

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—P. 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, Cadmus, Linn county.

The Benefits of Co-operation.

The benefits accruing from co-operation in making purchases of goods of all kinds, in selling and distributing them, have been largely realized in the Rochdale system of conducting union stores.

Our advice to all contemplating the establishment of co-operative stores is to move slowly; to exercise great care in starting the enterprise; to study well the principles on which such unions are to be conducted; and above all to adhere firmly to the safe principle of selling, under all circumstances, for cash.

We recommend to those who purpose the establishment of union stores to purchase and read the "History of Co-operation in England from 1845 to 1878," by G. J. Holyoake, London. We presume the work is for sale at the book-stores in our large cities.

Fast Condition and Present Prospects of the Farmers.

In order properly to appreciate the influence of the grange, it is only necessary to compare the condition of farmers previous to the organization of the order and since. Their helplessness scattered, isolated, ignorant and dependent condition will be brought vividly to the mind of numbers who have not yet gotten out of the toils.

Is the Mission of the Grange Ended? The above caption was suggested to us, while in conversation with a friend, a few days since, who said (upon my inquiry as to the welfare of his grange, albeit, he was formerly a member in good standing) the order had "accomplished all that lay within its province to accomplish."

men, filled with the esprit du corps, electrified by the noble cause which they advocated, and full of hope for the future. Can there be a nobler work than this now engaged in by the members of the order? Strange that one member of the great body of farmers can hold himself aloof from the order!

Summit County (Ohio) Pomona Grange. The first meeting of Summit County Pomona grange for the current year was held at Darrow Street Grange hall on the 14th and 15th of January. The grange building is 28x60 feet with an L in the rear 24x50 feet.

The favorable circumstances which for two years had attended the meetings of Pomona this time were partially wanting, for the roads leading to her courts were well calculated to "severely test the Patron's nerve and courage."

Officers for the ensuing year were elected: Worthy Master, M. D. Call; Overseer, J. W. Swigart; Lecturer, S. E. Judd; Steward, R. Shaw; Assistant Steward, Wilbur Miller; Chaplain, A. C. Osborn; Treasurer, Wm. Darrow; Secretary, H. W. Howe; Assistant Secretary, Wellington Miller; Gatekeeper, P. D. Hardy; Ceres, Mrs. J. Hartzell; Pomona, Mrs. S. Hibbard; Flora, Mrs. H. W. Howe; Lady Assistant Steward, Eva Osborn.

In the evening the officers elected were formally installed by Bro. F. H. Dunham, of Bedford, Cuyaboga county, who gave an interesting preliminary address upon the condition of the order, the lessons that had been learned from experience, the advance made in dissipating the prejudices of those outside the order, securing their good-will, and in many instances friendly co-operation.

After the installation, speeches of varying length were made by all the officers. The next day Bro. W. R. Townsend gave the results of his experience in raising Minnesota Amber cane. He planted a pound of seed upon a quarter of an acre of good corn land, some in hills and some in drills, and thinned out to four plants in a hill, and a foot apart in the drills.

John Prickett planted Amber seed May 23 and cut his cane September 23. A part of his syrup granulated, and from his experience he was satisfied that sugar could be made from Amber cane at a profit. Horses, cattle and hogs were all fond of the cane, and mice and poultry were glad to get at the seed.

Bro. S. E. Judd described an establishment in Minnesota which he visited last fall, costing about \$4,000, where they manufactured from the Amber cane about 300 gallons of syrup every twenty-four hours. For the owners of cane, they manufactured the syrup for half the product, or for twenty cents per gallon, each gallon weighing fourteen pounds and selling readily at the manufactory at forty cents per gallon.

While passing through New Orleans recently we called at the office of the Southwestern Co-operative association and found the popular and courteous general manager, Bro. T. J. Carver, at his post and busily engaged filling orders and answering letters from Patrons and co-operative stores from West Virginia and Iowa to Louisiana and Mississippi.

truths incorporated in the structure of our organization let us investigate the proposition. It is conceded by all observing, thinking people that the mission of any organization or enterprise is ended when the necessities which are the creative power of it have ceased to exist.

Let members of the order pause for a moment, look around them, and endeavor to ascertain if the general necessities which called the order into existence have ceased to exist.

Have the giant monopolies—manufacturing, commercial and professional—ceased to exist? Have the great evils perpetrated daily by organized capital in the shape of railroad corporations in their rates of transportation, bank, and a hundred kindred monopolies, ceased to exist? Has the political jobbery and corruption which for a long series of years has cursed the nation, and in which is now being shown up in mail-route swindlers and like jobs, ceased to exist? Last but not least: Have those grand objects and aims of the fraternity—the promotion of the educational, social and moral interests of its representatives—ceased to exist? We can justly imagine a thunderous no!

The necessities which called the order into existence are just as urgent as those that are the producing cause of all the best institutions of civilized countries. Missionary in the general field of christianity and in church organizations is about as necessary to-day as it ever was; and people would wonder if after a new church was organized in a community its members would sit idly down and say: "Well, our organization has been effected; our names are subscribed to the church roll; we have participated in its sacramental duties and christian observances. It does not matter whether we assemble again or not."

The great work is but fairly started. We are outlining the work for future generations, who must and will take it up and push it forward to yet greater results.—A. S., in Journal of Agriculture.

New York State Grange.

The seventh annual session of the New York State grange held at Rochester last week was in the general character of its work superior to any that had preceded it. As compared with any former session it had remarkable freedom from distracting influences. The elements of strife were quite unknown in the body, hence the harmonious labors of all the members were undisturbed. There was no faction, no conflict of interests, no retarding influence.

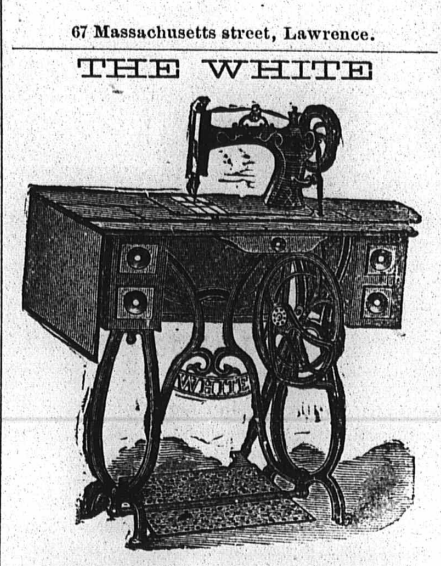
The Southwestern Co-operative Association.

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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.

THE SKARDON Darning Attachment FOR SEWING MACHINES.

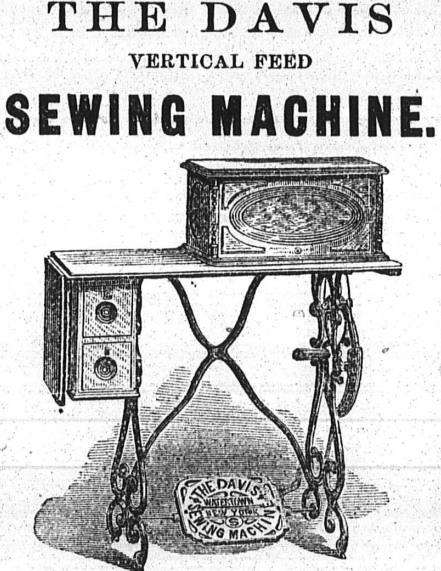
FOR SALE AT J. O. PENNY'S 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.



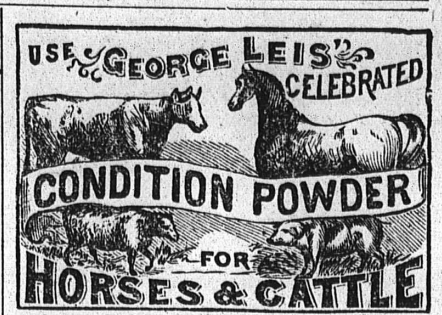
THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE.

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.

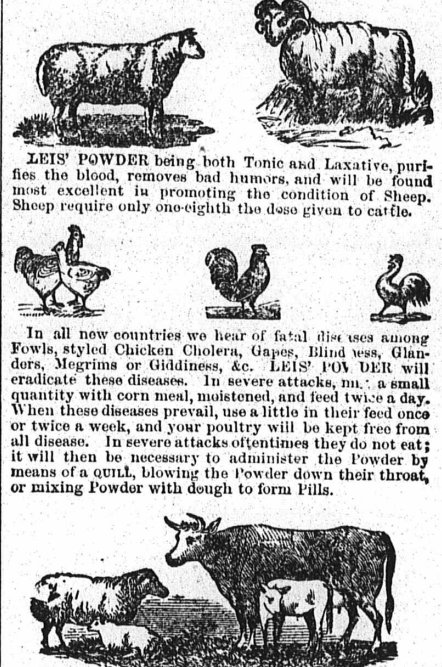
THE DAVIS VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE.



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 making long or 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.



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



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 a flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved.



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hog Cholera, and 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 Throat, Hoop Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

WANT YOU TO READ THIS! NEW FAMILY PROCESS OF TANNING, SIMPLIFIED

The inventor has been a practical tanner over thirty years, in all the departments of the business, and been awarded the first premium on his tanning at the United States Fair, Mechanics' Institute Fair at Chicago, and at the Illinois State Fair.

PRICE \$3.00. Remit by post-office order or registered letter to "KID LEATHER TANNER," care THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS OFFICE.

Bluemont Farmers' Club.

MONDAY-EVENING, Feb. 2, 1880.—The president, O. W. Bill, in the chair. Owing to the absence of the former secretary, the reading of the minutes of last meeting was omitted.

Instead of taking up the regular business, there was an informal talk as to the best manner of conducting the meetings in the future. The president said he hoped that good order would be observed, and that parliamentary rules might be adhered to rather more than in the past, especially as we had quite a number of young men who had lately joined, and it was well to have them become familiar with the rules governing deliberative bodies.

The secretary said that he assumed the duties of his office, and especially of club reporter, with great reluctance, realizing his lack of ability and time to do it justice. It means work, care and thought. In taking this responsibility he did so with extreme diffidence, after the able manner in which his predecessor had performed his duties; was aware that he would not be able to keep up "the name and fame" of the club to the standard to which he had brought it. He hoped the club would look over his shortcomings in this respect and throw over him the mantle of charity, and after "ten years or more" of faithful service he hopes to also receive a vote of thanks.

Mr. Whitney expressed himself in accord with the president in conducting the meetings, and also wished the secretary would report our proceedings to the papers.

Mr. Campbell thought it hardly best to confine ourselves too strictly to rules but preferred to have meetings more of a social nature; however, for the good of the younger members, he was willing to try to live up to the rules of order.

Mr. R. H. Kimball made a motion, which was carried, that the secretary be requested to report the proceedings of the club for publication.

Mr. Himes asked if, as a rule, we should be allowed to criticize, in a friendly way, our neighbors' farms and management. He thought we should; that we could learn much in this way.

Mr. Whitney thought it would be a good plan, and that the college farm and the management should be frequently examined that we may learn better ways of farming; thought that should be a model for us.

The subject of the evening ("The best manner of putting in spring crops?") was now taken up.

Mr. Bill mentioned a method of putting in corn which is recommended by many. A furrow is opened with a double mold-board plow and the corn planted therein without stirring the ground. Said that Mr. Ziegler intended to introduce these plows this spring.

Mr. R. H. Kimball favored planting corn in a furrow. Said that, as the corn grew and was cultivated, the furrow filled up around it and it was more likely to stand up. Said that a worm had worked at the roots of the corn to such an extent that much of it had fallen. Thought the best way to put in oats was to plow or cultivate them in as early as possible in the spring. The best way to put in spring wheat was to thoroughly prepare the ground and then—plant corn.

Mr. C. E. Allen asked if it was not better to plow the ground for spring crops in the fall or early winter. Said that in Illinois it was the best practice.

It was answered that the soil was more likely to blow away in early spring after the clouds had become pulverized.

Mr. R. Kimball said a good way to prevent this was to cultivate and thus throw up fresh earth.

Mr. Allen asked about winter breaking. Had been told that the sod would not rot well. Had some broken to the depth of four inches or more.

Mr. Todd had tried winter breaking. If the ground is afterward harrowed and sown to millet the sod will rot. Unless it is done, would not advise winter breaking.

Mr. Himes considered June the best month for breaking.

Mr. Whitney preferred to drill in oats or wheat on corn stubble without plowing, or on ground plowed in the fall.

Mr. R. Kimball thought we should get our seed oats from more northern states, as they seemed to run out here unless the seed is often changed.

The cultivation of mangel-wurzels as feed for stock was mentioned.

Club adjourned to next Monday evening, at which time articles from papers or other sources will be brought in for discussion.

A. TODD, Secretary.

Good Steers—Station-House Burglarized.

[Eureka Herald.]

E. W. Claycomb was offered and refused \$50 a head for a bunch of steers the other day at his ranch. Some of them were under two years of age and the others two and three. These are some of the cattle described by us several weeks ago at the time of our visit to his ranch. It evidently pays to feed well. Even if you don't make any larger profit proportionately, it is so much more satisfaction to own an animal that is in prime order than one that barely goes through the winter.

Last Thursday night two persons effected an entrance into the railroad station-house of this place and destroyed and stole a number of articles after breaking open trunks, boxes, etc. When Mr. Bradish, the agent, arrived at the depot on Friday morning he found one of the burglars sitting in a chair in the office rather too drunk to navigate. He was a young man by the name of McGarvery, about eighteen years of age, and had for some time past been at work for Dr. Peck on his farm. He was arrested and his examination set for hearing before Justice Phenix Saturday morning. The case was put over to Monday, however, on the

court's own motion, and the young man accompanied the officers in charge into Butler county, where it was thought some new developments might be made. It seems the parties had been drinking whisky, and after they got into the depot ware-room they fumbled freely of beer, several cases of which they found among other goods. This so completely upset the one found there by Mr. Bradish that he was unable to get away. A large quantity of railroad tickets were destroyed, and many other things, so that the damage done was very considerable. It cannot yet be ascertained definitely what all was stolen, as a number of trunks were ransacked. The parties went out to the railroad camp, McGarvery having stated that his companion told him he was going there. After careful search, however, they failed to find any trace of the individual and returned Monday morning. It seems McGarvery had never met the other party until Thursday evening, when he fell in with him, and by "drinking from the same canteen" soon became on familiar terms. McGarvery claims to have been unconscious of all that happened from the time they got over to the depot when the train came in till the moment when Mr. Bradish aroused him in the morning. The other chap is probably an old hand at the business, and used McGarvery as a "scapegoat." The latter will be duly held for trial at the next term of the district court.

Severe Wind Storm.

[Fort Scott Monitor.]

A gentleman by the name of Burt, who came to this city from Mapleton, reports a very heavy wind storm about twelve miles north of here on the 11th inst. He says that Mr. J. W. Parker and himself were hauling a load of iron from Mapleton to the Fort Scott foundry, and when near the residence of Charles Young they were overtaken by a whirlwind which blew over Mr. Young's house. The house caught fire from the cooking stove and was completely consumed in a short time. Very little of the furniture was saved. Mrs. Young was severely hurt by the falling timbers, but succeeded in getting her two children and ran about a quarter of a mile from the house when she fainted, and the neighbors found her and carried her to one of the neighbor's house. The storm frightened Mr. Parker's horses and they ran away, throwing Mr. P. over a hedge fence, bruising him considerably. The storm occurred about 11 o'clock and lasted only a couple of minutes. No further damage to property is known. Mr. Parker after being thrown from the wagon succeeded in catching the team before any damage was done.

Lower Freights.

[Wichita Beacon.]

The revision of the classification of freights over the Santa Fe road west from Kansas City and Atchison to Wichita gives the merchants, and the public generally, a large reduction on rates, which, on certain freights, amounts as high as thirty cents per hundred. The reduction will result in a great benefit to the community, and more especially as it falls on a class of freight that is in demand at all seasons. We are glad to see our road manifest a disposition to respond to a demand of the public interest, and we are informed that hereafter there will be, from time to time, as the wants of trade show to be beneficial to both the people and the railroad, further revisions of the classification in the direction of the one recently made. We predict, upon the completion of the San Francisco road to this city, that there will be a very material decrease in the charges upon all classifications. In the meanwhile we gladly accept the present relief.

Fatal Accident.

[Beloit Democrat.]

A sad accident occurred two and a half miles south from Scottsville, last Friday morning, by which Mr. J. R. Glenn lost his life. He was engaged in working the windlass while a well was being dug. The sleet and hail of the previous day had rendered the ground quite slippery, and while drawing a hodful of dirt from the well his feet slipped and his hold of the windlass was loosened; he fell so that the rapidly revolving handle struck him on the head near the temple. The blow rendered him insensible, in which condition he lingered till evening, when he died. The unfortunate man was a most industrious and well-to-do farmer. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his sudden and tragic death.

Stabbed to Death.

[Winfield Telegram.]

A report comes in from the north line of the county of a fatal stabbing affair on Monday afternoon between Small and Hedges, in which the latter struck Small with a knife, killing him almost instantly. Hedges was arrested and taken to Douglass, where his preliminary trial took place yesterday afternoon, of which we have no report. The bloody tragedy was the result of a drunken row over a dog fight, so our reporter was informed.

Temperance Convention.

[Pleasanton Observer.]

A delegate convention of temperance societies, for the purpose of further advancing the cause throughout the county, will be held at this place next Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m. in the Methodist church. The Murphy club of Pleasanton at their last meeting selected J. W. Latimer, Eli Lowe, W. R. Biddle, J. E. Whitman, J. W. Platt, Mrs. Moon and Mrs. McGlothlin to represent the club in the convention.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

Taxes paid for non-residents, abstracts of title furnished. Office in Standard building.

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.

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THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK,

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We now have 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. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

A FIRST-CLASS

COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-lined.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

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MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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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

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HILL & MENDENHALL.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

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LONG RUN.

Beware of Counterfeiters.



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

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

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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.

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ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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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.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

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ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1880.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is not simply a local paper; it is known throughout the state, and has acquired a reputation much beyond state limits. Our exchange is large, and our selected matter from the best agricultural papers from all parts of the Union is of such a character as will keep our readers posted on the whole range of topics interesting and instructive to the farmer. The original matter prepared especially for THE SPIRIT is carefully written and well adapted to the wants of earnest and progressive agriculturists. We are well convinced that no farmer can take and intelligently read our paper without large practical benefit to himself and family, without acquiring a better knowledge of his business and the various details of it by which he obtains success. It would be an instructive classification of the farmers of our state to arrange all those who take THE SPIRIT on one hand and all those that take no agricultural paper on the other hand and examine closely the conditions of their farm buildings, and the thrift, the energy of character and general prosperity of the two classes. If these two classes could be brought face to face there would be shown a marked difference in almost every particular favorable to the patrons of THE SPIRIT. They would present a cleaner appearance, healthier looks, more intelligent countenances, more cheerful faces and those general characteristics which distinguish the well-bred and well-educated class. Our paper as an educating and elevating influence is equal to that of any paper in Kansas.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is not only a good agricultural paper but is also a good grange paper. From the first it has laid fast hold of the grange movement and adhered to it through all its vicissitudes of fortune, never doubting its final success, and ever working for its best interests. And we shall work on. The grange is destined finally to work out the complete emancipation of the farming classes and place them on the high vantage ground of the popular and commanding influence to which they are justly entitled. We feel that we are advocating a noble cause, and are confident that we shall be sustained in the position we have taken so long as we prove the true and earnest champion of our order.

LARGE VS. SMALL KERNELS FOR SEED.

In conversation with an intelligent farmer a few days since he told us that a few years ago he planted an ear of corn to test the difference between the product of the kernels of both ends and the middle of the same ear, and he gave us the following as the result. The soil was just alike, the cultivation the same, and the crop very different. He said: "I planted the first two rows from the large end of the ear, the next two rows from the middle of the ear, and the other two rows from the tip or small end; and planted all the same morning. The large end produced fair-sized ears, with irregular rows much as you will find them at the end of the ear. The middle kernels produced large ears, mostly straight-rowed and fair. The tips brought forth *nubbins* only. There was not a fair ear on the two rows of corn. I have raised corn for forty years, and now plant only about half, or at most two-thirds, of the kernels on each ear of corn, and generally raise good crops." If this theory is true, our farmers should make a note of it, and govern themselves accordingly.

THE PEOPLE MUST PROTECT THEMSELVES.

If the millions of farmers in this country would have protection from the extortion of the combined railroads of the country they themselves must act, and act vigorously. They must unite as one man, and not only demand, but persevere, till they obtain laws from congress and from all the state legislatures controlling the enormous greed of men who own and operate the great transportation lines of the country. How to accomplish this much-to-be-desired end will be a hard question to solve; but solved it must be if the end is attained. The farmers of Kansas will be obliged to elect a different class of farmers to the state legislature than they elected the last time. The

charters of the different roads expired during the session of the legislature. A bill was reported to extend the charters seventy-nine years, and not a single member, although there were between twenty and thirty farmers members of the house, raised his voice to put into the charters clauses that would control these companies in their charges for freight and fare. We would like to ask some of those farmer members who were elected on that very issue why they so grievously neglected to do what they had promised their constituents they would do?

THE WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

We want to say to our readers that the above association will hold at Bismarck grove near this city the largest and most complete fair that was ever held west of the Mississippi river. Thirty-two thousand dollars in premiums will be distributed.

Our object at this time is to call the attention of the Douglas county farmers to the fact that a premium of \$1,200 is offered to the county making the best display of agricultural and horticultural products. If Douglas county would win this prize her farmers must take the matter in hand now. They must meet and organize and apportion out the work to be done. One or more men must look after the corn, others after the other cereals, and so on through the list of all the agricultural and horticultural products. We are informed that the farmers of Miami and Johnson counties already have organized for this very purpose. Thousands upon thousands of people will be at this fair from most of the states in the Union, and it is important that our people should realize the importance of the occasion and do their best to take the lead in this grand show. We hope the directors of our county agricultural society will see the importance of our suggestion and act vigorously and at once.

That Kanwaka Tree.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Will you be so kind as to favor me with a little space to reply to friend Colman and settle the orthography of that wonderful tree of his? From all the facts brought to light the spelling should be *Sophranosaffronysosforajapanicusjaponica*. Friend Milliken can now, doubtless, find it in both "Wood" and "Gray."

But, dear SPIRIT, I should not intrude upon your columns at this time if friend Colman had not made grave charges against me. He accuses me of being "Hinglish." Great Caesar! Could I ever have committed such a criminal blunder! Can it be possible that my Kanwaka friend has "gone back" on me, and consigned my nativity to that little, miserable, benighted island across the sea known as England! My insulted dignity impels me to demand the proof, or a recantation. He also accuses me of "not taking in all the Yankee sounds; hence the misspelling of the tree." This is a tacit and implied confession of friend Colman that crimiates himself and exonerates me; for if he had given the name of his tree in English and not in "Yankee sounds" there would, probably, have been no "misspelling." Where I went to school the curriculum did not require the study of "Yankee sounds." I would respectfully suggest to friend Colman that he cultivate a knowledge of good, pure, classic English by studying such works as "Mother Goose" and "Jack the Giant Killer," which are entirely free from "Yankee sounds." "Don't you see?" Fraternally and finally,
SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Where to Obtain Yankee Seed Corn and the Turner Raspberry.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Last year one of your subscribers asked if any one had any early corn that would produce a good crop. I answered him, and told him that I had the Howell or Yankee corn. The result was I had calls for it from all parts of the state, and I was unable to supply one-half that called for it. But I have plenty of good seed this year, and if any one wants it I will furnish it at the same price this year that I did last, which was 50 cents per bushel. No extra charge except for packages.

I also have a few of the Turner raspberries for sale at 50 cents per dozen or \$10 per thousand. It is very hardy, and the best red variety; in fact, the only red raspberry that has ever proved to be of any account in Kansas. I tried some ten varieties before getting the

Turner and they all proved to be entirely worthless with me. I will ship them by rail or send them by mail to any part of the state.

E. A. COLMAN.
KANWAKA, Kans., Feb. 10, 1880.

The Grange in Rush County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have never seen anything in your paper from this part of Kansas, so I concluded to write a few lines myself.

Our grange is the only one in Rush county now, but have a good prospect of two more soon. We have taken in ten new members since January 1 and have three applications on hand, and still they come.

Rush county will not have to join with some other county next fall to be entitled to representation in the state grange but, will go it alone.

We have started a grange store on the Rochdale plan, and everything looks promising for a large membership this year in this county.

We had our harvest feast last Saturday, and it was a feast. The sisters of our grange furnished a splendid supper to five initiates and members of the grange, and we enjoyed that part of the *labors of the day* very much. More anon. Yours fraternally,

FRED. R. SMITH.
RUSH CENTER, Kans., Feb. 10, 1880.

Information Wanted on Raspberries.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As it is getting near the time for planting out small fruits, I would like to ask through your columns what kinds of raspberries are best to plant for commercial purposes, so as to have them the earliest and latest? Also if red raspberries will grow in Kansas? and if so, what variety does the best, and will they pay to grow for the market? Also how to plant and how to manage them after setting out—is it best to trim them, how far apart each way, and how far apart in the row?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Festival and Lecture.

Vinland grange will hold a festival in their hall on Friday evening, February 27. Open grange in the Methodist church. Lecture by the Rev. H. Frank; subject, "Culture and Success." Music by the Vinland choir. Everybody invited.
J. WALTON.

General News.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—A *News* special from Denison says that for the past two years trains on the M. K. & T. road have been fired into. Just after dark yesterday, near Caddo, Indian territory, a cab window was smashed, the caboose perforated, and the employes wounded. The U. S. marshal caught a white man named Meyers in the act of firing on the train, and so desperately did Meyers resist arrest that Marshal Ayers shot him four times before he succumbed.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 14.—Denver is at present undergoing the first labor agitation of its history. The agitation is general. The feeling manifest among laboring men and others is quite intense. The laboring classes here for several months have been gradually forming unions, until twenty-one organizations of the kind have been perfected. They comprise printers, carpenters, plumbers, brick-masons, stone-masons, painters, plasterers, horse shoers, saddlers, cigar makers, molders, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, locomotive engineers and firemen. These unions met in mass convention to-night and took steps to organize a trades-assembly, which it is claimed will constitute a voting strength of 1,900, and a patronage of \$125,000. It is believed by the leaders of the movement that the consolidation of the working classes bids fair to play a strong part in the politics of Denver and the state. Steps were taken to-night in consolidating these different trades, caused directly by the recent acts of two of the newspapers in reducing the price of composition. During December the local typographical union advanced its schedule of prices from forty to forty-five cents per thousand for night work, and made a corresponding advance in all branches of the trade. The advance was accepted at the time, though with poor grace, by the proprietors. Some two weeks ago the *Evening Times* demanded a reduction on the part of its workmen to the old prices. This they declined to make, and the office was filled with non-union men. Early this week the *Rocky Mountain News* duplicated the *Times*, which was at first rejected, the result being that the *News* was filled with printers not members of the union. The meeting to-night was enthusiastic though orderly and attended by fully 1,500 people. It was addressed by several persons, including Brick Pomeroy. Among other schemes which the workmen have afloat is that of starting an afternoon paper with Pomeroy at the helm.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The house committee on Commerce to-day agreed upon a bill to regulate interstate commerce. Mr. Reagan was present at the

meeting, as pleasant as a May morning. No reference was made to his utterances concerning the action of the committee on the subject of interstate commerce, but the committee took its revenge by refusing to allow him to report his bill to the house.

The bill agreed upon to-day was compiled by Mr. Henderson from the several propositions which have been submitted to the committee, with the addition of several important amendments proposed by Mr. Bliss. A majority of the members of the committee are of the opinion that, had Mr. Reagan's proposition been adopted, its operations would have been disastrous to the commerce of New York. At the meeting this morning the committee rejected Mr. Lane's commission bill, and, by a vote of 9 to 6, Mr. Henderson's bill was then adopted as a substitute for Mr. Reagan's. It provides for the appointment of a board of interstate commerce commissioners, to be a bureau of the interior department. The commissioners are to have supervision of all railroads passing from one state or territory into another state or territory, or any foreign country, and over the transportation of all property by railroad from one state or territory into or through one or more other states or territories, or to or from any foreign country, whether such property be carried by one railroad or several railroads running in connection with each other, and whether such commerce be carried on roads lying wholly within one state or in more than one state. The bill compels railroads engaged in carrying commerce between different states or territories to carry the same for reasonable rates, and if extortionate rates are charged the company is made liable to prosecution for extortion. The bill is intended to prevent unjust discrimination, to compel the companies to deal with all shippers alike. It prohibits all rebates and drawbacks, except such as are common to all shippers. It also provides that the commissioners shall collect data on the subject of railway transportation, and inquire into the modes of railway management and the combinations known as pooling. The commissioners are required to state the result of their inquiries in an annual report, and to recommend such further legislation as may seem to them necessary to protect the interests of the people. Adequate punishment for any violation of the provisions of the act is provided. The commissioners are to hold office for two, four, and six years, respectively, to get \$5,000 a year and traveling expenses, and to have all the clerical help they may need.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The subcommittee of the house election committee in the Donnelly-Washburne Minnesota case has decided to make no written report, but that each member should orally state his views to the full committee. The presumption seems to be well founded that the majority report will favor Donnelly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The senate committee on Privileges and Elections unanimously agreed upon a report exonerating Senator Ingalls from the charges of bribery preferred by the Kansas memorialists. It is understood, however, that the Democratic majority of the committee, while agreeing that Ingalls is not implicated, will present an accompanying report reflecting severely upon the methods employed by Kansas politicians in securing the election of senatorial candidates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Saulsbury presented the majority report of the committee on Privileges and Elections in the Ingalls case. The report finds that bribery and corruption were employed to secure Ingalls's election, but there was no evidence that Ingalls authorized such improper acts, or that they in fact secured his election. Senator Cameron (Wis.) presented the minority report, signed by Hoar, Logan and himself, concurring in that part of the majority report which exonerated Ingalls, but expressing the opinion that when the report states corruption was employed it should in justice state what was proved that such means were employed in conducting his election. Report ordered printed.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—At Thursday's meeting of the committee of the Dublin Mansion House fund for Irish relief it was announced that the receipts since the last meeting had been \$203; the total of the subscriptions was £57,584, and the totals of the grants to date £27,000. The sum of £200 had been received from Richard O'Gorman of New York, £100 from the county of Kent, Ontario, and £200 from the town of Perth, Ontario. Several letters were read from different parts of the country containing particulars of the increasing distress.

The *Times* this morning in an article on last night's debate in the house of commons closes as follows: "The objection of the Irish members that a charge upon the church fund would really be in aid of the poor rates, and would thus violate the express provisions of the act of 1869, is inconsistent with the claim made upon the imperial exchequer. The measures of the government are intended only to take effect when the poor-law system proves wholly inadequate, whether it is at the cost of the church fund or of the state."

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—The unemployed laborers of this city held another demonstration to-day. In their speeches they declared that they were on the brink of starvation.

Castoria

Millions of Mothers express their delight over Castoria. It is nature's remedy for assuiling the food. Unlike Castor Oil, it is pleasant to take, and unlike Morphine Syrup, it is harmless. Castoria regulates the Bowels, destroys Worms, Cures

Sour Curd and Wind Colic, and allays Feverishness. What gives health to the Child, promotes rest for the Mother. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It is the most reliable, effective and popular article dispensed by Druggists.

NEVER

Since Healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN has there been known such absolute Pain-relieving agents as the

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

They soothe, heal, and cure. They HEAL—Cuts, Wounds, Galls, Old Sores, Broken Brasts and Sore Nipples; CURE—Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear-Ache, Tetter, Pimples, Itch, Salt Rheum, and all Flesh, Bone and Muscular ailments of Animals; SUBDUCE—Inflammation and Swellings; RELIEVE—Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup and Quinsy; EXTRACT—Pain from Burns, Scalds, Stings, Frost-bites, Sprains and Bruises. The experience of centuries has made the

CENTAUR

Liniments, the most speedy and effective curative agents for

MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known. The Centaur

LINIMENTS

have relieved more bed-ridden Cripples; healed more frightful wounds, and saved more valuable animals than all other liniments, ointments, oils, extracts, plasters and so-called "pain killers" and "skin cures" combined.

Physicians and Veterinary Surgeons endorse the Centaur Liniments; millions of men, women and children in all countries use them, and Housekeepers, Farmers, Planters, Travelers, Livermen, Teamsters and Stock-growers, are their patrons. They are clean, they are handy, they are cheap, and they are reliable. There is no ache, pain, or swelling which they will not alleviate, subdue, or cure. Sold throughout

THE HABITABLE GLOBE

for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles, 25 cts.

Catarrhal Poison

Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh, explains the following important facts:

1. That Catarrhal Colds become a poisonous infection, at first local, and finally constitutional.
2. That, being Constitutional, the infection is beyond the reach of mere local remedies.
3. That impurities in the nostrils, are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respiratory and Genito-urinary organs.
4. That Catarrhal virus follows the mucous membrane and causes Deafness, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, and Consumption.
5. That Smokes, Douches, Inhalations, and Insoluble Snuffs, cannot possibly remove infectious inflammation from the organs named.
6. That an antidote for Catarrh must possess an inoculative affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the purulent mucus wherever located.

Based upon these plain theories, Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, it cures Catarrh at any stage. Home testimony:

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

W. D. WOODS, 457 Broadway, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Catarrh.

F. J. HASLET, 850 Broadway, N. Y., 4 yrs Catarrh.

G. L. BAUER, 443 Broadway, N. Y., 10 yrs Catarrh.

S. BENDIS, Jr., Jeweler, 607 Broadway, N. Y. (lady friend), cured of Chronic Hay Fever.

Mrs. EMMA C. HOWES, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh.

REV. GEO. A. REIS, 109 Jay St., Brooklyn. "It restored me to my ministerial labors."

REV. CHAS. J. JONES, New Brighton, S. I., "Worth ten times the cost."

REV. ALEX. FREES, Cairo, N. Y., "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."

L. F. NEWMAN, 305 Fulton St., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. J. SWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.

&c. &c. &c.

A real cure for this terrible malady, is the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering, since vaccination. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Day St., N. Y., for \$1.50 a package. To Clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is Post-paid and sent free to anybody.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1880.

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

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.

Bucklen's Anein Salvo. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, scabs, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions.

Mr. J. S. CREW presented to the new church in the Billy Hughs district a handsome pulpit Bible, and Mr. E. I. Apitz gave a hymn book for the same purpose.

MRS. APITZ is about to canvass the city with pictures of the late Prof. B. F. Mudge, and will take subscriptions for the monument.

Appleton's Journal for March has several interesting articles. The concluding paper of the duke of Argyll's "First Impressions of the New World," "Russian Nihilism" and "The Restoration of the Jews" are perhaps the most instructive.

DISTANCE ALL COMPETITORS. The dairyman who uses Gilt-Edge Butter Maker will increase his product 6 per cent., improve its quality 20 per cent., and dispense all competitors who do not use it.

Horticultural. The horticulturists of Douglas county and their friends will please bear in mind that the February meeting will be held next Saturday at the university.

THE first Grand Western National fair will be held at Bismarck grove near Lawrence, Kans., from the 13th to the 18th of September, 1880.

Frank King. A quarter-blood Indian bearing the above name has been guilty of a good deal of rascality during the last few weeks.

Friday morning a step-son of Matthews appeared at Tom Beal's stable and wanted to hire a saddle horse? Beal refused to let him have one, as he thought the boy could not manage it.

land his wife owns near there. This was the last seen of the pony or King.

Harry Hutson's pony is a handsome dark sorrel and is worth about \$75. Beal is out in pursuit of King, Sheriff Asher being off trying to find Taylor, the escaped forger.

Frank King is a quarter-blood Indian, about five feet seven in height, solidly built, dark hair, with a sleepy look about the eyes.

LATER—THE HORSE CAPTURED. [Special Dispatch to the Journal] OTTAWA, Feb. 14, 1880.—I took in Henry Hutson's horse to-day between Black Jack and Wellville. The thief is still at large.

A Wonderful Discovery. For the speedy cure of consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn coughs, neglected colds, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in throat, hoarseness, sore throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat, and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal.

Teachers' Examination. There will be an examination of county teachers held at the Central school building in Lawrence on Saturday, February 23, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

Drive Wells. We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us.

COAL! COAL! We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Seranton and Williamsburg shales.

LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL CO. OFFICE—55 Massachusetts street.

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.

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.

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

Money to Loan. Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per cent. per annum. Also REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

New Grocery. Justus Howell has opened a new grocery store at 138 Massachusetts street. A full line of goods constantly on hand.

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.

For Sale. PURE-BRED Plymouth Rock fowls for sale, in pairs or tritos; also Plymouth Rock eggs.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

How Watches are Made. It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a Solid 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.

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

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.

Employment for Ladies.

The Queen City Suspenders company of Cincinnati is now manufacturing and introducing their new Socking Suspenders for ladies and children and their unequalled Skirt Suspenders for ladies.

Very Droll to Think Of. If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins' Electric Soap next wash day.

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.

Attention Everybody

J. E. McCoy - President J. S. Crew - Vice-President A. HADLEY - Cashier J. E. NEWLIN - Ass't Cashier

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.

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS and all kinds of farm implements constantly on hand; also a full assortment of Hardware.

The St. John Sewing Machine is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD, MARKET GARDENERS. Fresh, Pure SEEDS for YOU.

Send for Garden Manual and Price List for 1880. J. B. ROOT, SEED GROWER, Rockford, Ill.

Seed Sweet Potatoes!

I have on hand and FOR SALE A fine lot of SWEET POTAT'ES

I have the RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND, Which are Extra Fine.

Will also have Plants for sale in their season.

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

VAUGHAN & CO., Proprietors of ELEVATOR "A," GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange, Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts., KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LAWRENCE, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

Best Assortment of Stoves in City. These Stoves will be sold at the lowest figures for CASH. Also a fine stock of Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tinware.

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

Publication Notice. Douglas County, State of Kansas. TO THOMAS A. HOUGH, SARAH J. HOUGH, Richard Moorman, Mary Moorman (his wife), J. M. Moorman, Carrie Moorman (his wife), and John Bergary: You will take notice that you have been sued in the district court within and for the county of Douglas and state of Kansas in an action wherein E. C. Johnston is plaintiff and the above named parties are defendants, and that you must answer the petition filed by the plaintiff on or before Saturday, the 27th day of March, 1880, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered pursuant to the prayer and object of said petition, to wit: against Thomas A. Hough and Sarah J. Hough for the amount claimed in said petition, to wit: \$22.97, debt, and interest from and after January 27, 1880, on the principal sum at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum until paid, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as provided in all §227, with costs of this action; and a decree will be taken foreclosing all the right and equity of redemption of said defendants of, in and to the following described property, viz: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township thirteen (13), range twenty-one (21), being acres, more or less, in Douglas county, state of Kansas. J. W. JOHNSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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, township thirteen, range nineteen and section five, township fourteen, range nineteen, thence a rill on line between sections thirty-two and thirty-one, township thirteen, range nineteen, eighty rods to the Lawrence and Marion road. P. N. WATTS and 41 others.

Notice of Final Settlement. ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE of Maria E. Taylor, deceased, are hereby notified that I will, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas. CHARLOTT K. BRACKETT, Administratrix.

Notice of Final Settlement. The estate of Elizabeth P. Taylor, deceased, are hereby notified that I will, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas. GEORGE K. BRACKETT, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice. ALL PERSONS THAT ARE INTERESTED IN the estate of John W. Hadley, deceased, are hereby notified that I will, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of said county, state of Kansas. PETER DOLBEK, Administrator.

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 Hailless Oats; Early Russian Spring Wheat; Kent's Hybrid Corn; New Varieties of Field Corn; Vegetable and Flower Seed; Seed Potatoes, etc.

FRUIT FERRY & CO'S SEED CATALOGUE 1880. Will be mailed free to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains four colored plates, 600 engravings, about 700 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting, like varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roses, etc. Invaluable to all.

Queen of the Market! The largest and best, 2,000,000 Sharpless Strawberries, 1,000,000 Miner's Great Prolific, 2-625 bushels Berries grown on one acre, new raceberry in 1879. A new raceberry, Kieffer's Hybrid, Blight-Proof, hardy and productive, bears early, fruit large and of GOOD QUALITY. Send for Catalogues Free. W. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich. Cinnaminson, N. J.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE. F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kansas. Seeds of all kinds and description. Catalogue mailed free on application.

AGENTS WANTED for the richly illustrated and only complete and authentic history of the GRANT AROUND THE WORLD. It describes Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth and Wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc.—A million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catch-penny" imitations. Send for Catalogue and extra terms to agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Farm and Stock.

Lice on Cattle.

An experimental farmer tells us that the best and safest remedy for lice on cattle is the application of common road dust. Take it by the handful and rub it well into the hair of the animal. Kerosene, applied with a brush, is certain death to the vermin; but in the hands of an ignorant or careless person it sometimes proves a dangerous remedy. Flour of sulphur mixed with the food and given every now and then to the cattle has a strong tendency to relieve stock from lice.

Breeding of Animals.
NO. 1.

The art of breeding consists in changing the conditions of life and regulating the reproduction of animals. In order to become a successful breeder of animals one must understand the three fundamental principles which are the corner-stones of his art, namely, *heredity, variability and selection.*

The law of heredity asserts the fact that "like begets like." Were it not for the universal presence and action of this law the maintenance of any particular breed of animals would be an impossibility. Moreover, if this law of heredity were a sole and absolute law, independent of other laws—that is to say, if the offspring were in all cases identical with the parent, it is evident that, neither by man's interference nor by the operations of nature could a breed or race arise. It seems, then, that were it not in the nature of all organic beings to reproduce their kind in the manner prescribed by the law of heredity, and were it not for the continuous slight infringement of it expressed by the principle of variability, breeds could not have arisen.

Whatever views we may entertain respecting the origin of our domestic animals, there can be no doubt as to the matter of fact that breeders have always proceeded on the one principle—*select the best individuals in each generation and pair them.* In regard to heredity Mr. Darwin remarks: "It is hardly possible, within a moderate compass, to impress on those who have not attended to the subject the full conviction of the force of inheritance, which is slowly acquired by raising animals, by studying the various treatises which have been published on the various domestic animals and by conversing with breeders." The breeder must note well the fact that hurtful peculiarities may be inherited just as readily as those which are beneficial. It has been proved beyond a doubt that nearly all the diseases and defects to which the horse is subjected are hereditary; for instance, contracted feet, spavin, founder, broken wind, blindness, and even such habits as cribbing and shying are all plainly hereditary. The same law of transmission holds good among all animals. Diseases and defects equally with robustness and good points are transmissible.

A well-authenticated case is recorded of a rabbit born with only one ear, from which a well-established breed was formed of one-eared rabbits. The fact that any, even the most complex combination of qualities, are susceptible of hereditary transmission is forcibly brought home by considering the money aspect of the art of breeding. Herbert Spencer, in his "Principles of Biology," observes: "Excluding those deductions that have been so fully verified as to rank with exact science, there are no inductions so trustworthy as those which have undergone the mercantile test. When we have thousands of men whose profit or loss depends on the truth of the inferences they draw from simple and perpetually repeated observations, and when we find that the inferences arrived at and handed down from generation to generation of these deeply interested observers have become an unshakable conviction, we may accept them without hesitation. In breeders of animals we have such a class, led by such experiences and entertaining such a conviction—the conviction that minor peculiarities are inherited as well as major peculiarities. Hence the immense prices paid for successful racers, bulls of superior form, sheep that have certain desired peculiarities." It is frequently asserted that the male is prepotent over the female in transmitting certain characters. It has been shown, however, that such rules do not hold good except to a very limited extent, and in certain groups

only. It frequently happens that a character existing in one of the parents is transmitted more powerfully in the offspring of the sex to which that parent belongs than to the opposite sex.

Selection of Breeding Sheep.

In starting a flock, if wool is the object, purchase of the most valuable sheep for that purpose, if they can be obtained at reasonable prices. It is better to pay \$50 or \$100 for a first-rate stock buck than to use an inferior one at a much less price. It is not within the means of every person wishing to get up a valuable flock of sheep to purchase full-bloods. To such we would recommend to purchase the best common ewes of the country, and grade them up with superior Spanish or Si-lesian rams.

In selecting ewes, shape, size and constitution are the main points that should govern the purchaser. For the improvement in quality and quantity of wool they must look to the buck. Thousands of highly-fed grade sheep, with an artificial finish, have been shipped into our state and sold as full-bloods at enormous prices by men possessing too good countenances to practice such rascality.

As soon as a mongrel reaches the point where he stamps his own likeness on his offspring, he is equally valuable, provided he is equal in other respects. The number of crosses that is necessary before it is fit to breed from a mongrel is a disputed point among sheep men. Some say four or five; others eight or ten. For my own breeding the latter would be preferred. It sometimes happens that grade sheep produce wool equal to full-breeds, but seldom produce stock of like quality. Persons who are not competent judges of a pure breed are frequently much disappointed in purchasing such sheep for wool growing purposes. Rams of high blood, possessing strong constitutions, are the most likely to stamp their own characteristics upon their own offspring. Hence the necessity of obtaining superior rams of this description to breed from.

The wool should be of even length and thickness all over the body; shortness and thickness on the sides and belly are defects that should not be tolerated in a flock of sheep. It should densely cover the body all over, open in connected masses, presenting at the same time a plentiful supply of oil to give the surface a dark appearance. Rams of this description, of superior form, are equal in value to a good farm stallion.

Persons who understand the true theory of breeding are careful that ewes presenting defects are not bred to rams of like faults. If the ewe is a little too long legged, she should be bred to a shortish legged ram; if too thin fleeced, the ram should possess a thick, dense fleece; if the wool is too coarse and dry, the ram should be fine and oily. The farmers of the West might increase their wool in quality, and at least one-third in quantity, if they were careful to breed from none but the best of ewes. They would realize double the amount from their sale sheep that they do at present. Every farmer who owns 130 acres of land ought to realize an income of eight or ten hundred dollars annually, provided he has his farm stocked with a valuable kind of sheep, which can easily be accomplished by a judicious selection of rams to breed from.

Bees and Flowers.

It is well known that bees do not make honey, but simply gather it as it is generated in nature. It is well known also that some flowers do not permit bees to reach their nectar on account of the narrowness of their tube-shaped corollas. Red clover is a familiar example. As bees cannot introduce their heads in the tubular flower if the corolla is longer than their tongues they cannot get honey from it. According to Prof. Cook's interesting and accurate experiments the imported Italian bee is the one having the longest tongue, the home-bred Italian comes next, and the pure black is the one whose tongue is the shortest.

But there is an important fact connected with flowers and bees, one that is very little known even among owners of bees—that is, that bees do not gather honey every day of the season of blossoms, even if the weather is fair and even if their own honey-producing plants are in bloom. Flowers do not

yield honey at all times. It may even be said that the days in which honey is plentiful enough to enable bees to store it for future use are few. There are certain hours of these special days during which the nectar is produced, and others during which there is a lack of it.

Observing beekeepers have given much thought and study to the subject, but so far only little light has been thrown upon it. The main influences which seem to bring an abundance of honey are electricity, heat and moisture, the lack and the excess of the last being both injurious.

Botanists and meteorologists would do well to take up the subject and make observations upon it, for it is one that may bring to light interesting facts about plant life.

The latter part of July and first part of August seem to be a honey-lacking period almost invariably. I have seen at those times a whole field of blossoming buckwheat with not a bee in it.

Melilot clover and aromatic plants, such as mints and catnip, are the blossoms upon which bees seem to find the most continuous supply during the driest months. Beekeepers should encourage the introduction of such plants, as they can grow harmlessly along hedges and fences and their fresh and healthful fragrance are welcomed by every one. It may be thought that a few plants of each kind cannot benefit the bees to any extent. Certainly not. But a few plants here and there will produce seed and finally make waste places become sources of the most delightful of sweets. Some sixteen years ago dandelion was a scarcity in this region, but little by little it worked its way over the woodland until now, when spring is here, the roadsides and the pastures are dotted with its bright yellow blossoms, and bees get enough from it in some seasons to help them raise the bees that will gather the clover crop.

Nature has bountifully supplied food for our pets, and if we could find the means of making bees indulge in the pleasures of honey gathering all summer long we would get for our trouble a never-ending flow of honey.—*Worker Bee, in Prairie Farmer.*

Working Butter—How to Do It.

The best butter worker for private use (and it is used in many of the best creameries) is the simple lever upon a slab of hard, inodorously wood, such as oak, hickory, sugar maple, white ash, or stone. The plank or slab should be made very smooth upon its upper side, be 3 1/2 feet long, 2 feet wide at one end, 10 inches at the other, set with the narrow end four inches lower than the wide end, with sides 4 inches high screwed on. This slab may stand upon three stout legs—one three inches back of the narrow end and two at the wide end. There should be creases near the outer edges of the slab to carry off the buttermilk pressed out. Bore a smooth, 1 1/2 inch hole 5 inches back from the lower end, and fit in a hickory or maple pin standing six inches above and going 1 1/2 inches below to a receiving half-inch pin to keep it from raising out. A slot or mortise is made through this pin 2 inches above the slab to receive a half-inch iron pin in the end of the lever. This pin through the slab is made to turn so that the lever may be moved sidewise. Now the lever should be a 3x4 inch maple or hickory stick, 4 feet long, rounded off at one end for handling, and a half-inch iron pin put into the center of the other end. This lever is made smooth and square; and when the iron pin is placed in the slot of the standing peg at the lower end, and butter is placed upon the slab, the lever is brought down square upon it, and the buttermilk is easily pressed out. This is a straight downward pressure, and there is no occasion for allowing the lever to slip upon the butter. This lever is easily handled by a woman, who can work the butter from 20 cows with greater ease than that from 3 to 5 cows with the hand ladle. When one pound is placed upon the end of the lever it produces a pressure of three pounds upon the butter. This worker is easily kept clean, and affords room for working 25 pounds of butter at once. The butter is usually taken from the churn, placed upon the worker, and one ounce of pure salt to the pound worked in evenly, but with as little working as needful for this purpose. The butter is then placed in a pail, covered and set in a cool place till the next day, that the salt may be dissolved. It is now placed again upon the worker,

and the little remaining buttermilk worked out, when it is packed in pail or tub to remain. The butter is turned over upon the worker with the hand ladle, and there is no necessity for touching the butter with the hand. Twenty-five pounds may be worked in a few minutes, and will not tire any woman of moderate strength. This worker is not patented, and may be made by a carpenter in a day.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Training Heifers.

It is a very easy matter to train a heifer to stand quietly to be milked, but it is an easier matter to train them to jump, kick and run. The way to teach them to stand still is to always require them to do so. The way to teach them the contrary is to give them a good opportunity for doing so. If there is naught to hinder a wild heifer from running, and if her fears prompt her to run, she can and will run. On the contrary, if she cannot run, in a short time she loses her fear and stands from habit, and habit is one of the most powerful influences in this world for either brute or man.

If you want to transform a wild heifer into a well-behaved, well-trained cow you must be patient and exhibit no temper. Never strike or kick her. She must first of all get acquainted with you, and learn that you will not hurt her. She must learn not to fear you. If, in winter, it is best to milk in the stable, make as little fuss and as few alarming motions as possible. Handle her very gently. Be careful not to pinch the teats. This is the great source of trouble. A cow naturally wishes to be rid of her milk. She stands quietly until some careless milker has given a squeeze that hurts, when she kicks and runs. By allowing such a course a few times the habit will be confirmed.

The best way to manage if you have no stable is to have a small, well-fenced yard, and teach your heifers to stand for milking in that; or, next best, to tie them, using them very quietly.

No man or boy is fit to handle animals unless he can control them, and control himself. Neither is it right to chastise the ignorant.

Corn for Horses.

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

To find the number of tons in long or square hay stacks, the following is the rule: Multiply the length in yards by the width in yards, and that by half the altitude in yards, and divide the product by fifteen. To find the number of tons in circular stacks: Multiply the square of the circumference in yards by four times the altitude in yards, and divide by one hundred. The quotient will be the number of cubic yards in the stack. Then divide by fifteen to get the number of tons.

Veterinary Department.

Sore Tongue.

I have a mare with a sore tongue, the usual remedy for which here is copperas. She is with foal, and I have been told that the use of copperas is liable to make her abort. Is such the case? and if so, what other remedy would you advise?

ANSWER.—It is the sheerest nonsense. Sulphate of copper is one of the best mineral tonics in the pharmacopia, but, like all medicines of its class, should be used with caution. The dose is from one to two drachms twice a day. We do not understand from your description the nature of the sore referred to, consequently cannot advise you in regard to treatment.

Injury to the Metacarpus.

I have a fine mare that got kicked badly about two weeks ago on both hind legs. One kick is exactly on the hock-joint. The day after it was done it was swollen up as large as my body, but by faithful work I have succeeded in healing the sore and reducing the joint down nearly to its proper size. The other leg I have not been so successful with. The kick is about halfway between the hock and coronet. Although it is not swollen as bad as the first, the sore refuses to yield to treatment and still continues to discharge freely. She has a very good appetite. I have given her nothing but soft feed since the accident. If you will be kind enough to prescribe for this case it will be duly appreciated.

ANSWER.—If you had described the character of the discharge we would have been better able to arrive at a more satisfactory conclusion; however, we suspect, from its stubborn character, that you have a case of synovitis, which is characterized by swelling, intense acute inflammation and a thin, watery discharge which, upon being rubbed between the fingers, will readily saponify. Such cases always prove stubborn to heal, even to expert treatment. We would, however, advise you to have the parts thoroughly cleansed and softened with warm water and castile soap; then introduce a small silver pipe or bougie, and endeavor to find the bottom of a sinus that must certainly exist. When that has been done, inject once a day with one part of tincture of iodine to three of water, mixed. It will be well, for the first few days, to dress with a compress bandage, and if proud flesh should make its appearance touch the parts occasionally with nitrate of silver; and if, after the wound has healed, and an unsightly enlargement should remain, you may use the following: Take one part of the red iodide of mercury to eight of lard, made into an ointment and applied with friction. One application will be sufficient.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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, Kan.

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, Wabunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-fourth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.
Cash assets January 1, 1870, \$3,327,774
LIABILITIES.
Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,229,399
Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000
Net surplus over all, 1,038,437
The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates.
JOHN CHARLTON.
Office over Lela's drug store, Lawrence.

The Brahma Samaj.

In the various reports made by the different denominations of christians of the missionary work in India I see no allusion to the "Brahma Samaj," a sect, or, speaking more exactly, a church, which was established about the year 1830 by Raja Ram Moham Rai. This reformer was born in 1772, and at an early age mastered the Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian languages. Impressed with the fallacy of the religious ceremonies practiced by his countrymen, he impartially investigated the Hindu Shastras, the Koran and the Bible, repudiated the polytheistic worship of the Shastras as false, and inculcated the reformed principles of monotheism as found in ancient Vedas. In 1816 the raja organized a Hindu society, in which the Vedas were recited and theistic hymns chanted. This movement soon died out on account of the opposition it met from the Hindu community.

In 1830 the raja organized a society of a more marked religious type, which met together at stated times for prayer and worship, and this latter organization may be considered as the foundation of the present "Brahma Samaj." The following extract from the trust-deed of the building dedicated to it will show the religious belief and the purposes of its founder. The building was intended to be "a place of public meeting for all sorts and descriptions of people, without distinction, who shall believe and conduct themselves in an orderly, sober, religious and devout manner for the worship and adoration of the eternal, unsearchable and immutable Being, who is the author and preserver of the universe, but not under and by any other name, designation or title peculiarly used for and applied to any other being or beings by any man or set of men whatsoever; and no graven image, statue, or sculpture, carving, painting, picture, portrait, or the likeness of anything shall be admitted within the building, land, tenements or premises; and that no sacrifice, offering or oblation of any kind shall be permitted therein." This trust-deed goes on to say that "no sermon, preaching, discourse, prayer or hymns be delivered, made or used in such worship, but such as have a tendency to the contemplation of the Author and Preserver of the universe or to the promotion of charity, morality, piety, benevolence, virtue, and the strengthening of the bonds of union between men of all religious persuasions and creeds."

About the year 1850 a schism took place in the church, and the more spiritual and progressive wing rejected the main portions of the Vedas and made nature, reason and intuition the basis of their faith.

The creed of the Brahma Samaj as at present formulated reads thus:

- "(1.) The book of nature and intuition supplies the basis of religious faith.
- "(2.) Although the Brahmas do not consider any book written by man the basis of their religion, yet they do accept with respect and pleasure any religious truth contained in any book.
- "(3.) The Brahmas believe that the religious condition of man is progressive, like the other departments of his condition in this world.
- "(4.) They believe the fundamental doctrines of their religion are the basis also of every true religion.
- "(5.) They believe in the existence of one Supreme God—a God endowed with a distinct personality, moral attributes worthy of His nature, and an intelligence befitting the Governor of the universe, and they worship Him alone. They do not believe in any of His incarnations.
- "(6.) They believe in the immortality and progressive state of the soul, and declare that there is a conscious state of existence succeeding life in this world and supplementary to it as respects the action of the universal moral government.
- "(7.) They believe that repentance and reformation are the only way to salvation. They do not recognize any other mode of reconciliation to an offended and loving Father.
- "(8.) They pray for spiritual welfare, and believe in the efficacy of such prayers.
- "(9.) They believe in the providential care of the Divine Father.
- "(10.) They avow that love toward Him, and the performance of the works which He loves, constitute His worship.
- "(11.) They declare that moral righteousness, the gaining of wisdom, divine contemplation, charity, and the cultivation of devotional feelings are their rites and ceremonies. They further say: Govern and regulate your feelings—charge your duties to God and to man and you will gain everlasting blessedness; purify your heart—cultivate devotional feelings and you will see Him who is unseen.
- "(12.) They believe that we are all the children of God and must therefore consider ourselves as brothers and sisters."

The Brahma Samaj of India have made considerable progress. They have built a chapel in Calcutta, which is crowded every Sunday evening, and they encourage the establishment of branch churches in different parts of the country. The number of avowed Brahmas does not exceed, perhaps, 3,000, but the greater part of the educated natives of Bengal sympathize more or less with the movement.

[This sketch may not be so interesting, dear SPIRIT, to a majority of your readers as articles on farming, but I am sure it will be a suggestive theme for a Sunday sermon; and I should not be surprised if some of our wide-awake clergymen should seize upon it as a subject to interest their hearers and call out a crowd of attendants to their meetings.]

Famine in Turkey.

Turkey, lately scourged by war, is the prey of famine. In any American city fifteen persons should be found, in one day, dead of starvation, a thrill of horror would run through the nation; but as the city where this has occurred is Adrianople few notice it.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1880, rich in engravings, from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17, 1880.

Flour—XX	55.35 @ 5.45
XXX	5.90 @ 5.95
Family	5.75 @ 5.88
Fancy	6.00 @ 6.25
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.27 @ 1.27 1/2
No. 3 red	1.21 @ 1.23
Corn—No. 2	33 @ 33
Oats	32 @ 33
Rye	70 @ 80
Barley	80 @ 1.00
Pork	11.70 @ 12.05
Lard	7.00 @ 7.10
Butter—Dairy	22 @ 23
Country	14 @ 20
Eggs	10 @ 11

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1880.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.23 @ 1.23 1/2
No. 3	1.08 @ 1.10
Corn	36 @ 36 1/2
Oats	30 @ 31
Pork	11.50 @ 11.55
Lard	7.15 @ 7.20

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 17, 1880.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.15 @ 1.16
No. 3 fall	1.04 @ 1.04 1/2
No. 4	1.03 @ 1.03 1/2
Corn—No. 2	28 @ 28 1/2
Oats—No. 2	30 @ 31

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17, 1880.

CATTLE—Fair. Good shipping steers, \$5.00 @ \$5.10; medium to fair, \$4.10 @ \$4.90; export steers would bring \$5.25 @ \$5.50; feeding steers, \$4.00 @ \$4.25; mixed butchers, scarce, \$2.90 @ \$3.85; cows and heifers, \$2.70 @ \$3.50.

HOGS—Active. Light shipping, \$4.10 @ \$4.20; fancy, \$4.40 @ \$4.50; packing, \$4.25 @ \$4.40.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1880.

CATTLE—Market quiet and weak. Shippers, \$4.00 @ \$4.80; butchers, \$2.30 @ \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.90 @ \$4.00.

HOGS—Steady. Light, \$4.20 @ \$4.35; mixed packing, \$4.15 @ \$4.35; choice heavy, \$4.40 @ \$4.65. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 14,000.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 17, 1880.

CATTLE—The market opened with a good demand but supply small. Butchers' stuff was much sought after. \$5.00 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 19 native shippers, averaging 1,577 pounds). This we believe was the best price paid this year.

HOGS—Receipts small; market very firm; prices a little better than they were at close of last week, but about the same as our quotations a week ago, ranging from \$3.80 to \$4.10. The most of the sales were at \$3.90 @ \$4.00.

In Kansas City butter sells at 18 @ 20c. for choice, medium 12 @ 15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 12 @ 13c.; eggs, 10c.; poultry—turkeys 8c. per pound, chickens dressed 6 @ 7c. do. live \$1.75 @ 2.25 per doz.; hides—dry flint No. 1 17 to 19c., dry salted 11 to 13c.; green salted No. 1 8 @ 9c., green green 4 1/2 to 6c.; 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, \$2.85; clover, \$5.00; millet, 60c.; hay, \$8.00 @ \$8.50 for baled; furs—raccoon No. 1 \$1.50, No. 2, 50c., mink No. 1 35 @ 40c., black skunk 70c @ \$1.00, other skunks 10 @ 50c., otter No. 1 \$5.00, No. 2 \$3.50, beaver from 25c. to \$1.50.

Wheat fluctuated a little the past week, but is about 4 cents higher than our last quotations.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.27 February, \$1.27 1/2 March, and \$1.30 April. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.22 1/2 February, \$1.23 1/2 March, and \$1.24 1/2 April. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.16 February; No. 3 is \$1.04 February, and \$1.05 1/2 March. These figures show no material change since last week in "futures."

Wheat at Kansas City is 29 cents higher than it was one year ago, and the same price it was two years ago. Corn is 3 cents higher than one year ago, and 3 cents lower than it was at this date in 1878.

In Liverpool, Feb. 16, winter wheat was 10s. 6d. @ 11s. 4d., spring wheat 10s. 2d. @ 10s. 10d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.48 @ 1.50, No. 2 spring \$1.37 @ 1.42.

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:

To Chicago	To St. Louis	
Cattle @ car	\$62 50	\$50 00
Hogs @ car	47 50	40 00
Sheep @ car	45 00	30 00
Wheat @ 100 pounds	25	20
Other grain	20	15

The exports of wheat have been considerably increased since the decline in price. During the last week in December, when No. 2 red winter wheat was selling at \$1.58 in New York, the exports from that city were only 399,601 bushels, and from Baltimore 147,778 bushels. During the first week in February, with the same grade of wheat selling at \$1.45 1/2 the exports from New York were 643,444 bushels, and from Baltimore 435,508 bushels. The market has now reached a point as to price which permits freedom of exports. It is important to this country that its products should not be

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!
We will sell you your
BOOTS AND SHOES
As cheap as any one.
PEERY & COMPANY,
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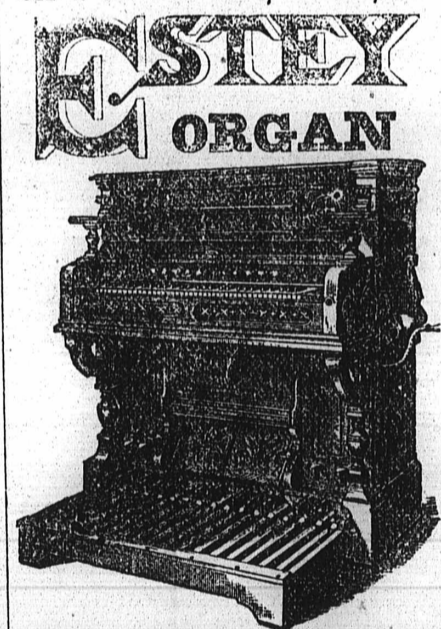
excluded from foreign markets by excessive speculation, for the surplus from Russia and a few other countries is now going rapidly forward, and our imports of foreign goods are becoming very great—more than 100 per cent. larger than they were at this time last year.

Chicago elevators have now in store 15,207,551 bushels of grain of all kinds with a nominal capacity of about 17,150,000 bushels. Some of them are quite full. The total quantity in store and afloat in the harbor is 17,043,354 bushels. The stock of provisions at Chicago is also unusually large, and the fact is exercising a depressing influence on prices.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.75 @ 2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys live 7c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 60 @ 90c.; corn, 23 @ 25c.; wheat, 90c.; 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.

STORY & CAMP'S
Mammoth Music House,
912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.



DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled
HSTLEY 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 Republican.

W. W. LAPHAM, Gen'l Traveling Agt., Lawrence, Kansas.

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS
For this season's trade.
Address HENRY MIEBACH,
Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.



GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER

This powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-sense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter-making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improves quality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning one-half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 3 to 5 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cent worth will produce \$3.00 in increase of product and market value. Can you make a better investment! Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trademark of dairymaid, together with words "GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER" printed on each package. Powder sold by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, 1/2 lb., at 25 cents; Large size, 2 1/2 lbs., \$1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size.

Address, BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Prop'rs.
[Trade-mark "Butter-Maker" Registered.] BUFFALO, N. Y.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

We use the best quality Steel wire; the barbs 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 Shirting 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:

12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, \$7.50
4.00
2.50

An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 2, 4 or 12 Shirts. Sent Postpaid at above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of 85 cents. We warrant these Shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any Shirts in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you save all outside profits.

Boys' Shirts as per the above.
New Styles or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments.
NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 421 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

WHEAT Kansas is one of the first wheat states in the Union, in 1878 having led all others with a crop of 32,315,361 bushels. Of this magnificent amount the Golden Belt lands of the Kansas Pacific produced nearly one-half.

SOUTHWEST The Kansas Pacific railway is the most popular route to and from New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan country.

FREIGHT The Kansas Pacific railway offers unparalleled facilities for the direct and prompt dispatch of freight. On all east-bound shipments special inducements are offered. Mark and consign "care Kansas Pacific railway."

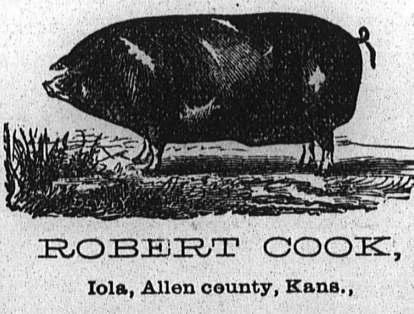
LEADS FROM THE GOLDEN BELT

MINNESOTA The vast deposits of carbonate of silver near the Leadville and Ten-mile district, many miles in extent, are conceded to be the richest ever discovered. These deposits lie in horizontal beds, as coal or gravel, from 2 to 10 feet thick and from 8 to 100 feet below the surface; are mined by the aid of a pick and shovel (no blasting or deep, expensive shafts being required, as is the case with the narrow vertical veins of hard silver quartz heretofore found), forming a Leadville and Ten-mile the poor man's mining district, where muscle, energy and daily bread is the only capital required, as all ore finds ready purchase as fast as produced.

P. M. M. The Kansas Pacific Railway has for sale 2,000,000 acres of the best land in America at from \$2 to \$6 per acre, one-quarter of cash, or on six to eleven years credit at 7 per cent. interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific, as \$25 to \$50 will secure 80 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$300 in cash will buy it outright. Send to S. J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Salina, Kans., for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication which tells about Lands, Home-treads, Pre-emption, Soil, Climate, routes, stock raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers' Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants.

TO THE EAST OR TO THE WEST.

S. T. SMITH, S. J. GILMORE, JOHN MUIR, THOS. L. KIMBALL,
Gen'l Superintendent. Land Commissioner. Gen'l Freight Agt. Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agt.



ROBERT COOK,
Iola, Allen county, Kans.,
Importer, Breeder and Shipper of
PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

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.

FI-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.