

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 365.

THE PAGES OF LIFE.

BY DR. C. D. GARDETTE.

Our life is like a book wherein we write
A record of our hearts, and minds, and acts,
From day to day, from year to year;
Wherein there is no tampering with facts,
Where no false entries make the balance
clear.
But black is ever black and white is white!
In this we often score against our wills,
For will too oft is willful toward the wrong;
And oft perchance we think we hide
A passion or a pain beneath a song,
Or with a pleasant fiction put aside
The truth and trouble of our inner life.
When dies a year, its record stern and brief
We con; on each inexorable page
Lo! every blot we hoped was cleaned
Shows darkly! Shall we, in our foolish rage,
Scorn the brave lesson from these pages
gleaned?
Nay! rather let us humbly turn the leaf!
Turn we the leaf, and on its virgin score
Begin with stouter heart the page anew,
And let its earliest entry tell
Of something given to the good and true—
The credit side of life; so shall this scroll
Till it o'erbalance all hath gone before.

And if perchance we sometimes come to grief,
What then! The harvest differs with the
years,
Yet still the laborer hopes and strives
And reaps at length its fullness! So, appears
At last, to us who labor with our lives,
A golden turning of the final leaf!

SISTER OR WIFE.

BY ANNA SHELDON.

I know now that I was silly to believe in the plans we, Robert and myself, formed after our mother died. We were young, Robert not thirty, I twenty-three, and we entered into solemn compact and agreement to live together and for each other. Well provided for in worldly goods, without being wealthy, we had more than sufficient for comfort, and while Robert owned the house and furniture that had been our father's, I had the full equivalent in money at the bank.
Never was an ideal home more fully realized than ours for two happy years. I was a good housekeeper, and Jane, our only servant, was well trained, knowing all our fancies. Robert was fond of reading aloud, and I delighted in listening, so when his business was over for the day he would read while I sewed. We both loved music, both sang, and Robert played the violin to my piano accompaniment.
Two good offers of marriage I put scornfully aside, loving my brother better than either suitor, and Robert smiled, well pleased over each dismissal. My day was filled with household cares, sewing, reading, visiting; and Robert was always my companion in the evenings, whether we spent them at home or in visiting one of our numerous friends.
Upon this quietly happy state of affairs there came a sudden change. Robert had inherited from our father a good business, which he carried on prosperously. Among the investments made in our father's time was the purchase of a factory in a New England town, and which had been for many years under the control of a thoroughly trustworthy agent, Charles Carlton. The sudden death of this agent made it necessary for Robert to go to the factory himself, and he left me, promising to return as soon as practicable.
Letters came frequently. In the very first one he told me of the orphan daughter of Charles Carlton, Helen, his only child, writing of her as a little girl, deeply distressed at her father's death. For two or three weeks he wrote of her, then ceased to mention her in his letters, though he lingered in the town, arranging to sell the factory. Three months passed, and it was midwinter, when a letter came with this one sentence in it, amid a mass of loving words to me, and apologies for the news:
"This morning Helen Carlton became my wife. We shall be at home on the 15th, on the 5 p. m. train."
I was stunned. My whole life seem desolated. I had only Robert, and he was married. But I made one instant resolve. I would not live in the house, old-maid sister to a young wife. There were still two weeks before me, and in that time I rented a small house, furnished it prettily, removing my own possessions from the old home where I was born, with bitter tears. Jane clung to me, and I installed her in my new home, and hired a good servant for my brother. Before the 15th I put Robert's house in dainty order, making many additions to the long-closed mother's room, which I made as pretty a bridal room as possible. I superintended the preparation of a tempting dinner tea; set the table myself with snowy linen,

brilliant silver, glass and china, and an exquisite vase of exotics in the center, and just as the clock struck five, I gave Mary, the servant, her last charges, and went to my solitary home. "Married folks want only each other," I told Jane, when she lifted hands and eyes in amazement—"to-morrow I will call."
And in my best visiting dress I called formally in the forenoon. Robert was at home, evidently offended at my course, and introduced his wife rather stiffly. She was a little, baby-faced blonde of about seventeen, who had no conversation, was evidently afraid of me, and seemed to me totally unfit for the wife of a man of such wide views and cultivated intellect as my brother. But it was not my place to criticize or interfere, and I did neither. As the winter wore away Robert became reconciled to me, and stopped often at my cottage, which was on the direct road to the station where he took the train to the city. He would only be in the morning, but in the evening as he returned he stopped in frequently. I dined late, having been accustomed to do so from childhood, and when Robert came in he often staid to dinner, dropping words that told me the housekeeping under Helen's care was a compound of neglect, bad cooking and general discomfort. His linen was badly laundered, his whole appearance told of want of womanly supervision, and though he made no complaint, I knew his child-wife did not attend to his comfort as I had done.
Gradually he began to drop in to read to me, to practice our old duets, to chat of his business, and make me once more his sympathizing companion. Helen came with him sometimes but she yawned over our books, talked while we practiced, and wanted Robert's exclusive attentions if he tried to converse with me.

I told myself that there was nothing wrong in all this. I never interfered between Robert and Helen. I never spoke of her deficiencies. If he contrasted our homes, our tastes, our pursuits, I, at least, pointed out no difference. His wife did not please me—we seemed to have no thought in common—so I treated her politely, as a mere acquaintance, and was flattered and happy to find Robert turning to me as before he was married for affection and companionship. I can say conscientiously that I never tried to make a breach between my brother and his wife, but I certainly did not make their happiness my study.
I saw that Helen drooped and grew pale, and I thought she was sulky. I knew she spent many, many lonely evenings, but I never invited my brother to visit me; if he came, I made his visit as pleasant as possible, always providing some delicacy he was fond of, and filling my old place as far as possible.
It was in the fall that I was sitting one afternoon in my pretty sitting-room, when Robert came in suddenly, white as ashes, his eyes full of dreadful fear.
"Is Helen here?" he asked, in a strange, choked voice.
"Helen! She is never here!" I answered.
He threw a paper into my lap, and sank into a chair, hiding his face with a groan. And I, lifting the paper, read:
"I thought you loved me, and you said you would be patient with me while I learned to be a good wife to you. You knew that I was just home from boarding-school, and knew nothing about housekeeping, and I thought your sister would teach me a little, because she knew how you wanted your home managed. She hates and despises me, and she takes you away from me. I will not come between you any more. She can come back to her old home, and I will go away. But I did think you loved me as I loved you, or I would not have married you."
"HELEN!"
"You don't mean she has gone?" I cried, aghast at my own work.
"Yes. I half hoped she would come to reproach you, and you, being older and wiser, would coax her to stay."
Coax her! I, who had never given her a loving word, looking upon her as an intruder who had destroyed my brother's home life.
"We must find her!" I said.
But we did not find her, and for three long months we searched far and near in vain. I was no comfort to Robert in those days. He learned, at last, that his love for Helen was stronger than he had realized, and that he could find no rest, no happiness while she was wandering he knew not where.
"She has no money," he told me. "Her father lived up to his salary, and Helen had nothing. She is such a baby she will die in poverty!"
The pain of returning home night after night

to an empty house became unendurable, and yet I could see that he shrank from seeing me again at the head of the house, while my tortured conscience made the thought as painful to me. So he engaged board in the city, and just after the New Year wrote to me that he was about to start on an extended business trip through the South and West.

It would be impossible for me to describe my own misery of self-reproach in that long, dreary winter. Every thought of the little child wife wandering about heart-broken, in poverty and suffering, was a torment almost unendurable, and never were my prayers more fervent than those I offered for the return of my brother's wife.

In April my prayers were answered. From a town only ten miles from ours I received a note, badly written, full of horrible spelling, begging me to come to see a woman, dying at the house of the writer. I hired a carriage and drove over. Helen was there, and beside her on the bed a wee six-weeks' Helen, my own little niece.

I am a strong-minded, self-contained woman, but I broke down sobbing beside these two, kissing the pale, tired face again and again.

"I won't trouble you long," Helen whispered, "but I thought Robert would love his baby."

"My darling, he loves his wife," I said. "He is heart-broken at losing her."

"No," she said, faintly, "I am such a poor, ignorant little thing, he is better with you."

"You are his wife and he loves you," I persisted. "He will have no one in his house until you come back to it."

"The doctor came in very soon after and added to my burden of remorse."

"Want of proper nourishment, overwork at her needle," he said; "she may recover with good nursing, tempting food, and ease from work."

"Can she be taken home—ten miles from here?"

"Not yet! Try good nursing here first."

"But will she die?"

"I think not now. I had a different opinion yesterday, when I advised her to write to her friends."

So I staid and nursed her, coaxing, petting her back to life, and grieving sorely that Robert had given me no settled address. He wrote to me, not very frequently, and I answered if he remained more than a day or two in any one place, but it was rather a wild-goose chase to send my letters.

But never did an ardent lover suing for the favor of a fair dame seek more truly to win love and confidence than I did in that sick room. Wee baby Helen was the strongest link between my brother's wife and myself, and never was baby so fondled and so adored. In three weeks the doctor allowed me to take Helen home, and a faint rose tint was creeping into her pale cheeks. She had learned by that time the depth of my self-reproach, the ardent desire I had to atone for my fault. And she gave me the full confidence of her tender little heart, chilled by my indifference, frightened by my fancied superiority.

I took her home to Robert's house, and as she grew stronger she became my willing pupil in all household matters, eager to learn, and fast acquiring all my old-maid notions of neatness. She grieved for Robert, but she was cheered by the thought of his finding her so improved.

And she was no silly child, as I had contemptuously imagined, only very young, with her mind trained to the showy accomplishments of a boarding-school, having no thorough knowledge of any branch, but with more than the average ability to learn.

Summer had passed when Robert wrote to me from Pittsburg:

"I find a lot of letters here from you, telling me Helen is at home. You know I will join you as fast as steam can bring me. I follow this letter to-morrow. Expect me any hour."

It was a glad home-coming! I did not run away this time, but held wee Helen while her mamma rushed from the room to meet Robert in the entry. She had put aside her mourning, and wore white with pale blue ribbons, and happiness made her sweet face beautiful.

And my heart gave one throb of thankfulness when Robert, bending to kiss his baby daughter, whispered:

"God bless you, my own dear sister!"

I knew I was forgiven then, and could join in the merry chat at the tea-table, where, as Helen gleefully declared, "every bit was cooked by her own hands."

I did not go back to live in my old home, al-

though Robert and Helen both urged it. I still thought "married folks wanted only each other." But there is no wall of ice now between my cottage and Robert's home. There is never a day we do not meet, spending happy evenings together often, and in any domestic perplexity Helen runs over to "sister" without hesitation.

Baby Helen's education has progressed as far as conquering single words, "tan tan" being the corruption of Aunt Annie, which it delights my heart to hear. And Robert's placid, happy face shows his entire content in the family unity between his wife and his loving but once so deeply mistaken sister.

Daniel Webster a Trout Fishing.

Several years before his death, Mr. Webster started off from Marshfield on a trout fishing expedition to Sandwich, a town in the vicinity of Cape Cod. On alighting from his wagon, he met the owner of the farm through which the stream ran.

"Good-morning," said Webster; "is there any trout here?"

"Well," replied the farmer, "some people fish here, but I don't know what they do get."

"I'll throw my line in," declared Webster, "and see what there is;" and he walked to the banks of the stream trying his luck, the old farmer following him. Soon Webster remarked:

"You have some bog on your farm?"

"Yes," said the farmer, "but that aint the worst of it."

Fishing still further along Webster remarked:

"You seem to have plenty of mosquitoes here."

"Yes," agreed the other; "but that aint the worst of it."

Webster still kept throwing his line into the deep pools and then exclaimed:

"You have plenty of briars here."

"Yes," said the farmer, "and that aint the worst of it."

Mr. Webster, getting somewhat discouraged on a hot August day, bitten by mosquitoes, scratched by briars, and not raising a single fish, dropped his rod and said:

"I do not believe there is a trout here."

"And that aint the worst of it," averred the farmer.

"Well," said Mr. Webster, "I should like to know what is the worst of it."

"You want to know the worst of it? Why, there never was any here!" chuckled the farmer grimly.

An Awkward Mistake.

A fine stone church was some years ago built in our sister state, Missouri, upon whose front a stone-cutter was ordered to cut the following as an inscription: "My house shall be called a house of prayer."

He was referred for accuracy to the verse of scripture in which these words occur, but unfortunately he transcribed, to the great scandal of the society, the whole verse—"My house shall be called a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves."

A shocking phase of the misery brought about by the recent Glasgow bank failure is pictured in a statement made by a Glasgow doctor, who says that two of his patients who were shareholders have lost their reason and have been sent to a lunatic asylum, while several others connected with the bank have been completely prostrated by disease, induced by the effects of the calamity. When the Scotch people get as used to such swindling failures as we are in America, it is not likely that they will affect them so disastrously.

Facetiae.

Platonic love is said to be, like other tonics, not so exciting as it is bracing—not embracing, but strengthening.

Stout elderly man, on Margate Jetty, to young and gentlemanly stranger who had just saved the former's wife from drowning: "Sir, I wish to show you my gratitude; but as you won't accept money, I will make you a present of a piece of good advice. Never eat sausages in summer. I know what they are made of—I'm a pork butcher."

"Wife! wife! our cow's dead—choked with a turnip." "I told you so. I always know'd she'd choke herself with them turnips." "But it was a pumpkin—a darned big one." "Wal, it's all the same. I know'd all along how it would be. Nobody but a ninny like you would feed a cow on pumpkins that wasn't chopt."

"The pumpkins were chopt. And 'twas the pumpkins neither what choked her." 'Twas the tray—the end on't! Is sticking out of her mouth now." "Ugh! ugh! There goes my bread tray." "No longer ago than yesterday, I told you the cow would swallow that tray!"

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl twelve years old. I go to school; I study reading, spelling, geography, writing and arithmetic. Pa and ma are grangers. I have five sisters and one brother. My cousin Dedic Young got his leg broken Tuesday two weeks ago. There has been snow on thirty-six days to-day. Good-by. Yours truly, IDA M. BLAIR, HARTFORD, Kans., Jan. 19, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your valuable paper, I will make an effort. We take your paper and like it very much. I am a little girl eleven years old. I go to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Croft; I think he is a very good teacher. I go to Sabbath-school. I got a nice bible for bringing the most scholars. As this is my first letter, please excuse all mistakes. If you will put this in print I will write again and try to do better. Yours respectfully, ROSA E. BELL, INDEPENDENCE, Kans., Jan. 24, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been quite a long time since I have written, so I thought I would write now. I have been to school to-day; we rode down and walked home. There was a big dog at school; when any one played with him he would growl. When we were coming home he caught a rabbit. Most of the days for the past week have been like days in spring. To-day is Friday, and to-morrow another girl and myself are going visiting. I would send a charade but I have not room. Most respectfully yours, JESSIE K. HOWELL, LAWRENCE, Kans., Jan. 24, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for the "Young Folks' Column" before, I thought I would try to write a small letter, so you must excuse all mistakes. I am twelve years old. I go to school; study reading, arithmetic, geography, writing and spelling. Our teacher's name is Miss Amy Woodward, of Lawrence; she is a good teacher. If you can read this so as to print it I will write again and tell the little folks what I intend doing this summer. Pa and ma are both grangers. The answer to J. L. M.'s charade is "Home." Yours truly, LINCOLN H. PETERFISH, SIGEL, Kans., Jan. 25, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As it has been a long time since I wrote for the "Young Folks' Column," I thought I would write a few lines for it. I am twelve years old. I worked out two months last summer and got three pigs and some money, and I have one cow which ma gave me when it was a little calf. My cow has a little calf three days old; it is a nice, large heifer calf; I call it Red. I go to school and study reading, arithmetic, spelling, writing, geography and mental arithmetic. My teacher's name is L. E. Spore; I like him very much. We had an examination to-day. Well, I guess I will quit for this time, and if I see this in your paper I will write again. Yours truly, HARRY M. ADAMS, MOOREHEAD, Kans., Jan. 24, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR:—I have never written a letter for the "Young Folks' Column;" am not much of a writer, but will do the best I can. My folks moved to Osage county from Lawrence the first of last May. I have not been to school a day since I have been down here. I am not like my friend, "far ahead in my studies," but to the contrary am far behind, but hope to make up for lost time before long. Standing at our house and looking in every direction but two houses can be seen. It is nearly nine miles to town. I have had lots of fun fishing and hunting rabbits. I have killed a great many rabbits. Jack rabbits are almost as thick here as cottontails are at Lawrence. Prairie chickens, quails and wild ducks are here in great abundance. GEORGE T. C. DUNBAR, CARBONDALE, Kans., Jan. 23, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I am almost ashamed to write now, since I have not written for so long. I have not gone to school much this winter. My brother was sick and prevented my going for awhile, and our teacher has been sick ever since the 30th of December. I don't know when our school will begin again. We have plenty of snow, and good sleigh riding. We have got two calves, eight pigs and six little lambs. Christmas and New Year passed off very quietly here. The answer to Julia Gibson's riddle is "Blackberry." I will close by giving the young folks a riddle to guess: A blind beggar had a brother; this brother went to sea and was drowned, but the man that was drowned had no brother. What relation was the blind beggar to the man that was drowned? Forever your friend, ALICE ROBER, BURLINGTON, Kans., Jan. 24, 1879.

Published Weekly

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.

THE GRANGE FOR WOMEN.

Essay by Miss Mary L. Macy, Read Before the Women's Grange, Douglas County, on the Evening of their Installation.

When we reflect upon the important relation that agriculture sustains to the general prosperity of the country—that it is indeed the foundation and basis of its growth; that the main and chief aim of the grange is to foster, develop and strengthen that great interest; to make it honorable and worthy of the highest appreciation of the loftiest talent of the land; to draw around it the learning and science essential to its perfect success; to make it pleasurable and remunerative to those engaged in it and to attract to it the weight and importance of influence to which it is naturally entitled from its members, worth and high value to all countries—we indeed feel proud of our mission and are conscious of the rectitude of the noble, grand and patriotic purposes we have in view.

In this noble order, what place—what sphere—has woman? Horace Mann says: "The sphere of woman is a hemisphere—the highest and noblest orb of human duty." I believe that whatever woman can do well, without sacrificing her womanly delicacy, is her sphere. If she can paint like Raphael or Rosa Bonheur then painting is her sphere, and the canvas shall breathe and blush under her inspired pencil; if she can carve like Canova or Harriet Hosmer then sculpture is her sphere, and she will roll the stone from the quarry and find the angel sitting there; if she can write a Principia then astronomy is the sphere in which shines a particular star.

Who is to solve this problem? Shall we look to those who have set up the goddess fashion in the inner temple of their hearts—whose sons had rather hunt rabbits than go to congress, and whose daughters would rather play with a kitten than talk to Cicero? Shall we look to those who have let the domestic world swallow up the intellectual until their boys think mother is very convenient to sew on buttons, darn socks and do up shirts, and her daughters who want to keep her in the background because she is not fashionably intellectual? No! We must look to her who looks well to all the ways of the household, morally, physically and intellectually, whose love takes in a scope but few can comprehend.

As the pioneer looks upon the broad prairie which has been made to bring forth an hundred fold by his hand, to feed the nations and feel that he has done a noble work, so she, from the most menial drudgery that she has to perform in order to make home what it should be to the intellectual guidance of the children, feels that she is doing with honor what her hands and head find to do, and it creates contentment therewith by elevating labor to its true rank and dignity.

may give the means of living by the members of the family. Where the bible is the will of life, love the watchword, order and neatness is stamped on every feature; it is on the plane that secures the greatest happiness to all, and it is this: Simple living and high culture. This is the standard which will secure all that our higher natures desire through the agency of each family, and leave every other family on earth the possibility of the same enjoyment.

This should be perfection with simplicity. We see a few old, quiet personages and such modest places which attract no attention except for their outside natural beauty, which were better worth the study of your social scientists than all the arts of the cities of Europe. Such places where simple living, and cultivated people in the same house give us a picture which no art can copy.

When we stand to-day where we have never stood before in all the world's history. There is a work for us to do which will be done by no others. The gates are open, the wheat is ripe unto the harvest and we are the only laborers. And while we labor to make home life what it should be, raising the standard of domestic work, bringing it to a scientific basis and combining it with "high culture," we are changing the social world, raising the standard of morals and placing woman where she should be—a little lower than the angels.

The highest type of true womanhood we will find molded from infancy under the influence of refined rural life. The impressible and flexible nature of woman requires for the preservation of its individuality an isolation from the mixed influences and assimilating observance of the city. And while living where she has every elevating tendency in contemplating the varied scenes and beauties, harmonious adaptations and purposes of profound wisdom, educating and elevating her nature by these studies, storing her mind with the richest materials of thought, enlarging her capacities of benign exertion, and rising to a more intimate communion with the spirit of the Great Maker of all, she needs association with mankind to keep her from drifting beyond that true sympathy that links her with her sex.

The grange needs woman as well as woman needs the grange. Society is the only polishing material—diamond cut diamond. A grange without woman is like a home without a daughter; and Herbert Spencer says, "When educated from infancy upward, without that intimate and pure association with girls, which

can only occur between brothers and sisters, boys are apt to be less tender in their feelings and less pure in words—forgetful of, and oblivious to, those finer sensibilities which mark the thorough gentleman." The precepts of our order teach the great necessity of mental and physical improvement. While it has for its object the elevation of the farming class, while it constantly teaches the necessary development of the body, and a higher elevation of intellectual existence, it teaches that mind has a nobler object than simply to get daily bread for the body; that it is a greater agent, forming man in the likeness of infinite beauty and nobility of a redeemed character.

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AN EARNEST PATRON'S LETTER.

The Members of the Order Throughout the State Exhorted to Renew their Energies to Build up the Grange—Indian Hill Grange. EDITOR SPIRIT:—As another year has gone, and we enter upon the work of a new year, new ideas come into my mind in regard to work to be done in our noble order.

Now, brothers and sisters, if we want this year to be a prosperous one for the grange, we must work for that end. We must all attend our grange meetings and not one stay away, thinking others will be there and a quorum is all that is necessary.

I do claim if there is an order on earth that its members ought to be proud of it is the grange. It was started to raise the downtrodden, to relieve the oppressed and to educate the ignorant and restore the calling of agriculture and make the tiller of the soil equal with other classes of society.

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farmer know of parliamentary law a few years ago? It is now said our state granges are fully equal to our legislative bodies in the observance of parliamentary law.

I want now to say a word to those members in this state who stand at the head of the order. The subordinate granges will look to you for advice, information and suggestions, and I hope you will not forget this duty during the year. Let us hear from you often through THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Well, Mr. Editor, in conclusion I will send you the list of officers that have been installed in Indian Hill Grange, No. 720, for the present year:

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Neosho Grange, No. 523, P. O. H., is now improving the long winter evenings by initiating new members, and will be kept busy all the season at this kind of work.

On New Years night we had a public installation and supper. Everything and everybody was more plenty than spare room. The exercises were conducted in good shape throughout, and all went home glad that the neighborhood could support a good grange.

The co-operative store in Emporia is doing a large business, and the company will soon buy or build a store-room so as to stop rent and give the undertaking a permanent footing.

From Johnson County.

MR. EDITOR:—We desire to say to the Patrons everywhere, through THE SPIRIT, that our lines have certainly fallen in pleasant places, for we are in a prosperous condition as an order.

We are persuaded that when the principles of co-operation are properly understood there will be but little if any difference of opinion in regard to the beneficial results.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—On Thursday, Jan. 16, 1879, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: W. H. Jones, Master; E. T. Locke, Overseer; Sister H. Canfield, Lecturer; John Lavelly, Steward; Charles Farr, Assistant Steward; Jacob Hixon, Chaplain; D. Blosser, Treasurer; John Hixon, Secretary; James Fisher, Gate-keeper; Sister O. Williams, Ceres; Hattie Hixon, Pomona; Jane Smith, Flora; Alice Hixon, Lady Assistant Steward.

There was a good attendance of brothers and sisters, and a splendid dinner provided, with music, singing and a general good time.

TrIBUTES OF RESPECT. WHEREAS, It has seemed good to the Great Ruler of the universe, J. L. Williams, and in so doing has taken from our midst an affectionate husband, a kind father, a good citizen and true Patron; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Jefferson County Pomona Grange, That we sympathize with the bereaved family of the deceased brother, and trust that a kind Heavenly Father, whose ways are past finding out, may be to them a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow.

Resolved, That we should all strive to emulate his virtues, so that when we are called to lay down the implements of husbandry herebelow, we may meet him in the great grange above, where all tears are wiped away and where there shall be no more parting evermore.

Resolved, That thoughts are insufficient to measure their loss or our sympathy in this deep affliction, yet we can assure our friends in their great grief that the Divine Hand that smiles can alone administer consolation and comfort that the world cannot give.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister Humell, also to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for publication.

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Boy Missing.

[Paola Spirit.]
Marion Miller left his home in Johnson county on Monday the 13th, and when last heard from he was in the vicinity of Osawatimie. He is sixteen years old, medium size, light complexion, and wore a cap and light colored clothes when he left. Any information will be thankfully received by his distressed parents. Address A. C. Miller, Prairie Center, Johnson county, Kansas.

Preparing to Farm Extensively.

[Kinsley Republican.]
Mr. Hollingsworth, late of Chicago, lately made extensive purchases of land south of the river. During this week he has been engaged in framing a large house for erection upon his land. From the immense amount of agricultural machinery he unloaded a few days ago and the numerous loads of goods being hauled to his tract, we judge he intends farming on a scale hitherto unknown in this part of Kansas.

Scalded to Death.

[Clay Center Dispatch.]
A terrible accident took place on Saturday last at the residence of Mr. Ehsrem, a German minister who resides on the Holzgang place west of town. Mr. Ehsrem's little daughter, aged three years, fell backward into a tub of hot water which was setting on the floor, it being wash day. The little girl lingered in great agony until Sunday morning, when she was seized with convulsions and died.

Fatal Result of Carelessness.

[Hawatha Herald.]
Monday last, Mr. Burton Price, brother to J. E. Price, of this place, was out gaming, and undertook to prod in a hole for a rabbit using the butt end of his gun. The gun was discharged, and the contents, a load of shot, entered him just below the right nipple, penetrating the lower part of the lungs and descending to the bowels. Dr. Bliss was immediately summoned but says (this Tuesday morning) that he cannot live.

Quails Training with Chickens.

[Galena Miner.]
Josiah Clouse, a farmer who resides a short distance from Galena, during the recent cold weather, fed with his chickens in the door-yard a covey of quails. The quails would come as readily as the chickens when called by Mr. Clouse, and allow him to almost pick them up, but upon the approach of any one else would take flight and be off immediately. Mr. Clouse thinks a great deal of his pets and exercises particular pains to keep the Nimrods away from them.

A Big Haul of Birds.

[Baxter Springs Times.]
Some of our contemporaries thought we told a "whopper" when we gave the account of a Mr. Stark killing 105 snow birds at one shot, but now they can get ready for a prolonged whistle. One day this week a young man named John Roberts killed 154 snow birds at one shot—154 at one shot, mind you. Mr. Roberts lay down and aimed his gun close to the ground, and mowed a road through the flock about four feet wide. Two men counted the birds and assert positively that there were 154 of them.

Seriously Wounded by a Tramp—A New Coaling Town.

[Chetopa Advance.]
Our former townsman, Mr. J. L. Graves, was shot yesterday at Vinita by a tramp whom the conductor was putting off the train. The shot was aimed at the conductor, but he jumped to one side and the ball struck Mr. Graves, who was just coming up on the other side of the platform. The ball passed through his chest, and it is thought the wound will prove fatal. There is talk of making the Lone Tree, on the M. & W., a coaling town. Abundance of coal has been found on Deer creek, two miles north of the village. The railroad proposes, we hear, to lease the McKee lands and mine the coal on them, and build a track to the mines. Some of this coal now comes to Oswego.

Attempted Suicide.

[Atchison Champion.]
About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Jack McAllister, boss of the carpenter work at Fowler Bros. ice-house at the lake, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide. From the information given us McAllister has been indulging rather freely for a few days past, and yesterday reached a state of mind wherein life seemed a burden and death would be a paradise. At 4 o'clock it became evident to his associates that he had taken some kind of poison, and becoming alarmed at his serious illness came over the river after a stomach pump and physician, since which nothing has been heard regarding his condition, although our reporter used every means by which to gain the latest information. The parties bringing the news to this city seemed to think it would be impossible for the unfortunate man to recover.

Incidents of the Wichita Coal Famine.

[Wichita Eagle.]
We heard of an instance that occurred during the coal famine. A little girl belonging to a destitute family called at the residence of a well-to-do family and asked to borrow a little coal to keep her sick brother warm. She was told that they did not have any coal to lend. We also heard of another instance which happened a few evenings after. One of our good citizens was aroused from his slumber about 1 o'clock at night by a noise coming from the direction of his coal-house. He got up, dressed himself and started on a tour of inspection, and what was his great surprise on finding two women in his coal-house breaking up the lumps and putting them in a sack. Did he drive them away, or call a policeman? Not a bit of it; but got his ax, broke up the lumps and put them in their sacks and put it over the fence for them, and told them he would send them a load next morning, which he did. Which act of the two is the most commendable?

Legislature Petitioned to Annul a Vote Subscribing Railroad Stock.

[Garnett Journal.]
The question of final action in regard to clinching by legislative action the vote on the revoking, annulling and rescinding of the vote under which \$100,000 in stock of the P. & F. R. Railway company was subscribed, and the bonds of the county issued therefor, on Sept. 14, 1871, came up before the board last week, presented by the chairman, M. J. Turrell. The vote to rescind the above action of Sept. 14, 1871, was cast on Nov. 5, 1878, and was most potent in its character, there being 1,274 votes for annulling said action, and only 61 against it. Under this state of case, the board of county commissioners enacted the proceedings appended to this article, a copy of which is in the hands of our senator, L. K. Kirk, who promises to work faithfully for the passage of a law to subserve the object sought; but it was not certain that our representative would take any steps in that direction. The following is the proceedings of the board in reference to the subject:
Resolved, By the board of county commissioners, that,
WHEREAS, On Sept. 14, 1871, the people of said county at an election then held, authorized the board of county commissioners of said county to subscribe \$100,000 of stock in the Paola and Fall River Railway company, and to issue the bonds of the county therefor; and
WHEREAS, The supreme court of the state of Kansas has held that all proceedings attempted to be taken under the vote were void; and
WHEREAS, Said railway company has consented to the annulling and cancellation of said vote; and
WHEREAS, On the 5th day of November, 1878, at the general election, after due notice by publication that said question would then be submitted, a great majority of the voters of said county voted (1,274 for and 61 against) annulling, canceling and revoking said vote of Sept. 14, 1871, and all authority to make any subscription or issue any bonds under said vote.
Therefore, the board of county commissioners of Anderson county do petition the legislature of the state of Kansas to pass an act revoking and withdrawing from said board of county commissioners all power and authority to subscribe stock in said railway company or issue any bonds under and by virtue of said vote of Sept. 14, 1871, and does request the state senator and the representative from this district to introduce and use their best efforts to secure the passage of such law by the legislature.
On motion, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted, Jan. 8, 1879.
M. J. TURRELL, Chairman.
Attest: JOSEPH GOLTRA, County Clerk.

Temperance Department.

CONDUCTED BY GEO. W. CALDERWOOD.

Governor St. John on Temperance.

The writer has been at Topeka for several days taking in the inaugural of Gov. St. John. His message was not delivered to the legislature until Thursday the 10th. In it he had this to say on temperance:
"The subject of temperance, in its relation to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, has occupied the attention of the people of Kansas to such an extent that I feel it my duty to call your attention to some of its evils, and suggest, if possible, a remedy therefor. Much has been said of late years about hard times and extravagant and useless expenditures of money; and in this connection I desire to call attention to the fact, that here in Kansas, where our people are at least as sober and temperate as are found in any of the states in the West, the money spent annually for intoxicating liquors would defray the entire expenses of the state government, including the care and maintenance of all its charitable institutions, agricultural college, normal school, state university and penitentiary—and all for something that, instead of making mankind nobler, purer and better, has not only left its dark trail of misery, poverty and crime, but its direct effects as shown by the official report has supplied our state prison with one hundred and five of its present inmates.
"Could we but dry up this one great evil that consumes annually so much wealth, and destroys the physical, moral and mental usefulness of its victims, we would hardly need prisons, poor-houses or police.
"I fully realize that it is easier to talk about the evils flowing from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage than it is to provide a remedy for them. If it could be fully accomplished, I am clearly of the opinion that no greater blessing could be conferred by you upon the people of this state than to absolutely and forever prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. But many people insist that a prohibitory law could not, or at least would not, be enforced, and that any law that cannot be, or is not enforced, is worse than no law at all.
"I have too much faith in the people of Kansas to believe that any law intended to, and the effect of which would be to promote the moral, physical and mental condition of mankind, would not be rigidly enforced. Yet, desiring the passage of no law in relation to the enforcement of which there could be any doubt, and with a view to the adoption of such measures only as will be backed up and enforced by the moral sentiment of our people, I respectfully call your attention to the first section of what is commonly known as the dramshop act: 'Before a dramshop license, tavern license or grocery license shall be granted to any person applying for the same, such person, if applying for a township license, shall present to the tribunal transacting county business a petition or recommendation signed by a majority of the residents of the township, of twenty-one years of age and over, both male and female, in which such dramshop, tavern, or grocery is to be kept; or if the same is to be kept in any incorporated city or town, then to the city council thereof, a petition signed by a majority of the residents of the ward, of twenty-one years of age and over, both male and female, in which said dramshop, tavern or grocery is to be kept, recommending such per-

son as a fit person to keep the same, and requesting that a license be granted to him for such purpose: *Provided*, That the corporate authorities of cities of the first and second class may by ordinance dispense with petition mentioned in this section.' And earnestly recommend that said section be amended by striking out the proviso therein contained, and requiring the party desiring a license under said section to publish his petition, with the names of the signers thereto, in some newspaper printed and of general circulation in the town, city or township in which he desires to obtain such license; or in case no newspaper is so published then in some newspaper published in the county and of general circulation therein, at least thirty days before making such application; and thus place all the cities, towns and townships in the state, irrespective of the particular class to which they belong, on an equal footing, and let the people in each locality settle this question for themselves."
The above act is made a farce by the *proviso*. Women and children have the same right to claim protection in cities as those do who live outside. No reason can be given for this exception in the law. It is a well known fact that the whisky ring is the omnipotent power in all cities where women are not allowed a voice. With the striking out of that "proviso," Kansas will step to the front as a temperate state, from governor to road supervisor.

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. Farmers will do well in looking at same before purchasing a drill, as the Hoosier Drill is the boss of grain drills.

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate! don't fail to witness its marvelous working!
Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP REHLSCHILD.

THE PARKHURST

WASHER!

The most simple, durable and complete Washer that has yet been invented.

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

A Seven-year-old Child can run it and not weary.

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

Will wash any garment complete, from a Handkerchief to a Comfort.

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

REFERENCE.—Mrs. Stevens.
EDITOR SPIRIT.—The above washer will be offered to the public in a few days by the subscriber.
A. McKEEVER.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indecent or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address, DR. JACQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

THE TWENTY-THIRD

DESCRIPTIVE

Illustrated Price-List

is now ready and will be SENT FREE to any person who may ask for it. From this desirable book you can obtain the wholesale prices of nearly every article you require for personal or family use, such as

Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Outlery, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, Tinware, Saddles, Baby Carriages, Rocking Horses, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

We sell all goods at wholesale prices in any quantity to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America. Address,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

GEO. INNES & CO.

SECOND WEEK OF OUR KEEN CUTTING SALE!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

We open this morning—
A choice line of gingham at 7c.
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

A choice line of gingham at 7c.
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutter bleached 10c.
Utica nonpareil 10c.
New York mills 10c.

Blackstone 7c.
Hill's semper idem 7c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.
Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.
Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c.
25 dozen of 2-button kids at 35c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Good black gros grain silks at 62 1/2c, 65c, 75c, and \$1.00.
Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c.
Great reduction in table linens, napkins and towels.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c, 60c, 65c, and 75c.
Good black gros grain silks at 62 1/2c, 65c, 75c, and \$1.00.
Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

We have just received the prettiest crepe lisse ruchings in white, tinted and black—perfect gams.

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

We are making fearfully low prices on all goods. We extend a cordial invitation to call and examine our goods and prices.

GEO. INNES & CO.



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1879.

GET UP CLUBS.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE SPIRIT. Get up clubs and save money. We will furnish THE SPIRIT at the following rates: To clubs of ten, \$1.25 each, and an extra copy to the one that gets up the club.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is a large, eight-page paper, and is devoted to the interests of the farm and home. THE SPIRIT has been improving year by year, and we are determined that it shall rank among the best agricultural journals in our country.

We are thankful for the liberal patronage we have received heretofore, and respectfully request our friends to continue the same and also assist in giving our paper a wider circulation.

Send in the clubs and get the paper at reduced rates.

FIRST BALLOT FOR U.S. SENATOR.

The first ballot for United States senator was taken yesterday (Tuesday), in both houses of the Kansas legislature, and resulted as follows: Senate—Ingalls, 13; Simpson, 7; Anthony, 6; Phillips, 4; Campbell, 3; Horton, 2; Mitchell, 2.

House—Ingalls, 47; Anthony, 20; Simpson, 10; Phillips, 7; Horton, 1; Pomeroy, 2; Campbell, 3; Mitchell, 17; Goodin, 20.

The second ballot will be taken at noon to-day.

Topeka is crowded with anxious politicians from every part of the state. Much and hard work is being done by the friends of the various candidates, and from the present outlook no senator will be elected for quite a number of days yet.

No man can yet tell with any degree of certainty where the lightning will finally strike.

AMERICA'S SUPPLIES ABROAD.

Steadily is the demand for American productions growing in foreign countries. And why is it? First, because we can supply many things at a less cost than they can be produced for at home; second, because the articles we export are superior in quality; and, third, because the supply at home is far short of the demand. England draws on us largely every year for breadstuffs. Turkey and the country round about has recently looked to America for food. This call from the Black sea region was necessitated by late wars, but the introduction of our articles there insures for us a permanent market for more or less. France is a good customer of ours. And now we read that the state department recently received a dispatch from Mr. Schenck, the United States consul at Barcelona, Spain, announcing the arrival there of the first cargo of wheat that ever was imported to that place from America.

The questions of exporting and importing are indeed important to the people of America. In years past we have added greatly to the weight that has kept our noses on the grindstone by allowing the balance to show up heavily against us. Hard times taught us better things and now the scale turns in our favor. Let us keep it so and very soon we will realize that we are indeed traveling in the straight and narrow path that leads to better times—prosperity.

SHERMAN'S NULLIFICATION.

The following editorial from the Chicago Tribune will be found interesting. Coming from the leading Republican journal of the West, it certainly ought to have a good deal of influence over the Republican members of congress from the great Mississippi valley; and it certainly contains the sentiments of the Greenbackers on the silver question:

Secretary Sherman's latest bulletin of his intention to suppress the circulation of the silver dollar calls for an explanation of the striking viciousness of his policy. According to the latest figures made public, the whole coinage of silver dollars amounts to about \$22,000,000, of which \$16,700,000 were in the treasury on January 2, 1879.

The law requires the coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 a month. The actual coinage has not exceeded the minimum, and even that has been locked up, the secretary paying out gold and hoarding the silver, unless the latter be specially demanded. During the time which has elapsed since the passage of the silver act the secretary has been taking all the surplus revenue of the government, investing it in silver, and locking it up in the treasury. If he continues to coin \$24,000,000 of silver annually, that will be equal to any possible surplus revenue, and this he proposes to keep locked up at a heavy cost and loss to the government.

The government has still several hundred millions of 6 per cent. bonds outstanding. The secretary is redeeming these rapidly with gold. He has the legal option to redeem them in silver. If he would redeem them in silver he would release that much gold for general circulation. If he would put the silver in circulation, then he could employ that much additional gold in purchasing 6 per cent. bonds; as it is, he receives gold and greenbacks for 4 per cent. bonds and pays out the same for 6 per cent. at the same time holding \$16,700,000 of silver idle and inactive. The unlocking and distribution of this amount of silver would be to add that much to the money circulation of the country. If the secretary would even adopt the practice of the Bank of England, and for every dollar of silver coin in the vaults would issue a paper dollar, and with the addition of \$16,700,000 of paper purchase a corresponding sum of 6 per cent. bonds, that would at least be an utilization of the silver; at a saving of 6 per cent. per annum.

Secretary Sherman prefers, however, to keep the silver dollars locked up in the treasury, and pay interest on them instead of by using them to save the payment of that much interest. He is using the silver coinage act so as to increase the interest on the public debt, instead of reducing it. Instead of using this \$16,700,000 of silver and thereby reducing the interest-bearing debt, he locks the silver in the vaults and borrows an equal amount of gold at 6 per cent. interest.

"How long does he propose to carry on this policy? Unless congress shall remove the restriction upon the coinage of the silver dollar, there will be coined, by the time congress meets in December next, \$43,000,000, supposing the minimum sum only to be coined. Is this money to remain locked up all this time—withdrawn from use—while the government is paying 6 per cent. interest on an equal sum?"

"The pretexes given by the secretary for this policy are wholly fallacious. He claims that to issue the silver dollars will depreciate them. How can they be depreciated, as compared with gold or paper, when they are receivable for duties, and for every purpose that gold and silver can be employed? How can they be depreciated when they are redeemable at any time in exchange for 4 per cent. bonds? So long as the silver dollar is a legal tender for any and every purpose for which gold or paper dollars can be used, and is redeemable at the treasury on an equality with gold and paper in exchange for 4 per cent. bonds, how can it fall below them in value as current money? It will buy as much, and pay as much debt, public or private, as will either the gold or paper dollar; and why should any man sell it for less than a gold or a paper dollar?"

"The purpose and aim of the secretary of the treasury are obvious. He intends to limit the circulation of silver to the smallest amount he can. This he does by refusing to put it in circulation. An order from the secretary of the treasury directing the payment in silver of all salaries to persons holding office under the United States would empty the treasury of all its silver in sixty days. It would distribute it

throughout the country. It would carry it into every village and town where there is a salaried postmaster. It would pass into the hands of the people, not in sums of \$1,000 to each man, but in sums varying from \$3 to \$10 each. All the silver dollars that the mint can produce for the next three years could be thus absorbed, and be held, as the greenbacks were held, in small sums by the people.

"The secretary, however, will not let it go. He wants to prove that the silver will not circulate by holding it under lock and key, and when he has accumulated \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 he will cry out, 'The people do not want silver; they refuse to take it; repeal the law, and let us have gold only.' The secretary is paying interest now at the rate of 6 per cent. on bonds which he might purchase with the silver, or with other money he could use if the silver was otherwise put in circulation. The clerks, collectors, postmasters, gaugers, and the whole army of officeholders through the country, he says, do not want to take silver so long as he offers them gold, and therefore he will not force it on them. Let him issue the order that all salaries be paid in silver while there is silver in the treasury, and any officer who don't want it can resign. The secretary need not fear that the government will suspend for want of officers; we question whether an officeholder in the United States would resign. The pretense that the United States, with an annual expenditure of \$230,000,000, cannot get rid of \$16,000,000 of silver, is a transparent and self-evident fallacy."

Does Farming Pay?

This proposition like all others has its negative as well as affirmative. With some it does pay and with others it does not. Then why this difference? We answer: All men are not of the same temperament nor of the same education; some start out in the profession without any very definite ideas as to what is to attain or what to accomplish and a failure is quite likely the result. Again, with many the leading inclination of the mind when starting out in life, is not farming, and the chances here are very likely a failure in the end. The isolated condition of the farmer has much to do in keeping him behind the times as to the advantages of association and its real enjoyment. This could very easily be remedied if the farmer could be induced to see that life is more enjoyed and just as much made in the end; and he would stand upon a higher plane, be more eminent and respected by all professions if he could be induced to spend more time in converse with his fellows. Here the grange supplies a much needed want. Another reason for failure is, too often the farmer becomes discouraged, especially the more younger or those just starting in life, if his anticipations are not soon realized, or he may have really good crops of all kinds and prices as now ruinously low. He may very naturally conclude to try something else—something that promises better results—something that at least has pay in the future; and without much knowledge and less experience he may or should expect another failure. Another reason as a general thing is, by far too much is undertaken. More is sown or planted than is well cultivated or taken care of, and the farmer and his family become mere slaves year after year.

But then after all there is a brighter side, a side on which all farmers may stand in safety and look on the fretted host below in at least comparative contentment and rest; while all below are anxious and fearful as to the future.

Thousands of young farmers will this spring start out in life for themselves. They have made choice of a noble calling. To all such farming will pay if they keep on the safe side, and that is, don't plant and sow too much; take some time to build your granary and cribs before they are needed; what you plant cultivate well; build all needed sheds as soon as possible; above all, keep out of debt, and when your crops are made and safely stored away don't sell till you get a good price. This is what all successful merchants do. If they don't get their price for their goods they just lay them back. Farmers to succeed must do the same. To all such the rich and fertile soils of Kansas offer to the farmer as great inducements as any other state.

A. VARNER.

WONORU, Kans., Jan. 25, 1879.

General News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Dr. Lindermann, director of the mint, died this evening.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The National Marine bank has closed. Cause, high rate of taxation and low rate of interest.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—The First national bank at Granville, Ohio, has suspended. Depositors will be paid in full, while holders of the bank's paper will be the losers.

J. H. Dickman, treasurer of St. Anthony's church (Catholic) is a defaulter to the amount of \$6,000, and Jacob Rennicker, treasurer of the German Catholic cemetery, to the amount of \$1,200.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The remains of Bayard Taylor, on their arrival here, will lie in state in the governor's room of the City hall until removal to Pennsylvania.

HALIFAX, Jan. 27.—Reports from all parts of this province and New Brunswick show that a terrific gale with snow has been raging since midnight of Saturday. The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, kept outside, owing to the gale.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The appellate court this afternoon decided that the act of 1877 providing for the collection of back taxes is valid, thereby affirming the decision of Judge Loomis. The decision involves from three to four millions of dollars taxes due the city, and it is, therefore, a very important aid to the revenues of Chicago.

TOPEKA, Jan. 25.—In the senate the following appointments of the governor were confirmed: As regents of the agricultural college—T. C. Henry, W. L. Chellis and E. B. Purcell. Trustee of Charitable Institutions—Amasa T. Sharp.

Regents of Normal Schools—A. Sellers, J. H. Creighton, C. D. Lawrence, J. J. Wright, Edwin Tucker, M. M. Murdock.

Commissioner of Fisheries—D. B. Long.

Director of Penitentiary—Wm. Martindale.

Regent of the State University—Archibald Beatty.

A bill was introduced creating an executive council, and prescribing its duties.

The senate adjourned until 3 o'clock Monday.

In the house a resolution allowing the committee on engrossed bills to employ a clerk was laid on the table. The committee on elections was authorized to send for persons and papers in the matter of the contest of Allen vs. Spillman. A resolution directing members of congress and senators to use their influence for the maintenance of the double standard of gold and silver, and that the coinage of the same be unlimited, and that they do all in their power to repeal the national banking law and the retirement of national bank notes, was laid over under the rules. Adjourned to 3 o'clock Monday.

TOPEKA, Kans., Jan. 27.—In the senate the report of the committee on elections, which is in favor of allowing Senator Savage to retain his seat and rejecting the petition of James Strain, the contestor, was adopted.

The governor sent to the senate and house a message, which was a supplemental report of the commissioners on fisheries.

A substitute for the senate concurrent resolution asking for a re-survey of the line between Kansas and Missouri, covering the same points but going more into details, was concurred in.

H. C. R. to provide \$5 worth of postage stamps to each member of the house and senate was adopted.

H. C. R. 9, congratulating Secretary Sherman and the country on the safe return to specie payment, was adopted by a vote of 30 to 12.

Senator Robinson offered a substitute assuring the secretary of the treasury that he had succeeded in deluding the people into the belief that specie resumption had been attained, and that the legislature of Kansas would aid him in deluding the people into a belief that their prosperity was unexampled. The substitute received but one favorable vote.

In the house the speaker appointed as members on the part of the house, of the committee on revision of laws, Messrs. Randolph, Price, Biddle, Hartsborn, Smith of Marshall, Parsons, Anderson of Cherokee, and Sallee; on the committee to investigate the project of the annexation of Kansas City, Messrs. Greever, Richards, Gilmore, Fiesler and Brakeman.

TOPEKA, Jan. 28.—In the senate ten bills were introduced. One of them provides for a new apportionment so as to establish the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth senatorial districts; another is to appropriate \$48,500 to rebuild the state normal school building at Emporia. In committee of the whole, J. R. No. 1, relating to losses sustained by citizens of Kansas on account of the Indian raid of 1878, was recommended for passage and the report was agreed to. The senate meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

In the house C. E. Moore was appointed clerk of the committee on taxation; Miss Kate Burland, second assistant enrolling clerk; Mrs. M. C. McLaughlin, second assistant engrossing clerk. A petition was presented asking for a reduction of freight and fares on railroads; one from citizens of Lincoln county praying for a prohibitory

liquor law. Five bills were introduced, all of them local.

The house adjourned until 12 m. to-morrow, when the senate and house of representatives will meet in joint session to ballot for United States senator.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, Jan. 28, 1879) and Live Stock Markets (Kansas City, Jan. 28, 1879). Lists prices for various commodities like flour, wheat, corn, and livestock.

Table with columns for Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, Jan. 28, 1879). Lists prices for cattle, hogs, and sheep.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28, 1879. Cattle are unchanged from previous day; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.00@5.00; stockers lower; butchers higher.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 13@15c; fair, 12@13c; poor, in large supply, very dull; cheese, prime Kansas, 5@6c; eggs, 25@27c; broom-corn, 2@3c; turkeys, dressed, 7c, live, per doz., \$1.40@1.75; chickens, 4@5c; geese 6@7c; potatoes, 60@75c; salt, 1.50; green apples, \$2.25@3.00; cranberries, 40@60c; bush; flax seed, bush, \$1.05; castor beans, \$1.45; hominy, \$1.67; cranberries, \$5@9 per bbl.; sauerkraut, \$7 per bbl.; hay, \$8.00@9.25.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, sack, \$2.15@2.25; XXX, \$1.80; XX, \$1.50. Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn meal, per cwt., 75c.

There is no change since last week in either wheat or corn worth mentioning, except No. 2 spring wheat, which has risen 3 cents in Chicago. Wheat is 20 cents lower than at this time last year, in Kansas City, and corn 10 cents lower.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 93c. January, 93c. February, and 95c. March. In Chicago No. 2 is 86c. January, 86c. February, and 87c. March. In Kansas City No. 2 is 81c. January, and 81c. February. No. 3 is 79c. January, and 77c. February.

Corn is quoted in Baltimore at 43c; in New York 47c; in Liverpool, 23c.

Hogs, notwithstanding the vast numbers packed, have risen considerably in the last two weeks; but at this date the tendency is downward, owing to the thaw.

Lumbermen are anticipating a brisk trade from various parts of Kansas the coming season. Several new lumber yards are being established at Kansas City.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 2@3 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 2@5 per cent. The stock market opened with activity and excitement. The volume of business done was the largest, with one or two exceptions, in the history of the board. Prices advanced on some stocks over five per cent. Government bonds for old issues weak, for new issues firm; railroad bonds firm; state securities dull.

The following is the visible supply of wheat and corn, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail January 18, 1879:

Table showing visible supply of wheat and corn at various ports and in transit by rail. Columns include location, wheat supply, and corn supply.

Total January 18, 1879... 19,254,500 bushels wheat, 9,898,255 bushels corn. Total November 9, 1878... 17,215,760 bushels wheat, 9,898,182 bushels corn.

Since we last published this table there has been a fall in the quantity of wheat in New York, but an increase of several million bushels in Chicago and Milwaukee.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1879. TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

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 Ladington house, opposite the Journal office, Lawrence, Kansas.

City and Vicinity. THE boys of the post-office have established telephonic communication with the telegraph office on the opposite side of the street.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12@15c.; eggs, 20c. per doz.; potatoes, 40@50c.; apples, 75@85c.; corn, 20c.; wheat, 65@75c.; lard, 5c.; Hogs, \$2.30@2.50; cattle, 3.00@3.50; cows, \$2.00@2.25.

THE revival meetings at the M. E. church still continue and the interest seems to be largely increasing with each day. A Miss Leonard, from Illinois, has charge of the meetings and is assisted by the pastor, Rev. G. W. Herrin.

THE installation of the newly elected officers of the Douglas County Pomona grange will take place at Miller's hall on Saturday, the 8th proximo. All Douglas county Patrons are cordially invited to be present.

JUSTICE STEELE says that just now Lawrence is the most moral city in America. The cause, he adds, may be because we have so good a police judge. Judge Stephens thinks the reason why there is so little crookedness just now is because everything has been frozen up. When there is a general thaw the wicked will again roam about and our worthy police judge will be happy. Sixty days have passed and not one case of disturbance of the peace has there been recorded during that time.

JUDGE HENDRY has issued marriage licenses to the following persons, all of Lawrence and Douglas county, during the past week: Bernhard Kramer and Wilhelmina Beronson, Henry E. Dummer and Judie Findley, Winslow Smith and Jennie E. Sherman, William P. Williamson and Rebecca Young, Nathaniel Sharpless and Julia A. Greer, Edward Wilson and Matilda Oburg, Q. A. Hill and Ella A. Day, Charles S. Black and Mary J. Baker.

Widow Blanton's Money. If it has been found we have not heard of it. That she ever had any great sum we have no positive evidence, but that it is the general belief that her cash on hand at the time of her tragic death amounted to many thousands of dollars we do know. It is a well known fact that the widow was a good business manager; she saved money every year and never spent a cent when it was possible to avoid it. Now, where is her treasure hidden? When questioned concerning the matter, the widow used to say, "Some of it is deposited in the Lawrence banks and the balance is put away for safe keeping in private safes." No money has been found in these places and it is thought that she kept it all either secreted in the house that was burned or burned somewhere on the premises. Search has been made but nothing has yet been brought to light.

Temperance Volunteers. The Grand Phalanx of the Temperance Volunteers of the state of Kansas, says Tuesday's Topeka Commonwealth, was organized in this city yesterday, and elected the following officers: Grand leader, Albert Griffin, Manhattan; grand spotiate, J. C. Strang, Larned; grand chaplain, Rev. Wm. Campbell, Manhattan; grand treasurer, H. P. Dow, Junction City; grand secretary, Prof. M. L. Ward, Manhattan; grand watchman, L. E. Woodman, Manhattan; grand lecturer, D. Shelton, Kansas City, Kansas. Arrangements were made to organize the entire state at once, and the members present were confident of success. Those desiring information in relation to this new order, can obtain it by addressing any of the above named officers. Its motto is, "Our Country Must and Shall be Redeemed," and its objects, as set forth in its constitution, are: Section 2. The objects of this Phalanx are first to unite the temperance people within its jurisdiction in a systematic and persistent effort to induce the rest of the community to become teetotalers; second, to aid in the passage and enforcement of laws for the purpose of restricting or suppressing the traffic in intoxicating liquor; and to this end we desire to maintain cordial relations and co-operate with all temperance societies, churches and other organizations that are working wholly or partially for the same object.

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

Personal. ALBERT KNITTLE, Esq., has been appointed clerk of the judiciary committee of the Kansas house of representatives.

H. H. PERKINS, Esq., editor of the Iowa Register, came into our den on Monday afternoon. He was on his way to Topeka.

MR. G. A. DOUGLAS, of New York, is visiting the family of T. P. Douglas in this city. He came here to attend the funeral of the late Frank Douglas.

We received a very pleasant call on Monday from State Senator John Bichey, of McPherson county, and Representative James Robb, of Franklin county.

JOHN K. RANKIN, Geo. Barker, Albert Knittle, Alex. Love, J. T. Stevens and a host of others went up to Topeka on Monday to take in the situation, so to speak, on the senatorial question.

MR. AND MRS. A. S. HARDCASTLE went to Junction City yesterday to attend a musical convention now being held at that place under the direction of Prof. H. S. Perkins, of Chicago. The convention will close with two grand concerts.

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., and you can sharpen your own plowshares the anvil. We warrant the anvil and vise to stand all work the farmer may use them for. The price of the combined anvil and vise is \$7, and they will save their cost to the farmer every year. I want a good canvasser in every grange and county to order from me direct. I will make it to their interest. Address GEO. RHINSCHEID, Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

WILL CAMPBELL has a few of those premium Buff and Black Cochins for sale. Cockrels at \$1. He gives a hen instead of a "chro mo," as living pictures are more in demand than dead ones. Eggs for sale in season.

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, albums, pictures, picture frames, gold pens, pocket-books, wall paper, window shades, sheet music, musical instruments, notions, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

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

O. K. Barber's 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 20 cents. These are hard-pan prices. Good for the O. K., No. 68 Massachusetts street.

Equinoxial 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 crying for the "Equinox," the light of the world. The Equinox is positively the best base burner for soft coal ever made. Go to J. W. Beard's for the best stoves.

Lumber. 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. Please call and examine stock before purchasing. C. BRUCE, LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

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, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cure is possible. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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

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. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public. For burns either of these remedies have no equal; or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction if used as directed, by reasonable people. DR. W. S. RILEY, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

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

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona. For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't, T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City.

"The Investigation." Though the investigation of election frauds is still going on in Washington, the people of the great and prosperous West are not agitated very much over the title of Hayes to the presidency—what they want to know is where to go during the summer for recreation and pleasure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and offers cheaper rates, close connections, and through cars from Missouri river to the principal places of interest in the North, South, and East. Through day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars are run from Missouri river points to Chicago via Quincy (and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad), making close connections with all lines to the North and East, also with the different steamboat lines on the great lakes. This is the only line offering a thorough day coach and Pullman sleeping car, from Missouri river to Toledo, Ohio (via the Washab), without change, making close connections with rail lines to all points East, direct connections made with boat for Put-in-Bay (the Saratoga of the West). This is also the only line offering a thorough day coach and Pullman sleeping car, from Indianapolis without change—making close connections with all lines East and South. Pleasure seekers, business men and the public generally should remember this fact and purchase their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices in the West. For maps, time tables, rates, etc., call on or address, C. N. LEE, Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City, or T. PENFIELD, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.

JOHN S. WILSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans. Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER -AND- ENGRAVER, 75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans. Formerly with H. J. Bushner.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER, 113 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans., Will on MONDAY, DECEMBER 16th, reduce the prices on all

WINTER MILLINERY TO COST. Her stock is still large and contains all the Novelties of the Season.

My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1879, rich in engravings, from original photographs, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seeds warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phoenix's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best quality. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

TO THE PUBLIC. We have concluded to close our clothing store and go out of the clothing trade; we therefore offer our entire new and complete stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, etc., regardless of cost. We mean to sell them, and prices are no object. This is the best chance ever offered to those in want of any of our goods in the above store. Our Show Cases, Clothing Tables, and all our Fixtures for sale. We respectfully ask everybody to call and price our goods. They must be sold at some price, and it will pay you to buy of us. M. NEWMARK & Co., Kansas Clothing House, 108 Massachusetts street.

READ, EVERYBODY! ROBERTS & BILLINGS' MIXED PAINTS. Are more than satisfying all who use them. INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS. Of the very best materials, viz.: Strictly Pure White Lead, ZINC AND LINSEED OIL. OLD PAINTERS USE IT, And those who do their own painting will have no other kind. Give these Paints a Trial. And you will certainly be convinced that these statements are correct. Send to ROBERTS & BILLINGS, Lawrence, Kansas, for information pertaining to painting and it will be cheerfully given.

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BOOTS AND SHOES. Patented and Manufacturers of the CENTRAL Patent Buckle PLOW SHOE. This is absolutely the Best Plow Shoe made.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented. Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates. FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition. LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

T. O. Stephens, MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND DEALER IN FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., No. 73 Mass. street, keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest stock of goods in his line in the city. Oysters and game served in superior style. Give T. O. Stephens a call.

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PENN YAN MYSTERY! THE NEW ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY Family Newspaper of LEON and HARRIET LEWIS, 8 pages, containing: STORIES. Lady Redwoode's Daughter, by Mrs. Harriet Lewis; Count of Monte Cristo, by Alex. Dumas; Sir Allyn's Enemy, by Leon Lewis, etc. Portrait of Dumas and other illustrations. VOYAGES AND TRAVELS. A Ride Through Islam, Turkey, to India; Year in South Africa, by Lady Barker; Six Months in the Sandwich Islands; Around the World, by Mrs. Brassey, etc. Illustrated. GEOGRAPHICAL. Vestiges of Atlantis, the continent that existed 12,000 years ago between Europe and America; the lost Anchor of Columbus; Current Explorations, etc. With map of Atlantis. SCIENCE. The Religion of the Great Pyramid; Discovery of Vulcan; The Moons of Mars. HISTORY. Lake Dwellings of Switzerland and other parts of Europe; Glimpses of Babylon. LEADING ARTICLES. The real Business of Existence; True Capital and True Riches; the Relations of this Life to the Life to Come; Is an Age of "Miracles" at Hand?

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A Most Exciting, fascinating and absorbing book of thrilling adventures. A complete record of the great explorations in the heart of the Dark Continent, and a marvelous journey down the Congo, by HENRY M. STANLEY. No other edition can compare with it for attractiveness and cheapness. Agents to send for full particulars. AGENTS WANTED and be convinced; or to save time send 50 cents at once for canvassing book, and state choice of townships. Profusely illustrated. Over 700 pages. Price, only \$2.25. Address FORBEE & McMANIS, 188 West Fifth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

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Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs. REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

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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 25th, A. D. 1878, that any of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 39 of the session laws of 1877. A large number of persons may avail themselves of this postponement of sale and redeem their property at comparatively small expense. By order of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas. S. F. DRIGGS, County Clerk.

Horticultural Department.

Horticulture for Farmers. CULTURE OF THE CURRANT.

The currant is a most useful fruit indispensable to every garden, large or small; it fills a space of a couple of weeks after the strawberries, raspberries and cherries, and ripens at the harvest season when the toil-worn farmer needs a refreshing, cooling fruit the most; it possesses such remarkable combination of sweet and acid, as fits it for an almost endless variety of useful and agreeable preparations, both in the green and ripe state.

The greatest difficulty in currant culture in Kansas seems to come from our too hot summers. We confess that every attempt of ours during the past eight years in this state has been a total failure. Of the many hundreds which we have planted, not a solitary bush is left to tell the tale. Our winters, however severe, never injure the bushes; during that period our best varieties are always at home, yet as children of the North, they are indigenous to a region cooler and moister than ours.

Will not some patriot endeavor to raise some seedlings, with a view to adapting them more nearly to our peculiar climatic condition? I cannot see why this fruit should not follow nature's laws, as indicated in our experience and observation with other fruits. If we could grow currants as easily and as cheaply as in the older states east of the Mississippi river, we should need less quinine certainly.

During our visit to Ottawa, Franklin county, we found that the farmers at the time of the early settlement of that county failed to grow the currant successfully, now they have it in considerable abundance. We were informed by farmers that they sold their surplus by the bushel in the streets of Ottawa.

Their mode of cultivation is as follows: Some of the growers plant on the north side of a stone wall or close board fence, running two rows the entire length, the outside row being six feet from the fence. They enrich the ground before planting with well rotted manure, and after planting give the surface a good mulching and apply more in the fall. This should be done faithfully every year. Others, who grow for family use only, make a small plantation on the north side of the barn, or the north side of the peach orchard, and the north side of the dwelling house. We were invited by a citizen to look at his currant patch planted in the last named locality. We found the bushes healthy and vigorous; they had made a fine summer's growth, the young shoots being two and three feet in length. These bushes, thirty in number had supplied all the currants the family required for the last five years.

The points to be remembered in the culture of this popular fruit is, 1st, highly enriched soil (the currant is a gross feeder); 2d, shade and protection from hot winds; 3d, cool soil, which can only be obtained from mulching the surface.

The month of August, or as soon as the leaves have fallen, is the best time to secure material for cuttings. Wood of one year's growth should be taken, cut in lengths of eight inches; inserting six inches of their length in well prepared soil. Press the soil around the cuttings. These will form good roots before the winter sets in. The Red and White Dutch currants are the only sorts worthy of cultivation.

THE GOOSEBERRY.

This is the easiest grown of all the "small fruits," nearly always neglected but amply repaying the least care with abundant crops. It will grow and thrive on almost any soil short of a swamp. Needed in every family for early use, in tarts, pies, and for canning. Their cultivation is simple, in rows four feet apart; planted along side of the raspberries, the same culture will do for both. The fine varieties of Europe do not succeed here, and only the American variety, Houghton's Seedling, is worthy of general cultivation. Their fruit is not so fine as the European, but what they lack in size and flavor, they make up in quantity, and health of plant. They are hardy everywhere in Kansas, and enormously productive. The fruit is much better for all purposes when two-thirds grown than when ripe.

In conclusion, we wish it to be distinctly understood that these directions for successfully growing "small fruits"

are the result of our own practical experience and personal observations of eight years in Kansas.—John W. Robson, in *Abilene Chronicle*.

Manhattan Horticultural Society.
The regular meeting of this society was held at the horticultural room of the college. President Van Deman kindly offered to the society the use of his room for the subsequent meeting, which offer was accepted.

President in the chair, the minutes of the annual meeting were read and approved. The regular subject for discussion—the winter care of orchard and garden—was then taken up.

Mr. Todd opened the discussion by giving a few hints as to the protection of orchards from rabbits. Next to killing the pests, the best method is to wrap the trees with coarse hay, straw or corn stalks, allowing the wrapping to remain throughout the summer. He also thought that pruning might be done in winter, on mild days; but at all times the wounds made by cutting off large limbs should be painted. Grape vines should be trimmed before the sap starts, and tender varieties should be laid down and covered. If blackberries and raspberries have not already been trimmed they should be at once—the old canes removed to prepare for fruiting. Rhubarb and asparagus should be covered with coarse manure to keep the ground from freezing.

Prof. Van Deman thought that the best way to protect the trees from rabbits was to kill the rabbit. Showed a trap which he had found effectual. He would not, however, neglect the wrapping. When the snow is deep it should be removed or tramped down about the trees, else rabbits will eat the tops of small ones.

Mr. Jacobus had cleared the rabbits from his orchard by trapping.

T. C. Wells thought pruning should be deferred till near spring, and that wounds should be covered with paint, shellac, or something that will keep out the wet. Blackberries and raspberries should be pinched back in summer when two or three feet high. Would set blackberry rows eight feet apart; raspberry rows six feet, with plants three feet apart in the row. Would keep all suckers and weeds cleaned out between the rows.

Prof. Van Deman would train his blackberries in matted rows, four feet wide and ten or twelve feet apart.

Prof. Platt asked if blackberries and raspberries would not run out in a few years.

Messrs. Van Deman and Wells answered that blackberries would never need renewing, but that raspberries would.

The question was asked if it would do to plant berry vines between trees in the orchard. The answer was, "Yes, and that by shading the trees they protected them from the flat-headed borer."

Mr. John Blachly asked how to save trees that had been girdled by rabbits or mice. He was told to insert scions from one side of the wound to the other, and bank earth over it.

It was asked how to prevent the curculio from destroying our fruit.

Prof. Van Deman would smoke the trees with coal tar every two or three days, for five or six weeks after the fruit sets. Another plan is to allow pigs and chickens the run of the orchard.

Subject for discussion at the next meeting: "The Protection of Fruit from Insects." Prof. Van Deman leads the discussion.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the secretary.—A. Todd, in *Manhattan Nationalist*.

Tree Labels.

Every tree in an orchard should be clearly and plainly labeled, so that not only the proprietor, but any one may go into it and tell the variety of every tree in it. It should also be recorded in a book for that purpose. This is important, that the farmer may know the kind of fruit he raises, and where to find it. Fruit will sell better if the name of the variety is well known and attached to it. It is also important when a tree dies, that the owner may know what kind to get to fill up the vacancy, and keep up the assortment.

The first weeping willow in England is said to have been planted by Alexander Pope. He received a present of figs from Turkey, and observing a twig in the basket ready to bud, planted it. From his stock all the millions in England and America are believed to have sprung.

The Household.

To the Women—Why Don't you Write?
A lady correspondent speaks just as we feel in regard to a scarcity of letters for this department, and we hope the women will, as she says, "act accordingly." We thank her for her remarks. She says:

"Women who read THE SPIRIT will take notice and act accordingly: You are particularly invited to write for this department, now why don't you? The brethren can put cotton in their ears if they don't want to hear what you say. Rise and explain anything and everything happening in the busy routine of your daily humdrum life. Let us divide the burdens and each and all lend a helping hand, and if we can't do any better than the Yankee we can ask a question by answering another. You are the ones to help in this matter of dissemination. You know how it is yourself, so tell it to those who toil not, neither do spin, what it is to do battle on the great bivouac of life."

Just a Little Bit of Good Advice for Girls.

Go to bed in good season in a cool room; sleep with your windows open three hundred and sixty-five nights in the year; when you hear the birds singing do not fold your arms for "a little more sleep and a little more slumber," but rise promptly, rub your body vigorously until you are all aglow, dress quickly and loosely, with the clothing all supported from the shoulders, go into the fresh air, straighten up, breathe full and deep, drink half a glass of pure soft water, make your breakfast of oatmeal and milk, Graham bread and potatoes, and boiled beefsteak, if you must have meat. This followed persistently will do more toward beautifying the complexion, brightening the eyes, purifying the breath and sweetening the temper than all the cosmetics you can buy.—*Cor. Inter-Ocean.*

Lack of Time the Reason of Silence—Useful Recipes.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—I see in the last paper an invitation from the editor to the ladies to fill up the "column." I am sorry it is neglected so; but suppose all the women can plead the same excuse that I do—an overabundance of duties to perform and no large amount of strength, therefore want of time to write.

I noticed a recipe in THE SPIRIT of November 13th for a cream pie, which calls for a top crust. I too have a recipe for a cream pie without a top crust, that is also excellent, which I will give. For two pies: The yolks of three eggs, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup of flour; this stirred into a pint and a half of boiling milk. After the crust is baked, fill the pies with the above mixture. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and spread on the top, then return to the oven and brown. Flavor to taste.

I have also an excellent recipe for yeast, which freezing does not injure: Pare twelve good-sized potatoes and boil in as little water as practicable; one pint of good hops boiled in a quart of water. When the potatoes are done, strain the hops into the potatoes; add one large cup of sugar, one heaping tablespoonful of ginger and one of salt; let this come to a boil, then rub all through a colander or sieve. This should be renewed every two or three weeks in summer, but will keep a long time in cold weather. Any one using this yeast, with good flour and careful attention, without too much hurry, can have the lightest, sweetest and flakiest bread ever eaten. E. S. Y.

OSAGE COUNTY, Kans., Jan. 23, 1879.

A Mother's Responsibilities.

"Too tired for anything," is what we heard a woman say but yesterday; and now the query comes, "Is it right or just that a wife and mother should be so taxed as to be wholly unable to think or act rationally?" Absorbed with a dozen cares or more, one will tell us your fine theories won't do. Practical life with its multitudinous cares comes faster than we would have it, but I for one can't help myself; this busy routine must ever be. Yes, it must until we can solve the problem and find out to a sort of nicety the fitness of things. One thing, as householders woman must lead; and if it be boys or girls or both that we are bringing up, they must be taught self-helpfulness. Teach this as you would first teach how they should take their food. Ev-

ery mother should exact this great principle if she would be other than a mere drudge. Children honor and fairly adore a face placid and serene, rather than one tired and cross, so you lose more than though you should go so far as to be compelled to adopt the text of a once famous wise man, who said, "If you spare the rod you spoil the child;" but that even is more than I would advocate. Don't overburden children at their little tasks, but step by step insist that they be done, and well done; so as years come on apace they one and all step into their places, and the work goes bravely on, and they have a self-consciously proud mother. And she; what shall be said of her work? Well, go out in the world, and in the face of every "guid lad and lassie" you see the unmistakable stamp of a mother's love. Though her hands may be folded and summer robins singing above her mute form, yet her life here was golden, and she shall gather stars full-gemmed for the scepter she swayed so evenly and justly. This, dear readers, is better than all the shining sands of a golden "Ophir."

AUNT HELEN.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Jan. 24, 1879.

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Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

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Farm and Stock.

Why We Should Grow Wool and Mutton.

The consumption of wool in the United States is far ahead of its production; a certain market is therefore offered for all we can produce. For several years past, the operation of a tariff has rendered the market for our wool steady and profitable to the growers; and which has helped, if it has not induced, an extension of sheep culture beyond any precedent, and at the same time, greatly encouraged the woolen manufacture. The growth of wool and its manufacture into various fabrics, are necessarily closely related industries, and one flourishes or suffers with the other. At present time, our woolen manufactures surpass in excellence those of any other country. The Centennial exhibition proved this. The finest broadcloth there was made in the state of Maine, but it is mortifying to us to have to confess that the wool was brought from Silesia, while we are able to grow it as are the German farmers. The American cashmeres were not excelled by any from foreign countries; these are made from American fine to medium or Merino wool. American flannels are better than similar European fabrics, because they are made from American wool, which is better than any we could import for this purpose. Our blankets are superior to any foreign ones; those made in California and Minnesota surpassed any others that were shown at the Centennial, and the Minnesota blankets are actually exported to Europe for use in railroad sleeping cars. American knit goods of the very best quality are made from our combing wools. A most beautiful fabric, the American "India" shawl, is made from our finest long wool. Our worsted fabrics, delaines and cashmeres, are made from our home grown wools; but our alpaca are made from English combing wool. These last mentioned goods are so excellently made that they are excluding foreign fabrics, and are helping to turn the balance of the foreign trade greatly in our favor. One mill used for these goods 10,000 fleeces weekly. For the first time in our history, our national flag is made of American grown Cotswold wool, as are also the present fashionable bunting goods for ladies' dresses. In carpets we excel the long-famed English manufactures. Over 100 factories in Philadelphia, alone, are making carpets, and others are at work in scores of villages and towns. "Ingrain," which has two colors in a line; "three-ply," which is printed; "Brussels," which is dyed in the yarn; "Wilton," "tapestry-velvet," and "Axminster," which are all velvet; all these are now made in this country and sold so cheaply that almost every house in the whole land has carpets upon its floors. Lastly, the worsted coatings, with which our men of all degrees and professions are clothed, are chiefly made from our home grown medium wools, and were it not for the foolish fashion, which induces many persons to choose clothes of professedly foreign make—but for the most part really home-made—we should rarely see any but an American brand upon all our woolen piece goods.

These facts convey an important lesson to the farmer. If he wishes to keep sheep, he need not long consider what kind he should select. Any kind of wool will find a market. The coarse, short carpet wools of the poor Texan and low grade sheep; the medium wool of the Southdowns, and the half and quarter Merinos; the fine short and long combing Merino wools; the very fine Silesia wools; the long wools of the Lincoln and Cotswold—all these are used and wanted, and none of them come amiss to the manufacturer. But it must be kept in mind that the best sheep are the ones that produce both wool and good mutton. Mutton is now becoming staple food in America. 25,000 to 30,000 sheep and lambs are sold every week in the New York City markets. Therefore a sheep that will produce a good carcass of mutton is the kind to be chosen, irrespective of its fleece, by the general farmer. The sheep ranges of the West will produce wool without regard to mutton; because this is most easily transported. No product of the farm is so cheaply carried, in proportion to its value, as wool. One hundred dollars' worth of wool is carried from Chicago or St. Louis to New York for \$4; while to transport the same value of beef the

same distance costs \$20; of pork, \$30, and of corn \$50.

These figures will help to give one an adequate idea of the staple and permanent character of the wool growing industry, and of its certain profitability.—*American Agriculturist.*

Keep Off the Farm.

A review of the statistics for the past ten years will show the growing importance of our agriculture, and will also show those professed and well meaning philanthropists who desire that everybody out of employment should resort to tilling the soil, that until there is a better market, we have farmers enough. The vast untouched acres of the West do not offer a solution of the question as to how to live, to the present unemployed by any means. A very fertile cause of our present stagnation of business is the lack of a suitable division of labor. Men have crowded into certain callings until they are overflowing. The cities do not want any more clerks, any more lawyers, any more doctors or any more gamblers. These and like callings have been so crowded that a portion of those who follow them find themselves upon the very verge of starvation, and besides not producing anything, are by reason of poverty unable to consume much of anything. They go hungry, while there is plenty to eat, and freeze while there are plenty of garments to wear. This is the condition of thousands. And the result is that the manufacturer and producer find a limited demand for products for which there should be a good demand, and he, especially the manufacturer, finds it necessary to limit his productions, and so doing turns out of employment another army to starve and freeze in a land running with milk and honey. To all these thousands of unemployed the mistaken philanthropist says: "Go to farming." That is, he would throw matters still further out of gear and balance by overcrowding a calling which even now produces more than there is a market to absorb at remunerative prices. Far better to let that calling remain as it is, until those who have been trained in it, and to whom it legitimately belongs, can make it remunerative to its present dependents.

Just a casual review of the last few years will, we think, be sufficient to settle this point. Take for instance the values of live animals and breadstuffs for the ten years last past, the exportation of which has so largely increased during the time. In 1868 the value of exports of live animals was \$733,395, and in 1878 it was \$5,844,653; an increase of \$5,111,258. In 1868 the value of bread and breadstuffs was \$68,980,997, and in 1878 it was \$181,774,507; an increase of \$112,793,510. Take also fruit. In 1868 the value was \$406,512, and in 1878 it was \$1,376,969; an increase of nearly \$1,000,000. This shows how rapidly our production is increasing, and yet in the very face of this increase the demand is less to-day than it has been for ten years. Perhaps a statement of our exports of breadstuffs for the past three years will still more clearly show it. They are as follows: In 1876, \$131,181,555; in 1877, \$117,806,476; and in 1878, as already stated, \$181,774,507. Of wheat alone we exported in 1876, \$68,382,899; in 1877, \$47,135,562; and in 1878, \$96,872,016.

Now, we are not among those who favor limitation of production by our present farmers, even if it were generally practical, but under the circumstances, it is unwise to swell the number of farmers, by turning the people of other callings into theirs. What is wanted is to so divide labor off the farm that it can produce to advantage, thus benefiting itself and benefiting the farmer. Instead of advising the unemployed who know nothing of farming, to "go to farming," our advice would be to "keep off the farm."

Our agriculture has not reached perfection, either, and it is not policy to crowd it, and thus discourage those who are laboring to develop it to the highest degree possible, until it has been. Our soil and climate are so varied, that it necessarily requires a considerable outlay of time and money, and the exercise of a great deal of patience, in many localities, to insure the enjoyment of the full possibilities of farming. For such products as are raised, under such circumstances, it should be the effort of every well wisher of agriculture and the prosperity of the nation, to afford a ready and remunerative market. Surely the turning of our army of unemployed in the cities into

the fields will not have a tendency to improve our markets for agricultural products. If such men were capable of conducting the farm so that it would be remunerative to themselves, it would be so much the worse for other farmers and consequently for the community. But they are not capable of doing this, and the only result of trying to make farmers of them would be to load the markets with something more of produce, as long as they continue to play farming, and when absolute failure made it impracticable for them to continue longer, to more thoroughly discourage them in the end.—*Western Rural.*

A Sheep Farm in Georgia.

A writer in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says that in 1871 he bought 400 acres of reputed poor land in Glynn county, Ga., and put upon it 100 sheep. In 1873, by natural increase, he had 376 ewes, and had sent to market 73 wethers. His sheep were penned nightly, and every two nights manured a half acre well. Since that time he had brought into a high state of cultivation 100 acres of land that seven years ago was considered worthless. Since 1871 he has bought 200 sheep, and now owns 1,800 head. He keeps a shepherd, who is paid to attend to his business, and keeps an accurate book account of every dollar and dime spent on account of the sheep, and finds, by casting up a balance sheet, that it costs him exactly 57 cents a head per annum to keep his flock. They average him about three and a half pounds of wool each. Last year he clipped in May, and again in September, and the clip amounted to five and a half pounds per head. Last year he sold in Savannah and Macon 8,000 pounds of wool, at an average of 30 cents per pound, including a few pounds of Merino wool, which makes the gross receipts \$2,970. The annual expense of the flock was \$1,026. So there was an absolute net profit in the wool of \$1,664. Last year he sold in the above cities 92 wethers as mutton for \$342, making a total of \$2,289. Besides this, he has fertilized the poor wire-grass land, so that last year he cultivated 84 acres, and from 41 acres in corn he made an average of 31 bushels; 10 in sugar-cane that made 56 barrels of syrup; 15 in oats that averaged 42 bushels to the acre, and on the remainder an abundance of all kinds of truck-farming, receiving for his sales of vegetables in New York a net profit of \$284.

The Hog Crop.

Up to January 9, at the six large cities of the United States, the packing reached 2,545,000 hogs against 3,490,000 last year, an increase of 1,055,000. At Cincinnati the increase is 90,000. It is indicated that the total number for the season may not reach over 650,000 head at Cincinnati, an excess of 18,000 over last winter's total. At Chicago the increase is 535,000; estimates for the season indicate about 2,750,000 as an approximate number, or 250,000 more than last winter. St. Louis packing shows an increase of 160,000; estimates for the season vary considerably, and may be taken at 600,000, or 90,000 more than last winter. Indianapolis is now 100,000 ahead of last year, and operating actively, drawing largely upon supplies which Cincinnati packers expected to obtain. At Milwaukee the present increase is 130,000. At Louisville the season is closed, there being a deficiency of 90,000 head. The aggregate of the estimate suggested for the six cities is 5,065,000 head, against a total of 4,564,673 last winter, or an increase of 500,000. Taking the estimates for the season interior points will reach approximately 2,000,000 head, and the six large cities 5,065,000, or a total of 7,065,000 head, against last winter's total of 5,505,000, an increase of 560,000 head, and as an approximation it may be taken as nearly correct.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Economy on the Farm.

This is a hackneyed subject, and one which agricultural papers are much given to writing about, but a short ride through any part of the country will show that either the good advice has not reached many farmers or that it has not been heeded. Sleds and carts are left standing apparently just where they were last used. By the side of the fence lies a rusted, weather-beaten plow. At the best, money getting is slow work with the farmer, but neglect of this kind makes it much slower than it needs be. The first and one of the most important of farm economies is that of

keeping accounts. Have some sort of system by which you can tell when each implement was purchased, the amount of seed sown and sales made, as well as that reserved for farm and home consumption. Let the buying and selling of cattle and poultry be registered, together with all farm operations of any character. A few minutes each night will do the work, and you will find yourself greatly helped and encouraged by knowing exactly how matters stand. Do not begrudge the money you may spend on a good agricultural paper nor the time to read it. Repair your tools and buildings as far as possible at the proper time, and so save a subsequent three fold expenditure of time and money. Examine the fences around your pasture from time to time and strengthen the weak places. A little care beforehand may save a field of corn or wheat. Plant good fruit trees and take care of them. If you have no market for fruit, at least have enough for your own family. Take under shelter all the scattered implements, buy a pot of paint and let the boys amuse themselves by trying their skill on the wood-work.—*American Farm Journal.*

Grain Growers on Drilling Wheat.

Kansas farmers, it appears from the report of the Kansas state board of agriculture, are generally in favor of the practice of drilling wheat. They claim that it is a protection against winter-killing, thirty counties giving evidence to this. Many state that less seed is required, and that it is more evenly distributed. Ten counties report that wheat drilled in endures a drouth better than that sowed broadcast. Nearly all give the practice a decided preference on various accounts. One farmer stated that a field, where the experiment was tried, produced forty bushels per acre drilled, and twenty-three broadcast. Nine reports claim favorable results from cross drilling, some of them placing the increase at five bushels and upwards per acre.

The decision of the Kansas farmers in this matter is the expression of grain growers generally, not only in this country, but abroad. In Northern Europe it has been found a preventive against winter killing on strong clays, to sow the wheat in the bottom of each furrow, six inches deep, and cover it with the succeeding one. The wheat thus planted comes up as soon as on the fields sown broadcast and harrowed, grows more vigorously and withstands the winter and produces large crops. The best drills now in use cover the seeds sufficiently for protection.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

Selecting Breeding Turkeys.

While all breeders like to have and breed "heavy weights," and customers buying turkeys all call for large birds, it is a fact that for market purposes moderate sized and even small turkeys command a more ready sale than do large ones. We have watched the market for a few days past, and know this to be a fact. However, we do not wish to discourage breeders from running up the weights, even if they attain the much coveted weight of a fifty-pound gobbler at three or four years old, for as long as there is a lively demand among breeders for heavy birds, let there be birds to supply that demand. To secure the best results in that direction, select an early hatched, strong and vigorous gobbler of this year's hatch, and which is of fine proportion, long in the body and properly marked, and mate him to as many two-year-old hens as you intend to keep. From two to five hens, if properly handled, will produce a fine crop of young birds each season, and you cannot help but be absolutely satisfied with the results.—*Poultry Journal.*

Weaning Pigs.

The following plan was furnished for weaning pigs by a New Jersey farmer: "When the pigs are of the proper age to be taken from the sow, shut them up in the pen in the morning; let them out a little while at noon, and again at evening. The second day let them out only at morning and evening, keeping them up at night. On the third day let them out at noon for the last time.

"While doing this let them have all the slop they want, but refuse the mother everything except scant feeds of corn and water. This will insure the sow's drying up at once, and without any evil effect."

Stock of all kinds never looked better this time of year. Kansas is the king stock state of this Union.

Veterinary Department.

Cure for Sprains.

It frequently happens, especially in the winter, that a horse receives a severe sprain, and it is not always convenient to call in a veterinary surgeon. At such a time a certain cure that is possible for every one to possess, is worth something surely. Bathe the limb in strong salt and water as hot as the hand can bear; then bandage and let it dry (don't wet the bandage). When dry rub very thoroughly with the following liniment: One ounce powdered camphor gum, 2 ounces laudanum, 1 ounce oil origanum, 1 ounce ammonia, 1 ounce oil of hemlock; all dissolved in 1 pint of alcohol. Shake before using. Give the animal perfect rest if possible. After two or three days, or when the swelling and heat are gone, the hot fomentations and bandage may be discontinued, but continue to use the liniment, even after the horse appears well, for a joint or a cord that has been sprained is very liable to be again. If the case is an obstinate one you must be the more persevering. A regular "horse doctor" would charge five dollars for the very same treatment. Apply the liniment as often as twice a day. It is as good for human sprains and bruises as for animal ills.—*Cor. American Farm Journal.*

I, like many another, apply to you for advice and information. I have a colt that has a hard bunch on the lower part of the knee caused by a bruise. It seems to be diminishing, but not so fast as I would like. Now would you recommend applying a strong blister, or some mild absorbent? 2. Which is the best absorbent, iodine or biniodide of mercury 1 drachm, lard 1 ounce? Some authors claim there is no absorbent "blister" like biniodide of mercury. 3. What shall I apply to remove an enlargement on the back cord of the fore leg? 4. How should a corn be treated in the foot of a young horse that is to be let up all winter? It has been very troublesome. 5. What can be done to bring out a horse's foot round or plump that shrinks in on the inside quarter? There is a seam from the hair down on both fore feet. Would blistering improve them? 6. What is the best solution (for general use) to bathe a horse's limbs in a training stable? Answer and oblige.

ANSWER.—1. You had better use the following: Iodide resub and iodide of potassium, of each two drachms, vaseline one ounce; mix and apply with friction. Have the hair clipped from the parts before applying the ointment. 2. Biniodide of mercury is an excellent preparation for blistering, but does not have the same absorbent action as the former. 3. Use the mercurial blister— one to eight of lard. 4. Remove the shoes, pare away enough of the wall to avoid pressure on the quarter, pare the corn thin and remove all horn that may in any way press on the parts, and apply a little hydrochloric acid. The process should be repeated every third day. 5. Pare the heels low in order to get soft pressure; require him to stand on soft earth or sawdum, clip the hair from the coronets and apply a smart blister, and repeat it in twenty days, or as soon as the seabs have been removed. The contraction and seams referred to are an indication of disease. 6. One part of tincture of opium, to twelve of extract of hemamalis.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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

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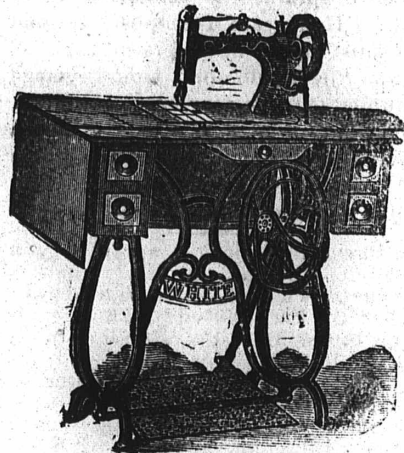


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Salt for Wheat.
 The Rural New-Yorker replies to a correspondent in this way: "It is the strong belief of many farmers that, at a distance from the seashore especially, salt is a valuable fertilizer for wheat. It appears to decidedly stiffen the straw and increase the yield. The quantity applied is from two to six bushels to the acre. The latter quantity will do no harm, but two or three bushels are enough. Fine salt should be used, and care must be taken to sow it evenly. It must be understood that salt will in no wise take the place of a proper preparation of the land, suitable fertilization, or good seed well put in. But with these it is a considerable help. It may be applied to winter wheat early in the spring, and is sown upon spring wheat after it is harrowed in and rolled. Under fair conditions, the average estimated gain in the crop from a dressing of salt, is from four to six bushels per acre."

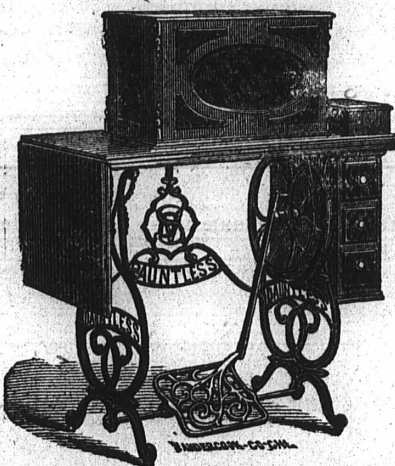
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Publication Notice.
 In the District Court, Douglas county, Kans.
GEORGE H. BAILLIE, DEFENDANT, is hereby notified that he has been sued by Eliza S. Baillie, in the above named court, and must answer the petition filed by her on or before the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment for divorce on the grounds of abandonment and gross neglect of duty, and awarding the custody of all of their children to her, the said plaintiff, will be rendered accordingly.
 Attorney for Plaintiff.

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