

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household

VOL. VIII.—NO. 45.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 405.

“LABOR IN HONOR.”

Keep the body in a glow,
Arm and hand, and heel and toe,
Nerve and muscle, brain and heart,
Each must do its active part.

What the toil is matters not,
So it be no schemer's plot,
So it makes man proud and free,
On the land or on the sea.

Speed the plow, and hoist the sail,
Drop the line, and drive the nail,
Drag the net, and hold the rein—
Labor shall not be in vain.

Let your plans be wise and clear;
Once determined, never fear
What the world may have to say
Of your future chosen way.

Ply the needle, work the loom,
Strike the anvil, wield the broom,
Dig the furrows, plant the seed,
Labor serves man in his need.

Trade and barter, buy and sell—
What you do, friend, do it well;
With the foolish take no part;
Plan your life-work from the start.

Raise the building, shove the plane,
Mend the highways, reap the grain,
Bake and troll, and make and mend—
Labor sweetens to the end!

ICHABOD WASHBURN.

BY JAMES PARTON.

He was a wire-maker. Of all our manufactures few have had a more rapid development than wire-making. During the last thirty years the world has been girdled by telegraphic wires and cables, requiring an immense and continuous supply of the article. In New York alone two hundred pianos a week have been made, each containing miles of wire. There have been years during which a garment composed chiefly of wire was worn by nearly every woman in the land, even by the remotest and poorest.

Who has supplied all these millions of miles of wire? A large part of the answer to this question is given when we pronounce the name at the head of this article, Ichabod Washburn. In the last years of his life he had seven hundred men at Worcester making wire, the product of whose labor was increased a hundred fold by machinery which he had invented or adapted.

It is curious to note how he seemed to stumble into the business just in the nick of time. I say, *seemed*; but, in truth, he had been prepared for success in it by a long course of experience and training. He was a poor widow's son, born on the coast of Massachusetts, a few miles from Plymouth Rock, his father having died in early manhood, when this boy and a twin brother were two months old. His mother, suddenly left with three little children, and having no property except the house in which she lived, supported her family by weaving, in which her children from a very early age could give her some help. She kept them at school, however, during part of the winter, and instilled into their minds good principles. When this boy was nine years of age she was obliged, as the saying was, “to put him out to live” to a master five miles from her house.

On his way to his new home he was made to feel the difference between a hard master and a kind mother. Having a quick, intelligent mind, he questioned the man concerning the objects they passed. At length the boy saw a windmill, and he asked what that was. “Don't ask me so many questions, boy,” answered the man, in a harsh, rough voice.

The little fellow was silenced, and he vividly remembered the event, the tone, and the scene, to old age. His employer was a maker of harness, carriages and trunks, and it was the boy's business to take care of a horse and two cows, light fires, chop wood, run errands and work in the shop. He never forgot the cold winter morning, and the loud voices of his master rousing him from sleep to make the fire, and go out to the barn and get the milking done before daylight. His sleeping-place was a loft above the shop reached by a ladder. Being always a timid boy, he suffered extremely from fear in the dark and lonely garret of a building where no one else slept, and to which he had to grope his way alone.

What would the dainty boys of the present time think of going to mill on a frosty morning astride of a bag of corn on the horse's back, without stockings or shoes, and with trousers half way up to the knees? On one occasion the little Ichabod was so thoroughly chilled that he had to stop at a house to get warm, and the good woman took pity on him, made him put on a pair of long black stockings, and a pair of her own shoes. Thus equipped, with his long

black legs extending far out of his short trousers, and the woman's shoes lashed to his feet, he presented a highly ludicrous appearance, and one which, he thought, might have conveyed a valuable hint to his master. In the daytime he was usually employed in the shop making harness, a business in which he became expert. He served this man five years, or until he was fourteen years of age, when he made a complete harness for one of his cousins, which rendered excellent service for many years, and a part of it lasted almost as long as the maker.

Thus, at fourteen, he had completed his first apprenticeship, and had learned his first trade. The war of 1812 having given a sudden start to manufactures in this country, he went to work in a cotton factory for a while, where, for the first time in his life, he saw complicated machinery. Like a true Yankee, as he was, he was strongly attracted by it, and proposed to learn the machinist's trade. His guardian opposed the scheme strongly, on the ground that, in all probability, by the time he had learned the trade the country would be so full of factories that there would be no more machinery required.

Thus discouraged, he did the next best thing—he went apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, near Worcester, where he was destined to spend the rest of his life. He was sixteen years of age when he began this second apprenticeship; but he was still one of the most timid and bashful of lads. In a fragment of autobiography found among his papers after his death he says:

“I arrived at Worcester about 1 o'clock, at Syke's tavern where we were to dine; but the sight of the long table in the dining-room so overpowered my bashful spirit that I left the room and went into the yard without dinner to wait till the stage was ready.”

On reaching his new home, eighty miles from his mother's house, he was so overcome by homesickness that, the first night, he sobbed himself to sleep. Soon he became interested in his shop and in his work, made rapid progress, and approved himself a skillful hand. Having been brought up to go to church every Sunday, he now hired a seat in the gallery of one of the churches at fifty cents a year, which he earned in overtime by forging pot-hooks. Every cent of his spending money was earned in similar ways. Once he made six toasting-irons, and carried them to Worcester, where he sold them for a dollar and a quarter each, taking a book in part payment. When his sister was married he made her a wedding present of a toasting-iron. Nor was it an easy matter for an apprentice then to do work in overtime, for he was expected to labor in his master's service from sunrise to sunset in the summer, and from sunrise to 9 o'clock in the winter.

On a bright day in August, 1818, his twentieth birthday, he was out of his time, and, according to the custom of the period, he celebrated the joyful event by a game of ball! In a few months, having saved a little money, he went into business as a manufacturer of plows, in which he had some little success. But still yearning to know more of machinery he entered upon what we may call his third apprenticeship, in an armory near Worcester, where he soon acquired skill enough to do the finer parts of the work. Then he engaged in the manufacture of lead pipe, in which he attained a moderate success.

At length, in 1831, being then thirty-three years old, he began the business of making wire, in which he continued during the remainder of his active life. The making of wire, especially the finer and better kinds, is a nice operation. Until Ichabod Washburn entered into the business, wire of good quality was not made in the United States, and there was only one house in Great Britain that had the secret of making the steel wire for pianos, and they had had a monopoly of the manufacture for about eighty years.

Wire is made by drawing a rod of soft, hot iron through a hole which is too small for it. If a still smaller sized wire is desired, it is drawn through a smaller hole, and this process is repeated until the required size is attained. Considerable power is needed to draw the wire through, and the hole through which it is drawn is soon worn larger. The first wire machine that Washburn ever saw was arranged with a pair of self-acting pinners, which drew a foot of wire and then had to let go and take a fresh hold. By this machine a man could make fifty pounds of coarse wire in a day. He soon improved this machine so that the pinners drew fifteen feet without letting go; and by this improvement alone the product of one man's labor was increased about eleven times. A good workman could make five or six hun-

dred pounds a day by it. By another improvement which Washburn adopted the product was increased to twenty-five hundred pounds a day.

He was now in his element. He always had a partner to manage the counting-room part of the business, which he disliked.

“I never,” said he, “had taste or inclination for it, always preferring to be among the machinery, doing the work and handling the tools I was used to, though oftentimes at the expense of a smutty face and greasy hands.”

His masterpiece in the way of invention was his machinery for making steel wire for pianos, a branch of business which was urged upon him by the late Jonas Chickering, piano manufacturer of Boston. The clearest glance at the strings of a piano shows us that the wire must be exquisitely tempered, and most thoroughly wrought, in order to remain in tune, subjected as they are to a steady pull of many tons. Washburn experimented for years in perfecting his process, and he was never satisfied until he was able to produce a wire which he could honestly claim to be the best made in the world. He had amazing success in his business. At one time he was making two hundred and fifty thousand yards of crinoline wire every day. His whole daily product was seven tons of iron wire and five tons of steel wire.

He retained always the religious habits acquired in his youth. He died in 1868, aged seventy-one years, and left nearly half a million dollars to various institutions.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

Once upon a time a man in Cumberland, who had made a business of purchasing lumber upon the stump, bought of a young heir a section of forest, or, rather, the timber thereon, agreeing to pay therefor as soon as his workmen should have cut the last tree. Well, the workmen went at it, and for many weeks chopped away at a prodigious rate, getting down and hauling away a vast amount of valuable timber; but the last tree they did not touch; and there it stood until the death of both the contracting parties, and the money for the timber which was truly cut had never been paid!

Over in Northumberland, years after that, another youthful heir was left in possession of a vast forest of fine timber; and to him came a contractor who wished to purchase the timber upon the stump—to cut it at his own expense, and to pay for it as soon as he had cut down the last tree. The young man knew that the offer, if made in good faith, was a good one, and he closed with it at once. They went out into the forest with a surveyor; he had the lines run; the courses and distances exactly set down; and the contract drawn up; after which the youth went about his business, while the timber merchant gathered his choppers, and his oxen, and set them at work in the forest.

When the crew of the contractor had got very nearly half through the lot marked out, the young heir went, one night, with a few of his trusty servants, and set at the work of moving the stakes which had been set down on the line the surveyor had run out by his instruments. The workmen who were cutting down the trees had commenced at one corner of the hundred-acre lot, more or less, and were to work through to the opposite corner of the quadrangle, chopping clean as they went; and it was to the far angle that our young owner turned his attention—that point at which the chopping was to cease—and there he caused the stakes to be pulled up, and to be moved several rods further on, putting them down at a considerable distance beyond the bound of his own land. The work was done so that no man could detect it, except upon careful measurement, and then the youth and his servants retired.

The weeks passed on, and in time word was brought to the young man that the choppers had stopped work and left the forest. He went out and found it as he had expected. The contractor had allowed his men to cut away until they had reached to within half a dozen trees or so of the extreme angle of the lot, and had there bade them stop, leaving, as he supposed, some ten or fifteen trees in all, great and small, not cut! The owner called his servants again, and when they had moved the stakes back to places where the surveyor had originally placed them, lo and behold! the timber actually purchased by the lumberman had been chopped clean off—and more too!

A few days later our young friend called on the contractor, through his attorney, for the money due for timber by him bought and carried away. The contractor's answer was that

“no money was due, according to contract, as he had not yet cut down the last tree!”

To this the young man answered: “Come and see.”

The contractor came and saw. At first he was puzzled; but finally the light broke upon him, and his first impulse was to get angry, and try to break things; but he knew that he had been caught in a trap of his own setting, and his wisest course would be to own up, and pay the contract price, which he did.—S. C., Jr.

The Silliest of Affectations.

Some faults and some follies are partially relieved by extenuating circumstances, and the harshness of our judgment of them is mollified in a corresponding degree. But there is one species of folly which has always appeared to us without excuse, and utterly contemptible; yet it is very common. We refer to the practice of affecting the vices of others. We see boys and young men smoke and chew tobacco; we hear them use profane language—not because they have any natural inclination to these vices, but merely because an example in them has been set by persons who, for one reason or another, are conspicuous.

The obvious inference from such a thing would be that such an imitator of vices is a fool. But he is not, necessarily, in other respects, a fool. No clearer folly could be committed; and yet we often see small vices deliberately assumed by persons who in most matters exhibit ordinary good sense. Dissipation, in various forms, such persons seem to look upon as indicative of manhood and strength.

There could be no greater mistake. More or less all manhood, all strength, is impaired by vice of every kind.

Of all persons none more despise an affectation of small vices than those from whom they are imitated—those whose favor is expected to be conciliated by their adoption.

A man may be respected and esteemed in spite of glaring faults; but it is never on account of his faults that he is esteemed and liked.

All affectation is unmanly and unpleasant; but remember that the very silliest affectation is an aping of small vices.

Facetiae.

In a trial for manslaughter, a witness said: “You see, the prisoner at the bar, he came in and whispered to the man that was killed, and took him apart.” “No wonder he died, after being taken apart, as there was nobody to put him together again,” interrupted the district attorney.

“Why don't you look where you're going?” simultaneously said two blind men who ran against each other in Broadway the other day. A passer-by had to interfere to keep them from a quarrel, and as they separated they muttered that “in a crowded street a man ought to keep his eyes about him.”

A well-known surgeon was performing a difficult operation at one of the hospitals the other day, when the patient suddenly died. “Now,” said the surgeon to the assembled students, “I will show you, gentlemen, how I should have completed the operation had the unfortunate patient not succumbed.”

During our war with Mexico, a Mexican soldier, who was fleeing from an American one, leaped over a wall, and somehow his musket went off and killed him. The American came up to the wall, and looking over at the dead Mexican, said: “My friend, you are a fool. If you'd waited half a minute, I'd have saved you that cartridge!”

A young man who had recently been admitted to the bar, and to a partnership with his uncle came into the office one day and proudly announced that he had settled an old matter that had been in litigation for a long time. “Settled it!” exclaimed his uncle. “Settled that case? Why, I've supported our family on that for the last ten years.”

During the late war there were two volunteers lying beneath their blankets, looking up at the stars in a Virginia sky. Said one of them: “What made you go into the army, Tom?” “Well,” replied Tom, “I had no wife, and I loved war. What made you join the army, Jack?” “Well,” he replied, “I had a wife, and I loved peace, so I went to the war.”

In a duel, in Kentucky, the seconds loaded the guns with soft soap. The man who won the first shot, fired, and dropped behind a log. His antagonist walked up to him, and putting the muzzle of his gun near the coward's head, pulled the trigger. The victim, feeling the soap as he put his hand to his head, exclaimed pitifully: “Oh, my poor brains! my poor brains!” He never heard the last of that.

Young Folks' Column.

Lessons for the Young Folks.
NO. XI.
ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

4. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
2. Emma Boles.....Lawrence, Kans.
1. Mark C. Warner.....Tiblow, Kans.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—Usually a sentence should not begin with *And* or *But*. The word “*real*,” as generally used, should be *really*; as, *really good*, *really pleasant*, *really nice*, *really interesting*. Omit *all* the words between curves and substitute *one* word. Master Mark, we are glad to make your acquaintance. Your work is well done. I believe “*strategy*” is a better word than “*experiment*” for the act performed by Boone, but the latter more nearly expresses the idea of the suggestive words (trial, doing).

DANIEL BOONE.

[Correction of Last Exercise.]

Several boys were summoned consecutively to recite lessons, and all whipped soundly, whether right or wrong. At last young Boone was summoned to answer questions in arithmetic. He came forward with his slate and pencil, and the master began: “If you subtract six from nine, what remains?” said he, “Three, sir,” said Boone. “Very good,” said the master; “now let us come to fractions. If you take three-quarters from a whole number, what remains?”—“The whole, sir,” answered Boone. “You blockhead!” cried the master, beating him, “you stupid little fool, how can you show that?”—“If I take one bottle of whisky,” said Boone, “and substitute another in which I have mixed an emetic, the whole will remain. If nobody drinks it!” The Irishman, dreadfully sick, was now doubly enraged. He seized Boone, and commenced beating him; the children roared and shouted; the scuffle continued, until Boone knocked the master down upon the floor and rushed out of the room.

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

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

DANIEL BOONE.

It was a day of (free doing) now for the (boys) the story soon (ran about, spread) through the (near places) boone was (scolded, told better) by his (father and mother) but the (master of the school) was (sent away) and thus ended the boys (schooling)

thus (let off) from school he now (went back) more (hotly, eagerly) than ever to his (pet) (work, business) his dog and (grooved gun) were his (every day) (mates, fellows) and (day after day) he (made a start) from home only to (go widely about) through the (wide woods) hunting (seemed) to be the only (work) of his life and he was never so happy as when at night he came home (loaded) with game he was (a) (tireless) (go-about) W. A. B.

DEAR EDITOR:—It is with pleasure that I seat myself to drop a few lines to the “Young Folks' Column.” Nights are getting longer and cooler. We have had a nice fall. The answer to my riddle is “Sunshine”—something you cannot call away. JAMES SANDLIN. GREELEY, Kans., Nov. 2, 1879.

Of all the qualities that come to form a good character, there is not one more important than reliability. Most emphatically is this true of the character of a good business man. The world itself embraces both truth and honesty, and the reliable man must necessarily be both truthful and honest. We see so much all around us that exhibits the absence of this crowning quality that we are tempted in our bilious moods to deny its very existence. But there are nevertheless reliable men, men to be depended upon, to be trusted, in whom you may repose confidence, whose word is as good as their bond, and whose promise is performance.

“Dora,” said Albert to his sister, “as you are studying arithmetic will you please tell me, if five and a half rods make a perch, how many will make a pickeral?” “I will,” responded Dora, “if you will first tell me, if two hogheads make a pipe, how many will make a meerschbaum?”

Historical Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel K. Adams, of Minnesota. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Henley James, of Indiana. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Calamus, Linn county.

State Grange Delegate Districts.

BRO. STEVENS:—I have put off the districting of our state for delegates to the state grange to give the subordinate granges an opportunity to report after being notified October 1 of their standing for September 30, 1879, and it is a little late; but the state grange will not rule out delegates if not elected on the 15th day of November, as directed in article 2 section 2 of the constitution.

No county in the state has more than one delegate under the law, as they have not the requisite number of members to give them more.

The following is the districting of the state: District 1. Shawnee county has one delegate. Wabunsee county attached to Shawnee.

- 2. Neosho and Wilson counties. 3. Labette and Cherokee counties. 4. Jefferson county. Leavenworth county attached. 5. Franklin county. Anderson county attached. 6. Douglas county. 7. Johnson county. 8. Osage county. 9. Riley county. Pottawatomie county attached. 10. Brown, Doniphan and Atchison counties. 11. Marshall county. Washington county attached. 12. Greenwood county. 13. Lyon county. 14. Chase county. 15. Coffey county. 16. Linn county. Bourbon county attached. 17. Allen and Woodson counties. 18. Jewell and Republic counties. 19. McPherson county. Reno county attached. 20. Miami county. 21. Morris and Davis counties. 22. Cloud and Clay counties. 23. Barton and Rush counties. 24. Sedgwick and Butler counties. 25. Jackson county.

P. B. MAXSON, Secretary Kansas State Grange. EMPORIA, Kans., Oct. 28, 1879.

The Grange—Its Necessity to Farmers.

The necessity of organization among farmers is as great to-day as it was four or five years ago, when there was such a remarkable rush to the grange, and the grange organization is unquestionably the best ever devised for the purpose. The same abuses that existed then exist to-day. The combinations of middlemen and other non-producers who amass wealth and gain power and influence by oppressing the producers and robbing them of the fruits of their toil are as strong, as aggressive and unscrupulous to-day as they were then; and though the farmers have learned something of the value of organization, and reaped largely of the benefits to be derived from co-operative efforts, they have not improved their opportunity as they ought to have done, and the great mass of them are to-day unorganized, and consequently are still in debt, still powerless to resist oppression, still staggering under the burdens of a business system which they have had no voice in establishing, and no discretion but to submit to its rules and regulations.

The abuses in business and public affairs are enough to crush any class unable to oppose a united front to them. It would be simply impossible to enumerate the number and character of the burdens imposed upon farmers, and all who gain their living by "the sweat of their brow," by the business systems of the country. The railroad companies establish exorbitant freight rates, and there is no power able or willing to stand in their way, though the highest courts of the country have declared that the people have a right to protection from the state government. The rules and regulations enforced by the business of the towns and cities are even more unjust and burdensome to the producers and public at large than those of the railroad companies, but they operate in an indirect way, and have been the established custom so long, that it is difficult to point them out and impossible to escape their exactions. The railroad companies can be controlled, if the people could get an honest and efficient state government to enact and enforce the necessary protective laws; and the merchants' business system could be overthrown by establishing wholesale co-operative houses as they have in Galveston, New Orleans, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and of co-operative stores by Patrons and farmers. These reforms can be effected through influences which the grange could bring to bear. But for the grange to be potent in such contests its power must be fully developed by thorough organization and discipline; it must have the active, earnest support of all the leading, thinking farmers of the country.

It is only necessary to refer to events of the past few years to show to the members of the order the unscrupulous and unrelenting character of the opposition to their cause. On the breaking out of the labor strikes at the North

the leading journals of the country opened a furious war on the grange. They declared that these strikes were caused by the "granger legislation," and their abuse of the grange was even more violent than that which they showed upon the starving railway operatives. The object of this policy was to arouse public opinion against the grange, and excite the prejudices of the thousands of farmers who have not joined the order, and destroy the confidence of the timid members in the honesty or capacity of the grange as a reformatory organization. These attacks on the grange ought to make the members stand by each other all the more closely, and cause those who have held back to come forward and sustain their brethren who have taken the lead.

The contest between the farmers and middlemen will continue to grow in bitterness unless the farmers yield and give up the struggle. When a grange returns its charter or becomes inefficient through the indifference of its members it is a signal of surrender, a willingness to submit to the rule of other classes that have oppressed and impoverished them and their families, an acknowledgment that they lack the capacity to maintain organized resistance to flagrant wrong and the spirit to make an earnest defense of their rights.—Patron of Husbandry.

The Brightest Gem.

The educational feature of the grange is the brightest gem in the order. Through its medium our brothers and sisters are enabled to pierce the fog and unveil the questionable tendencies of professional politicians, tricksters and monopolists. With this gem they are enabled to overleap the barriers of oppression and tyranny and emerge into the sunshine of redeemed salvation. Now, why should not every farmer throughout the length and breadth of this land grasp the only opportunity that has yet presented itself to be freemen—to lift the yoke that has so long burdened their necks and kept them cowed at every beck and nod of designing cormorants in mercantile, manufacturing and transportation channels? It is yet within the memory of living Patrons how railroad monopolists claimed to be higher than the law. Before the order of Patrons of Husbandry had the breath of life breathed into its nostrils the legal profession was loud-mouthed in declaring that chartered rights, sanctioned by legislative authority, could not be regulated or controlled by subsequent legislative enactments. But with the organization of the grange these "hobbies" have been exploded, and these self-subsidized leeches have lost their grip, and the will of the people is to-day supreme. The disastrous results of the credit system have been unerringly pointed out and are now well understood, thanks to the educational feature of the grange, and the unflinching success of co-operation. While meetings should be held for the legitimate transaction of business as founded upon the ritual formality and declaration of purposes, intellectual entertainments should be open and free to all visitors, thus showing in unembarrassed freedom the brightest gem of the grange.—Farmer's Friend.

Co-operative Stores.

The general subject of co-operation was brought up last week before the Social Science association by a paper upon "Co-operative Stores." It is greatly to be regretted that Americans, particularly those who believe they pay too dearly for nearly everything they buy, do not give more practical attention to a means of self-help which elsewhere (in England, particularly) has been very successfully used. The co-operative store, of which several specimens exist in the United States, is not a costly or difficult enterprise to go into. Five hundred mechanics, laboring men, clerks or farmers, each with \$10 which he is willing to invest in a store instead of putting it into the savings banks, could supply all the capital for, say, a well-stocked grocery and provision store, name their own directors, appoint a store-keeper, and buy of themselves at first costs, with only cost of handling added. They would receive dividends upon their money in the shape of savings in expenditures. They could satisfy themselves about the first cost of every article of home consumption, about the various grades of each, and also upon such tricks of the trade as they may have suffered by. They could sell to outsiders at a profit, enlarge their association until it could buy and sell for them clothing, furniture and everything else they need. They could also, as they surely would, learn of some of the at present unsuspected ways by which the apparent first cost of various articles is raised, and also of the difficulty which every dealer has in obtaining careful and honest employees.—N. Y. Herald.

Singing in the Grange.

A grange meeting without any singing is like bread without butter or potatoes without salt. It will pay any grange to go to some trouble, and even to some expense, to get in the habit of singing. Song books with notes can be bought for \$1, or \$2, or \$5 per dozen, and it will not cost the grange a great deal to furnish one for every member. Then a few special meetings, held either at the grange hall, if there is an organ there, or at the residence of some brother who has an organ, and devoted entirely to the practice of singing, will soon get the grange started. After that, one meeting every quarter might be very profitably devoted expressly to singing, with occasional brief recesses to learn new songs.

Train every member to sing. It doesn't do a person half as much good to merely sit and listen to some one else sing as it does to take a part. When all have learned to open their mouths to sing it will not be difficult to get them to open their mouths to speak.—Live Patrons.

Grange Notes.

[Grange Bulletin.]

The grange has been in practical operation about six years. That the period has been six

years of continual progress is evident to any one who will take the pains to examine and compare. But there are two things Patrons have yet to learn, and the learning of which seems to come by the hardest—the one is the breaking loose from long-established custom, when successful experiment, the most intelligent judgment and applied science sanction the change; the other is confidence. Farmers have for so long time been accustomed to paddle their own canoes, to take no chances in co-operative schemes, that they look with distrust and suspicion on every proposition at variance with their preconceived notions and practices. Perhaps this is all well enough. But one of the missions of the grange is to build up confidence when confidence is due, and by getting out of the old ruts improve with the times.

There is a silly argument among some persons who oppose the grange after this style: Virtue, truth, upright dealing, the prosecution of legitimate business, does not seek to hide itself under cover of darkness or a password; therefore, the declaration of principles and purposes of the order is a pretense and a sham, or, to condense the thought, "they love darkness because their deeds are evil." We have called the argument silly. It deserves a more opprobrious epithet. However bad men may be (and the men who make the objection seem to judge others by their own standard) they do not take their wives and daughters to places that are not above suspicion. Indeed, the mothers, wives and daughters would be the first to pronounce against the grange if it were not all it claims to be.

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 REINSCHILD.

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774 LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,889 Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000 Net surplus over all, 1,038,447

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates. JOHN CHARLTON, Office over Lels' drug store, Lawrence.



GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER

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

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CHEAP CHARLEY,



THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

IS THE POPULAR CLOTHIER

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

NO DEVIATION IN PRICE!

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

WARRANT EVERY GARMENT

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

CHILDREN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

YOUTHS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING,

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

LABOR, BUSINESS OR DRESS,

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

HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

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

KAUFMANN & BACHRACH.

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

From the Factory to the Wearer.

Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for

\$7.50 A DOZEN!!



Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirting Muslin, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts, in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the consumer, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by middlemen and the retail trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer. An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 3, 6 or 12 Shirts. Sample Shirts finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of 25 cents. We warrant these Shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any Shirts in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you save all outside profits. Boys' Shirts same price as above. Positive Receipt or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 481 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

An Incendiary Fire—Three Buildings Burned.

[Leavenworth Times.] At noon yesterday the alarm of fire was given in the First ward. It was caused by the simultaneous discovery of the servant girl employed by Col. Anthony and of a farmer named Degen, who was delivering a load of potatoes to Mr. Hofmann, that the barn of Mr. Anthony was on fire. The flames at this time were bursting out of the barn, and had got good headway. The man gave the alarm outside and the servant girl communicated the intelligence to her mistress, who telephoned the alarm to the Times office. Dr. M. S. Thomas, who was in a buggy on Second street at the time, saw the smoke and drove rapidly to the engine-house, giving the alarm just as it was signaled from the court-house. The department turned out with customary promptness and did noble work, being impeded a little, however, by the bursting in three separate places of the old hose which they were compelled to use while the new hose was drying after the fire of the previous night. Finally two streams were got up on the flames, which had gained great headway, and the barn of Mr. Abernathy, a stable of George Crosby just south and a building owned by Mr. Hofmann and used as a general storehouse, across the alley to the southwest, were past saving. The residence of Mr. Anthony and also of Mr. Hofmann were now, however, in great danger; but the efforts of the firemen, ably aided by the citizens who had rapidly assembled, had about effectually stayed the progress of the flames, when the alarm was given that the Seneca house, which adjoins Abernathy's furniture factory, on Seneca street, between Second and Third, was also on fire, having caught from the burning shingles and sparks with which the air was heavily freighted. A portion of the department was detailed to attend to this, and went to the engine-house to get out another engine; but before it was taken out the fire was extinguished and this danger was averted. By this time the danger was over at the place where the fire originated, and it was possible to ascertain the extent of the damage. The barn of Col. Anthony was entirely destroyed, together with a set of double and single harness, a carriage, robes, fuel and other stores. The rear of the house was also badly damaged, the cornice being entirely burned off. The loss will reach about \$1,500, which is fully insured. Mr. Hofmann's loss is the building mentioned, which contained a lot of carpets, clothing, stores, etc. His residence was also damaged to the extent of about \$250. The latter is insured, but there was none upon the out-buildings. His loss, he thinks, is in the neighborhood of \$1,000. George Crosby's loss, by the burning of his stable, is about \$200. Aside from this, adjoining fences, out-houses, etc., were destroyed, whose exact value cannot be accurately determined. The fire started for a clean sweep, and it would have made it, with out question, had it not been for the hard work done, for which the thanks of all the property-holders are fully deserved. That it was of incendiary origin, as intimated above, there can be little doubt. Mrs. Anthony had passed through the stable where the fire originated about five minutes prior to its discovery, and then saw nothing strange. The servant girl was working in plain sight of the barn until the flames broke out, and saw nothing until then. The farmer, Mr. Degen, was putting the potatoes he was delivering to Mr. Hofmann in the cellar from the rear, so that he commanded a view of the rear part of Mr. Anthony's stable, and he also failed to notice anything until the flames broke out. There is, therefore, something mysterious in the fact that the incendiary did his work so thoroughly without being detected, when everything would seem most favorable to instant detection. Fortunately for Mr. Anthony, both of his horses and his phaeton were not in the barn at the time, or otherwise his loss would have been much greater. There is a strong feeling in the city over this bold work which has now been going on for weeks and during which time at least a dozen barns have been fired. The greatest vigilance should be used; extra police employed, if need be; and nothing left undone to capture the villains who are doing this work.

An Old Soldier Killed.

[Wyandotte Herald.] On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, Bryan Henry was shot by one Mentz, a bar-keeper of Kansas City, Kansas. The shooting occurred at the corner of Minnesota avenue and Third street. We have been unable to learn any of the facts in regard to the cause of the assault, except that both parties were under the influence of whisky at the time. Mentz was locked up, and will have his preliminary examination after it is ascertained what is the likely result of Henry's wounds. We understand that Henry was entirely unarmed at the time. Mr. Henry died at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and Drs. Wood and Arrington held a post-mortem examination, commencing at 10 o'clock and lasting several hours. The examination was very exhaustive, and developed the fact that the bullet entered the body near the collar bone, passed downward and to the left between second and third rib, through the upper lobe of the right lung, and between the fifth and sixth rib, cutting a branch of the pulmonary artery, and passing to and pressing upon the spinal cord. The deceased was, we believe, a native of Ireland. He came to Kansas in 1856 or 1857. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Kansas, and was wounded in the right lung at the battle of Springfield, and was left for dead upon the battle field, but revived and walked all the way from Springfield, Mo., to Wyandotte, Kans. At that time Jack Beaton kept the ferry across the Kaw river at this point, where he arrived aft-

er dark. The country at that time was full of predatory bands from both armies, and when he halted the ferryman Jack hesitated for some time before going over for him; but finally he concluded to take the risk, and a pitiable spectacle met his eyes, for Henry was emaciated to almost a skeleton and his wounds had not been dressed since he received them. It is a singular coincidence that at that time Mrs. Halford was keeping the Garuo house and took him in and cared for him, as she did on Sunday night, when he had received his death wound. Bryan was kind-hearted and generous to a fault. His only failing was that he would sometimes indulge too freely in the flowing bowl; but he was not disagreeable or quarrelsome, even when under the influence of liquor. He leaves a wife and two children and a large circle of warm friends to mourn his untimely death.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

[Topeka Commonwealth.] Attorney-General Davis has submitted his brief in the case of the state of Kansas, ex rel, the attorney-general, plaintiff, vs. W. F. Ewing, county clerk of Lyon county, Kansas, defendant. The case is an original proceeding in mandamus to compel the levy of the one-mill tax for the state annual school fund, provided for by section 1 article 16, chapter 122, laws of 1876. The refusal to levy was based upon the ground that the said section, authorizing this tax, was repealed by section 4, chapter 149, session laws of 1879, and, therefore, there is no law now providing for this levy. The defendant moved to quash. This brings up the question of law only, questions of fact all being waived or admitted. The attorney-general holds that the section last referred to was not passed as the constitution provides, and is void. He assigns two reasons. The first is, in brief, that the subject-matter of the section is not expressed in the title of the act; the second is that the bill of which this was a section contained more than one subject. In his concluding remarks he says: "That clause in our state constitution which limits laws to one subject is one of the wisest provisions of that instrument, and the court should never, under any conceivable circumstances, enforce or uphold a law which is passed in violation of it." Other able attorneys take different views upon the subject, and the decision of the supreme court, which will be rendered in a few days, will be received with interest.

Robbery and Arson.

[Wilson County Citizen.] A man by the name of Collins has been boarding at the City hotel for some time. Wednesday evening he took a stranger to the hotel with him, and said he was trying to break him of drinking. In reality, he was getting the man drunk, and at bed-time they both retired to Collins's room. At about 12 o'clock some other boarders in the house discovered that the building was on fire, and raised an alarm. Going into Collins's room it was found to be in flames. Mr. Gwin, the proprietor, promptly smothered the flames with a blanket, and all the appearances indicated that Collins had placed a lighted candle in the bowl of a lamp, taken \$25 of the stranger's money and decamped. The stranger's valise had been opened. If the fire had not been discovered for ten minutes later the man who was to have been cured of drinking would have been, and that effectually, too. Nothing has been seen of Collins.

An Alleged Embezzler Arrested.

[Topeka Journal.] The deputy sheriff of Pottawatomie county brought to this city yesterday evening from Wamego, and lodged in the Shawnee county jail, one F. W. Kroenke, who is charged with embezzlement. It will be remembered that the Journal made mention about one week ago of this gentleman's passing up the Kansas Pacific road in the custody of a Pinkerton detective, having been captured in Georgia. For the past three or four years Kroenke has been quite a prominent citizen in the political arena of this state, and one year ago created quite a sensation in trying to split the Republican party on the election of a governor.

Robbery at Wellington.

[Winfield Telegram.] On Friday evening the A., T. & S. F. depot at Wellington was robbed of over \$700. A dispatch received here yesterday says that among the bills taken was a one-hundred-dollar bill (No. A 14,848) and one fifty-dollar bill (No. E 104,800), and describes the robbers thus: No. 1—tall (six feet), black mustache, spare build and of dark complexion. No. 2—short, heavy-set, with light mustache, blue shirt; had on spurs; very coarse voice. The company is after the rascals and it is hoped will pull them in shortly.

What the Newspapers Have Done.

An Eastern newspaper in speaking of the work that the Kansas newspapers have done says: "Kansas newspapers have done much more than anything else to create the good name the state has abroad. The immense rush of immigration from the Eastern states is due to newspapers. A great many people do not fully appreciate the benefit to be derived from local papers, and are inclined to think that the money paid out for their support is a kind of charity. It is nothing of the kind; it is the most paying investment a business man can make to advertise his business and community."

Death of a Valuable Cow.

[Fort Scott Monitor.] Mr. Charles Nelson attended the Hamilton sale of fine cattle at Kansas City, Saturday, and bought a fine three-year-old cow. The animal arrived in the city Sunday morning, and was at once taken to the farm. During the day she showed symptoms of being sick, and yesterday forenoon suddenly died, really "without any good and sufficient cause." The cow cost him about one hundred dollars.

STORY & CAMP'S Mammoth Music House.

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



DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled ESTEY ORGANS.

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

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

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

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees!

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

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

Gideon W. Thompson James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

Our 25th Descriptive Illustrated Price List for Fall of 1879 will be sent to any address upon receipt of NINE CENTS. It contains prices of over 10,000 articles with over 1,000 illustrations. No person who contemplates the purchase of any article for personal or family use, should fail to send for a copy. We sell most every class

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.

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

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCoy - President
J. S. CREW - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN - Assis't Cashier

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A," GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI

Attention Everybody

J. W. WILLEY,

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

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

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

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tin-ware.

JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING

A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves.

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

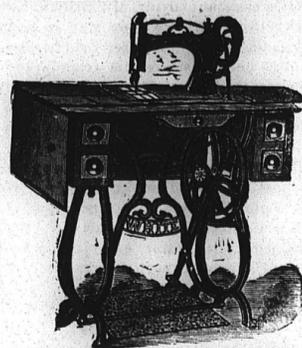
The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

THE WHITE



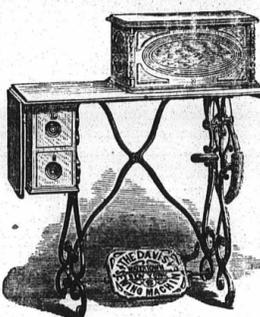
SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams. Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine. Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw. Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle. Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20. J. T. RICHEY, Agent, No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED

SEWING MACHINE.



See what it will do without Basting

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain. It will sew over seams in any garment without making long or short stitches, breaking of thread or puckering the lining of the goods at the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator except to run the machine—and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses. It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved pieces together. It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woolen goods, such as soft merino, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It is the only practical machine for hemming bias pieces, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without furling the under or upper side of the hem. It will turn a hem and stitch on trimming at one operation. It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one operation. It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton or woolen goods. It will bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. Bind folds without showing the stitches and sew on at the same time. It will put on dress braid and sew in facing and a bias fold at one operation, without drawing either dress, braid or skirt, and without showing the stitch on right side. Make French folds and sew on at the same time. Fold bias trimming and sew on at one operation. Make milliners' folds with different colors and pieces of goods at one operation and sew on at the same time. It will sew in a sleeve, covering a cord and stitching it into the seam at the same time. It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time. It will make and sew a ruffle on any part of a dress skirt and sew on a bias fold for heading at one operation, showing the stitches on the right side. It will gather and sew on a band with piping between ruffle and band at one operation. Make plaited trimming, either scalloped or straight and sew on a band and edge stitch the band at one operation. It will with one operation for each variety, without basting, execute 20 practical varieties of ruffling, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with same number of operations. It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension. For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidery, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal. Sewing machines repaired.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent,

No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1879.

OUR assistant editor, Mr. Brown, has just returned from a long stay in New England, where he has for the few past months been visiting his friends and recuperating vigor among the hills of his native state. He comes back to buckle on with renewed strength the whole armor of THE SPIRIT, and help make it in the future, as it has been in the past, the best friend of the farmer. We believe that a brighter day for honest industry is about to dawn. We predict for the farmer, especially, a return of greater prosperity than he has enjoyed for the past few years. The upward tendency of farm crops will stimulate him to conduct his business with greater efficiency, will put him in a condition to make improvements on his farm, and enable him, if he has debts on his hands, to pay them off. There is certainly greater activity in all mercantile and manufacturing business, and agriculture must necessarily feel the quickening impulse of the reaction now taking place.

It has been ascertained by personal interviews with some eighty-eight of the principal business men of Springfield, Mass., that seventy-four of them had their early training on the farm. From this fact our farmer boys will see plain enough that the farm is the best training school they can have, even if they propose, by and by, to enter upon other business. Farming above most other pursuits trains up those devoted to it to habits of industry, to careful observation, to strict economy and to thorough and honest work. Trained in these directions, young men cannot fail to succeed in any business they take hold of.

NOW IS THE TIME.

The busy season of farm labor being now about over, the farmers should at once devise means for the profitable use of their time during the winter months. Now is the time to look after the farmers' organizations, and to infuse new life and energy into them and make them effective. If the farmers will take this matter in hand at once, and go at it determined to make their organizations effective, they will through them be enabled to confer large benefits on all concerned. Without a manly effort put forth at once these organizations will languish and soon pass out of existence, and then when it is too late the farmers will wake up to a lively sense of opportunities lost and which cannot be regained during this generation.

LEARN A TRADE.

Years ago, when the middle-aged men of to-day were boys, Horace Greeley wrote: "It is a great source of consolation to us that when the public shall be tired of us as editor we can make a satisfactory livelihood at setting type or farming, so that while our strength lasts ten thousand blockheads taking offense at some article they do not understand could not drive us into the poor-house."

Another editor, whose name is unknown to us, says: "I never look at my old steel composing rule that I do not bless myself that while my strength lasts I am not at the mercy of the world. If my pen is not wanted I can go back to the type-case, and be sure to find work, for I learned the printer's trade thoroughly—newspaper work, job work, book work and press work. I am glad I have a good trade. It is a rock upon which the possessor can stand firmly. There is health and vigor for both body and mind in an honest trade. It is the strongest and surest part of a self made man. Go from the school to the printing office, or the artisan's bench, or, if you please, to the farm—for to be sure good farming is a trade, and a good one at that. Lay thus a sure foundation, and after that branch off into whatever profession you please."

SUPPLY PLENTY OF GOOD WATER TO YOUR STOCK.

While our farmers and stockmen have not been slow in supplying their farms with the latest improvements in agricultural implements, they have in a great measure overlooked the necessity and advantage in having a constant and bountiful supply of good fresh water for stock and dairy purposes. It is just as essential to supply stock with good fresh water, easy of access at all times, as it is to supply them with feed. This

fact has been recognized in stock raising states like Ohio, Illinois and Nebraska, and in some counties in those states as many as a thousand windmills may be counted, all successfully working day and night in pumping water for the stock or dairy.

Good water, and abundance of it, can be supplied easily and cheaply in every county in Kansas. First get your wells and then put in a pump and attach to a good windmill and no further trouble will be necessary to supply your stock plenty of pure water.

Mr. A. P. Clark, one of the enterprising stockmen of our county, has placed one of these mills in his stockyards and speaks of its working in the highest terms of praise. Gov. Robinson and other prominent men that have used them all say they don't see how any farmer can afford to do without a windmill.

The "Eureka" mill is conceded by all to be the best ever offered to the public. This mill is largely manufactured at Sterling, Ill., and thousands of them are in use all over the country. Arrangements have been perfected for having them manufactured at Lawrence, for Western sales, and in a few weeks a large number of mills will be ready for use.

All first-class manufacturing enterprises started in our state should be fostered and supported by our people. By doing this, they will be able to buy for much less money than the same article would cost when brought from another state. Mr. E. K. Criley, of this city, is general manager of the business for this state, and W. H. Burkhardt general traveling agent, with a full corps of assistants in the field.

The National Grange.

The National Grange meeting, to be held in Canandaigua next month, may exert important influence in the adjustment of questions affecting the welfare of the vast membership which it will represent. There is growing recognition of the great magnitude of the industry in which the grange is founded, and the time is therefore propitious for wise consideration of the means by which the disabilities placed upon it may be removed. It is evident to all persons who take unprejudiced views of the situation that the enormous production that has lifted all business from the depressed condition following the collapse, popularly called the hard times, cannot be maintained unless the artificial restrictions that have fretted and chafed tillers of the soil be torn away, thus allowing their industry to expand, with no other limit than healthful demand for its products in every market they may enter by the cheapest transportation. Great crops will not stimulate farmers to continued effort after they see that, by one device or another, the profits of production are hopelessly diverted from them, whether by unjust taxation or by the greed of carriers. Wholesome division of rewards is essential to the full development of that business prosperity which is now plainly visible, and to which the contributions of agriculture have been munificent. It must be borne in mind that of the enormous sum that stands as the credit balance of this country, \$1,000,000,000 in the last six years, agriculture has contributed nearly \$800,000,000. This has been done, too, while prices have ruled, most of the time, extremely low. It has come through a necessity which farmers, for the time, were powerless to modify. They have worked through all the long period of depression with less direct profit than during the previous years when general business was active, not referring especially to the period of inflation, but rather to steadier currents that preceded the late war. They have not been unmindful of the discriminations against their industry, but in obedience to necessities of the times they have put forth noble efforts to create a sure foundation for lasting prosperity, and have now the encouragement of success resulting from their labor, while their share of the reward, may be, in the future, commensurate with the steady and unyielding efforts they have directed to the grand attainment. It rests with them to say what place their industry shall hold in the economy of affairs, provided only that they demand nothing more than its just due. This fact has been slowly expanding to their vision until they now see clearly the necessity of intelligent action on their part tending to the

emancipation of agriculture from the domination of wrongs fastened upon it by law or by custom.

To this work the National Grange will devote thought and direct its efforts. The body will comprise the most able leaders in the order, gathered from nearly all the states in the Union. They will meet with full understanding of the tasks to be executed, although they cannot expect to remove all difficulties in the way of speedy accomplishment of the purposes that animate every earnest member of the body. With the lapse of time the grange has grown in wisdom, doubtless. It has finished its chase of follies and is ready to apply its efforts directly to the real work for which the organization was founded. It is quite apparent, now, that ripe thought expended on the problems indicated above will have far more beneficial effect than punctilious delineation of ritualistic orders; hence the hope that the approaching session will mark grand progress in the true work of the order. Let every member come impressed with the responsibilities of the order, having full measure of the great capabilities of a united, harmonious and earnest membership, and the deliberations will result in general good. There are many reasons for believing that the coming session will be more useful than any hitherto held. If it be wisely conducted, the impress of the order will be seen upon the legislation affecting agriculture more surely than doubters have dared to hope. The time is propitious. If each member may have definite purpose to advance the prosperity now plainly appearing, the session cannot be fruitless. With this view it is the duty of each to give thought to the work in hand—to give careful and earnest thought directly to the purposes in view. Upon the principal questions there can be no diversity of sentiment; there need be no distracting influences; and it is therefore reasonable to expect that members will see the grand opportunity and apply their efforts to the accomplishment of work more valuable than any yet undertaken in previous sessions. By such means the order will be able to win the respect of all classes, and may also become a potent factor in advancing the material interests of all the country.

STATE ELECTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Returns as far as received indicate that Long, Republican candidate for governor, is elected by 10,000 to 13,000 plurality, and this may be increased to 15,000 by further returns. Republican candidates for state officers are probably all elected, and the legislature will be largely Republican. The vote shows a material falling off as compared with last year. The Prohibition vote amounts to little, and the straight Democratic ticket received but a small support.

Returns from 143 towns give Long 73,332, Butler 65,269. The same towns last year—Talbot 79,762, Butler 68,354. Two hundred cities and towns give Long 95,087, Butler 81,553, Adams 7,710. Last year—Butler 80,475, Talbot 104,428, A. Abbott 7,064.

The defeat of Butler is conceded by his friends, who allow Long's plurality will be 8,000, but there is every indication that it will reach 15,000 and may touch 17,000. Republican counselors are elected, and the legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, midnight.—The figures now at hand from outside the cities of New York and Brooklyn indicate that Cornell will come to Harlem river with a plurality of at least 35,000 against Robinson, who has about 12,000 in New York City and about 10,000 in Brooklyn. This calculation elects Cornell by a plurality of 13,000, which may be increased to 15,000 or lessened to 10,000. The Democratic state ticket, other than Governor, Robinson, is thought to be elected by 15,000 majority.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, Nov. 4.—The Republicans have gained one state senator in New Jersey, and probably six members of the assembly. They will retain the control of both branches of the legislature—the senate by a majority of 3, and the assembly probably by 14 to 16.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 4.—Sangamon county, which usually gives 500 Democratic majority, has elected Debold Pauler, Republican, county treasurer by over 300 majority, and Allen Enos, Republican, county surveyor by about 200 majority.

CHICAGO, 11:20 p. m.—The Republicans are now firing guns in honor of their victory in the city and Cook county. Indications are that the city is Republican by 5,000, a gain of 1,000, and the county by 7,000 to 8,000.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—The city of Milwaukee gives Smith, Republican,

for governor, 2,000 majority, with three precincts to hear from—a Republican gain of about 3,000 over the vote of two years ago.

The city of Milwaukee complete gives Smith, Republican candidate for governor, 2,132 majority. The city of Madison, usually Democratic, gives Smith 30 majority. Returns from 31 towns and cities outside of Milwaukee show a Republican gain of 1,200 over the vote of two years ago.

Ninety-six towns and cities outside of Milwaukee show a Republican gain of 3,554 over two years ago. The county and city of Milwaukee, with one precinct to hear from, gives a Republican gain of 2,461. The net Republican gain in the state, including Milwaukee, so far, is 6,015. There is little doubt of Smith carrying the state by 20,000. This was Zach. Chandler's prediction when he left the field.

RACINE, Nov. 4.—Racine county gives Smith, Republican, 483 majority; Packard, Democrat, is elected to the assembly by 46 majority.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Nov. 4.—Election returns come in slow. Indications are that Cobb, Republican candidate for supreme judge, is elected over Wakely, Democrat, by 12,000 majority. Gannett and Carson, Republicans, regents of university, are elected. Total vote of state will reach 60,000. Republican county tickets are generally successful. Greenbackers make a very small showing.

Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Oct. 31.—Major Gen. Joseph Hooker died this afternoon. Gen. Hooker had been in his usual health until an hour before his death, and purposed going to New York to-morrow to attend to business matters. He gave a large dinner party at the Garden City hotel on the 25th, and has seemed to be in the best of spirits, and to enjoy society, greeting with his many friends as fully as at any time in his life. He took his accustomed walk in the park during the afternoon, and did not complain of being ill until about 4 o'clock, when he retired to his apartment and summoned his valet, who helped him to a seat, where he rested about an hour, then rose and busied himself about his rooms, till at 5:45, the valet hearing the general struggling for breath hastened to his side and assisted him to lie down upon the bed, at the same time ringing for help. The hotel superintendent hurried to his room, but when he arrived there the general was dead.

Death of U. S. Senator Zachariah Chandler.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Senator Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, was found dead in his bed at the Grand Pacific hotel this morning. He had been speaking in Wisconsin, and last night addressed an audience at McCormick's hall, in this city, and spoke with his usual earnestness. After the meeting, when he and Senator Logan and Hon. Jesse Spaulding were sitting in his room, engaged in conversation, Senator Chandler complained of indigestion, as he had a touch of some distressing feeling. While en route to the city, Mr. Spaulding suggested that he remain over in the city until Saturday night, but he said that business affairs required his attention at home, and the order was given to have him called in the morning at 7 o'clock. His friends then bade him good-night and left. That was the last time the senator was seen alive. In the morning when the office-boy called him there was no response. Upon a repetition the silence prevailed, and the clerk effected an entrance through the transom and discovered that the senator was dead. The body was not quite cold, and a physician who was present decided that his death occurred about three hours previous to the discovery. The face looked tranquil, showing that his death was painless. The coroner will hold an inquest. John B. Drake telegraphed President Hayes the sad intelligence about 8 o'clock.

From a partial examination, Dr. McVicker, who was immediately called in, is of the opinion that Senator Chandler's death was the result of sudden congestion of the lungs, brought about by a cold contracted at Janesville. The inquest will be held this afternoon. Sorrow over the sad event is universal. The flags are at half mast on the hotels and public buildings. The Tribune building is also in mourning. The Republican county central committee and federal officials, together with a party of the congressional delegation from his own state, the Union Veteran club and the heads of the county militia organization, held a short consultation at the Grand Pacific to tender the services of an appropriate committee whenever the relatives of the deceased senator shall arrive from Michigan. The latter will probably arrive here during the afternoon by a special train. Funeral arrangements cannot be made until after their arrival.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following executive order has been issued: The sad intelligence of the death of Zachariah Chandler, late secretary of the interior, and during so many years senator from the state of Michigan, has been communicated to the government and to the country, and in proper respect to his memory I hereby order that the several executive departments be closed to public business, and that their flags, and those of their dependencies throughout the country, be displayed at half mast on the day of his funeral. [Signed] R. B. HAYES.

CHILDREN

Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. They like it because it is sweet; Mothers like Castoria because it gives health to the child; and Physicians, because it contains no morphine or mineral.

Castoria

Is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. It cures Wind Colic, the raising of Sour Curd and Diarrhoea, allays Feverishness and Kills Worms. Thus the Child has health and the Mother obtains rest. Pleasant, Cheap, and Reliable.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

The most effective Pain-relieving agents for

MAN and BEAST the world has ever known. Over 1,000,000 Bottles sold last year!

The reasons for this unprecedented popularity, are evident; the Centaur Liniments are made to deserve confidence; they are absorbed into the structure; they always cure and never disappoint. No person need longer suffer with

PAIN in the BACK, Rheumatism or Stiff Joints, or the

CENTAUR

Liniments will surely exterminate the pain. There is no Strain, Sprain, Cut, Scald, Burn, Bruise, Sting, Gall or Lameness to which Mankind or Dumb Brutes are subject, that does not respond to this Soothing balm. The Centaur

LINIMENTS

not only relieve pain, but they incite healthy action, subdue inflammation, and cure, whether the symptoms proceed from wounds of the flesh, or Neuralgia of the Nerves; from contracted Cords or a scalded hand; from an sprained ankle or a gashed foot; whether from disgusting

PIMPLES on a LADY'S FACE

or a strained joint on a Horse's Leg. The agony produced by a Burn or Scald; mortification from Frost-bites; Swellings from Strains; the tortures of Rheumatism; Crippled for Life, by some neglected accident; a valuable horse or a Doctor's Bill may all be saved from

One Bottle of Centaur Liniment. No Housekeeper, Farmer, Planter, Teamster, or Livestockman, can afford to be without these wonderful Liniments. They can be procured in any part of the globe for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles 25 cts.

Swallowing Poison

Sputa of disgusting mucous from the nostrils or upon the tonsils, Watery Eyes, Snuffles, Buzzing in the Ears, Deafness, Crackling sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Fetid Breath, Nasal Twang, Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS OF CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous and undermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our Children die of diseases generated by this Infection Poison, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the impurities in the nostrils are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs to poison every part of the system.

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the farthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cure Catarrh at any stage. It is the only remedy which in our judgment, has ever yet remedied a case of Chronic Catarrh.

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

- G. G. FRESHNEY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.
- S. BENEDICT, JR., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y. (mem. of fam'y) Cured of Chronic Catarrh.
- E. H. BROWN, 339 Canal St., N. Y., Cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh.
- J. D. McDONALD, 710 Broadway, N. Y. (Sister-in-Law) Cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh.
- Mrs. JOHN DOUGHTY, Fishkill, N. Y., Cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh.
- Mrs. JACOB SWARTZ, JR., 300 Warren St., Jersey City, Cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.
- A. B. THORN, 188 Montague St., Brooklyn, (self and son) Cured of Catarrh.
- Rev. W. A. ARMSTRONG, Fordham, N. Y., Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.
- Mrs. L. AIMER, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it."
- A. McKINNEY, R. R. Pres., 33 Broad St., N. Y.; "My family experienced immediate relief."
- &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the most important medical discovery since vaccination. It is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St., N. Y., at \$1.50 a package. To clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise is sent free to anybody.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1879.

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

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

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

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

MARRIED, on the 3d inst., at his residence, by C. W. Cherry, Esq., Mr. Jeremiah Addington and Miss Olive J. Taylor, all of Jefferson county, Kansas.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of eruptions.

The Old Flag Still Waves!

Tom Beal has erected a spacious stable for the accommodation of farmers' teams on Massachusetts street. A wagon-yard is attached to it, ample and safe room for all horses, at the low rate of 10 cents per span.

An "Agricultural Number" of Scribner's Monthly.

In addition to the usual variety in the contents of Scribner's, the November issue contains a half dozen papers of the highest interest to farmers and others interested in rural life.

There are two fine portraits of Bayard Taylor—one engraved by Cole, from the best photograph, and the other a reproduction by Joengling, of O'Donovan's bronze bas-relief. These portraits accompany a discriminating critique of Taylor, by Steadman, Clarence Cook has a paper on "Morris Moore's Old Masters," with a reproduction, by Cole, of Raphael's "Apollo and Marsyas," there are poems, stories and sketches: "The French Quarter of New York," "Extracts from the Journal of Henry J. Raymond" with interesting reminiscences of Daniel Webster; a beautiful story, by Boyesen; an ingenious story, "A Sigh," the fourth part of "Confidence," by Henry James, Jr., begun in August; and the first part of a new American novel of Creole life, "The Grandissimes," by George W. Cable, of New Orleans, the author of "Old Creole Days," which has created such an excellent impression in the literary world.

All that enterprise and skill can do, will be done to maintain the position of Scribner's as the leading popular periodical of America.

PILGRIMAGES TO BUFFALO, N. Y.

Are made by thousands of invalids annually to consult with the medical and surgical staff of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' hotel, the largest private sanitarium in the world.

O. K. Barber Shop.

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

Groceries—Harness.

C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts street, is now ready to supply the public with first-class groceries at lowest prices.

Drive Wells.

We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us, as we keep a full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs.

COAL! COAL!

We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Saratoga and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

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

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

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

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

OVERCOATS!

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

Our Boys' & Children's Clothing Department

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

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

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

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE

Douglas County Election Returns.

Table with columns for Precinct, Ward, and Candidates. Includes names like W. B. Asher, M. B. Burdette, etc.

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoining counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell.

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

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

Lard Oil, Castor Oil, Linseed Oil, White Lead, Window Glass, Putty, etc., at knock-down prices at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

Better than Gold.

The grand climax of success is at last achieved. The poor rejoice, the sick arise and walk, the rich bask in the golden sunshine of perfect health.

Answers to Correspondents.

Who sells the best Clothing in Lawrence? J. HOUSE & CO.

Who keeps the largest assortment of Boys' Clothing? J. HOUSE & CO.

Who sells everything of the best for the very lowest prices? J. HOUSE & CO.

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 receipt that will cure you, free of charge.

Leis' Electric Insect Powder.

For the certain destruction of moths, mosquitoes, flies, bed-bugs, fleas, roaches, ants, and all insects, vermin on walls and animals, centipedes, spiders, and every creeping thing on record.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a Solid Gold Watch, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place and supply the necessary solidity and strength.

This is the only case made with two plates of solid gold and warranted by special certificate.

For sale by all jewelers. Ask for illustrated catalogue, and to see warrant.

The 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 peaks 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.

FALL 1879. WINTER 1879.

J. HOUSE & CO.

New Styles and Lower Prices!

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IS NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

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

J. House & Co., the Popular Clothiers,

79 MASS. STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway.

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

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RE-NOWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

60 Perfumed Chromo. Ac. cards, names on all, 10c. 4y. Album, glossy bound, with illustrations of birds & scenes. Game Animals, 10c. 20 Fun & Scoring cards 10c. 20 Gold and Silver Playing Cards, 10c. 10c. Eastern Leather Card Cases 10c. Back Age cards, 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

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JAS. E. WATSON & CO. Taxes paid for non-residents, abstracts of title furnished. Office in Standard building.

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A copy of my Medical Common Sense Book will be sent to any person afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, or Nasal Catarrh. It is elegantly printed and illustrated, 14 pages, 12mo, 1879. It has been the means in the providence of God of saving many valuable lives.

\$250,000 TO LOAN!

On Improved Farms, AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital without expense. You can give the business a trial for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer.

BARBER BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO— LARD OIL,

And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

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The only route through Canada under American management.

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

ANDREW TOSH & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Lawrence, Kansas.

We sell, rent and exchange farm and city property. We solicit additions to our list of desirable pieces of real estate.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

SAWING THE LOG.



THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE WONDERFUL IMPROVED Labor Saving REIDING SAW MACHINE is fully demonstrated by the number in use and the present demand for them.

Horticultural Department.

Cultivating the Blackberry.

A great many people object to the blackberry, because they say it is such a disagreeable plant that they can't pick the fruit without getting their fingers full of thorns. We admit that this is a fact, but there are varieties which have no thorns, such as Davidson's Thornless Black Cap, which is a hardy plant, a good bearer and an excellent berry; still, if care is used in picking, there need be no serious objection to those with thorns. The general average temperature of the West is highly favorable to the successful cultivation of this plant; our winters are mild and short, and the summers not too hot. Nearly all the blackberries sold in this market are of foreign growth, and when first brought into the market bring from twenty-five to thirty cents per quart, and during the whole season they never go below fifteen for first-class fruit. This, coupled with the fact that they are easily grown, should add much to their favor, and they should have a place in every farmer's garden, for they are one of the most healthful berries grown. If well taken care of five acres of blackberries will yield a larger profit to the grower than forty acres of wheat, and are fully as reliable. In selecting a location, it is best to get, if possible, a poor, sandy piece of ground. This is the best, for the reason that the blackberry and raspberry will, if planted in rich soil, grow too late, and are more or less affected by the early and late frosts; whereas, if planted in a poor soil, they depend upon the manuring. This should be applied early in the season; a portion of it, that is fine, should be well spaded in with a spading fork, if the patch is not too large, but if it is, then the ground should be plowed with a plow which is set to run shallow near the plants, and gradually increase the depth as you near the middle of the row. When this is done, enough long, coarse manure to keep the ground good and moist should be spread close about the bushes. The center of the row should not be mulched until it has been thoroughly cultivated at least three times, then put on a good heavy coat of mulch. In putting on the fine manure, care should be taken that only enough is put on to answer the purpose, i. e., to make a rapid and vigorous growth during the early spring, and to furnish food for the berry. Here is where so many fail; they do not put on the manure until late in the spring, and again early in the fall. This forces the canes into a long-continued growth, which is vitality expended only to be frozen down during the winter. Plants must have rest as well as human beings, and if deprived of it suffer fully as severely as does man. All fertilizers which are applied should be with the view to force growth as early in the spring as possible, and give food which will produce a large, juicy berry. Before the plants are set out, the ground should be well plowed, and the deeper the better, as roots of the blackberry and raspberry go down very deep. A good way to do this is to turn four furrows away from each other (this will leave a dead furrow in the center); then put your plow down twelve to fourteen inches, and the first plowing should be deep, and plow four more furrows, throwing them out the same as the others (this leaves a ditch about two feet or more in depth); then turn around and plow toward the center (this will fill the center with mellow, well-stirred earth). When the whole piece intended for planting has been plowed in this way, a heavy roller should be put on, and the whole thoroughly rolled. Now comes the planting, which should be done with equal care. Use none but good, strong, thrifty plants, as they are much the best in the long run. Take an ordinary spade and dig a good-sized hole, large enough so that it will not cramp the roots, throw in some earth and then dash on a half pailful of water; this will settle the soil firmly around the roots. When the hole is nearly full, stamp it down well with the foot. If these directions are followed we will warrant that ninety-nine times out of a hundred there will be no trouble about their growing well if the plants are good. Do not set out old roots; always select young ones. After the roots are all set out throw over and around them a covering of coarse straw as a protection against drought and cold weather. It is conceded by all ex-

perienced fruit growers that the best time to plant is during this month and the early part of October. If planted as we have directed there need be no fears about their winter-killing, and they will be ready for an early start in the spring. When they begin to grow in the spring the canes should be closely watched, and when they arrive at a height of about three feet they should be pinched back. This may be done very easily then, but later in the season, when the wood has hardened, it will require the knife. All side shoots should be pinched back when they have attained a growth of from eighteen inches to two feet. This system of thumb pruning has many advantages. It should be done at any time during the growing season when needed, and besides giving the plant a much better shape tends to throw the sap into the wood already grown, and consequently it matures much earlier in the season. Instead of the canes going into the winter with soft, half ripened wood, all is sound and hard, well prepared to withstand the cold of our mild winters. The best variety for this country for all purposes is, no doubt, the Kittatinny, which is a strong, early grower, hardy, and a prolific bearer.

We hope to see the cultivation of this splendid and healthful fruit increase rapidly in the West, where it has been much neglected.

The blackberry is a fruit that should not be planted too close. Probably the best distance is about three feet apart in the rows and six feet between the rows. This gives ample opportunity to plow between the rows, which should be done twice during the season at least. —*Western Homestead.*

Pruning Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

We read a great deal about the proper time of pruning trees, and especially the apple tree. Some prefer fall, some midwinter, some early spring, but scarcely one recommends the very best time in our humble opinion—midsummer. Doubtless some old fogies will open their eyes and hold up their hands at such an innovation, and denounce it as an absurdity; but we think we will be sustained by a majority of the live men of the day.

If we desire to improve the form of a fruit tree and get rid of some of the superfluous wood, we should prune in winter; but if we desire fruit and a perfectly healed stump we should prune from the 15th of June to the 20th of July. We have done this often with the happiest results. The fruit buds form after this, and the operation in suddenly cutting off its growth produces buds, while the winter or early spring pruning will produce only wood.

In pruning ornamental trees in midsummer, the bark, instead of receding from the stump, grows over it, and in a few years will completely cover it and make a perfect amputation. We have noticed this upon our own premises, as well as upon those of others, many times. This pruning is done when the tree is taking its midsummer siesta, and then wakes up refreshed for another start, and the bark gradually steals over the stump as if ashamed of the shabby-looking exposure.

When the tree is in full leaf and presents its full form to us we can see exactly where the pruning should be done in order that, while the overgrowth may be removed, the symmetry of the tree may be preserved. Especially is midsummer pruning to be preferred—first, to produce buds on fruit-bearing trees, as before stated; and, second, when large limbs are to be removed.

How to Manage Cuttings.

In reply to a correspondent, the *Floral Cabinet* gives the following directions in regard to the making and managing of plant cuttings:

"In selecting a cutting a great deal depends upon a judicious choice. If the slip is too young and full of fresh sap it will fade away from too much evaporation; if it is too old (hard and woody) it will take a great while to strike root.

"You must take a cutting that is perfectly ripened and is from a vigorous shoot, yet a little hardened at the base.

"It is also essential to have a bud or joint at or near the end of the cutting, as all roots strike from it; and the nearer it is to the base, the greater your chance of success.

"Plant your cuttings in common red pots, filled half full of rich loam and two inches of sand on top (scouring

sand will do, but not sea sand); wet this thoroughly, and put the cuttings close around the edge of the pot, for if the bud or joint come in contact with the surface of the pot it seems to strike root more quickly. Pull off the lower leaves before you plant the cuttings. Press the wet sand tightly about the tiny stem, for a great deal of your success in raising the cutting depends upon the close contact of the sand with the stem. When the cuttings are firmly planted, cover them with a glass shade if possible, as it will greatly promote the growth of the plant.

"Moisture, light and heat are the three essentials to plant life; without them no cuttings will start.

"Shade for two or three days from the sunlight, but don't let the sand become dry, then give all the sun you can obtain; keep up a good supply of moisture, and you can hardly fail to root most of your cuttings."

Bark Lice on Apple Trees.

Judicious pruning of the branches, draining the land where the trees stand, manuring the soil and keeping it free from grass and weeds—all have the effect to promote vigorous growth, and are therefore useful in preventing the depredations of bark lice. Unless a vigorous growth of a tree can be insured, it is of little use to apply substances to kill the lice. The little ladybird, whose presence should always be welcomed on farms, is the mortal enemy of the bark louse, as it is of many other sorts of insects. But hurtful insects increase so much faster than useful birds do that we may never expect to see the latter exterminate the former. Indeed, no amount of cultivation and no number of birds ever collected in an orchard will be sufficient to clear it of the scale bark lice if they are generally distributed among the trees. If but a few trees have bark lice on them, and they are well covered with them, it is best to cut them up. This heroic treatment will prevent their spreading to other trees. The time to kill the insects is when they begin to hatch. They are most readily killed by applying some wash to the bark with a stiff brush or swab. The articles most highly recommended for killing the lice are strong lye made of wood ashes, a solution of caustic soda of potash, diluted soft soap, and a mixture of lime white-wash and kerosene oil. If the latter is employed, the proportions of the mixture should be one pint of kerosene to a gallon of the whitewash. Whatever substances are chosen, they should be applied thoroughly. To insure complete destruction of the insect, a second application should be made some days after the first.

Johnson County Horticultural Society.

The last meeting of this society was held at the office of Judge Graham, in Olathe, October 11. An interesting address was delivered by Prof. Carroll on the "Metamorphosis of Insects." An interesting discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. Carroll, Woodward, Perley and McFarland, upon eggs, insects and borers. Mr. Perley showed a diseased root of bulbous form of an apple tree found in his orchard. Mr. P. had six varieties of apples, chestnuts grown in Kansas on his farm, as well as furnishing two specimens of the beetle of the flat-headed borer, the beetle of the round-headed borer, the borers themselves, and other insects. The discussion upon the pests of the orchard showed the members had made observations as well as read. B. S. McFarland presented some specimens of the Rome Beauty. The society proposed the following questions for the State Horticultural society: "What is the best mode of entrapping the codling moth?" "What is the best treatment for the root plant louse?" The question for discussion at the next meeting is "Whether the borer which infests the limb of the peach tree is identical with the flat-headed borer?" Mrs. Lott and Miss Minnie McKinley graced the meeting of the society by their presence. We hope to see the ladies present at all times with flowers, plants, insects, or anything they may think will be interesting to the horticulturist. The society meets on the second Saturday of each month at 2 p. m. at the office of Judge Graham. —*Olathe Leader.*

Every farmer should take pains to raise plenty of small fruit for family use. Besides being delicious to eat, many a doctor's bill will be saved.

The Household.

Woman's and Man's Lot Contrasted.

To THE HOUSEHOLD:—Having occasion to travel some of late, I have taken notice to the condition of the people generally. There is one kind in particular of which I wish to say a few words.

Imagine a middle-aged woman (though looking much older) toiling from day to day in the kitchen, or wherever her labor is demanded, working for a large family besides two work-hands. Then look at her utensils; they are not of the best quality. Her stove is getting old and worn-out; her kitchen is entirely too small, and quite unhandy. Still, amid all these difficulties, she toils on patiently from day to day. Her work will never be done until the sad day comes when she is done with earth altogether. She cooks, mends, makes and patches, while he who once stood beside her at the altar and promised to protect her is probably smoking his cigar or riding around in the open air. Alas! it will not last always. Death, so silent, will creep in at an early day just from toil and overwork, while her husband at a small expense might have provided her with a girl and thus prolonged her life to old age. But he, careless, unthoughtful man, thinks she is doing very well; but when it is too late he will see his folly.

But let us take a peep into his sanctum and note the difference. He has a well-filled tool-house—filled (while not in use) with cultivators, plows, rollers, a corn planter, harvester, stalk cutter, and in fact everything which adds to the ease or speed of farm work. He does not work himself; has done his share, so he will inform you. Then he has time to go to town, or to a neighbor's, or anywhere he wishes, and enjoy himself; so he does, while his wife is either too tired or too busy to make calls. His only mission at home is "boos," and he makes very good use of his time.

Thus, my readers, you see there is a contrast in their lots. He, the stronger of the two, does the least work; she, frail and weak, naturally does the hard work and drudgery.

This is only one case, though bad. I fear the country is dotted over with cases of the same sort. For it is certainly true that when a man gets well off he generally quits muscular labor. But he does not cease his efforts to get better off, but does it by trading or something of that kind. But with his wife not so; he will keep her in the kitchen as long as she can knead bread and bake pancakes. J. L. M., age 17.

Suggestions in regard to "The Household"—Tobacco.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I think we shall have to put more spice in our "Household," or it will die out. I see very few letters from correspondents of late. Edith Engles is the only name I have noticed for months, and I always read "The Household," and should come often. But what has become of Cornu, Common Sense, Helena, and others, but who come so seldom I have forgotten their names, or *nom de plumes*? I think we shall have to get up some discussion, or go to criticising each other, in order to get up interest. But please do not criticise me, for I am sure if the editor did not correct my mistakes, or errors, my letters would not be intelligible. I think a word from the editor himself once in a while would be encouraging. Some of us may like to know how he appreciates our writing, or if he finds it a task irksome and disgusting. I have noticed some editors answer all letters, but I should think that would be rather tedious.

I am rather at a loss what subject to discuss at present, but as I am very much opposed to the use of tobacco I shall try to point out some of its evils and disagreeables. In the first place, tobacco is a poisonous article, and should never be used as a luxury. No doubt it has its medicinal properties and use, but it should never be used in the form of a chew or smoke. Smoke is considered by physicians even more injurious to health than chewing. With what propriety may we apply to this subject the language which is often used in reference to spirituous liquors—what organ in the human body needs these narcotic poisons in order to perform, in the most perfect manner, a

healthy action? There is none! God has made none. Nor is there an organ whose healthy action is not disturbed by the use of tobacco, and which it does not instinctively reject. To every organ it touches, tobacco is poison. Tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys. We would warn boys, and young men, who wish to be anybody in the world, to avoid tobacco as a deadly poison. It is useless and injurious to health and is a filthy habit. Whisky and tobacco go hand in hand. With very few exceptions, every drunkard is a tobacco chewer, for the hankering for the one creates an appetite for the other. I do not say that every chewer is also a drinker, but the drinker a chewer, and that one evil habit leads to another. It is a filthy habit, doing no good whatever. I think if my husband chewed tobacco I should certainly invent some kind of a pouch or spittoon to strap to his leg in which to save the spittle, so as not to annoy any one but himself by the effluvia it contains. But as neither my husband nor any of my family use the weed I can spare that trouble. But I sometimes think I shall have to invent something for the accommodation of visitors, as it greatly annoys me to have them spit on my cleanly scrubbed floor, or in trying to spit in the stove miss the mark and spit on the stove; and the obnoxious odor fills the house. Much more could be said on this subject; but as our worthy editor is an indulger of this weed he may think this a direct hit at him and send my letter to the wastebasket, so let this suffice for the present. AUNT SALLY.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Oct. 25, 1879.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvelous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

"OH! MY BACK!"

The wonderful success of HUNT'S REMEDY has induced a great many to advertise their worthless preparations for the cure of Kidney Diseases, hoping to sell them on its well-established reputation. Do not risk your health by using any of these injurious preparations but try the test for 30 years.

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

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

Farm and Stock.

Chicago Fat Stock Show.

The great interest manifested in the Chicago Fat Stock show last season by feeders and breeders in this section will hardly compare favorably with the enthusiasm of stockmen of this county in the coming show to be held under the auspices of the Illinois state board of agriculture, in the exposition building, Chicago, commencing Monday, November 10, and continuing during the week.

Short-horns, Herefords, Devons, "other pure breeds not named," and grades and crosses, each have a separate lot and receive premiums as follows:

Best steer 4 years old or over.....	\$25 00
Second best.....	15 00
Best steer 3 and under 4 years.....	25 00
Second best.....	15 00
Best steer 2 and under 3 years.....	25 00
Second best.....	15 00
Best steer 1 and under 2 years.....	25 00
Second best.....	15 00
Best cow 3 years old or over.....	25 00
Second best.....	15 00

All the various breeds and their crosses are then brought into competition with each other, and compete for the sweepstakes prizes, which are as follows:

SWEEPSTAKES—OPEN TO ALL.

Best steer 4 years old or over.....	\$50 00
Best steer 3 and under 4 years.....	50 00
Best steer 2 and under 3 years.....	50 00
Best steer 1 and under 2 years.....	50 00
Best cow 3 years old or over.....	50 00

The final test as to the best animal in the show is decided in the following ring for

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES—OPEN TO ALL.

Best steer or cow in the show.....\$100

It will be seen that the foregoing classification of premiums makes a most thorough and practical test of the comparative merits of the several pure breeds of cattle, as well as their grades and crosses.

First, the best beef animals of each breed, according to age, are selected and awarded premiums. Then all the breeds of same ages are brought into competition, and finally all the best animals, without regard to age or breed, are brought into the same ring for grand sweepstakes, and the best animal in the show is selected.

The report for the last show shows that in the sweepstakes ring prizes were awarded as follows:

Steer 4 years old or over—Short-horn.	
Steer 3 and under 4 years—grade Short-horn.	
Steer 2 and under 3 years—grade Short-horn.	
Steer 1 and under 2 years—Short-horn.	
Cow of any age or breed—Hereford.	

In grand sweepstakes ring the honor was given to a grade Short-horn steer.

The challenge plate of the National Stock Journal company was awarded as follows:

Best beef animal any age or breed—grade Short-horn steer.	
Best fat sheep any age or breed—Cotswold wether.	
Best fat hog any age or breed—Poland-China barrow.	

The entries to date give assurance that the exhibition of cattle, sheep and hogs for 1879 will be a grand success, and that a much larger attendance of visitors may be expected from this section.

The practical benefit to feeders and breeders of an exhibition of the best butcher stock to be found in the world cannot be overestimated, and all interested should make it a point to be present at the forthcoming show.—*State Journal.*

Bacon vs. Beef.

I want to urge upon the readers of the *Tribune* the idea of curing their pork into bacon, and keeping some of it for their own tables, and making a home market for such as they can spare. If they will have it on their own tables people unused to it may find out its value as a staple article of meat, and a little sold in a town will prepare the way for more demand another year. The truth is, the public, as a body in the North, do not know anything about bacon, and it is time they did. Pork has started in our local market at \$6 per hundred, and will probably run down within two months to \$4. What nonsense it is for farmers to force their pigs upon such a market. Many of them will do it and get rid of their pigs, and because their families do not like pork (pickled pork) they will buy beef fatened in Texas or Colorado. This is a sort of economy which is largely practiced in this vicinity. If the pigs should be killed when they weigh about 100 pounds, and the entire sides with all of the lean on be made into bacon, the farmer can have in store as nice meat and as palatable as any beef he may buy, and for the surplus he may realize a price which will compensate him for his grain and trouble. With the sides

made into bacon a pig can be turned into good account. The hams and shoulders make the best of food and cost the possessor no extra profits which he has to pay over and above the cost of the beef, besides the freight. In other words, when a farmer buys beef he pays more than twice the cost of the meat to the producer, and when he cures his own pigs into hams, shoulders, bacon and lard, and sells them to the consumer direct, he makes the profit others make out of him when he sells his pigs at the pork price, \$4 per cwt.

When he sells his pork and buys beef he loses both ways, and if the extra price he pays for his beef over his pork was subtracted from the price of his pork he would really get nothing for it; but when he fits it for food so that it takes the place of the beef and he does not buy it, he really doubles its value and trebles it, as beef retails at an average of more than twelve cents a pound. Pigs must not be extra fat to make the best of bacon, and the spare-rib lean must be left on the ribs, the bone must be cut out, and the sides cut square and smooth; the trimmings can be made into sausage, or go with the fat into lard. The first six months is the most growing age for a pig, and at this age they are suitable for the purpose. After that they begin to get too thick and fat. Bacon may be cured the same as hams and shoulders, only it does not require so long salting. Usually the salt is rubbed on the pieces, and they are piled up for a few days to let it strike through. Three rubbings are enough. It should never be allowed to freeze during the curing, and if frozen it must be thawed out by soaking in water. Bacon will take in salt enough, unless the sides are very thick, in three weeks, when it is ready to be smoked. After smoking it may be hung in a dry, cool place, or packed in dry salt or in tight boxes. It is always ready for use, and a rasher of good bacon is a treat for breakfast or any meal. As a side dish it has no superior. It may be broiled in dainty bits or fried in more generous slices. It is excellent to flavor chickens or stews, and for a staple meat is far preferable to pork. The black and red Berkshire pigs make the best bacon, as they have more lean meat mixed with the fat, the red being the best of the two, as they retain more than the others the old characteristics of the Berkshire breed; not having been made so fine and thick in the body by the so-called improvements.—*F. D. Curtis, in New York Tribune.*

Management of Swine.

We have tried to impress in the swine articles in this journal the importance of thorough breeding and good management to give success in the swine business. We are dealing with an animal that has a larger stomach and a more ravenous appetite than capacity to digest. There is a burning desire to satiate this greed for food. Under such circumstances health cannot be maintained except by using coarse, bulky, nutritious food, susceptible of easy digestion. Milk and the grasses were specially designed by nature for the growing animal; we observe the ratio of solids to liquids is about the same in each—one-eighth. As the animal matures we can add a portion of more concentrated food, the object being to increase the flesh. But when the design is the greatest growth, at no time should the ration of the whole solid to the liquid in food exceed one-sixth, or a little less substantial than the potato. This statement is in reference to the entire quantity of food that the animal consumes. To make our statement more comprehensible, let us suppose the diet to be corn meal, which contains 83.5 organic matter and 14.5 water. If we add to each pail of meal a little less than 2 1-2 pails of water, the solid will be reduced one-sixth, which is about the proper ratio for pigs after they are six weeks old. If the food be grass and milk with oats or corn the amount of the grain feed would simply be sufficient to increase the value of the milk from one eighth to one-sixth.

We are speaking of food for growth simply; if the object be to produce greater flesh, the solid should be increased in proportion. In addition to the above conditions, it seems necessary that a certain per cent. of the food should be vegetable. The same ratio of solid and fluid from grain does not answer the conditions of the animal economy; there is a tonic in the vege-

table that aids digestion in addition to the nutriment. Another serious injury to swine consists in the forcing process. So much has been said about early maturity that pigs are pushed to maturity at the expense of every other consideration. Rapid, even growth is desirable, but extreme measures should certainly be avoided. Hogs should be hungry at least three times each day. If we will observe the following simple laws of health—1st, use no forcing process; 2d, let the pigs get hungry daily; 3d, make a portion of the diet vegetable; to say the least, a large proportion of the hog cholera will be avoided.—*Western Stock Journal.*

Bluemont Farmers' Club.

The following is the secretary's report as published in the *Manhattan Nationalist*:

"Club met, as per adjournment, Monday evening, October 27, 1879, the president in the chair.

"Under the head of new business, considerable discussion was raised as to the best methods of conducting the business of the club during the fall and winter.

"O. W. Bill remarked that though we must, from year to year, necessarily go over much ground previously traversed, a sameness in the discussions may be easily avoided. We are continually having new experiences whereby we constantly learn new and interesting facts which may be used to great advantage if rightly applied. Thought a monthly address or lecture, embracing more or less of the practical experience of each, would be very valuable.

"The secretary stated that stock generally were now in good condition, and asked how to prevent loss of flesh during the winter. Thought that the best feed should be used first, and that which was poorer fed afterward, or not at all if it could be avoided.

"On motion, the feeding and care of stock was chosen as a subject for discussion at the next meeting, and how to keep down the weeds on our farms and roadsides for the week following.

"The subject for the evening, the acclimation of fruits, etc., was discussed briefly. The president, secretary, Mr. Campbell and others spoke of the fact that many varieties of apples when brought to this state from a more northern latitude were found to change their character—fall varieties becoming summer, and winter fall. So marked is this change that we have but few varieties which will keep till the late winter or early spring months.

"The remedy suggested was to get winter apples that were grown successfully in more southern latitudes. Another plan suggested was to keep them at a low temperature from the time of gathering until wanted for use. It was also suggested that storing in a cool, dry chamber, or burying in the ground, might be desirable.

"Club adjourned to meet next Monday night.

"W. MARLATT, Secretary."

Grades as Milkers.

A recent writer suggests two very important questions, the facts in relation to which and the principles controlling the case should be well understood by all dairymen and breeders of dairy stock. His query is: "Do heifers from native or scrub mothers, by bulls of thoroughbred milking stock, make better milkers than their dams? and if so, why? Why take the qualities of the stock from the sire rather than the dam?"

It is an indisputable fact that many native cows are superior milkers and butter makers, and this quality is transmitted to their daughters, in some cases, until a family exists of local celebrity. This characteristic, however, has generally been lost in three or four generations for want of care in keeping up the regular line, or by the yearly infusion of blood of base or unknown quality. It is quite possible that remarkable milking qualities in an individual native cow might be perpetuated to remote descendants, and even increased by careful selection of sire, and in-and-in breeding. But that is the method by which thoroughbreds are produced, and requires skill and intelligence of a high order, and years of observation and labor. With a good native cow as the basis or stock, much anxiety and time may be saved by an immediate infusion of the fixed blood of a thoroughbred of the desired type,

and the result will always answer the first query in the affirmative. The calf will be better than its dam in some respects, and worse in none. As an accident or sport, it is possible that the dam might be a better milker than the dam or breed of the sire, and the calf taking the type of the sire be inferior to her, but the rule taught by experience is the other way. In this case the characteristics of the offspring are determined by the long-known law—that the longer a class of animals is developed in a single line the greater is their transmitting power, and with the more certainty do they impress their qualities on the offspring. The blood of the dam having no line of descent, and no accumulated force, is overborne by the thoroughbred sire. Theoretically, the progeny of such a connection is more than half thoroughbred, and should develop more than half of the sire's stock qualities in milk and form. There is but little danger of reversion to original form if this method of breeding be adhered to; but even if there were, it is undoubtedly the cheapest, quickest and surest way to develop fixed milking qualities from native cows.—*American Agriculturist.*

Dust Baths.

Yes, they are just about the best things which can be allowed to the fowls and chicks, and they are sure to appreciate them as much as a cleanly disposed person does a good bath in the water, for it is their mode of effecting a thorough cleansing. Nature has ordered it so, and the fowls understand it full well, for they delight in nothing more—unless we except a good feed—than to roll around and work through a lot of fine dust, and they go at it with all the delight evinced by a lot of urchins in a pond of water. They rub themselves down deep into it, toss it up under their wings, over their heads and backs and in under their feathers until they are completely covered with it. This refreshes them wonderfully, while it also has the desired effect of ridding them of lice. This is especially so when the dust has been sprinkled lightly with diluted carbolic acid or well dusted in with flowers of sulphur, though the acid is the best, and, as used, the cheapest. There should always be plenty of fine, dry dust kept on hand, and it should be liberally supplied, either in wide and shallow boxes or in one corner of the house. It must always be kept under shelter, else it will soon become damp from the dews or from showers of rain.—*Poultry World.*

Good Work—The Chinch Bug.

The *American Agriculturist*, under the head "Good Work," says: "One of the most important hints that we can offer to our fellow-farmers is to do only good work, for this only pays; and never begin a job unless it can be well finished, for a job of work left half undone is frequently worse than if not commenced. It is better to put off the beginning of a job than to fail in carrying it through by beginning before one is ready for the work."

Under the head "The Chinch Bug" the same paper says that it has been unusually destructive the past season. Its winter harbors are in the stubbles and standing weeds that remain in the fields. Doubtless the ravages of this pest are encouraged by the safe shelters it finds in this way. Wheat farmers may take a hint from this, that cleaner culture may be found an effective method of destroying this, and other pests, by depriving them of their winter quarters.

Veterinary Department.

Depraved Appetite.

When colts show a morbid condition by biting off the mane and tail of their dam, what will correct said demand in the colt?

ANSWER.—The depraved appetite referred to, and manifested by colts, is believed to be due to some gastric trouble—probably indigestion. In fact, we never saw a case that, upon making a careful examination, we did not succeed in finding that condition to exist, and when the animal was relieved the morbid tendency likewise departed. Treatment: Give a cathartic of Barbadoes aloes in solution, regulating the size of the dose to the age and size of the animal, and, after it has acted, give the following, daily: Take Barbadoes aloes one, subcarbonate of ferri, gentian root (pulverized), cinchona bark (pulverized), caraway seeds (pulverized) and subnitrate of bismuth, of

each two ounces; mix, and make into sixteen powders, and give one morning and night in soft feed. Give the animal or animals free access to salt, and you will soon effect a cure.

Bronchitis.

I have a fine young horse that for the past week has had a terrible cough. Whenever I exercise him the least his skin feels hot, and he looks dull and stupid. Does not feed but little. Will you please let me know what to do for him to cure the cough? The least fast driving will bring on a spell of coughing. Please answer me through the columns of your paper.

ANSWER.—It looks very much as though you had an attack of bronchitis, for which you should keep him in a well-ventilated and dry stable. Feed upon laxative feed. Grass is probably excellent, combined with scalded oats. See that his legs are kept warm by bandages or any other means that may be suggested to you, and give one of the following balls three times a day: Carbonate of ammonia two, pulverized gum camphor one, and gentian root (pulverized) three ounces; mix, and make into fifteen balls. If the glands at the throat should swell, bathe the parts once a day with four parts of soap liment to one of turpentine, mixed.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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

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

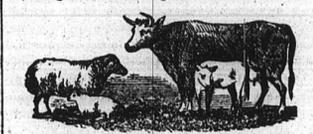
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LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



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



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



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

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

Geo. Leis.

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

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. St. Louis, Nov. 4, 1879. Flour-XX \$3.15 @ 5.35, XXX 5.50 @ 5.70, Family 5.80 @ 5.90, Wheat-No. 2 fall 1.21 @ 1.22, No. 3 red 1.12 @ 1.12, Corn-No. 2 35 @ 35, Oats 24 @ 24, Rye 70 @ 77, Barley 70 @ 75, Pork 10.00 @ 10.30, Lard 6.20 @ 6.25, Bacon-Shoulders 4.60 @ 4.80, Clear ribs 6.60 @ 6.90, Butter-Dairy 23 @ 25, Country 8 @ 13, Eggs 13 @ 15.

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4, 1879. CATTLE-Fairly active; values firm. Good to choice heavy shipping, \$4.10@4.60; light steers, \$3.50@4.00; exports \$4.70@4.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@2.25; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.00; grass Texans, \$2.25@3.124. HOGS-Lower. Mixed packing, \$3.40@3.50; Yorkers, \$3.30@3.40.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4, 1879. CATTLE-Market nominal. \$3.40@4.30 for butchers'. Western and through Texans in fair demand. HOGS-Lower. Heavy, \$3.65@4.90; light, \$3.50@3.60. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 40,000.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 4, 1879. CATTLE-The market opened with an unusually small supply, principally Colorados and Texas cattle. \$3.50 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 18 native shipping steers averaging 1,351 pounds). HOGS-Receipts light, market dull. Prices ranged from \$3.10 to \$3.20.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter-good 23@25c., medium 15@16c., poor and common 8@10c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 10@12c.; eggs, 17@18c.; chickens-young per doz. \$1.50@2.25, old hens per doz. \$2.25, dressed chickens in good demand at 7@8c.; potatoes, 35@60c.; sweet potatoes, 30@50c.; cabbage, 25c. per doz.; apples, 1.00@3.25 per bbl.; hay, \$7.50@8.50; hams, S. C., 9c.; tallow, 4 1/2 @ 5c. per lb; onions, \$1.50 to 2.00 per bbl.; beans-poor 90c. per bushel, hand-picked \$1.50, navy \$1.75; green 5 to 6c., salted 6 to 8c., dry flint 15 to 16c., dry salt 10 1/2 to 12c.; lumber-1st and 2d clear 1 1/2 to 2 inch \$42, 3d clear \$40.

Wheat and corn have both fallen since our last quotations, East and West. In Kansas City wheat is 5 cents lower than last week. In Liverpool, Oct. 27, winter wheat was 11s. 6d. @ 11s. 9d., spring wheat 10s. 10d. @ 11s. 2d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.30 @ 1.42, No. 2 spring \$1.33. For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.21 1/2 November, \$1.25 1/2 December, and \$1.29 1/2 January. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.13 1/2 November, \$1.15 1/2 December and \$1.16 1/2 January. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.07 November. No. 3 is 97 1/2c. November, and \$1.01 1/2 December.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities continues increasing rapidly-over two million bushels last week. It is larger now than ever before. The shipments of grain, not including flour, last week was over 7,200,000 bushels. This quantity has never been exceeded in any one week. Once before this year barely 7,200,000 bushels were shipped in one week. In 1873 in one week in September 6, 100,000 bushels were shipped. The first week of October, 1877, the same amount was shipped. Last year, one week in August and one in September nearly 7,000,000 bushels were shipped. Wheat at Kansas City is 34 cents higher than it was one year ago and 1 cent lower than it was two years ago; corn is 5 cents higher than one year ago and 1 cent lower than two years ago.

Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$1.25 @ 2.90; in St. Louis, \$3.50 @ 4.15; in Chicago, \$2.00 @ 4.50.

Hogs have declined in most markets, and bacon, pickled pork and lard have fallen considerably since the first of November. The late rise was partly due to October "corners."

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 sack, \$2.20; XXX, \$2.55; XX, \$2.35. Rye flour, \$2.25. Corn meal 3/4 hundred, 75c.

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

The Kansas City Journal of Tuesday says: "Bank clearings yesterday were \$508,400, being one of the largest days ever known. Money was in active demand and rates firm. Collections were coming in very freely, making deposits and checking very heavy. In the wholesale lines trade was fairly active, and prices of many leading articles were still looking up."

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15 @ 20c.; eggs, 15c. per doz.; poultry-chickens, live, \$2.00 @ 2.25 per doz.; dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb; dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 40 @ 50c.; corn, 23 @ 24c.; wheat, 90 @ 96c.; lard, 6c.; hogs, \$2.95 @ 3.00; cattle-leaders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50 @ 3.75, cows \$2.00 @ 2.40; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 @ 4.50 per ton.

Read, Everybody!

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

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Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same. Eight weeks old, \$22.00; Three to five months old, \$25.00; Five to seven months old, \$27.00. Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. A Boar, eight months old, \$25.00; A Sow, eight months old, with pig, 25.00. Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white-spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

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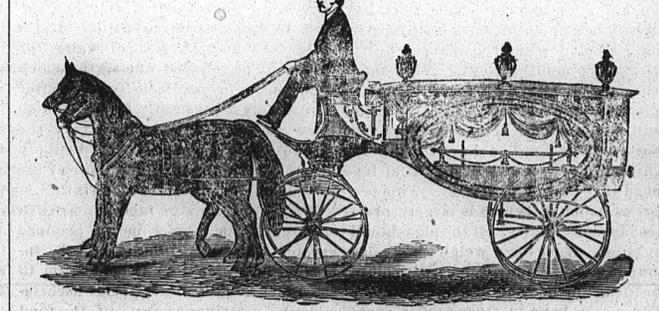
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