 Broadway, N. Y. (Sister-in-Law) Cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh. Mrs. JOHN DOUGHERTY, Fishkill, N. Y., Cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh. Mrs. JACOB SWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, Cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh. A. B. THORN, 183 Montague St., Brooklyn, (self and son) Cured of Catarrh. Rev. W. ANDERSON, Fordham, N. Y., Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. ALICE, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it." A. McKNIGHT, R. R. Pres., 33 Broad St., N. Y.: "My family experienced immediate relief."

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the most important medical discovery since vaccination. It is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Day St., N. Y., at \$1.50 a package. To clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise is sent free to anybody.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5.00; three months, \$10.00; one year, \$30.00.

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

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

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

Independent Candidate.

I hereby announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of Trustee for the township of Wakarusa at the township election to be held in the month of February next.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions.

Election of Co-operative Association Directors.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Douglas County Co-operative association, held at grange hall in Lawrence on Wednesday last, the following persons were elected directors of the association for the ensuing year: R. L. Gilbert, J. B. Gilliland, Thomas Sexton, C. M. Sears, J. L. Jones, S. A. Halderman, C. Wicks, G. O. McKune, D. G. Watt, Daniel Ulrich, J. D. Martin, Mrs. J. E. Elias, Mrs. S. J. Duke.

AMERICANS TRAVELING ABROAD

Will find all of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines on sale in all principal drug stores and at the London branch of the World's Dispensary, Great Russell Street Buildings, Golden Square, London.

Warning to Farmers.

A party has been in Douglas county disposing of the right to sell wire fence, and the result of his transactions has caused great dissatisfaction. The fence is a good one, and readily commends itself. Knowing this, the agent approaches the farmer with the offer to sell the right for Douglas county for \$100, on all sales.

The Hillman Case.

For a long time efforts have been made to find some missing man who would correspond with the body which was brought here and said to be Hillman's. At last it is said, those efforts have been crowned with success.

Some time ago Mr. Charles A. Walker, of this city, received, as the secretary of the Odd Fellows' lodge, a communication from the secretary of the lodge in Fort Madison, Iowa, inquiring about a man named Frank Walker.

"Dear Sir:—Mr. Hobbs, W. M. of our lodge, has been corresponding with you for some time past about my son, from whom we had not heard since March last. Last week Mr. Hobbs received a letter from Mr. Thos. Wiseman, of Lawrence, containing photographs of a man murdered near Medicine Lodge March 17, last, which unfortunately has proved to be my son.

Better than Gold.

The grand climax of success is at last achieved. The poor rejoice, the sick arise and walk, the rich bask in the golden sunshine of perfect health. The physical miseries of the people's California Golden Compound, for dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, coming up of food, jaundice, liver complaint, biliousness, general debility, drowsiness and low spirits.

Dobbins' Electric Soap.

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

Having seen Dobbins' Electric soap, made by Craig & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advertised in a Boston newspaper, I was gratified to learn that the article had reached this place and that an enterprising grocer has a supply.

LAWRENCE, Kansas. Dobbins' Electric soap is a labor time and money saving article for which all good housekeepers should be thankful.

LAWRENCE, Kansas. Dobbins' soap cannot be too highly recommended. With its washing power, its horror, boiling clothes is entirely unnecessary, and no rinsing is needed.

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

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas. We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us, as we keep a full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs.

COAL! COAL! We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Seranton and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices.

Dandelion Tonic. The great blood and liver purifier and life-giving principle, purely vegetable. Manufactured solely at the laboratory of Geo. Leis & Bro., druggists and manufacturing chemists, No. 95, corner Massachusetts and Henry streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

For Sale. PURE-BRED Plymouth Rock fowls for sale, in pairs or trios; also Plymouth Rock eggs. Call on or address C. L. EDWARDS, Lawrence, Kansas.

Answers to Correspondents. Who sells the best clothing in Lawrence? J. HOUSE & CO.

Who keeps the largest assortment of Boys' Clothing? J. HOUSE & CO.

Who sells everything of the best for the very lowest prices? J. HOUSE & CO.

Removed. Pemberton & Mills have removed their Or K. Barber Shop to the room a few doors south of McCurdy's shoe store, west side of Massachusetts street.

To Farmers. Use Geo. Leis' celebrated condition powders, the great American remedy for diseases of horses and cattle, recommended by veterinary surgeons, livery keepers, stock raisers and everybody who has tried it. Ask for Leis'. For sale by all druggists, throughout the state. Price 25 and 50 cents per package.

Groceries—Harness. C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts street, is now ready to supply the public with first-class groceries at lowest prices. Cash paid for butter, eggs, poultry, etc. Mr. Worthington will still continue the manufacture and sale of harness, saddles, collars, whips, etc. Call and see him at No. 118.

Money to Loan. Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per cent. per annum. Also REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Call at our office over J. House & Co.'s clothing store. NOYES & LEASON, Lawrence, Kans.

New Grocery. I have just received a stock of choice fresh groceries which I will sell as low as the lowest, and I hereby extend a cordial invitation to all my old friends and patrons to give me a call and examine my goods and prices. JUSTUS HOWELL.

A Card. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

How Watches are Made. It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a Gold Watch, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as utility and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS'S PATENT WATCH CASES this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: A plate of metal of composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of solid gold soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centers, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling. The engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

This is the only case made with two plates of solid gold and warranted by special certificate.

For sale by all jewelers. Ask for illustrated catalogue, and to see warrant.

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoining counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell.

To our friends living to the north of us, we are glad to say that our bridge is free. Our hotel and stabling accommodations are as good as any in the state, and much cheaper than Topeka or Leavenworth.

In dry goods and carpets: We know that we are selling these goods cheaper than any town in the state.

You cannot make money easier than by bringing your grain and produce to Lawrence and by buying your dry goods of

GEO. INNES & CO.

New Grocery. Justus Howell has opened a new grocery store at 138 Massachusetts street. A full line of goods constantly on hand. All kinds of country produce bought and sold. A cordial welcome to everybody.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations.

Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immensely superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and material.

But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs, so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—Kansas City Journal, Feb. 9th.

"The Golden Belt" Route. The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 28 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call on or address, D. KIMBALL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't, S. T. SMITH, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City.

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, 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. WATTS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES. The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South.

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Detroit.

1880. Harper's Young P'ple.

ILLUSTRATED.

The evils of sensational literature for the young are well known, and the want of an antidote has long been felt. This is supplied by Harper's Young People, a beautifully illustrated weekly journal, which is equally devoid of the objectionable features of sensational juvenile literature and of that moralizing tone which repels the youthful reader.

The volumes of the Young People begin with the first number, published in November of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....\$4 00

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

Road Petition. TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, STATE OF KANSAS: The undersigned petitioners hereby pray you to locate a road, commencing at the southeast corner of section thirty-two, township thirteen, range nineteen, running west one mile between section thirty-two and township thirteen, range nineteen, section five, township fourteen, range nineteen, thence north on line between sections thirty-two and thirty-one to township thirteen, range nineteen, eighty rods to the Lawrence and Marion road.

P. N. WATTS and 41 others.

Administrator's Notice. ALL PERSONS THAT ARE INTERESTED IN the estate of John W. Hadley, deceased, are hereby notified that I was, on the 1st day of January, 1880, appointed administrator of the estate of the said deceased by the probate court of said county.

PETER DOLBER, Administrator.

1880--1880. THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, ST. LOUIS.

The Globe-Democrat renews its claims to popular favor and patronage, with increased facilities for gaining and retaining both, and with increased determination to more than redeem its oft-made pledges to fill the full measure of reasonable expectation as a political, family and general newspaper.

Politically the Globe-Democrat is recognized from one end of the country to the other as the unflinching champion of that Republicanism which came in power in time to save the Union from destruction, and has since devoted all its energies to the preservation intact of the fruits of the war forced upon us by the rebels of the South aided by the Democrats of the North. We have opposed all forms of compromise and conciliation that seemed to aim at a restoration to power in this country of the men and the organization which involved us in the horrors of civil war. The Democratic party is now in the field for the next presidential election with the doctrines of state rights and nullification emblazoned upon its banner. If successful, it will most assuredly carry out its promise to repeal all the legislation necessitated by the war and its results, and will inaugurate a policy which will encourage and assist another attempt at secession and rebellion. This is what we mean by "solid South" men. There is but one antidote for a solid South and the untold evils which it threatens, and that is a solid North, united in a firm purpose to keep the political power of the nation in the section which sent forth its loyal legions to crush rebellion and restore the integrity of the Union. Events have inevitably culminated in the Republican party for this great contest. There are others as worthy as he, but there seems to be no man so certain to consolidate in his favor all the elements of success. Hence we have supported and urged his nomination, keeping in view solely the welfare of the Republican party and the best assurance of its triumph in 1880.

As a general newspaper for the counting-room, the family and the fireside, the Globe-Democrat will keep abreast of the best publications of the day. Our facilities for the collection of news are unsurpassed either East or West. We spare no expense to obtain the latest and most accurate intelligence from all quarters by mail and telegraph. We have correspondents in every section throughout the country, and their full and interesting chronicles of events tell how faithfully they perform the duties assigned to them. Our commercial news is prepared with great care, and we may safely challenge a comparison of this department of the Globe-Democrat with that of any other newspaper in the country. Our aim is for news and accuracy, seeking to cover all subjects of general commerce, and to give the latest information and quotations as to each.

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Without Sunday, in clubs of three and upward.....10 00

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THE FARM DEPARTMENT of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, vegetables, etc., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of THE HOME, giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of SKILLED LABOR are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the late phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, etc., etc. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of THE PRODUCE MARKET. Sporting News at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a Sermon by the eminent Living Literary, Musical, Dramatical, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent by postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time. New York Herald in a New York Herald weekly form, \$1 a Year. Address NEW YORK HERALD, Broadway and Ann street, New York.

Administratrix's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of George Deasy, deceased, that I was, on the 21 day of January, A. D. 1880, duly appointed administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased. All persons having claims against said estate that are not exhibited to the undersigned within one year from said date will be forever barred.

Louisa Vitt, Administratrix.

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 stungy 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 bookcase, 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 quicksands 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.—*Lancet*.

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

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

VINLAND

Nursery & 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).

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27, 1880. SHEEP are quoted in Kansas City at \$2.75@4.00; in St. Louis, \$3.25@5.25; in Chicago, 3.60@4.50 for common, and \$5.00@6.00 for choice. Sales slow at these high figures.

IN KANSAS CITY BUTTER sells at 14@15c. for choice, medium 12@13c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 12@12 1/2c.; eggs, 10@11c.; poultry—turkeys 8c. per pound, chickens dressed 6c. do., live \$2.00@2.50 per doz.; potatoes—Early Rose 50c., Neshannocks 55c., Peerless 55c., Peachblows 65c.; sweet potatoes, 75@90c.; castor beans, 90c.; cabbage, \$1.00 per doz.; beans—common \$1.20 per bushel, hand-picked \$1.50; lides—green 5 to 6c., salted 6 to 6 1/2c., dry flint 17 to 19c., dry salt 10 1/2 to 13c.; lumber—1st and 2d clear 1 1/2 to 2 inch \$50, 3d clear \$47.50, cull boards \$20.00; flax seed, \$1.30; timothy, \$2.75; clover, \$5.00; millet, 60c.; hay, \$6.50@7.00 for baled; apples (by the car load), \$2.50@3.50; broom-corn, per lb., 2 1/2@4c.

WHEAT has fallen a few cents since our last quotations, both in the East and West. In Kansas City wheat is 8 cents lower than last week. In St. Louis it is 9 cents lower. In Chicago 6 cents lower on grade No. 2 spring; No. 3 is 8 cents lower.

FOR FUTURE DELIVERY, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.18 1/2 January, \$1.20 February, and \$1.23 March. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.16 1/2 January, \$1.17 1/2 February, and \$1.18 1/2 March. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.08 January, No. 3 is 98c. January, and \$1.00 1/2 February. These figures show a considerable decline since last week in "futures."

WHEAT at Kansas City is 27 cents higher than it was one year ago, and 7 cents higher than it was two years ago. Corn is 5 cents higher than one year ago, and 6 cents lower than it was at this date in 1878.

IN LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18, winter wheat was 10s. 4d. @ 11s. 2d., spring wheat 10s. 1d. @ 10s. 9d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.35 @ 1.40, No. 2 spring \$1.31.

THE "VISIBLE SUPPLY" of wheat and corn in the large cities is still rapidly increasing, being now greater than ever before.

CHICAGO WHEAT speculators estimate that the wheat yet remaining in farmers' hands in the West that will ultimately come to market is about 75,000,000 bushels.

FLOUR is falling. The following are the freight rates now charged by the Southwestern Pool association eastward from Kansas City. They have been in operation since Sept. 12, 1879:

Table showing freight rates for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and other goods. Columns include item, rate to Chicago, and rate to St. Louis.

STOCKS have been buoyant most of the time the past week. The transactions in railroad mortgages are of great magnitude and speculation in them is steadily increasing.

IT IS SAID 120,000 houses in Philadelphia are under mortgage, leaving only 40,000 unincumbered.

LAWRENCE MARKETS. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15c.; eggs, 10c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys live 6c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 60@90c.; corn, 23@24c.; wheat, 96c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.75@4.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$5.00@5.50 per ton.

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN, FARM & FIELD. Plant Seed Co.'s 1880 Seed Catalogue and Almanac. Containing Prices and Description 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. M'CONNELL, 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. J. K. DAVIDSON, Wkb. 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.

THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH! PERFECTLY all Ordinary Conversation, Lectures, Concerts, etc., by NEW Channel, to the Nerves of Hearing, by a wonderful New Self-sustaining 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.

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 fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Magnina 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.

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.

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, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preservative.

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 go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Coally outfit 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.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company, MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE, Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878. LAWRENCE, KANSAS. We use the best quality Steel wire; the bars well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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.

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.

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 sets Golden Tongue Piano, \$100.00, 25 sets Golden Tongue Piano, \$100.00, 25 sets Golden Tongue Piano, \$100.00. New Pianos, \$125.00, \$100.00, \$80.00, \$60.00, \$40.00, \$20.00. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.