

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. IX.—NO. 19.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 431.

HESTER'S JEWELS.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

"If I only were rich," I sighed softly,
 "To give to the suffering poor,
 Or wise—to be teaching somebody,
 Or strong—helpful work to endure,
 "I then could show love to the Master,
 Far better than idling here now,
 Being stupid, and poor, and a woman,
 What work can I do, Lord, and how?"
 There's Hester, with basket and trowel!
 "Stop! Where are you going my dear!"
 A slight, little, poorly-clad maiden,
 At the call, turned about and drew near.
 Her small, sober face dimpled over
 As she answered: "I thought I would go
 To the wood for the red partridge berries,
 And lichens, and mosses, for Jo."
 "Jo, Campbell; you know she is failing—
 Has grown far too weary and weak
 To go, as she used to each autumn,
 Her green winter garden to seek.
 "So I thought I would like to surprise her,
 And show her the Lord she loves well
 Remembers her still, in her weakness,
 And so sends me down to the dell.
 "Good-by," I went back to my dreaming,
 Till sofa and freight were not,
 Then, silently, rose a bright vision—
 A crystalline, glittering spot.
 There, 'mid the crown jewels of heaven,
 I saw, wrought in emerald fair
 And rubies, the mosses and berries
 That told a sick saint of God's care.
 "These are Hester's," I said, very softly:
 "These are Hester's," one echoing spake;
 And so I learned, sleeping, a lesson
 That brought me true vision awake.

NAPOLÉON'S DÉBUT IN PARIS.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

The month of October, 1795, opened gloomily, darkly and calamitously for Paris. The king, Louis XVI, had been executed; his queen, Marie Antoinette, had followed him to the scaffold; Robespierre and his associates had held the government of France until they, in turn, had given of their blood to swell the dreadful flood their wild fanaticism had poured upon the land; and now the national convention, with Barras for its president, sought to govern the realm with less of anarchy, and more of order, looking for the time when they could safely abolish the death penalty. But the rank and reckless Jacobins, with their entire disregard for all things orderly and humane, were not crushed out. On the first of this October, of 1795, fully thirty thousand of them were in arms, sworn to overturn the government of the convention, and take the conduct of affairs into their own hands. Paris was divided into sections, like the wards of our American cities, and this giant insurrection was headed by the leaders of these sections. In the section called Lepelletier were the most influential of their leaders, and there was the center, or focus, of the gathering storm.
 At length the convention received intelligence of the movement, and the members were greatly alarmed, as well they might be. There were at least thirty thousand of the insurgents, and they were well and thoroughly armed. The convention had only a skeleton of the National Guard for defense, and that guard numbered not more than five thousand, and not thoroughly organized at that. Not another help could the government call to its aid. While the convention was yet deliberating on the fearful situation the tocsin of revolt was sounded in the section of Lepelletier, drums were beat, and armed bodies began to assemble. Gen. Menou was sent, at the head of a considerable force, to disperse them. He was a kind-hearted, sympathetic man, and he attempted to reason with the riotous leaders; and at length, when he found that they were increasing in numbers, and that they were determined to press on, he disgracefully turned and fled.
 This was a dark day for the convention, for Paris, for France! What should be done? It was now known that the insurgent host had increased to forty-five thousand men, and that their plans were laid for marching upon the convention. It meant simply another carnival of blood and horror!
 At this time a young man had just arrived in Paris from Toulon. His name was Napoleon Bonaparte. He was a general of brigade, and had performed great things at the southern seaport. Barras knew him well—had been with him at Toulon, and knew just what sort of a man he was.
 "We have but five thousand guardsmen to set against this whelming force," said Barras to the convention; "but there is a man in Par-

is whose individual presence at the head of our National Guard will render them sufficient to the work. We must place General Bonaparte in command of our national forces.
 But the convention had great faith in Barras, and they insisted that he should assume the command. To this he agreed on condition that Bonaparte should be appointed second in command under him.
 Napoleon, who had watched narrowly all that had been done, and all that was being done, and who had been disgusted by the ignominious retreat of Menou, thus giving the insurgents the first advantage, was sent for to come to the convention. He came, and was introduced by the president. The members were surprised. Could Barras be in earnest? They beheld in the hero of Toulon a small, slim, pale-faced, beardless youth, looking to be not more than eighteen or nineteen years of age. The president explained to him the character of the force and armament they had at hand, and then asked:
 "General Bonaparte, are you willing to undertake, with this, the defense of the convention?"
 "Yes!" was the only word spoken in reply.
 There was a little hesitation, and then the president asked:
 "Are you aware of the magnitude of what you undertake to do?"
 Napoleon raised himself to his full stature, and as his eagle eye flashed upon those who sat near the president he seemed to have grown to be a giant. They quailed before the burning glance.
 "I understand perfectly," he replied; "and I am in the habit of accomplishing that which I undertake. But one thing is indispensable: I must have the unlimited command, entirely untrammelled by any orders from the convention."
 There was no time for debate. The insurgents were in arms, and already advancing. Napoleon's terms were acceded to, and he was placed in command. It is doubtful if the great captain ever displayed his peculiar quality of genius, skill and courage more emphatically than on this occasion. He showed that the powers of the true battle-chief were not to be gained by study; they were born with the man.
 Moments were precious. As we have already said, the insurgents to the number of between forty and fifty thousand, and all armed, were organized, and in motion. A short distance out from the city were forty pieces of cannon, with their machinery intact and caissons supplied with ammunition. This park of artillery the insurgent leaders had marked, and meant to secure it very soon. They did not need the field-pieces quite yet. Among Napoleon's officers who had served with him, and whose quality he knew, was a young captain named Joachim Murat, whom he dispatched to secure these guns and bring them to the city. At the head of three hundred picked cavalry, Murat was quickly dashing away at headlong speed, and he arrived at the park just as a band of the Jacobin soldiery, sure of the prey, had hitched to some of the limbers. There were no lives lost there. Murat's charge was like a whirlwind, and the insurgents flew before it like chaff. The guns were conveyed safely to Paris, and by Napoleon taken to the Tuilleries, and so placed as to sweep with their muzzles every avenue leading to that all-important quarter, for in this place the young commander caused to be stored all the arms, ammunition and provisions which his energetic details had found and seized in different parts of the city.
 There is no need that we should give in detail all that Napoleon did during the single night of the fourth of October. The majority of our readers would gather no information of value from the enumeration of the fortified points and passes. Suffice it to say that the man who had undertaken, with five thousand men, to overcome five-and-forty thousand reckless, desperate insurgents did not sleep. Every point was looked to, and every post manned under his own eye. And mind you, he not only planned for conquest, but he planned for reverse as well. Had he found retreat necessary, his place of retreat was selected, and every precaution taken against surprise, and against the coming in of munitions or assistance to the enemy.
 In the meantime the insurgent sections were preparing for the onset. They knew that a General Bonaparte, from Toulon, was arranging to oppose them, but they laughed at the idea. Bah! what could he do against the sections of Paris? He could only summon the convention's guard, and for that insignificant body they cared nothing. They had organ-

ized an insurrectionary government; had passed an act outlawing the members of the national convention; and had established a court, or tribunal, of justice for the trial and punishment of such as should persist in resisting their authority. When it came to organizing for military movement there were not only Jacobin generals of experience and known courage to lead them, but many officers of the ultra Royalists.
 We have spoken of the National Guard as being true to the convention, because when they rebelled they ceased to be national troops; but in reality the bulk of what might be properly termed the National Guard, at least thirty thousand of them, well officered and thoroughly armed, and led by the veteran general, Danican, were with the insurgents.
 Napoleon had performed his marvelous work during the night of the fourth of October. The morning of the fifth dawned upon Paris in arms. The alarm bells of the sections were ringing, and from many quarters the long roll was sounding. The insurgents gathered rapidly, mustering at appointed rendezvous, and at an early hour were ready to march. Their first point was the convention, which they meant to sweep from existence. They laughed to scorn the idea of serious resistance to their overwhelming numbers. They held in utter contempt the few poor troops which the legislative assembly could muster. At length the bugle blast was sounded by Danican's herald, and the tens upon tens of thousands of the insurrectionary soldiers marched with wild, demagogue shoutings to the work of blood and devastation, feeling sure of an easy victory.
 In the convention, the members, some in their seats, and some gathering at the windows, trembled with alarm. They heard the yells of the infuriate mob, and knew that their lives were in the issue. Could their youthful general save them?
 Napoleon, as he stood by the side of a gun near the Tuilleries, looked older than he had looked four-and-twenty hours before. Still pale, but calm and stern, he resolved to do or to die. "Let them strike the first blow," he said; and then added, in a manner which those who saw and heard never forgot, "I will take the responsibility of the second!"
 Ere long the insurgents came in sight, in serried, plunging masses, with music sounding, flags flying—came from every quarter, completely filling the streets, and blocking every avenue. They were eager and jubilant; those in the rear trying to get to the front that they might have one shot at the convention's troops, for they did not believe the meager squad would dare to resist the populace of Paris. On, on they came, until the heads of the columns were within easy range of Napoleon's guns. On, still further, hooting and howling, and clamoring for the blood of the members of the convention; and at length they opened the ball of the morning with a discharge of musketry.
 A discharge of musketry from the insurgents! It was the signal of their doom! Instantly every cannon, charged to the fullest capacity with grape and cannister, and commanding every approach, opened a simultaneous, well-directed, merciless fire, the well-drilled cannoniers reloading with rapidity, and the captains of the guns coolly correcting the aim—grape and cannister—cannister and grape—tearing through the serried masses, and cutting down the advancing hosts as grain is cut before the sweeping scythe. It was terrible; it was more than men could endure. Several times, under brave and determined leaders, insurgent battalions made a stand, and fought desperately, but Napoleon, like the genius of destruction, seemed ubiquitous. Wherever he was needed there he was sure to be, and under his inspiring guidance batteries of belching cannon were wheeled into position as if by magic; strongholds of the enemy were overcome, and whole streets were swept from end to end.
 It was terrible while it lasted; but he is truly the most humane who puts the quickest possible stop to bloodshed, even though he has to fight hard to do it.
 In a little less than two hours from the time of the first discharge of musketry the last gun was fired; the victory was won. Five thousand men had vanquished more than forty thousand. The insurgents were conquered and reduced, and the convention took a new lease of power, which it used moderately and with clemency toward the fallen foe. And—France had found her hero.

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written before, I determined to write. Pa takes THE SPIRIT and likes it very much. I am eleven years old. We had six months of winter school. Our teacher's name was Miss Hattie Albach. And I didn't miss a day. I got the prize in the "A" spelling class; it is a motto—"Home, Sweet Home." We have got twenty young calves and thirty-seven little chickens. I have two sisters and two brothers. I have just planted my flowers. Our apples and cherries are out in bloom, and they look beautiful. The answer to Nattie Langston's riddle is an egg. I will close by sending a riddle: As I went over London bridge I met a man; he pulled off his coat and drew off his vest. Now I have told you his name. Please excuse all mistakes. Yours truly, ALICE RUBOW. CARBONDALE, Kans., April 23, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR:—As I have never written for your paper before, I thought I would write, since I have seen so many little girls' and boys' letters in print. Pa takes THE SPIRIT and likes it very much. I am ten years old. We have three months of spring school. I love to go to school. My teacher's name is Hattie Albach; she is my sister. I go to school every day, and am going to try to be a teacher, as I have but one arm. Our peach trees have nearly blossomed. We have three pear trees in bloom and a good many apple trees. Ma has got all her garden made, and it is up nice. We have seven young calves and some little pigs. I have three sisters and one brother. The answer to Carylos O. Hiatt's riddle is a needle. I will close by sending a riddle: On yonder hill there stands a red heifer; give her hay and she will fly; give her water and she will die. If not answered within two weeks I will answer it myself. Yours truly, LOUISA ALBACH. FAIRFAX, Kans., April 23, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—It is too bad Eva Foster's flower seeds all failed to come up last season. I can sympathize with her, for I have had no better success with seeds planted in the open ground without any protection and left to the freaks of the weather. Seeds for their germination need heat and moisture, and by taking a little extra care to secure these essentials we are bound to be successful. I have had excellent success this season and last with seeds planted in a shallow box in the house. (A shallow cigar-box will do very well where few plants are required.) The soil for my box is composed of equal parts of garden soil, rotted manure and sand, sifted fine. (Soil prepared in this way will not bake on the surface.) This is pressed down firmly and evenly in the box, and the seeds sown in shallow drills not more than an eighth of an inch deep and two inches apart, taking care to press the soil firmly over the seeds; then after watering the soil thoroughly with warm water (spraying with a small whisk broom, for even a sprinkler may wash the tiny seeds from the soil), the box is placed in the sunlight and a pane of glass put over to keep the soil from drying out too rapidly. Do not let the soil become dry, and always water with warm water. I planted some pansy seeds the first week of February, giving them this treatment, and now I have two dozen quite large plants that are growing finely. Of course you will take it for granted that the plants are not to remain in the seed-box, but are to be transplanted to the flower beds when they have become large enough and the weather will warrant. If any of the young folks give their smaller flower seeds this extra care I think they will be amply rewarded for their trouble. I want to caution against one thing that has caused me to lose several plants—that is, leaving the glass on the box too long. As soon as the young plants appear above the surface the glass should be taken off and kept off, or the plants will spring up spindling and sickly, and will never amount to anything.
 Yours truly, JAMES STEPP.

CORRECTION OF EXERCISE NO. XXIV. DANIEL BOONE.

The country, as they wandered through it, struck them as beautiful indeed. There were the lofty trees of the forest, with no undergrowth except the cane, the grass, and the flowers. They seemed to have been planted by the hand of man at regular distances. Clear streams were seen winding through lovely meadows, surrounded by the gently-sloping hills; and the fearless buffalo and deer were their companions every hour. In their wanderings they came several times to hard and well-tramped roads. It was by following these that they discovered many of the salt springs or licks where salt is made even now. The roads to these were worn thus hard by the buffaloes and other animals that were in the habit of visiting the springs.

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.
 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.

DANIEL BOONE.
 the place of finleys old (buying and selling point 1, 2) | where their (little house 32) now stood | seems to have been (picked out 21) by him not only as a (middle 34) point for (buying and selling 1) | | it was on the side of a finely (slanting 22) hill | and (sloped 3, 4) a good (sight 5) of the (region 3, 6) below | the (place 7) was (very pretty 25) | (may be 8, 33) he (picked upon 21) it when he was a lonely white man in the (wild place 36) | because thence he might (easily 23) see the (coming 9, 10) of indians | and (gain 24) his (getting away 11, 12) | or (may be 8, 33) it was the very (prettiness 35) of the spot that (greatly pleased 13) him | he had (liking 25) for the (fine looking 35) | one day | he and boone were standing by the door of the (house 32) | the wind was (softly sounding 26) in the tops of the (great woods 14) | and while they were (giving ear 27) to the (pleasing sounds 15) | they were looking out upon the (very fine 35) (country 16) below | the grass was green | and the bright (blossoms 17) turned up their leaves to the sun | (very grand 18) (land 3, 6) cried finley | this (wild place 36) does indeed (blow out 28) like a rose | yes | (said 19, 20) boone | and who would live (among 29) the (bare 30) pine hills of north carolina | to hear the (shrill loud cry 31) of the jay | and now and then shoot a deer too lean to be eaten | this is the land for hunters | here man and beast may grow to their full size |

ROOTS OF WORDS.
 LATIN.
 1. Traho, to draw, suck. 2. Pono (positum), to place. 3. Com, with. 4. Mando, to commit to one's charge. 5. Video, to see. 6. Terra, land, earth. 7. Situs, a place. 8. Per, by, through. 9. Ad, to, toward. 10. Proximus, nearest, next. 11. Ex, out. 12. Capio, to take. 13. Carmen, a song. 14. Foris, out of doors. 15. Musa, a song. 16. Regio, a country. 17. Floo, a bloom. 18. Gloria, honor, a good name. 19. Re, again, back. 20. Pileo, to fold.
 ANGLO-SAXON.
 21. Ceosan, to elect, judge. 22. Slupan, to slide away. 23. Heard, quick, soon. 24. Macian, to do, cause. 25. Lufan, to regard with affection. 26. Sican, to emit breath audibly. 27. Hlystan, to hear. 28. Bloema, a flower. 29. Mith, mid. 30. Bar, naked. 31. Froeman, to cry aloud.
 WELSH.
 32. Caban (from cab), a hut. 33. Hap, chance.
 GREEK.
 34. Kentron, a middle point.
 FRENCH.
 35. Beau, fair.
 GERMAN.
 36. Wildniz, a desert.
 CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION.
 Seventeen capitals, fourteen commas, two semicolons, one colon, nine periods, one apostrophe, three hyphens, marks for four quotations, one exclamation point, one dash, and one interrogation point. W. A. B.

"If you please, mum," said an errand boy to a lady who had sat down with flashing eye to answer the tenth note that day received from her lover—"If you please, mum, don't write anything that will scare him so he won't send any more notes, 'cause I'm makin' five cents every trip."

LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.
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 NO. XXX.
 ROLL OF PERFECTION.

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

ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 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. Allen, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Poppeno, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Caninus, Linn county.

The New Departure.

The world moves. Farmers are "speaking out in meeting." The granges are demanding a hearing. The ring-masters, monopolists and railroad kings at Albany are on a snag. The granges are in the way. Their line is too long to go around and too stubborn to break through. The eyes of the whole people are upon them. They have bearded the lion in his den, taken the bull by the horns. Railroad laws are to be revised, remodeled and executed. Railroad corporations are to administer their affairs in the interest of the people. New York is to be redeemed from the iron rule of the money king; and if Governor Cornell fails to come up to his promises made before election he will die a yearling, and William G. Wayne or some other intelligent and trustworthy farmer take his place.

Then the farmers are in Washington looking after their servants. The grangers are actually in congress, and the farmers all over the country are staying up their hands. Worthy Bro. Aiken is "argus-eyed" for our interest; Bro. Forsythe is on the alert; and Senator Davis, with right, justice and common sense on his side, will prove himself a host in the upper house. Politicians are to lose the patronage of the Agricultural department, and the farmers are to take possession of it. The commissioner is to be made a member of the cabinet, and the demagogue who shall seek to use the department to secure his re-election to congress will have leave to retire to private life.

Then we (I mean the farmers) are to have the Agricultural department enlarged, the appropriations increased, the corn-stalk and the cane-sugar experiments fully and thoroughly tested, the economy of tea culture demonstrated, an experimental farm worthy the millions of tax-paying farmers of the country, and a corps of chemists adequate to the wants of the department. "The world moves."

Then away out in Michigan the farmers have actually decided that their next governor shall be a farmer! A farmer for governor!

Then "there is no disguising the fact, we cannot shut our eyes to it if we would, that the tendency of the age is toward the aggregation of wealth—to make the rich richer and the poor comparatively poorer. Wealth gives power; it enacts laws to forward its own schemes of usurpation, both in the national and state legislatures; it grinds the face of the poor till starvation ensues, as is now the case in Great Britain." Brave words, and truthfully spoken.

Last but not least, Frank Miller, of the Portsmouth Weekly, one of the clearest thinkers and most incisive writers of the times, says an income tax is "the fairest tax in the world." Truth, true as preaching. The world moves, and farmers are "spinning along" with it.

The order of Patrons was never so strong, influential and aggressive as to-day. Good news comes from all quarters of the Pine Tree state. Two new granges were organized in Maine last week. Others are to follow soon. A large number of dormant granges and grangers have been revived during the winter.—D. H. Thing, in Portsmouth Weekly.

South Carolina.

At the last meeting of South Carolina State grange Bro. J. N. Lipscomb delivered an able address from which we make a short extract. The advice given is not only good for South Carolina Patrons, but is good and ought to be heeded by the Patrons in all the states:

"In all countries and sections wherever Patrons and their officers have done their whole duty the order flourishes and advances by healthy progression, and it is not wrong to say that with the same spirit, devotion to duty, sense of obligation, patient and persistent work, almost all the counties of this state could and would show as creditable and flourishing an exhibit of the order as Colleton, Darlington, Newberry, Kershaw, Lancaster, York and Spartanburg. In all cases of decline or failure it is safe to say to those who are in office, 'You have done those things you should not have done and left undone those things you should have done.' No organization, association, corporation or body of any kind, either social or financial, religious or secular, ever succeeded or ever will succeed unless its officers, leaders and members work, and work continuously, in its interest. Who ever made anything a success without devoting to it time, toil, thought and money?"

"The great mistake made by the officers of our order has been and is that there is no obligation where there is no salary. This rule would ruin any organization; and the very opposite should prevail and be taught by us, that while a man cannot be compelled to assume an office that does or does not pay when viewed from an individual standpoint, still as a member of any organization he is bound to assume and discharge the duties that may be fairly and impartially imposed upon him at any time for the common good. Further, that when by the aggregate voice and for the common good he is placed in non-paying offices, then the obli-

gation is imperatively incumbent upon him to either refuse to be installed or being installed to more punctiliously and sedulously discharge all duties than if amply paid. I lay great stress upon this point, and urge that you will give it your most mature consideration, for, in my opinion, just here must be instituted or inaugurated any successful attempt to reform and revive our order."

Grange Boom.

On every hand is to be heard "boom." For some months during the past year there was quiet all along the grange lines, and it was thought that this indicated death or disorganization; but now it is seen that there is life in the grand army of Patrons of Virginia still. From all sections the good tidings come that, with the budding of the trees and the blooming of the flowers which to all appearance were dead or lifeless a few months ago, those granges which had retired into "winter quarters" and rested from their labors for a season are again marshaling their hosts and preparing for active work in the field. Those that were quietly "sleeping" have waked up refreshed and prepared for work. Those that stood guard and were watchful during the halt in the progress of advancement have lost none of their ardor and enthusiasm, but are greatly encouraged and stimulated to still more active work, while some of those which were "dead and buried," and whose funeral had been preached, have burst asunder the bands of death and experienced a most glorious resurrection.

The Virginia Granger takes up this "grange boom," and heralds it through the length and breadth of the country; and it will gladden the hearts of good Patrons everywhere, from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to know that in the grand old "commonwealth," "the mother of states and statesmen," there is renewed manifestations of interest in the grand purposes of the order, a spirit of revival awakened. The tents have all been struck, and the onward march of the brave band begun; and they will press forward so long as the reverberating blows of "Woodman's" ax shall be heard clearing away the obstacles which stand in the way of progress.—Virginia Granger.

Necessity of the Grange.

It is actually impossible for us agriculturists and farmers to any longer derive sufficient profits from our toil and labor to feed and support our families without this or some similar organization by which we can relieve and protect ourselves from the ruinous exactions of state and federal legislatures, and customs of trade, and the unjust and extortionate discriminations of corporations and monopolies. The earth yields bountiful crops; improved implements and increased intelligence enable the husbandman to reap more and more each year; the prices of produce at points of consumption are good, and a fair demand for the whole supply exists. But still, with all this, agriculture is on the decline; the farmers are getting poorer and poorer each year; each year more and more of them become bankrupt; each year the number of land owners becomes smaller and smaller; and unless some change is made, or remedy applied, it is only a question of time when wholesale bankruptcy and ruin will overwhelm them as a class. Why is this? Because there is an abnormal and undue amount of organization and combination antagonistic to agriculture, and absolutely none in its defense or behalf. The poor individual farmer stands singly and alone confronting an army of thousands, trained, drilled, officered, organized, armed, equipped, supplied, and ready to move at a moment's notice; and there stands the farmer with nothing! So when the contest begins, who can and will get the most of the annual crops of this poor farmer while it is in transitu from him to the consumer? It can be easily seen how much chance he stands. It is a wonder he gets any at all. This is repeated annually until hard work and hard living bring him premature death to end his misery.

The Order in Canada.

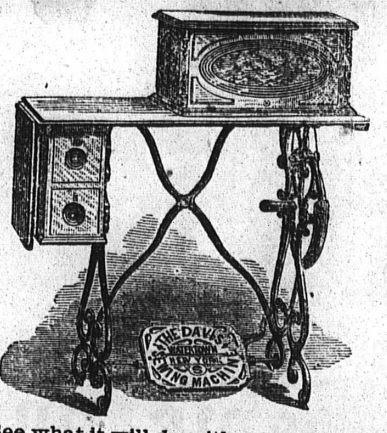
The grange in Canada of to-day is quite a different institution from that of four years ago. Then it was in its early infancy, with broad, upturned fields of action before it; to-day it stands as an organization whose principles have been tried and found to stand the test of trial. An impetus has been given to the farmer's life; thought and study have been brought to bear, through its influence, upon the work of the farm. Our young people begin to see that farm life can be made agreeable and honorable; that there is room and opportunity for cultivated intellect; that while following the plow and cultivating the soil they can find opportunity to cultivate the mind. The grange has taught them this, and has given them golden opportunities. Parents, support the grange for your children's sake; young people, support the grange for your own sakes.

The grange is steadily gaining strength and doing a glorious work in Canada.—Canada Farmer.

The Grange in New Hampshire.

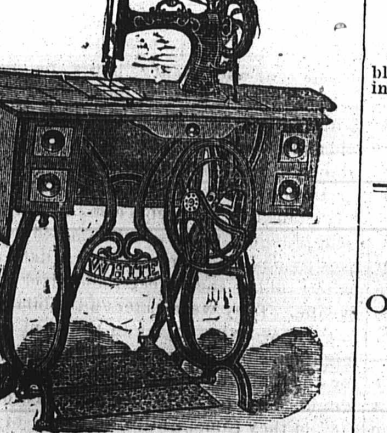
One great lack of the highest and noblest order in the world, the grange, in this state, is the scarcity of good public writers and speakers, and even earnest workers for the cause. While newer and vastly inferior mushroom orders swarm all over the land, and in this state among the rest thick as leaves in Alambrosa, and as transitory, the grange is left to work out its own salvation, and that of the people, if it can; and never, or hardly ever, is a state officer seen or heard from, except at an annual meeting, and rarely even a subordinate officer or member. Down in Maine, as in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other states, the case is far different; visits from state and subordinate masters and lecturers and deputies are frequent and almost constant, and communications to the order are made almost each week over their own signatures in the grange papers.—Portsmouth Weekly.

THE DAVIS VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE.



See what it will do without Basting. It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain, 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 alpaca, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the 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. Blind 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 of the 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 do all the operations for each variety, without basting, in 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 tacking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidery, shirt 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 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 soiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, 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 \$20. J. T. BICHEY, Agent, No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774 LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,389 Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000 Net surplus over all, 1,038,427 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.

W. W. FLUKE, DEALER IN PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC, SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.



Agent for the Genuine Singer Sewing Machine, and Grants & Hempleson School Furniture. Orders by mail attended to promptly. No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

1859. FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS 1880. 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.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company, MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE, Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

We use the best quality Steel wire; the bars well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. J. S. CREW & CO.

OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE, Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND. 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.

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

ROGERS & ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Large Land Sales—Stupid Rascality.

The Kansas City Times says: "An Englishman named R. Harrison purchased, Thursday last, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, twelve and one-quarter sections of land; Dr. Crawford also purchased two sections—both sales being near Newton, the purchase money for the fourteen and one-quarter sections being nearly \$50,000 cash. The land is to be divided into farms of 160 acres each, and on each farm a neat English style farm-house is to be built. When these are completed a large number of English families will arrive and occupy them. The crops are reported fine in that section and abundance of rain." These sales were made by Muse & Spivey and their agents, I. E. Holmes and F. D. Hamner, of this city. During the negotiations, Mr. Holmes was with the purchasers of every section sold. These sales speak pretty well for our excellent Kansas land; and this is only a sample of the way they go off, the makers notwithstanding.

A very singular case of rascality has come to light in our midst in which a man whose real name is W. C. Organ, and who lives near Peabody, Marion county, is the principal actor. About two years ago he went to S. Lehman's hardware store, represented his name to be A. C. Jennings, purchased a plow and signed that name to a note for \$12, a balance due on the plow. The note was not paid at maturity, and Mr. Lehman couldn't find his man after due search. On the 18th of February last he again appeared at Lehman's store, claiming to be M. M. Rogers and to live in Grant township, Sedgwick county; bought a plow for \$50, paid part cash and gave a note for \$29.50, the balance due, signed "M. M. Rogers." About this time he also raised a check of Spencer & Co.'s to himself from \$3.65 to \$63.65 and had it cashed by Messrs. Hoag & Fowler, bankers of this city; and also forged Spencer & Co.'s names to another check for \$30, and passed it to Mr. A. Moore, who was then a grocer here. It was recently discovered who he really was, and he was sent for on information of Mr. Lehman. He was brought before Judge Cutler last Saturday charged with obtaining goods, etc., under false pretense, waived an examination, and was committed in default of \$300 bail. We understand that he has made amends to Messrs. Hoag & Fowler and A. Moore. Since writing the above we learn the fellow has given bail, \$100, leg bail, to the sorrow of Constable Wafer, who was with him en route to Cottonwood jail.

Organized Farmers Gather in a Thieving Tramp.

That "the best laid schemes of mice and men oft gang aglee" is still true. Last Sunday afternoon a tramp entered the residence of Mr. F. J. Grube, of Fairmount township, while Mr. Grube and family were at church and after helping himself to a good "square meal" proceeded to inventory the entire contents of the house. The return of Mr. Grube just at dark perhaps hastened his exit through a back window, whence he took to the fields and was soon lost to view, leaving Mr. G. to consider how he might procure a good overcoat for next winter to replace the one taken by Mr. T., and Mrs. G. to lament over the ruins of her ready-made pies and cakes. Now such little jobs are common nowadays, and are "concluded" just here, as no doubt Mr. Tramp thought this one was, but here was his mistake. Mr. Grube is a good member of the Glenwood league (anti-horse thief, and "anti" to all other thieves), whose headquarters were only one-half mile away. The next morning Mr. G. took to the track and tracked the chap to a highway and got his points of compass and then called on a few brother leaguers for help. Although the farmers are very busy planting corn, the alacrity with which twenty-five or more of them changed a harness for a saddle can only be compared with the speed with which a boy gets ready to go a fishing, and the kind of hardware that they took along showed that they intended to "fetch" what they went for. I. B. Dutton took a look around Stranger township, and then went to Tonganoxie. Learning his man was one hour ahead, he took V. S. Angell, and they took the railroad track for Lawrence and overhauled the tramp near Fairmount. He had his "plunder" with him, and gave the name of Herman Stoner. He was arraigned before Squire M. C. Harris, of Fairmount, the next day, and by the time he works out his sentence in the county jail it will be cold enough that he will need the next overcoat he steals.

Item.—Wouldn't it be better for thieves to keep away from down in that neck of woods?

Relief for Settlers.

Ward Burlingame writes to the Champion from Washington: "Mr. Ryan has secured the unanimous assent of the house Public Land committee to a bill for the relief of settlers on public lands in Western Kansas who have suffered, or may suffer during the present year, from failure of crops. The bill will include all of the states west of the east line of Barbour, Pratt, Stafford, Barton, Russell, Osborne and Smith counties. It will allow all homestead and pre-emption settlers in the section described who lost their crops in 1879 from unavoidable circumstances, or who may do so the present year, to be absent from their claims until October 1, 1880, without incurring forfeiture, and to have the time for final proof correspondingly extended, the regulations as to proof of loss and other details to be described by the commissioner of the general land office. Mr. Ryan has no doubt that this bill will pass the house if it can be brought before it, and he will endeavor to obtain unanimous consent at the very first opportunity."

[Since the above letter was written the bill has passed the house, and will without doubt speedily become a law.—ED. SPIRIT.]

The Work of the Spirits.

Mr. W. W. Cleminson, as is known, is hunting up all the old Price raid scrip in the state for the purpose of having it paid when the general government shall have appropriated the money to do so. His searches have extended all over the state, and have revealed to many persons that they have an accumulation of wealth of which they were not aware, having counted the scrip as worthless, or thought its redemption so improbable a thing as to cause them little care or attention. Mr. Gus. Herboldshelmer has some of the scrip, and it has laid among other old papers for years. When Mr. C. called on him, Mr. Herboldshelmer could not say where they were. Mr. C., therefore, undertook the task of finding it, and made a careful examination of a mass of old papers. Among other things, he found a draft from Comptroller Knex, of the treasury, for \$61.50, being the second dividend declared in settling up the affairs of the old Kansas Valley national bank after it failed, and payable to a man named Gastlin. Mr. C. said that was good, and asked why it had never been presented for payment. Mr. H. said that Gastlin had been killed about five years ago, in a railway accident, near Lawrence. Mr. Cleminson learned that no one had ever administered upon his estate, and made application to the probate court to be appointed executor. This was done, and he has had the draft cashed, and will remit the amount to Mrs. Gastlin, who is in Germany. It is said that Gastlin had about \$1,300 on his person when he was killed, which has never been accounted for, and which Mr. Cleminson now proposes to hunt up. The draft for a dividend referred to above was left by Gastlin in the charge of Mr. Herboldshelmer just before he was killed. The fact that after five years a stranger should find the draft and interest himself in the affairs of a dead man is strange enough, but Mr. Cleminson attaches supernatural importance to the fact and claims that he was led to do it through the agency of spirits.

Died in a Well from Foul Air.

Mr. W. A. Newman, of Madison township, was killed by poisonous air in his well on last Tuesday. He had entered the well in the morning and found the air very offensive and retired. His wife protested against a second venture, but after dinner Mr. Newman went down again. In a few moments he started back, and when within about eight feet of the top he stopped. He was a large man and could readily brace himself against the walls of the well, as he had not removed them, and the aperture being rather small. His wife spoke to him, but he remained silent. An effort was made to raise him by attaching a hook of a steel-yard in the collar of his coat. This gave way and let him down to the bottom. Every one present was afraid to descend, until a stranger happened along who volunteered and went down and securely fastened a rope to the body by which means it was raised to the top. The well was an old one and about twenty-three feet deep. It had filled of water recently, and Mr. Newman wanted to increase the depth by blasting through the rock upon which the walls rested. Two blasts had been made and he was preparing for the third when the foul air was discovered. Mrs. Newman says her husband, who was an old miner, always claimed there was a bed of coal underlying the ground at that place. Her theory is that the blasts made a crack in the rock, thereby permitting gas from the coal to escape, and that that was the reason it was not present in the well before the blast. Mr. Newman was a highly esteemed and worthy citizen, and his unfortunate end is deeply deplored by his neighbors and friends.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN, ESTABLISHED 1866.
J. K. DAVIDSON,
W. B. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,
Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"
GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,
KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

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

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

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

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

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS
Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK,

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

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

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

Seed Sweet Potatoes!

I have on hand and

FOR SALE

A fine lot of

SWEET POTAT'ES

I have the

RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND,

Which are Extra Fine.

Will also have Plants for sale in their season.

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

Read, 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 Tin-ware.

JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING
A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves.

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

THE BEST

Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON,
of Lawrence,

is manufacturing and selling the best Washing Machine ever offered to the public.

IT IS CHEAPER

Than any other washing machine in the market. It is called the

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should be sure to try the Honey Creek Machine before purchasing. County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand. Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

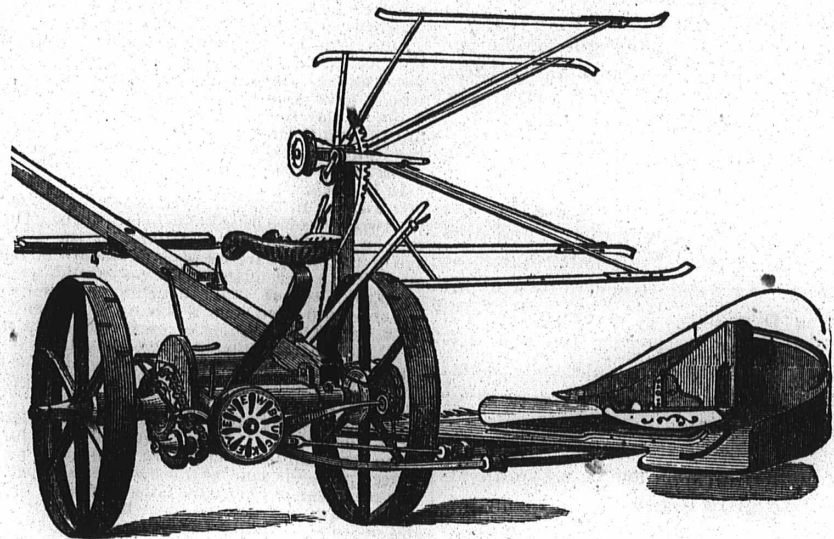
Golden Medical Discovery

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

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

LAWRENCE PLQW COMPANY,

(Successors to Wilder & Palm)



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements, Railroad Scrapers, Plows, Wagons, Sulky Hay Rakes, Scotch and Giddle's Harrows, Cast Iron Rollers, Sulky Plows, etc.

Agents for the Buckeye Self-Blinder Mower with Dropper and Table Rake, Thrashers, Lawn Mowers, Grain Drills, Star Corn Planters and Power Shellers, Cider and Wine Mills, Pumps, etc.

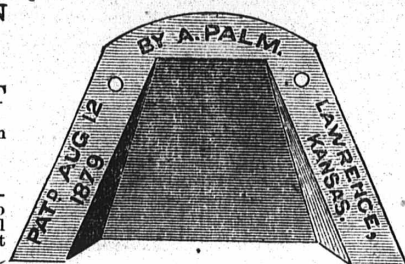
THIS RUB IRON

Allows the wagon to

TURN SHORT

Will not Raise the Box in Standards.

No more holes in wagon-boxes. No coil made to balk by crumpling the wheel. No man will be without who has tried them.



WILDER & PALM

Will lease

To Wagon Manufacturers

On Royalty.

Agents wanted in every county in the United States to put them on wagons now in use.

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, - - LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

Established in 1848

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

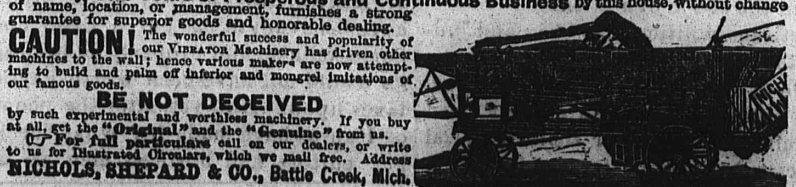
"VIBRATOR"

Thrashing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World. MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work. INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model. MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thrasher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.

PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-six to twelve horse power; also two styles Improved Mounted Horse Powers. Thirty-two Years of Prosperity and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has drawn other machines to the walls hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and untried imitations of our famous goods. BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "Original" and the "Genuine" from us. If you fail, send us the name of the dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1880.

LATE frosts have killed the entire peach crop of Middle and North Georgia. Grapes have been killed in the vicinity of Atlanta. All this means disaster to a large number of people engaged in fruit growing for the Northern market.

A FEW hours of work by the farmer, his boys and hired help devoted to cleaning up about the house, cellars and out-houses will make everything trim, neat and healthful. There is always plenty of time, even at this busy season of plowing and seeding, for this necessary and beautifying work.

The sub-committee of the committee on Ways and Means, in charge of all tariff matters, has so far progressed with its work as to agree to recommend the adoption of the following schedule: On all cotton goods, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; on blankets, flannels, wool hats and knit woolen goods, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; other manufactures of wool, such as ladies' dress goods, cloths and ready-made clothing, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; on steel rails, trace chains, anvils, hammers, and all tools used by farmers and mechanics, one cent per pound, instead of two and one-fourth and two and one-half cents as at present. Salt and paper pulp are put on the free list. The expediency of putting paper on the free list was discussed, but no decision arrived at, but all the members present were in favor of at least a reduction in the duty.

RUSSIAN farmers are to make an attempt to grow wheat from seed procured from St. Petersburg that Odessa merchants are importing both wheat and Indian corn for seed use in Southern Russia. The seed is being supplied principally from Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Missouri. Seed wheat from the Black Sea region has done well in this country, and perhaps some good characteristics that it may have derived from our soil and modes of cultivation may increase its value upon its native soil. It will not be uninteresting to watch results. In regard to maize culture it is not to be apprehended that our Western states will ever suffer much from Russian competition, but will rather be benefited, in the long run, for everything done to popularize the use of maize abroad as human and animal food will increase the demand and enhance prices.

THE STRIKE OF THE NAIL MANUFACTURERS.

The manufacturers of nails have by combination forced nails to such a high price that people have been forced to great economy in their use. Building operations all over the country are greatly retarded by the exorbitant prices demanded for building material. As a consequence stocks still remain on hand. And now the manufacturers, instead of letting prices seek a normal condition, have combined and concluded to suspend operations and thus stop production. The Kansas City *Journal* well says: "This is a strike of the manufacturers against the consumers, and is worse than a strike of employes for higher wages." The manufacturers of nails raised their price during the last few months from \$1.50 per hundred pounds to \$5, and they now say to the people, you must pay this high price or we will stop making and force you to pay it. And this they are able to do through combination simply because congress persists in having a protective tariff of 35 per cent. on the foreign article.

We insist that the time has long since passed when a protective tariff was needed by the manufacturers of this country. A small tariff for revenue purposes might do, but an enormous protective tariff is only used as a ready and effective means of robbing the people. If our manufacturers can go to England, as they have done within the last six weeks, and actually run up the price of raw wool on the English markets, and then pay freight charges as well as the duty to the government, they certainly do not need any protection in the shape of a tariff.

Partisan politics may be, and undoubtedly is, good sometimes; but the people of this country don't need partisan politics half as bad as they need a careful looking after their material interests by those who are intrusted

by the people with the law-making power. But the people themselves must keep posted and constantly insist on having their interests protected.

A BARGE LINE.

Some of the business men in Kansas City are working to start a barge line from that city to St. Louis. We trust the people of this state will do all in their power to get this enterprise started. The *Journal* of Kansas City on Saturday last, in an editorial, part of which we copy, gives some figures it would be well for our people to study. The *Journal* says:

In 1878 Kansas produced 26,518,955 bushels of winter wheat and 5,796,403 bushels of spring wheat, making a total of wheat of 32,315,358 bushels. In 1879 she produced 27,560,259 bushels of winter wheat and 2,990,677 bushels of spring wheat, making a total for 1879 of 30,550,936, or for the two years of 1878 and 1879 a total wheat product of 62,866,294 bushels. The rate now on wheat from Kansas City to St. Louis is 15 cents per bushel. At times it has been lower, but it is deemed a fair average to put the rate at which these two crops were moved between these two places at 12 cents per bushel. Barges have carried it at a profit at 5 cents, and can and will do so again. This shows a difference of 7 cents per bushel; or, in other words, if we had had barge transportation on the river during these two years at 5 cents per bushel, all forms of transportation would have had to carry it at that figure, which would have added 7 cents per bushel to the value of the Kansas crops, and would have put that much more money into the pockets of the Kansas farmers. Now 52,866,294 bushels of wheat at 7 cents per bushel is \$3,700,640.58.

In 1878 Kansas produced 89,324,971 bushels of corn, and in 1879 108,704,927 bushels, and for the two years 198,029,898 bushels of corn. The rate on corn is now 11 cents, but for the average of the two years we place it at a low figure at 10 cents per bushel. Barges would have fixed the rate not above 5 cents per bushel, which would have been a saving of 5 cents. Now 198,029,898 bushels of corn at 5 cents is \$9,901,494.90, which would have been the saving on corn. Add to this the saving on wheat and we have a total for these two crops of \$11,592,135.48.

Of course a large part of these grain crops were consumed in Kansas, but all sold for home consumption would have been at the advanced price the same as if it had been shipped. The producers would have failed to realize this advantage upon that consumed by themselves, and that only. Suppose that this was one-third of both crops, and we still have a profit of 7,734,797.09.

Again, it must be borne in mind that it would not require a barge equipment of the river sufficient to carry all this grain to realize such results. The equipment of the lakes from Chicago east, and of the canal between Buffalo and New York, is not near equal to the carriage of all the crops of the West, yet they determine the rate for the railroads.

It must be borne in mind also, that all the grain would not have to come to Kansas City to get the benefit of this reduced rate. Commissioner Frink, of the trunk line, was before the committee of congress having in consideration the Keagan railroad bill, in January, and in his argument stated that he had been thinking of the Northwest went east by rail, through Chicago as passed through that city, and that it went at the same rates as though it had gone through Chicago and by lake. Thus it will be seen that Kansas grain going out by the way of Leavenworth or Atchison or St. Joe would have to be carried at the same rate as that going out by Kansas City. If railroads proposed to charge more, the grain would come to Kansas City, and they would lose the freight, that's all.

But barge transportation will act both ways, and cheapen the importation of merchandise as well as the exportation of products, and it will cheapen the exportation of hog products, cheese, flax seed, castor beans, minerals, and other grains, as well as corn and wheat. This opens to an extent of calculation that it seems needless to attempt at this time. We have said enough to show the enormous profit to the country and city, and its general benefits, and all we have to do is to ask the people to attend the meeting May 8 and make the enterprise a speedy reality.

FREIGHT RATES RAISED TO OLD PRICES BY THE POOL.

The type was hardly distributed by one hundred or more Kansas papers which had praised Mr. Gould for giving through rates to St. Louis to the people of Kansas before he goes back on the whole arrangement. We append an article from the Kansas City *Times*, the editor of which seems to be highly pleased that the people of Kansas will be once more compelled to stop on their way to market and pay toll to Kansas City. The editor says: "This, in a few words, means that the through rates from any point on the Kansas Pacific railway out in Kansas shall not be greater than the sum of two locals." The *Times* man is off wrong in his statement. If he had said "shall not be greater than the sum of three locals" he would have been nearer the facts. Let us see how this arrangement really does leave the people of Kansas. First, they will have to pay local rates to Mr. Gould's roads in Kansas; second, they will have to pay commission and elevator charges at Kansas City; third, they will have to pay local rates from Kansas City to St. Louis. If this is not the sum of three locals instead of two we throw up the sponge and say we can't count.

Now let us see a little as to the status of Kansas City. Without the trade and support of the people of the state of Kansas, Kansas City never would have been anything but a little one-horse village, and property in her limits would not have been worth paying taxes upon. And yet, after the people of Kansas have made her what she is, her editors and business men do all

they can to prevent our farmers from getting cheaper freight rates for their produce. We submit, gentlemen of Kansas City, whether you are not acting a good deal like the old-fashioned hazel-splitting hog—eat up all the corn and then turn round and gobble up the pigs, and still show your ribs and squeal for more. We are always glad to see our neighbors prosperous, but we do object to their sticking their nose in our business and using their utmost exertion to prevent us from a little prosperity when it rightly belongs to us.

Mr. Gould should remember that his roads in Kansas were built by the people's money—we say the people's money, because the government gave his roads land and bonds vastly more than it cost to build the roads, and as this is a government by the people it follows that the people made this large donation to these roads. And now all we ask is that these roads deal fairly with our people—give us a chance to earn as great a per cent. with our capital, provided we use the same energy and industry, as the roads earn with the capital furnished them by the people. If this is not done the people will be obliged to force matters by some laws that will surely be passed. We give now the *Times*'s article; read it, and see the animus of it:

A square case of "crawfish" can be charged to the Gould interest regarding the freight fight which has been affecting Missouri river points during the past two weeks, caused by the "through billing" system on the part of the Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railways. This matter was inaugurated by Gould as a bear movement, and has come to an inglorious end, as the Southwestern Railway association which met in St. Louis yesterday took the matter in hand; and a dispatch from Geo. L. Carman states that on May 1 rates as per tariff sheet 31 are to be resumed. This, in a few words, means that the through rate from any point on the Kansas Pacific railway out in Kansas shall not be greater than the sum of two locals, and Kansas City has gained the point she was fighting for, thanks to the lines in the Southwestern association running east from this city.

General News.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Far several days the senate has devoted a portion of each morning hour to the consideration of affairs at West Point. The opinions expressed have been without exception strongly condemnatory of the treatment meted out to colored cadets by their white fellow-cadets; and not infrequently the officers of the academy have come in for a large share of the condemnation. To-day Senator Burdette, himself a graduate of West Point, and at all times the foremost friend of the institution, delivered a carefully prepared speech declaring that in his opinion it is the duty of congress to see that no one class of the beneficiaries of the government are allowed to abuse another class of beneficiaries; and that if it is found to be impossible to make West Point a national institution, in which all classes of American citizens shall receive equal treatment, then it is the duty of congress to strike it out of existence. Senator Dawes and Senator Hamlin were also very severe in their comments. The latter expressed the strongest displeasure with the conduct of the Whittaker investigation; alluded to the general order of the commandant commanding the cadets, even while the investigation was in progress, as equivalent to telling them that he would take care of them whatever might be the result; and declared that, if what is now foreshadowed proves to be correct, it will be necessary for congress itself to begin an investigation. The subject has not yet been disposed of.

The secretary of the Interior has received a dispatch from the Los Pinos Indian agency stating that miners are pouring into the Ute reservation, and that trouble is feared. It may endanger the Ute agreement.

The committee of the Washington Monument association has asked for an appropriation of \$677,000 more, and say it will take four working seasons to complete the monument.

Representative Charles G. Williams, of Wisconsin, one of the most popular of the Republican orators of the house of representatives, will deliver the oration at Gettysburg on Decoration day.

It was determined by the cabinet to defer action on the army appropriation bill until the deficiency bill shall have been received, at which time they will both be considered and disposed of together.

At the meeting of the house committee on Indian Affairs to-day Representative Hooker made a favorable report upon the bill providing for the transfer of the Indian bureau from the Interior to the War department.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The comptroller of the currency reports the total number of national banks organized since November 1, 1879, which was the date of tables in the last report of the comptroller to congress, is forty, with a capital of \$5,812,070. Total number of banks gone into voluntary liquidation in the same period, nine, with a capital of \$1,300,000, included among which are three gold banks in California, with a capital of \$700,000, which went into voluntary liquidation and were reorganized as currency banks. No banks

have failed during the last nine months. The comptroller reports additional bank circulation issued for the month of April, \$1,316,880. Amount surrendered or destroyed, \$696,537, leaving a net increase of \$620,343. Net increase of national bank notes for the year ending May 1, 1880, is \$15,100,390. Increase of legal tender notes on deposit for the month of April, \$525,993; and the increase for the year ending May 1, 1880, was \$5,770,501; and the amount of legal tender notes now on deposit, \$19,126,740. Total amount of national bank notes outstanding on May 1, 1880, is \$343,579,300, not including national gold bank notes, amounting to \$1,351,350. Amount of called bonds now held in security for circulation of national bank notes, \$1,760,700, of which \$1,722,700 are 10-40s and \$38,000 5-20s. Amount of 6s of 1881 held by banks, \$54,076,150, and amount of 5 per cent. funded of 1881s, \$134,708,250. The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, \$610,090; legal tender notes, all issues, \$346,687,016; one-year notes of 1863, \$47,155; two-year notes of 1863, \$13,000; compound interest notes, \$247,340; fractional currency, all issues, \$15,604,591; total, \$362,677,542. Decrease public debt during April, \$12,078,070; cash in the treasury, \$199,464,393; gold certificates, \$12,043,720; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$8,760,000; funding certificates, \$1,524,950; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,687,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$15,604,591. Coinage at mints during April: Double eagles, \$1,320,000; eagles, 3,173,100; half eagles, \$2,317,600; silver dollars, \$2,300,000; cents, \$21,200. Total coinage, \$9,131,900.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following letter has been sent by the secretary of the treasury to Hon. Thomas H. Bayard, chairman of the Finance committee, U. S. senate:

"Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. transmitting the senate bill to define the amount and manner of purchases of public loans to be made by the secretary of the treasury and requesting his views in regard thereto. The bill in question requires the secretary of the treasury to purchase outstanding obligations of the United States bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum to an amount not less than \$5,000,000 in each week until he shall have purchased and extinguished all such outstanding obligations, these purchases to be made in addition to and independent of any purchases of outstanding obligations of the United States made by the secretary on account of the sinking fund. The bill also provides that all purchases of bonds hereafter made shall be advertised in the public press on Monday of each week, and the purchase of amounts thus advertised for shall be made by the treasury on Wednesday of each week.

"In reply, I have to state that the amount of 6 per cent. obligations now outstanding is about \$250,000,000, which under the provisions of this act the treasury would be obliged to purchase within the next fifty weeks. To accomplish this purpose the surplus revenues within that period must amount to the face of the bond and premium paid thereon, the present rate of which is about 6 per cent., or the reserve in the treasury accumulated for resumption purposes, must be used or resort be had to increased taxation. The surplus revenues since the 1st of January, though larger than was expected or can be expected in future, have been only about \$10,000,000 a month; but should they continue at the same rate they would provide for payment within the next fifty weeks of less than one-half the bonds which this bill requires to be purchased. With the deficiency bill now pending in congress, and which will soon become a law, and probable appropriations for the next year, there is no probability of having such a large amount of surplus revenues as stated.

"There is at present of cash in the treasury about \$152,000,000. Above all the matured liabilities, excepting United States notes of this amount, there is of fractional silver coins and of nickels and minor coins about \$23,000,000, which would not be available for the purchase of bonds, these coins being legal tender only in small amounts. This would leave of available cash in the treasury about \$129,000,000, which amount was accumulated to a very large extent by the sale of bonds for the redemption of specie payments, and is a little less than 40 per cent. of the amount of the outstanding notes. Neither the law nor sound public policy seems to permit any encroachment on this fund.

"There would seem, therefore, to be no method of carrying out the provision of the bill except by a resort to increased taxation, and the propriety of such an increase for this purpose must be determined by congress. I deem the matter of advertising in advance the amount of bonds to be purchased as unadvisable. Such a course would only enable bankers and brokers to advance the price of bonds and to dictate terms to the treasury.

"Under the existing method of making purchases it is understood by all that the surplus of government will be paid out from week to week in the purchase of bonds, bids for which will be received up to noon of each Wednesday at the sub-treasury in New York. The amount of bonds to be purchased is not made public until after all bids are in, thus preventing any combina-

tion to compel the treasury to pay exorbitant rates for bonds; and it is well understood that the department reserves the right to reject all bids should the prices be considered unduly high—a right which would be surrendered under the proposed bill.

"I know of no reason for making any purchases of bonds beyond the amount of surplus revenues, and for this purpose the treasury already has sufficient authority, while the present method of making purchases is probably as advantageous to the government as any that can be devised.

"I am, very respectfully,
"JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary."

NEW YORK, May 1.—Five steamships arrived to-day from Europe bringing 4,391 immigrants. French papers state there are 250,000 persons waiting means of transportation to this country. Two thousand are waiting berths in Havre. Three trains were dispatched to-day, and three extra trains of twenty-one cars each will be sent out to-morrow on the Erie, Pennsylvania, and New York Central.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Matters pertaining to the anti-third term convention to be held here May 6 are taking definite shape. Committees of arrangement and reception have been appointed, headquarters established at the Laclede hotel, tickets of admission printed, and other necessary arrangements perfected. Delegates are expected from Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and perhaps other states, and the attendance promises to be quite large. All railroads terminating here will sell round-trip tickets on the 5th and 6th, good to return till the 10th, at reduced rates. Tickets of admission to the convention will be issued at the headquarters of the executive committee room, 22 Laclede hotel, by Secretary Emery S. Foster. The convention will be held at either Masonic hall or the Grand Opera-house—the latter if it can be possibly secured.

COLUMBUS, May 3.—The Democratic convention of this county to-day adopted resolutions instructing delegates to the state convention to do all in their power to secure the nomination of A. G. Thurman for president; also favoring the nomination of Geo. L. Converse for congress.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The *Inquirer* will publish to-morrow, on authority of statements made by leading delegates, the announcement that the Philadelphia delegation to the Chicago convention insist upon breaking away from the unit rule, and will vote nearly solidly against Grant; also that Senator Cameron is to be notified this week of the determination of the Philadelphia delegation to oppose Grant's nomination.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The various district clubs of the Republican Central Anti-Third-Term club held primary elections to-night in the different assembly districts throughout the city and elected three delegates and three alternates each to the Republican National convention at Chicago. Among the delegates elected are Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Col. Ethan Allen, Prof. Felix Adler, Thurlow Weed, Sheridan Shook and A. J. Dittenhoefer.

NASHVILLE, May 4.—The hotels are filling up with delegates to the Republican State convention which meets to-morrow to nominate a candidate for governor and select delegates to Chicago. Indications are of the largest Republican convention for years. All the prominent leaders are here. The impression prevails that a majority favor Grant, and that Grant delegates will be sent to Chicago, and perhaps instructed for Grant.

CHICAGO, May 4.—A Denver dispatch just received from Santa Fe, N. M., states that a band of Apaches under Victoria attacked a body of sheep herders in the Magellan mountains last week and killed thirteen of them. They drove off and scattered one hundred thousand head of sheep belonging to Felipe Charez, one of the richest sheep owners in New Mexico. Other advices say that at about the same time several ranches were attacked and an American named Wilcox was killed. Two other Americans named Cooney and Chick are supposed to have been killed. The settlers are huddled together in ranches, and are besieged by Indians. Great anxiety is felt for them, and relief parties are starting out.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—A desperate affray took place in Wayne county, Ky., Thursday last. A man named Powell, a witness to the killing last fall of Hutchison by Phillips, has been begged and threatened by Phillips in order to keep him from testifying. Powell refused to leave the country or accept bribes. Thursday night a party of six or seven masked men attacked Powell's house, and broke in the door, when Powell struck three of them down with an ax. Mrs. Powell was shot in the arm. The maskers retreated but again returned, when Powell fired and killed the leader, who proved to be John Wellsmith. The others ran off. Mrs. Powell pulled the handkerchief off the face of one of the men, and says it was Phillips. Powell has obtained warrants for the arrest of three of the men, who are now in jail.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00; 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. 123 Massachusetts street, for the best and cheapest boots and shoes.

We call the especial attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago. This firm sells goods to the individual consumer at wholesale prices. Send for a price list, and after looking it over send your order for what you need and we know you will save money as well as be entirely satisfied with the goods.

The superintendent of public schools, Prof. Boles, reported to the school board at its meeting on Tuesday evening last that the teachers of the city schools are energetically at work stimulating their pupils to do the best they could for an exhibit of class work at the Western National fair in September next. The board ordered paper to be prepared for distribution among the pupils for the purpose.

New Styles.
 Mrs. Gardner & Co. have the best stock of millinery and fancy goods in the city. Last Thursday we spent a short time in looking through her stock; we found hats and bonnets in almost endless variety, and when trimmed up in Mrs. Gardner's best style are a thing of beauty indeed.
 We advise all who wish a really stylish spring outfit to give Mrs. Gardner a call.

The Best Washing Machine.
 All in need of a first-class washer should try the Honey Creek machine. Our folks have tried it, and say it is first-class in every respect.

Mr. E. T. Vernon, of this city, is the proprietor of this machine, and has agents in a large number of counties in this state.
 Farmers, buy this washer and thus relieve your wives of a large part of the drudgery of wash-day.

A Fearful Affliction.
 I. L. Baker, one of our oldest and best farmers, who resides three miles west of Baldwin City, this county, had one week ago six bright and healthy children, but the scarlet fever attacked all six of them. Two died on Sunday last, and on Tuesday Mr. Baker was in the city for a coffin for a third which had died Monday night. The three that are left are very sick with the same disease, and their little hopes of their recovery. All deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents in this terrible affliction.

Burning of William Yates's Residence.
 Sunday morning as the family of William Yates, who live near the lake, four miles north of the city, were sitting down to their breakfast they heard something fall in the kitchen. Opening the door leading to that apartment the house was discovered to be on fire, and so far progressed that the ceiling was already falling in. Everything was dry as tinder and the whole house was consumed before hardly anything could be got out. Mr. Yates had an insurance on the house and furniture which will a little more than half cover the loss.—*Journal.*

Miss Frances Willard.
 The editor of the *Journal* has received the following letter:
Dear Sir:—Presuming you are not averse to giving every good word a word, I ask you to kindly let the people know that Miss Frances Willard, president of the Woman's National Christian Temperance union, will be through Kansas next week and later to urge the women to more earnest work for temperance. She has wrought wonders in this state and in the East. To hear her is to admire her ability as a speaker and her christian spirit. She is my neighbor, and here is a work of love, not money; that is why I am interested.
 Sincerely,
 J. C. AMBROSE.
 EVANSTON, Ill., April 30, 1880.
 Miss Willard will deliver a free lecture at the Congregational church on Thursday evening of this week.

AROUND THE WORLD.
 A fame that is world-wide and acquired in the short space of a few years must have true merit for its support. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines have gained such fame, and the foreign orders for his Golden Medical Discovery, the greatest blood purifier of the age; for his Pleasant Purgative Pellets, little sugar-coated pills; his Favorite Prescription, woman's best friend and other remedies became so great that a branch of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., and Great Russell Buildings, London, England.
ROYAL CENTER, Ind., Feb. 28, 1879.
 DR. R. V. PIERCE:
Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in writing my testimony with others in regard to your valuable medicine. For a long time I have suffered from disease of the lungs, and until I used your Discovery found nothing that did me any good. Thanks to it, I am relieved, and recommend it to all. Yours truly,
 MARY KENNEL.

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 AND 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.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES

IN THE CITY.

OUR LOWER SHOES, NEWPORT TIES AND BUTTON

Cannot be Beat.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

AT THE FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

LEIS'

Dandelion Tonic.

—THE—

Great Blood and Liver Purifier

—AND—

Life-Giving Principle

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A preventive for Chills, Fever and Ague, and a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc. Especially adapted for Kidney Diseases and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Alkalies; also an anti-acid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured solely at the Laboratory of LEIS' CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Lawrence, Kansas.
 For sale at Leis' drug store.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

2,000 Sheets Music
 Just received at Finke's music store, 5, 10 and 15 cents per copy.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

CODFISH, Mackerel, Pickled Herring, White Fish and California Salmon at the Grange store.

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.

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.

GARDEN seeds in bulk or otherwise at the Grange store.

Woolen Factory.

Our splendid water power is gradually concentrating a very large manufacturing interest in this city. We have now in operation a woolen factory owned and run by a company composed of some of our oldest citizens who have ample capital to carry on the business. In a circular they have just issued they say:

We invite the attention of wool growers and consumers to our facilities for the manufacture of wool. Having recently attached water power to our machinery, we are operating two sets of double roll cards on custom work exclusively. We will do our work promptly, and warrant satisfaction. Carding and spinning made a specialty. Yarns always on hand to exchange for wool. The highest market price paid for wool. Address
 LAWRENCE WOOLEN FACTORY.

Northern Flax Seed
 For sale or loan at the Grange store.

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.

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

Having seen Dobbins's Electric soap, made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advertised in a Boston newspaper, I was gratified to learn that the article had reached this place and that one enterprising grocer has a supply. I was willing and ready to try anything that would make washing easy. I used the soap exactly according to directions and was astonished at the result. It was as good as its word and seemed to do the washing itself. I shall use no other soap in future.

MRS. E. E. TENNEY.
 Dobbins's Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article for which all good housekeepers should be thankful. My clothes look whiter when this soap is used without boiling than when treated the old way.
 H. M. CLARKE.
 LAWRENCE, Kansas.

Dobbins's soap cannot be too highly recommended. With it washing loses all its horror. Boiling the clothes is entirely unnecessary, and no rubbing is needed. It is the best I have ever used.
 MRS. A. G. DAVIS.
 LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

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

We call special attention to the Pure Sugar Syrups at the Grange store.

KANSAS CLOTHING HOUSE!

(Opposite George Ford's Grocery)

103 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

CHARLES LEVY,

(Formerly of M. Newmark & Co.)

—DEALER IN—

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND VALISES,

AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.

Farmers of the surrounding country are especially invited to call and see me before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODS SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

J. A. DAILEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

Headquarters for Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers.

MAKE SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

BABY WAGONS FROM \$5.00 TO \$40.00.

SPRING STYLES FOR 1880

IN

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES!

Wall Paper from Ten Cents to One Dollar Per Roll,

AND HUNG BY THE BEST AND MOST EXPERIENCED WORKMEN. WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES MADE IN THE LATEST STYLES AND HUNG TO ORDER.

A full line of all kinds of Books and Stationery always in stock.

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

A Caution to the Public!

Since the invention of wire binders a great deal of money and brains have been at work trying to invent a binder that would tie up grain successfully with twine. Up to this date nothing has been produced that can be relied upon to successfully harvest a crop or part of a crop of grain while the past experience of four years has clearly demonstrated that the wire binder is a perfect success, and that with it grain can be harvested quicker, neater, cleaner and cheaper than by any other method. The fallacy of wire binding the stock has been done away with. Every argument that has been produced by those who had no wire binder to sell the public has been overridden by the testimony of thousands and thousands of farmers who have tried the McCormick wire binder year after year and have never failed of perfect success.

An effort is now being made by different manufacturers of harvesting machines who have inferior wire binders to humbug the public into buying a twine binder, recommending it as a success while they at the same time know that it is a failure. They claim that by the use of a twine binder a great saving can be made in the expenses of harvesting, and offer that in case it is a failure they will supply its place by a wire binder. I hope the farming community will see this dodge to saddle onto them an inferior harvester in time to avoid giving an order for any machine using a twine binder. It is a failure! It is a fraud! And it is a shame that any local agent should try to impose upon his customers to even permit their experimenting in a valuable grain crop with a machine that he knows will be a failure. I would say to the public that I have the MCCORMICK HARVESTER AND BINDER that I will sell on liberal terms and set up on the farm of the purchaser and guarantee to give perfect satisfaction. I also have a full line of MCCORMICK MOWERS, DROPPERS, SELF-RAKES, REPAIRS AND WIRE. I solicit patronage.
 I. N. VAN HORSEN,
 General Ag't McCormick Machine Co.

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 Runsey 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, Ossage 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.

New Goods! New Goods!

Those in want of boots and shoes would not go amiss if they would take a look over Hume's stock before purchasing, for his lines are now complete in all departments. His goods are made to order by the best manufacturers, thereby giving their customers a better class of goods than when purchased from jobbers. Give him a call. He will guarantee to sell the same grade of goods as low as any house in the West.

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.*

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.

Horticultural Department.

Crossing with Foreign Stock.

The value or the importance of the best seed is generally much underestimated. In the Scientific Farmer, Dr. Sturtevant speaks of planting two lots of seed corn which presented an almost identical appearance; yet, planted on the same field, in adjoining plots, the one yielded fifty-five bushels, the other one hundred and ten bushels of shelled corn per acre, on the same manuring. Since then he has found that choice seed yielded only 3 per cent. of corn, while corn raised from some poor ears yielded 99 per cent. of defective ears.

six—surely an item well worth looking after. I have now seed corn and seed beans so crossed last year for further test the coming season, and hope that some of your brightest readers will try the same thing the coming year, i. e., prepare the seed for the next year.

Round-headed Apple Tree Borer.

James W. Robinson, Esq., of Fremont, Ill., an ex-president of the Illinois State Horticultural society, gives the following mode of dealing with this destructive insect: "The eggs are deposited in the bark of the tree, the beetle puncturing or splitting the bark of the tree upward and downward and a little sidewise, the puncture looking very much as if made with an ordinary pocket-knife. The eggs are usually injected into this puncture so deep as to be out of sight, but not always. On young and thin-barked trees the eggs will be pushed in next to the wood, but in older and thicker-barked trees they will only be through the hard outer bark and the inner soft bark.

showed that the wounds of the branches cut in February and March, at the end of five years when all had healed over, were found to be the least decayed under the healed surface. When trees are pruned in winter, or I may say at any time, it is best to cover the wounds with a hot mixture of tar and pulverized brick dust or fine sand. A solution of shellac in alcohol, as thick as it can be applied with a brush, is considered by many as the best preparation that can be applied. During the mild days of winter orchards may be pruned, while little else can be done, but good judgment should be exercised in regard to selecting the branches to be cut away. It is ruinous to an orchard to cut and slash away one-third to one-half the limbs. All that should be done is to give the trees a good shape and only cut away such limbs as are plainly in excess of the natural requirements of the tree to conform to the extent of its roots. If we take away too much of the tree, it is like taking the blood from a man—the more that is taken the less vitality remains in him; therefore in pruning, only the few unsightly branches, and those improperly situated, should be cut away.—Ohio Farmer.

How to Cultivate Peanuts.

In a recent number of the Rural, one of your correspondents asks how to grow peanuts. I have grown them for several years for my family supply, and recommend the practice to others where it is convenient. Any dry soil will answer. Let the ground be well pulverized, leaving an even surface. Get fresh nuts; break them out of the shell and plant, about the time of planting beans, two inches deep, in hills three feet apart, and the rows five feet apart. In order to have straight rows, use a line. Plant two kernels in a hill; but if both come up, transplant one of them without disturbing the other. As soon as the plants are up, hoe and keep them clean. When they begin to run and show blossoms cover the vines, blossoms and all, with about an inch of earth, taken from between the rows. With good cultivation the vines grow fast, and must be covered, always leaving the tip of the runner just peeping out of the ground. As soon as the leaves are touched with frost, dig the nuts, leaving them clinging to the vines. Now the nuts must be well dried. This can be done by hanging up the vines, or stripping them off and spreading them on a floor, or any way so they will not mold. Keep them from rats or mice. In yield I have had an average of over a quart to each plant. There are two varieties, one called red and the other white. I cultivate the white, which stands first in market.—J. T. Coleman, in Rural World.

Grafting Wax.

This, says a writer in the London Farmer, is the formula for making liquid grafting wax. It was kept a secret and sold at a high price for a long time. All who have used it speak of it as being the best preparation for covering wounds in trees which has ever been discovered. Melt one pound of common resin over a gentle fire; add one ounce of beef tallow, and stir well; cool a little, and mix with it a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, and then add seven ounces of 95 per cent. alcohol. The alcohol will cool it so rapidly that it will be necessary to put it again on the fire, stirring it constantly and with the utmost care to prevent the alcohol from getting inflamed. To avoid this, the best way is to remove from the fire when the lump commences to melt, and stir and repeat until the whole is a homogeneous mass similar to honey. It should be put on with a painter's brush. After a few days' exposure to the atmosphere in a thin coat it becomes as hard as stone and impervious to water and air.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

Long experience shows that when it is desirable to produce a free growth of shoots and leaves pruning should be done when the trees are dormant, as in the winter season, or early in the spring, before the sap begins to flow. When peach trees appear to grow too rapidly and to produce too much wood they may be pruned moderately in the summer season, cutting away a portion of the wood by degrees, but a shoot growing in an improper place may be cut away at any time. An experiment made by pruning apple trees every month in the year for two seasons

The Household.

Virtue.

"Contributed by a Member of 'The Household.'" "Tis said of widow, maid, and wife That honor is a woman's life."

There is nothing, perhaps, in which the boasted superiority of man over the female part of creation is marked with a blacker line than the impunity it affords him in the commission of crimes which stain the character of women with everlasting infamy. One false step, one deviation from the path of virtue, ruins her forever. No sooner does her fault become known than she is the butt of scandal, and a mark for the finger of scorn. Her former friends slight and neglect her; her invidious enemies triumph over her; the neighbors resound her disgrace. She is the scorn of her own sex, and the sport of the male. The virtuous shun her company as a dangerous infection. The eyes of modesty are averted at her approach, and the cheeks of innocence redden with a blush. Men of honor treat her with neglect, and libertines with saucy freedom. Nor is this all. She has many pangs to suffer from those who are her superiors only in artifice and cunning, and who, while they are equally guilty, owe all their innocence to that craft which preserved them from detection. Driven from society, an outcast and forlorn, what can she do? Forsaken by him who should have been her preserver, neglected and despised, she becomes a prostitute for bread. She wanders away from her native village. Whither she goes none care, and but few inquire. Her degradation is complete. From the fashionable, she becomes the drunken and the public harlot; diseased, she is taken to the hospital or poor-house; dies, is sent to the medical college for dissection, and in the lime-sink her bones are deposited.

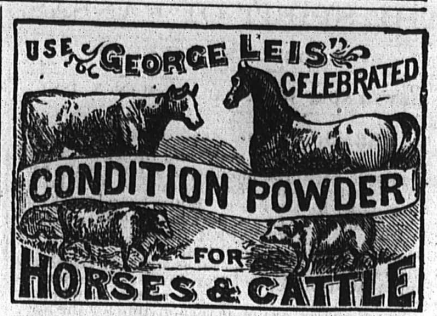
Reformation in the most abandoned of men is a matter of occasional observance, and temporary aberrations from the straight path of virtue with them, without irremediable confirmation in their errors, are instances of frequent occurrence. But the mind of woman once tainted and corrupted is irremediable. The fountain of her thoughts once poisoned, and there is no purity can ever flow therefrom; once chained to crime, and her fetters are riveted for life. When the drear winter throws his mantle over nature and strips the verdure of the forest and the plains, and binds his icy fetters on the limped stream, there is a melancholy, but not without its happy anticipations of returning verdure and wonted freedom. The season of flowers will come again; the trees will toss their cumbersome loads of greenness to the sunlight, and by mossy stones and winding rivulet the young blossom will start up as at the bidding of the fairy guardians. But the heart of woman has no change like that of nature; it has no second spring time. Once blighted in its freshness it wears forever the mark of the spoiler. The dew of affection may fall, and the gentle rain of sympathy be lavished upon it, but the sear root of blighted innocence will never again awaken into life, nor the cherished flowers of hope blossom with their wonted beauty.

Beware, ye daughters, beware of vice! The path of virtue is that of happiness; and rectitude of conduct will reward itself. And let a remembrance of the sad consequences ever guard you against the arts of a seducer. Whatever arguments may be used by the specious deceiver, remember, he who would lead you from the paths of virtue is your sure enemy, and whatever may be his pretense his object is your ruin.



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. 2-323 bushels berries grown at Pomona Nursery in 1879. A new race of Pears, Kiefer's Hybrid, Blight-Proof, hardy and productive, bears early, fruit large and of GOOD QUALITY. Send for Catalogue Free. W. H. PARRY, Cinncinnatus, N. J.

\$1500 TO \$3000 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 \$1 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.



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, Pott-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strain, Scorching, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swollen Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Limbs), 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 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, Glaucoma, Megrim or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moisten, 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; means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

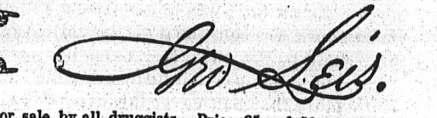


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the efficacy of the judicious use of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER in the diet of milk cows. It is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities in the blood are at once removed. For Sore Teats, apply LEIS' CONDITIONAL HEALING SALVE—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calfers also require an alternative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel the grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

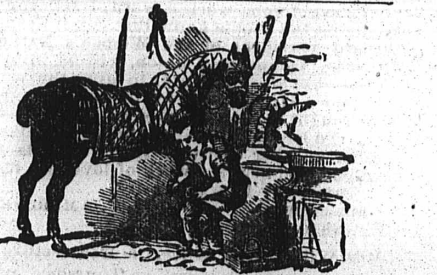


LEIS' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS' CONDITIONAL HEALING SALVE. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Itch Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of will 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 COUNTERFEITS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.



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



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

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

\$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 will free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO. NEW ORLEANS. 25 West Third Street. 1879. Price \$100.00. Free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

Farm and Stock.

The Manufacture of Sugar from Northern Cane.

It is always unfortunate to start out in life with a bad reputation. And that is what is handicapping sorghum in its present effort. About twenty years, more or less, ago sorghum cane was introduced into the United States with what might be called the greatest possible expectations. Those expectations were not realized. Almost all who engaged in the business of making sugar from that cane sooner or later found their adventure disastrous. This came about in several ways. In the first place, the cane was allowed to deteriorate and to hybridize with broom-corn and other plants; secondly, the methods of manufacture were crude and unskillful, and the means employed were inadequate; then again, the enterprise was in many places undertaken rashly, and with little foresight. It has resulted from all this that to many of the early advocates and supporters of sorghum sugar the very name has become an offense and a by-word. To live down this reputation and to make its own way in the world is the task assigned to this new sorghum cane (which, by the way, we consider to be exceedingly distant relatives of the old stock).

Without spending any time upon the history of the Early Amber and its kindred hybrids, we will come directly to the question, "Can we make sugar profitably from Northern cane?" A year ago it was thought that this question was going to be settled beyond doubt by the experiences of 1879. It has not been so settled. The results of the season's work have been to some parties highly satisfactory; to others quite the contrary. Into these differing verdicts so many outside questions enter that it is impossible to pronounce authoritatively upon them. We wish to be clearly understood on this point. The question of the profitable production of sugar from sorghum cane is one which, with very many indications in its favor, still remains to be proved. It is not enough that temporary assistance, such as the sale of seed for planting, the retailing of small lots of sugar as samples and curiosities, etc., should carry the planter's finances successfully through the season. The battle of domestic versus foreign sugars must be fairly fought and won.

The weight of evidence favors the future of the new canes. We took occasion last January, in a letter to the Minnesota Amber Cane Growers' association, to point out the isolated character and unsatisfactory nature of the few chemical analyses recorded during last year's working; yet, such as they were, those tests agreed in indicating a saccharine strength in the juice of the Early Amber, etc., surpassing the expectations of its friends. It is very unfortunate that those establishments that were best fitted with machinery either did not make or did not see fit to publish many reports of the analysis of their cane juice. The highest testing samples came from a manufacturer who worked with an open fire-pan. Now all who are in any way familiar with the manufacture of sugar know that, deprived of the use of steam, we should be relegated to the earlier stages of its development. It is very probable that the experimental work of the coming season will be in a way conclusive, and that the future of sorghum sugar will be distinctly outlined, and the restrictions peculiar to its nature indicated.

It would be hardly expedient to here enter into any discussion of the details of sugar manufacture and refining. Such matters interest only those who have devoted to them much personal attention. We have considered that the subject given to us was rather a discussion of the importance of the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and its relations to the country in general.

To the citizens of Missouri, and to all interested in her welfare, this is a matter of great importance. The warmer latitude affords us here far better opportunities than our Minnesota friends enjoy. Their early frosts antedate ours by twenty to twenty-five days. The working season here, by proper distribution of the planting periods, may be stretched to three months or more. The same amount of work can therefore be done with a much smaller outlay in buildings and machinery. As another encouraging fea-

ture, we may note that the richest sorghum cane juice recorded in the West in 1879 came from this latitude.

With reference to this whole subject there is one point to be borne in mind, viz., that whatever the immediate success of sorghum sugar may be, its ultimate success or failure will depend upon its ability to compete with Louisiana sugar. If, after perfecting the culture of sorghum and the manufacture of its products, Louisiana sugar can still undersell it in our large Western markets, then we will not win those markets. Undoubtedly a larger yield of juice per acre will always be obtained from the Southern cane; but against that we may set off, to some extent, the greater cost of cultivation, and the greater distance from the consuming markets. As to the comparative richness of the juice, we can say nothing. The question can be hardly stated as yet; it is far too early to attempt to answer it.

Before closing we wish to say that the thanks of the entire country, and especially of the farmers of the Mississippi valley, are due to Commissioner Le Duc and Professor Collier for their labors in behalf of sorghum cane. Mr. Le Duc has been indefatigable in endeavoring to establish the new industry. It is a true and liberal policy on the part of the government to seek this end, notwithstanding its attainment may weaken the customs revenue. The benefits that will accrue to the country at large from the retention of the seventy or eighty millions of dollars annually sent abroad for raw sugars will more than compensate for any forced readjustment of the tariff.

The manufacture of sugar from Northern cane involves in its accomplishment enormous results. For this reason it is necessary that risks should be taken, and that sacrifices should be made. The greater the end, the greater the effort to reach. Nothing of equal importance, and with so many favorable features, has been presented to the farmers and manufacturers of the Western states for many years. It behooves them to let no such opportunity pass through timidity or inertia. Because the complete success of the new industry has not yet been fully demonstrated is no sufficient reason why the most strenuous and self-sacrificing efforts should not be made to thoroughly establish it.—*Geo. C. W. Belcher, in Colman's Rural.*

How to Raise 500 Bushels of Potatoes per Acre.

Planting tubers for seed being unnatural, tends to degeneracy. Few varieties retain all their good qualities more than ten to twenty years; hence the importance of making new species from the seed ball. Hundreds of new seedlings are produced yearly, of which a few are sent out for trial, nearly all of them to be abandoned as failures after a brief career. They probably had a weak parentage, and soon revealed defects; and a single fault—save such as are developed by local causes—is fatal to high success, although if its good qualities are strongly pronounced it may be widely cultivated for a time. The Jackson White, for example, a moderate yielder, and possessing the bad defect of deep-set eyes, was long a standard variety in the Boston market, chiefly by reason of its superb table quality. The same is true of the Jersey Peachblow in New York market. Now these are seldom grown, because they have become more subject to disease, but especially as other varieties equally good for the table, better in form, and more prolific, have crowded them out. The Goodrich "Garnet Chili," derived in 1853 from the Rough Purple Chili, imported from the South American mountains, and the only seedling saved out of 1,700 sorts, cost the originator \$300. But its worth may be estimated in millions, for, though not without serious faults, it has proved the best base in America for new varieties. From it was produced the Peerless—a perfect potato, except, alas! that it is not always exactly edible—and the Rose. But the Rose is now nineteen years from the seed, and in large sections of the country is considered much deteriorated in yield and hardiness.

All farmers know the difference in the productiveness of different varieties, but it is not generally known how immense this difference is. In 1869 I grew 140 kinds upon nearly uniform soil, giving to each the same manuring and tillage, and the yield varied from 18 to 567 bushels per acre. The follow-

ing year I experimented with more varieties, with like results—nineteen kinds giving less than 50 bushels per acre, ten over 300, and only four over 400 bushels. It is true that the same varieties vary somewhat in yield with varying soils and seasons, and vigorous kinds sometimes produce small returns, but weak kinds seldom or never produce large crops.

It will thus be seen that in order to grow 500 bushels from one acre it is of the first importance that we make wise choice of seed. We shall probably (not certainly, mind) fail if we select the Rose or Snowflake. Fine qualities as these possess, they cannot be ranked with strictly first-class producers, such as the Culyco, Harrison, Prolific and Peerless have been or are. By all means, then, select some one of the few vigorous young potatoes which have honestly won a high reputation for productiveness. I say *honestly* because the system of sprouting, or dividing and subdividing a tuber's eyes, in order to obtain for it a larger record, is no proof whatever of the prolific qualities. Having determined what variety to plant, next consider where the seed was grown.

So far as I am aware, no careful, systematic experiments have yet been made in this country for determining the advantage of "changing seed," as it is termed, or of planting only such as were grown on a heavy loam, and in a cool climate—say either in Northern New England, or in localities 1,000 feet to 2,000 feet above the sea level. My own observations and experiments lead me to believe that this advantage is very great, and I am satisfied that the New Jersey farmer, for example, will add at least one-third to his product by planting Maine grown seed.

Economy in seed and increased product in merchantable potatoes lead us to cut all tubers planted to pieces of one or two eyes. The advantage of this is now so well established that it is not worth while to here give reasons or arguments in its favor.—*Cor. Land and Home.*

Good Time for Investing in Short-horns.

In a general way we all admit that it is a safe rule to buy when prices are unusually low and sell when prices are unusually high; that it is often wise to engage in business which will be a permanent one, but which is suffering depression at the time. But men often find it difficult to apply this rule. The course of events in regard to Short-horn cattle is a good illustration. During the times of very high prices for cattle of this breed many men undoubtedly made serious mistakes, investing much more money in them than they could afford to spare from their other business. It was not uncommon then to find men complaining, in public and private, of the high prices, claiming to have a high appreciation of the breed and to be willing, even anxious, to make purchases at any reasonable figures. When the time of depression came to the Short-horn interest—when prices fell to what must be admitted by all impartial observers to be low rates—then some men, in very rare cases, went about proclaiming that they "always knew the whole thing was a humbug," and refused to buy at prices one-half less than they had set down as reasonable.

There is now a large demand for Short-horn cattle. Many farmers are availing themselves of the unusually good opportunity for improving their cattle by purchasing at least a bull for crossing on their common cows. But many others are neglecting this opportunity. Such will do well to remember that Short-horns have all the intrinsic excellence they ever had; that a good Short-horn bull will just as strongly impress his characteristics on his progeny when he costs but \$75 as if he had been bought for \$750; that good grade Short-horn steers will grow and fatten as rapidly, and sell at, correspondingly, as good prices, compared with those obtained for inferior stock, as they did in "flush times."

No intelligent man believes there is danger of the Short-horns ceasing to be one of the leading and most valuable breeds of cattle, at least not in the lifetime of the present generation of farmers. No good judge of cattle, however much he may prefer some other breed, denies the very great improvement made by the use of good Short-horn blood; and now is a peculiarly favorable time for commencing or continu-

ing this improvement, instead of continuing to breed "scrubs." A good young Short-horn bull, fit for service this season, can be bought for \$75. He may not be of especially fashionable breeding, nor be a remarkably fine animal, judged by the show-ring standard, but for this sum bulls of breeding really as good as that of many of the fashionable strains, and with substantial individual merit, may be obtained in many parts of the country. So, too, good young heifers or cows, perhaps a little past their prime, may be bought for \$100 each.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Sorghum—Early Amber.

The fact that the variety of sorghum introduced a few years ago as the Minnesota Early Amber is now called by the shorter name of Early Amber, or Amber, is an illustration of our frequent protest against complex names. Life is too short and farmers too busy to say Minnesota Early Amber cane when Amber cane will answer the purpose, which is to distinguish the variety. That it produces a fine amber-colored syrup is just now of more general importance than the fact, apparently established beyond a doubt, that it contains a paying amount of cane sugar. When those who have never before cultivated sorghum learn how to raise it and to properly handle it so as to produce a superior article of syrup a great point will be gained, and the farmer will then be prepared for the next step, the production of sugar. But we think it would be a great mistake for one entirely inexperienced to sow a large breadth to sorghum with a view to the production of a large amount of sugar. Go slow in this, as in all new things. Even in small quantities for syrup, the means of working up the crop should be thought of. But few are able to purchase a mill and evaporator for merely making syrup for their family use. If some one at no great distance is prepared to work up the cane for others, then it may be safely planted. If there is no mill in the neighborhood, then there should be co-operation. One farmer can procure an outfit, if several other farmers will raise enough cane to keep him at work during the season; or several may unite to purchase in common. This matter should be determined upon well in advance, and the machinery ordered early, so that it may be in working order well in advance of the harvest.—*American Agriculturist.*

Thoughts on Breeding Horses.

We often hear it said that it does not pay for farmers to raise this or that breed of horses; but this is true only in a limited sense. The best always pays. The best specimens of any strain or style of horses sell readily, at good prices, and the poor ones of all breeds are drags upon the market. It is no doubt true that a much greater measure of success may be expected with some breeds than others, the choice depending largely upon the circumstances of the farmer, his location, etc., and that as a general rule ordinary farmers cannot compete with wealthy professional breeders in producing horses for racing purposes, either runners or trotters; but even in these classes much will depend upon the location and the sort of brood mares the farmer may have upon his farm. If he is situated in a region famous for producing turf horses, one that is frequented by buyers of such horses, where he can have access to first-class stallions, and his brood mares are of strains of blood noted for producing winners, he will certainly find it most profitable to breed horses of this class. Where these conditions do not exist, he will usually find the surest profit in breeding heavy draft or stylish carriage horses.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Balky Horses.

Among the suggestions said to be published by some anti-cruelty to animals society are these: If the horse when he balks can have his attention diverted there is usually no trouble in starting him. This may be done in various ways, of which the following are a few that have been employed: Take the horse out of the shafts and turn him around several times quite rapidly. This will make him entirely dizzy and lead him to forget that he does not wish to draw the load. A stout twine twisted around the fore leg has been used as a remedy with good results. A string tied around the ear has the same effect. We have seen horses of the balkiest sort started in a

moment by putting a lump of earth in to their mouths. Even a piece of sugar or a handful of fresh grass will so divert the attention of a balker that he will often start off without trouble. Some mild treatment like these that set the animal to thinking of something foreign to his work is vastly better than any amount of whipping, and is much easier of application.—*American Agriculturist.*

Veterinary Department.

Worms.

I am raising horses in Montana; have about fifty suckling colts this year. Our horses get very full of worms during winter and early spring. My herder writes me that he has several on hand feeding that are suffering from worms. Can you give me some remedy that can be used in their feed, either with scalded oats or bran—a remedy that can be used without handling the entire number, as it is expensive breaking in that country? How would powdered copperas do?

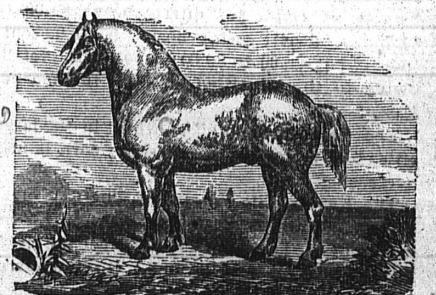
ANSWER.—We would advise you to feed them upon bran mash for two days, made very soft, and arrange so as to have one drachm of santonine and half a drachm of tartarized antimony introduced in each animal's part of the feed—one dose a day for four days; then follow with thirty grains of sulphate of iron (copperas) in their feed daily until there are no further indications of the presence of the parasite.

Lampas.

I have some young horses with lampas, and have lanced them as directed in your veterinary department, but it returns. Please let me know if it will injure them (the horses) to burn them out, as I know that will permanently cure and is soon over.

ANSWER.—We claim that cauterizing the sensitive gums of a horse with a red-hot iron, bringing away shreds of the delicate tissue, is an unnecessary, inhuman and brutal proceeding. Imagine yourself in the position of the animal with swollen gums. Do you think you would consent to such treatment? And what would you think of the doctor who would come into your family and insist upon heating the stove poker to a red heat and then introducing it into the mouth of your child because the gums were irritated and swollen, consequent upon dentition? That would be a parallel case. Our answer is, don't do it; but instead lance the gums again, and continue to do so every few days, until they shrink back to their normal condition.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

IMPORTED NORMAN STALLION "TURCO."
(No. 469 Perch. Norman Stud Book.)



(Imported by Russ McCourtie & Slattery, Onarga, Illinois.)

Will be kept for the season of 1880 at Hamlin's Livery Stable, east of the post-office, Lawrence, Kansas.

TERMS.—To insure with foal, \$20.00. Good note required, payable March 1, 1881; or the same for \$15.00 in advance. Mares not paying will be returned the following season free of charge. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed should any occur.

Good Pasturage at Reasonable Rates for Mares from a Distance.

The service of the above horse is offered as a premium for the best suckling colt of his get, to be shown to halt at the Western National fair to be held at Bismarck, N. D., September, 1880.

For additional information inquire of P. M. HAMLIN, or of the undersigned.

WM. M. INGERSOLL.

STALLIONS

For Service at Norwood Stock Farm for the Season of 1880.

ALMONT PILOT (half brother to Musette, record 2:30).—Bay stallion 16 1/2 hands; star; and near hind pastern white. Foaled June 21, 1874. Bred by Richard West, Georgetown, Ky. Sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters. First dam Lucille, by Alexander's Abdullah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; second dam by Alexander's Pilot, Jr.; third dam a superior road mare owned by D. Swigert, Kentucky, pedigree untraced.

ST. CLOUD.—Dark seal-brown, nearly black; small star; 15 3/4 hands high. Foaled June 11, 1875. Sired by St. Elmo, son of Alexander's Abdullah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14. First dam Sally G., by old Goldust; second dam Lady Wagner, by Wagner the great four-mile race horse. Goldust by Vermont Morgan or Wiley colt. First dam by Zilodie (imported Arabian); second dam by imported Barfoot. Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$19 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.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

St. Louis, May 4, 1880.

Table of market prices for flour, wheat, corn, oats, and other grains in St. Louis.

Chicago, May 4, 1880.

Table of market prices for wheat, corn, and other grains in Chicago.

Live Stock Markets.

St. Louis, May 4, 1880.

CATTLE - Butchers' grades active; steers, \$3.75@4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.25.

Chicago, May 4, 1880.

CATTLE - Market steady. Shippers, \$4.00@4.75; butchers, steady at \$3.00@3.70.

Kansas City, May 4, 1880.

CATTLE - The market opened with a small supply but rather light demand.

St. Louis, May 3, 1880.

CATTLE - The market opened with a small supply but rather light demand.

Chicago, May 3, 1880.

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Chicago, May 3, 1880.

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more or less money. The earnings of most of the railroads in the United States are now, month after month, proving unexpectedly large.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@18c; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry - chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

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

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER VIA Kansas Division of Union Pacific Railway

Only line running its entire train to Denver and arriving many hours in advance of all other lines from Kansas City or Leavenworth.

Denver is 114 Miles Nearer Kansas City by this line than by any other.

The Denver Fast Express with Pullman Day Coaches and Sleepers runs through To Denver in 32 Hours.

The Kansas Express Train Leaves Kansas City at 11 every Evening and runs to Ellis, 302 miles west. The first-class coaches of this train are seated with the celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs.

The Kansas Division of the Union Pacific is the popular route to all Colorado Mining Camps, Pleasure and Health Resorts, and makes connections with all trains north and west from Denver.

ALL PERSONS en route to Leadville, Gunnison, Eagle River, Ten-Mile, Silver Cliff, the San Juan Region, and all other

MINING POINTS IN COLORADO, should go via the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific railway.

ALL PERSONS in poor health, or seeking recreation, and all students of nature, should take this route to the delightful Parks, the wonderful Canyons, the lofty Mountains, the game-filled Woodlands, sparkling Trout Streams and Mineral Springs.

All persons going to the West should pass through the fertile Golden Belt by

DAYLIGHT RIDE

The running time of the Denver Fast Express train between Kansas City and Denver enables passengers to

Through daylight the greater portion of the best belt of agricultural land in the state of Kansas

thus affording an excellent view of that magnificent section of the Union - the first wheat producing state, and fourth in rank in the production of corn.

This state possesses superior advantages to agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to actual settlement under the Homestead Act; and the Union Pacific railway has

62,500 FINE FARMS

for sale in Kansas at prices and on terms within the reach of all, and easily accessible to the great through line. These beautiful and fertile lands await cultivation, but the tide of immigration which is continually pouring into the state warrants the prediction that they will not be in market long.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

Uncle Sam is no longer able to "give us all a farm"; but those who come first can have the choicest land in the most refined communities. Send for information.

Write to S. J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Kansas City, Mo., inclosing stamp, for a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," and to Thos. L. Kimball, general passenger and ticket agent, Kansas City, Mo., for the "Colorado Tourist," and "Illustrated Guide to the Rocky Mountains," and for such other information as you may desire concerning the mines and resorts of Colorado, or the lands of Kansas.

THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN AULD, Freight Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

S. J. GILMORE, Land Com'r., Kansas City, Mo.

S. T. SMITH, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo.

D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

Advertisement for boots and shoes by Perry & Company, Lawrence, Mass. Includes text: 'DON'T YOU FORGET IT! We will sell you your BOOTS AND SHOES As cheap as any one.'

Publication Notice. R. W. Dummer, as executor of the last will of David C. Boyd, deceased, plaintiff, vs. A. Jackson Bennett, Eliza J. Bennett, Samuel Painter and Nancy Painter, defendants.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE. A beautiful work of 100 Pages, 1 Colored Flower Plate and 500 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of seeds, and how to grow them.

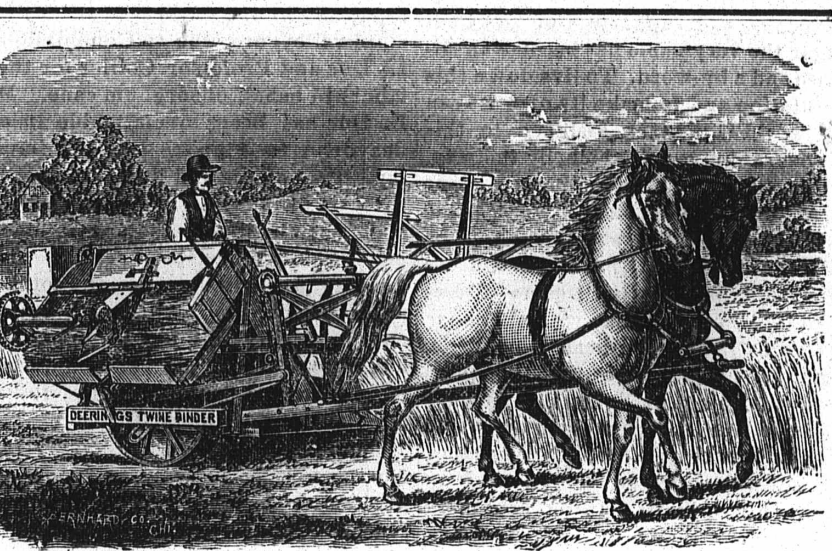
GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS. A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER, A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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.

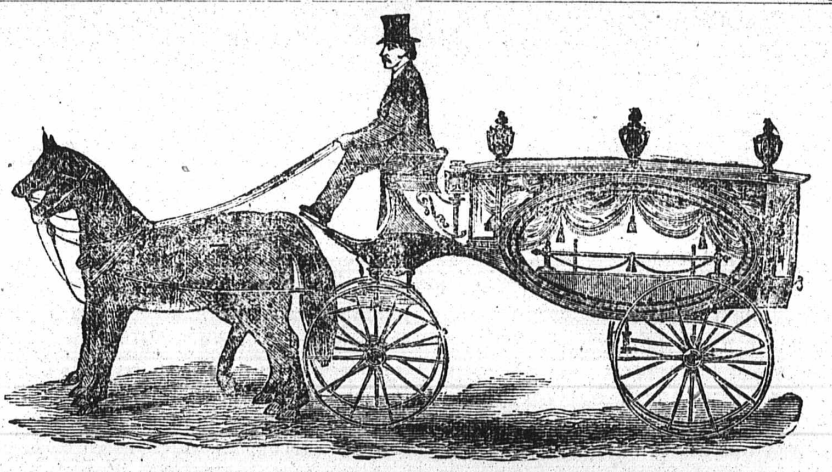
45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS. FOR SALE ON LONG TIME. These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabasha and Allen.

NUMBER 27, for 1880. PLEASE OBSERVE THAT OUR PRICE LIST, NO. 27, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER 1880 IS NOW READY. IT IS EMBELLISHED WITH OVER 1,200 ILLUSTRATIONS, AND CONTAINS PRICES, WITH DESCRIPTIONS, OF OVER 10,000 ARTICLES, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, SUCH AS DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, CROCKERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, GROCERIES, ETC., ETC., ALL OF WHICH WE OFFER - TO THE CONSUMER ONLY - AT WHOLESALE PRICES IN ANY QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PURCHASER.



Farmers will please call at 126 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANS.,

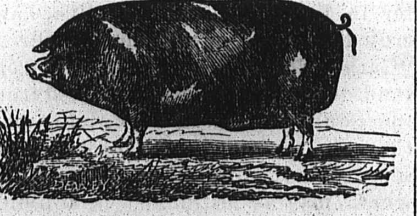
And examine our stock of IMPLEMENTS & FARM MACHINERY We have the Marsh Harvester (twine and wire binders), Adams & French Harvesters, Mowers and Reapers, etc. We also have the Victor Scales and Windmills, which we are prepared to put up in workman-like manner.



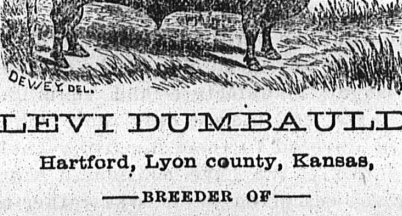
We manufacture and keep on hand a full and fine assortment of COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS! Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

Dr. H. W. Howe, DENTIST. Rooms - Over Newmark's Dry Goods store.

ELMENDARO HERD. LEVI DUMBAULD. Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, BREEDER OF THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE



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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

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.

KING OF THE PRAIRIE, 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY. C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo. (NEAR SEDALIA.) Breeder & Shipper. EGGS FOR HATCHING In Season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.