

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 358.

A GOOD WIFE!

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

You speak of your "good wife," neighbor, You praise her, and well you may, For a better one never lived, man, Than blesses your hearth to-day. At home in the tidy kitchen— At home in the parlor fine; And a mother that is a mother To the dear little ones of time.

Her home is her precocious castle, Her law is her husband's love, And she owns no other allegiance Except to her God above! And I thought when I heard her singing Her lullaby songs this morn' That no sweeter, purer music Could e'er on the winds be borne.

This much I would say, my neighbor, That well might be otter said, If the saying would lead to doing, As the harvesting brings us bread; This much that you have a jewel Far, far above price, my friend, And I pray you to guard it wisely And lovingly to the end.

This jewel (a wife's devotion), This gem in its setting bright, Is, to home, with its sweet surroundings A steady, un fading light. No trials will dim its beauty— No poverty quench its ray— Aye! nothing but cold neglect, man, Will cause it to pass away!

Oh! think of it, wives and husbands, Oh! think of it, parents dear— All ye wedded hosts and armies That linger 'twixt doubt and fear; Ye have chosen, and asked God's blessing, Ye have married for wealth or woe, And ye have it within your compass To make it a heaven or no.

WHAT CARL BROUGHT HIS MOTHER.

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

"What shall I bring you from town, to-day, mother?"

Mrs. Bradley looked at the bright, cheery face of the speaker, a lad of not more than fourteen, but unusually tall and well developed for his years.

"I don't know that we need anything, do we, Carl? That is, anything we can do without, you know?"

Here Mrs. Bradley paused, as if unwilling to sadden that brave, hopeful spirit by alluding to the burden that weighed so heavily upon her own heart.

"Yes, I know, mother. But I know, too, that this is your birthday; and that the best mother and prettiest little woman in the world deserves a present of some kind. So what shall it be?"

Mrs. Bradley blushed and smiled like a girl in her teens. She had not only been remarkably pretty in her youth, but was so still; looking altogether too young to be the mother of a boy so old as Carl.

"You won't always think so, I'm afraid! Bring yourself safely back to me, together with all the money you can get for the fruit and vegetables, and that will be all the present I shall want. I hope they will sell well because—"

"They ought to sell well," said Carl, filling up the wistful pause that followed, and looking with pride and satisfaction upon the contents of the neat market-wagon, and which were, mainly, the result of his own skill and industry.

The display was both varied and tempting. There were green peas and corn; fresh, crisp lettuce and celery, bunches of radishes, beets and turnips. All of them arranged with so much care and nicety as to greatly enhance their attractiveness and value.

The fruit consisted of early pears and apples, whose mellow fragrance filled the air, together with cherries and currants, which gleamed forth redly and temptingly from out the green leaves that shaded them.

"Never fear, mother," laughed Carl, as he gathered up the reins; "I could dispose of twice the amount, if they were all like this."

Leaving over the rustic gate, Mrs. Bradley gazed after the retreating wagon, a glow of maternal pride and tenderness upon the fair, sweet face, which gave it a new and wondrous beauty.

"Carl is a real treasure, a great comfort to me!" she thought. "He is like his father."

Then a feeling of compunction touched her heart, as she thought how little love she had given to the grave, quiet man of nearly twice her years, who had been to her so kind a friend and protector, mingled with an emotion of thankfulness that he had never known it, that the wistful duty, the grateful affection, which were all she had to bestow, had been so much to him that he had blest her for them with his dying breath.

But for that fatal quarrel, and still more fatal misunderstanding, how different her life had been! But God had been very good to her, especially in giving her so good and hopeful a son. And if, by their united efforts, they could save their little home, she would be content.

It was always a long and lonely day to his mother when Carl was away. He was so strong and patient, so merry and cheerful, that all the sunshine seemed to vanish from the house when he left it.

Mrs. Bradley had been more like a child to her husband than a wife, by whom she had been considered as something to be carefully guarded from toil and hardships; and Carl had fallen into very much the same way of treating her. It was amusing to see the protecting air he assumed, by virtue of his sex, and superior size and strength.

He liked to have his mother in the garden with him, but more for the sake of her society than work. If she attempted anything harder than sorting or arranging the fruit and vegetables, he would say:

"That's too hard work for you, mother! I'll do it!"

Speaking so like his father as sometimes to almost startle her.

In spite of the substantial lunch put up for him, Carl always returned—to use his own expression—"as hungry as a bear!" So the sun had hardly touched the western hills when Mrs. Bradley commenced preparations for supper.

The snowy cloth was laid upon the round table, and the plates, knives and forks and shining tea-service arranged on it with as much care and precision as if she had been expecting some guest of distinction.

In front of Carl's plate was a platter of cold meat and vegetables, which she knew by experience, would receive his first attention. Marshaled around this, were loaves of white and brown bread, a plate of honey, and dishes of currants and raspberries.

Everything was in readiness except the tea, which Mrs. Bradley left for the last moment, so as to have it nice and fresh.

The sun had gone down behind the hills. Blossom, a beautiful Alderney, whose big black eyes looked almost human in their color and expression, was lowing at the bars, as though remonstrating at this unwonted forgetfulness of her claims.

"I've half a mind to milk her, myself," said Mrs. Bradley, as she glanced at the shining pail on its wooden peg in the porch. "I don't see what keeps Carl!"

Then the remembrance of Carl's parting injunction induced her to go down again to the gate, to see if there were any signs of him.

As she did so, she caught a glimpse of the wagon coming slowly up the hill, Carl sitting in front, holding something very carefully on his knees.

With an inward wonder as to what this could be, she darted back into the summer kitchen, and had just removed the ashes from a bed of glowing coals, when Carl entered, coming in through the front way.

"Why, Carl, what kept you so late?"

"Oh, mother!" cried Carl, excitedly, "I've had such a strange adventure! Come into the front room and see what I've brought you!"

Wondering not a little, Mrs. Bradley followed Carl into the front room. And there, upon a pretty, chintz-covered lounge, lay a beautiful little girl, about four years old, fast asleep.

"Goodness me!" she ejaculated with uplifted eyes and hands, "where did you get that?"

"I didn't get her," responded Carl, "she came to me."

"I believe the Lord sent her!" added the boy, dropping his voice, a solemn look coming into his eyes, as they rested upon the sweet picture before him.

And, certainly, there was never a sweeter picture than that round, rosy, dimpled face, with the bright halo of golden curls that encircled it.

As Mrs. Bradley gazed upon the little stranger, its beauty and helplessness appealed strongly to the purest and sweetest instincts of her nature.

"It's a very lovely child, Carl. But I don't understand—"

"Of course you don't," laughed Carl, rubbing his hands with boyish glee, as he took another survey of his new-found treasure. "How should you, when I haven't told you?"

"To go back to the beginning, the first time I saw the little thing she was sitting on Mrs. Moreland's steps, crying. Mrs. Moreland is the lady who engaged so many of our purple plums.

I had sold everything but them, and when I went up the steps with the basket I filled the child's chubby hands as full as they could hold.

"I was all of fifteen minutes in Mrs. Moreland's. I thought I should never get away; she had so much to say, and it took her such a time to get change and have the plums measured. I didn't see the little girl when I came out, and supposed she belonged to somebody in one of the houses near by, and that she had gone in. I turned Charley's head homeward; and you know how he pricks up his ears and trots along when I do that. I had got quite a piece out of town when I heard a little cry. At first I thought it was along the roadside, and stopping the wagon, I looked around. Not seeing anything, I drove on. Pretty soon I heard another cry louder and more impatient, and which sounded as if it was just back of me. I turned my head, and there the little thing was, sitting among the empty baskets and boxes!"

"I was astonished enough at first, and then I saw just how it happened. You see the wagon was close to the steps, and she had clambered into the back part, after more plums, perhaps, and being all tumbled out wandering around, gone to sleep."

"But, Carl, you ought to have carried her right back."

"So I did, mother; that's what made me so late. I drove straight back to Mrs. Moreland's, and she didn't know anything about her. I asked the people in some of the other houses and they didn't either. One man told me to take her to the station. But I wouldn't do that—such a little bit of a baby—so I just brought her home to you."

Here the child awoke and began to cry, partly from hunger and partly from seeing the strange faces that bent over her.

Those violet eyes, with their grieved, wondering look, awoke a strange thrill in Mrs. Bradley's heart, and clasping their owner in her arms, she carried her out to where Carl's supper was waiting for him.

Carl would have fed the hungry child with the substantial food so grateful and necessary to him, though he yielded readily to his mother's suggestion that warm new milk would be much better.

While he was out milking, Mrs. Bradley questioned the child, but could gain no information, save that her name was Dora and her papa's name "papa." There was no name upon the clothing, whose elegance and fineness of texture indicated that she was the child of wealth, carefully and tenderly nurtured.

Dora partook eagerly of the nice bread and milk that were prepared for her, falling asleep immediately after, so that it was with some difficulty that she was inducted into the little night-dress, which Carl could hardly believe that he had ever worn, even when his mother told him so, and how quickly he outgrew it.

He watched the process with great interest. "You'll keep her, won't you, mother?" he said, as he kissed one of the white, dimpled feet. "You've often said that you wished you had a little girl."

"If no one claims her. We must do all we can to find out to whom she belongs. There are hearts that are very sorrowful to-night, mourning the loss of their darling."

The next day Mrs. Bradley wrote out a full description of Dora for the *Daily Harbinger*, and which she gave to Carl to take to the village post-office.

As he walked along, thinking of the mortgage, which threatened to deprive them of their little home, and wishing that he was a man, that he might get a man's wages, he saw an elegant barouche approaching, drawn by a span of coal-black horses, whose silver-mounted harness glittered in the sunlight.

It contained only two persons—the colored driver and a stately-looking, middle-aged gentleman, who ordered the carriage stopped as soon as he saw Carl.

"Boy, can you tell me where the widow Bradley lives?"

"That is my mother's name. She lives in the third house, on the right hand, straight ahead."

The man smiled.

"I am Judge Haviland. You must be Carl Bradley, who found and took such kind care of my little Dora. I am impatient to see her; jump in and tell me where to stop."

There was something more than curiosity in the keen eyes that surveyed Carl as he obeyed.

"Was not your mother's maiden name Wynne—Helen Wynne?"

"Yes, sir."

"I used to know her when she was a girl, and a very beautiful girl she was, too."

"My mother is very beautiful now." "I don't doubt it," smiled the judge. "And you are her son? Dear! dear! how time does fly, to be sure."

Mrs. Bradley was sitting upon the vine-covered porch, with Dora in her arms, who had fallen fast asleep, and did not see the two until they were close upon her.

Strange and tender emotions stirred Judge Haviland's heart as he saw that fair, sweet woman, the never-forgotten love of his youth, holding his motherless child to her bosom.

"It is Judge Haviland, mother," said Carl, in response to that startled, inquiring look.

"Helen—Mrs. Bradley, how shall I thank you for your kindness to my little daughter? I hope you have not found her troublesome?" he added, as the suddenly-awakened child sprang eagerly to his arms.

"On the contrary, I—that is to say we, Carl and I, shall be sorry to part with her."

"You need not unless you choose. My lad," turning to Carl, "will you go down to the road and look after my horses."

Carl could see no necessity for "looking after" the horses, whose driver appeared to be a faithful and competent man; but a sort of instinct kept him down by the gate until Judge Haviland made his appearance.

Carl found his mother in a state of agitation, whose nature he could not define; there were traces of tears upon her face, and yet he thought that he had never seen her eyes so bright, or her cheeks so blooming.

To his great delight Judge Haviland decided to leave Dora, for the present, with her new friends, to use his own words, "for the sake of country air and country living." But he came to see her very often—almost every day, in fact; so that Carl was, in a measure, prepared for the announcement that was made to him one evening, as they were all out on the porch together, and which the judge gave in a way peculiar to him.

"I have news for you, my boy, and which I hope will make you as happy as it has made me. Your mother is going to be my wife, and Dora your own little sister!"

The boy was silent, and his face being hidden by the curly head of the child that was clinging to his neck, his mother could not see how he took this.

"Are you sorry, my son? I shall love you just the same."

Carl smiled as he met that anxious, appealing look.

"I am glad, mother; for your sake and mine, very glad."

Starting in Life.

Young men usually set out in life with hopeful hearts and ambitious plans. They have no doubt of success. They resolve to do this, that and the other grand thing, and with perfect assurance of success lay out a career which it would take half a dozen lives at least to accomplish. They will not take, in fact it seems to be impossible for them to take, the advice of those who are already on the downhill of life. Everybody else may have come short of their early plans, but the young man just laying out his is sure that he will carry out every one of them.

Hopeful, happy youth! What a glow it casts over the far-reaching future! And this is well. Youth is the time for hope. And providence orders things so kindly for us, that when we begin to approach the to us ever-receding boundary of old age, we can look back placidly, and even genially, upon the wrecks of our plans that lie strewn all along life's shores.

Facetia.

The office-seeker's prayer—"Oh, that I were an event, that I might take place!"

A Minnesota judge, in pronouncing the death sentence, tenderly said to the prisoner: "If guilty, you richly deserve the fate that awaits you; if innocent, you can take comfort in your freedom from guilt; and in either case, you will be delivered from a world of care."

"How is it," said a member of the Indiana legislature, to an Ohio state senator, "that you have more idiots in your asylums in Ohio than any other state in the Union?" "Because we put them all in asylums and never send any of them to the legislature," quietly replied the Buckeye.

"That's a boss car," said an old man from the rural districts to his venerable spouse, at the same time pointing to an empty street car. The old lady mounted the steps of the car, looked in searchingly, and said: "Well, who'd a thought people would ever fix up a car so nice as that to ride hosses in?"

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—It is a long time since I wrote to THE SPIRIT. I wrote two letters, but I guess you forgot to print them. We had a snow storm on Saturday; it will do a good deal of good for the ground was very dry. We are trying to get up a Christmas tree in our school; I don't know whether we can make it or not. I am going to school now and study reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic and grammar. Our teacher's name is Charles Reese. Now, Mr. Editor, if you see fit to print this you may. LYDIA WILSON. GREENWICH, Kans., Dec. 3, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write once more for your paper, as it has been a long time since I have written. Now the leaves have loosened and fallen from the apple trees and the winter has come. As it is Sunday and it is so snowy that nobody has come it is so lonesome. I go to school and have a good time. Our teacher's name is Miss Hyde. How many little girls are making Christmas presents? Now, all of the little folks' write for THE SPIRIT and see who gets the prize. Well, I GUESS I will have to close, so good-by. ELIZA J. SMITH. MARION, Kans., Dec. 7, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I have written two letters to THE SPIRIT and as you were kind enough to print them I will write again. Father sold his farm on North Big creek and has bought eighty acres on Otter creek. We live four miles north-west of Burlington, in Pleasant township, Coffey county, Kansas. Father has forty acres of bottom land, ten acres of timber and thirty acres of upland, with about thirty-five acres under cultivation. Our school-house is situated on a beautiful prairie about one hundred yards from the railroad, which is interesting for the scholars to see the cars pass by so swiftly as if they were running a race. My father is teaching school in the adjoining district to which we live. I have been plowing for wheat for the last week, so I have not been able to get to school. I am going to start to school tomorrow. I will close for this time. Yours truly, CHARLES W. NOELL. BURLINGTON, Kans., Nov. 24, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I again attempt to address you. Since last I wrote to you father has sold his farm on North Big creek and bought another on Otter creek. As my brother has given you a description of our home, I will tell you something of the surrounding country. Our home is beautifully situated four miles north-west of Burlington. We can see the city from our house, and the iron-horse, as it is sometimes called, goes puffing, yelling and snorting by as if wild, within a mile and a quarter of our house. The country is thickly settled on the north, east and west. There is lying south of us a vast amount of prairie, affording good stock range. Our school has commenced. I am going to school to my father. I go to school with Miss Alice Roser, who won the silver cup you offered for a prize a year or two ago. I will close for this time. Good-by. Yours truly, S. ELLA NOELL. BURLINGTON, Kans., Dec. 1, 1878.

Partly Happy After All.

A druggist has put up a prescription of some kind or other about four times a day for a certain small boy, besides filling orders for a large variety of patent medicines and porous plasters. The sales were all cash, but the druggist's curiosity was at length aroused, and he said to the lad:

"Got sickness in the family?"

"Kinder," was the reply.

"Yogr father?"

"Yes—all but me. Ma is using the plasters for a lame side and taking the tonic for a rash that breaks out on her elbows. Pa takes the troches for tickling in the throat, and uses the arlics on his shin. Loutas uses the catarrh snuff and the ough medicine. Bill wants the brady for a sprained ankle, and the squills are for the baby. That's all but grandma, and this prescription is to relieve the pain in her chest, and make her sleep harder."

"Rather an unfortunate family," remarked the druggist.

"Well, kinder, but pa says it is cheaper than going to Hemlock lake, and so we plaster up and swallow down and feel purty happy after all."—*Free Press.*

"Mr. Sniffkins," said Mrs. S., "don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Well, growled Sniffkins, "I suppose that anything is a means of grace that breaks down pride and leads to repentance."

Practical Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Twelfth Annual Session at Richmond, Virginia.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION. The Grange was called to order at 9 o'clock.

A call of states was had, and various resolutions, petitions, etc., were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

The master appointed the following standing committees: Finance—Brothers James, Indiana; Smith, Georgia; Sims, Kansas; Sisters Ellis, Ohio; Shipley, Oregon.

Constitution and By-Laws—Brothers Chase, New Hampshire; Woodman, Michigan; Thing, Maine; Forsythe, Illinois; Baylor, West Virginia.

Co-operation—Brothers Blanton, Virginia; Sherwin, Wisconsin; Shipley, Oregon; Eshbaugh, Missouri; Forsythe, Illinois.

Transportation—Brothers Piollet, Pennsylvania; Wayne, New York; Lipscomb, South Carolina; Lang, Texas; Steele, California.

Good of the Order—Brothers Moore, Maryland; Whitehead, New Jersey; Dinwiddie, Indiana; Sisters Blanton, Virginia; Wayne, New York.

Commercial Relations—Brothers Ross, Delaware; James, Maryland; Thing, Maine; Sisters Booth, Colorado; Sherwin, Wisconsin.

Resolutions—Brothers Ware, Massachusetts; Nicholson, New Jersey; Sisters Ellis, Ohio; Baylor West Virginia; Adams, Minnesota.

Master's Address—Sisters Moore, Maryland; Ware, Massachusetts; Woodman, Michigan; Piollet, Pennsylvania; Sims, Kansas.

Executive Committee's Report—Brothers Steele, California; Wilson, Florida; Lipscomb, South Carolina; Sisters Smith, Georgia; Steele, California.

Lecturer's Report—Brother Wilson, Florida; Sisters Chase, New Hampshire; Ross, Delaware; Booth, Colorado; Sherwin, Wisconsin.

Accounts—Brothers Sims, Kansas; Eshbaugh, Missouri; Wayne, New York; Sisters Woodman, Michigan; Ware, Massachusetts.

Claims and Grievances—Brothers Aiken, South Carolina; Alexander, North Carolina; Booth, Colorado; Sisters Steele, California; James, Indiana.

Mileage—Brothers Ellis, Ohio, Sherwin, Wisconsin; Sisters Ross, Delaware; James, Indiana; Sims, Kansas.

Foreign Relations—Brothers Lang, Texas; Ross, Delaware; Piollet, Pennsylvania; Shipley, Oregon; Alexander, North Carolina.

Education—Brothers Harwell, Tennessee; Chase, New Hampshire; Sisters Moore, Maryland; Nicholson, New Jersey; Blanton, Virginia.

Order of Business—Brothers Woodman, Michigan; Moore, Maryland; Ellis, Ohio; Lipscomb, South Carolina; Harwell, Tennessee.

The Grange then took a short recess in order to allow certain committees to prepare business for consideration.

After re-assembling a letter was read from the governor, inviting the members of the Grange to a reception at his mansion.

The invitation was, on motion, accepted with the thanks of the Grange.

The following order of business was adopted: 1. Opening of the Grange.

2. Reading minutes of preceding day. 3. Reports or recommendations of officers.

4. Report of executive committee. 5. Reports of standing committees.

6. Reports of special committees. 7. Call of roll of states, for the introduction of business, for reference without debate.

8. Motions and resolutions. 9. Special orders of the day.

10. Unfinished business. Sessions convene at 9:30 a. m. daily.

The question of *per diem* and mileage of the members of the Grange was referred to the finance committee.

The Grange took a recess until 2:30 p. m. During the business of the morning session

Worthy Master Adams, in the chair, was taken suddenly sick from nervous depression, brought about by severe and arduous labor, preparing business for the session.

It is thought that a good night's rest and perfect quiet will restore the master to his usual health.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Under a call of states a number of resolutions were read and referred to appropriate committees.

On motion, the invitation to visit Churchland Grange, near Norfolk, was accepted. The secretary was ordered to notify the Grange, informing them of its action.

Mr. Ellis, a member of the executive committee, was excused from service on the committee on *per diem* and mileage, and Mr. Ross appointed in his stead.

The Grange adjourned until 9:30 next morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION. The Grange was called to order at 9:30 a. m.

Mr. Woodman, of Michigan, overseer, in the chair, the master being still detained from his seat by sickness.

The following committee on dormant Granges was appointed: Messrs. Lipscomb, Kelley, Ware and Sims.

Various changes were made in the standing committees.

Under a call of states many resolutions, communications, etc., were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Chase, from the committee on constitution and by-laws, reported adversely to the petition from Maryland state Grange to strike out the word "minimum" in the constitution,

making the price of admission absolute instead of discretionary with the Grange. The Grange unanimously concurred in the report. They also reported adversely to the change of mem-

bership in the state Grange by giving two delegates to the subordinate Grange—one the master, the other his wife, if he is married and she a member; if not, some other Matron in the Grange.

After a good deal of discussion the matter was recommitted to the committee with instructions to prepare an amendment to the constitution in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

The committee also reported a bill allowing all subordinate Granges to fix the monthly dues of their members.

As this would have the effect of amending the constitution, it required a two-thirds vote to adopt it. Upon a vote there was a large majority opposed to it, and it was rejected.

The executive committee presented the report of the secretary. From it we learn that there were sixty-nine new Granges formed during the year ending the 30th of September, 1878.

The resignation of Mr. O. H. Kelley, presented on Thursday and laid on the table until to-day, was taken up and accepted.

Mr. Kelley was one of the founders of the order, and has always been its constant advocate and supporter.

He has ever since its organization filled the office of secretary, and resigns because of the claims of his private business.]

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Grange was called to order at 2:30 o'clock.

The deaths of Thomas Rowland Allen, past-master of the Missouri state Grange, and Mrs. Maxwell, wife of past-master Maxwell, of Tennessee, were announced and a committee appointed to prepare suitable resolutions.

Dr. Blanton read a telegram from Colonel Lamb, stating that he had arranged for the Grange to go to Norfolk on Tuesday night, spend Wednesday with Churchland Grange, and return to Richmond that night.

The action of Thursday fixing next Thursday for the visit was reconsidered, and the arrangement as prepared by Colonel Lamb acquiesced in.

The salary of the secretary for the next year was fixed at \$800, with \$200 for office rent and necessary traveling expenses.

The Grange then took up the special order, being the election of a secretary to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. O. H. Kelley.

It is the custom of this body to allow no nominations to be made, but each member votes for whom he or she may prefer. The ballot-box is placed on the secretary's desk, and the roll of states called, the delegates from each coming forward and depositing their ballots.

On the first ballot there was no choice, and a second vote ordered, with the same result. A third was ordered at which Mr. William M. Ireland, of Washington city, was elected. The new secretary was then duly installed in his office.

[Very great labor has been imposed on the several committees by reason of the large number of resolutions, etc., referred to them, of which there were a large number so referred at this session.

Among these was one regarding quarantine, and a number of others asking for changes in constitution and by-laws. Under this head Dr. Blanton, of this state, offered resolutions asking for an appeal to Congress asking for a reduction of the present unjust and onerous tax on tobacco.]

The question of "How can the Grange be made more useful?" was made the special order for the morning.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION. The Grange met at 9:30 and was called to order by the overseer, the master being still too unwell to attend the session.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on the good of the order, made report of several matters referred to the committee.

Committee on dormant Granges made a report, making recommendations of certain amendments of the digest, remitting all past-due fees from revived dormant Granges. The report was approved; also, recommendation appropriating a portion of the charter fees of new Granges as a lecturer's fund approved.

Various resolutions offered under call of the states were referred to committee on resolutions without discussion.

Upon the report of the standing committee, to which was referred the report of the executive committee, a very lengthy discussion sprang up, which resulted in an amendment of said report, and then it was concurred in.

On motion, it was determined to hold meetings at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, and again to-night at the same hour, for conferring the higher degrees.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Grange met at 3 p. m. More resolutions and papers were read and referred to committees. The special order of the day, "How can the Grange be made more useful?" was then taken up.

Mr. Ware, of Massachusetts, the member who introduced the question, proceeded to explain his views on the question. He spoke of the rapid rise of the order in his state and the advantages which had been afforded to its members.

More would have been accomplished if complete co-operation could have prevailed. They found it difficult to get members to combine their orders so as to reap the advantages of arrangements with wholesale dealers.

Another trouble was the want of an organ by which the members in the most remote portions of the country may know what is going on throughout the order elsewhere. This would make a greater home feeling among the scattered members—more of a brotherhood among them. This, he knew, would revive many languishing Granges.

Mr. Sherwin, of Wisconsin, had visited nearly ever Grange in his state. Some of them were languishing, some merely living, others were prosperous. Some joined for its social features, and others for its financial benefits. He believed that want of co-operation was the great need of the Grange, without which it must cease to exist in his state at least.

Mr. Angel, of Massachusetts, a visiting member, spoke of the great advantage of an organ-

bering them. The order was the grandest institution ever brought into the world, and he desired to see it consolidated in order that it should have greater prosperity.

He proposed that once a month a paper should be placed in the hands of every member, what a power it would be! It is in the power of the Grangers to say to-day that none but honest men should have office. In the coming contest in this country it is absolutely necessary that people should be instructed.

Mr. Wilson, of Florida, wanted a closer system of co-operation among the members over all the country. He, too, advocated the publication of a Grange paper, and proceeded to explain how it might be made self-sustaining.

If, however, such was not the case, the cost would be more than repaid by the greater efficiency of the order.

Mr. Piollet, of Pennsylvania, spoke of the great necessity of agricultural papers. He did not care for a Grange organ such as had been described. There were plenty of papers published in that interest if the farmers would only sustain and read them.

Such journals may be found in nearly every state in the Union. The Grange is making progress, and to-day is a power in the land. The farmers in the country are paying from 87 1/2 to 90 per cent. of all the taxes collected. He closed with an eloquent tribute to the farmers of the country.

Mr. Shipley, of Oregon, fully and heartily agreed with the views of the last speaker in regard to agricultural papers. Business enterprises among the members of the Grange in his state had failed, and had caused disaffection among the members and a consequent falling away from the order.

Still it was alive, and had done and was still doing good. He mentioned several cases where much good had been done, and stated that statistics proved they had saved the farmers of that state \$600,000.

Mr. Ellis, of Ohio, said the way to answer the question was for each brother and sister, when they go home, to work as if their whole heart and soul was in the work.

Mr. Alexander, of North Carolina, stated that the best Grange in his state was one which put their dues high, and the accumulated fund was loaned out by the trustees to its members for farming operations, and great good had thereby been accomplished.

Mr. Wayne, of New York, compared the Grange with other interests, and said that the comparison was most favorable. Although they had lost members they were gaining others of a better class.

He believed that the membership in his state would be doubled in the next three years. They had tried fiscal agencies, but owing to repeated failures the Patrons had become discouraged.

He mentioned numerous instances in which he had received benefits from his connection with the order by co-operation.

Mr. Whitehead, of New Jersey, spoke of the benefits and need of co-operation, but it should begin in the subordinate Grange. No house was ever built by commencing at the top. More Grange halls have been built in the last six months than in all its history before.

Mr. Lipscomb, of South Carolina, thought this Grange was the place to commence the work, and each one should render himself or herself perfectly familiar with the objects and principles of the order.

Let every member know that there is work for him to do in the Grange; that he has promised and it is due that he should do it.

Make the Grange a school-house for the farmer, and teach all of us new education in our work. Teach your boys to work—to stay on the farm.

Don't think that the "fool in the family" is the only one fit for the work. Make your Grange interesting. Don't let the work be a dry detail of going through the order of business.

There are many ways in which interest can be made to attach to the proceedings. He advocated co-operation in everything. The Grange had done great good in his state in promoting sociability among the people.

Mr. Lipscomb was earnest and eloquent, and frequently amusing, causing roars of laughter. As there were others desiring to discuss the subject it was made the special order for Monday.

The Grange then adjourned to 9:30 o'clock the following morning.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION. The Grange was opened at 9:30—Mr. S. E. Adams in the chair.

The master handed in a letter from the delegates from California regretting that circumstances were such as to prevent them attending this session of the Grange, and inclosing certain proposed amendments to the constitution, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

He also presented a letter from the master of Louisiana state Grange giving reasons for his non-attendance here at this time.

The committee on credentials made a report as to the status of the Connecticut state Grange, but making no recommendation. The report, owing to the peculiar condition of that Grange and the principles involved in its decision, elicited much discussion as to its effect as a precedent. The report was recommitted, with instructions.

Dr. Blanton, from the committee on co-operation, reported favorably on a proposition allowing other than members of the order to become stockholders and participants with Patrons in the business associations of the order.

This applies more especially to those whose business pursuits prohibit them from joining the order.

The recommendation of the committee was not concurred in by the Grange.

In regard to the introduction and discussion of partisan politics in the Granges, the committee to whom the question was referred reported that the law as laid down in the digest fully covered the ground and recommended that subordinate Granges make themselves more fully acquainted with the laws governing them.

The recommendation was concurred in. A recess was then taken until 3 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on resolutions presented a report requiring the executive committee to memorialize Congress to establish the office of the agricultural department of the government as a cabinet office.

The report was unanimously adopted.

In regard to quarantine laws, they reported that as the medical commission lately assembled had carefully considered the subject and reported thereon, they propose no action on the subject by this Grange.

It was urged that this body, representing the great farming interests of the country, should add its influence to that of the doctors in urging upon Congress some strong and stringent quarantine laws.

After discussion, the following being the original resolution on which the report of the committee was based, was adopted:

WHEREAS, The experience of the present year with regard to the efficacy of a strict quarantine goes to sustain the theory of importation and portability of yellow fever; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, urge upon the consideration of the United States the importance of the passage of an effective system of quarantaine laws.

In regard to the representation of Connecticut in the Grange, which was discussed in the morning session, the committee reported a resolution allowing the delegates here present to sit as representatives; also, another resolution directing the master of the Connecticut state Grange, and if it is not in good working order, to revoke its charter, and place the Granges in that state under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts state Grange.

The first resolution was rejected and the second adopted.

Mr. Darden, of Mississippi, presented a resolution appointing the secretary and treasurer a committee to adjust the claims of the several state Granges now under the consideration of the Grange. Adopted.

Mr. Ware, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution looking to the passage of a law requiring more humanity in the transportation of live stock, and memorializing Congress on the subject, and requesting the teachers in all the states to instill into the minds of their scholars the necessity of the preservation of insect-eating birds and their nests.

The question was divided, and the first portion adopted. On the second Mr. Shipley, of Oregon, protested against its passage. He said that it would do very well in Massachusetts, where there are few birds and many insects, but in his state the case was very different.

He was sure that if the robins and jaybirds were not killed there would be no fruit gathered. He had a vineyard of four acres, and he was satisfied that unless they killed the birds he would not gather a single grape.

Mr. Sherwin, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution proposing to purchase a good house in some convenient locality for the use and meetings of the National Grange, at a price not to exceed \$10,000. The resolution was referred to the committee on the good of the order.

Mr. Long, of Texas, moved an amendment to the constitution regarding sixth-degree members.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* at 4 p. m., on Thursday was defeated, and in lieu thereof, on motion, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to propose a time for adjournment.

Mr. Woodman, of Michigan, offered a resolution asking the Grange to memorialize Congress on the subject of the patent laws, protecting the innocent purchaser of such articles.

Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, gave a very interesting statement of the fate of many of these memorialists in Congress, and what had been done in congressional committees on this subject of revising and arranging the patent laws.

The committee on memorials presented memorials regarding the death of Thomas Rowland Allen, late master of the state Grange of Missouri.

Mr. Eshbaugh, of Missouri, in presenting the memorial, paid a high tribute to the worth and usefulness of Mr. Allen, and eulogized him not only as a Patron, but as a man, a friend and a Christian gentleman.

Remarks in the same strain were made by Messrs. Dinwiddie, of Indiana; Chase, of New Hampshire; Aiken, of South Carolina; and Ellis, of Ohio.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Grange then adjourned until 8 o'clock for the purpose of conferring the fifth and sixth degrees upon such members as desired to take them.

It will meet again at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning for regular work.

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It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the president's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is the Sun's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The Sun has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred no less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. The Sun will continue to shine on the wicked with undiminished brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, The Sun does not propose to make itself a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the present. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well established prosperity will be liberally employed.

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Railroad Accident.
[Troy Chief.]

The switch at the foot of Main street, near the Banner mills, is an unlucky spot for trains. On Sunday night, as a freight train was coming down the road, by some means one of the wheels of the engine got on to the switch rail, at that spot, resulting in throwing the engine and tender from the track, and turning them on their side. The engineer was Charles Clauser, whose wife and child were so severely injured in the accident at the same spot, in August, 1877, and who afterwards died. Clauser, in attempting to jump from the engine, slipped and fell upon the track. It is a miracle that he was not crushed to pieces; had the tender moved a foot further, or settled in any other position, he would, in all probability, have been killed. As it was, he was caught by the legs and foot under the tender, and held fast. It required several hours to release him, as it was necessary to work with the greatest caution with the tools at hand, lest the car should be precipitated upon him. As he lay in the mud and cold, he drew his knife and attempted to cut his throat. He made several ugly gashes before a brakeman discovered what he was about, and forcibly took the knife from him. In his pain, he doubtless thought that he was crushed, and could not live, and determined to end his own misery. But he was finally released, and taken to the hotel, where an examination showed that his feet were severely mashed and bruised, but no bones were broken. His wounds were dressed, and he is rapidly recovering. The engine and tender were not got on the track until Tuesday.

Fish for Kansas—Taking Indians to the Reservation.
[Abilene Patriot.]

Fish Commissioner Long arrived in town today with 100,000 California salmon. 30,000 were left in town for Northern Kansas and the remaining 70,000 were taken to Topeka for the Santa Fe and Kansas Pacific roads. Of the 30,000 left here, 6,000 were taken charge of by Hon. A. B. Bradish, and to-day distributed in Stranger, Deer and Grasshopper creeks, in this county. The remaining 24,000 were taken out on the Central Branch road by Col. Deane. Dr. Challis took a few to deposit in his pond on his farm. They are very small specimens, but will grow rapidly. It is said that they will leave the waters where deposited almost immediately and find their way to the sea, returning every spring to spawn and spend the summer.

A band of Nez Percés Indians passed south on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs road, last night, in charge of Capt. Dempsey and six guards. There were seventeen in the party—all of them braves. They belonged to Chief Joseph's tribe, and when they gave themselves up they were placed in charge of the soldiers at Fort Lapawal, Idaho territory. They are now on their way to Baxter Springs, Kansas, and will go thence twelve miles into the Indian territory, to join Chief Joseph's band, which was removed thence from Leavenworth a few months ago. There were no chiefs among them, but three of them were educated and acted as interpreters.

Smart Thieves and Stupid Officers.
[Sumner County Press.]

A daring robbery was perpetrated, on the trail, a few miles below Caldwell, some time last week. Two parties had been arrested at Caldwell on suspicion of being horse thieves, and as they were wanted at Reno an officer with a guard started with the prisoners by stage for that place. At some point on the road one of the prisoners managed to free himself from the irons, got possession of the arms of the officers, captured the guard and driver and took two of the best mules from the team and made off. We have not received the names of the parties nor the details of the affair, but from what we have learned it was a most successful coup d'état on the part of the prisoners, who evidently are old and practiced offenders.

The Result of Industry.
[Missouri Independent.]

What can be done on a quarter section of prairie land: Charles Smith, living three miles north of town, on the divide between Elpe and Lindsey creeks, has raised this year from a one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farm, 1,600 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of corn and 30 hogs. Mr. Smith is one of the most industrious men in the county, and has the good fortune to be blessed with a wife that is his peer in energy and industry. He is well fixed on his farm, and has a very nice stone house, large stone stable, granary 18x28, to which he is going to make a 12x18 addition. Has fruit and shade trees growing, keeps his buggy, and altogether furnishes an illustration of what our rich prairie land will do in making a man rich.

Corn and Hogs.
[Thayer Herald.]

Although corn is bringing but 16 cents per bushel on the cob, yet large quantities of it are being brought to the mill and elevator. Hogs are quoted at 2 cents with a slight tendency to rise. E. Sapp received on Wednesday one of the finest lots of hogs ever saw in one collection. There were thirty-six of them, all under fourteen months old, and weighed 12,830 pounds. They were driven about nine miles that day from the farm of Wm. and Frank McCabe, Newark township, Wilson county.

Cattle Thieves.
[Overton City Free Press.]

Cattle thieves are becoming numerous in this part of the county, and something ought to be done to stop their depredations. Last week they stole twelve head of cattle from Frank Chapman and one fine cow from Charlie Harrison. These devils are becoming too frequent for the safety of stock, and some measures ought to be adopted for the detection and punishment of the thieves.

A Kansas Farmer Dies of Lock-jaw in New York—Emigrants for Dickinson County.

[Abilene Gazette.]
We learn from the Fairport (N. Y.) Herald that James H. Bostwick died at the residence of his mother, near that place, November 6th. He owned a farm a few miles northwest of Abilene, on which he had been working during the past summer and fall. Some weeks ago while chopping wood he cut his foot. In his desire to advance his work he continued to labor until his foot was in a very dangerous condition, when he concluded to go back to his old home. Soon after his arrival lock-jaw set in and he died in great agony. He was an honorable, upright young man, and his early death is deeply mourned by his many sincere friends.

Dr. S. Aubright and family, Dr. Ketchersid and Captain John Tontin, arrived at Abilene from East Tennessee a few days ago. Dr. Aubright will settle in Abilene. He graduated at the university of Pennsylvania—the oldest medical college in America—and has practiced his profession for twenty years. He has quite a number of old Tennessee neighbors in this county, and about thirty additional families will be along in a few months. We welcome the doctor and his family and old neighbors to our town and county, and hope they will prosper in their new homes.

An Organization Necessary.
[Barbour County Mail.]

The stock men of this range, which includes all the country lying south and west of the Medicine river and north of Salt Fork, west of the Big Mule country, are discussing the feasibility of loose herding their cattle and merely riding the border of the range during the fall and winter months. Something of this kind must be done very soon, as the majority of the men now idle around the cattle camps might, acting as a fire patrol, save the range from the ravages of the bone pilgrims and timber haulers. The great advantages of such a system of herding would soon be realized, and very few men in the county would think of establishing independent camps. A thorough organization of the stock men of this section is necessary to prevent depredations on stock and range.

Another point of vital importance is the timber of the county. Should the stock men turn their attention to stopping the ravages of the timber pilgrims there will be little necessity or danger from the "herd law faction," and thus the magnificent grazing portion of the county be kept as such for years to come. Stock men should see to it that the timber in the county is not stolen or destroyed, as it is a matter of vital importance to them.

The World Take Notice.
[Wichita Eagle.]

Without doubt Wichita made the largest shipment of wheat from first hands last month ever made by any wheat market in the United States, exceeding the best effort ever made by herself twenty-seven cars, making a round total, in the twenty-six buying days, of 1,025 cars, or 430,500 bushels of wheat, representing a cash value to the sellers of about a quarter of a million dollars. To move this vast bulk required forty cars per day of 420 bushels each. The Eagle was criticized last May and June when it held that three million bushels of wheat would be shipped from this city from July, 1873, to July, 1879. In the three months ending November 30th, there were run out 2,938 cars of wheat, representing at least 1,233,960 bushels in the grain, to say nothing of the product in flour of twenty mills within the territory from which this wheat comes.

Looking for Horse Thieves—Costly Collision.
[Olathe Mirror.]

James A. Combs, of Albany, Gentry county, Mo., has been in town for a few days looking after some horse thieves from that county. He and the sheriff of that county succeeded last week in capturing a couple of the thieves about fourteen miles south of Lawrence, Kans.

A couple of freight trains last Saturday afternoon on the Fort Scott road collided near George Stevenson's arm, about four miles south of Olathe, and smashed up about \$80,000 worth of engines, cars, etc. It appears that an extra freight was on the track coming north, and when freight No. 11 reached Olathe going south the extra had passed Paola, but had not been heard from, so the conductor of No. 11 concluded that he had time to reach Spring Hill, but he didn't.

Unlucky Methodists.
[Baxter Springs Times.]

Last Friday morning, Rev. John Le Cornu, of this city, and Mr. B. Purvis, of Lowell, started for Paola in a spring wagon, to attend the M. E. district conference, and when near Coalfield, the team became frightened at the machinery of a coal shaft, run away, upset, the wagon and demolished it generally, and breaking Mr. Purvis' left leg just above the ankle joint. The freight train came along in a few minutes, when the injured man was placed on the train and brought to this city and finally taken home. Mr. Le Cornu and a boy accompanying him escaped without injury.

An Angry Elephant.
[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Last Saturday, the elephant belonging to the Anderson show, and which is kept with the other animals of the menagerie, at the fair grounds, became excited over the music extracted from a banjo by some diminutive colored boys, who were amusing themselves, and tore his platform to pieces. One of the boys, Charlie Peterson, got too close to him, and was taken and thrown against the leopard's cage. The beast tore his arm and lacerated his breast badly. He was properly taken care of, and will recover without any bad results.

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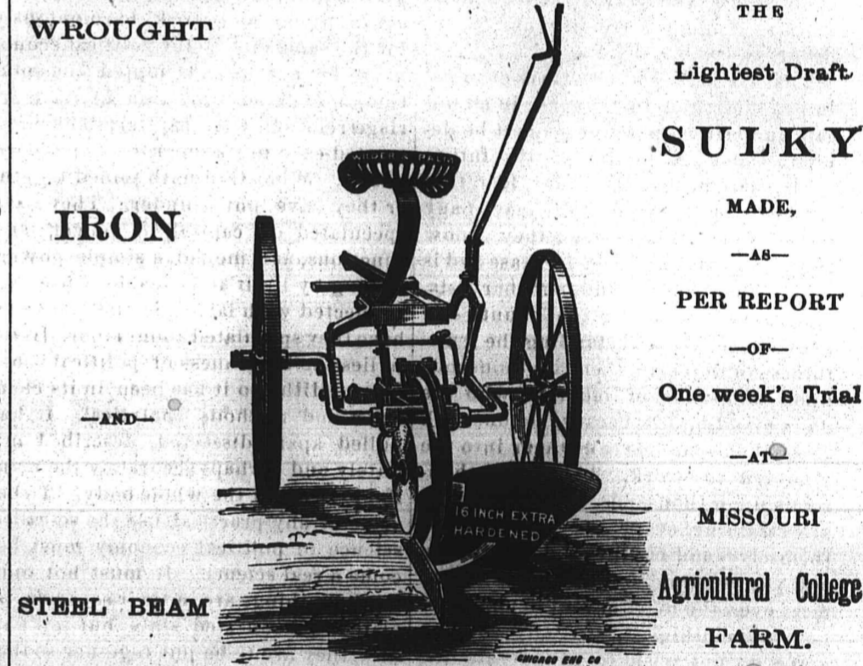
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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1878.

The Ohio state grange met at Columbus on Tuesday the 10th inst. One hundred delegates were present. The secretary reports nine hundred and seventy-seven granges in working order, with about forty thousand members. Good for Ohio.

GOVERNOR WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, has been elected to the United States senate by the legislature of that state. It will be remembered that while out hunting recently the governor met with an accident in which a leg was broken. The injured limb was amputated just below the knee, yesterday (Tuesday).

WEALTH A GREAT BLESSING TO A NATION ONLY WHEN FAIRLY AND JUSTLY DISTRIBUTED.

The accusation is often brought against farmers, by the city gentry and professional men, that they are always complaining—finding fault with the weather, the hard times, the low prices of their products—and prophesying poor crops and dull times in the future. We acknowledge that the farmer has many difficulties to contend with; that his lot in life is not an easy one; that hard work and poor pay often oppress him; that he is obliged to wear poor clothes and sometimes to see his children go ragged and shoeless. Still, that he is more given to complaint than others under the same adverse circumstances, we do not believe. If we were disposed to criticize we should charge upon him the opposite fault of being too easy, and bearing the burdens of his lot too meekly, and suffering himself to be oppressed and fleeced without showing a determined spirit of manly resistance and without exerting himself to the utmost to mend matters that are capable of amendment.

Were we to express our mind freely and fully, we should say that our farmers and the Patrons of Husbandry were altogether too docile and lamb-like, too patient under the yoke of a hard service and quite too slow in asserting their rights and taking the lead in all matters of financial reform and social progress.

That farmers and all others engaged in productive industries are in an unsafe and critical position cannot be denied. They are looking to the future with extreme anxiety; they fear that the last stay and staff of life may at any moment be taken away; they know that the earth yields her increase and is yearly furnishing abundant harvests. Yet, notwithstanding the bounties of providence, notwithstanding the fruitfulness of the earth, there are thousands upon thousands of laborers who are daily standing idle because no one hath hired them—no one calls them into the vineyard to work. There are thousands upon thousands of farmers who are straining every nerve to earn for themselves and families a decent living and yet are put to their wits' end to meet even the most urgent demands of food and clothing.

We do not wish to exaggerate the difficulties under which the working classes and the farmers especially are laboring at the present time; we desire only to give the lie direct to those complacent and well-to-do gentlemen who are constantly affirming that the laboring classes have no ground of complaint, that their condition is prosperous and affluent just in proportion as they contribute by their industry to the wealth of the nation. This is not true. The true wealth of a people consists in its just distribution. That nation is neither prosperous nor rich where its wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few. Where a few capitalists, stock gamblers, speculators, bankers and bondholders hold in their grasp and under their control the capital of a nation, though that capital be counted by the hundreds of millions, the nation itself—the toiling millions, the producers of all this so-called wealth—may be, and generally is, poor, wretchedly poor in proportion as the few are inordinately and extortionately rich. The wealth of a people must be reckoned, not from the point of its greatest centralization, but from the point of its widest diffusion and to its just distribution among the very hands that have produced it. We should never call the sunshine a blessing in proportion as it was concentrated in all its brilliancy and heat on a few favored spots of the earth, but a blessing in far more abun-

dant measures when it was diffused with its benign and life-giving influences on every spot under heaven. So with the wealth of a nation; heaped up, accumulated in mountain piles, in a few hands it is worthless in the comparison to being widely, justly and beneficently diffused among those who have earned it.

IS POLITICAL ECONOMY A SCIENCE?

Capital and labor can be so co-ordinated as to produce four fold more than they now do in their segregate form. Two mechanical powers acting separately, or in a misadjusted way, have but one-fourth of the power as when acting in the same direction and in a combined manner. There is really no antagonism, in the nature of things, between capital and labor. There is no antagonism between science and religion. There is simply a present misadjustment. They are not brought into practical and helpful relations. They do not work together to establish truth and righteousness on the earth. There is no antagonism between the two mechanical powers, the lever and the screw; but each acting alone and by itself there is but little power gained. Adjust them each to each and they will work with a four fold augmented force. The number one raised to its second power is still one; add one to one, making two, and then raise them to their second power and the result is four. Capital standing alone is unproductive. The talent folded in a napkin earns nothing. Labor alone is likewise unproductive. We can think of nothing that a man can do without tools. Tools are capital. The ax, the hoe, the shovel and the pick are capital. The laborer generally owes them; he has this much capital. Here labor and capital are united. The further we can go in the direction of uniting labor and capital the more efficient and productive will both become. Co-ordinate them, unite the two, and you raise them to the second power. They are the lever and the screw joined together and acting in concert.

The great question of political economy is, how to bring these factors of production together so that they shall act in union and work harmoniously for the same end. Our political economists have never attempted the solution of the labor question in its marriage relation with capital; they have treated each in its separate, isolated capacity. What God hath joined together they have put asunder. They have speculated on capital, its powers and functions, as a mould, a simple power, a thing by itself and capable of uses unconnected with labor. In the same way have they speculated about labor. Herein lies the barrenness of political economy. Hitherto it has been in its character and methods analytical. It has pulled apart, dissected, described minutely and perhaps accurately the manifold tissues of the whole body. To become of any practical use the so-called science of political economy must become a real science. It must not only tell how things are in their separate, isolated, unconnected state, but tell also how they are to be put together so that there shall be a vital, living synthesis, a body fitly joined together, every tissue in its place and the warm life-blood circulating through every part. Till political economy does this it cannot be called a science. It may have already collected together sufficient material to form a science; it may one day become a science. When it shall have classified the huge heap of material it has gathered up; when it shall have adjusted in an orderly method all its accumulated facts; when it shall have perfected a grand synthesis of all related knowledge, then, and not till then, may it boast of being the science of sciences.

The Cause of the American People's Suffering.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your issue of November 27th you say that "American people have suffered greatly from extravagance and careless management in the past, but the experience has been valuable, inasmuch as it has taught us lessons of economy. A new leaf has been turned and we are now rapidly regaining lost ground." Will you please, Mr. Editor, allow me to ask—do you refer to the extravagance, etc., of those who by hard work and economy have got small pieces of land upon which they have put huts to shelter their families, and straw sheds to protect their stock? or do you refer to those farmers (perhaps one in a thousand) who have good houses or barns, or both? or is it the extravagance of the

man in Wyandotte county who has painted his hen-house? I mention that hen-house because it is so long since I saw any other painted hen-house it seems to me that may be the only one in Uncle Sam's dominions—that has caused this suffering. Perhaps you had in view the extravagance of the mechanics, artisans and tradesmen who have moderately comfortable houses. Oh, no! now I have it. You certainly referred to those fellows, (just millions of 'em) called laborers, who have spent all their earnings and then perambulated this vast country in search of employment. Now, Mr. Editor, I don't believe you will say that any of those persons are extravagant in trying to secure homes and make them comfortable and pleasant. Then what extravagance is it? It must be a national extravagance, for the effect is felt by all classes and persons in all parts of the country and is seriously detrimental to all except those who lend money and salaried officers. As the cause must be as great as the effect, the cause must be a national extravagance which has been established and perpetuated by the government—an extravagance that costs the people of this country hundreds of millions of dollars annually and paralyzes every American industry, and is dragging us down to poverty and slavery or has us already there. That extravagance is the moneyed aristocracy, to the support of which we have contributed from the products of labor, and given nothing in return, to pay the interest on U. S. bonds besides interest on other debts amounting to four times as much—over \$1,700,000,000 during the last sixteen years—not for money to use, but to prevent having money to use. This is the extravagance from which the "American people have suffered greatly." But they have not yet had enough of this "valuable experience" to make them feel economical enough to stop this extravagance and careless management; they will have to suffer one more squeeze first. It is an expensive lesson, but if it will be valuable let's have it.

I suppose the lost ground you refer to which we are rapidly regaining is the specie basis ground we occupied during the panic of 1857 to 1861, and I think we'll hold it six months from date, all we will want of it, and find it too hot to hold and very hard to let go. To be as brief as possible, I will refer to your remarks on statistics by asking; if all our enterprises had been kept up as lively as they were in 1866, would we not have been able to export much more than we have? Respectfully, T. C. DEUEL. FAIRMOUNT, Kans., Dec. 6, 1878.

[We have only to go back a few years in the history of this country, aye, of any country under whatever form of civilized government, and come down slowly and carefully as season after season passes before our memory to the present time; we have only to do this to have the matter of progression and retrogression referred to in a former article clearly laid out before us. It is not necessary to produce long columns of figures, showing the result of this, that or the other transaction, for the intelligent reader has the picture already before him. Man is so constituted that events, circumstances, have a great deal to do with his next action. Let a prosperous sun shine upon him for a considerable length of time and he begins to grow careless as to the things of to-day, feeling that the tomorrow will take care of itself, as did yesterday; and this sense of false security pervades society in all its branches at such times. But there is always a turning point, a place where descent must begin, then light falls upon our pathway and we see that we have only ourselves to blame for being compelled to go to the bottom of the hill and begin the ascent anew. Yes, our farmers have been careless and extravagant. Some of them have invested thousands of dollars in farm machinery that they could have gotten along just as well without, and then they have allowed these costly implements to stand from one year's end to another in the open field or in a fence corner exposed to the elements until they have so rusted and rotted as to be utterly worthless. A season of adversity has taught them better things, and we now repeat that a new leaf is being turned.—ED.]

France Calls for American Grape Vines.

H. J. RUSHMER & Co., Lawrence, Kansas—Gentlemen:—Will you please inform us of the names of first-class grape vine nurseries or sellers of grape vines in your city or vicinity (we want none but the names of good, reliable, honest firms), and also in what part of your state most of the vines are grown, so that we may address some one there? We are seeking this information for a friend of ours in France, whose vines have been destroyed by the phylloxera, a disease common to the vineyards there; and, as he wishes American vines to take the place of those that have been destroyed, we have taken the liberty of addressing you. If you will pardon our pre-

sumption and grant the information, we will be under many obligations to you. Kindly favor us with a quick reply and oblige. Yours, very respectfully, VICTOR BISHOP & Co. NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1878.

[The above letter explains itself. Mr. Rushmer has the names of several of our leading nurserymen, and we hope that Kansas may fill whatever order may come from France. If it does and the vines flourish it will be a feather in our cap.—ED.]

Douglas County Pomona Grange. The next regular meeting of the Douglas county grange will be held at grange hall, in Lawrence, on Saturday, December 14th, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance is desired, as final arrangements will be made for receiving the state grange.

J. P. FOSTER, Master.

Tribute of Respect.

Preamble and resolutions of respect to the memory of Sister O. Hulett, a worthy member of Bellflower grange, No. 621:

WHEREAS, Death has taken from the grange terrestrial to the grange celestial Worthy Sister O. Hulett, therefore

Resolved, That by her death our grange has lost an exemplary member, her husband a kind and true wife, her children a devoted mother and the community a tried and true friend.

Resolved, That her husband and family have our sincere sympathy in this their sore affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy be sent for publication to the Olathe Leader and THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and a copy presented to Brother U. Hulett and family. HENRY RHOADES, RUTH RHOADES, C. L. DILLE, Committee.

General News.

St. Louis, Dec. 9.—John J. Hancock's slaughter-house on the west side burned early this morning. Loss on building fifteen thousand, on stock two thousand; both fully insured.

MONTREAL, Dec. 6.—The bank here to-day received a cable dispatch announcing the suspension of the West of England bank, with headquarters at Bristol; capital stock £1,000,000 sterling, and it had forty-nine agencies. Probably caused by losses in the iron trade.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 7.—The citizens' relief committee wound up their affairs to-day, and distributed the balance on hand (\$7,253) pro rata among the four orphan asylums of this city.

By order of Quartermaster-General Meigs, upon advice of the surgeon-general, the 1,500 tents shipped to Memphis during the yellow fever epidemic will be burned.

LEADVILLE, Col., Dec. 7.—The silver product in this camp exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine. New discoveries are made daily. The product of the leading mines has increased fifty per cent. within the past two weeks. Twenty thousand tons of ore, yielding twenty thousand ounces of silver, were delivered this week, and thirty thousand tons of high-grade ore awaits transportation. Leading ore buyers estimate the net product for the year of this camp at upwards of \$3,000,000. Unfortunately, the camp has its share of mining litigation. What will probably prove one of the heaviest lawsuits in the country has been instituted—the New Discovery and the Little Chief mines—under the law that a vein can be followed across its side leads.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—In the house of lords this evening Lord Cranbrook, secretary of state for India, in moving the resolution that the expense of the Afghan war may be defrayed from the revenues of India, said the estimated Indian surplus was £2,136,000, and therefore there would be a substantial surplus after paying the war expenses, which were estimated at less than £1,250,000 for the present fiscal year. Lord Cranbrook declared that the government assumed the full responsibility for Lord Lyton. There was not room for both England and Russia in Afghanistan. The ameer's letter was no answer to England's ultimatum, but a mere evasion. England must be paramount in Afghanistan, which must be a friendly janitor to the doors of India or England must hold the key herself.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The strike at the stock yards continues, and this morning Armour & Co., learning that their men proposed to quit work, immediately discharged them and hired others. There are 75,000 hogs on sale at the yards and the Stock-yard Transit company has notified all the railroads to take no more hogs at places of consignment until further notice, there being no accommodations for them. At the present unprecedentedly low prices for provisions, packers do not care to engage more heavily in business than is necessary, and there is no probability of the strikers getting terms from them. It is reported that the men are only waiting for some advances from the employers to get back at the old terms. The strikers at the stock yards seemed more reasonable this afternoon, and it is expected that they will go to work in the morning at the old rates. The pack-

ing company has arranged to send its hogs to its house in East St. Louis if the strike continues.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—At 1 o'clock this morning J. C. Hayward, of Fond du Lac, Wis., at present a student in the Chicago medical college, became engaged in a discussion regarding the payment for some drinks in a saloon, and shot James McMahon, the owner of the saloon, killing him instantly.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—No steps have been taken by the appropriation committee to give the postmaster-general means for continuing the efficiency of railway mail service after January 1st. Unless action is done before the Christmas recess, there must be an immediate reduction of this important service. The postmaster-general and his assistants have held several consultations over the matter, and have decided that if congress fails to make an appropriation in time all postal cars will be withdrawn and the postal service of the country made to depend upon the whole system of distributing post-offices in the large cities. The result will be at once severely felt by all commercial and social interests. At present nearly the whole distribution takes place on the trains, and mail matter is received up to the last moment of starting the train at connecting points. Letters going by the first train are ways lost at each distributing office, and all mails must close earlier than under the present system. There is ample time to avert this public calamity if congress can be worked up to the importance of prompt action.

The secretary of the treasury to-day issued the seventy-fourth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865, for March 9th next, when interest will cease.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for 'Produce Markets' and 'Live Stock Markets'. Includes prices for flour, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, pork, lard, and various types of cattle and hogs in St. Louis, Chicago, and Kansas City.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 18@19c; cheese, prime Kansas, 7@8c; eggs, 18@20c; broom-corn, \$3@3.50 per ton; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50@1.75; potatoes, 55@58c; salt, \$1.50; turnips, 40@50c; green apples, \$1.50@2.50; bbl. onions, 35@50c; bush. flax seed, \$1.50; bush. castor beans, \$1.15; cranberries, \$7@8 bbl.; sauerkraut, \$7@8 bbl. Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.50@2.75; XXX, \$1.80; XX, \$1.50. Rye flour, \$1.85. Corn meal, \$1.50 cwt., 75c.

Our quotations are from two to three cents higher for the various grades of wheat than last week in Kansas City and St. Louis. There is but little change in Chicago. The "visible supply" of wheat has decreased the past two weeks 500,000 bushels. Corn "in sight" during the same time, has decreased nearly 2,000,000 bushels. For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 88c, December, 88c, January and 90c, February. In Chicago No. 2 is 82c, December, 82c, January and 84c, February. In Kansas City No. 2 is 77 to 77c, December and 78c, January. No. 3 is 75c, December and 77c, January. \$2.70 was the highest price paid yesterday in Kansas City on cattle; the largest sale was 40 Colorado steers, at \$2.65. Gold in New York yesterday was 1.00 1/2. Money was quoted at 2 1/2 per cent; prime market cattle paper, 4 1/2 per cent. The stock market feverish and declined. Government bonds dull; railroad bonds irregular; state securities nominal. Clearances for the day were \$6,000,000.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00...

V. W. MAY, M. D., Physician & Surgeon.

Gives particular attention to Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar to Women.

Office in Chester's drug store, three doors south of Ludington house, opposite the Journal office, Lawrence, Kansas.

City and Vicinity.

LARGE quantities of elegant fresh holiday goods are still being received at H. J. Rushmer's. The store fairly shines with articles of gold and silver.

When you are looking about the city for something nice to present to friends as holiday gifts, keep uppermost in your mind the fact that Alex Marks has in stock an almost endless variety of beautiful goods...

Messrs. MITCHELL & HORNE, proprietors of the Crystal Palace barber shop, realizing the hardness of the times and the consequent scarcity of legal tender...

To those of our readers who are lovers and cultivators of flowers, and to those who have a vegetable garden as well, we would recommend as a valuable help "Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden."

INQUITOUS INDIVIDUALS.

A Man Borrows a Horse and Commits Forger then "Skips"—Revivment of a White Woman by a Black Villain.

Charles Nesbit, for a number of years in the employ of Gov. Robinson, has gone astray. On Friday of last week he borrowed a horse of Gov. Robinson and came to town...

On Friday afternoon last as Mrs. Lamborn, living in the Wakarusa valley, was returning to her home on foot from this city...

The culprit was arrested on Saturday afternoon after an exciting chase, which was participated in by Sheriff Clark, Constable Campbell, Officers Brockelsby and Phillips...

There is no punishment too severe for such a crime as the one of which the accused in this case is guilty, and we hope that the law may be allowed to take its full course.

A new lumber yard has just been opened on Vermont street, corner of Winthrop, near national bank building, where can be found pine lumber, doors, sash, windows, blinds, glass, cement, lime, plaster and everything usually kept in lumber yards.

The great sales of children's and misses' shoes that never wear out at the toes, are growing, as they prove their superiority. Sold only at Humes'.

FARMERS, FRIENDS!

BIG BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES!

UNTIL JAN. 1ST!

CITY SHOE STORE,

NEXT DOOR MRS. GARDNER'S

In the Whole History of Medicine No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL...

CANNOT be exploded—the calcium oil sold by Leis' Bros. STOP at Humes' for your overshoes and rubber boots—their improved ones, warranted not to break.

A RARE opportunity to buy clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes and hats at the bankrupt sale "Branch Store," 66 Massachusetts street.

O. K. Barber Shop. The management of this shop has changed the prices for work as follows: Hair cutting, 20 cents; hair cutting for children, 15 cents; shaving, 10 cents; shampooing, from 15 to 30 cents.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Human Family. Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver.

This Will Pay.

Many times the small cost will be returned to every person in the country, or village, or city, who supplies himself and family with the plain, practical, reliable, useful, paying information given in the American Agriculturist.

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question...

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.

Patrons, Look to your Interests.

Buy the combined anvil and vise and you will get something that will be of no small value to you. The vise is just what every farmer needs in repairing broken machinery, harness, etc.

WARM wood-lined boots and shoes, all kinds, cheap at Humes'.

Use the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Leis' corner.

LADIES, if you want the best makes and quality of fine shoes or slippers, Humes' is the place to find them.

A SAFE light—the calcium oil sold at Leis' drug store.

Announcement.

At the book and stationery store of A. F. Bates, you will always find a complete stock of school and miscellaneous books, atlases, pictures, picture frames, gold pens, pocket-books, wall paper, window shades, sheet music, musical instruments, notions, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

The best boots and shoes—all new winter goods, bought since the decline from manufacturers, for cash—are now being sold by G. W. & J. Hume lower than best goods ever sold in Lawrence. All call afford to wear best by buying there. Try them.

EVERYBODY is made perfectly welcome at Leis' drug emporium. They have 10,000 almanacs for 1879 to give away. Call and get one.

The People's Coal company office at the L. & G. depot will until further notice, for cash only, sell the Scranton coal at \$3.75 per ton; Leavenworth coal at \$3.50 per ton. The cash must invariably accompany the order.

Equinoctial Storm.

A cloud of Base Burners is gathering at J. W. Beard's that threatens to sweep everything before it, and the people of the great Soft Coal regions are trying for the "Equinox," the light of the world. The Equinox is positively the best base burner for soft coal ever made.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands and lots advertised in the Western Home Journal September 6th A. D. 1878...

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 of the latest improvements.

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.

PHILIP REINSCHILD.

D. O. Wagner, Geo. E. Bensley, J. R. Bensley.

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

G. H. MURDOCK.

WATCHMAKER

ENGRAVER,

PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.

MRS. E. B. W. COULTER,

113 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kans.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

German Towels, Zephyrs, Canvas,

EMBROIDERY PATTERNS, ETC.

Orders from a distance carefully filled.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

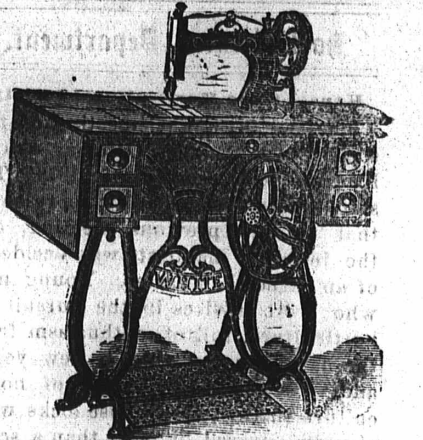
MARKET GARDENERS

BE THE FIRST IN MARKET

Attend the Lawrence Business College

For a thorough course in Penmanship, Book-Keeping and the Commercial Branches.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

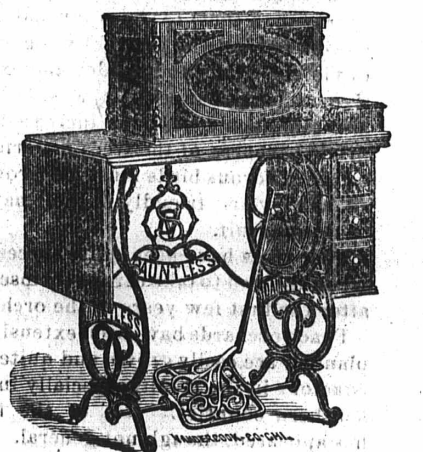
This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it:

- 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.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

- Only the needle to thread. All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish. Best HOBBIN WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work. Best TENSION and TAKE UP, only the needle to be threaded. Best SHUTTLE in the world, the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more thread than any other. New TREADLE; neat in appearance, perfect in shape. Best FINISH, giving solid support and perfect insulation. The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Dauntless is that beyond doubt it is THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Poland-China Hogs; a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade, to

HENRY RIEBACH,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Eye and Ear

Dispensary,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D.,

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

FRANK SMYTH, M. D.,

Ophthalmic and Aurist Surgeon.

Horticultural Department.

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The twelfth annual meeting of this society was held at Ottawa, Franklin county, December 3-5, 1878. The state was more generally represented than in any previous meeting, and the interest manifested was decidedly an earnest character. Young men who were novices in the pursuit of horticulture, full of enthusiasm from the flattering results of a few years, and veterans, the pioneers of horticulture in this state whose locks were already silvered by more than a score of years of toil in the struggle for the common weal, joined hands in the great work of solving problems of importance to the success of Kansas horticulture.

FIRST DAY.

President E. Gale called the meeting to order, and the exercises were opened by Rev. Aultman, of Ottawa, invoking the blessing of God upon the work of the society.

Orchard culture was the topic presented for discussion, and was led by an able report upon the subject from Judge F. Wellhouse, of Leavenworth. A brief of the report and of the discussions following would present the following conclusions, viz.: First, that to carelessness and neglect can be traced the heavy losses in trees and productiveness which are so discouraging to not only our own orchardists but to many in other states; and further, that it is equally true that whenever proper care and attention have been given, success of the most remarkable character has been invariably the result.

Low-headed trees are preferable for planting, and the nearer home they are obtained the better for the planter.

Close planting is desirable (some would plant 15, 20, 30 feet and a few nearer than that) to form mutual protection against the destructive agencies of violent winds and sudden and excessive climatic changes. It was thought also that such conditions increased the productiveness of the trees materially.

Insectivorous birds must be protected, as they are friendly in their nature to this pursuit.

Pear trees have been quite successful when allowed to take care of themselves after the first few years in the orchard. Peach orchards have been extensively planted, are easily grown and quite satisfactory in the result, especially in the southern counties. Rot of the fruit has appeared, though not general.

Cherry orchards have been successful. The Early Richmond the most profitable, though in some sections the Belle Magnifique, Governor Wood, Reine Hortense and Yellow Spanish give a fair return. The evening session of the first day was opened with most excellent music by a quartet club of Ottawa. A. W. Benson, mayor of the city, in a very appropriate address most cordially welcomed the society to the hospitality of the people of Ottawa, to which a response was made by A. A. Adams, of Garnett.

The president occupied the balance of the evening in delivering his annual address; referring to which, among some of the points of interest, we glean the following: It is the duty the state owes to its people to assist the society in the work of collecting the individual experiences and giving the results to the people, that this material resource of our state may be successfully developed to a high condition; and that when state aid is asked it is not for individual benefit but for the interest of the entire state.

Again: "The field opened before the horticulturist is one well calculated to arouse all his enthusiasm. He deals, it is true, with the lowest form of life, but it is life veiled in impenetrable mystery. We may not be able to raise the veil and tell what that life is; but this we know, that we deal with living things. Yes, we hold in our hand a link of the chain that reaches up to the being of God, and, if we are unable to tell what that life is, this we know, that all our interest in any plant grows out of its life. We take a seed in our hand and all the interest which we feel in that seed grows out of the fact that there is wrapped up in its protecting integuments an organized and living existence. It is now a germinal existence, just sleeping in the little protecting cradle which nature has given it; but it has before it a wonderful future."

The importance of studying the principles governing horticulture in our state is a necessity to success, for to attempt the application of those controlling in the Eastern states would be followed with fruitless results. "There are questions to be answered which can only be answered by actual trials on the great Western plains, where an immense population has sought homes during this year. It is the great question for the people of that section to consider what can be done in the way of forestry and fruit culture.

"As we move up the incline towards the Rocky mountains, we shall reach a point at least where the peach can no longer be relied upon, and the apple crops will be more uncertain, and the question of forestry becomes complicated and difficult.

"Politicians send a commission to Europe to study forestry. This will not afford much if any aid to our settlers on the plains. Intelligent study of the conditions and experiments upon the ground are the only reliable methods for solving the problem. While we may look for some changes as the result of settlement, and especially of forestry, there is the best of evidence for believing that we can look for no great climatic transformation as the result of men's work.

"It is the favorite theory of some that the climate of the Western plains is gradually changing. Yes, if we read the record which nature has written in the trees of that region, we shall find that for fifty, one hundred and even two hundred years the climate has been constantly changing, but never quite changed. Far better would it be to make careful and wise provisions to meet the contingencies of the future than to attempt to carry out plans as horticulturists upon the supposition that these climatic extremes will gradually disappear, and that a golden climatic mean will finally be reached somewhere through the settlement of that vast region.

SECOND DAY.

Secretary's annual report was read, and from it we learn that in Kansas there are already three district, nineteen county and one local horticultural societies in active co-operation with the State Horticultural society. Sixty-one counties are now in active and constant communication with the society. The interest in horticulture is widespread and the best intelligence is enlisted in the success of the work.

The resolution adopted by the society at its last semi-annual meeting met with a hearty indorsement, viz.: "That the boards of school districts be urged, through the county vice-presidents, to adopt necessary measures to plant the school grounds to groves of trees for shade in summer and shelter in winter, and so ornament the house surroundings as to make the whole place attractive to the pupils;" also, "to urge upon the members of the school districts the importance of an introduction of a course of lessons in practical horticulture in our common schools."

The election of officers resulted: President, Prof. E. Gale, Manhattan; vice-president, Dr. Wm. M. Howsley, Leavenworth; secretary, G. C. Brackett, Lawrence; treasurer, F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth.

Complaints were made that the present game law was defective, and the matter was referred to a committee. The following resolutions were referred to said committee:

Resolved, That the members of this society view with regret the slaughter of the birds of Kansas, intended to be protected by law, and against the shipment of which the present law of 1878 is a dead letter.

Resolved, That we would ask the legislature of Kansas to make the law against the killing and shipment of the birds of Kansas absolute.

Resolved, That the several county organizations include this subject as a matter of investigation, and are with all horticulturists invited to press it upon the consideration of their representatives in the next legislature. L. A. WALKER.

The committee reported as follows: Your committee finds that the game law of 1875 has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, and, believing the subsequent act of the legislature of 1877 affords no protection as desired by the people, offers the following as a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Walker, viz:

Resolved, That our present legislature be requested to pass an act prohibiting the killing of quails and prairie chickens at any time. H. P. WELSH, Chairman.

In the evening, Dr. James Marvin, chancellor of the state university, addressed the society on the importance of properly educating the farmers' boys and girls so as to make them contented

with rural life and not seek the town and city for employment. In the education of the industrial classes, he could foresee the proper administration of the principles of a true republican form of government and a solution of the difficulties now agitating the people. Dignify labor and respect the hand that toils and you will not have the lazy, indolent class that graces the street corners and fills our saloons.

This lecture was listened to with profound and intense interest. The audience seemed spell-bound while such sentiments fell from the lips of the speaker, and at its close a deep-felt appreciation found expression in an earnest vote of thanks. This production is worthy of study and thorough consideration.

THIRD DAY.

Discussions on small fruits occupied much time, from which the listener would conclude: Strawberries can be grown in Kansas by thorough preparation of the ground and culture with mulching during the winter. The Wilson still leading. Many varieties have been tried and found wanting. A recommended list would contain: 1st, Wilson's Albany; 2d, Kentucky; 3d, Downing.

Of raspberries, Doolittle for early, Miami for later and a general planting. The Turner has been tried and has been quite successful. The usual practice of rows 6 or 7 feet and plants 3 or 4 feet in the rows, good culture and clipping of the canes during July to about 3 feet high, and again cutting back the laterals to one foot in length, gives satisfactory productiveness. The theory that the canes are injured by the intense heat and drouth in August, rather than by cold of winter, led to discussion without any settled conclusion. The raspberry root borer (*Agria rubi*) has been found in some plantations.

The culture of blackberries in manner similar to that of the raspberry has been very successful. The Kittingly leads. Lawton in a few locations affords one crop on an average in every three years. Causes of failure, winter-killing of the canes.

The apple crop has been very light and the peach crop good for 1878.

The crop of grapes has been good in such vineyards as have recovered from the injuries of 1874 and 1875. Rot of both peach and grapes has been quite light.

The production of new varieties of fruit adapted to our climate was very interestingly discussed. It was claimed that not a single variety now cultivated reached the character desired; each had some serious objection in tree or fruit. To produce crosses which should be unobjectionable was of great importance. A late-keeping variety of apple of fine quality, productive and hardy in tree, or an early variety of fine quality, not liable to disease, were things greatly needed in the pursuit of orcharding. And so with grapes, which would not mildew or rot; pears that will not blight, and peaches more constantly productive and free from disease. It was believed that such conditions could in time be reached, and there was a general disposition to strive for these attainments. To a looker-on it was very apparent that the Kansas horticulturist was very well satisfied with his present prospects, and that the experiences of the past bear no serious causes for discouragement. A VISITOR.

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desires to say that he has his Fall Stock laid in at reasonably low prices, and will supply customers at a small advance and they will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

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HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

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CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

-AND-

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. (Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred, \$8; per thousand \$85; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$100. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

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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 a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Polypus, Ulcers, Inward Strains, Scatches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, most excellent in promoting the condition of the horse, the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



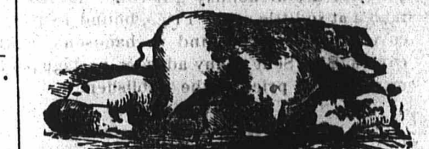
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of the horse. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Gadgers, Negrius or Oldness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moisten it with the blood of a chicken, and administer it to the birds once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks of cholera they not only will then be necessary to administer the powder by means of a quill, blowing it powder down their throat, or mixing powder with dough to form pills.

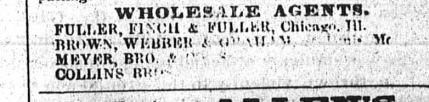


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen, who desire the most judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder if flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Cows also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this powder will expel all 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 reliable remedy for the various diseases which these animals are subject to, is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Cough, Fevers, Sore Lunges, Measles, Sore Ears, Mangy 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 ANTIDOTE for fattening Hogs.

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JAS. G. SANDS. COME FARMERS, WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING Sands' Genuine all Wool HORSE COLLARS. All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented. BIG STOCK OF SADDLES & HARNESS FOR SPRING TRADE JAS. G. SANDS. (Established in 1856.)

Farm and Stock.

Rotten wood, leaves and forest cleanings make excellent manure when plowed into the ground.

Get all the land possible plowed so as not to be crowded or hurried in the spring, when there is so much to demand attention.

Fattening Fowls.

A good method for fattening fowls, says our neighbor, is to coop them in a moderately warm, dark, quiet place, with good ventilation, and keep them perfectly clean, and feed on boiled or steamed potatoes, mixed with crushed oats or oatmeal and blended with sweet milk, with a little fine sand added, and given warm but not hot. If in health and well attended they will be fit for use in a fortnight. They may have other meal mixed with the potatoes.

Falling Leaves.

H. D. Thoreau, speaking of falling leaves, says: "How they are mixed up, of all species—oak, maple, chestnut and birch! But nature is not cluttered with them; she is a perfect housewife; she stores them all. Consider what a vast crop is thus annually shed on the earth! This, more than any mere grain or seed, is the great harvest of the year. The trees are now repaying the earth with interest what they have taken from it; they are discounting; they are about to add a leaf's thickness to the depth of the soil. This is the beautiful way in which nature gets her muck, while I chaffer with this man and that, who talks to me about sulphur and the cost of carting. We are all the richer for their decay. I am more interested in this crop than in the English grass alone, or in the corn. It prepares the future mold for future corn fields and forests, on which the earth fattens. It keeps our homestead in good heart."

Alfalfa or Lucern.

Can alfalfa be profitably grown in the colder and more northern states of the Union? The opinions, pro and con, are as yet conflicting. We imagine that success or failure in this crop is due rather to the character of the soil on which trials are made than to the heat or cold of the climate. We regard it as a hardy plant and a plant of extremely luxuriant growth, wherever the conditions of the soil are favorable. In a compact, and impenetrable subsoil the plant does not find its proper nutriment. It cannot penetrate such soil to any great depth to find its appropriate food, and the natural result is a meager and sickly growth. But sown in a soil of great depth, friability and porosity, its long tap root will take strong and deep hold and the plant will shoot up into a vigorous and luxuriant growth, and yield three or four successive crops annually.

If any one, after a careful experiment on this forage plant, comes to conclusions in regard to it different from the above, let him bring them out in the columns of THE SPIRIT. We desire especially to hear from those who have experimented on this plant in Kansas.

Two Methods of Farming.

The profits of crops, as well as of cattle, sheep and hogs, depend mainly upon the return they make for the food and labor bestowed upon them. The farmer who grows a hundred bushels of corn, or makes a hundred pounds of meat, with the same means and labor that his neighbor expends in growing fifty bushels of corn, or fifty pounds of meat, has a manifest advantage; and while the latter merely lives, the former, if prudent, must accumulate property. He gains the entire value of the extra fifty bushels, or fifty pounds.

Now, this inequality in the profits of agricultural labor and expenditure is not simply a theory or matter of speculation, but exists as a fact which may be seen and verified in almost every farming community. We see the fields of one farmer but half prepared, half tilled, overrun with weeds, yielding but twenty bushels of corn to the acre, while his neighbor, who exercises more forethought and care in the management of his lands, in the culture and tending of his crops, obtains sixty or eighty bushels to the acre. This fully accounts for the fact why some farmers grow rich while others remain poor, and leave worn-out and exhausted farms as the only inheritance to their children.

Farming on Shares.

We do not think that farming conducted on the share system will ever become popular, or, as a general rule, give satisfaction to either party. It will give satisfaction, we apprehend, neither to the one who furnishes the land to be cultivated nor to the one who furnishes the seed and does the work.

It will be next to impossible to strike a just medium for the distribution of the products in proportion to the exact value of the contributing forces of the allied powers. Shall the man who furnishes the land receive one-quarter, one-third, one-half, two-thirds or three-quarters of the crops raised for his share? This is a very nice question to decide. It is a very difficult question to decide beforehand, and one which it would be impossible to decide after the crops were raised and garnered. In a section of the country where land is plenty and cheap the land owner would be justly entitled to a much smaller part of the crop than where land was costly and under a high state of cultivation. If the land is in a raw state, unbroken and of inferior quality, the party that furnishes the seed and does the work would be justly entitled to nearly the entire crop. If, on the other hand, the renter enters upon land of great value on account of its proximity to market, and its great productiveness, he would be entitled to a much smaller share of the products—not to a quarter even of what he raises. If, in addition to the high-priced land and its great fertility, the owner should see fit to turn over his stock and a complete outfit of farming implements and all the improvements of orchard and garden, to the man who takes them on shares, he would be justly entitled to perhaps four-fifths or five-sixths of the net profits of the farm. So we see the questions, "What share of the crops shall the renter receive?" and "What share shall the owner of the land receive?" are quite complicated and not by any means easy of adjustment, however desirous both parties may be to act honorably and do justice to each other.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, which are pretty sure to occur in fixing the respective shares of the parties, there are occasions and circumstances under which a partnership on shares may be entered upon with advantage to both parties. The man who has a small capital, but not enough to purchase a farm and stock it, will undoubtedly find it to his advantage to rent land on shares; and the man who has plenty of land, but only a small cash capital, will probably find it to his advantage to lease his farm, or a part of it, on shares. Thus mutual benefits may accrue to each party. But no arrangements should be made between the parties without a full understanding of the terms of the compact, even to its minutest details. The agreement should be first made verbally, should be talked over and discussed, not only by the men entering upon it, but by their wives and their wives' relations, so that there may be a perfect understanding of the whole arrangement by all who have a direct interest in the matter. When the terms are settled by mutual agreement, they should be committed to writing in a form as complete and explicit as language can make them, and then signed by each party and witnessed by their wives and children. Such a full understanding of the matter, and such a legal instrument drawn up and signed, will be effectual safeguards to all misunderstandings and bickerings which might otherwise arise.

Raising Horses on the Farm.

In a recent address before the Catherine Valley Agricultural society, of Yates county, New York, Mr. Clark Bell made the following remarks on this subject:

"The farmer need not breed horses on a large scale, but every farmer it seems to me should breed them on a small scale. The farm team should be good, serviceable, well bred mares. Even in these times of financial depression, well selected horses are as good an investment as the farmer can make, and they will do all his work, and do it well, whether at the plow, the drag, the machine, the reaper or upon the road, where in this age of steam the farmers as well as other men are obliged to be much more of the time than in past years. The principal heavy work for a team is, as we work land, mainly re-

quired in the early spring. It is that which tries the team most, and the want of the use of the team for this work that deters many from raising colts, who otherwise would. To such, and indeed to farmers and small breeders generally, who wish to use their mares in business or upon the farm, I would strongly recommend the raising of fall colts. There is much to be said in favor of it. It does not interfere with a fair and reasonable use of mares in the spring work. The colt should be dropped so as to give a month at grass, and if a little late, it will be found the best for the dam and foal.

"A fall colt gets, in the nature of things and from the necessities of the case, a much better chance than a spring colt, as a general rule, among small breeders. The mare has to be stabled and the colt gets a handful of grain constantly, from even the most careless of men, when it is housed in the fall or winter with its dam. It is the almost universal custom to turn out the spring colt to grass with the dam, and it has to take the chances of poor pasture, a dry August, and to run its gauntlet of flies. The fall colt escapes this risk; and when I allude to the importance of raising a colt the first year, it must be seen how much better is the chance, ordinarily, of the fall colt on the same farm and with the same owner, than the spring, when the latter so rarely gets grain the first year.

"With proper care and suitable handling a team of farm mares can as well do the work of a farm and raise a pair of fall colts as not. They are very little trouble and expense to the farmer. I declare it to be my firm conviction that so far as what the colt eats goes, it costs the farmer no more to raise a yearling colt than a yearling steer or heifer, and with proper barns the care required is about the same in either case.

"The number of horses in the United States at the last census was 7,145,370, and this number has undoubtedly increased since that date. We have looked for a few years past to the exportation of a considerable number of our horses to Europe and especially to England, and the present summer, and I may say the present moment, is witnessing the buyers for the English market paying prices for the common horse that are remunerative to the breeder, not only, but more so than either beef or grain. While the extreme stringency of the times has seriously crippled the breeding and production of the American trotting horse as such, all observers must recognize that there is a fair, I may say good, demand, and likely to be, for stylish, serviceable, large sized carriage horses at as fair prices as could be expected, and higher in proportion than any other farm product.

"I am of the opinion that the English demand is destined to increase largely, dating from this season, and that we shall not be too early for it if we commence now to raise colts for that market."

Boys on the Farm.

It is a proud day when the average boy gets on his first pair of boots and trudges to school by the side of an older sister. He does not care any longer to take her hand. The leading strings are cut. But this early ambition to be a man is entirely eclipsed when he has taken charge of his first pair of steers, and started for the fair. Has he not raised them, broken them to the yoke, taught them to pull and to back, and to haw and to gee? They are evidence of his skill in subduing brute muscle. He is going up to the exhibition to display the fruits of his triumph, and, as he hopes, to wear the laurels of victory. He is no longer merely a spectator, but an exhibitor; an entertainer of spectators.

There is a difference of native tastes in boys. Some have a natural aptitude to one calling and some to another, but most men have their callings determined by early circumstances, sometimes by incidents so trivial that they have hardly a place in memory. It is not difficult generally for a father, who loves the farm, to determine the calling of his children. If he makes it a business of thrift, and provides comfortably for his family, they will respect the calling. If he is discouraged and continually shifting his work, or his home, they will not be very likely to make tillers of the soil. One can hardly begin too early with his boys to incline them to the calling that is to give them bread, and the means of their future usefulness. If the boy is to be a farm-

er, he must begin to have a personal interest and venture in farming while he is yet a boy. Filial affection, in a happy home, is a very strong motive to industry and fidelity, but it does not shape a boy's plans for life like an investment of his own brains and muscles in his daily work. He should have crops and animals, not only that he can "call" his own, but that are his own, to keep, to enjoy and to sell for his own pleasure and profit. The trusts may be small at first, but they should be absolute, and let him have his own experience of success and failure in managing them. Let him manage poultry, a lamb, a calf or a colt, and exhibit his own stock at the fairs.

We notice with great satisfaction the increasing attention paid to the boys at the fall fairs. Boys did some of the best work at a recent plowing match at one of our fairs. One, a boy of fourteen, held the plow and drove his own team, and made as good a seed bed as his older competitors. These premiums for boys' work are in the right direction; let them be noted in making up the lists for next year.—Am. Agriculturist.

Stacking Corn Fodder.

A writer in the *Practical Farmer* says: "I have practiced stacking fodder for twenty years—never had any spoil, and, after trying various ways, think it decidedly preferable to all other modes, because, first, none but the butts, the worthless portion, are exposed to the bleaching rains of winter; and, second, because a larger quantity can be placed close by the feeding place than by any other way. I put usually fifty shocks of one hundred hills each in a stack. A few sticks are placed on the ground to raise the center of the stack. The center must be raised up sufficiently to shed rain from the butts throughout the stack. The stack must be made of such diameter only as to allow the tops of bundles to lap, and thus keep up the center, a single row of bundles only forming the circle. The finishing of the stack should be in form similar to an ordinary one-hundred-hill shock, and be well tied with a band. I feed only four head of cattle from such a stack, and never have any damage by rain; only one course appears to get damp, and the cattle prefer it in that condition. If the snow storm occurs, or a sleet storm, or a very heavy rain, I immediately remove one course and set on end all not fed. I feed in the ordinary box manger, always in the stable, being particular to have the butts of bundles placed in the bottom of the manger. None is ever wasted—not even a husk. The stalks are thrown under the cows, and make good bedding, always keeping them clean."

Experiments with Fish for Fodder.

The high cost of grain foods in Europe (farmers there have to look to Russia, India and America for their supply of oil-cake) has led the German experiment stations to examine the question of the value of animal foods, scraps, dried blood and fish, as a substitute. Numerous feeding trials have been made with sheep and swine, to test the digestibility of dried flesh, blood and Norwegian fish guano, and their nutritive value, as compared with vegetable foods, such as pea-meal, oatmeal and potatoes. The animals were fed during different foods and mixtures, and careful weighings made of both food and excrements. Each series occupied several months, and was made with an amount of labor and accuracy that would be simply astonishing to most farmers in this country. Wolf found sheep to digest 92 per cent. of the albuminoids and 97 per cent. of the fats of fish meal, and concluded, with Wildt, that animal albuminoids and fats may serve just as well as vegetable for fodder. From several trials with sheep, Weiske and Kellner conclude that fish guano may be fed with profit. At first the animals did not relish the fish, but when mixed with oatmeal they accepted and soon got to eating it clear very greedily. They digested 90 per cent. of the albuminoids and 76 per cent. of the fats of the fish. It is agreed that these animal foods are as nutritious as the most concentrated vegetable foods. A large number of farm trials, in different parts of Europe bring the same result. An accurate experiment by Prof. Farrington, of the Maine agricultural college, leads to like conclusions.—Am. Agriculturist.

Weeds cost more than labor, and like evil habits feed upon their own growth.

Veterinary Department.

Crib-Biting.

Can a horse be cured of cribbing? ANSWER.—Crib-biting is a curious propensity, which is regarded as a decided vice, because, when the habit becomes confirmed, it is attended by very disagreeable symptoms. In highly fed horses that have little to do, it is often the result of an idle habit. A good many think lightly of it, unless the horse be much addicted to it; but, although it might do no mischief in a slight degree, it must yet be remembered that it is always increasing by little and little, until in time the most insignificant becomes the most determined crib-biter. A cribber is always known by the worn aspect of the outer edges of the front teeth, and this is not from a fair way of biting, but rather pressing or rubbing the edge of the teeth, either of the upper or lower jaw, or both, against any hard object, especially the manger, as the most convenient place. Crib-biting consists in swallowing air. The animal takes hold of the manger, or some other fixture, with his front teeth, fixes his head, curves his neck, dilates the upper part of the gullet, and gulps over the air, making a grunting sort of noise. In the course of time this practice usually interferes with a horse's endurance. It is true that crib-biters have been known to live to a good old age, and without appearing to suffer any special inconvenience from the habit; but these, for most part, were horses for slow work. It is well enough known that the majority are apt to fill the stomach and bowels with air to such an extent as to impair digestion, impede the breathing and produce frequent attacks of colic. Old cribbers that have much work, are generally lean, and have a dry, staring coat. Whatever may be the nature of the act, there is soon evidence of a dyspeptic state, as the abdomen swells. In some cases the evils attending the vice are not so great. In course of time the gullet becomes thin and distorted, and from the irregularity in the width of the passage, choking is sometimes favored. The simplest way to "cure" a crib-biter is to do away with the manger, or to cover any object against which the horse can crib with sheet iron or fresh sheep skin, which may be smeared with a thin paste made with powdered aloes. By placing straps around the throat, which is often done, and thus pressing on the windpipe, the animal is stopped from this bad practice; but this is attended with the danger of producing distortion and constriction of the air passage, rendering the animal an incurable roarer.—Western Rural.



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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 the spirit after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. M. Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

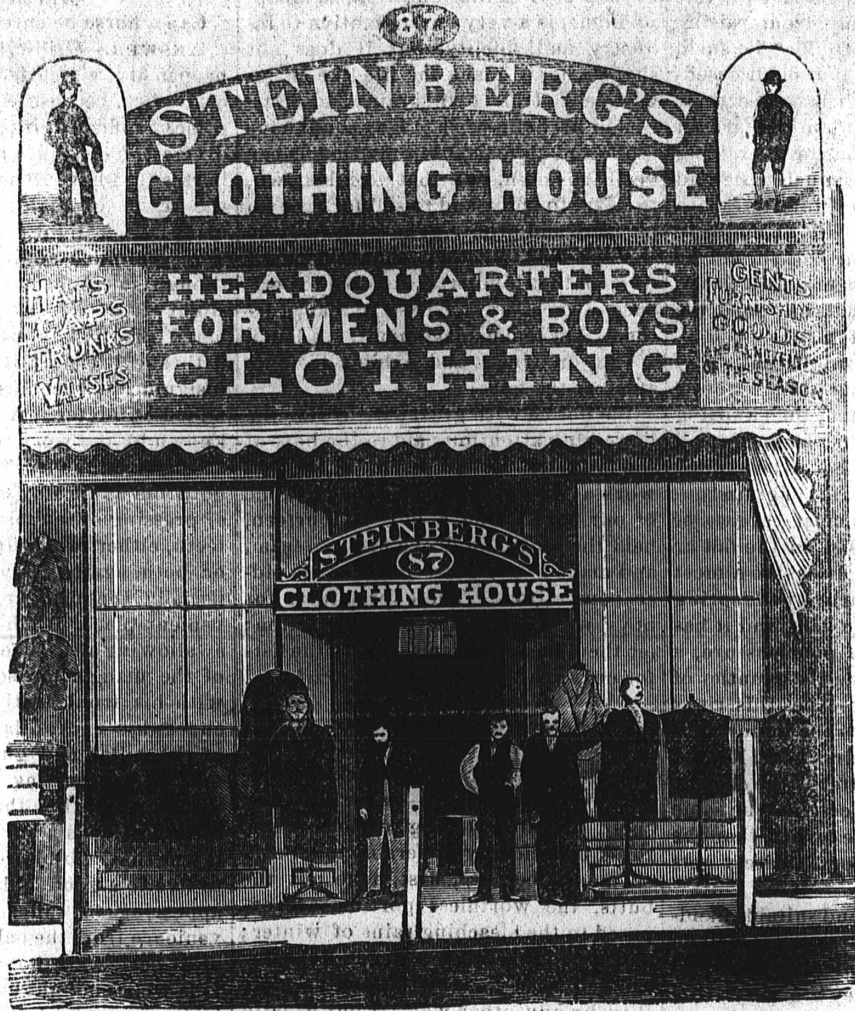
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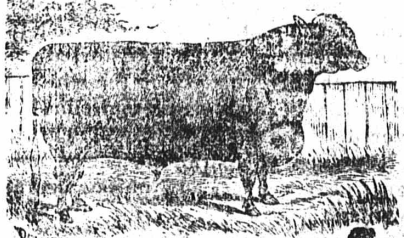
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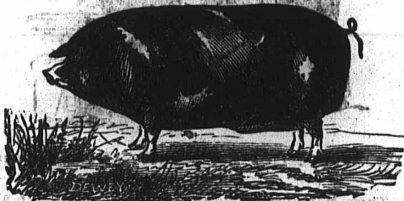
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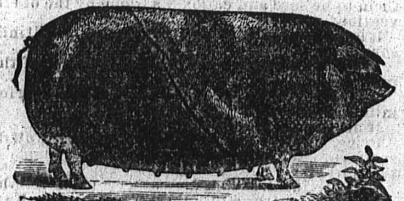
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Eight weeks old.....\$22 00
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Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.
All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

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