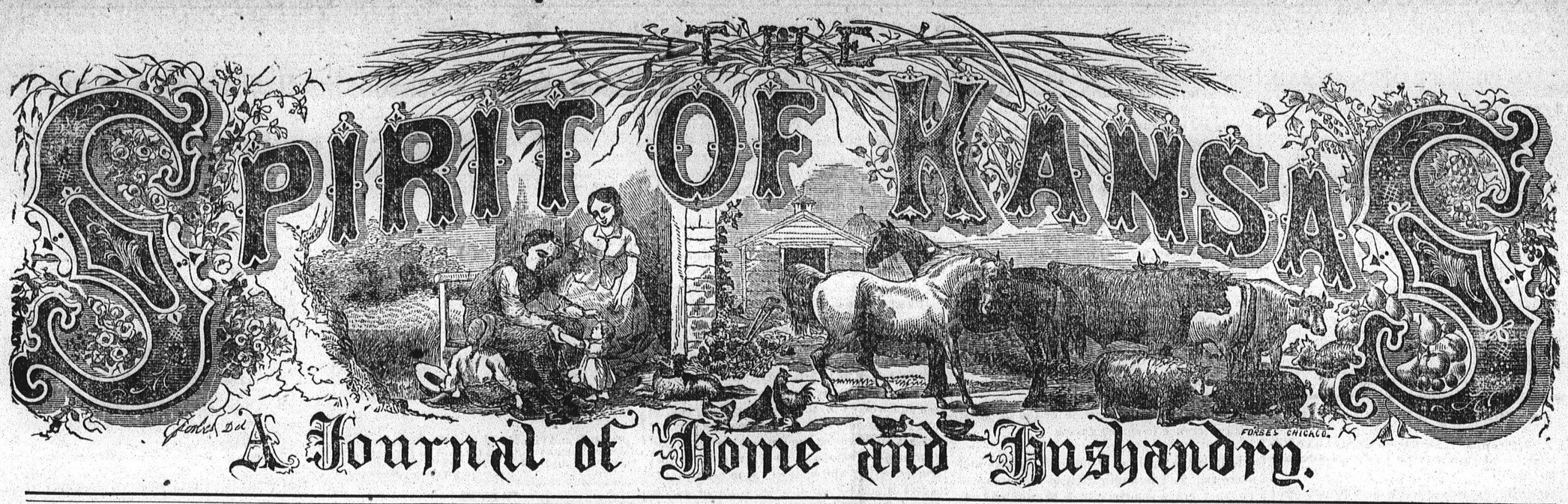

VOL. IX.---NO. 14. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1880. WHOLE NO. 426.

THE FARMER'S WOOING.

The daisies nodded in the grass, the buttercups were sleeping,
And just across the river sang the farmers at their reaping;
Upon the hills, so blue and far, the maple leaves were showing
The soft white beauty in the breeze that from the sea was blowing.
A little maid came through the lane with song and rippling laughter;
The buttercups made way for her, the daisies nodded after.

A strong young farmer saw her pause beside the parting river;
She drew a lily from its depth with golden heart aquiver.
"Thou art more fair than lilies are," said he, with head uplifted,
And threw a poppy, as the stream toward the maiden drifted.
She set the flowers in her hair—the red and white together;
A cloud grew black before the sun, and rainy was the weather.

He came across the river then, the farmer from his mowing;
He minded not the water's depth, he cared not for its flowing.
"O love!" said he, "if gleaming sun and cloudless skies o'erlean us,
The river's barring width may roll unpassed, untried before us!
But when loud thunder fills the air, and clouds and rain come over,
I'll cross the ocean to your side—I am no fair-day lover!"

And so one day the village bells rang out across the river,
Their music set the buttercups and daises all aquiver,
While some one drew a lily from the stream so blithely flowing,
And plucked a blood-red poppy that amid the wheat was growing;
The maiden set them in her hair—the red and white together—
With many a smile, a tear or two, and glances at the weather.

They passed beneath the chapel's shade—the farmer and the maiden—
Where arches crossed above their heads, with snowy blossoms laden.
And in that place of holy calm the binding words were spoken;
He in his heart bore out the truth, she on her head the token.
The years went by, and some were bright and some were clouded over,
But ever stood he at her side—he was no fair-day lover. —*Boston Transcript.*

MADAME TRUTH'S EAR-TRUMPET.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

It was during Mr. Methuselah Poke's reading of his own epic poem on Ancient Greece that the following curious events occurred. We had been invited by that delightful hostess, Mrs. Xenophon, for the particular purpose of hearing Mr. Poke's poem. After he had read it refreshments would be offered and the affair would end in a little conversation.

It was, as the reporter remarked in the next day's paper, a most brilliant gathering of intellect, wit and beauty.

The reporter was a pale young man, of enthusiastically polite manners, who seemed to admire everybody and everything beyond measure. He had been accommodated with a small table and a glass of water, and kept looking about among the audience, and requesting Mrs. X. to tell him particular names, before the reading commenced, with an air which made us know that we should read, as we did, that they were elegant, beautiful, graceful, charming, debonair, coquettish, queen-like and soul-enthralling; and when Mr. Methuselah Poke began to read the reporter fixed his eyes upon the poet with an air that told us beforehand in just what enthusiastic terms he would speak of his productions in next day's papers.

All the guests entered, looking as learned as possible, but very affable notwithstanding. They told each other what a wonderful man Mr. Poke was, and how well they were looking, and how pleased they were to meet; and when the poet began they whispered "Magnificent!" under their breaths. During the first few cantos I blamed myself severely for my want of vivid interest in ancient Greece, and for a thought that would come into my mind that people sometimes wrote blank verse because they couldn't find rhymes. And at the beginning of the fourth canto I leaned back in my chair and closed my eyes, and made up my mind that I would be more attentive and feel more enthusiastic after this.

It seemed to me that I had been sitting in this way for about two minutes when somebody touched me softly on the arm, and looking up I saw at my side a very small old lady with a large bonnet, a big umbrella, and a waterproof, who was looking at me through a pair of very bright eye-glasses.

"I see you're astonished at my dress," she said, apparently reading my thoughts at a glance; "but I find it necessary to be prepared for change of weather. Yes, I agree with you; it is scarcely possible to keep awake through ten cantos of stupid stuff about a subject in which you haven't the least interest, and read in such a droning way. What you said a few minutes before you dropped off so sweetly was very amusing to me, very. It was something like this: 'Oh, if I only could get him to read that way outside my door of nights when I feel wakeful!'"

"Dear, dear; you're mistaken. I never said that," whispered I.

"You said it to yourself," replied the old lady. "There, don't be frightened; nobody heard you except me. Nobody else has an ear-trumpet like mine. I don't think there is another in the world. It is a wonderful invention; one can hear with it what people say to themselves. Shall I lend it to you?"

"Thank you," I said. "It must be very curious, very interesting. I should like it of all things."

"I'm not sure of that," said she; "but here it is; put the end into your ear and look at the person you wish to listen to. Look at the reader first."

As she spoke she placed in my hand a little silver trumpet, which I at once applied to my ear. As I did so I glanced at Mr. Methuselah Poke, who was still reading away; and quick as a flash I heard a little penny whistle of a voice utter these words:

"Oh! I see the stupid person in the corner has aroused herself. I hope she knows what an object she has made of herself, with her eyes shut and her mouth wide open, and her bonnet on one side."

I hastily looked away. The old lady laughed maliciously.

"The reporter now," she said.

And now, as I glanced at that pale young man smiling with delight as he jotted down complimentary reminiscences of the poem, I heard him say to himself:

"Oh, dear! what stuff, and what a conceited donkey to think he is a reader! I wish he'd get through and let us come to the refreshments, if there are any worth coming to—though I've my doubts. Any one who knew what hospitality meant would have put a little whisky into this water at the very least. What a vulgar old soul that is yonder. Who did they tell me she was? Oh, the distinguished and elegant Mrs. P——. I've got her down. Who is that woman with the mouth wide open, who looks as the alligators do, as though she could swallow herself? Oh, I remember; Mrs. Q——, of Dr. ——'s choir. She's to sing after awhile. Yes—yes—hem—'The silvery notes fell like the pearls and diamonds of old from her lovely ruby lips.' Always praise a woman for what she hasn't got, and you'll please her. Lot of nobodies here. All the better; do 'em in a lump. 'There were so many illustrious and distinguished guests that to speak of each individually were impossible.' Never saw so many ugly girls together. I shall say, 'A perfect galaxy of beauty filled the chairs!'"

"How exquisite!" sighed a lady near me.

"Aint it?" responded the other.

I looked at the two.

"Dear me," said a little voice within the first, "what a [illegible] bore this is! I shall absolutely hate ancient Greece after this."

"You've got to say you like things," piped the thoughts of the second. "But I can't understand a word of it. How you can do anything with ancient grease but make soap of it, I don't know. Perhaps it's about that new way of making statues out of butter that I heard about at the exposition."

"Run your eye over them quickly," whispered the old lady at my side. "I'm quite lost without my trumpet."

I glanced down the long row of seats.

"If only that woman ever stayed at home," said to herself a lady whom I had heard tell another that she rejoiced to see her there.

"Am I a donkey, or is he?" asked of himself a bewildered listener who was furiously applauding the fifth canto.

"I wonder whether I could slip out without being seen?" was what the silver ear-trumpet brought me from the lips of a gentleman who had told his hostess that he had never enjoyed anything so much.

One was thinking, "I smell coffee;" another, "What a pretty bonnet!" another still, "Would I look well in puffs?" But more were saying in an inaudible chorus, "Oh, what a bore!" Few even thought of ancient Greece, and only one young lady, his affiance, thought of the reader.

As for the hostess, she sat fanning herself and saying inwardly, "How all these people admire me, and how delighted they are with my entertainment, and how glad I shall be when they're all gone home again!"

"There!" cried the old lady. "I can't do without my trumpet any longer. Let me have it. I'm going to the Wednesday evening service at church. I always enjoy that. Once I heard the preacher say to himself, 'No one but I knows that this is one of my grandfather's old sermons. I found a barrel full of them up stairs, and they'll last me a long while.' At the same moment an old gentleman in the pew below said to himself: 'Ah, he has stolen one of Bishop ——'s sermons. His grandfather did that thirty years ago. It's the same one, too.' Good-by. If you ever want to see me again ask for Madame Truth. I don't often go into society, but still we may meet again."

She snatched her ear-trumpet out of my hand and rushed away, nearly oversetting me as she flew by. I caught at the back of a chair near me, and—awoke. I had been dreaming. The reader was just finishing his poem. The reporter was beaming upon the company as he jotted down his notes. People were looking their admiration, or whispering to each other that they were charmed and delighted.

The smell of hot coffee stole into the room, but no one was so impolite as to notice it, and Madame Truth was not among the guests with her ear-trumpet, and never had been.

The Medical Profession.

We hardly know which to detest the most—the legal or the medical profession, for they are both filled with the most unscrupulous rascals outside of the penitentiary. We of course do not mean to say or insinuate that all lawyers and all doctors are of this character, and will not even go so far as to say the majority of them are, although in saying that, we feel that we are showing a very remarkable degree of charity so far as the lawyers are concerned. But the practice of medicine has always been the cloak to cover an immense deal of villainy. The suffering desire health above everything else, and they are apt to feel that it is impossible for human nature to sink so low as to take advantage of them in their pitiable condition. They read the self-praises of city quacks, and the false certificates of cures made by them, and hope, which, perhaps, had almost fled, revives again only to result in disappointment, and the loss of money paid to ignorance and avarice. There is only one way for patients to save themselves from being imposed upon, and that is if they come to the city for medical treatment to consult a physician of well-established reputation and acknowledged skill. The home doctor can always designate such a one. It is a great mistake to suppose that a city practitioner knows his business as a matter of course. To illustrate how far the adverse of this is true, it may be said without any fear of successful contradiction, that there are not a dozen physicians in Chicago who can be called really first-class; and the mistake which people often make is that physicians of this class charge so enormously that a lower priced man will answer every purpose and that money will be saved by employing such.

We knew of a case of this kind in this city recently. A farmer came to one of our hotels and was taken severely sick. He was advised to call one of our first physicians, but it was plain to be seen that the matter of charges was influencing his choice, and finally he called a doctor who was stopping at the hotel, and who came from another state to peddle a patent right, which was quite sufficient evidence that his abilities as a doctor were not greatly appreciated at home. This doctor attended the patient for six days, and his bill was thirty dollars. Had the physician who was first recommended to the sick man been called, the bill would not have been over twelve dollars at most, and he would have the satisfaction of knowing that he was in the best of hands. It is not economy in the long run to patronize cheap concerns of any kind, and it will always be found to be no economy either to employ a third-rate doctor or a quack.—*Western Rural.*

The English Life-boat Service.

This vast benevolent institution, which, it may not be generally known, lines the coast of the British islands, is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The list of services rendered on the coasts of the United Kingdom during 1879 shows a total of 637 lives rescued by the life-boats during the year, in addition to 21 vessels saved from destruction. In the same period the Life-boat institution granted rewards for saving 218 lives by fishing and other boats, making a total of 855 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality. Altogether, since its formation, the society has contributed to the saving of 26,906 shipwrecked persons. It should also be mentioned that during the past two years the institution has not lost a single life from its 269 life-boats.—*Farmer's Review.*

Woman's Rights in Connecticut.

"To sue and be sued" is one of the privileges usually granted to a corporation in its charter.

This privilege of being sued has been extended to married women, in the progress of woman's rights, in the neighboring state of Connecticut. Nor is this all. Not only can a married woman be sued, but she can be sued by her own husband. Thus a case has recently been on trial in New Britain in which a man sued his wife for several years' service rendered to her as her bar-tender!

The new order of things may be a great improvement, but somehow it does not seem quite in keeping with the scriptural doctrine that a husband and wife are no more twain, but one flesh.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl ten years old. I have never written to the "Young Folks' Column" before. Our school-house burnt down, and all of our books. Pa bought us some more books, and we started to Ogden school, but the scholars were sick with the measles and they stopped the school for a week or two. We have to go a horseback to school. All of us have had the measles this winter except pa, ma and my eldest sister. I will quit for this time by answering Ethel Beal's riddle: a *cabbage head.* Good-by. ELIZA G. BREWER.

OGDEN, Kans., March 15, 1880.

LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

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NO. XXVII.

ROLL OF PERFECTION.

6. James Stepp	Douglas county,	Kans.
4. Emma Boles	Lawrence,	Kans.
3. Alice Roser	Burlington,	Kans.
1. Kate Frye	Morrill,	Kans.

ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

13. James Stepp	Douglas county,	Kans.
13. Emma Boles	Lawrence,	Kans.
16. Mark C. Warner	Tiblow,	Kans.
13. Flora D. Chevalier	Lawrence,	Kans.
23. Alice Roser	Burlington,	Kans.
12. Ettie Blair	Hartford,	Kans.
8. Samuel Porter	Tiblow,	Kans.
7. Kate Frye	Morrill,	Kans.
5. Anna M. Torbert	Humboldt,	Kans.

CORRECTION OF EXERCISE NO. XXVI.

DANIEL BOONE.

The next day was a very busy one. Finding game so plenty in the neighborhood, they determined to lay in a good supply. Part of them were therefore out in the woods, hunting, while the rest were in the camp, smoking, drying, and packing the venison for the journey. Fatigued with these labors, when night came they gladly laid themselves down, and, like wearied men, slept soundly.

By the first ray of the morning's light the camp was stirring. Shouldering their rifles and knapsacks, they started on their way. In a little time they found a dead panther. Boone declared that this was his panther; the animal was killed with one ball, and by comparing that ball with those in his shot-bag, he found they were of the same size. In two or three days they reached the foot of the mountains, and began to ascend. Their journey was now rough and wearisome, and they made slow progress. To any men but these, the mountains might have proved impassable; but they were bent upon finding the new hunting-grounds of Kentucky, and nothing could keep them back. After climbing the hills day after day, they found once more that their provisions were gone, and were again forced to halt. Their camp was built on the side of the mountain, and their rifles easily supplied their wants. The journey was rigorously renewed, and after many days of further struggling they at length found themselves on one of the tops of the Alleghany ridge. Here they were, upon Cumberland mountain. At this place they halted once more to look down upon the magnificent prospect which was spread out before them. This was their first view of the new region, and they felt that it was all that Finley had described it to be. It was indeed a glorious country. The land was covered with trees and flowers; there were the rolling hills, and the beautiful valleys, and the clear sparkling streams, of which he had spoken.

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

DANIEL BOONE.

Please correct the exercise below by writing capital letters and pauses where they belong; omit curves and words between them and improve by writing *one* word, a better one, in their places. Omit vertical dashes and insert the right marks of punctuation. The exercise will be corrected next week. Send us your manuscripts at once and we will publish your names in one of two lists—a roll of perfection, and a roll of excellence. The entry of your name ten times on the first roll or fifty times on the second will entitle you to a desirable gift, providing your parents are subscribers to THE SPIRIT.

the (view 1, 2) was too (pretty 51) to (suffer 3, 4) them to (wait 5) long | they (longed 52) to be in that (land 6, 7) | with more (eager 34) (wishes 8) than ever | they (began 9) (going down 10, 11) the (great hills 12) | this part of the (travel 53) was (relatively 6, 13) easy | in a few days they (got to 35) the western (bottom 14) of the hills | and (went into 15) a (very pretty 36) (level land 16) | here | for the first time | the new hunters saw the finest of western game | a (throng 37) of (wild oxen 62) | from the (edge 38) of the wood at the end of the (level land 16) | a countless (crowd 54) of these (beasts 17) came rushing over it | the men were (greatly pleased 18) | they had heard of these (fine 19) beasts of the (wide woods 20) | but none of them | (but 21, 22) finley | had ever seen one | as the (crowd 23) came (treading 59) toward them | they stood (looking hard 39) with (great wonder 24) | finley | who knew that men were sometimes (trod 59) to death by these moving (crowds 54) | kept his eye (all the while 40) upon the (throng 37) until the (head one 41) was within rifle shot | he then (aimed 42) his gun | and the (head one 43) fell dead | with a wild (bawl 44) the (throng 37) (divided 25) on each side of the fallen (beast 17) | and went (running off 21 26) through the (level land 16) | there seemed no end to the number | as they still came rushing from the wood | the (crowd 23) (seemed 3, 27) coming (together 28) again in a (close 29) body | when he (grabbed 58) holdens rifle | and (killed 45) another | now they were (entirely 6, 30) (put to flight 55) | (parting 56) off on the two sides of the (level land 16) | they went (bawling 44) and tearing past them | (a) (wonderful 61) (tract of land 6, 7) | this | cried boone | who ever (saw 46) such (a) (great plenty 31, 32) | the (stopping-place 26) was once more soon built | a blazing fire made | and | for the first time in their lives | five of these men sat down to a supper of (wild ox 62) meat | they (spoke 47) of their new (tract of land 6, 7) | the (amount 33) of (wild food 48) | and how (happily 57) they would (go about 49) through the great (wide woods 20) | until the night had (mostly gone 50) far away |

ROOTS OF WORDS.

LATIN.

1. *Pro*, before, forward. 2. *Specio*, to see, look. 3. *Ad*, to. 4. *Loco*, to place. 5. *Tardus*, slow, slack. 6. *Con*, with. 7. *Terra*, land. 8. *Desidero*, to need, long for. 9. *Commendo*, to betake one's self to a thing, to set forth. 10. *De*, off. 11. *Scando*, to climb, mount. 12. *Mons*, a great hill. 13. *Par*, like, equal. 14. *Basis*, lowest part. 15. *Intro*, inward, within. 16. *Planus*, smooth, level. 17. *Anima*, breath, the vital principle. 18. *Delicio*, to allure, charm. 19. *Nobiles*, well known, of good breed. 20. *Foris*, out of doors. 21. *Ex*, out. 22. *Capio*, to take. 23. *Massa*, a lump of anything. 24. *Attono*, to put one out of his wits. 25. *Pars*, a piece, a division. 26. *Campus*, a plain, open field. 27. *Pareo*, to come forth, to be seen. 28. *Clausum*, to shut, finish. 29. *Solidus*, firm, entire. 30. *Pleo*, to fill. 31. *Ab*, from. 32. *Unda*, wave, crowd. 33. *Quantus*, how much, how many.

ANGLO-SAXON.

34. *Eornost*, ardent, eager. 35. *Reacan*, to extend, stretch out. 36. *Lufian*, to regard with affection. 37. *Heord*, a collection, an assembly. 38. *Scyrtan*, to shorten. 39. *Gasen*, to see. *Stede*, a place, station. 41. *Feor*, far. 42. *Loefel*, even with the ground. 43. *Leodan*, to conduct, guide. 44. *Bellan*, to bawl. 45. *Seeotan*, to dart, rush. 46. *Healdan*, to hold, observe. 47. *Taellan*, to tell. 48. *Gamen*, play, joke. 49. *Ryman*, to make room, to enlarge. 50. *Werian*, to wear, waste by use or time.

FRENCH.

51. *Beau*, fine, fair. 52. *Panteler*, to gasp for breath. 53. *Journee*, a day. 54. *Troupe*, a mixed company. 55. *Deroute*, put to flight. 56. *Branche*, a bough. 57. *Joie*, gladness, delight. 58. *Saisar*, to take hold, grasp.

DUTCH.

59. *Trappen*, to tread. 60. *Hoog*, very large in size.

SAXON.

61. *Mase*, a gulf.

SPANISH.

62. *Bufalo*, wild ox.

CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION.

Nineteen capital letters, fifteen periods, one colon, four semicolons, twenty-five commas, one dash, one apostrophe, marks for two quotations, one exclamation point, one interrogation point, and two hyphens. W. A. B.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 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.

GRANGE LECTURES AND TOPICS.

A List Prepared by the State Grange Educational Committee for Subordinate Granges.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Permit me, through your paper, to call the attention of officers and members of subordinate granges to the "schedule of lectures and topics" prepared, in accordance with instructions from the state grange, by our Educational committee for use in subordinate granges.

The committee has done a good work, and now presents a list of subjects bearing directly upon agriculture, together with ample suggestions and recommendations as to the proper manner of presenting and discussing the same.

The secretary of each grange will be furnished with one or more copies of this paper. Should any grange fail to receive the list, it is requested they write to F. G. Adams, chairman of the committee, at Topeka, who will supply them at once.

I also desire to call the especial attention of our membership to the importance of holding "county or district grange, or farmers' institute," as recommended by the committee.

All correspondence relating to this subject should be addressed to F. G. Adams, Topeka.

WM. SIMS.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 20, 1880.

FROM THE COMMITTEE.

The Kansas State grange at the last annual meeting adopted a report embracing the following instructions: "That the Educational committee of this state grange be instructed to prepare and recommend a schedule of lectures and studies suitable to use in the subordinate granges, to be supplied to granges in the state; also to gather statistics of the educational work of the schools and make report upon the same at the next session of this grange." In pursuance of these instructions we have prepared the following list of "lectures and topics" for the remaining portion of the year, which we hope may be of service. It is desired that granges making use of this list shall report progress to the committee from time to time, making such recommendations as experience shall suggest calculated to promote the usefulness of this feature of the grange work, thus enabling the committee to bring forward in its report to the next annual meeting an improved schedule of topics in season for use throughout the year. The committee will be glad to receive copies of lectures and papers read in the granges upon topics in this list, to be filed for preservation or furnished the press for publication. Communications may be addressed to the chairman of the committee.

F. G. ADAMS,
E. M. SHELTON,
S. A. FELTER.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 13, 1880.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. Let the lecturer or Patron especially appointed present to the grange a brief written or oral lecture on one of the subjects named, or on some other subject selected in lieu of these.

2. Encourage the practice of questioning by the members generally on points not understood, or for fuller information.

3. It may increase the interest in the grange topics, where they admit of it, that they be handled in the form of discussion, at each meeting the worthy master appointing for the succeeding meeting some members who shall be prepared to lead in such discussion. The master may appoint a member to report on each of the sub-topics.

4. We earnestly counsel the brethren and sisters to thoroughly test and put in practice on their farms and in their households the facts and suggestions brought forth in these discussions, and to carefully discriminate between matters having a mere speculative or theoretical basis and the facts of experience.

5. As opportunity may offer, invite instructors in our state institutions and other schools of learning, and other competent persons not members of the grange, to lecture upon the subjects of science relating to agriculture in this list, making these lectures occasions for open meetings, to which the public shall be invited, thus widening the influence of the grange and extending a knowledge of the advantages which the order affords to its membership. By this means the educational work of the grange may be brought into alliance with the educational work of our schools, tending to stimulate an increased attention on the part of teachers and school officers to the demands of industrial people for improvements in education in the direction of practical utility.

GRANGE INSTITUTES.

Added to the educational work here proposed for the subordinate granges, the committee recommends the holding of occasional county or district grange institutes, to be open meetings, held under the auspices of the several granges of the locality, and in the proceedings of which all the farmers of the county, or of several counties, shall be invited to co-operate, and to which eminent agriculturists and teachers shall be invited to lecture and give instruction on agricultural topics. The committee will gladly aid in securing such lecturers and otherwise promoting the holding of such institutes.

MARCH.

Lecture: The relation of climate to the distribution of plants and animals.

Grange topic: Tame grasses.

SUB-TOPICS.

1. What grasses are best for pasture? 2. What are best for hay? 3. Proper mode of seeding for blue grass. 4. Proper mode of seeding for orchard grass. 5. Proper mode of seeding for perennial rye, or English blue grass. 6. Proper time of seeding and kind of soil best adapted to clover and alfalfa.

Lecture: Spring care of domestic animals.

APRIL.

Lecture: Hygiene—care of the health of the farmer's family.

Grange topic: Preparation of the seed-bed with reference to spring grains.

SUB-TOPICS.

1. Relative merits of different plows and harrows. 2. The application of manures. 3. To what crops shall manures be applied? 4. Relative merits of broadcast seeding and of drilling. 5. Varieties of small grain most profitable. 6. Best varieties of corn, and time and mode of planting.

Lecture: The chemistry of cooking and fruit preserving.

MAY

Lecture: Relations of nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous food to animal development.

Grange topic: Cattle.

SUB-TOPICS.

1. The best breed for the dairy. 2. Best breed for beef. 3. Are work cattle profitable? 4. Shall calves be weaned or allowed to run with their dams? 5. Kinds of food for young and growing animals. 6. Kinds of food for fattening animals.

Lecture: History of breeds.

JUNE.

Lecture: Composition and nutrient values of the straw, chaff, bran and flour of wheat.

Grange topic: Harvesting.

SUB-TOPICS.

1. Shall wheat be cut over or under ripe? 2. Relative merits of the harvester and header. 3. The advantages of the wire binder. 4. The best mode of stacking or otherwise securing. 5. The cost of thrashing the different kinds of grain. 6. When shall the wheat be sold? 7. What shall be done with the straw?

Lecture: Cheese making.

JULY.

Lecture: Botany—principles of plant classification.

Grange topic: Haying.

SUB-TOPICS.

1. Best season for cutting the tame grasses and clovers. 2. Best season for cutting prairie grass. 3. At what stage of growth should millet and Hungarian be cut? 4. Curing in swath, windrow or cock. 5. Stacking and storing hay. 6. Value of the hay tedder in Kansas.

Lecture: Insects, beneficial and injurious to agriculture, and classification.

AUGUST.

Lecture: The geology of Kansas as affecting Kansas soils.

Grange topic: Wheat seeding.

SUB-TOPICS.

1. Soils best adapted to wheat. 2. Advantages of summer fallowing. 3. Drilling or broadcast sowing, which? 4. Time of plowing and preparation. 5. Time of seeding. 6. Most profitable kinds of winter wheat. 7. Value of the roller.

Lecture: Education in the agricultural sciences in common schools.

SEPTEMBER.

Lecture: Physical geography and meteorology of Kansas.

Grange topic: Gathering of fruits.

SUB-TOPICS.

1. Care in picking. 2. Best method of handling with a view to preservation. 3. Best method of drying fruits. 4. Best market for Kansas fruits. 5. Canning fruit. 6. Vinegar making.

Lecture: The codling moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*).

OCTOBER.

Lecture: Principles involved in sugar making—sorgho, corn and beet sugar making.

Grange topic: Disposal of the coarse grains.

SUB-TOPICS.

1. Corn—sold in the sack or on the hoof. 2. Best mode of fattening cattle. 3. Best mode of fattening hogs. 4. Does it pay to shell corn or grind feed for fattening animals? 5. The daily ration of corn in full feeding of cattle. 6. The amount of hay in full feeding of cattle. 7. Salting in full feeding.

Lecture: Physiology of plants.

NOVEMBER.

Lecture: Digestive apparatus of ruminants.

Grange topic: Diseases of domestic animals.

SUB TOPICS.

1. Treatment of colic in horses. 2. Treatment of hog cholera. 3. Treatment of impaction, or dry murrain, in cattle. 4. Diseases of dairy cows. 5. Best veterinary work for farmers' reference.

Lecture: Importance of keeping a record of business transactions.

DECEMBER.

Lecture: Forest culture.

Grange topic: Rotation of crops.

SUB-TOPICS.

1. Best rotation for grain growing. 2. Best rotation for stock raising. 3. Best rotation for extermination of weeds. 4. Best rotation for the distribution of labor throughout the year. 5. Permanent pastures.

Lecture: Fruit culture.

Duck Creek Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Duck Creek grange, No. 632, of Wilson county, Kansas, has reorganized and again resumed business.

On March 18, 1880, the following officers were installed by Bro. G. F. Jackson, of Fredonia, Wilson county: Master, J. P. Holmes; Overseer, W. I. Tomlinson; Lecturer, A. Noce; Steward, I. M. Pound; Assistant Steward, James Smith; Chaplain, James Fisher; Treasurer, D. C. Holmes; Secretary, M. R. Ackley; Gatekeeper, Ireson Olinger; Pomona, Mrs. Mary Smith. The Ceres, Flora and Lady Assistant Steward were absent.

Our prospects are bright. We have a few enthusiastic grangers within our gates, and we hope our interest in the grange hall will never die. Yours fraternally,

M. R. ACKLEY.

JURETT, Kans., March 22, 1880.

What the Grange Ought to Be.

The grange ought to be the center of life in a neighborhood. It ought to be so organized and conducted as to bring around it, in more or less active sympathy and support, all the best men and women in the neighborhood, and to have its exercises such as to interest all parties; and last but not least the Patrons' and Matrons' little helpers, who soon will be farmers and farmers' wives, and who will soon be, also, the leaders of society and the directors of public affairs. The grange ought to be a school in which all the best people of the neighborhood take active part. It ought to be the social center, and it ought to be the business center, and the seed of co-operative and other enterprises in which the community take interest. It ought to be as liberal as the church, and its leaders ought to have as much of the missionary spirit as the christian ministry. Brothers and sisters, have we done our duty? Are we doing our whole duty now?—*Dirigo Rural.*

Promptness in the Grange.

We asked a Patron a few days since what was the explanation of the success that had uniformly attended his grange. He promptly answered, "Promptness—promptness in attendance; promptness in opening the grange; promptness in performing assigned duties."

We commend the reply and its trial to granges where slackness is the predominant characteristic. Let the spirit of promptness in all that appertains to the grange be the ruling principle with one-half of the membership and it will infuse new life, vigor and interest to the other half. Have something to do—do it promptly and to the best of one's abilities, and manage so as to have no drones in the hive. There will be no question as to the result.—*Grange Bulletin.*

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabaunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at $3 to $8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

For further information apply to
W. J. HAUGHAWOUT, Land Agent,
Neosho Falls, Kansas.

STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House,

912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ESTEY ORGAN

DECKER BROTHERS'

MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivaled

ESTEY ORGANS.

Five hundred Instruments for sale (on easy payments), exchange or rent. Astonishing bargains.

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. There 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.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

NEW ORGANS 13 Stops, 3 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 Oct's, 2 Knee Swells, Walnut Case, warnt'd 6 years, Stool & Book $98. New Pianos, $143 to $255. Newspaper sent Free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

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 WM. GIBSON,
Lawrence, Kansas.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL $100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCOY - - - - - President
J. S. CREW - - - - - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Ass't Cashier

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has opened at No. 75 Massachusetts street with the Best Line of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

Cutting done for home making, at lowest cash prices. Don't forget the place—No. 75 Massachusetts street.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED
J. K. DAVIDSON.
WEB. WITHERS. 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

KANSAS SEED HOUSE.

F. BARTELDES & CO.,

Lawrence, - - Kansas.

Seeds of all kinds and description. Catalogue mailed free on application.

Real Estate Agency.

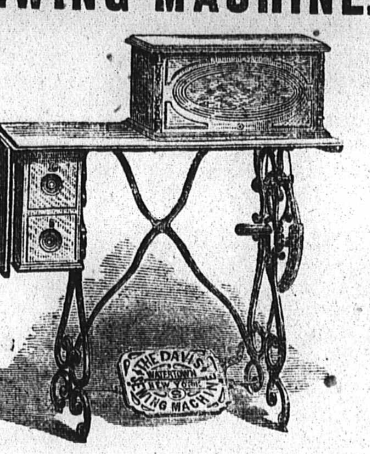
JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

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.

It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved edges together.

It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woolen goods, such as soft merino, or goods difficult to hem on other machines.

It is the only practical machine for hemming bias alpacas, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without fulling the under or upper side of the hem.

It will turn a hem and stitch on trimming at one operation.

It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one operation.

It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton or woolen goods.

It will bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scallops, points, squares or straight.

Bind folds without showing the stitches and sew on at the same time.

It will put on dress braid and sew in facing and a bias fold at one operation, without drawing either dress, braid or skirt, and without showing the stitch on right side.

Make French folds and sew on at the same time.

Fold bias trimming and sew on at one operation.

Make milliners' folds with different colors and pieces of goods at one operation and sew on at the same time.

It will sew in a sleeve, covering a cord and stitching it into the seam at the same time.

It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will make and sew a ruffle on any part of a dress skirt and sew on a bias fold for heading at one operation, showing the stitches on the right side.

It will gather and sew on a band with piping between ruffle and band at one operation.

Make plaited trimming, either scalloped or straight, and sew on a band and edge stitch the band at one operation.

It will, with one operation for each variety, without basting, execute 20 practical varieties of ruffling, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with same number of operations.

It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine.

It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension.

For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidering, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal.

Sewing machines repaired.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent,
No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE SKARDON

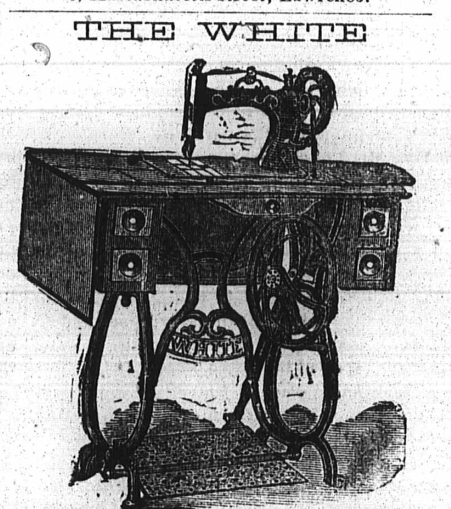
Darning Attachment

FOR SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE AT J. C. PENNY'S

67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it:

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.

Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams.

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw.

Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle.

Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine.

Eighth—Its works are all encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become oiled.

Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.

The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world.

If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted.

Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at $20.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent,
No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

EASTERN JOHNSON COUNTY.

Mineral Wells and Springs—Gold Quartz—Coal—Busy Farmers—Chicken Cholera.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We have often wondered why, while other counties were expatiating on their mineral prospects, Johnson county remained mum. Perhaps the reason is that all her prospects are undeveloped, which we will admit is true; but, really, we think our mineral prospects deserve more mention than they are getting, at least the eastern portion in which mineral wells and springs abound. We know of some so strongly impregnated with mineral that they cannot be used, and also of one, "Chalybeate spring," which by the early settlers was considered very healthful. The query naturally arises: if no mineral, why so many mineral springs?

Last fall a gentleman over the line, in Missouri, claimed to have discovered gold. This spring, or rather last winter, this discovery was followed by a Mr. Willyard, near Camp Branch, on the Black Bob reservation, discovering the same metal which those who ought to know have pronounced gold quartz. We heard a gentleman telling a friend secretly that he had been up there, and that there was no fooling about it; there were three or four shafts sunk, all of which had struck the same quartz, but as yet not in paying quantities.

Coal, or rather what is termed "blossom coal," has been found in several wells in this part of the county, some of which the writer has seen and also burned. It was found within twenty-five feet of the surface. The owner of the well said that he went through two veins, one three and the other about six inches thick. It was beautiful, glossy coal, and what we burned did not leave a cinder. We think our state mineralogist, if we have any, ought to visit this portion of the state.

Farmers are very busy. There will be a great deal of flax sown in this section.

Chicken cholera is prevalent. Some have lost their whole flocks.

If these items are considered worth publishing, we will still continue to bother you with items from this corner of "sunny Kansas," as we are interested citizens.

PERSEVERANCE.

STANLEY, Kans., March 22, 1880.

Horse Thieves.

[*Atchison Champion.*]

Since August last the trade of horse stealing has been carried on somewhat extensively in Brown county. Among some of those who have lost horses are George Benner and Henry Furnish, living near Hamlin; C. T. Sharp and Mrs. Gardner, of Hiawatha; and others whose names cannot now be mentioned. Almost invariably the horses stolen by the thief or thieves were iron-grays, showing that he or they were partial to this color. For months citizens have been watching for the thieves in the immediate vicinity of their robberies with the determination that, if caught, the rascals should forthwith be taken before Judge Lynch, and suffer the consequences of his decision.

Lon Eddy, of Hiawatha, who has been in the employ of the detective service for some time past, got wind of a story that a man by the name of Samuel Brooks had sold two iron-gray horses to Mr. Wm. Lamb, a banker of Beatrice, Neb. Mr. Eddy immediately gave possession of the facts to Sheriff Vorhes, of Nemaha county, requesting him to trace Brooks up, and if found arrest him. Sheriff Vorhes immediately started in pursuit, and after watching and traveling for several days succeeded in arresting Brooks on the 27th of February. Mr. Eddy was sent for to come and see if he could recognize the stolen property. On arriving at Beatrice he was taken to see the horses, and at once recognized them. He also saw the prisoner, and recognized him as Joseph Rickman, and not Brooks, as he had given his name. Rickman's father lives a few miles north of Hamlin, in Brown county, and is said to be one of the oldest and most respected farmers in the county.

Two of the stolen horses were found in Mr. Lamb's possession, he having purchased them of Richardson for $135—cheap enough, as either one was worth more than the price paid for both. He was also negotiating for others. He says he thought at the time he bought them there was something wrong, but says he will stand trial before he delivers them up. He says he bought them through others. There are other parties connected with the stealing, and their whereabouts being known they will be arrested immediately.

Joseph Rickman, *alias* Samuel Brooks, was arrested by Sheriff Vorhes, of Nemaha county, through whose efforts and untiring industry the matter was successfully brought to light. This is Mr. Vorhes's first term in the office of sheriff. He was elected by a handsome majority, and gives general satisfaction. Such an officer is worthy of praise.

The prisoner, Rickman, was brought to Seneca, and lodged in jail to await his trial, which will come off on the 12th of April.

Gray Monument Fund—Voting for a New Railroad.

[*Clay County Dispatch.*]

The *Commonwealth* has taken the initiatory steps toward raising a fund to procure a monument for the late Hon. Alfred Gray, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. This movement is meeting with favor throughout the state generally. Single subscriptions are limited to one dollar, which places the donation within the reach of all. Contributions of ten, twenty-five or fifty cents will be received at the *Commonwealth* office in Topeka, and acknowledged through the columns of that paper. Mr. Baker announces that there will be no expense attached for printing or anything else done for this fund, and that it will all be sacredly applied to the purpose for which it is subscribed by a people who recognized the services of Mr. Gray while living, and offer this testimonial to his memory when dead.

The result of last Tuesday's election is most gratifying to our local pride, as well as satisfactory to the majority of the people of the county. Three townships in this county have bought a $55,000 interest in another railroad, and as the property of the citizens of these townships alone will be taxed to pay the bill of course it meets with the approbation of the people of the remainder of Clay county. Clay Center will have another railroad, fully equipped and operated, running at right angles to the one she now has, by the 4th day of July; and if this fact, together with the magnificent crop prospects occasioned by yesterday's rains, does not stimulate our county and town in a manner heretofore unknown, then we miss our guess and will forever abstain from prophesies. And right here we take occasion to repeat what we publicly said at the railroad meeting Tuesday night, that while we believed $55,000 was too much to ask our people to donate to a second road we were convinced that this amount was at least 40 per cent. less to the taxpayers of this community than to any similar one in the state. This assertion is based upon our knowledge of the grit and enterprise of the old settlers and the new, and their abiding faith in the ultimate future of this city and county. The result of this election has probably settled for all time our railroad problem—a question that agitates every new or comparatively new locality in the West—and it now remains for us to go to work with a will, all pull together and help to make this not only the banner county of the Republican valley but the best county and the best town in the Golden Belt.

Bismarck Fair—County Displays.

[*Topeka Commonwealth.*]

Gen. John H. Rice, of the Paola *Republican*, and general agent of the Western National Fair association, was in the city yesterday. His business is imparting information and getting up enthusiasm in the counties to induce display of counties. He informs us that he is succeeding beyond all expectation, and that many counties, and perhaps all the best settled ones, will compete for the munificent prizes offered. The Fair association offers $2,000 in four prizes—the first, $1,000; the second, $500; the third, $300; and the fourth, $200—for the best display of farm, garden, orchard and mineral products, and live stock. The premiums are to be awarded on a scale of 70 for perfection, as follows: Products of farm and garden, 50 points; products of the orchard, 5 points; mineral products, 3 points; and live stock, 12 points.

The above is based on the value of farm and garden products and increased value of live stock in 1878, premiums to be awarded on the products of 1880; the awarding committee to be composed of five of the best farmers of five of the adjoining states.

Gen. Rice left yesterday for Winfield and other points west to work up the county exhibition business.

Another Railroad Survey.

[*Anthony Republican.*]

The fourth and permanent survey of the A., T. & S. F. railroad was completed to Anthony during the past week, and the line of this road is now definitely known. Following this survey is the party setting grade stakes, and several miles of the Anthony branch have already been graded. The L., L. & G. now being in Sumner county, the Santa Fe is anxious to keep ahead of it, and be away from Wellington before its competitor reaches that point, so as to have first choice of the ground over which to build. Nothing but a combination by the two roads can prevent Anthony from having both roads in a few months, and on account of the conflicting interests of the two we believe a combination to be impossible. Before another month is past it will be definitely known as to what the two roads will do in regard to Harper county.

The Cattle Drive.

[*South Kansas Tribune.*]

The Kansas City *Commercial Indicator* has information from Texas in reference to the coming drive of cattle from that state to Kansas and other states and territories north which places it at 294,200 head, the number of cattle each drover will drive being given in detail. Of this number about 100,000 have been already disposed of, leaving 200,000 for the open market. The drive will be principally of young cattle, and not more than 20 per cent. will be beeves. There have been good rains in Southwestern Texas recently. The grass is growing very fast, and the prospect for an early drive is excellent. The cattle along the coast are wintering well, and are in good condition, but in more northern counties they are thin in flesh.

Population.

[*Lawrence Journal.*]

The publishers of the new city directory of St. Joseph estimate the population of that city at 35,000, and state further that there has been an increase in the population of more than 3,000 over last year.

What a big city it would make if St. Joseph with her 35,000 inhabitants, Atchison with her 15,000, Leavenworth with her 18,000, Wyandotte with her 6,000, and Kansas City with her 50,000, were all combined in one great town! Kansas City, St. Joseph and Topeka are at the corners of a nearly equilateral triangle of about fifty miles on a side, and within that area there is now a population of more than 200,000 souls.

A German Colony Coming.

[*Marion Banner.*]

Four gentlemen from Wurtemburg, representing a colony of thirty families of Germans coming to America, arrived on the train Tuesday evening looking up a location. They express themselves as being well pleased with the advantages of this country, and will probably locate in this vicinity.

The Temperance Amendment—City of the First Class.

[*Atchison Patriot.*]

The following is the exact language of the law on the proposed amendment of the constitution:

"*Proposition:* Article 15 shall be amended by adding section 10 thereto, which shall read as follows: The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this state, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes.

"SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed, and those voting for the proposition shall vote 'For the proposition to amend the constitution,' and those voting against the proposition shall vote 'Against the proposition to amend the constitution.'"

Topeka is anticipating that she will become a city of the first class at a very early date. If Topeka becomes such by reason of population, Atchison certainly will. The *Commonwealth* says, and the remarks are appropriate also to Atchison: "It is probable that very soon after the April election it will be officially announced that there are 15,000 inhabitants within the limits of the city. If we are right in this, it will be the duty of the city authorities to at once proceed and organize a city of the first class. The supreme court has virtually decided so in a case from Salina, and also in the Lawrence bridge case. This being so, it is time to see what changes there will be in the organization of the city. At this time we will state but a portion of them. In the first place, all of the present city officers will step down and out. The members of the council will have to be elected by the votes of the whole city, but two members must reside in each ward. There cannot be but four wards. Neither the members of the council nor of the school board can receive pay for services. The city marshal is elected, and his salary fixed at $1,000 per year. The salaries of all officers are fixed by the legislature, the council having nothing to do with the subject. The salary of the police judge will be $50 per month, and all fines go into the city treasury, and no costs are allowed."

Rain for the Wheat.

[*Special to the Leavenworth Times.*]

CLAY CENTER, Kans., March 24.—Our wheat crop is assured. A glorious rain has been falling for two hours, and at present shows no signs of abatement. Though the snow we had ten days ago might have bridged it through for awhile, farmers felt that rain must come soon or early spring wheat could not be sown. The winter wheat crop will take care of itself now. The rains must be general, and is worth millions to the Golden Belt.

Planting Trees.

[*Garnett Plaindealer.*]

We are glad to see our people planting so many trees this spring. There is nothing that improves the looks of a place so much as shade or fruit trees, to say nothing of the benefits derived therefrom. Our farmers are not to be outdone in this matter, and are exhibiting a great deal of enterprise in the planting of trees. In a very few years our prairies will be literally covered with orchards and groves of shade and forest trees.

Building Stone.

[*Sumner County Press.*]

The beautiful white building stone found in such abundance in this county is rapidly coming into favor. Mr. Zuber informs us that he is engaged in filling orders from Wichita and Emporia, and that the demand at home and from abroad will compel an increase of facilities for quarrying and dressing the blocks for shipment.

A FIRST-CLASS

COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

☞ Shop on Vermont street, just north of the court-house.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

60 Perfumed Chromo &c. cards, name on all, 10c. 40 Mixed cards & fine Pocket Knife, 25c. Autograph Album, nicely bound in cloth, with fine designs of birds &c., 20c. Game Authors, 15c. 35 Fun & Escorting cards 10c. 20 Gold and Silver Chromo &c. cards 15c. Imitation Russia Leather Card Cases 10c. Pack Age c'ds, 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST ALWAYS WINS IN THE LONG RUN.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE!

Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets, ST. LOUIS.

1859. FOR TWENTY YEARS 1879.

The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

W. A. ROGERS. H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE. ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1880.

THE ROLLER.

The best farmers in Kansas make important use of the roller. When the ground, because of too much moisture or for other reason, turns up in hard clumps, it is known to all that seeds germinate with difficulty, or if they do begin to grow the roots can find little nutriment. In this case nothing can take the place of a roller.

When the season is dry, a roller should be used to pack the earth and keep it from drying out too rapidly. If seeds do not sprout briskly, or a young crop seems to need rain, use the roller, and you will find great value in it.

FARMER'S DRESS.

A farmer while laboring is brought into pretty close intimacy with dirt, and his clothes should correspond with his labor. To wear fine cloth and clean linen while at work in the field would be highly inappropriate; but when he rides into town with his family, or to market his produce, it would elevate his calling in the estimation of the world if he were a little more careful of his appearance. No matter how independent we may feel, however we may effect to despise the opinions of others, we are none of us entirely insensible to the fashions of the time or the opinions of the world. Henry Ward Beecher once used the expression: "True, dress does not make the man; but when he is made, he looks better dressed up."

SMALL INDUSTRIES OF THE FARM.

The comparative profit of large and small farms is a question that will not stay settled. In a few cases the subdivision of labor and economy of system tell favorably on returns; generally, however, the want of capital, incapacity for systematic effort or little wastes and leakages make ambitious undertakings comparatively unprofitable. One advantage in the small farm system is the necessary appropriation of every source of income, the utilization of every capacity for production, and the employment of the labor of every member of the rural family. The French afford a good illustration of this idea. No fragment of time, no product of growth, no ray of sunshine or drop of rain is permitted to be lost. The care of the silk-worm and the keeping of poultry are among these minor industries that afford employment to the extremes of youth and age. The comparative profit of small and large flocks of chickens only illustrates in an exaggerated fashion the difficulty in getting a profit out of big farms. One in a thousand will conduct poultry operations profitably on a large scale by observing with extreme care the conditions that made a small flock profitable. If the birds are allowed free range without crowding, pure air and water, and the needed variety of food, vegetable and animal, which a small flock obtains in its voluntary circuit of the farm, they will be healthy and profitable. But it is extremely difficult to fulfil all these conditions.

THE VALUE OF A GOOD NEWSPAPER.

Show us an enterprising, sagacious man—one who strives to prosper in worldly affairs—and we will show you a man who never grudges the money he pays for his newspaper. He knows it is invaluable to him in his business, and supplies at a trivial cost information which he cannot otherwise obtain, and which he cannot do without. By it he is enabled to take advantage of this or that movement in the market; this or that discovery; this or that property offered for sale; this or that new enterprise; and so on through a long list of affairs. Allowing that some do prosper who read a very little; yet it will invariably be found that they either obtain by conversation a knowledge of facts which have been placed before the public in newspapers, and are thus enabled to be up with the times, sponging what they are too mean to pay the printer for, or else they make their money, not by good farming or shrewd bargains, but by penurious living. All men have an interest in some town, county or state, and the benefits conferred on those interests by a good newspaper cannot be calculated. Nothing contributes more to make our country the prosperous nation which it is than the universal dissemination of information through newspapers.

Show us an intelligent family of boys and girls, and we will show you a family where newspapers are plentiful. They are the all-potent but silent tutors of our youth. Children at school do not learn the real facts of life. They there lay the foundations of knowledge; acquire the discipline of steady thought; get possession of weapons with which to fight the battles of after years. Arithmetic and grammar must be mastered; mathematics and classics must have patient study; but after all these things are acquired, what for a man or woman have we until they are possessed of a knowledge of life as spread out in a good newspaper? What innumerable topics are therein made familiar to our children! How unconsciously is their attention arrested, their intelligence awakened! What profitable and pleasant subjects for conversation does the paper introduce into the home circle! It makes home pleasant, cheerful and chatty, and thins the haunts of idleness by overcoming the temptation of the thousand and one avenues of vice.

Show us a man who has risen to eminence among his fellow-men by his own exertions, and we will show you a man who when a youth diligently and carefully read the newspapers. His school education may have been defective, but the disadvantage was to a great extent overcome by useful reading. This has cultivated his thoughts and extended his information. His judgment is respected because his decisions are founded not upon the narrow experience of his neighborhood but upon the experience of all the world. As men have done, so men will do; as things have been, so things will be; and your successful man guides his feet by the lamp of experience, and next to his Bible he prizes a good newspaper above all other reading.

Therefore fail not to subscribe for good newspapers. They are great moral and social lights in the family; they instruct the young and restrain from vice. And it may be set down as a rule that the man who cannot afford to take a paper blindly denies himself scores of opportunities for improving his material condition.

A Voice from the Farm.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have been both amused and interested in reading, of late, the different articles published in your paper on the diverse methods practiced by different farmers in preparing the land for the corn crop and their modes of planting.

I was much amused by the directions given by your Brooklyn, N. Y., correspondent. He tells the ignorant farmers of Kansas that corn should be planted the same day, if possible, that the ground is plowed. In my opinion there cannot be a more fallacious practice taught. My experience of twenty-four years' corn growing in Kansas teaches me that fall plowing is decidedly the best for either corn or oats, but when this has been omitted the plowing should be done as early in the spring as the ground is dry enough to be turned over. Now for the reasons: 1st. Fall plowing is one of the best means of destroying weeds. The seeds are turned under, and germinate before winter sets in, and the subsequent freezing destroys them. Then, again, the action of the frost, sun, rains and atmosphere on the freshly-turned soil has a mellowing and fertilizing effect, and the surface will harrow down much finer than if plowed late in the spring. Again, corn should never be planted in a cold surface. If newly-plowed ground be planted, the corn will either be very slow in germinating or else will rot; whereas if it is planted in a shallow surface that has been for weeks exposed to the warmth of the sun it will come up quickly and evenly.

As for deep or shallow plowing, my theory is that in light, thin soils it must be sufficiently shallow not to turn up the barren subsoil. The surface roots of all plants are the principal feeders, and they require a rich surface in which to luxuriate. If the subsoil is turned up at all it must be done in the fall, and the action of the elements during winter will tend to fertilize it.

A CORN GROWER.

General News.

HOLTON, Kans., March 27.—B. F. Niswander, sheriff of Jackson county, died this afternoon at 3 o'clock of rheumatism of the heart, after an illness of several weeks. The deceased was one of the pioneers of the county, and as a citizen and an officer commanded universal respect. His father and brother from Noble county, Indiana, arrived about a week ago, and were with him when he died. He leaves a family consisting of a wife and several children, in moderate circumstances.

ATCHISON, March 27.—The Republican state convention of Kansas which will meet on Wednesday next will be composed of 328 delegates. The *Champion* has advices of the election of 292 delegates, of whom 180 are for Blaine and 112 for Grant. Elections for delegates were held yesterday and to-day in the counties of Brown, Nemaha, Washington, Chautauqua, Norton and Ness, and elected solid delegates for Blaine. Elk and Franklin are for Grant. Bourbon elects five Grant and two Blaine delegates. Wilson three for Blaine; and Barton, three for Blaine and one for Grant. The delegates remaining to hear from are from remote western counties, and it is believed they will be about equally divided in their preference. The state convention will therefore be for Blaine by not less than sixty majority, and it may be fully eighty.

TOPEKA, March 27.—Another soaking rain visited this locality last evening. The wheat, except now and then a field, looks well and promises a good crop. The fruit buds are said by those who do know to have thus far escaped the frost except a few of the earliest and tenderest peaches.

TOPEKA, March 29.—Seven prisoners made their escape from the Shawnee county jail Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock by tearing loose one of the iron plates which form the ceiling and burning and cutting the boards of the walling above. Through this hole they climbed into the treasury and went out by a window. Three were captured and four escaped, namely: Wm. Ware, charged with grand larceny, who is 35 years old, five feet ten inches high, has light hair, blue eyes, and light complexion; Wm. Stacey, charged with grand larceny, 17 years old, five feet five inches high, has black hair, black eyes and dark complexion, weight 135 pounds; Grove Laffin, charged with burglary, 17 years old, five feet six and one-half inches high, light hair, brown eyes, light complexion, and weighs 140 pounds; John Moore, of Irish descent, charged with grand larceny, has brown eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, weight 145 pounds. Two horses were stolen in this city, and it is thought by some of the escaped prisoners.

NORWICH, Conn., March 29.—A fire broke out in the boiler-room of the Ponemah mills at Tartville to-night. Eight streams of water were got on the fire without effect. At 12 o'clock a steamer and two hose carriages were sent from this city to aid in extinguishing the fire before it reaches the main building. It is the largest mill in New England; cost $1,500,000. Loss at present not ascertainable.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Saturday's storm appears, from reports coming in, to have been most severe in Central and Southern Illinois, Missouri, and Eastern Indiana. In some places considerable damage has been done, but mostly in the way of broken fences, glass and roofs. Champaign suffered loss aggregating nearly $4,000. The farmers report fences leveled and land under water.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—While Senator Thurman was speaking on the Geneva award bill to-day he was taken suddenly sick and obliged to retire from the senate. The senator suffers from rush of blood to his head. No serious apprehension is felt as to his condition.

Excess of exports over imports for the twelve months ending February 29, 1880, $212,298,963; for the twelve months ending February 28, 1879, $293,762,167.

The senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: To be United States consuls—Bret Harte, at Glasgow; Henry C. Marston, of Illinois, at Malaga; Thomas L. Prentiss, of Vermont, at Port Louis; W. P. Wangum, of North Carolina, at Tien-Sien; A. C. Jones, of West Virginia, at Nagasaki; Paul Longe, of Iowa, at La Rochelle; H. Conant, of Michigan, at Naples; William Tice, of Massachusetts, at Leghorn.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the senate, to-day, a bill was introduced by Senator Ingalls to provide for the sale of lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas; also authorizing the president to prescribe certain regulations for the government of various Indian reservations and to provide for the punishment of the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape and burglary on Indian reservations; also a bill for the relief of settlers on absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas, and for other purposes.

The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Frank G. Stebbins, New York, consul at Manila; Henry C. Snowden, supervisor of census Second district of Pennsylvania; John M. Hodge, register of the land office, Salina, Kansas.

The house committee on Ways and Means—8 to 3—decided to place upon the free list all manufactured paper, wood, pulp, jute, manufactured flax, straw, and other fiber and fibrous plants for use of the manufacture of paper.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A dispatch from Cohoes, N.Y., says the strike in the Harmony mills has become general, and 5,000 workmen are on the streets. The excitement is great. Five hundred looms are in operation, a few French weavers having returned to the mills, but these explain they will only use up the filling on hand, when looms now running would be stopped. The more turbulent strikers declare this was a subterfuge to enable the men to remain at their looms, and the significant cry of "out or consequences" was sent forth in tones of rage, and a force of police are held in reserve to meet any emergency. Harmony mills are equipped with 275,000 spindles, and 62,000 looms. They give employment to 5,000 operatives, among whom $125,000 are distributed every four weeks.

This morning a committee of section hands waited on the general manager, Johnson, and demanded notice served on Thomas Brierly to sever his connection with the union or consider two weeks' notice given. Being informed this point could not be yielded, the section hands join the striking movement to-day.

Wm. E. Thorn, treasurer of the Harmony mills, is also mayor of the city. He has given the police orders to suppress street demonstrations. This morning two drummers, volunteers from the strikers' ranks, were arrested while parading the streets. They were followed to the police headquarters by fifteen hundred people, who promised to refrain from a repetition of the offense if the men were released.

McDonald, the New Jersey editor, serving a term of imprisonment in the Passaic county jail for publishing incendiary articles, and who will be released April 1, has accepted an invitation to address the strikers April 2. The officers of Harmony mills say that to accede to the demands of the strikers would be virtually turning the future management of the mills over to the operatives. This they are determined not to do.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A Cohoes dispatch says the striking operatives of Harmony mills have appointed a committee to visit the manufacturing establishments to solicit aid. Suffering has already manifested itself among the extreme poor, and the city department for indigents is overwhelmed with orders. It is rumored that the Harmony mills have agents in Canada gathering families together, and that at the expiration of the thirty days' notice to vacate their tents an influx of the French working classes will begin. These people are regarded here as the Chinese are on the Pacific coast; several families, numbering thirty persons, occupying the rooms intended for one small family; tables are converted into beds at night, and their seats are chests in which their goods are stored; their food is of the coarsest quality, and their garments of homespun gray.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Labor troubles in St. John parish are continuing. General Wiltz ordered a battalion of militia to the scene of the disturbance. It is stated the strikers, not content with stopping work themselves, assumed the right to interfere with others who were willing to work, and in many cases have seized and whipped laborers who refused to obey the commands of the strikers. The strike in St. Charles parish ended by most of the laborers resuming work at the old wages.

CINCINNATI, O., March 30.—Charles Theis, Jr., and Joseph Ritter, two well-known young men of Newport, Ky., attended a ball together last night, and during the night Theis was ordered away from the side of a young lady who had been brought to the ball by Henry Brown. Some trouble arose then, but was settled without violence. About 5 o'clock, while going home, Brown and Ritter met Theis and the quarrel was renewed, Brown knocking Theis down. At this point Ritter ran up with a drawn revolver, and leveling it at the head of Theis fired twice, both balls taking effect. Theis died in half an hour. Ritter surrendered to the officers. Both are young men of good character, but it is thought they were under the influence of liquor.

LONDON, March 29.—Parnell, on attempting to address a meeting at Enniscorthy last week, was received with yells, groans and a discharge of rotten eggs by persons belonging to a rival faction. Parnell gave up the attempt to speak. He was hit in the face, caught around the waist and nearly hurled from the platform.

ENNISCORTHY, March 29.—The cause of the riot Saturday was as follows: Chevalier O'Clery, member for the county of Wexford in the late parliament, seeks a re-election as a Home Ruler, while Parnell has nominated two other candidates of Obstructionists, one of whom is very unpopular. Chevalier O'Clery's party, some ten thousand strong, took possession of the platform. When Parnell arrived, accompanied by members of the Enniscorthy club, he attempted to get on the platform, and was received with shouts of "No dictation!" His friends were attacked, beaten and thrown down, several with bleeding heads. A body of armed police was drawn up near the platform. Had the Parnell party been numerous the list of casualties would have been very large.

DUBLIN, March 30.—The Home Rule league has passed resolutions declaring the treatment of Parnell at Enniscorthy by a hired mob reflects the deepest disgrace on O'Clery and all concerned in the outrage.

Castoria

Millions of Mothers express their delight over Castoria. It is **nature's remedy** for **assimilating the food.** Unlike **Castor Oil**, it is **pleasant to take**, and unlike **Morphine** Syrups, 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-breasts and Sore Nipples;
CURE—Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear-Ache, Tetter, Pimples, Itch, Salt Rheum, and all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments of Animals;
SUBDUE—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, Liverymen, 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 Diarrhœa, **Bronchitis,** Leucorrhœa, 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 mucous **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, 487 Broadway, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Catarrh.
F. J. HASLETT, 859 B'dway, N.Y., 4 y'rs Catarrh.
G. L. BRUSH, 443 B'dway, N.Y., 10 y'rs Catarrh.
S. BENEDICT, JR., Jeweler, 697 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, 169 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. &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 Dey 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, MARCH 31, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, $2.00; one month, $5; three months, $10; one year, $30.

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—

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

Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

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 Arnica Salve.

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

ONE of our county teachers handed us the following problem with the request that we publish it for our readers to solve. Send your solutions to THE SPIRIT office: "By discounting a note at 20 per cent. per annum I get 22½ per cent. per annum interest on my money. What time does the note run?" Full solution requested.

WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J., sends his descriptive and illustrated fruit catalogue free to all who apply. This catalogue is valuable for reference, as it contains descriptions of many promising new fruits. We can recommend Mr. Parry to our fruit growers as a reliable man to deal with. His plants are strong and thrifty, and carefully packed for shipment. See his advertisement in our columns.

The Body of James Guilfoil Recovered.

The body of James Guilfoil, who was swept over the dam and drowned on the 26th of last month, was recovered Friday evening by two fishermen. It was found attached to one of the hooks of their trot line but a short distance below the dam. The body was in a good state of preservation and easily recognizable.

THE MARKET PRICE OF BUTTER

Is increased 3 to 5 cents a pound by using Gilt-Edge Butter Maker in churning; increases production 6 to 10 per cent; reduces time of churning one-half; keeps butter from becoming "strong" or rancid; gives a rich golden color the year round. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter Makers." Address Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Steinburg's Clothing House

Advertise their immense stock of spring and summer clothing through the columns of THE SPIRIT this week. Read it over carefully, and see if it will not be to your advantage to examine their stock and learn their prices before purchasing elsewhere. This firm has ample capital, and buys for cash; hence they are enabled to sell their goods as low as any house in the West.

Quiet Wedding.

Saturday evening last witnessed a happy event: Mr. Charles W. Smith, of Stockton, Kans., one of the proprietors of the *News* of that place, and Miss Lizzie Williams, of this city, were joined in marriage by Rev. A. A. Tremper at the home of the bride. Both bride and groom were of the class of '76, Kansas state university.

We return thanks for cake.

Horticultural Society.

Members of the Horticultural society are requested to meet at Miller's hall on the 3d of April, with the stockholders of the Kansas Valley Fair association, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of devising means for a proper display of the products of Douglas county at the coming Western National fair to be held at Bismarck grove in the autumn of 1880.

D. G. WATT, President.

Kansas Valley Fair Association—Stockholders' Meeting.

The stockholders of the Kansas Fair association are earnestly requested to meet at Miller's hall on the 3d day of April, with the members of the Horticultural society, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of devising means for a proper display of the products of Douglas county at the coming Western National fair to be held at Bismarck grove in the autumn of 1880.

By order of the board of directors.

WM. EVATT, President.

The National Fair Educational Exhibit.

Hon. A. B. Lemmon gave a very interesting lecture Friday evening in the Presbyterian church. He spoke of the exhibit of school work to be made at the National fair next September, and urged Douglas county to do her best. Douglas county will undoubtedly do good work under the able management of our superintendent, Miss Brown. We have no fears in that behalf. The liberal premiums offered by the Fair association for school work must cause much competition; and we expect the educational exhibit will be one of the principal features of the fair.

The educational exhibit premium list is arranged as follows: Lot A—High school. Lot B—Graded school. Lot C—Rural district school. Lot D—Sweepstakes (open to all). Lot E—Scientific collections. Lot F—School architecture.

The premiums for any single exhibit range from $5 to $60.

For any information concerning the educational exhibit, address the secretary of the Western National Fair association, Lawrence, Kans., or the state superintendent of public instruction, Topeka, Kans.

FULLY EQUIPPED AND ARMED!

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

ALWAYS FIRST TO RECEIVE THE

Newest Goods and Latest Novelties

And Always Last to Advance the Prices.

WE HAVE NOW RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING

And are prepared to show all patrons through the Largest, Nobbiest, Best and Most Varied Stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods Ever brought to this Market.

Being aware of the daily rise in all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Goods, our buyer went East two months earlier than usual, and therefore has had the benefit of selecting from the largest and most complete assortments; while those who went later have had to choose from broken stocks, and at even higher prices.

Although we could make money by advancing our prices to what others have had to pay, we shall not do so, but will do as we always have done heretofore and shall always do in the future—give our customers the benefit of these special advantages that we have gained.

And even if you have no desire to buy do not let this detain you from calling and examining the Largest and Most Elegant Stock of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods ever brought to this market.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Do not forget that we take orders for custom work, and a perfect fit guaranteed. A full line of samples to select from always on hand at

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Massachusetts Street, - - Lawrence, Kansas.

Lake View School Closing with a Grand Exhibition.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The school at Lake View closed last Friday. In the evening a grand exhibition was held, under the control of the teacher, Miss Emmet. It was a grand success. The following was the programme:

Greeting song, by the school; music, by Helen Baldwin; "The New Teacher," by O. Sheets; dialogue, "The Everlasting Talker;" tableau, "Scene in China;" "The Crow," by Isaac Gentry; dialogue, "I Wish," by six little boys and girls; tableau, "Spring and Fall," by Jennie Baldwin and Fannie Edmonds; dialogue, "When I a Man," by four little boys; tableau, "Giving the Mitten," by Miss Sheets and D. H. McCreath; "How Miss Edith Helps Things Along," by Emma Edmonds; tableau, "Before Election," by H. A. Ingraham and D. H. McCreath; "Ben. Buster's Stump Oration," by Harry A. Ingraham; tableau, "After Election," by Harry Ingraham and D. H. McCreath; "Curfew must not Ring To-night," by Miss Sheets; tableau, "Kids at Rest," "Ninety and Nine," by Helen Baldwin; dialogue, "Precious Pickle," by Helen and Jennie Baldwin, Fannie and Emma Edmonds and Jennie McCreath; tableau, "Night and Day;" song, "Bright-eyed Nell," by Helen Baldwin and Miss Edmonds; "Against Throwing Stones," by Fannie Edmonds; tableau, "Pat. Murphy on a Bender;" dialogue, "Which is the Best?" "A reply to Kissing in the Street," by Helen Baldwin; dialogue, "A Hard Case," by H. A. Ingraham, J. A. Swain and G. S. McCreath; "Granny Brown," by Mary Brune; song, "Maggie's Secret," by Helen Baldwin; "The Young Tramp," by H. A. Ingraham; tableau, "1860 and 1880," by Jennie McCreath and Helen Baldwin; dialogue, "The Dolly Varden," by Miss Sheets, Helen Baldwin and Emma Edmonds; "Poor Little Joe," by Helen Baldwin; "The Tea Party," by Fannie Edmonds; tableau, "Let Her Be (B);" "Somebody's Mother," by Emma Edmonds; pantomime, in four scenes—1, the happiest times; 2, the bridal scene; 3, home, sweet home; 4, the old folks at home—by Harry A. Ingraham and Helen Baldwin; "The Gambler's Wife," by Jennie McCreath; song, "I Want a Beau," by Jennie Baldwin and Fannie Edmonds; "The Naughty Wren," by Jennie Baldwin; tableau, "Nothing to Wear," by Emma Edmonds; dialogue, "Widow Bedott," by D. H. McCreath, Helen Baldwin and Miss Sheets; "Gardening," by H. A. Ingraham; "The New Church Organ," by Miss Sheets; dialogue, "The End of the World," by Jennie Baldwin and Fannie Edmonds; Pantomime, in three scenes, "Cat Pie;" "The Last Day of School," by Mary Brune.

All present enjoyed themselves to the highest extent. UNCLE SAM.

LAKE VIEW, Kans., March 22, 1880.

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 and has established for itself a world-wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggists and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for $1. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoining counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell. To our friends living to the north of us, we are glad to say that our bridge is free. Our hotel and stabling accommodations are as good as any in the state, and much cheaper than Topeka or Leavenworth.

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

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* for April contains the following among its leading articles: "Progress and Poverty," "What is Jupiter Doing?" "Scientific Aspect of 'Free Will,'" "Experimental Legislation," "A Consideration of Suicide," "Croll's Climate and Time,'" "Textile Plants of the World," etc.

New Grocery.

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

JUSTUS HOWELL

Money to Loan.

Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per cent. per annum. Also

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Call at our office over J. House & Co.'s clothing store. NOYES & GLEASON, Lawrence, Kans.

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, as we keep a full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs. We handle the celebrated Bignall, Gould and Rumsey pumps, so that we can supply any style of pumps that may be desired.

COAL! COAL!

We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Scranton and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices. Now is the time to lay in your winter supplies.

LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL CO.
OFFICE—58 Massachusetts street.

Very Droll to Think Of.

If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins's Electric Soap next wash day. Used without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made. It seems very droll to think of a quiet, orderly two hours' light work on wash day, with no heat and no steam, or smell of the washing through the house, instead of a long day's hard work; but hundreds of thousands of women from Nova Scotia to Texas have proved for themselves that this is done by using Dobbins's Electric Soap. Don't buy it, however, if too set in your ways to use it according to directions, that are as simple as to seem almost ridiculous and so easy that a girl of twelve years can do a large wash without being tired. It positively will not injure the finest fabric, has been before the public for fifteen years, and its sale doubles every year. If your grocer has not got it, he will get it, as all wholesale grocers keep it.

I. L. CRAGIN & Co., Philadelphia.

The New Bridge.

Farmers, and all who wish to exchange wheat for good flour, cannot do better than to patronize S. B. Pierson's mill. Particular pains are taken at his mill to deal justly with every one, and as good or better flour furnished than can be had at other mills. Plenty of room for teams, and no cars near to frighten horses. Give Pierson a trial and you will be satisfied.

Plymouth Rocks.

I have only one or two trios left *for sale*, but shall have eggs for setting during the season at reasonable prices. Address or call on

C. L. EDWARDS, Lawrence, Kansas.

New Grocery.

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

O. K. Barber Shop,

A little south of opposite I. N. Van Hoesen's. Hair cutting 20 cents; for children 15 cents. First-class work. Give me a call.

W. H. PEMBLETON.

The Currency Question.

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

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

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

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

WANT YOU TO READ THIS!

NEW FAMILY

PROCESS OF TANNING,

SIMPLIFIED

And adapted to farmers and others not skilled in the art. Individual Rights sold for one-twentieth of their value.

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.

This family process enables farmers and boys, and even ladies, to tan domestic furs and trophies of the hunt at a trifling cost, and apparel themselves at a cost 500 per cent. less than they can purchase those luxuries. They can tan furs of all animals, hair or wool skins, in a superior manner for

APPAREL, ROBES, RUGS, ETC.;

can tan a beautiful kid calf leather for gloves, mittens and shoes; also a superior quality of whang or string leather to sew belting or mend harness.

The tan materials are but a trifle in cost, and readily obtained on the farm and in drug and grocery stores. Tans from one to ten days, according to the heft of hides or skins. The process and full directions are printed in pamphlet form, the blanks filled in with writing, a map of ladies', gents' and boys' glove and mitten patterns, of different patterns, sizes to cut out. All secured in United States patent office.

PRICE $3.00.

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

Queen of the Market! the largest and best. 2,000,000 Sharpless Strawberries. 1,000,000 Miner's Great Prolific. 10 acres other choice varieties. 2,625 bushels Berries grown at Pomona Nursery in 1879. A new race of Pears. Kieffer's Hybrid, Blight-Proof: hardy and productive, bears early, fruit large and of GOOD QUALITY. Send for Catalogues Free.

WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains four colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roses, etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address,

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

A. WHITCOMB, FLORIST, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

The Concord Savings Bank et al. vs. William A. Simpson et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1880,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said William A. Simpson, Louisa B. Simpson, Sylvester B. Prentiss, Annie J. Prentiss, Joseph J. Crippen, Helen F. Crippen, James S. Crew (as assignee and receiver of W. A. Simpson and J. J. Crippin, partners, doing business under the name of the Simpson Bank), John Q. A. Norton, the Board of County Commissioners of Saline county, the Lawrence Land and Water Power company, Annie M. Deitzler, H. A. Curtiss, John H. Shimmons, and M. J. Burlingame (assignee of William Keys), and each of them in and to the following lands and tenements, to wit: The northwest quarter of lot number twenty-two (22) on Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence, the same being twenty-four feet and two inches front on Massachusetts street and fifty-eight and a half feet on Winthrop street, according to plat of said city made by A. D. Searl, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the county of Douglas in the state of Kansas, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1880.

H. B. ASHER,
Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.
OWEN A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice.

GEORGE W. REEDER WILL TAKE NOTICE that he has been sued in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, in an action wherein Charles L. Van Reed and H. R. Eppler, executors of H. Z. Van Reed, deceased, are plaintiffs, that the petition is filed in the office of the clerk of said court, and that said defendant must answer said petition on or before the 15th day of May, A. D. 1880, or the petition will be taken as true, and judgment entered thereon against the defendant for eight hundred and thirty-eight ($838) dollars and interest from the 27th of May, 1879, and costs, twenty-four and 40-100 ($24.40) dollars as prayed for in said petition, and also in the ancillary attachment issued therein and levied upon the undivided one-fifth owned by said defendant in the following real estate, to wit: Northwest quarter section 23, township 12, range 19; southwest quarter section 14, township 12, range 19; east half of northeast quarter section 22, township 12, range 19; east half of southeast half section 15, township 12, range 19; west half of southeast quarter section 14, township 12, range 19; west half of northeast quarter section 23, township 12, range 19; in said county, and state of Kansas. Also upon block 21, West Lawrence, consisting of 23 lots—9 on Maine street, 9 on Alabama and 5 on Elliott street; also upon the north half of block 14, consisting of lots 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 and 59 on Mississippi street, and lots 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 on Illinois street; also on northeast quarter of block No. 2, lots 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 on Indiana avenue; also block 33, consisting of 23 lots—5 fronting on Elliott street, 9 on Michigan street and 9 on Arkansas street; also on block 31, consisting of 24 lots between Wisconsin and Florida streets; also block 42, consisting of 23 lots situate between Pinckney and Penn streets; also south half of block 49, 36 lots on California street; also west half of block 50, 20 lots fronting on California street. All in Douglas county, state of Kansas. J. W. JOHNSTON,

Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Publication Notice.

In the District Court, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, ss.: Mary M. Richards vs. John G. Richards.

TO SAID DEFENDANT, JOHN G. RICHards: You are hereby notified that you have been sued by said plaintiff, Mary M. Richards, in an action in the said district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, wherein the said Mary M. Richards is plaintiff, and you, John G. Richards, are defendant, in which court the petition in said action is filed, and that you must answer said petition so filed by said plaintiff on or before the 28th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true, and a judgment dissolving the marriage relation and contract between you and said plaintiff, Mary M. Richards, and divorcing said plaintiff from you, and granting and decreeing to said plaintiff as her permanent alimony the south half (1-2) of the southwest quarter (1-4) of section twenty-four (24), in township number twenty-four (24), range sixteen (16), in Woodson county, state of Kansas, and barring and excluding you, said defendant, from all right, title and interest therein, and compelling you to pay her reasonable alimony in addition thereto, will be rendered accordingly.

MARY M. RICHARDS, Plaintiff.
GEO. J. BARKER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice.

In the District Court, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, ss.: Winslow Davis vs Mary Davis.

TO SAID DEFENDANT, MARY DAVIS: YOU are hereby notified that you have been sued by the said plaintiff, Winslow Davis, in an action in the said district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, wherein the said Winslow Davis is plaintiff, and you, Mary Davis, are defendant, in which court the petition in said action is filed, and that you must answer said petition so filed by said plaintiff on or before the 28th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true, and a judgment dissolving the marriage relation and contract between you and said plaintiff, Winslow Davis, and divorcing said plaintiff from you, will be rendered accordingly.

WINSLOW DAVIS, Plaintiff.
O. G. RICHARDS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice.

In the District Court, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, ss.: Mary Ann Eni vs. Leo Eni.

TO SAID DEFENDANT, LEO ENI: YOU are hereby notified that you have been sued by said plaintiff, Mary Ann Eni, in an action in the said district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, wherein the said Mary Ann Eni is plaintiff, and you, Leo Eni, are defendant, in which court the petition in said action is filed, and that you must answer said petition so filed by said plaintiff on or before the 28th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true, and a judgment dissolving the marriage relation and contract between you and said plaintiff, Mary Ann Eni, and divorcing said plaintiff from you, will be rendered accordingly.

MARY ANN ENI, Plaintiff.
O. G. RICHARDS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE next regular session of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas, there will be a petition presented asking for the vacating of all of Central sub-division of addition seven (7) lying north of the railroad track in North Lawrence, Kansas.

W. T. SINCLAIR, Petitioner.
By L. D. L. TOSH, his Attorney.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the estate of John H. Gower, deceased, that letters of administrator debonis non were issued to the undersigned upon said estate by the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1880.

J. D. BOWERSOCK,
Administrator debonis non.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth $ also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Horticultural Department.

CENTRAL FRUIT DISTRICT REPORT

As Made to the Last Meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

[*Advance sheet of vol. IX. Kansas Horticultural Report for* 1879.]

This district embraces the counties of Anderson, Barton, Chase, Coffey, Douglas, Edwards, Franklin, Harvey, Hodgeman, Johnson, Linn, Lyon, Marion, McPherson, Miami, Morris, Ness, Osage, Pawnee, Reno, Rice, Rush, Sequoyah and Wabaunsee. Total number of counties, 24. Number of counties reporting, 17.

The vice-presidents of each county report for the year 1879:

CONDITION OF ORCHARDS.

Apples.—3 counties report very good, 11 good, 1 fair, 1 poor.

Peaches.—6 counties good, 4 fair, 5 poor, 1 trees too young to bear.

Pears.—1 county very good, 8 good, 3 fair, 2 poor.

Plums.—2 counties very good, 12 good.

Cherries.—3 counties very good, 11 good, 1 fair.

INJURY RESULTING FROM THE HIGH TEMPERATURE OF PAST AUTUMN.

Apples.—13 counties report none, 2 light.

Peaches.—14 counties report none, 1 light.

Pears.—12 counties report none, 3 light.

Plums.—15 counties report none.

Cherries.—15 counties report none.

EXTENT OF ORCHARDS PLANTED IN 1879.

Apples.—9 counties report large, 3 an average with other years, 3 small.

Peaches.—6 counties report large, 4 an average with other years, 5 small.

Pears.—5 counties report large, 4 an average with other years, 5 small.

Plums.—4 counties report large, 4 an average with other years, 7 small.

Cherries.—7 counties report large, 3 an average with other years, 5 small.

VARIETIES PLANTED LARGELY IN 1879.

Apples.—Summer—Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, Red Astrachan, Cooper's Early White, American Summer Pearmain, Early Pennock, Lowell, Gramar Pearmain. Autumn—Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Fameuse, Fall Wine, Rome Beauty, Fall Pippin. Winter—Jonathan, Smith's Cider, Romanstem, Wine, Dominie, Talman's Sweet, Missouri Pippin, Grimes's Golden, Lady Apple, Swaar, Huntsman's Favorite, Willow Twig, Winesap, Rawles Genet, Ben Davis, Gilpin, Lawver.

Peaches.—Alexander, Amsden's June, Early Beatrice, Early Briggs, Hale's Early, Early York, Crawford's Early, Stump the World, Snow, Foster, Old Mixon, Crawford's Late, Ward's Late Free, Lemon Cling, Blood Cling, Heath Cling.

Pears.—Belle Lucrative, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Buffum, Howell, Clapp's Favorite, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Seckel, Souvenir de Congress.

Plums.—Wild Goose, Miner, Sand.

Cherries.—May Duke, Early Richmond, King's Early, Belle Magnifique, Leib, Late Richmond, English Morello, Common Morello.

FAILURES IN PLANTING IN 1879

were not heavy in the entire district, but from the reports were rather an average of previous years.

The causes of failure are reported: Unfavorable weather at time of planting, a bad condition of trees planted, and neglect thereafter.

WOOD GROWTH IN 1879.

Apples.—Generally good.

Peaches.—Generally fair: good to very good on young trees, poor on old trees.

Pears.—Generally fair.

Plums.—Generally good.

Cherries.—Generally good.

PRESENT INDICATIONS FOR A CROP OF FRUIT IN 1880.

Apples.—3 counties report very good, 11 good, 1 light.

Peaches.—3 counties report very good, 6 good, 3 fair, 1 light, 1 poor.

Pears.—3 counties report very good, 8 good, 1 fair, 1 light.

Plums.—4 counties report very good, 10 good, 1 fair.

Cherries.—3 counties report very good, 10 good, 2 fair.

Grapes.—2 counties report very good, 10 good, 1 fair.

Strawberries.—2 counties report very good, 9 good, 1 fair.

Raspberries.—1 county reports very good, 11 good, 1 fair, 1 poor.

Currants.—1 county reports very good, 5 good.

Blackberries.—10 counties report good, 2 fair, 1 poor.

Gooseberries.—2 counties report very good, 10 good.

THE QUINCE

has been tried in 12 counties, and 7 report it doing well in localities, and 5 a general failure. One county reports it as easily grown as the apple; another, successful when grown in good soil and sheltered from the winds.

MULCHING FOR SMALL FRUITS

has been tried, and recommended as a success in 14 counties. Also shading of the currant necessary to success.

NEW VARIETIES OF SMALL FRUIT SUCCESSFULLY INTRODUCED.

Strawberries.—Crescent Seedling, Sharpless, Forest Rose, Durand's Beauty, Crystal White, Captain Jack, Glendale.

Raspberries.—Turner, Thwack, Henrietta, Pride of the Hudson, Gregg.

Gooseberries.—Smith's Improved.

SEEDLING FRUITS OF KANSAS ORIGIN.

Apples.—Promising varieties in Miami, Johnson, and Wabaunsee counties.

Peaches.—In Harvey, Linn, Lyon, Miami, Osage, Reno, Rice and Wabaunsee counties.

Plums.—In Harvey and Rice counties.

Strawberries.—In Johnson county.

Raspberries.—In Wabaunsee county.

DISEASES.

Rust has appeared on the leaf of grapes, blackberries and raspberries in 7 counties. Cause reported: produced by drought and hot suns. Remedy: remove all plants affected and burn them.

PRUNING VINES AND BUSHES.

Grape vines.—Long arm, with current year's growth pruned to spurs in February and fore part of March.

Blackberries and *raspberries.*—Head back the canes during the growing season to three feet, and shorten in the lateral growth in the autumn or early spring to one or two feet.

Gooseberries.—Thin out the wood in March and shorten in the straggling growth.

NUT-BEARING TREES SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATED.

American chestnut, pecan, black walnut.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS CULTIVATED.

Barberry, mulberry (red), and the Russian mulberry, persimmon, serviceberry.

FORESTRY—VARIETIES SUCCESSFULLY INTRODUCED AND CULTIVATED.

Ailantus, ash (red, white and green), balm of Gilead, box-elder, catalpa, cherry, cottonwood, coffee tree, elm, (English, American), hackberry, hickory, locust (honey, black), maple (hard, soft), osage orange, poplar (silver-leaved, Lombardy), sycamore, willow (white, golden), walnut (black).

EVERGREENS SUCCESSFULLY TRANSPLANTED.

Arbor vitæ, balsam fir, cedar (red), juniper (Irish), pines (black Austrian, Scotch, white, spruce, savin).

INSECTS ATTACKING FOREST TREES.

Borers (in box-elder, elm, hackberry, maple, mulberry, mountain ash, poplar), maple-worm, and a small light green worm injured the foliage on cottonwood trees in August.

ORNAMENTALS SUCCESSFULLY INTRODUCED.

Trees.—Ailantus, catalpa, cut-leaved birch, chestnut, white mulberry, mountain ash, poplar (Lombardy), tulip tree, willow (weeping).

Shrubs.—Almond (flowering), althea, acacia (rose), barberry, deutzia, forsythia, hydrangea, Japan quince, lilac, purple fringe, privet, snowball, spirea, syringa, upright honeysuckle, weigelia.

Climbers.—American ivy, honeysuckle, trumpet flower, wistaria.

Roses.—All hardy classes are a success under ordinary treatment.

Hedges.—Barberry, Japan quince, laurel-leaved willow, lilac, privet, roses, red cedar, speria, syringa, upright honeysuckle, weigelia.

Lawns.—Eleven counties report success with Kentucky blue grass and white clover; one county white clover fails.

There is a general disposition to beautify around the house with lawns, trees and flowers.

STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Acres in small fruits	671 68-100
Acres in vineyards	1,117 31-100
Total number of bearing trees—	
Apple	659,860
Peach	1,082,698
Pear	21 908
Plum	45,815
Cherry	231,869
Total number of fruit trees not bearing—	
Apple	1,143,180
Peach	1,076,684
Pear	42,488
Plum	72,509
Cherry	659,860

A Blight-Proof Pear.

William Parry has the following to say, in the *Rural New Yorker*, in regard to the Kieffer pear:

"Kieffer's Hybrid Seedling pear is growing in favor wherever known. It originated about the year 1868, from the seed of the Chinese Sand pear, and is supposed to be crossed with the Bartlett, as the two trees grew near each other. The new seedling commenced to bear fruit in 1873, and has borne about all the tree could sustain every year since, the quantity increasing with the size of the tree, which is now about six inches in diameter, and yielded, in 1877, four bushels; in 1878, five bushels; and in 1879, more than seven bushels of pears; which sold in the market each year readily at 50 cents a half peck, or at the rate of $4 per bushel. The fruit ripens in October, is large, 10 to 12 inches around, double-turbinate in shape; flesh white, and remarkably firm, until fully ripe; then rich, juicy, with a pleasant vinous flavor and of excellent quality. It is a good shipper, may be carried for a month or more and arrive in better condition (ripening on the way) than when started, having a rich yellow appearance.

"The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower. Young trees transplanted last spring have grown during the summer and fall four feet or more. They are of handsome shape, and make a fine appearance. One fruit grower being satisfied of its great value as a market fruit, planted an orchard of 600 Kieffer's Hybrid pear trees, and set more than 20 of them in the front lawn for ornament; and although it is in sod, and has been for years, yet the trees have grown more than three feet the first season after transplanting, and have borne some fine specimens of pears. The trees are beautiful in summer while covered with rich, glossy foliage, and not unsightly in the fall when the limbs are bending in graceful curves, laden with the golden fruit. They grew well in ordinary soil—heavy clay or light sandy land. The largest growth made by trees planted this year was on light sandy soil; many branches made a growth of four and a half feet in length.

"The great superiority of this variety over other pears, in addition to the large size of the fruit and the wonderful productiveness of the tree, is its perfect health, partaking in this respect of the characteristics of the present Chinese Sand pear, which has been cultivated half a century in America, and has never shown any signs of blight or other diseases, which are so very discouraging to pear growers. Many pear trees of other varieties partly dead with blight have been restored by cutting away the blighted limbs and grafting with Kieffer's, which flourish and grow vigorously in the midst of others blighting and dying around them.

"In 1876 the Kieffer Hybrid pears attracted much attention at the Centennial exposition. The prize medal and certificate of award were to P. Kieffer for this variety. The committee's report says: 'He exhibits a hybrid pear of remarkable excellence, between the common pear of cultivation and the Chinese Sand pear, giving promise of a new race of great excellence.'"

To Increase Brilliancy of Color in Flowers.

Even white flowers, or roses that have petals nearly white, will be greatly improved in brilliancy by providing iron sand and unleached ashes for the roots of growing plants. Furruginous matter may be applied to the soil where flowers are growing, or where they are to grow, by procuring a supply of oxide of iron in the form of dark colored scales that fall from the heated bars of iron when the metal is hammered by the blacksmiths.

About Tree Planting.

In setting a tree take time to do it properly; spread the roots evenly and to their full length, and so work in the soil among them that there will be no hollow places. Water may be used to carry the soil among the roots—not dashed in by the pailful, but showered from a watering-pot. Do not stamp the soil down around the roots, but firm it carefully with the foot. The tree should be set no deeper than it stood in the nursery.

The Household.

A New Candidate for Membership to "The Household."

MR. EDITOR:—I have often thought I would write a letter for "The Household," but never have had courage to venture any of my ideas on paper.

I have been very much interested, and I may say benefited, by reading the letters of "The Household." I think the subject for discussion is a very good one. "How to make home happy" is a very important question to us all. It should interest fathers, mothers, sons and daughters of every family in the land. If every one would do what they could to make home happy they would surely succeed. I do not think the whole duty of making home pleasant should devolve on the mother; but, as the saying is, "What is home without a mother?" it is very true that home is a very dull place without mother. It is her duty, and a pleasure to her, to make her home pleasant, and if she has the help of her husband and children how easy for her to make home a little paradise on earth. Love is the mainspring of all our happiness. What would a home be without love? Where there is plenty of filial affection and love between the members of the family it will be a happy home.

Well, as I am a new member of the band of sisters—that is, if they will accept me as one of them—I will say no more at this time. ERNESTINE

OGDEN, Kans., March 14, 1880.

Knowledge.

If the rays of the sun were made to penetrate the deep recesses of the mountains the great masses of snow and ice would be melted, the warm rays would penetrate the soil, plants, flowers and trees would spring up, and there would be a wealth of vegetation where before there existed scarcely the germ. What sunshine is to plant life, knowledge is to the human mind and soul. Shed upon the human mind the refining and elevating rays of knowledge, and where once existed but a dwarfed and stunted plant will now exist the flowering tree. When the minds or intellectual powers of the masses of a people or nation are expanded, educated, or developed, when the great book of nature is opened to them, and they are enabled to grasp and read the wondrous beauties written in its pages and understand the scientific principles pervading it, new and higher desires, higher aspirations and higher impulses will be brought into existence. And as it is impossible for a sickly and healthy plant to exist under the same conditions, the sickly must give way to the healthy one, so will it be impossible for the baser and more ignoble desires to exist where the new and higher desires reign. And as ignorance vanishes under the rays of knowledge, so will its accompanying evils vanish, and so the world will be made purer and better by the thorough dissemination of knowledge.

MRS H. L. WORTH.

Old Bach. Still Harps on Home.

DEAR SPIRIT:—"Tell us," says your fair correspondent, Edith, in "The Household" department, "how we mothers, having such a multiplicity of work on our hands, are to be *good*." The "Old Bach." answereth: by doing the very things you are doing. Soothe the babies crying with aches and pains; care for the restless children; look after the husbands; clothe the bodies; feed the mouths; look well to the household affairs. If doing all these things with a serene patience, if doing them in the spirit of a loving service, is not the very acme of goodness, then goodness is a term which I cannot comprehend. I have always supposed that that mother was good in the very best sense of the word who performed whatever duties she had on hand in the best possible way with the best possible spirit. There are no higher duties than home duties, every-day duties. There is nothing better to do in the world than to work for those we love. I know of no better test of character, of religious character even, than the doing of our work well. It matters little what our sphere of life is, or what the work given us to do is, provided we fill well the sphere and do well the work. If the busy housewife has victuals to cook, let her cook them well. Cooking is one of the arts—as much an art as painting, or architecture, or gardening; and the housewife can, if she wills it, put as much heart and head into her cooking as the painter can into his work, or the poet into his verse. After the cooking of the dinner, or simultaneously with it, the table is to be set. Here is room for the cultivation of taste, for the exercise of good judgment. A well-arranged table, with everything in its appropriate place, is as acceptable to the Giver of our daily bread as a hymn of praise or a prayer of thanksgiving. "Whether we eat or drink, or whatever we do, we are to do all to the glory of God." God is glorified when we do our very best, whether it be in darning a sock, or patching worn-out clothes, or nursing a sick child, or preparing food for a hungry husband. Goodness consists in doing our level best in everything we put our hands to. All necessary work well and faithfully and heartily done is good work, and the woman who does it thus cannot be otherwise than good. I think I shall have more, some day, to say on this point.

To save myself and all the members of "The Household" trouble, I see plainly that I must make an explanation. Edith says, in her last communication, "Will not some worthy maiden come to his" (Old Bach.'s) "rescue before this leap year closes?" Now I have signed myself "Old Bach.," and I desire that the word "Old" may be particularly emphasized. The Old must be underscored with a double dash. A bachelor of three score years and ten cannot be "rescued" by any "worthy maiden." He is too far gone for that. Worthy maidens do not even in leap year offer their hands and hearts to old men whose heads are white, whose knees are weak, and whose hands tremble. I shall feel much freer to give my thoughts about home to "The Household club" now that I have made this very candid explanation in regard to my personality. I shall still keep harping on *home*, if the patience of THE SPIRIT is not exhausted. OLD BACH.

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HOME GROWN STOCK,

SUCH AS

Apple Trees,	Quinces,
Peach Trees,	Small Fruits,
Pear Trees,	Grape Vines,
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IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

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

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LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses	1,289,389
Capital (paid up in cash)	1,000,000
Net surplus over all	1,038,437

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

JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

Farm and Stock.

Egyptian Corn—A Valuable Product for Western Kansas.

The Fourth Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1879 contains considerable testimony from correspondents in western counties about Egyptian corn, or pampas rice. From the following extracts it will be seen that it is favorably spoken of.

One account from Edwards county says: "It seems to stand drought better than Indian corn; is excellent feed for cattle and horses; has not proved so good for hogs. Some who have tried it for food say it is excellent for 'cakes.' It produces a fair crop when it is so dry that Indian corn withers up."

Mr. J. W. Edwards, of Offerle, writes: "I planted about four acres last May on fresh broken sod. Part came up soon after planting, but most of it did not come up till the last of June. Weather was very hot and dry during August and September; but when other crops began to wither and die, to my surprise the Egyptian corn seemed to grow all the more rapidly, and continued to until the last of September, when I harvested a good crop. I have fed it to hogs, horses, cows and chickens, and all seem to relish it, and do as well as on Indian corn. It can be used as an article of diet in various ways. My opinion is, it will prove a valuable crop to the western part of the state, and to all places that are subject to drought. The farmers here will plant it generally next season in place of corn."

One report from Pawnee county says: "A great deal was raised. On well-cultivated ground it thrashed 40 bushels; on sod or poorly-cultivated ground, 10 to 20 bushels. It stood drought effectually, and made a fair crop when corn burned up."

Hon. D. H. Waite writes from Larned: "Some of my neighbors were quite successful with rice corn this year. It is quite prolific, and is best sown in drills, with a corn planter, not too thick. The grain is small, white color, and round. Fowls, hogs and cattle are fond of it. When ground into flour it makes good pancakes. Drought does not seem to affect it, as it holds its color when Indian corn wilts. The stocks are worthless for fodder, though cattle eat it some before it ears. I consider it a valuable crop for the western part of the state."

Another correspondent from Rooks county writes: "It supplies the place of hominy perfectly; is an excellent feed for all kinds of animals. Think it will stand two or three times the drought that Indian corn will; is beyond a doubt grasshopper and worm proof. Whenever you plant rice corn you are sure of a crop. Many small patches were planted in various parts of the county this season with good results, and now that it has become known as one of our most valuable agricultural products, a large area will be planted next season. One man, I know, will plant seventy-five acres. A bushel of seed will plant fifteen or twenty acres. It is pure white, and weighs sixty pounds to the bushel."

The following is the chemical analysis of rice corn, by Prof. Patrick, of the state university: Moisture, 7.18; starch, 68.62; fat, 4.61; cellulose, 3.00; dextrine and sugar, 2 64; albuminoids, 11.12; extractive matter, 1.18; ash, 1.65.

At the conclusion of his report, Prof. Patrick remarks: "From these figures it will be seen that rice corn stands well as an article of food. In its percentage of 'fat formers' or 'heat producers,' *i. e.*, starch, fat, dextrine and sugar, it compares very favorably with all the grains mentioned, while in its contents of albuminoids—the 'flesh formers,' so called—it surpasses all the Indian corns of which I find analysis, and takes rank with wheat, rye and oats."

Percheron Horses.

Harper's Monthly for February has a lengthy and exhaustive article on this subject, from which we give the following selections:

"The Percheron horse is undoubtedly the most symmetrical and powerful for his size, and possesses the finest action and greatest endurance, of all the large breeds of Europe. His general type is also the most ancient of any of which we have record or tradition, and this is the principal reason why he is more *prepotent* than others in transmitting his superior qualities to his offspring.

"Tradition asserts that the first great improvement in refining the large horses of France was made by Barb stallions captured from the Moors. In 731 they crossed the Pyrenees from Spain to France with a countless cavalry host, led by the fiery Abd-er-Rahman. The following year they advanced to the broad plains between Tours and Poitiers. Here they were met by the sturdy Charles Martel, well surnamed the 'Hammer,' at the head of his French horse, which being of so much heavier weight than those of the Moors he was able to ride down the latter in repeated charges, and thus completely overwhelmed them. Thousands of these fine Barb stallions were then captured (for the Moors ride such only, and never mares) and distributed among the French soldiers, who on returning to their farms bred them to their own large native mares. The best and most uniform of this produce were then selected and coupled among themselves, the result of which, together with other well-made crosses from time to time since that period, gives us the improved Percherons of the present day.

"A modern Percheron horse is described as follows:

"Head clean, bony and small for the size of the animal; ears short, mobile, erect and fine pointed; eyes bright, clear, large and prominent; forehead broad; nostrils large, open, and bright red within; jaws rather wide; chin fine; lips thin; teeth sound and even.

"Neck a trifle short, yet harmoniously rounding to the body; throttle clean; crest rigid, rather high and gracefully curved; mane abundant, with silky hair.

"Dock strong; tail long, heavy and gracefully hanging out from the croup when the animal is in full motion.

"Legs flat and wide, standing square and firm, and well under the body, with hard, clean bones, and extra large strong joints, cords and tendons; short from the hocks and knees down; pastern upright; fetlocks thin; hoofs full size, solid, open, tough and well set up at the heels.

"Height fifteen to sixteen and a half hands; weight 1,300 to 1,700 pounds.

"Color various as with other horses; but a clear dapple gray is preferred, as the best of the original breed was thus marked.

"Action bold, square, free and easy, neither forereaching nor interfering; the walk four to five miles per hour, the trot six to eight, on a dry and moderately level road, but capable of being pushed much faster on the latter gait when required.

"Temper kind; disposition docile, but energetic and vigorous; hardy, enduring and long-lived; precocious; able to be put to light work at eighteen to twenty-four months old; possessing immense power for his size; never balking or refusing to draw at a dead pull; stylish, elegant and attractive in appearance; easy, elastic and graceful in motion.

"No tendency to disease of any sort, and especially free from diseases of the legs and feet, such as spavin, splint, ring-bone, grease and founder.

"An easy keeper and quick feeder."

Sunflower Cake for Cattle.

According to Prof. Bergstrand, of the Royal Agricultural academy of Sweden, sunflower seed cake has a great value as cattle food. From some analyses he has made it appears to be very uniform in composition, containing 13 to 16 per cent. of fat and 35 per cent. of albuminoids, and therefore has a nutritive value above other cakes, and is found to be of very agreeable flavor. He records some apparently careful experiments on its effects when fed to milch cows, made at the Ultuna Agricultural institute by Baron Akerjelm, which tend to show that it improves both the quantity and quality of milk—the butter being of a peculiarly fine flavor. He states that many practical farmers have made trial of it with a like result. They report that their cows all show a great fondness for it from the first; and in all cases an improvement in the milk is noted. It has been used for draft oxen and for fattening cattle with equally favorable results, and, in the latter, a finer quality of meat was believed to be the result. It is so rich in albuminoids as to be a most excellent addition to poor foods, such as straw and chaff, making a very successful fattening food. He represents it as cheaper than other foods, and as agreeing particularly well with the animals to which it is fed.

These statements prove the practical value of this food. The seeds have often been fed to poultry, which are very fond of it, and occasionally to cattle. They have a sweetish, agreeable taste, and the oil expressed from them is but little inferior to olive oil. If this cake could be obtained in as large quantity as linseed cake or cotton-seed cake it would no doubt be found more agreeable food than the latter, and from the fine oil expressed from the seeds it might be expected to have a high value. Perhaps this is one of the neglected plants which is to be developed in the future. It is known to be very prolific—fifty bushels of seed have been raised to the acre; and experiment shows that one gallon of fine oil is obtainable from a bushel of seed. The mild nature of the food may be judged from the fact that in some parts of Europe a bouilli is made from the seeds, which is used as food for infants. The American Indians make bread of them. The sunflower is a honey plant, furnishing an excellent quality of honey. It will grow in any rich soil, but is a strong feeder.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Selecting Milch Cows.

The following advice on this subject is given in the *National Live-Stock Journal:* "Look first to the great characteristics of a dairy cow. A large stomach, indicated by broad hips, broad and deep loin and sides, a broad or double chine—these indicate a large digestive apparatus, which is the first essential requisite to the manufacture of milk. Secondly, a good constitution, depending largely upon the lungs and heart, which should be well developed, and this is easily determined by examination; but the vigor and tone of the constitution is indicated by the luster of the hair and brightness of the eyes and the whole make-up. Thirdly, having determined her capacity for digesting surplus food for making milk, look carefully to the receptacle for the milk—the udder—and the veins leading to it. The cow may assimilate a large amount of food, which goes mostly to lay on flesh and fat; but if she has a long, broad and deep udder, with large milk veins, it is safe to conclude that her large capacity for digestion and assimilation are active in filling this receptacle. In fact, the udder is the first point to look at in a cursory examination of a cow, for nature is not apt to create in vain. If it reaches to the back line of the thighs, well up behind, reaches well forward, is broad and moderately deep, with teats well apart, and skin soft and elastic, it may be inferred that nature has provided means for filling it. If the udder be a small round cylinder, hanging down in front of the thighs like a six-quart pail, the cow cannot be a profitable milker, whatever digestive apparatus she may have. A yellow skin and a yellow ear (inside) is almost universally regarded as present in a cow that gives rich yellow milk; but after you find the indications mentioned above, you may admire as many other points as you please, such as a first-class escutcheon; a long, slim tail a beautifully turned, dishing face; a drooping, waxy horn; a small, straight, slim leg; or any other fancy points; but do not look for these till you have found the essentials."

Milk for Fowls.

Since milk is the only article of food known to contain within itself all the elements necessary to the perfection of growth and vigor in an animal, it is not strange that it should be found to be one of the very best egg-producing materials that can be supplied to poultry. Given two flocks of fowls, and treatment, location, and original stock being equal in all respects save one, it will be found that those having skimmed milk as a portion of their daily food or drink will give more eggs weekly, and for a longer term of weeks, than those whose treatment is exactly the same, with this single exception.

A correspondent writes thus: "A neighbor of ours, whose hens, to our exasperation, kept laying on when eggs were forty-five cents per dozen, while ours persistently *laid off* during the same season, on being questioned revealed the fact that his hens had a pailful of skimmed, perhaps clabbered, milk each day, and no other drink. On comparing notes we each found that our management of our fowls was almost exactly alike, with this single difference—a difference that put many a dollar to the credit side of his ledger, while our own was left blank during the same period; and this thing had been going on for years, with the result always in favor of a milk diet."

In cases where milk is very plenty and only a portion is needed for fowls, it would be well, say once a week or oftener, to give the milk in form of curd, by heating it until the whey separates from the more solid portions. This is very nutritious, and its constituents so nearly resemble the white of the egg that egg formation must naturally follow its use. Let no one hesitate to take from his waste milk whatever his hens will use, assured that they will yield five times over the returns that swine or any other stock would give for the same amount.—*American Poultry Yard.*

Care of Young Calves.

Col. Colman, in reply to a correspondent's inquiry, how to raise calves, gives the following:

"Let the calf run with the cow a day or two after birth, and then remove it from the cow, putting it in a pen by itself. After the calf has been separated from the cow twelve or twenty-four hours, take the fresh milk of the cow in a bucket and back the calf into a corner of the pen and straddle it, putting two fingers into the calf's mouth. It will not be long before the calf will begin to suck the fingers, and in doing that it will get a taste of the milk. We have broken calves to drink in this way from our boyhood, and always succeeded in one or two trials. The milk should be warm, and the milk of the dam should be used for two or three weeks, when skimmed milk may be gradually substituted. As the calf gets older, mush—that is, thoroughly boiled corn meal—may be added to the milk, but raw corn meal should not be used, as it induces scours. The calves should be fed two or three times a day, as suits the convenience of the owner. This is a much better way than to let the calf run with the cow, unless it is where cattle are raised only for their increase on large farms or on the range. It is very difficult to wean a calf from its mother after it has run six or eight months with her, and it may cause her to suck her dam as long as she lives, or to suck herself. The udder of the dam never becomes fully developed and distended when the calf is constantly running with her and drawing from it. The cow will naturally hold up her milk from the milker for the calf. Skim milk and a little corn meal will raise as good calves as fresh milk. Both calves and cows become tame and gentle by this method."

Feeding Horses.

A great diversity of opinion prevails as to the best methods of feeding horses, and mistakes are frequently made by neglecting to give suitable attention to the matter. We have known farmers who were accustomed to throw a lock of hay to their horses several times during the forenoon or afternoon, and when not at work the horse would be kept eating nearly the whole day, consuming much more hay on such days than they would require when at work. This practice cannot fail to injure a horse seriously if continued any length of time. Horses are frequently injured by overfeeding. A horse should no more have all the hay he can eat than a child should have all the bread or fruit he can eat. Regularity and moderation are as important in the one case as in the other. Driving horses are sometimes fed on cut straw and meal without any hay, or very little. This is a good food for horses, as has been proved in many instances. Some believe that six or eight quarts of meal per day, with fifteen to twenty pounds of good hay, is enough for almost any horse, and better than more. Of course a horse that works all the time needs more food than one that does but little. Some horses consume and seem to need more food than others doing the same work. The hay should be cut, or mostly so, and fed with meal, wet. Cracked corn to be fed with oats a part of the time is recommended by some. Smoky hay is specially liable to induce a cough, and should be carefully avoided. If horses are fed mostly on hay it should be of good quality, well cured, and fed in moderate quantities three times a day. But it is the opinion of those best acquainted with horses that they can be kept in good condition cheaper by feeding some grain than by giving them hay alone, and if horses are in constant use grain in some form is a necessity.—*Record and Farmer.*

Sheep Raising in Kansas.

You ask me for a few figures regarding my flock of sheep, and what they have done for me the past year. You are aware that my flock consists of Merinoes, fine wool, and numbering 1,400. I herd these during seven or eight months of the year on vacant land, the entire cost being for salt and one man to herd them. During the winter I feed prairie hay or straw and one feed of grain a day, making the entire expense per head a very small sum. I sold 300 fat wethers after shearing at $3 per head. The flock shearing 10,000 pounds of wool, for which I received 26 cents per pound, in all $2,600. This I took to market in five loads. My lambs replace all losses and the 300 sold, so my flock is worth just as much as when I started in, and has paid me, in cash, $3,500 during the year.—*Cor. Solomon Mirror.*

Bran for Egg Production.

"R. S." inquires the value of bran as an egg producing feed for hens. I have used it for over two years, and can find nothing equal to it, if used as I do. I moisten it with boiling water, and add a small quantity of grease of some description, and feed warm all they will eat once a day. If I find it loosens them, I add a spoonful of powdered charcoal to every quart of bran. Be careful and do not wet it too much, and be sure and have your water boiling.—*Chicken Herder, in Country Gentleman.*

Liquid manure does its work at once; solid manure requires time, but yet is certain in its effects.

Veterinary Department.

Foot Rot.

I have twelve head of cattle, all of which have sore feet, so much so that they keep sleeping all the time and seem in a good deal of pain, and there is often a little matter oozing out from beneath the shell just where the hair meets with it. Will you please direct me what to do?

ANSWER.—Your cattle have contagious foot rot, which, if allowed to run, may become quite serious, but if attended to early readily yields to treatment. It will, perhaps, be advisable to isolate those affected from the others, have their feet thoroughly cleansed, and with a sharp knife pare away all loose horn—and you need have no fears of removing too much. Then apply pure carbolic acid to the diseased parts, when an eschar will form which will fall off in six or seven days, when it will be well to dry the parts with powdered sulphate of copper dusted well over the affected parts and followed with a dressing of equal parts of pine tar and linseed oil, mixed. It will also be well to scatter plenty of air-slacked lime where the feet will come in contact with it.

Worms.

I have a thoroughbred mare that is troubled with seat worms. They are small, round worms, from one-half inch to three inches long, and a little larger than a pin in circumference. Some three years ago she was troubled with them, but while in training in the spring she appeared to get entirely rid of them. Last summer I raised a colt out of her, and let her run in pasture all summer, and since I brought her in in October last I notice these small worms again. She appears lively enough, but is constantly rubbing her rump against anything she can, and is disfiguring the root of her tail, and her appetite is not as good as it should be. I gave her calomel, one drachm; aloes, six drachms; in a ball, but it does not appear to cure her. Would you please advise me what to do?

ANSWER.—Your mare is affected with a species of parasite called ascarides, and for their extermination we would suggest the following treatment: Take tartarized antimony, two ounces; make into twelve powders, and give one mixed with a little soft feed every morning before feeding. Take santonine, twelve drachms; make into twelve powders, and give one every night in connection with the former. After they have all been used, give a ball composed of seven drachms of pulverized Barbadoes aloes and one of ground ginger root; give exercise four hours afterward to encourage it to act.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 30, 1880.

Flour—XX	$5.15	@ 5.30
XXX	5.50	@ 5.55
Family	5.55	@ 5.65
Fancy	5.80	@ 6.05
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.21	@ 1.21½
No. 3 red	1.16	@ 1.16½
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 35½
Oats	.32	@ 33
Rye	70	@ 80
Barley	80	@ 1.00
Pork	11.00	@11.30
Lard	6.80	@ 7.00
Butter—Dairy	25	@ 30
Country	18	@ 22
Eggs	7½	@ 8½

CHICAGO, March 30, 1880.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	$1.14	@ 1.14½
No. 3	1.02	@ 1.03
Corn	34	@ 36
Oats	27	@ 29
Pork	10.80	@10.85
Lard	7.00	@ 7.10

KANSAS CITY, March 30, 1880.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	$1.10	@ 1.10½
No. 3 fall	1.00½	@ 1.01
No. 4	97½	@ 99
Corn—No. 2	27	@ 28
Oats—No. 2	28½	@ 30

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 30, 1880.

CATTLE—Active. Choice to fancy steers scarce and wanted. Good shipping steers, $4.80@5.20; light to medium, $4.00@4.40; stockers, $3.25@3.50; feeding steers, $3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.50; Texans, $2.75@3.75.

HOGS—Active. Yorkers, $4.30@4.45; mixed packing, $4.10@4.30. Market much improved since last week.

CHICAGO, March 30, 1880.

CATTLE—Market active, improving. Shippers, $4.00@5.75; butchers, $2.00@4.20; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.10.

HOGS—Higher. Light, $4.50@4.55; mixed packing, $4.35@4.50; choice heavy, $4.60@4.80. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 11,000. Quality poor, but all sold early.

KANSAS CITY, March 30, 1880.

CATTLE—The market opened with a good supply and very light demand. Shippers and butchers' stock, however, were sought for and brought fair prices. $4.00 was the highest price paid yesterday (for several lots of native steers ranging 1,000 to 1,500 pounds). The market was scarcely tried yesterday on stockers and feeders.

HOGS—Receipts small; market closed firm; prices better than they were last week, ranging from $3.95 to $4.10. The most of the sales were at $4.00@4.10.

In Kansas City butter sells at 18@20c. for choice, medium 14@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 12@13c.; eggs, 8½c.; poultry—turkeys 11c. per pound, chickens dressed 7@8c. do., live $1.75@2.50 per doz.; hides—dry flint No. 1 15 to 17c., dry salted 11 to 13c., green salted No. 1 8½c., green 6 to 7c.; flax seed, $1.50; timothy, $2.90; red top, 75c.; castor beans, 90c.; clover, $4.75; millet, 60c.; onion sets, $7.50@8.00; hay, $5.00@7.00 for bailed.

Wheat fluctuated a little the past week. It is about 3 cents higher than our last quotations—for best grade winter wheat; spring wheat is a little lower.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at $1.22 March, $1.21 April, and $1.20 May. In Chicago No. 2 is $1.14½ March, $1.14 April, and $1.15¾ May. In Kansas City No. 2 not quoted; No. 3 is $1.01 March, and $1.02½ April.

Wheat at Kansas City is 11 cents higher than it was one year ago, and 6 cents higher than it was two years ago. Corn is ¼ cent lower than one year ago, and 4 cents lower than it was at this date in 1878.

The following is the visible supply of wheat and corn comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by rail March 20, 1880:

In store at	*Wheat, bus.*	*Corn, bus.*
New York	3,550,319	273,232
New York, afloat	651,000	511,000
Albany	1,000	12,000
Buffalo	519,019	259.516
Chicago	8,885,689	5,417,685
Chicago afloat	202.329	2,382,533
Milwaukee	5,206,336	208,388
Duluth	270,000	175,000
Toledo	1,241,852	522,421
Detroit	1,013,747	3,625
Oswego	260,000	125,000
St. Louis	709,855	1,454,344
Boston	106,722	354,054
Toronto	333,377	....
Montreal	123,215	88.595
Philadelphia	494,048	389,758
Peoria	7,703	344,460
Indianapolis	188.981	161,015
Kansas City	546,283	164.361
Baltimore	520,054	460,414
Rail shipments, week	932,678	2,294,687
Total March 20, 1880.	25,864,237	15,598,088
Total March 13, 1880.	27,046,506	14,979,402
Total Jan. 24, 1880	30.809.160	12.129,048
Total March 22, 1879	20,090,441	13.150,646
Total March 23, 1878.	7,563,449	5,728,462

A late New York paper says: "Breadstuffs were pretty active all the week and closed at lower figures, particularly for spot to meet the orders of shippers. This action of the large holders in lowering the price of spot wheat to sell freely is said to be due to the breaking up of the combination, all the members of which are credited with being free sellers. The corn market followed the course of the wheat, and sold freely for export at concessions, while the rest of the list was not materially lowered, but quiet and easy. The situation is, therefore, changed, in that it shows a disposition to meet shippers instead of trying to force them to pay fancy prices." The result of this is that grain is now being rapidly exported, and the "visible supply" of wheat is reduced at the rate of nearly two million bushels per week. If the large surplus of wheat and corn that is held by speculators could be immediately shipped to Europe we might soon expect an advance in prices, for England alone will require between now and harvest more grain than we can furnish. At present more than half the stock of corn in store is held in Chicago (afloat and on shore), and Chicago and Milwaukee together hold half the wheat. But when lake navigation is fully opened we hope to see these stocks speedily reduced.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 18@20c.; 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, 90@95c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, $3.75@4.00; cattle—feeders $3.00, shippers $3.50@3.75, cows $2.00@2.40; wood, $4.50 per cord; hay, $5.00@5.50 per ton.

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.

Attention Everybody

J. W. WILLEY,

at No. 104 Massachusetts street, wishes to say to the citizens of Lawrence and Douglas county that he has now on hand the

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

These Stoves will be sold at the lowest figures for CASH. Also a fine stock of

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tinware.

JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING

A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves.

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

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

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

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

A New Kind of Watch Case.

New because it is only within the last few years that it has been improved and brought within the reach of every one; old in principle because the first invention was made and the first patent taken out nearly twenty years ago, and cases made at that time and worn ever since are nearly as good as new. Read the following, which is only one case of many hundreds. Your jeweler can tell of similar ones:

MANSFIELD, Pa., May 28, 1878.

I have a customer who has carried one of Boss's Patent Cases fifteen years, and I knew it two years before he got it, and it now appears good for ten years longer. R. E. OLNEY, Jeweler.

Remember James Boss's is the only Patent Case made of two plates of solid gold—one outside and one inside, covering every part exposed to wear or sight. The great advantage of these solid plates over electrogilding is apparent to every one. Boss's is the only Patent Case with which there is given a written warrant, of which the following is a fac simile:

See that you get the Guarantee with each case. Ask your jeweler for Illustrated Catalogue.

MARKET GARDENERS.

Fresh, Pure SEEDS for YOU.

Send for Garden Manual and Price List for 1880.

J. B. ROOT, SEED GROWER, Rockford, Ill.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

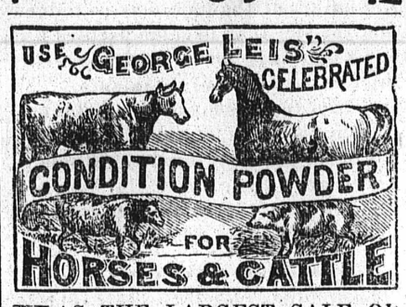
We will sell you your

BOOTS AND SHOES

As cheap as any one.

PERRY & COMPANY,

117 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE.



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

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

Geo Leis.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.
COLLINS BROS., St. [illegible]

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, **but invisible to others.** All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular.
GARMORE EAR DRUM CO., CINCINNATI, O.

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 cents' 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 trade-mark 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, ½ lb., at 25 cents; Large size, 2½ 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.

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 popular route to and from New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan country.

FREIGHT. The Kansas Pacific railway offers unrivaled 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."

CORN. Kansas was the fourth corn state in the Union in 1878, producing 89,324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Belt counties produced 27,399,055 bushels, or 31 per cent. (nearly one-third) of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

114 MILES. The Kansas Pacific is one hundred and fourteen miles shorter than any other line from Denver to Kansas City.

26 HOURS. The Golden Belt route is twenty-six hours quicker than any other line from Denver to Kansas City or Leavenworth.

LEADS FROM THE GOLDEN BELT

MINES. The vast deposits of carbonate of silver at 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 at 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.

FARMS. The Kansas Pacific Railway has for sale land in America at from $2 to $6 per acre, one-quarter off for 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 $26 to $80 will secure 80 acres on credit, or $120 to $360 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, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Climate, Products, Stock Raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers' Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants.

COLORADO. The great sanitarium and pleasure resort of America; elevated above the influence of miasma; with its pure, tonic and exhilarating atmosphere; its numerous mineral springs, immense deposits of gold and silver; and the grandeur, variety and extent of its scenery, offers unequaled attraction for the pleasure seeker, scientist, artist, capitalist, the invalid, the overworked, and the gold and silver seekers.

LEADVILLE. To reach Leadville quickest and most directly, at Kansas City or Leavenworth take the Kansas Pacific railway to Denver; thence by Denver, South Park and Pacific railway to Jefferson, 82 miles west of Denver; thence by daily stages, 18 miles to Fairplay, 42 miles to Leadville. This the short line saves 100 miles of staging. Emigrants on the Kansas Pacific railway are carried on fast express trains. Rates always as low as the lowest.

DENVER. From any point in the East the Golden Belt route is the shortest and quickest route to Denver. The Kansas Pacific railway is the only line running entire trains equipped with Pullman sleeping palaces and elegant day and second-class coaches to Denver without change or transfer of either passengers, baggage or mail. This being the short line and quickest, is, therefore, the cheapest and best route in every respect.

TO THE EAST OR TO THE WEST.

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

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

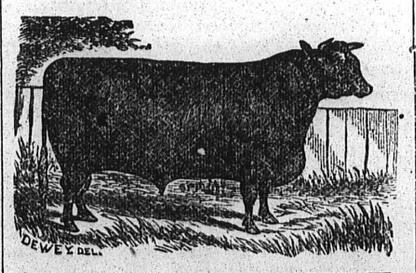
HIGH CLASS POULTRY,

C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo.
(NEAR SEDALIA.)

Breeder & Shipper.

EGGS FOR HATCHING
In Season.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

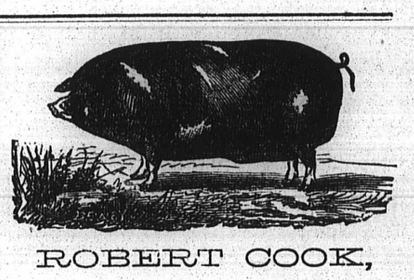
—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull

KING OF THE PRAIRIE,

17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

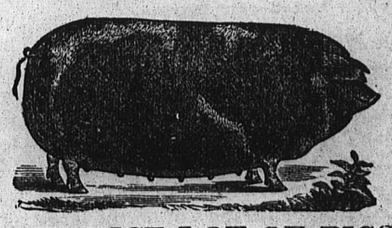
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

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

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH,
Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.