

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 48.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 408.

THINK OF THE GIRLS AND BOYS.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Try hard to forbear, oh, husband,
And you, proud, passionate wife,
For the sake of the olive branches
To whom you have given life.
Though your eyes be red with weeping—
Though the old-time sweetness cloy—
Hold out to the end as partners,
For the sake of the girls and boys.

Ere you sever the ties that bind you
And willingly drift apart,
Who as willingly once united
Your destinies heart to heart—
Ere you break up the home-life wholly,
Or scatter the broken toys,
While there yet is at least a household,
Oh, think of the girls and boys!

Think well of their hours of anguish,
Their bitterness, pain and care,
Should you willfully thus *defraud* them
Of home and a parent's care;
For no place, though it be a palace
With manifold earthly joys,
Will seem like the dear old homestead,
To the banished girls and boys.

Let the dear little hands unite yea
In harmony, peace and love;
Let the magical sounds of "Mother"
And "Father," a sweet charm prove
Till the angel of death shall part you,
Oh! add to the household joys,
And make home the best of places
For the precious girls and boys.

THE VICTIM OF A THEORY.

BY ANNA SHEILDS.

"You see, Margaret, that even this work, generally supposed to be entirely confined to man's province, is quite within the power of a determined woman."

Bang went a great shovelful of snow over the low garden fence into the road as Aunt Maria spoke. Daisy, having nearly exhausted her breathing apparatus, merely panted out:

"Yes, aunt," and struggled with her shovel in a snow-bank till she raised about a teaspoonful of snow, which was even less in quantity before it reached the outside of the same garden fence.

She was doing her best, and this was the result. Aunt Maria, nearing fifty years of age, five feet ten inches (which, mind you, is no mean measure for a woman), gaunt in frame, strong in health, homely in feature, wore a waterproof ulster, an alpaca dress tucked up to disclose a short, scarlet petticoat, and long, India-rubber boots, and was shoveling snow with even, strong sweeps of a big shovel as well as a man could do the same task.

Margaret, not quite eighteen, five feet nothing, trim in figure, pretty as a fairy, also attired in ulster, scarlet petticoat, and boots, heroically endeavored to follow the noble example before her, and ignominiously failed. Her arms were tired, her feet were cold, and she was more than half way over the road between misery and tears, when Aunt Maria paused.

"I'm going to the post-office," she said, sticking the shovel into a pile of snow. "There is only the pavement to do now; so you can easily finish it alone."

Off she strode, while Margaret said faintly: "Only the pavement! She has thrown every atom of snow from the garden walk on the pavement!"

She was nearer still to that burst of tears when she heard:

"Allow me, Miss Fairley! Your arms are scarcely strong enough for this!"

And before she could utter thanks or objections Harry Templeton was clearing off the pavement with rapid, dexterous tosses of the shovel, equal to Aunt Maria's best efforts.

She did not know, as she strode onward to the village post-office, how this same Harry Templeton had been watching her from his own window and pitying Margaret, until the opportunity opened to offer more than pity.

It was by no means the first time he had watched these new neighbors, and pitied blue-eyed Margaret. He was of some importance in the place, heir to a fine house and ample fortune left by his father some two years before, with a life income to his widowed mother, but otherwise entirely Harry's own property.

The little cottage Aunt Maria rented was part of Harry's possession, and there was only a garden and a hedge between the handsome residence of the Templetons and the little humble house where Aunt Maria and Margaret made their abode.

"They are awfully poor," Harry had told his mother, "though there was no objection made about the rent, and they do not seem to do any regular work for a living. Reduced gentlemen, I think, for the old lady is a lady in spite of her eccentricities, and the younger one—"

"Well, what about the younger one?" asked Mrs. Templeton, quietly.

"She is so pretty, mammy!"

"Well!"

"And so miserable! I have seen her crying in the garden. I am sure her aunt bullies her dreadfully. And the house is so uncomfortable. No carpets, iron bedsteads, wooden chairs."

"You seem very well informed," said Mrs. Templeton, dryly.

"Well, you see, mammy, they were moving in themselves, without any man about, no servant of any kind. And I was passing, and being their landlord I—well, I couldn't see that little mite tugging heavy furniture about without offering to help. Now could I?"

"But, Harry, I really would not be very intimate with them."

All this conversation took place at a window overlooking the garden of the cottage, and while they talked, mother and son watched the two women shovel snow. They had been three months inmates of the cottage, and Harry had improved his opportunities as landlord rather more than his mother expected. He had soon discovered that his presence was not pleasing to Aunt Maria, and kept out of her way; but from his vantage ground, the window, he kept himself pretty well informed of the movements of that lady, and before this fall of snow heralded winter weather, Daisy, in her walks, was astonished at the frequency of Mr. Templeton's errands in the same direction she was taking.

The pavement was cleared with rapidity. Daisy (did I mention that nobody but Aunt Maria ever called Miss Fairley by her proper name, Margaret?) followed the shovel with a broom, and, when the way was clear, the shovel followed the broom into the kitchen. Something else followed; that I will tell you by and by.

But now I want to explain that the victim of a theory whom you were promised in the title was this same little five-foot nothing—blue-eyed Daisy Fairley.

Aunt Maria was a votary at the shrine of "woman's rights," strong-minded, energetic, resolute, and Daisy was her niece and property until she came of age or married. The first era would be in three years; the last, Aunt Maria emphatically decided, would be never!

It was a sense of dependence—a longing for protection—that drove women into the bonds of matrimony, "enslaved" them, as Aunt Maria said, and Daisy should be taught perfect independence and to be her own protector.

The first step was to remove her from all former associations, all intercourse with friends of long standing, all danger of forming an attachment. So the cottage was rented and Daisy's martyrdom inaugurated.

Not a man was allowed to come near the place with Aunt Maria's permission. Every ounce of food was carried by one or the other of the ladies from the village store. Aunt Maria put in her own coal, split her own wood, hauled her own water from the well to the kitchen, Daisy obediently performing her portion of the work, with a longing for the strength of body that was certainly desirable as a companion to the strength of mind she was supposed to be acquiring. But she had her hours of comfort, though she was loyal to Aunt Maria, and made no complaint to Harry Templeton. If he met her whenever she went out, it was accident on her part. If he was always in his garden when Aunt Maria was out, Daisy was innocent of any appointment with him. But if he seemed to the little tired out victim a rest and a refuge, was she to blame?

When Aunt Maria lectured upon the enormities of mankind, the wickedness of every masculine heart, the depravity of every male in every station, Daisy mentally checked off every sentence with—"except Harry Templeton."

She loved him long before he took her shovel into his strong hands.

He went home just as Aunt Maria slammed the garden gate, and found his mother sewing at the window where he had left her more than an hour before.

"Mammy," he said, sitting upon a low stool at her feet, and capturing both her little white hands in his own strong ones, "don't you think you would like to have a daughter?"

"But, Harry," she cried, aghast, "you have only known her three months."

"Yes—but—"

"And they are so miserably poor."

"I am rich, mammy. My wife will not be poor."

"But you know nothing about her—you—"

There she paused, for her boy's handsome

head rested upon her shoulder, and his voice was low, tender and pleading, as he said:

"Mammy, I love her! She is poor, worried and unhappy, and that she-dragon makes her work like a slave. I cannot bear to have it so, when I can make her happy, and give her ease and comfort. You will go to see her, will you not?"

"Yes—yes. I will go to-day."

For she had never crossed him in all the three-and-twenty years of his life.

Harry was right when he said Aunt Maria was a lady. Mrs. Templeton met as courteous a reception in the bare-floored parlor with the wooden chairs as she had ever met in velvet-draped saloon. It was rather a reluctant consent Aunt Maria gave to Daisy's spending the next day with her caller; but she did consent, for the pleading blue eyes were very dear to her, in spite of her theories. She also submitted when Daisy put aside the cheap alpaca and print apron of every-day wear, and appeared the next morning with what Aunt Maria grimly called "all her war-paint and fallals."

Very pretty war-paint it was. The soft brown hair, that had been tightly coiled for three months, was loosely arranged in becoming style, with a fringe of soft natural curls over the forehead. The dress of deep blue silk was fashionable yet, and the softest of lace was round throat and wrists. Ornaments of dead gold, simple yet rich in effect, completed the attire, at which Mrs. Templeton gazed in some astonishment as its wearer entered her drawing-room.

She was alone, having requested Harry to absent himself until dinner-time, and she was surprised to see how much more easy and graceful Daisy was in her sweeping train and handsome dress than in her coarse attire of the day before. Aunt Maria's absence had its weight in this. She gave Daisy cordial welcome; so cordial that very soon the little cramped heart expanded under the genial warmth of her new friend's manner, and she grew confidential.

"But, my dear," Mrs. Templeton said, after a long hour of easy, pleasant talk, "if your mother was Margaret Thatcher, you must be the daughter of Robert Fairley, the great oil merchant."

"Yes, of course I am; but papa and mamma are both dead, you know."

"But how came you to lose your property?"

"Lose it! I haven't lost any of it. I suppose I am worth nearly half a million."

"But how do you come to be living in that miserable cottage, and working like a servant?"

"Oh, we are testing Aunt Maria's theory, and I promised to do exactly as she wished for six months. 'We are proving,' and Daisy here cleared her throat, struck an attitude, and gave a fine burlesque of Miss Maria's oratorical efforts—"we are proving that man, as a useful element of society, can be entirely dispensed with. We have our mental incapacity, our physical weakness, constantly quoted as an argument to keep us in a state of subjection, against which we rebel. For our mental incapacity let the medical students, the lawyers, the authors of our sex rise in contradiction. As to our physical strength, it needs to be developed! Developed! And I am to be a practical illustration of what a magnificent coal-heaver and snow-shoveler can be made of!"

"The dearest little dot of girlhood in the world," said a merry voice at the door.

"Don't interrupt the speaker!" cried Daisy, offering feeble resistance to a pair of encircling arms, and the pressure of a mustached lip. "Are you not ashamed, before your mother?"

"I imagine mammy will get accustomed to it!" said Harry, coolly.

Mrs. Templeton laughed merrily, and the dinner-bell sounded. There was music in the evening, and Daisy's skilled fingers reveled in the grand piano, while her sweet voice rang out in a new fascination for Harry, who was passionately fond of music.

He was her escort home, and on his return his mother told her discoveries. At about the same time Aunt Maria, with many groans and dire prophecies of woe to come, learned that all her teaching, example and training had ended, for Daisy, in Harry Templeton and matrimony.

However, she graciously admitted that "it might have been worse," and returned to the city to prepare a gorgeous *trousseau* and a magnificent wedding. "For," she said, "if she must be married, it is well to have such a wedding as her father would have given her!"

And whenever Mrs. Harry Templeton becomes rebellious her mamma-in-law sweetly

inquires if she would not like to shovel the snow off the garden walk and prove herself fully able to dispense entirely with the assistance of any horrid man.

Thanksgiving Hymn.

O holy Father! just and true
Are all thy works and words and ways;
And unto Thee alone is due
Thanksgiving and eternal praise.

As children of Thy gracious care,
We veil the eye, we bend the knee;
With broken words of praise and prayer,
Father and God we come to Thee.

The laborer sits beneath his vine;
The soul is glad, the hand is free.
Thanksgiving! for the work is Thine!
Praise! for the blessing is of Thee!

—Whittier.

Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun!
One mellow smile through the soft vapory air,
Ere o'er the frozen earth the loud winds run,
Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare.
One smile on the brown hills and naked trees.
And the dark rocks whose summer wreaths
are cast.

And the blue gentian flower that in the breeze
Nods lowly, of her beauteous race the best.
Yet a few sunny days, in which the bee
Shall murmur by the hedge that skirts the
way.

The cricket chirp upon the leaf.
And man delights to linger in the ray—
Yet one rich smile, and we will try to bear
The piercing winter frost and winds and dark-
ened air.

—Bryant.

Before the days of national Thanksgivings, the governors of the New England states used to appoint the day in rotation, beginning with the first Thursday in November, thus making Thanksgiving in each state independent from the other. By that method, and a little judicious traveling, a man could worry down four Thanksgiving dinners a year. But everything that is "old and good" is passing away.

Facetiae.

The gander that doesn't prepare for Thanksgiving is a goose.

An old Bridgeport (Conn.) woman who has pasted nearly 5,000 medical recipes in a book during the past forty years, having never been sick a day in her life, is growing discouraged; some people are born to ill-luck, she says.

"Edward, you have disobeyed your grandmother, who told you not to jump down these steps." "Grandma didn't tell us not to, papa; she only came to the door and said, 'I wouldn't jump down those steps, boys,' and I shouldn't think she would, an old lady like her!"

Young Folks' Column.

MR. W. A. BOLES:—I send you a correction of last exercise:

It was a day of freedom for the lads. The story soon circulated through the neighborhood; Boone was reproved by his parents; but the teacher was discharged, and thus ended the boys' instruction. This free from school he now returned more ardently than ever to his favorite employment. His dog and rifle were his daily companions, and daily he went from home, only to roam through the forest. Hunting appeared to be the only occupation of his life, and he was never so happy, as when at night he came home laden with game. He was an untiring rambler.

ALICE ROSER.
BURLINGTON, Kans., Nov. 15, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you another correction:

I do not know but that this fondness for roaming in some respects inherited by Daniel Boone. His father had already had three homes one in England one in Bucks County and another on the Schuylkill and he now intended moving again, further. It is said that the passion of Daniel was one cause which induced his father to think of this. Land was high near his home and game less abundant and to repair matters he began to prepare for a new home. He was not long in finding one. He had heard of a rich and beautiful country on the banks of the Yadkin river in North Carolina and he quickly laid his plans that this should be the next home for him and his small army.

MARK WARNER.
TIBLOW, Kans., Nov. 16, 1879.

All things were arranged as soon as possible and the journey commenced. It was a fine spring morning when the father started for his new home with his household, his flocks, and herds. Their journey lay hundreds of miles through a trackless region. Yet with happy and daring hearts, they pressed onward; when hungry they dined upon venison, and wild turkeys (for Daniel with his rifle was in supply) when thirsty; they found cool springs of water; to refresh them, by the way; when tired at night, they lay themselves down and sleep, under the wide spreading boughs of the forest. Presently they reached the land they sought, and the father found it to be all that he expected, the dense forest in that section were wild, no man seemed yet to have found them; land was soon cleared, a cottage built; and the father presently found himself again nicely situated with his household.

ETTIE BLAIR.
HARTFORD, Kans., Nov. 22, 1879.

Lessons for the Young Folks.

NO. XIV.

ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

7. James Stepp, Douglas county, Kans.
5. Emma Boles, Lawrence, Kans.
4. Mark C. Warner, Tiblow, Kans.
1. Flora D. Chevalier, Lawrence, Kans.
1. Alice Rorer, Burlington, Kans.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—Our roll is increasing. How do you do, Miss Flora and Miss Alice? Welcome! Continue your letters to us, all of you, as often as you can, and send us all your manuscripts to that date. Your names will be kept on the roll and credited with corrections, with the understanding that the work is actually done. But we ought to have all the manuscripts. As many of them will be published as there may be room for.

Miss Flora, please remember the rule (2) for capital letters. We have class names, as boy, girl, man, woman, father, mother, parents, teacher, and school, all of which should begin with small letters; but a name of one member not belonging to others of the same class should begin with a capital; as, Mark, Flora, the name of your father, your mother, your teacher, and of your school.

All writers do not punctuate alike, even if they were to write the same words. If your punctuation is admissible, and your words and capitals agree with the key, your name shall appear on the roll of perfection.

DANIEL BOONE.

[Correction of Last Exercise.]

All things were prepared as soon as possible, and the journey commenced. It was a fine spring morning when the father started for his new home, with his family, his flocks and herds. Their journey lay hundreds of miles through a trackless wilderness; yet with cheerful and fearless hearts they pressed onward. When hungry, they feasted upon venison and wild turkeys (for Daniel, with his rifle, was in company); when thirsty, they found cool springs of water to refresh them by the way; when wearied at night, they lay themselves down and slept under the wide-spreading branches of the forest. Finally they reached the land they sought, and the father found it to be all that he expected. The woods in that region were unbroken; no man seemed yet to have found them. Land was soon cleared, a cabin built, and the father presently found himself again happily settled with his family.

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. The exercise will be corrected next week. Send us your manuscripts at once and we will publish your names and 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 old man with his other sons went (in a busy way) to the work of making a farm as for Daniel they knew it was (of no use) to (look out for) his (aid, help) in such (work, business) and (for this cause, hence) left him to (go widely about) with his rifle this was a (very grand) country for the (boy, lad) wild woods (were all around) him and the game having not yet learned to fear the (sharp noise) of the rifle (went about here and there) (in a bold way) through them this he thought was of all places the home for him I hope you will not think that he was the (do-nothing) (good-for-nothing) boy of the (persons living together) for it was not so while the farm was (growing better) Daniel was (filling a want) of the family with (things brought to eat) the table at home was always filled with (wild meats) and they had enough and to (part with) their house became known as a warm hearted and (guest-loving) (living place) for the (way-going) (one who goes about here and there) when lost in the woods was sure to find here a (good coming) a (covering) and (a) (wave full, great plenty) then too if money was wanted in the family (the skins and fur) of the (breathing things) shot by Daniel (filled) it so that he was in a large (step) the (keeper) of the (family).

In this exercise there are nine periods, one colon (:) to join sentences barely connected by construction, two semicolons, eighteen commas, and one hyphen.

The word for (of no use) comes from the Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.) *ydel*, meaning vain, empty, of no account; (growing better) from the Latin (L.) prefix *in*, meaning within, inside, and *probus*, meaning good, proper; (covering) from A.-S. *scyldan* = to cover, to shield, to protect; (keeper) from L. *sub* = under, and *portare* = to carry.

W. A. B.

Proseman Society

Patrons' Department.
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Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Lyon county.

To Hold Open Meetings.
Vinland grange will hold a series of open meetings during the winter. Lectures will be delivered by eminent speakers at each meeting. Judge Bassett will deliver a literary lecture on Friday evening, November 28. Admission free.

State Grange Meetings.
The state grange meetings will shortly be in order. Every Patron that can possibly do so should attend the state grange. The idea in many localities is prevalent that the grange movement is dying out. Large and enthusiastic annual meetings in the several states will show conclusively the falsity of the idea.

Commencing to Recognize It.
We find that most of the agricultural papers of the country are beginning to find out that the grange movement and co-operation among the farmers has assumed such proportions, and is accomplishing so much good, that it is poor policy longer to ignore it, or pass it by with a sneer or a sarcasm. It is better late than never to do justice to a noble cause.

The National Grange.
The Massachusetts Ploughman in its last issue gives to its many readers the following notice: The National grange is to be held at Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 19th of the present month, and a very interesting occasion it is expected to be. The questions which will come up for discussion and decision before this national congress of agriculturists will be fraught with interest to farmers in every part of the country.

Study Before Meeting in the Grange.
Worthy Master Teague, of Texas, gives some good advice to the Patrons:
"As farmers, we have but little time to meet, to confer with each other, or to listen to long speeches unless they can be turned to some material benefit to us as such; hence I would earnestly suggest that every one study well every interest in our business, and when we meet be able to discuss in an intelligent way the legitimate business before us, and thus avoid bringing subjects before the body in a crude shape. This will learn us to mature our plans well and to execute them quickly. Strict attention to matters under consideration will always insure a thorough understanding of them, and will enable all to work rapidly and systematically together, or to battle against a measure calculated to produce discord."

Transportation and Taxation.
The master of Missouri State grange, H. Eschbaum, speaks of the burdens of transportation and taxes which are laid upon farmers:
"No farmer is justified in being so ignorant as not to know that discrimination is made against him. He pays a heavier tax for transporting his products to market than is paid by others. He often pays transportation tax that does not go to carriers or transportation companies, but goes into the pockets of private individuals. They own only four-sevenths of the wealth in the state and pay seven-tenths of the taxes. Much of the wealth in the state goes untaxed, much more is taxed very moderately, while farm property is taxed excessively. You pay a tax on your land, on your team and on your tools, and an additional tax on your wheat and corn raised on the already taxed land with the same taxed team and tools, and still the end is not yet reached. For instance, land is assessed at a certain figure when it is bare, or the crop has been removed, and at another figure when a crop of corn is upon it. Why this difference in the assessed value? The land may be alike in real value, but the corn on the land makes the assessment higher. Now if the corn is used in growing hogs or cattle, they are taxed also. Hence tax follows tax, and still additional taxes. There are so many ways by which the burdens of the farmers are increased, and that of others diminished; or, in other words, the farmers are compelled to bear burdens that of right belong to others. We have simply named two items, to wit, transportation and taxation, and neither time nor space will permit us to speak of these in detail, nor do we deem it necessary, for there certainly can be but few farmers who do not know that the greatest profits of their labor are thus taken from them."

Co-operation.
The Grange Bulletin reports part of the address made by Worthy Master Robert W. Baylor, of West Virginia State grange, on co-operation:
"We cannot urge too strongly upon the members of our order the great necessity of co-operation. Singly, we cannot accomplish any good. Reforms must be effected by associations co-operating for a common purpose; it must be done by concerted action and concentrated effort."
"Bound together as we are by the ties of a common purpose, and of mutual dependence, every member is a fountain of influence and an example to others. It is an old saying that 'no man liveth to himself.' He cannot. His plans and operations may all revolve around himself,

but yet they will and must effect the interests of others. He cannot limit the effects of his plans, nor can he entail the inheritance of his estates. Changes abolish his isolated plans and scatter the earnings for which he lives to individualize.

"The object of our order is to ignore individual selfishness and to make us more generous, and to embrace within its folds all who seek the advancement of agriculture, no matter of what name, sect or party. The grange can never advance in material prosperity and usefulness until its members have learned to co-operate in all things pertaining to their advancement and interests. It is truly sad to contemplate the disorganized condition of the agricultural class. Yet upon their labor rests the whole prosperity of this country; it is by their labor the ocean is whitened with commerce; it is only by their labor the national debt can be paid. Knowing these things, is it not most astonishing that farmers cannot spare the time to attend to their grange meetings, and so lack enterprise as not to encourage and foster an organization which alone can elevate them and procure for them the influence and position in society to which their numbers and wealth entitle them.

"You have the numerical strength and wealth, but you sadly lack that fidelity to your own interests to accomplish much if any good. Although a grange may include every citizen in a neighborhood, yet if the members act independently and alone they cannot accomplish anything; but if united they can form a power irresistible, and capable of effecting for good the whole community. All advancement in society for great undertakings must be by united, combined and co-operative effort. So with the grange—to accomplish much good it must be done by co-operation."

The Competitive System.
We oppose the competitive system of the merchants as much for its immoral tendencies and influences as for its rank injustice. The least intelligent know that the competitive system is based upon fraud; that misrepresentation governs almost every transaction under it, and that its chief strength is in the ignorance of the public, upon which it grows and fattens. We believe that no other influence tends so strongly to the promotion of intemperance. A majority of these storekeepers keep a supply of liquors, which are used too often to induce customers whose patronage is valuable to purchase liberally. It is a painful but common occurrence in every town and city in the country of young farmers disposing of their produce and purchasing their supplies while under the influence of liquor. Of course, in such instances, there is no telling how much the poor victims are swindled. This system of robbery has always existed, and will continue to exist just as long as the farmers submit to it. But there is a remedy, and all over the country intelligent, thoughtful farmers are at work to apply it. That remedy is the co-operative system. Wherever a co-operative store on the Rochdale plan is established, it is the erection of a battery against swindling and oppression in business and intemperance.—Patron of Husbandry.

A Preventer of Litigation.
One grand feature of the grange which in our consideration of its advantages we generally overlook is the encouragement and facilities it gives to prevent litigation. More than half the lawsuits come from farmers. Sometimes a lawsuit is like any other mean disease—comes in spite of you, and must be met. But the grange inculcates the doctrine that a bad compromise is better than a good lawsuit. It suggests to settle difficulties by arbitration. A tribunal in the grange gives every assurance of a speedy and equitable settlement without expense. This one fact ought to make the order popular among farmers. It has not only settled many disputes, but has avoided the causes of controversy.—Grange Bulletin.

Self-Dependence the Basis of Prosperity.
The members of a non-working grange are apt to think that a large meeting and an address from an invited speaker will revive their dormant energies and place them on the high road of prosperity. The enlarged experience and observation of the speaker may give suggestions or help if carried out, but after all is said and done the grange that would be prosperous must depend on itself. Its members must take an active part in that which concerns its prosperity and interest. When this spirit is general, there need be no question as to the result.—Bulletin.

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Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"
GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI

A FIRST-CLASS
COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

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, Wabash and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.
For further information apply to V. P. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

Real Estate Agency.

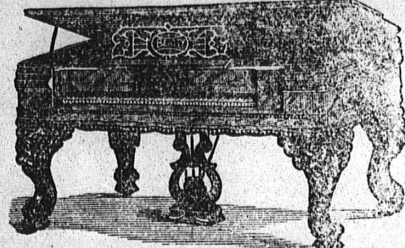
JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

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

BEATTY PIANO
BEST ON EARTH
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSES
WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1879, BEATTY'S 1880
HOLIDAY GREETING.



BEATTY PIANOS
Style No. 2022. Magnificent Rosewood Case, Solid Rosewood fancy Mouldings, new valuable improvements, elegantly finished. Three Strings. Weight when loaded, over 1,000 lbs. Seven one-third (7 1/3) octave, full compass, extra fine rosewood case, all round corners, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and ornate moldings all around case, back and same as front. Very latest full iron frame, bars and extra braces, improved new scale, overstrung bass. French grand action, crook desk, carved pedal. Ivory key frame, capped hammers, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. It is a magnificent Piano for a Holiday Gift. Regular Retail Price asked by the Manufacturer about \$1,400.00. This Piano would make a friend of yours for a Christmas, or New Year's present, or for your own pride. Special Holiday Offer. In order that this gift may be placed within the reach of all, I will sell this beautiful Square Piano, boxed and delivered on board of cars, with a fine Cover, Case, and 2000 Strings, all complete for only \$255.00. The above is a correct list of this beautiful instrument, warranted for one year. Golden Tongue Reeds. Thirteen (13) Steps. Two (2) Key levers. Solid walnut case. Fancy Top, etc. Warranted Six Years, all the modern improvements with "Grand and Beatty" brand and delivered on board of cars. For only \$290.00. Only \$10.00 more for a Cabinet Parlor Organ is the sweetest toned instrument ever before manufactured in this or any other country. Order one for a Holiday Present, or for your own pride. Special Holiday Offer. New and Elegant Upright Cabinet Parlor Organ, style No. 2000. Three (3) Strings. Solid Rosewood Case, Steel Cover, Book \$1.45 & upwards. For New Organs, Steel Book \$5.50 & upwards. Warranted for one year. Send reference or have instrument consigned to your express agent. Freight paid. Pay only after you have seen it. Cash with Order have preference on order book. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Once more I am permitted to send forth my Holiday Greeting. Never before has my GREAT SUCCESS, enormous business been so large as it is at the present moment, now more than ever before. I have sold a hundred thousand of my celebrated instruments have found their way to all parts of the civilized world. Upon the strength of this great success, our citizens have chosen me to be Mayor of the largest majority ever before cast. So great has been the demand for my world renowned pianos, many of which I saw while traveling in Europe last year. I am compelled to erect the largest factory (that I have ever built) on the earth. Situated as it is on one of the finest locations in N. J., at Washington, Cor. Railroad Ave. and Beatty St. (Name of street changed to Beatty, by act of council in honor of the great enterprise and the immense structure can be gained from the following viz. in its construction over three hundred tons of timber were used, thirty tons of steel were used in the roofing. It contains nearly four hundred windows, an engine of 250 horse power, drives over 50,000 worth of the finest wood working machinery. The above cut gives but a faint description of this magnificent building. Labor and Material is Advancing. If you ever intend to buy an instrument, now is the opportunity. If you do not want one for your own pride, buy for a Holiday Gift for your friends. Send for a New Year's Greeting. (Holiday Edition) Sent Free. For Price and the Holiday Offer to your friends, send for a New Year's Greeting. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, - - KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CHEAP CHARLEY,



THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,
IS THE POPULAR CLOTHIER

Because he MANUFACTURES GOOD CLOTHING, suitable for every age, occupation and condition of mankind. He marks every garment in plain figures and makes

NO DEVIATION IN PRICE!

A child can buy as cheap as the most expert man. In selling goods, they not only

WARRANT EVERY GARMENT

To be as represented, but should the purchaser, after home inspection, become dissatisfied with either fit, material or price he will cheerfully exchange, or pay back the purchaser's money; provided always that goods are returned in good order and in reasonable time.

CHILDREN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING.

We aim to keep constantly an unlimited stock suitable for every-day and Sunday wear at prices that cannot fail to prove satisfactory to every buyer. In

YOUTHS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING.

We display an endless variety of suits and separate garments, substantially made and handsomely trimmed, appropriate for either

LABOR, BUSINESS OR DRESS,

AT SUCH LOW PRICES as to continually challenge but never produce successful competition. BOOTS and SHOES are sold at prices of the manufacturers, and

HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Always of latest styles, at Chicago jobbing prices, after addition of freight. One price C. O. D. to all. And buying for twenty-one different branch stores enables us to retail at wholesale prices and guarantee a saving of from 20 to 50 per cent.

KAUFMANN & BACHRACH.

FACTORY: 244 N. CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Quarterly Agricultural Report of Kansas.

Alfred Gray, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has published his report for the quarter ending September 30.

He makes the average condition of crops to be in the aggregate—corn 89, hemp 93, Irish potatoes 64, sweet potatoes 87, buckwheat 83, castor beans 98, broom corn 93, sorghum 95, cotton 100, millet and Hungarian 96, pasture 91, cattle 100, work animals 99, horses and mules 99, sheep 101, hogs 101.

The increase of taxable acres in the state is 831,325.

Each family of five persons has an average of 17.60 acres of corn, and of the whole cultivated land 45.70 acres. There are to each quarter section of cultivated land 17.50 persons.

The state debt is \$1.39 per capita, and the state tax \$1.11 per capita.

The report is well worth the study of the farmer.

Educational Meetings.

State Superintendent A. B. Lemmon has issued the following circular, by order of the State Board of Education:

Educational meetings, consisting of a state normal institute, a convention of county superintendents, and an examination of candidates for state certificates and diplomas, will be held in this city during the entire week, commencing the 29th day of next December. The program of these meetings will be prepared with direct reference to the institute work of the coming summer; and persons proposing to serve as teachers of the institute classes will find it specially to their interest to attend.

In a few days circulars giving full information in regard to these meetings will be issued.

A. B. LEMMON.

TOPEKA, Kans., Nov. 5, 1879.

Organization of a Trotting Association.

Capital Notes.

There was a good attendance at the Tefft house last evening from all parts of the state to organize a trotting association. S. W. Hartzell was elected chairman, and W. P. Popenoe, Sr., secretary. Hon. H. H. Ludington, of Lawrence, was elected president of the association; J. H. Ricksecker, of Sterling, vice-president; S. W. Hartzell, of Topeka, secretary; and M. H. Case, treasurer. An executive committee of five to arrange for the circuit was appointed, consisting of James Dugan, of Topeka; A. D. Carson, Lawrence; W. H. Page, Sterling; T. M. Lane, Wichita; and W. D. Tourtellot, Newton. The president and vice-president were made ex officio members of the executive committee. Committee members were allowed to vote by proxy at all meetings.

The first meeting of the circuit will commence at Topeka on the second Tuesday in May, the meeting of the circuit to be arranged by the committee.

A committee of five was then appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. This committee consists of H. H. Ludington, Lawrence; M. H. Case, S. W. Hartzell and T. L. Stringham, of Topeka; and T. M. Lane, of Wichita. The meeting then adjourned.

The executive committee is to meet in Newton on the first Tuesday of November.

There is little doubt that we shall be able to announce something definite with regard to the continuance of the west wing of the statehouse to-morrow morning. We are not at liberty to foreshadow what will occur this morning. We believe, however, that we violate no obligation of secrecy when we say that Colonel Tweeddale will proceed with the contract.

On yesterday, Auditor Bonebrake issued twenty-five patents to school lands. During the last six months there has been more business in this department of the auditor's office than for ten years before. This is due, in part, to the revival in business generally and in part to the law passed last winter, under which many titles to school lands were forfeited October 1.

The school fund commissioners have invested nearly two hundred thousand dollars in school district bonds since June last. This is as large a sum as was ever before invested in one year, and makes nearly two million dollars in all of the people's school money at interest.

The insurance department is sending out blank annual statements and other accompanying blanks to all the insurance companies now doing business in this state, upon which the companies are to make statements of their condition on the 31st day of December next, and to return to this department on or before the 1st day of March next, the date when the insurance year commences. Some of these statements go to Germany, England and Scotland.

The Carbondale Road.

Lawrence Standard.

The work of putting in order the railroad from Lawrence to Carbondale is finished, and we are informed, the road is now open for freight business. The Kansas Pacific has agreed with the commissioners of Osage county to build their road to Osage City within the next two years. It is probable that the extension will be made next spring.

The Carbondale road will open to the Kansas Pacific the coal fields of Osage county, and supply a long-felt want in that direction. The K. P. has suffered late for a sufficient amount of coal to operate the road.

Damaged by High Water.

Winfield Telegram.

The high waters of the Walnut have done the L. L. & G. folks considerable damage at their bridge pier. The coffer-dam is a total wreck. The work is some four feet under water, but the derrier and temporary track still stand. Bliss's dam is one hindrance to the work, owing to back water. Last week the company paid \$25 a day to Bliss for opening his gates so they could work, but that is useless now, and the company will have to await the directions of kind providence. In the meantime they will work on the abutments.

Sedgwick County Railroad Lands.

Wichita Beacon.

In the last few days a question has been raised in this county in regard to the title to the railroad land. It appears that our records do not show a complete chain of title, or no evidence of title back of the warrant deed made by the railroad company to the purchaser. Our understanding has always been that the road had received its land grant directly from the government, but we are informed by the county clerk and register that the grant was made by government to the state and by the state to the railroad. If that is so, then there should be on record the patent to the state and the state patent to the railroad. Here are two links in the chain missing.

A gentleman in Kechi township who bought railroad land, and whose time has almost expired, deterred to borrow money on his land and make final payment, but upon making application for a loan he was refused on the ground that he could not show a clear title. In order to avoid future complication and to clear the title of all irregularity and imperfection, parties interested should demand from the railroad a complete title. The railroad land has been mortgaged by the railroad, but on each deed the mortgage is duly released.

Nocturnal Adventure.

Troy Chief.

Troy's fat drayman met with a thrilling adventure on the night of the City hotel fire, the circumstances of which we have just heard. He lives at the north end of town, and the house is so situated that the light of the fire shone full into the front windows. Being awakened by the alarm, he jumped out of bed, and began to crawl into his jeans, when, looking toward the opposite side of the room, the light revealed the figure of a man standing close to the wall. He thought he recognized the person, by the uncertain light, as an old citizen of town, but was not sure, so he accosted him with: "What are you doing here? and how did you get in?" Receiving no answer, he thought the time for action had come. A chair stood close by. He stooped to pick up this weapon, keeping an eye cocked at the invader of his premises, when, to his astonishment, the latter vanished. He straightened up, and his strange visitor stood before him again. Just as he was upon the point of calling for help, he discovered that he was about to engage in a deadly combat with his own shadow!

Accidentally Shot.

Chetopa Advance.

On Saturday morning of last week our people were startled with the report that the wife of Dr. G. D. Boon had been shot. To what extent, or what gave rise to the report, no one seemed to know, and every one was inquired of to know the particulars. The news of the shooting spread like wild-fire, and the whole city was in a feverish state of excitement. The facts are that on Friday night about 10 o'clock, and just before the family retired, the doctor was loading his revolver, when the hammer fell, and one load was accidentally discharged, taking effect in the right limb of Mrs. Boon, and passing diagonally through the lower portion of the body, to within half an inch of the surface. On Saturday morning Dr. Littleton extracted the ball (which was a 38 Smith & Wesson), and at this writing Mrs. Boon is doing well. The wound is not considered dangerous.

Range Herding in Barbour County.

Medicine Lodge Crescent.

The topography of this country is such that sections comprising from ten to twenty miles in diameter are bound by natural division lines. All persons holding cattle in a certain section will divide the circumference into stations and appoint a man to each station whose duty is to see that no cattle get out of the range on his line. By this mode cattle are herded without being worried by being driven or corralled. Our Eastern readers who have been used to feeding stock six or seven months out of twelve will ask, "What do you do about winter feed?" That is a subject that no one loses any sleep about, as our cattle keep fat enough for beef all the year round without a grain of corn or a spear of hay. This is no vain boast, but has been tested right here for the past seven years to our personal knowledge.

Fire-Guards.

Ford County Globe.

Our attention is again called to this important measure, and hope that all may at once set themselves to work and plow the necessary fire-guards around their dwellings, stacks of hay and grain, or meadows they desire to save from this destructive element. It will cost but a trifle, and when done they will feel more secure against what may prove an untold loss, not only to those who are directly interested, but to the country at large; so plow your fire-guards and save the grass as much as you possibly can, and by so doing you will also save your dwellings.

Strike.

Atchison Patriot.

About 1 o'clock to-day there was a strike in the killing gang at the packing-house, and quite a number of the men stopped work. The Fowler Bros., however, do not allow such small matters to occasion them trouble. A complete gang of men to take the place of the strikers will arrive here to-morrow from Kansas City and St. Louis and be employed at full prices, while the old gang will find an opportunity to enjoy personal independence and *otium cum dignitate* for a season.

Well Supplied.

Wichita Eagle.

The Wichita markets have for three or four weeks been well supplied with game and fish. The greatest variety of ducks and water-fowl have been offered, while quail and prairie chicken have been abundant.

Speculating in North Carolina.

Atchison Champion.

The report is going the rounds that ex-Senator Pomerooy has bought the Portis gold mine at Weldon, N. C. C. C. Hutchinson, the founder of our city of Hutchinson, was, at last accounts, engaged in some town-site speculations in the North state with S. T. Kelsey, formerly forester of the Santa Fe. Three Kansas men ought to be able to send one of their number to the United States senate from a little old state like North Carolina.

STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House,

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



ESTEY ORGAN

DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

ESTEY ORGANS.

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

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. Their establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest west of New York. The members of the firm rank high among our staunchest, most honorable and most successful merchants and manufacturers. They have built up one of the strongest and best mercantile houses in the country, and their establishment is an honor to themselves and a credit to St. Louis.—St. Louis Republican.

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

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

The following are some of the leading goods which will always bear inspection:



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

Which, for durability, simplicity, ease of management and lightness of draught, cannot be excelled.



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

and all kinds of farm implements constantly on hand; also a full assortment of Hardware. All goods warranted to be as represented.

The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate! don't fail to witness its marvelous working!

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

Attention Everybody

J. W. WILLEY,

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

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

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

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tinware.

JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING

A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves.

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 75 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774

LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,369

Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000

Net surplus over all, 1,035,427

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.



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

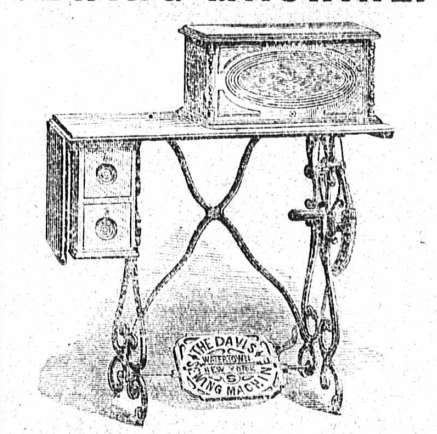
Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

THE DAVIS SEWING MACHINE.



See what it will do without Basting

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain. It will sew over seams in any garment without making long or short stitches, breaking of thread or puckering the lining of the goods at the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator except to run the machine, and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Make French folds and sew on at the same time.

Fold bias trimmings and sew on at one operation.

Make makers' 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 ruffles and band at one operation.

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

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

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

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

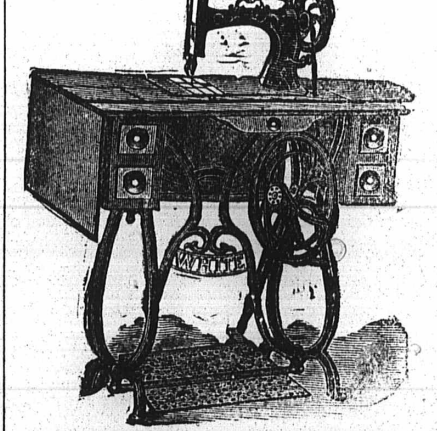
For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidery, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal.

Sewing machines repaired.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent,

No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

Ninth—It has a device by which 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 at \$20.

J. T. RICHESY, Agent,

No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money last.

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.

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.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1879.

THE supreme court of the United States has decided that a trade-mark is not a legal property. This decision abolishes the trade-mark division of the patent office.

THERE is not much less than 9,000,000 voters in the United States and two-thirds of this number are farmers, and yet we have no "secretary of agriculture" to look after this leading branch of business!

THE Chicago *Times* estimates that the farmers of the grain-producing states will realize about 20 per cent. advance on their entire wheat crop, taking as a basis of estimate the price current before it rose. This would be a gain of \$92,600,000. The farmers of the West will see the fallacy of the *Times's* estimate when they realize their cash returns for what they sell. The speculators, the "bears and the bulls," and the "go-betweens," will contrive to make away with a great part of the extra price.

COMMISSIONER LE DUC.

We are decidedly of the opinion that Mr. Le Duc is the worst-abused man in America. Personally, we do not know the commissioner of agriculture, and we have never been the recipient of unlimited quantities of seeds; but we do know something of what he has attempted and done, and the opposition that he has encountered from the start, and we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Le Duc has already done more for American agriculture than all the other commissioners taken together, and not excluding the venerable "sir" Isaac Newton himself.

The above, coming from the source it does (from Prof. Shelton, of the *Industrialist*, who knows of what he speaks) is a valuable tribute to the industry, the perseverance and conscientiousness with which our present commissioner of agriculture has discharged his duties.

B. F. MUDGE DEAD.

On Friday, the 21st inst., Prof. B. F. Mudge died suddenly at his home in Manhattan of apoplexy. His funeral took place at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. No man will be more missed in the scientific circles of this state than Prof. Mudge. As a scientist and geologist none stood higher than he. He was a man of excellent character, liberal and progressive in thought, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. In his departure science loses a true and devoted follower and his adopted state a truly useful man.

Mr. Joseph Savage, of this county, who went to Manhattan to attend the funeral, writes to the *Lawrence Journal* as follows of his death and funeral:

The professor had not been feeling well for several days, and he had been doing but little labor, hoping soon to feel better. On Friday, the day of his death, he had packed and labeled three boxes of specimens for the state university cabinet, as he was desirous of so doing before moving into another residence. He had written a long letter to Prof. Snow, and also one to Mr. Atwood, of the *Kansas Monthly*. About 9 o'clock in the evening he said his head felt very hot, and asked his wife to place her hand upon it to see how warm it was, and at the same time said he would go out of the door and walk about the house-yard a little to see if the exercise would not relieve him. If he had reached the yard when he fell with a groan; this was followed by another less loud, and Mrs. Mudge rushed out and found him insensible. He died soon after without any apparent pain. Dr. Robinson was immediately summoned and pronounced his death the result of apoplexy. Several of his family have died with this disease, and he often expressed a desire to go in the same way himself.

Mrs. Mudge says that he has been enjoying an unusual flow of spirits for the past few weeks, and was anticipating with much pleasure the reunion of his three children at the coming Thanksgiving festival.

The professor has one grandson who bears his name. He has also a granddaughter. His unmarried daughter, Eusebia, a graduate of our state university, is living at home, and is teaching music in Manhattan.

The funeral to-day was largely attended. There being more outside the church than within. The order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member, were out in full force, and took charge of the funeral. Professors Snow, Fopence, Parker of Kansas City, the writer, with an equal number of Odd Fellows, acted as pallbearers.

A long line of carriages, preceded by the members of the Manhattan lodge of Odd Fellows in full regalia, followed the remains to the cemetery, and as we lowered them into the "narrow house made for all the living" earth seemed emptier and more lonely than before, and the spirit world to have received one of the best of our earthly treasures. Some friend at my side asks "if there will be rocks in that land to which our dear friend had gone." Yes, the Rock of Ages is there, on whom on earth he so lovingly leaned, and that is enough for us to know at present.

ORGANIZED SCHOOLS FOR FARMERS.

Farmers, farmers' wives and farmers' children should meet together often for social purposes, to become acquainted with each other, and to talk over more freely those matters which are of prime importance to the prosperity and happiness of farmers. We know of no school, no means of culture, more efficient for educational purposes than the grange rightly conducted and managed according to the rules of this

order. But there are large numbers who are not yet prepared to work in the grange. We are surprised at this no more than we are surprised that all men and women cannot work together in the same church. There are diversities of opinion and consequently a diversity of administration. The material point to be looked at is some kind of an organization that will be efficient to reach certain conditions of farm life far in advance of those at present realized. Notwithstanding all that is said and sung in regard to the happiness, the pure moral influences, of farm life, the innocent pleasures and the satisfying communion with nature that farmers enjoy, we all know (farmers themselves know and fully realize) the hard, wearisome, unsatisfying, and, we were about to say, demoralizing, conditions under which farming is now carried on. To mend these conditions and to render farming more remunerative and satisfying, we know of no better way than stated and frequent meetings for mutual conference, discussion, encouragement and pleasant intercourse. And if all interested in farming and desirous of improving the farmer's condition cannot, for reasons best known to themselves, join in grange work, let them by all means form some organization in which they can work freely and earnestly. There is certainly enough to talk about, questions enough to discuss which relate to a good system of agriculture, to fill up one evening in a fortnight with profitable work. If there is any want of subjects to talk upon at these meetings we would suggest that the following be taken up: "How can we make the farm attractive to the young?" "What books and papers shall we read, how shall we obtain them, and how read them?" The grass crop—its value—seeding, culture and gathering. What improvements can be made to lessen the labor of housekeepers? Such questions as these, and a hundred others equally important, might be discussed at the meetings with great profit. We hope this season affording the best opportunity for social meetings and social culture will not be neglected by any class of farmers.

VALUE OF STATISTICS.

It is said figures never lie. This is not strictly true. The figures expressing the sum total of the population of the United States for 1880 will be mathematically true just to the extent that the thousands of officials who take the census are careful, thorough and painstaking in their enumeration of the people in their given localities. None of these men will be infallible, however honestly they may strive to do their work. There will be an error of from one to ten per cent., probably, in their respective calculations. Sometimes they will make their tables too large, sometimes too small. We suspect the balance of errors will be in favor of the too large rather than in favor of the too small. In regard to population, however, we think the census will approximate very nearly the truth. In reference to domestic animals—cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, etc.—there will be larger margins for errors to creep in. The figures here will be less exact; yet they will be sufficiently exact to deduce from them some very important conclusions. They will form a basis of comparisons in regard to the conditions, favorable or unfavorable, to stock raising in the different localities of East and West, North and South, and also a comparison of the whole United States with other countries in this respect. In the great staples of the country, hay, cotton, corn and wheat, there will unavoidably be more room for mistakes, and a greater probability that they will occur; but still here the estimates will be sufficiently reliable and accurate for the basis of a great number of valuable comparisons and practical deductions.

We know that many of our farmers place very little reliance on the statistics of our census reports. They think them so inaccurate that they are worthy of no consideration. They believe the study of them is labor lost. But however far from the exact truth our statistical tables may be in certain given instances, we deem them of great value and well worthy the patient study of those who wish to know the condition of agriculture in the United States, and to discover the reasons of profit and loss in farming.

We are led to these remarks by examining somewhat carefully the Quarterly Report of the State Board of Ag-

riculture, made by its careful and efficient secretary, Alfred Gray. We believe that this report might profitably be made a text book for study in the grange meetings of this winter, and at other club meetings of farmers. It furnishes valuable topics for discussion, many subjects that can be with profit talked about, and much matter for sober thought and reflection. It would be a profitable investment to the board to put it into the hands of every farmer in the state of Kansas who would read it. It abounds in valuable farm statistics, statistics as valuable as carefulness, patient industry and hard work can make them. We hope our state legislature when it assembles will make an appropriation sufficiently ample to prosecute with vigor just this kind of work which our board of agriculture with its painstaking secretary is now doing.

We shall make extracts from this last report, fearing that it will not otherwise find entrance into the homes of our farmers.

GOVERNMENT.

It is well enough occasionally to get clean out of party politics and look at the administration of government—to government itself—from the standpoint of philosophy and reason. We regard government as the principle of order in the practical sphere of human affairs, namely, in the commercial, industrial and political relations of men. Government settles disputes and litigations; enforces contracts on the one hand, and punishes crimes against persons and property on the other. In the present order of society, where poverty is the lot of the great majority, the strife for riches is reckless and desperate in the extreme. This strife is heightened to a mania by the ambitious thirst for influence and power, which is now satisfied mainly by the possession of wealth. The senses and the passion of ambition are excessively developed in their lower degrees, and are in a state of general license, unbalanced by a sufficient development of the higher social sympathies and of the religious sentiment acting in the practical relations of men, or what the church calls "the love of the neighbor." Now suppose that all law and government were abolished; that courts of justice, prisons, sheriffs and policemen were done away with at once; is it not evident that fraud and robbery would become general in society, and crimes against persons and property prevail to such an extent that every individual would have to go armed to the teeth to protect himself? It is clear that this principle of order must be carefully maintained; and the judicious reformer, who knows that constructive reforms can only be effected where order reigns, should be the first to desire it.

Government also represents the collective principle in society; it unites all the individuals of a country, makes them a collective whole and establishes the state or national unity. It manages the administration of affairs of this national unity, and represents it in its relations with other nations.

But while government must be maintained, and under some form will always exist, it is greatly modified as man progresses in moral development and intelligence. Let abundance become universal by means of a good organization of labor and the vast economies of co-operative combination, then there must ensue a corresponding degree of prosperity to all. Let far more perfect means of education for the whole people be established than now, and sentiments of justice and honor will be developed in them; and we shall see that the all-absorbing anxiety in relation to riches, and the intense selfishness to which it gives rise, will be allayed, and the low ambition of shining through wealth will be directed to nobler ends.

In such a state of things—that is, in a society where abundance and intelligence are universal—the desire to rob and plunder will cease and crimes against property will disappear. Our courts of justice, our prisons and scaffolds, will no longer be necessary and will fall of themselves. Government will continue to exist, but it will be greatly modified. Instead of being a mere negative protector of property, as it now is, it will become a positive protector, by developing and encouraging productive industry. Instead of merely repressing the false and perverted action of the passions, it will aid their harmonious development by true and just political institutions. Any sys-

tem of government based on tyranny, or controlled by the will or caprice of an individual, or a minority of individuals, is organized license and can be considered as a principle of order only in a society so false that it makes it a necessary evil. What is denominated a strong government, a centralized power, is the very best government that can be established over an ignorant, disorderly and degraded people—the very worst that an intelligent, law-abiding and truly christian people can live under.

General News.

TOPEKA, Nov. 22.—The State Fair association held a meeting this evening and fixed Topeka as the place for holding its fair and the time from September 18 to 18, next year. Everything bids fair to make it a success. The board had no trouble in getting subscriptions to the capital stock.

The supreme court has issued an alternative writ of *mandamus* citing the commissioners of Harper county to show cause why they do not count the vote cast at the late election for locating the county seat of that county.

TOPEKA, Nov. 22.—The judges of the supreme court filed with the clerk today the opinion of the court in the case of the state of Kansas upon the relation of the attorney-general against the county clerk of Lyon county, determining the right to levy the one-mill tax for the state annual school fund. The court holds in the opinion filed that section 4 of chapter 149 of the laws of 1879 (page 270) works by implication a repeal of prior enactments providing for the levy of the one-mill tax for the state annual school fund, and the court further holds that said section 4 is not invalid by reason of any conflict with section 16 of article 2 of the state constitution. The opinion was prepared by Justice Brewer. Under this opinion no legal levy of this one-mill tax has or can be made, and therefore this alleged one-mill tax for the state annual school fund cannot be collected in these counties where it has been entered on the tax books.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The greatest excitement prevailed on the Stock exchange this morning, and at one time a serious panic seemed inevitable. The scene on the floor of the exchange was most tumultuous, and the rush to sell stocks was so great that prices dropped 3 and 4 per cent. at one time; until before half an hour of business had been over, Delaware and Hudson stock had fallen 20 per cent., and the remainder of the list all the way between 14 and 1 per cent. The men who are credited with this movement are Jay Gould, Jas. R. Keene, Russell Sage and Addison Comstock, aided by outside speculators, who rushed in and let their stocks go at any price, fearing lest a general panic would result in wiping their margins out entirely. The break in the Union Pacific was caused by the announcement that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the St. Louis and San Francisco had joined hands, and intend to complete the former to San Francisco, and the marked decline in Erie was due largely to the report of negotiations with Vanderbilt by a syndicate representing the Wabash system of roads for the purchase of 200,000 shares of New York Central stocks. That such negotiations have been going on is undoubtedly true, but it is also quite certain that they have been suspended, temporarily at least, and are probably finally closed without result.

LEADVILLE, Col., Nov. 22.—At 1 o'clock Thursday morning forty-five masked citizens forced Sheriff Walton to surrender to them a prisoner named Charles Stewart, a foot-pad, who threatened to kill a man who had had him incarcerated as soon as he should get out. Stewart was twenty years old, and begged piteously for his life and for time to write to his mother at Conneautville, Pa., but was only allowed time to say a brief prayer, and was then launched into eternity. The mob then took Ed. Fordham, and, although he struggled ferociously, hung him in a workmanlike manner that indicated familiarity with the hangman's trade. Fordham has been jumping lots, driving off occupants by force, and conducting himself in a generally objectionable manner. The following was pinned onto his back: "Note to all thieves, bunco steers, foot-pads, and chronic roundsmen for the same, and sympathizers with the above class of criminals: This is to be the end of your business; let this be your last warning, particularly Coonie Adams, Connor Collins, Hogan, Ed. Burns, Ed. Champ, P. A. Kelley, and a great many others who are well known to this organization. We are 700 strong." P. A. Kelley, who has been accused of taking bribes while city marshal, and Jim Bush have been warned to leave or share the same fate. The thugs and bad characters have banded together, and claim having 756 names enrolled. They will immediately begin to avenge their comrades, and will punish every one of the vigilantes who executed them. They have already threatened to burn the town, and have sent notices to some people suspected to have been connected in the hanging to leave. The *Chronicle* and the *Herald* forces have also been ordered to quit, their papers having advocated extreme measures to check outlaws and crime, which have been decidedly on the increase of late.

Castoria

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

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

NEVER

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

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

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

CENTAUR

Liniments, the most speedy and effective curative agents for

MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known. The Centaur

LINIMENTS

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

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

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

Catarrhal Poison

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

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

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

Home testimony:

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

W. D. Woods, 487 Broadway, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Catarrh.

F. J. HASLET, 850 B'dway, N. Y., 4 1/2 yrs Catarrh.

G. L. BUTLER, 443 B'dway, N. Y., 10 yrs Catarrh.

S. BENEDICT, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y., (lady friend), cured of Chronic Hay Fever.

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

REV. GEO. A. REIS, 169 Jay St., Brooklyn, "It restored me to my ministerial labors."

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

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

L. F. NEWMAN, 805 Fulton St., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years Chronic Catarrh.

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

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

A real cure for this terrible malady, is the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering, since vaccination. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all

Druggists, or delivered by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St. N. Y., for \$1.50 a package.

To Clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is

Post-paid and sent free to anybody.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—
 First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
 Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Lippincott for December has a varied list of contents, the most noticeable feature being the number of articles descriptive of life and manners at home and abroad.

WORK on the temporary span of the bridge is progressing and will undoubtedly be finished during the present week. The new iron span is to be finished within ninety days, and from the time it is completed our bridge across the raging Kaw will not only be free but it will be substantial and permanent.

THE young ladies of North Lawrence, under the auspices of Pilgrim Congregational church, will give an entertainment this Wednesday evening at the Home Aid hall. Supper, oysters, music and tableaux. If the bridge is impassable Warren's boats will run until the close of the entertainment. Fare for round trip, five cents. Please come.

FAIR and festival Thursday evening, after Thanksgiving. The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold forth in Liberty hall, where they will dispose of a large and select assortment of fancy articles suitable for Christmas presents. As our Presbyterian ladies are distinguished for getting up good entertainments, we bespeak for them a full house on December 4.

THE next meeting of the County Teachers' institute will be held in the office of the county superintendent Saturday, November 28, at half past 1 p. m. It is hoped that as many of the teachers in the county will attend as can make it convenient to do so. Such meetings will result in good to the teachers and to the schools of the county if well attended and well conducted.

MR. E. A. COLMAN presented us with a bushel of very fine eating apples. Mr. Colman told us he knew the poor editor would like some kind of a blow-out for Thanksgiving, and as editors were never known to have any money he would cheerfully contribute a bushel of good apples for that occasion. Thanks, friend Colman, we appreciate not only your substantial present but also your friendship in remembering us and our wants for Thanksgiving day. Surely we have something now to be thankful for.

MRS. SYLVIA E. ASHBY, the "Will Willis" of THE SPIRIT, lecturer, and editor of the "Encyclopedia of the New West," made us a pleasant call on Monday last. Mrs. Ashby is soon to take her departure for the sunny plains of Texas, there to labor in the interest of the last above named publication. For the present her headquarters will be at Sherman. The managers of the "New West" are to be congratulated on their selection of an editor for Texas, and we predict that no part of the work will be more thoroughly done than that undertaken by Mrs. Ashby.

AN educational meeting was held at Hesper Wednesday evening, November 19. Several of the neighboring districts were represented by teachers and pupils, and songs, recitations and papers on educational subjects made the meeting pleasant and profitable. The next gathering of the kind will be at Vinland November 26, and will include the neighboring districts of Coal Creek, Stony Point, Herning and Harmony. The third meeting of the series will be at Baldwin City December 3, and will include the districts of Independence, Prairie City, Kerns and Cowgill. Friday evening, December 5, will be held a similar meeting at Black Jack, including the Hannan, Kretzinger, Prospect and Union districts.

Arrested for Murder.

Saturday evening there arrived in this city Mr. H. Freese, a detective from Jacksonville, Ill., in quest of a man by the name of John Wesley Byers, accused of murder. It seems that about two years ago Byers lived in Vir-din, Ill., and clerked in a store there. He was an admirer of a young lady who was admired as well by a clerk in an establishment near by. Byers became very jealous of his rival, and one night drew him into a quarrel in which Byers drew a knife and stabbed the young man in the head, the knife penetrating the brain and killing him almost instantly. Byers at once fled, and up to Sunday has succeeded in eluding his pursuers. Fifty dollars reward was offered by the friends of the murdered young man for the arrest of Byers, and the job was undertaken by Detective Freese, who has spent \$200 in working up the case. About a year ago he got on Byers's track and followed him into

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Immense Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys and Children have arrived and are now on exhibition at

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

We can safely say that we are the BOSS CLOTHIERS of this town. Never! no, never! were we so well prepared as now to exhibit such a fine assortment of

DRESS SUITS, BUSINESS SUITS AND WORKING SUITS. PANTALOONS IN ENDLESS VARIETIES.

OVERCOATS!

From the very Cheapest up to the Finest quality, enough to supply the entire community.

Our Boys' & Children's Clothing Department

Is in full blast. Special care has been taken to make this department complete. Our stock of

Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags

cannot be excelled either in low prices or in quality, as our buyer has spent six weeks in the Eastern markets in the early part of the season, and buying such immense quantities of goods, which were bought very cheap for cash, and being satisfied with a small margin, we can easily convince the closest buyers that the place to get the full value of your money is at

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Having added a Custom department to our establishment, and having received a full line of samples of Cloths and Cassimeres, we will take measures for Suits and Overcoats with but a small advance from ready-made and guarantee a perfect fit at

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE

Arkansas, only to lose the trail when within a few hours of his prisoner. Thinking perhaps some of the family might be writing to Byers Officer Freese kept a sharp watch on them, but discovered nothing until Friday evening, when seeing Byers's father near the mail car on the Chicago and Alton road he watched him, and saw him put a letter in the mail-box. Going inside the car Freese looked at the letter, and found it addressed to John Wesley, Lawrence, Kansas. The detective kept right on the train, and came to Lawrence with the letter. Arrived in Lawrence he took rooms at the Place house, and Sunday about noon arrested his man at the post-office as he received the letter that had been mailed on the cars at Jacksonville.

Byers told the detective he would not put him to the trouble of getting out a requisition, and the two left for Jacksonville on the afternoon train.

The Concert Last Evening.

Liberty hall was well filled last evening to greet Prof. Solge and his pupils. The music presented was all that the most sanguine could have hoped for, and gave immense satisfaction to the audience. Mrs. G. A. Faas, Miss Nina E. Whitford, Miss Nellie Adams and Miss Kate Wilkinson each did not only themselves but Prof. Solge great credit in their performance upon the piano. The most difficult and complicated music in their hands seemed as simple as any of our popular airs, and their efforts were heartily applauded. If there was any criticism at all, it was that Prof. Solge in his selections had chosen too long and too difficult pieces. Some simple, familiar piece, while it would not perhaps have shown the musical powers of his pupils to so good an advantage, would have been acceptable to the audience.

Miss Zella Neill, as she always does, captured the audience with her singing, and they would gladly have listened to more from her.

Upon his favorite instrument, the violin, Prof. Solge is immense. "His Villikins and His Dinah," in which he imitates all the fowls and animals of the farm-yard, and makes each of them sing "Dinah," was so good that the audience would have more, and as an encore he played "The Last Rose of Summer," with variations. We hope Prof. Solge will not stop with this concert, but will soon give our people another musical treat.—Journal.

A Wonderful Discovery.

For the speedy cure of consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn coughs, neglected colds, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in throat, hoarseness, sore throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat, and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal and has established for itself a world-wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggists and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for \$1. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

Stockholders' Meeting of the Fair Association.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Valley Fair association will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, December 2, at Miller's hall, over House's clothing store, for the election of officers and transaction of other important business. A full attendance is very desirable.

N. O. STEVENS, secretary.

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

108 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

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

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

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

Startling Announcement!

We have concluded to go OUT OF BUSINESS entirely, and therefore offer our entire stocks of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods, regardless of value or cost, at a sacrifice. We mean just what we say—that we are determined to CLOSE OUT and go out of trade. No such chance was ever offered to the public to buy goods. Positively no credit to anybody. Be convinced by calling and seeing for yourselves. Our goods must be sold at some price. As prices of goods are advancing, you can buy goods for less money than before the rise. Don't miss this chance if you need any goods.

All parties indebted to us will please call and pay up their accounts.

M. NEWMARK & CO.,

103 and 105 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

Leis' Electric Insect Powder,

For the certain destruction of moths, mosquitoes, flies, bed-bugs, fleas, roaches, ants, plant insects, vermin on fowls and animals, centipedes, spiders, and every creeping thing on record. This is purely vegetable, and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above mentioned insects. It is not poisonous, and can be used with perfect safety. GEO. LEIS & BRO., Sole Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers, Lawrence, Kansas.

Groceries—Harness.

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

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

Drive Wells.

We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county, and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us, as we keep a full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs. We handle the celebrated Bignall, Gould and Rumsey pumps, so that we can supply any style of pumps that may be desired.

COAL! COAL!

We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Port Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Seranton 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—88 Massachusetts street.

FALL 1879.

WINTER 1879.

J. HOUSE & CO.

New Styles and Lower Prices!

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IS NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

We have taken great pains in selecting our GOODS and PATTERNS, and are confident that our present stock will fully sustain our well-established reputation for selling the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES.

J. House & Co., the Popular Clothiers,

79 MASS. STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Answers to Conundrums.
 Who sells the best Clothing in Lawrence?
 J. HOUSE & CO.
 Who keeps the largest assortment of Boys' Clothing?
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 Who sells everything of the best for the very lowest prices?
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THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING.

Grocerymen and storekeepers pay 3 to 5 cents a pound extra for butter made with Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. It increases production 6 to 10 per cent.; reduces labor of churning one-half; gives a rich golden color the year round. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter Makers." Address Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RE-NEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially indorsed by the state assessor of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

To Farmers.

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

O. K. Barber Shop.

The management of this shop has changed the prices for the following: Hair cutting, 15, 20 cents; hair cutting for children, 15 cents; shaving, 10 cents; shampooing, from 15 to 20 cents. These are hard-pan prices. Good for the O. K., No. 66 Massachusetts street, down-stair.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a Solid Gold Watch, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as utility and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS'S PATENT WATCH CASES this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centers, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling. The engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

This is the only case made with two plates of solid gold and warranted by special certificate. For sale by all jewelers. Ask for illustrated catalogue, and to see warrant.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. L. RIMBALL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Frt Ag't, S. T. SMITH, Gen'l Sup't, Kansas City.

A Card.

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

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 material. 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.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

FRANK E. SNOW,

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

Michael H. Lane, plaintiff, vs. Peter Iverson, defendant. Before U. G. Richards, J. P. of Douglas County, Kansas.
 ON THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879, said justice issued a garnishee summons in the above action for the sum of fourteen dollars (\$14), which said cause will be heard on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m. MICHAEL H. LANE, Plaintiff.
 EUDORA, Kans., Nov. 4, 1879.

Publication Notice.

FREDERICK W. AUSTIN, A NON-RESIDENT of the state of Kansas, will take notice that Clarissa Manley did, on the 7th day of November, 1879, file a petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, setting forth that she is the owner of, and has the legal title to, and is in the quiet and peaceable possession of, the following described land, to wit: The northwest quarter of section 24, township 14, range 17, and alleging that said Frederick W. Austin claims some interest in or title to said land adverse to that of said Clarissa Manley, and praying that said adverse title or interest may be declared null and void; and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable. Said Frederick W. Austin is required to answer said petition on or before the 25th day of December, 1879, or the same will be taken as true and a decree rendered accordingly.
 CLARISSA MANLEY.
 By L. D. L. TOSI, her Attorney.

Horticultural Department.

November Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The horticulturists of Douglas county and their friends held their regular monthly meeting at the university on Saturday, the 15th inst.

The principal topic of discussion was "orchard pruning," which, according to the observation of many who expressed themselves, has been greatly neglected in all parts of the county. The result is, trees filled with interlocking limbs and "water-sprouts," and inferior, unmarketable fruit. In pruning as in nearly everything else there is a "happy medium" to be taken. While our Kansas orchards should not be pruned as severely as the Eastern orchards usually are, yet the tree should be kept sufficiently open to admit light and a free circulation of air to all its parts. By this system the orchardist will be able to get under and into his trees without the great inconvenience experienced in unpruned orchards.

Mr. G. C. Brackett gave his experience in orchard pruning, which was in substance as follows: Two years ago he pruned a portion of his Genet orchard, using his knife pretty freely; one year ago this fall he pruned another portion, leaving over 100 trees entirely unpruned. He has just gathered his crop of fruit, which amounted to some thousands of bushels. While his pruned trees bore large, handsome and highly-colored apples, his unpruned trees had at least a moiety of small, inferior, unmarketable fruit. He thinks this neglect of pruning has injured the reputation of the Genet, lowering its proper standard of beauty and quality. Mr. Colman entirely agreed with Mr. Brackett, producing corroborative facts which had come under his own observation.

Much was said on this subject by several of the members, but no dissent was expressed from Mr. Brackett's position.

The subject of pruning was, on motion, made a specialty for the next meeting.

SMALL FRUITS.

All varieties are full of blossoms, and a general disposition to premature development is manifest. In the southern counties of the state the small fruits and the peach trees are in full bloom, and even fruit formed. It is to be hoped, however, that the bloom is not so general as to jeopardize the next crop.

VEGETABLE GARDENING.

Mr. Colman is very grateful to the society for placing him at the head of the committee on "vegetable gardening," and for the third time tendered his thanks for the honor conferred and benefits received. His position on that committee required him to set an example in good gardening. The result is, his cellar is full of potatoes, cabbage, squashes and other vegetables, besides having large quantities buried up for market.

In reply to the question, "How can cabbages be kept from cracking open?" he recommends pulling the stalk just enough to loosen the roots; this will check the growth and prevent cracking.

Mr. Sedgwick has just gathered some five hundred bushels of Peachblows. He attributes his good crop to late planting and thorough culture, keeping the ground well stirred in dry weather.

NEW FRUIT.

It is thought the "Cooper" will prove a very valuable apple. There are six other new varieties that promise well, prominent among which is the "Kansas Queen," propagated by Mr. Burr, of Leavenworth. It is a fall apple and very highly colored. The Lawver, another new variety, is a beautiful seedling of the McAfee's Nonsuch, and if it should prove sufficiently productive will be the "coming apple."

A circular letter from the secretary of the state society, requesting this meeting to send delegates to the thirteenth annual meeting of that society, to be held at Holton on the 16th, 17th and 18th prox., was read, and, on motion, Joseph Savage, E. A. Colman and Samuel Reynolds were unanimously chosen as such delegates.

The following statement of the weather for the last month, prepared by Prof. Snow expressly for this report, is duly appreciated, and given under the head of METEOROLOGY.

The most important feature of the weather during the past four weeks has been the abundant rainfall of the present week. Rains fell on the 8th, 10th and 11th instants, measuring respectively

1.15, 0.55 and 2.10 inches, and giving a total rainfall for the month thus far of 3.80 inches. This is more than double the average amount for the entire month of November for the past twelve years, and exceeds the highest previous November rainfall of our record. There have been only seventeen days in the past twelve years on which rain has fallen to the depth of two inches, as on the 11th inst.

The abundant rains of the past two months seem to falsify the dry-weather predictions of certain Kansas meteorologists, who maintain that the source of our Kansas rainfall is to be found in the snows of the Rocky mountains. According to these authorities if the snows are abundant the rains in Kansas will be abundant in the following season, and a deficiency of snow in the mountains will be followed by a corresponding deficiency in the Kansas rainfall; in my own opinion we must look to some other quarter for the source of our Kansas rain. F. H. SNOW.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 15, 1879.

The exercises were enlivened with good music by Miss Kate Smeed, Miss Annie Yarnold and Samuel Reynolds. Mrs. Rottman furnished the table with a beautiful bouquet of geraniums and chrysanthemums of several varieties.

At 4 o'clock p. m. the meeting adjourned till the third Saturday in December, at which time and place every horticulturist in the county, and all others interested in the good cause, will be cordially welcomed. S. R.

Manhattan Horticultural Society.

[Reported for The Spirit of Kansas.]

The horticultural society of Manhattan held its usual monthly meeting at the home of Prof. Platt on the second Thursday of November at 2 o'clock p. m.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Prof. Gale proposed the name of Prof. Popenoe for membership in the society, and on motion was duly elected.

Under the head of unfinished business, the circular of the secretary of the state society, asking us to elect a delegate to the annual meeting of the State Horticultural society, to be held at Holton, in December, was acted upon, and Prof. Popenoe chosen to represent us there, and was instructed to present the subject of the modification of the present bird law to the state society to use its influence to so amend as to allow owners of fruit orchards to destroy on their own lands such birds as were notoriously destructive to fruit; also the desirableness of testing varieties of apples from the South that were of good keeping qualities.

Prof. Popenoe inquired about the tree cricket—noticed that they worked on the grape a good deal; was there any way to control it.

Mr. T. C. Wells said it also worked on the apple. Knew of no way to exterminate it.

The twig pruner also was inquired after. It seemed to damage some varieties like the Smith's Cider and Kansas Keeper in some localities; usually laid its eggs in the twig above the cut.

A new mode of top-grafting was described by Prof. Gale which he had been experimenting with and had proven satisfactory. It was to insert the cion on the crown of the root below the ground on stocks from one-half inch to three inches in diameter, cions to be from a foot to three feet in length; not cut off the old top until the cion commences to grow, then cut it off high enough to tie the new growth to until it is fully established. Showed illustrations of the process. He claimed that it was more uniformly successful than the old way of cutting off the top above the ground, and they made a much more rapid growth.

Mr. Todd could show cherry trees grafted last spring in his nursery that had made from 20 to 30 feet of growth of new wood, counting each branch.

Prof. Popenoe said that about Topeka they had discarded the Smith's Cider and Kansas Keeper apple on account of the blight.

Prof. Gale said that some varieties would do well in some localities and not in others, so that it would not do to condemn any variety on that account but look for some local cause.

Prof. Popenoe invited the society to meet at the horticultural rooms of the college at their next meeting, which was accepted, and adjourned to meet there the second Saturday in December. A. TODD, Secretary.

A Huge Tomato Plant.

The Philadelphia Ledger gives a description of a tomato plant raised in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the last

season, the main stalk of which measured about five inches in circumference, and had twelve branches from twelve to fifteen feet in length. The plant was of the Feege variety and yielded five pecks of tomatoes.

Wine Production.

The St. Helena Star states that the production of thirty vineyards in Napa county, California, will reach 1,312,500 gallons. A new hydraulic press has been recently introduced which gives a pressure of 7,200 pounds to the square foot, thus extracting every particle of juice from the grapes with great economy of time and labor.

Horticultural Notes.

Climbers add very much to the beauty of a greenhouse or window. English ivy, tropaeolum, German or parlor ivy, etc., are useful for this purpose.

There is probably no better time in the whole year than the present for pruning and cutting back grape vines, all sorts of fruit trees and ornamental trees and shrubs.

Plants from the garden should have a period of rest, with very little water; those to be forced, as perennial candytuft, deutzia, dicentra, and others, may remain in a cool cellar until midsummer.

Bulbs may be grown in sand, moss or in water; but rich soil in pots is the best medium. The bulbs should be put in the pots at once, and placed in a dark, cool room or cellar for several weeks to form good strong roots. Water if needed.

Vick says in his admirable *Monthly* that the trailing arbutus will grow almost anywhere if transplanted at the proper time, which is from October to the beginning of December, when the flower buds are formed. In the greenhouse or fernery it will bloom, of course, earlier than out-of-doors.

The Household.

HOW TO MAKE HOME PLEASANT.

Aunt Sally's Suggestion Seconded and the Above Subject Announced.

MR. EDITOR:—I think Aunt Sally's suggestion that we have a discussion is a good one. Now if we are all agreed to discuss some subject, what shall it be? Tobacco, I believe, is no longer an open question, at least among the women. Aunt Sally has pronounced its habitual use to be filthy and injurious, and Mattie has given an ominous hint that ought to make every indulger look sheepish. I think "The Household" band is unanimous in supporting these two—reformers, I hope they will prove to be.

There is a question uppermost in my mind just now that I would like to hear from all the sisters about; it is, "How to make home pleasant." Every letter treats about it, unconsciously it may be; but perhaps if we have a definite subject more ideas will be advanced. In regard to the above named subject I think there are hundreds of details that contribute to this end, and each household may have some original thoughts to suggest; there is also a common fundamental principle upon which everything else must rest, and that is unselfish love for one another. I am reminded of a good illustration of this in a little story I read not long ago about two little girls who always enjoyed each other's company, and who were always pleasant. One of them being asked how it was that they invariably got along so well together replied, "Why, I don't know, unless it is because I always let Ella and Ella lets me." There, I think that little girl gave the true secret of happiness right in a nut-shell. Of course we must all recognize the necessity of this regard for one another's wishes, but among the details each may in turn be teacher and taught. If this subject is acceptable, who will open the discussion? Aunt Sally, will you? Yours truly,

CHASEY.

WAKARUSA, Kans., Nov. 21, 1879.

ANDREW TOSH & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Lawrence, Kansas.

We sell, rent and exchange farm and city property. We solicit additions to our list of desirable pieces of real estate. Inducements offered to buyers. Call and see us, or write.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

NEW ORLEANS 425 St. Louis, 2nd and Golden Tongue Reeds, 12 Cts. 3d. Kees Ewell, Walnut Case, warranted 40 years, Stool & Book \$10. New Pianos, \$14.25 to \$22.50. 277 Newmarket F. room. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.



GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER

This powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-ense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter-making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improves quality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning one-half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 3 to 5 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cents' worth will produce \$3.00 in increase of product and market value. (Can you make a better investment? Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trade-mark of dairymaid, together with words "GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER" printed on each package. Powder sold by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, 1 1/2 lbs., at 35 cents; Large size, 2 1/2 lbs., \$1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size.

Address, BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y.

NOTICE.

It is a well-known fact that all classes of goods have advanced from 10 to 50 per cent. since the opening of the Fall season. Montgomery Ward & Co., 227 and 229 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., are still selling goods at prices made in July, before the advance became general. Their stock is large enough to supply the demands. They will continue to sell goods at the old prices as long as they have or can obtain them. Now is the time to send them your orders. They sell all classes of goods required for personal or family use, at wholesale prices, in any quantity to suit the wants of the purchaser. The only house of the kind in America. For the convenience of their customers, Montgomery Ward & Co. send out a Descriptive Illustrated Price List of 144 pages, giving prices and descriptions of over 10,000 articles. Illustrated with over 1,000 cuts. Send for one of these Price Lists. It will enable you to purchase goods as well at your home as if you were at their store. Address Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

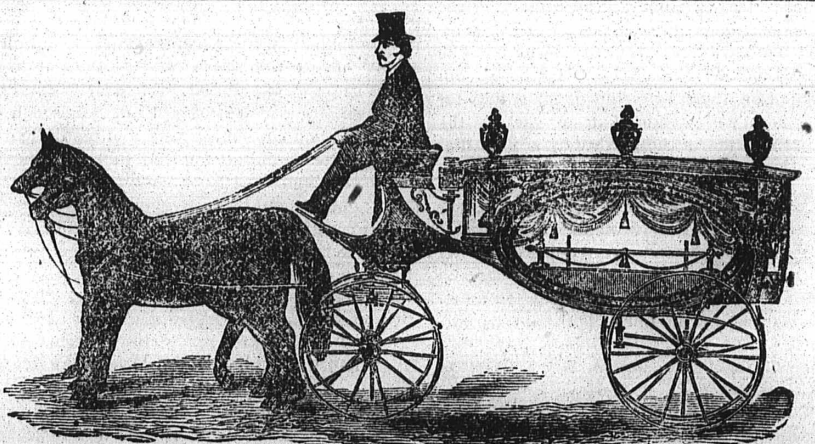
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W. A. ROGERS.

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ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

From the Factory to the Wearer.

Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for \$7.50 A DOZEN!!



Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirts, Muslin, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts, in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the consumer, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by middlemen and the retail trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer: 12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, \$7.50. Sample Shirts finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of 50 cents. We warrant these Shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any Shirt in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar, width of cuff, and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you save all outside profits. Boys' Shirts same price as above. Prices Shirts on Consignment taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 424 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

Farm and Stock.

The Hay Crop.

It is estimated that the hay crop of the United States, valued at \$5 per ton, is worth twice as much as the wheat, and three times as much as the cotton, crop.

Fecundity of Domestic Animals.

The fecundity of domestic animals depends considerably on the quantity and quality of their food. It is stated that among the somewhat barren hills of the west of Scotland about one in twenty of the ewes produce twins, while in the rich pastures of England about one in three produce twins.

Importation of Cattle from Canada to be Prohibited.

The collector of Boston has received an order from the treasury department, to take effect on the first of December, that, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of contagious diseases among cattle, the importation of neat cattle from the Dominion of Canada be prohibited until otherwise ordered.

What the Farmer Should Study.

The *Rural World* is an old, reliable agricultural paper. The following extract from its columns shows its quality:

"The farmer should study the laws of concentration. He should learn how to concentrate his crops on the best paying articles. Does he consider that butter, beef, pork and mutton represent only a certain amount of hay, grass or grain that his farm produces—that instead of selling the raw commodities he can, by putting them into these articles, get much better returns for his products? His study should be how to transform the raw products of his farm into something that is concentrated and will bring him the most money. What he raises has to go to some market. By concentrating it, little freight will have to be paid, and thus much will be saved. A farm is not only a farm; it is, or should be, a factory for changing the products into articles of general consumption that have a commercial value the world over—that are of the best quality, that will keep well and sell well and bring prices that will keep well for the skill, labor and capital employed in producing them."

Advantages of Good Stock.

We have just received from E. Dillon & Co., of Bloomington, Ill., a catalogue of their Norman French horses. From this catalogue we judge that the firm has had large success in their business of importing and breeding this stock. In regard to the advantages of good stock the *Chicago Tribune* indulges in some pleasing fancies which are worth the reading certainly, though they may not inspire sufficient confidence in their practicability to base action upon them: "We have so often referred our friends to the advantages of good stock that we hope they will appreciate the difference and do away with the stubborn prejudice against improved stock, and begin to inaugurate the improvement of all stock raised upon the farm. We will then, in a few years, be proof against hard times, if we have plenty of good stock. It is not at all uncommon to hear a farmer declare that there is no profit in keeping fine stock; that it would not pay him to purchase a good stallion at, say, \$1,500 or \$2,000 wherewith to improve his stock. Let us see how this thing figures up. He raises ten colts of what is denominated the scalawag sort, and sells them at three or four years of age, or possibly he feeds them six years, when they realize \$75 or \$100 each, or \$1,000 for the lot. It is safe to say that the cost of these animals will not be less than the price received, so that there will be no profit to the breeder. Another farmer raises ten well-bred animals, of a pure breed, which, at three years old, will sell for \$200 each, or \$2,000 for the lot. They may have cost the breeder \$1,000, or the amount received for the scalawags; and yet there is a profit of \$1,000. This will represent a small part only of the gain made by the use of a well-bred stallion, for he may be expected to sire at least forty colts per annum during eight or ten years; and his colts will be worth, at any rate, \$10,000. On this basis, some farmers have said that the result is hopeless for them; that they cannot expect to gain one cent more for a better quality of stock. It is true that there are such farmers, and also that they say this; but it is strange if this is not prejudice, born of a want

of energy and business tact. How can horse flesh differ in this respect from beef, pork, butter, cheese, corn or wheat, all of which bring prices exactly in ratio with their several qualities? Buyers who come across such men will deceive them to the top of their bent, undoubtedly, and will persuade them that good stock has no more value than poor, if possible; yet it is hard to believe, in this age of advancement and newspapers, that such farmers are very numerous."

The Value of Farm Figures.

We are glad to see our best agricultural journals, and all those papers which have really at heart the best interests of the farming classes, acknowledging in strong and appreciating terms the value of the reports published yearly by the agricultural department. The work done by the present commissioner has not been inferior to any of his predecessors. Mr. Le Duc has lived down to a large extent the miserable sneers and jibes that have been hurled against him since his appointment to the office which he so well fills. The time may come when the farmers of the United States will say, "Go up higher." The *Germantown Telegraph* puts this matter of figures in a clear and unpartisan light:

"Every now and then the papers have something to say about the inutility of the department of agriculture. We suppose that there is nothing under the sun perfect, and it is a very easy matter to find some blemish in the fairest scene. There were, to be sure, many blemishes in the earlier reports of the department, not the least of which were long-winded essays made up by clever writers, who labored industriously among the newspapers for their knowledge, knowing nothing practically of what they wrote, charging and receiving the highest price for their literary work. The saving by the judicious cutting off of these barnacles has been considerable, and how much of the waste now going on in the agricultural bureau, according to the statements of some of our agricultural contemporaries, has been the discovery of this hash of starving contributors, it is not for us to tell. Of late the reports have been made up chiefly by the regular employees of the department, of which the collection of statistics and facts, not easily attainable except by a well-organized department like this, has been its chief task. We never study these reports without being struck by the immense labor monthly gone through with by the department, and the great value of the information contained in them."

The Value of Water for Cows.

Cows should have access to water at all times, especially cows that give milk. They want to drink often and return to their feed. The best stable and one in which stock do the best is one where water was always running in troughs before the cattle. Thus managed cows may be kept up to a full flow of milk either winter or summer, and for this reason, if the pasture fails from drought it may be supplanted with other feed, but a failure of water cannot be remedied. So in winter, cows that are only watered once a day as many do who consider themselves good farmers, the cows shrink in their milk and it can never be regained. The same rule will hold good in the stable—abundant feed may be supplied, if the water supply fails, the profit will be nil.

The necessity of plenty of pure water for stock is one of the first importance to breeders and feeders. It must not only be in abundance, but it should be in such supply that stock may either take it at will, or if supplied at stated times it should be offered at least twice a day, and three times will be better. No animal can thrive properly that has access to water but once a day. Every good feeder knows this, and hence in all large feeding establishments the greatest care is taken to keep the supply ample and constant. Many farmers neglect this, and always to their cost. If water cannot be had near in any other way, wells should be dug, and the water be raised by wind or other power as the case may be. Having plenty of water, see that the stock get it as regularly as they feed. It will pay.

The Wool Market.

The wool market still continues to hold out grand inducements to those who have a taste for sheep husbandry, and are favorably situated to enter up-

on it, as well as to carry joy to the hearts of those who have wool to sell. The Eastern market is very active, and indications are favorable to a still further rise in prices. The better grades of No. 1 fleeces are now up to 48 to 52c.; good to choice super pulled, 48 to 50c.; choice XX Ohio fleeces, 45 to 46c.; and X and above at 44 to 45c. California medium sells at 25 to 30c., and choice selections at 35 to 40c., and upward for the best fancy clips such as lambs. Texas fall clip is worth from 30 to 36c., the latter for light shrink. Valley Oregon is held at 40 to 44c. in Boston, but this is a light shrink wool and not much dearer when scoured than Eastern Oregon, which can be bought there below 34 to 36c.

The fluctuation in prices has been so great, and the advance so marked, that experienced buyers acknowledge that they do not know what wools are worth. Why, the advance has been so rapid that dealers who got scared after purchasing and sold would be glad to buy back again at several cents in advance of what they received.

The consumption of wool has been greatly increased, as we predicted long ago it would be; it is quite evident that the domestic supply will not be sufficient for all the wants of manufacturers during the coming winter. Within the past month orders for clothing wool were freely sent to Europe, which had the effect of starting the markets there into lively activity and of sending up prices ten to fifteen per cent., especially for low clothing wool and English combing descriptions. The American markets are in a strong condition, and holders of wool are very firm, expecting a further advance in prices.

Seed Corn.

The only secret about having seed corn that will grow is to gather it in the fall before hard frosts and have all the moisture dried out of it before cold weather. If gathered early in September and hung up by a portion of the husks in a shed it will dry itself before freezing, but if gathered later it should be dried by artificial heat. When dry no freezing in our latitude will injure it, and it may be planted with safety in April.

If frozen when there is any moisture in the cob the germ is weakened, if not entirely killed. Good healthy seed is necessary to produce a thriving plant. Under favorable circumstances seed that is weakened by freezing will grow, but it will not produce a vigorous stalk, while, if the weather is cool and wet at planting time, it dies.

Corn is the great crop of the West, and the farmer cannot spend time more profitably than in securing in autumn good strong seed for the next crop, as all well know that when the first planting fails the crop of that year is often lost by being unripe at the time frost comes in the fall.—*Farmer's Review*.

Fall Calves.

If the farmer has warm and comfortable stabling for his stock he will certainly find that fall calves can be raised more cheaply and with less risk than those dropped at any other time. We took occasion to urge this idea in these columns some two years ago. Since then we have been forced, by circumstances, to raise a good many calves at other seasons; and we have become more than ever convinced that the ideas then advanced were correct. We prefer calves dropped in September to any other month, for the very good reason that calves then escape the intense heats of summer; and during the winter season they can be "pushed" with grain, and in the spring are ready for the young grass as soon as it appears. The professional breeder likes fall calves, too, but for the additional reason that they "show" at the September fairs as "calves," when, in reality, they are only a few days short of a year old, and as "yearlings," when they are really close to two years old. It would seem that there are tricks even in the farmer's trade.—*Prof. Shelton*.

Hen Fruit in the West.

Eighty thousand pounds of eggs were shipped from Omaha to San Francisco last month, and yet there was one Chinaman who did not get an egg. Allowing eight eggs to the pound, there were 640,000 eggs, and valuing them at the low price of ten cents per dozen, their cash value was \$5,333.30. How is that for an article that most fanciers can't see any value in?

French poultry farmers who make a

specialty of raising fowls for the markets are now feeding their poultry with boiled and steamed carrots. Its rapid fattening qualities are something wonderful, and it is said that the root also imparts a peculiar flavor to the flesh that suits the taste of the French epicure exactly. The large yellow carrots are considered best for this purpose.—*Grange Bulletin*.

Veterinary Department.

Diseased Sheath.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have a fine horse with a sore of a year's standing high up in his sheath. I have tried all the common skin-disease remedies with no benefit. Please prescribe for the case and oblige a subscriber. E. U. W. WICHITA, Kans., Nov. 10, 1879.

ANSWER.—Take commercial sulphuric acid forty drops; put this into a large tablespoonful of raw linseed oil; after fomentation, which will take place immediately, add thirty drops of opium. After cleansing the parts well with castile soap and warm water, apply the above to the sore, using a small camel's hair brush. Application should be made twice a day until a cure is effected.

Coughing in Stable.

I have a horse that when in his stall will cough, and also give a short grunt. Some tell me that he sucks wind. He is six years old, and at times his lampers are down. Has had a cough for three months. Please to tell me if you can, from the symptoms, what is the matter and what to do.

ANSWER.—Cribbing or wind-sucking does not induce a horse to cough. Your trouble is either pulmonary or disease of the chest; and we are inclined to think the former, and if you will let us know how use affects him, whether he is getting better or worse, his general condition, how he takes his feed, the kind of weather that suits him best, and any other points that may occur to you, we will try to do something for you. As it now stands, we haven't any foundation to base a diagnosis upon.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Gideon W. Thompson

James H. Payne.

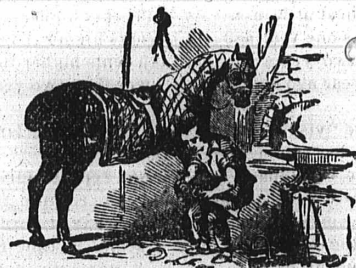
THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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



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

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

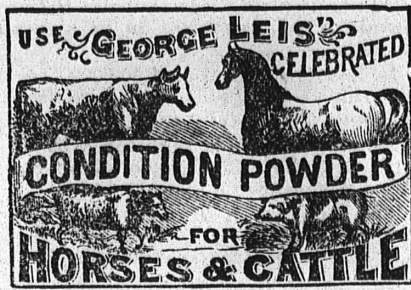
"OH! MY BACK!"

using any of the injurious preparations but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY, which has stood the test for 30 years.

LATE HOME TESTIMONY.

199 Westminster St., Providence, R. I., Oct. 19, 1879. WM. E. CLARK—Dear Sir:—I have suffered very much with my kidneys and liver for years. In January, 1879, I grew worse, bleeding fearfully. My physician, one of the best in Providence, wished me to try HUNT'S REMEDY, as safe and reliable, as he had known it to cure kidney diseases when all other medicines had failed. I did so, and in twenty-four hours I passed four or five gallons of water, the blood was removed, and the great relief made me feel a well man. Were it not for HUNT'S REMEDY I would not be alive to-day.

HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and Indigestion and Retention of Urine, and is used by the Medical Faculty. Send for pamphlet to Wm. E. Clark, Providence, R. I. Sold by all Druggists.



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

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, are on file at 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, Blind Wess, Glanders, Megrimus or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form pills.



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



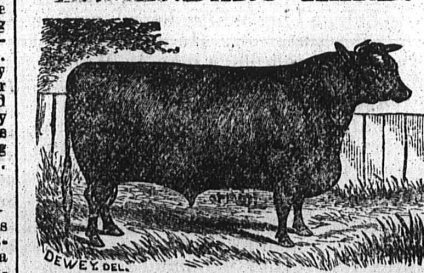
Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS' CONDITION POWDER. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange,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

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect yourself 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, WEBBER & GRABAM, ST. LOUIS, MO. MEYER, BROS. & CO., ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

EL MENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull, KING OF THE PRAIRIE, 7,408, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

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

Items of General Interest.

Almond culture is an industry in California which promises to be a great success.

It is estimated that 1,500,000 hides will this year be sent to Europe from this country.

An emperor in his nightcap will not meet with half the respect of an emperor with a crown.

The Burlington *Hawkeye* observes that all the American navy now wants is boats; it has plenty of water.

The Russians began to use silver as a circulating medium about the commencement of the fifteenth century.

The ordinary life of a locomotive is thirty years. No doubt it would live much longer if it didn't smoke so much.

The destruction of timber on the public lands is very extensive, according to the report of the acting commissioner of the land office.

Empress Carlotta, the widow of the Emperor Maximilian, after a long season of mental darkness, is regaining her health and senses.

A prize of \$1,000 is offered by the National Millers' association for the best brand of flour. The association meets at Cincinnati in June next.

Dwight Whiting, of Boston, is en route to Grahamstown, South Africa, to buy one hundred ostriches to stock a farm in San Joaquin valley, Cal.

Three masked burglars entered the house of three bachelors, near Kennet Square, Penn., and stole money, bonds and securities amounting to \$200,000.

The South, according to the *Tobacco Leaf*, has raised this year 6,000,000,000 pounds of tobacco, which is about 12,000,000 pounds more than she ever raised before.

The wool clip of Texas is about 22,000,000 pounds per annum, yielding about one-third clean, or one fortnight's demand for our mills when in active motion.

Accounts have been received from St. Petersburg of the reappearance of the plague, which is not widespread, but is sufficiently serious to demand preventive means.

The Russian press has been forbidden to discuss the imperial policy and that of the great powers, excepting England. On the subject of England the press is allowed to pitch in.

General satisfaction is felt in Cuba with the bill for the abolition of slavery which was read in the senate at Madrid the 5th inst. It offends only some irreconcilables among slaveholders.

The scene at the beet-sugar works in Portland is a lively one, a large force of men being busily engaged in weighing and storing the beets, of which thirty or forty car loads arrive daily.

In a late sermon, Mr. Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, preached on the subject of the east wind, saying that nine-tenths of all the crimes committed in the world have been hatched under it.

The Spanish government's bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba provides for immediate emancipation, but the freedmen are to remain for some time under the patronage of their former masters.

Last year the aggregate state tax levy in Illinois was 33 cents on each \$100 of valuation. This year it is but 27 cents, showing a reduction of 18.2-11 per cent. This is a very gratifying showing for the taxpayers of that great state.

In 1838 Mrs. George N. Briggs spun and wove a piece of cloth for which she obtained a premium at the Berkshire agricultural fair, and this premium cloth was made into a dress-coat and worn by her husband in Washington.

The cotton trade of St. Louis is rapidly increasing. In 1872 36,421 bales only were handled, whereas during the present year 330,088 bales have already been received. This is one of the results of the efforts of cotton merchants of that city to make it a cotton distributing center.

Dr. Crillius was 60 years old, and had white hair, a long white beard, and an excellent reputation. He was regarded as the most exemplary man in Muncie, Ind. A series of burglaries were committed, and he was chosen chairman of a committee of detection. Then the plunder was accidentally discovered in his own house, and he confessed that he was the thief.

Standing Bear, the Ponca, who is taking subscriptions in Boston for defending the suit of his band in the supreme court, gets \$425 for that purpose from the Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Indians. This is not strange. The law, in the scriptural order; goes before the gospel; and securing the protection of the one will perhaps help the propagation of the other.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22.—A new bank, called the Merchants' National, has been organized here, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 and a paid-up capital of \$250,000, to open business about December 1. F. L. Underwood is president and J. M. Coburn cashier.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21.—The general superintendent of the Kansas Pacific railway issues a circular to-day announcing the appointment of Thomas L. Kimball as general passenger and D. E. Cornell as assistant passenger and ticket agent of the road vice Peter B. Groat, who has accepted the general European agency of the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific companies.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25, 1879.	
Flour—XX	\$5.05 @ 5.75
XXX	5.85 @ 5.95
Family	6.00 @ 6.10
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.28 @ 1.28 1/2
No. 3 red	1.21 @ 1.21 1/2
Corn—No. 2	37 @ 38
Oats	31 @ 31 1/2
Rye	70 @ 77
Barley	85 @ 90
Pork	11.00 @ 11.10
Lard	6.65 @ 6.70
Butter—Dairy	28 @ 30
Country	16 @ 20
Eggs	16 @ 17

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	\$1.19 @ 1.19 1/2
No. 3	1.09 @ 1.09 1/2
Corn	41 @ 42
Oats	32 @ 33 1/2
Pork	10.25 @ 10.50
Lard	6.75 @ 6.90

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 25, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	\$1.17 @ 1.17 1/2
No. 3 fall	1.03 @ 1.04
No. 4	1.01 @ 1.01 1/2
Corn—No. 2	29 @ 29 1/2

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25, 1879.

CATTLE—Little doing in shipping for want of supply. Good to fancy shipping steers would bring \$4.40@4.90; light steers, \$4.30@4.60; mixed butchers' stuff, \$2.75@3.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.00; grass Texans, \$2.40@2.60; corn-fed do., \$2.75@3.75.

HOGS—Higher. Mixed packing, \$3.65@3.80; Yorkers, \$3.50@3.60.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1879.

CATTLE—Market more active. Shippers \$3.90@5.25; light shipping, \$3.50@3.75; grass Texans, \$3.00@3.40.

HOGS—Dull. Heavy, \$3.90@4.10; light, \$3.70@3.90. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 41,400.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 25, 1879.

CATTLE—The market opened with a light supply. Shippers were ready buyers, wanting fat heaves. The market closed strong though little was sold. \$3.25 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 14 Colorado shipping steers averaging 1,129 pounds).

HOGS—Receipts light; market fair; demand moderate. Prices ranged from \$3.15 to \$3.52 1/2.

In Kansas City butter sells at 17@18c. for choice, medium 12@14c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 10@12c.; eggs, 17@19c.; game—quails \$1.75 @2.00 per doz., prairie chickens \$3.25, ducks \$2.25, rabbits \$1.50, jack rabbits \$2.00, venison per pound 8@12c.; poultry—turkeys dressed 8c. per pound, chickens dressed 6c. do., live \$1.25@2.25 per doz.; potatoes—Early Rose 35c., Neshamicks 40c., Peerless 45c., Peachblows 50c.; sweet potatoes, 30@40c.; castor beans, 85c.; flax seed, \$1.30; timothy, \$2.25; clover, \$4.75; millet 60c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands 3 sack, \$3.20; XXX, \$2.65; XX, \$2.35; Rye flour, \$2.25. Corn meal 7c. hundred, 75c.

Wheat has risen a few cents since our last quotations, both in the East and West. In Kansas City wheat is 7 cents higher than last week. In St. Louis it is 2 cents higher. In Chicago 4 cents higher on grade No. 2 spring; No. 3 is 3 cents higher.

In Liverpool, Nov. 24, winter wheat was 10s. 9d. @ 11s. 3d., spring wheat 10s. @ 10s. 9d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.40@1.48, No. 2 spring \$1.39.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.28 November, \$1.29 December, and \$1.33 January. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.15 1/2 November, \$1.19 1/2 December, and \$1.20 January. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.18 November, No. 3 is \$1.03 1/2 November, and \$1.04 1/2 December.

Wheat at Kansas City is 40 cents higher than it was one year ago and 10 cents higher than it was two years ago; corn is 5 cents higher than one year ago and 3 1/2 cents lower than two years ago.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities has commenced decreasing.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* reports during the past week, up to Monday, the continuance of warm weather very materially retarded packing operations, but since that time the movement of hogs has been generally quite liberal, and with the enlarged supplies packers have been eager purchasers, paying advanced prices. The recent holding back of stock on account of the weather has tended to increase the weight and improve the quality. Prices seem to be entirely satisfactory to sellers, and are certainly higher than packers believed a few weeks ago they would be paying at this period, and they range over one dollar per hundred higher than one year ago, or an advance of over 33 per cent. As to the future course of the business, there is a wide difference in the views of operators, but those who have been looking with confidence for hogs at \$3.00@3.25 for good packing qualities seem destined to be disappointed. The packing the past week at leading points has fallen about 100,000 head below corresponding time last year, but the active operations of the past few days indicate that the deficiency will soon be made up.

St. Louis millers complain of heavy losses caused by the high prices of wheat. Flour is below the price of wheat, and the millers therefore cannot manufacture flour except at a loss. Large amounts of flour are now in store.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 5 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, @7 per cent. Government bonds were generally steady; railroad bonds inactive; state securities dull.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 20c.; eggs, 17c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$2.00@2.25 per doz., dressed 8c. per lb.; turkeys live 6c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 60@65c.; corn, 24@25c.; wheat, \$1.10; lard, 6c.; hogs, \$3.00@3.10; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00@4.50 per ton.

117 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE.

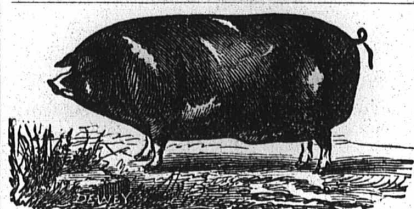
PERRY & COMPANY,

As cheap as any one.

BOOTS AND SHOES

We will sell you your

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

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

A Boar, eight months old \$25 00

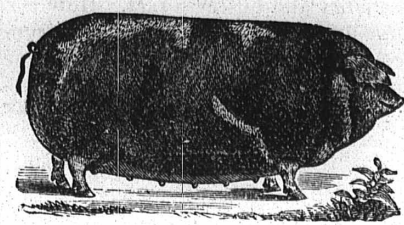
A Sow, eight months old, with pig 25 00

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

\$250,000 TO LOAN!



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY NIERACH,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas

On Improved Farms,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

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

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

BUY ONLY

ALWAYS WINS

THE

IN THE

GENUINE!

LONG RUN.

Beware of Counterfeiters.



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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

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.

THE BIG DRY GOODS HOUSE OF L. BULLENE & CO.

Last Summer and early in the Fall we bought largely for Cash of

Blankets, Flannels, Jeans, Cassimeres, Waterproofs, Carpets,

YARNS, AND OTHER WOOLENS AND DOMESTICS.

A considerable advance has since taken place in nearly all classes of merchandise. It is however our intention to maintain the low prices heretofore current and to give our customers the benefit of our large early purchases. We invite especial attention to

OUR LARGE STOCK OF WOOLEN BLANKETS!

With which, being rather overstocked, we are making a run, and

SELLING AT LESS THAN VALUE!

ALSO TO

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT,

In which we show nearly 200 styles.

OUR CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT,

In which we show everything that can be desired.

We intend that our prices shall be the lowest that can be found in the West. All goods are guaranteed to be as represented by our salesmen. People living in adjoining counties and at a distance will find it for their interest to come to Lawrence and buy from our large and varied stock.

L. BULLENE & CO.