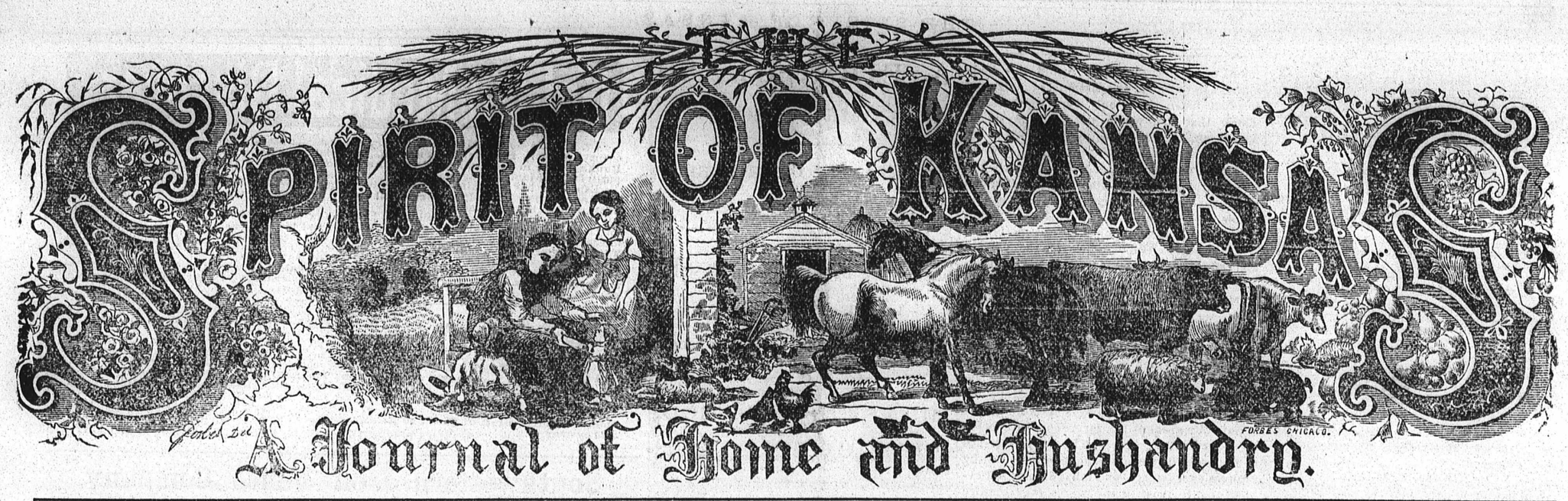

VOL. VIII.---NO. 49. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1879. WHOLE NO. 409.

"IN THE LONG RUN."

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

The old-fashioned saying,
So lightly expressed
And so carelessly uttered,
Is one of the best!
Oh, ponder, young trifler,
With life-work begun,
The deep, earnest meaning
Of "in the long run."

For "in the long run," boys,
The seed will spring up
That was sown in the garden,
Or dropped in the *cup*.
And, remember! no roses
Will spring from the weed;
And no beautiful fruit
From the unworthy seed.

How many a stripling
In trouble to-day,
By riotous living
With comrades too gay,
With character shipwrecked
And duties undone,
Will do sorrow's harvesting
"In the long run."

Too, "in the long run," will
The toiler fare best,
Who performs honest labor
And takes honest rest;
Who, contented and happy,
Hastes, not in a day
Or a year, to heap riches
That will pass away!

The good, and the evil,
That bides in the earth,
The joy and the sorrow,
The pain and the mirth,
The battles unheeded,
The victories won,
Will yield what was sown, lads,
"In the long run!"

SIDNEY'S TRUST.

BY ANNA SHEILDS.

"I hold that perfect confidence should exist between man and wife. Without mutual trust there can be no true happiness."

Sidney Worthington spoke with honest enthusiasm, with a vision of soft brown eyes, a tender smile and sweet, loving voice floating through his mind. His uncle, a grave, middle-aged man, a widower for many years, and the victim of an "unhappy marriage" before that, smiled kindly.

"Ah, my boy," he said, gently, "may you never have your faith shaken. You are right in theory, but, as in many other cases, theory may give way when you come to a practical test of the unquestioning faith."

"I can scarcely imagine myself doubting Mattie, under any circumstances," was the quick, emphatic reply.

"She is, I firmly believe, the very soul of truth," said Mr. Worthington, "and I did not mean to be personal when I spoke a moment ago of woman's powers of concealment and duplicity. The truth is, Sidney, I am soured by my own disappointed life."

"Saddened, perhaps," said his nephew, "but never soured. No one knows that better than I do."

Then they talked of other matters, chiefly of business, for the firm of "Worthington & Co." was represented by the two. It was late when they parted, Mr. Worthington to step into the bed-room of his suit of apartments in a fashionable boarding-house, and Sidney to rapidly pass through the streets that separated that boarding-house from his own cosy home.

Not quite six months had passed since he took to his heart and home the sweetest little wife, he firmly believed, who ever blessed a man's life. She was not marvelously beautiful but full of womanly grace, pretty, with sweet girlish features, and attractive above all by a frank simplicity of manner, exquisitely well-bred, and yet utterly devoid of affectation. It was this especial charm that first attracted Sidney, and after a brief courtship held his heart firm in love's bondage.

He believed her when she shyly told him he was "her first, only lover," though there had been others who only waited a smile of encouragement, as Sidney well knew. It was an ideal match—youth, beauty, ample means, congeniality of tastes; and in the first six months there had been only happiness in the pleasant house Mr. Worthington had furnished and presented to the bride upon her wedding-day.

But when Sidney, on this October evening of which I write, reached his home, Mattie did not come to meet him. It was not late—about half past ten—and Mattie knew that her husband had gone to settle some business matters with his uncle. It was her custom to consider "poor Sidney" something in the light of a martyr upon such occasions, and to compensate him for the supposed irksome addition to his labors by extra petting on his return home.

"Are you asleep?" he cried, as he wended his way up stairs.

And then the bed-room door opened and Mattie came hastily forward. But—she had been crying!

"Why, what is the matter? Are you sick?" cried Sidney, aghast.

"No, dear. But I have had a letter from an old friend who is in trouble, and I was goose enough to cry over it. Come down stairs now. I have some hot oysters for you." And giving him no time to talk of her trouble, she talked herself of everything, rattling on in a nervous, excited way that was as unlike her usual cheerfulness as her tears had been.

It worried Sidney. He told himself angrily that he was an idiot to notice it; but he could not rid himself of the impression that Mattie was concealing something. Then he gave himself another mental shake, and wondered where the "perfect trust" of which he had boasted was hiding, and finally dropped into a troubled sleep, wondering "what on earth Mattie could have been crying about."

But there was an important business venture engrossing the thoughts and time of the firm of "Worthington & Co.," and Sidney had to give it so much of his attention that he was at home very little for three days. On the third day he left home in the morning equipped for a trip to New York, and bade Mattie farewell for a few days. As he was leaving the store in the afternoon his uncle said:

"If you'll wait till to-morrow, Sidney, I'll run over to New York with you."

"All right!" was the quick reply; and glad of the delay Sidney hurried homeward.

It was dusk when he opened the front door, and in the hall light in the parlor he saw Mattie and a man talking earnestly. No suspicion of harm crossed his mind, but he went into the extension to wait till his wife was disengaged to give her a pleasant surprise.

Every drop of blood in his body seemed to stand still as he heard her say:

"Remember, I will not give you any further bribe. You have promised to leave the country as soon as you received five hundred dollars for these letters."

"I'll keep my word."

"There are five letters!"

"All right—I have five here. You buy them at a hundred dollars apiece, and mum's the word. It's lucky you aint got a jealous husband!"

"We will not discuss that point," said Mattie, with a haughtiness that amazed Sidney. "Give me the letters, and here is your money."

Apparently the exchange was made, and the man crossed the hall and left the house. Sidney, watching his wife in a horrified stupor, saw her carefully conceal a package in the drawer of the table, and then go slowly up stairs.

He did not pause a moment. A fury of uncontrollable jealousy and suspicion seized upon him, and he forced the lock of the drawer with his penknife, took out the letters, and, locking the door of the extension, opened them. It was too dark to see them, and he struck a match and lighted the gas.

There was no envelope in the package, which consisted simply of five letters in a woman's delicate handwriting. They were all signed "Martha," and addressed "My dear, dear Horace." They were all passionate love letters, the last a plaintive farewell, as the writer was to "marry a man chosen by papa whom she could never, never love, but for whom she must bid her adored Horace an eternal farewell."

Sidney Worthington raved, was stupefied, and for half an hour was almost insane with anguish. Then he rushed to Mattie's room, to find it empty.

He recollected she had said she would spend the nights of his absence with her sister, and conscious of his own excited state resolved to allow her to suppose him in New York.

"I will go, never to return!" he thought "Never again can I trust a woman who has deceived me so frightfully!"

But, although heroes of romance can seize a carpet-bag and rush to Europe at five minutes' notice, practical business men find some difficulties in the way. Sidney passed a sleepless night. Morning found him calmer, but resolute to see Mattie no more. He replaced the letters, and stole out of the house before the servants were up, no one knowing he had been at home. Mattie would probably return late, thinking him in New York, and he would write to her.

The day dragged heavily. Mr. Worthington was too busy to notice his nephew's abstraction, and business hours, Sidney felt, were unfit for personal confidences.

He was sitting in his own office, at a late hour in the afternoon, when Mr. Worthington came in.

"Have you the first contract in your valise?" he asked.

"No, it is at the house. I made a fair copy after we drew up the second one."

"I think we had better take the original one with us. Can't you run up and get it, and meet me at the depot?"

"Y-e-es"—very slowly, and then more briskly: "Certainly, I'll meet you in time for the 7 p. m."

Should he speak to Mattie? Should he tell her what he knew, or write to her? Perhaps she would not be at home. Did he wish to avoid her, or face her? All these questions and a host of others tortured Sidney as he hurried homeward.

Mattie was at home. He saw her in the parlor again, and some one, he could not see who it was, was with her. Again Sidney played eavesdropper; this time intentionally.

"I have a right!" he said, savagely, as he deliberately paused to listen.

A woman's voice was sobbing:

"Oh, Mattie, don't be so hard! I will never forget your kindness, but do not speak so harshly."

"How else can I speak?" Mattie's voice answered. "You have deceived your husband, and made me deceive mine, by my foolish promise of secresy. Some one has read those letters, probably the servant, for there was no one else at home last night."

"But they would not know who wrote them."

"You said they were signed 'Martha.' Do you forget my name is Martha as well as yours?"

"But you never saw Horace Earle!"

"Very true. Yet the fact that some one forced that lock makes me very uneasy. Suppose the reader, whoever it was, tells Sidney there were love letters in my possession addressed to an unknown Horace!"

"If so, I will confess all, Mattie. But you, who have your husband's confidence and love, can never imagine the torture I endure from Mr. Potter's suspicions. He knows I do not love him, that father forced me to marry him, but he does not know anything of Horace. If that dreadful valet who stole the letters had taken them to my husband, as he threatened, I believe he would have killed me. As it is, I must account for five hundred dollars. I suppose I must say I lost it!"

"Oh! Martha, do not tell any falsehoods. Go to your husband and tell him the truth. I wish you would let me tell Sidney, for I know he thinks something is wrong ever since he found me crying over your letter."

"What did you tell him?"

"The truth—that a friend was in trouble."

"Did you mention me?"

"No; I had promised to keep your secret."

"And I hold you to your promise! Good-by, and thank you again and again."

Sidney Worthington missed the 7 p. m. train.

But Mattie's heart was lightened when she found her secret bretrayed without her consent, and heard Sidney's confession of his own suspicions, and promise for the future of the "perfect trust" that had been so hardly strained.

Mr. Worthington good-naturedly accepted the humble apology for a delay until the morning train, but never knew how near destruction had been his nephew's domestic felicity.

In the spirit's perfect air,
In the passions tame and kind,
Innocence from selfish care
The real Eden we shall find.

When the soul to sin hath died,
True and beautiful and sound,
Then all earth is sanctified—
Up springs paradise around.

—*Emerson.*

Cross People.

We have institutions for the treatment of all manner of diseases. We have small-pox hospitals; we have insane asylums; we have St. Luke's and Bellevue, where broken bones can be set, and fractured limbs can be mended. But we have no hospital where merely cross persons can be treated. Probably they are regarded as past all remedy, and an asylum for them would appropriately be only a wing or branch of the Hospital for Incurables. Doctors do not profess to cure them, and even quacks do not pretend that they can be of any benefit to them.

Suppose some one could discover a specific that would prevent a cross person from ever being cross again, what a sale it would command! Husbands who have cross wives would buy it for their better halves; wives who have cross husbands would buy it for their worse halves; children who have cross parents would manifest their filial regard by purchasing liberally; nephews and nieces who have cross uncles and aunts would generously supply them; people who have cross neighbors would do a neighborly act in sending around a large dose; in short, the largest conceivable supply could hardly equal the inevitable demand.

And how the world would be improved! To many it would seem like another sphere; for the perpetual rolling of thunder from one end of the year to another would be music compared to the ceaseless din of one person.

But no such remedy is likely to be found. Perpetual motion may yet be discovered; but never, we fear, a sure cure for cross people.

We have no account of the origin of cross people. Who the first cross person was we are not informed. It would have been well if the first had been the last also. There is one thing to be said in favor of both of our first parents—if they did go astray, there is no intimation that they were unamiable, or cross, or that they ever scolded each other.

According to the investigations of a Russian professor, Dr. Monassein, singing is an excellent means of preventing consumption, and for the development and strengthening of the chest it is more efficient than even gymnastic exercises. The professor has examined 220 singers varying in age from 9 to 53 years, and found that the chest is greater and stronger among them than among persons of any other occupation.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you the correction of last exercise:

I do not know, but that this fondness for roaming was, in some degree, inherited by Daniel Boone. His father had already had three homes; one in England, one in Bucks Co., and another on the Schuylkill; and he now contemplated moving again. Further it is said, that the delight of Daniel was one cause which induced his father to think of this. Land was becoming scarce, the neighborhood a little crowded, and game less numerous; and to improve matters he began to search for a new home. He was not long in choosing one. He had heard of a rich and beautiful country on the banks of the Yadkin river, in North Carolina, and he determined that this should be the next home, for him and his household.

ALICE ROSER.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Nov. 21, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you another correction:

All things were fixed as soon as possible, and the moving commenced. It was a fine spring morning when the father started for his new home, with his family, and flocks, and animals. Their road lay hundreds of miles through a trackless uninhabited forest, yet with pleasant, and honest hearts; they moved onward. When hungry; they lived upon (venison) and wild turkeys, for Daniel with his rifle was in the company. When thirsty they found cool springs of water to cool them by the way, when tired at night they lay themselves down and slept under the wide spreading branches of the forests. Soon they reached the land they were seeking, and the father found it to be all that he had heard of. The forests in that country were uncleared, no man seemed yet to have found them; land was soon cleared and a cabin built and the father quickly found himself again quietly living with his family.

MARK C. WARNER.

TIBLOW, Kans., Nov. 23, 1879.

Lessons for the Young Folks.

NO. XV.

ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

8 James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
6 Emma Boles.....Lawrence, Kans.
5. Mark C. Warner.....Tiblow, Kans.
2. Flora D. Chevalier.....Lawrence, Kans.
2. Alice Roser.....Burlington, Kans.
1. Ettie Blair.....Hartford, Kans.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—Here comes Miss Ettie with a good correction to join us. Glad to make room for you. The girls now have a majority that will carry the first election if the boys don't hurry up.

DANIEL BOONE.

[*Correction of Last Exercise.*]

The old man with his other sons went busily to the work of making a farm. As for Daniel, they knew it was idle to expect his assistance in such employment, and consequently left him to roam with his rifle. This was a glorious country for the youth; wild woods surrounded him, and the game, having not yet learned to fear the crack of the rifle, roamed fearlessly through them. This he thought was, of all places, the home for him. I hope you will not think that he was the idle, useless boy of the family, for it was not so. While the farm was improving, Daniel was supplying the family with provisions. The table at home was always filled with game, and they had enough and to spare. Their house became known as a warm-hearted and hospitable abode; for the wayfaring wanderer, when lost in the woods, was sure to find here a welcome, a shelter, and an abundance. There, too, if money was wanted in the family, the peltries of the animals shot by Daniel supplied it: so that he was, in a large degree, the supporter of the household.

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.

in this way years (passed 1) (forward) the farm (growing bigger 2) and (getting better 3) daniel still (looking for game) and the home one of (standing 4) peace (good feeling 5) and (enough)

(at length 6) the story of the (good luck 7) and (ease 8) of the family brought (near dwellers 9) around them (other 10) parts of the (wide woods 11) began to be (cut away 12) smoke was soon seen (going up 33, 34) from new cabins and the sharp (sound, bang 13) of other rifles than daniels was (once in a while) heard in the morning this (hurt 14) him sadly most people would have been (made glad 15) to find (near dwellers 9) in the (lonely state) of the woods but what (cheered 15) others did not (gladden 15) him they were (coming very close 16) upon him they were driving away his (wild food 17) this was his trouble but after all there was one good farmer who came into the (place 18) and made his (fixed place of living 19) which (staying 19) as it (turned out 20) (turned out to be 21) a happy thing for daniel this was a very (fine 22) man (called 23) bryan he (cut the trees from 12) his land (put up 24) his cabin upon a (slanting 25) hill (not very far from 9) mr boones and (before long) by (force 26) of (hard work 27) had a good farm of more than a hundred fields 28) this farm was (finely 29) (placed 19) a pretty stream of water almost (ran around 30) it on the (sides 31) of the schuylkill daniel boone found all his (schooling 32) such as it was on the (sides 31) of the yadkin he found something far better i must tell you now a strange (event 33)

ROOTS OF WORDS.

1. [L.] *Roto*, to turn.
2. [L.] *En*, to make, and *largus*, of great size.
3. [L.] *In*, inside, and *probus*, good.
4. [L.] *Con*, with, and *stare*, to stand.
5. [Welsh (W.).] *Hapus*, good feeling, fortunate.
6. [L.] *Finis*, end, limit.
7. [L.] *Sub*, under, and *cedo*, to go along.
8. [L.] *Con*, with, and *fortis*, strength.
9. [A.-S.] *Neah*, near, and *gebur*, a dweller.
10. [L.] *Dis*, from, away, and *ferro*, to bear, carry.
11. [L.] *Foris*, out-of-doors, abroad, because woods are out-of-doors, or beyond towns.
12. [L.] *Clarus*, bright.
13. [German (Ger.)] *Krachen*, to beak. Formed from the sound.
14. [L.] *Gravis*, heavy.
15. [L.] *Placo*, to quiet, calm, pacify.
16. [A.-S.] *Croda*, a swarm, throng.
17. [A.-S.] *Gamen*, play, joke.
18. [L.] *Regio*, a country, limit, a part of a town or city.
19. [L.] *Situs*, a place, position.
20. [L.] *Re*, again, and *salio*, to leap, shoot out.
21. [L.] *Probus*, good.
22. [A.-S.] *Weordh*, good, excellent, equal in value.
23. [L.] *Nomen*, a title, noun, thing.
24. [A.-S.] *Bold*, house, hall.
25. [A.-S.] *Slupan*, to slide away.
26. [A.-S.] *Dynt*, stroke, blow.
27. [L.] *Endo*, within, and *struo*, to do, make, build.
28. [L.] *Ager*, a field.
29. [French (Fr.).] *Beau*, fair.
30. [L.] *En*, in, and *circus*, ring, a large place in Rome, where the people sat and saw the sports called circenses, and other exercises.
31. [A.-S.] *Bene*, a bench.
32. [L.] *E*, out, and *duco*, to lead.
33. [L.] *Ad*, to, and *venio*, to come.
34. [L.] *Scando*, to climb, to get up.

In the above exercise there are thirteen periods, two colons, five semicolons, fourteen commas, one dash (12) to denote a sudden change of the subject or thought, and two apostrophes (13) to denote ownership.

W. A. B.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

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, Cadmus, Linn county.

The National Grange.

Below we give a part of Master Adams's address, delivered before the National grange at its present session:

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

By referring to page 55 of the proceedings of the last session it will be observed that Brother Lipscomb, of South Carolina, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on ritual to prepare a ceremony for planting "memorial trees," to be published with the proceedings, which was referred to the said committee.

Observing this, our Rev. Brother James A. Wallace, master of Arbor Vitæ grange, Alabama, wrote me in June last that he had upon request some years ago prepared a service, which was used at the grave of a sister, and was published in the local papers. This formula was also adopted by the county grange. Believing that any ceremony calculated to render the order dearer to the hearts of its members, and to make them more faithful to their obligations and to each other, would be eagerly sought for, and gladly practiced, I replied it would give me great pleasure to peruse the same. Our worthy brother forwarded the service, hoping it might be at least suggestive to the committee who will have the matter in charge. I find it chaste, devotional, pure in thought and diction, and replete with consolation, and conclude that it will afford an excellent foundation for a ceremony, which has long been desired in our order. It will add another gem to the collection of beautiful and impressive rites which we are exceedingly fortunate already to possess.

WANT OF LECTURERS.

The attention of the National grange is expressly directed to the fact that competent, zealous lecturers are needed now more than ever before. The cry from all quarters comes up to the master's office—*send us lecturers.* More than half of the entire correspondence pertains to the want of efficient, earnest members to go out as missionaries and labor in the good cause. Political mountebanks do not seem to be required, for they have done more harm than good, and our members know it.

Those only need apply who are willing to be dedicated to unceasing toil for the "good of our order, our country, and mankind." To-day hundreds of reporting, or thousands of dormant, granges are still anxious to listen to the voice of fraternal encouragement, are still thirsting for social and intellectual refreshment, are still hungering for tidings from afar.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

Although our grange press has never been so ably or wisely edited as at the present time, although our state grange newspapers never labored so earnestly as now, yet the field is cultivated only in patches, and the weeds of undisturbed ignorance, and the nettles of baseless suspicion grow altogether too rank and cover too much ground. What shall be done?

If the pulpits were vacated, and the ministers were withdrawn from their congregations, a relapse into heathenism would surely follow. If political harangues were discontinued, and politicians ceased to ply their vocation, party spirit would soon become extinct. So, if our granges are destitute of the services of fervent, skillful, upright lecturers, enthusiasm ceases and the organization dies out.

This is well illustrated by the condition of the order in those states where their donations and accumulations were saved, so that their masters and lecturers are paid sufficient salaries to enable them to visit and lecture in the interests of this society throughout their respective jurisdictions. Here the order thrives; their revenues are well kept up, and their state agencies do a remunerative business. Here, "Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," have been, and are now, constantly repeated. They act upon the motto, "Keep it before the people."

On the other hand, in those states where loans were effected, where their means were absorbed in doubtful business enterprises, where their lecture system was abandoned, the order languishes, and the subordinate granges cease to assemble, fearing their members will be held individually liable for the debts of their state grange, or still meeting, ignore their state grange and petition to the National grange for permission to pay their dues direct into the National treasury.

What shall be done?

And in this connection it may be proper to add that the unrepresented states need looking after. It would seem of more importance than a session of the National grange, because our constitution, our digest, and our established rules meet all the ordinary requirements of our members, and the solitary amendment submitted at the last session did not elicit ratification.

It must be obvious that if we desire the existence of this body in point of fact, the states as far as possible should be reclaimed, and restored to the fold, otherwise our reputation as a national organization is false, and our potency for national weal is lost. As this republic would dwindle into insignificance when confined to a few states, so would this body amount to but little as a national organization if a half dozen states only were represented. Those that are whole need no physician. The weak, bleeding, bleating lamb out in the dark and cold demands our attention. Selfishness must be overcome, and all, as patriots and philanthropists, must labor for the common cause, for the common good, for the common whole. "We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West."

All are but parts of one united whole,
Whose body is the grange, and love the soul.

Texas and Maine, Oregon and Florida, are all bound together by the ties of agriculture, and it is the grand mission of this order to rivet indissolubly this tie by Faith, by Hope, by Charity, by Fidelity, and by Perseverance.

But state granges are formed and supported by subordinate granges. The very existence of the order depends upon vigorous, healthy granges everywhere, and it has become self-evident that in most of the states they require more fostering care, more encouragement, more strength. Perhaps in the more populous states little national aid is necessary; but in those states where material interests have been regarded of paramount importance, and little or no account has been made of social, moral, or intellectual advancement, and in the smaller and weaker states, a moderate sum might be judiciously expended. To appropriate money for this purpose would be of little avail unless the state authorities rendered all the assistance possible in funds, time and labor, and unless the missionaries employed were inspired in their work, and gave little heed to scrip or purse.

I firmly believe the states would co-operate in this laudable endeavor, and that successful lecturers could be found to enlist in this revival whom vain glory or cupidity would not sway, lecturers who would be "honest with the brethren, faithful to their pledge, and diligent in their work."

The present condition of the order is neither surprising nor discouraging; it is simply the result of natural laws. The membership is composed of non-associative material. The farmer's vocation of itself tends to isolation, which has become part of his very life, and from which this generation will never fully recover.

Nevertheless, the order is an educator of its faithful inmates. It brings the husbandman into contact with others. Each learns from the experience and knowledge of others. Each section has interests in common with those of other parts of our country. The true Patron exerts a salutary influence on those outside the gates, and confidence slowly but gradually takes root. A decade has accomplished much, but the next decade of years will effect still greater results.

A Mistaken Idea.

Many people are of the opinion that the grange is simply a society for making money, by buying cheap and selling dear, and nothing more. This is a great mistake. The society was organized for other and nobler purposes than merely trading. It is a body of farmers who meet together for discussing such subjects as materially affect themselves; to consider their mutual interests, and how they may be best aided to work unitedly when any good thing is to be done or any evil to be prevented. The scope of their work is large, and if, in performing some particular portion of it, they tread on somebody's corns, that part of their work assumes the greatest proportions in somebody's eyes. This is why business men can see nothing in the grange but the trading idea. —*Canadian Farmer.*

Little Deeds.

We find it an infallible rule that the subordinate grange whose members are most ready to do good, who help each other most and are most liberal in deed and in spirit, is the one that surpasses all others, not only in excellence, but in prosperity, and the members from such a grange will benefit all with whom they associate; they scatter blessings, and yet they do not impoverish themselves. They do not lack for opportunities to practice the noble precepts of the order, nor wait for an occasion that will at one stroke make them famous, but take up their little duties as they go, and these are the brave deeds, every one of which takes them a step higher.—*Dirigo Rural.*

Co-operative Stores.

This is what Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, says about co-operation: "A co-operative store is a means of getting a capital. I know of one (in Boston) that opened in April, and although it had a hard time, at the end of the quarter it had earned enough to pay 6 per cent. on the stock and a dividend of 4 per cent. on all purchases made. Most of these co-operative stores are managed on the Rochdale plan. There are 2,000 of them in England, besides many in Ireland and Scotland."

Remember, man! "The Universal Cause
Acts not by partial but by general laws;"
And makes what happiness we call
Subsist not in the good of one, but all.
There's not a blessing individuals find
But some way leans and harkens to mankind,

Pretty good text, that, for a discourse on co-operation.

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.

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

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL $100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas.

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

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J. K. DAVIDSON.
WEB. WITHERS.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

Golden Medical Discovery

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all **Humors**, from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple,** or **Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck,** and **Enlarged Glands.**

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver,** or **"Biliousness."** As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs,** and early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

SIZE OF PELLETS

The "Little Giant" Cathartic.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are **scarcely larger than mustard seeds.**

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For **Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head,** take **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** Sold by druggists.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, - - KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CHEAP CHARLEY,

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

IS THE POPULAR CLOTHIER

Because he MAUNFACTURES 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:

12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear,	$7.50
6 " " " " " " "	4.00
3 " " " " " " "	2.25

An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 3, 6 or 12 Shirts.

Sample Shirt finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent **prepaid** by mail on receipt of **85 cents.** We **warrant** these Shirts to be **first-class** in every respect, to be **substantially** and **neatly** finished, and equal in **appearance, durability** and **style** to any Shirt in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you **save all outside profits.**

Boys' Shirts same price as above. Postage Stamps or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 491 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

Good Advice—An Attempt to Burn the New Normal School Building.

[*Emporia News.*]

Young man, don't loaf. The man hunting for help will never select you if you do. Don't drink. Nobody wants an employe who spends money in the saloons, or who makes a hit of drinking. You are working directly against your own interests when you guzzle beer or whisky. Both inevitably hurt you in more ways than one. We have knocked around this world several years, and have never seen an honest, competent, industrious man out of good employment.

This forenoon about 10 o'clock Dan. Hammond, while at work on the normal, discovered the roof on the northwest corner of the assembly-room to be on fire. Calling help, the flames were soon extinguished. They had burned a hole in the roof about four feet square, and were fast getting into a roaring blaze when fortunately discovered. A few minutes more and the fire would have been beyond control, and the building again destroyed, as there were no appliances to extinguish a fire if it once gets a good headway. The examination makes it evident that some dastardly incendiary had climbed up under the roof and with some small sticks had started the fire. It had burned slowly at first, and the workmen had smelled smoke for some time, but attributed it to the tinners. That any one should be so foolish and so wicked as to destroy the normal school would seem impossible, but such seems to be the fact. The building will now be watched, and we suggest that the watchman carry revolvers, and that the authorities use every effort to ferret out the incendiary whose efforts were frustrated this morning.

Gambling Den Discovered.

[*Miami Republican.*]

While the reporter was tramping around this week for news, he was informed by a gentleman that in a certain rather old building, a little way back from any public street, and not more than three blocks from the public square, there was a gambling den, in which that nefarious practice was carried on with marked proficiency by a lot of boys who frequented the place in numbers from four to eight at almost all hours of the day, and can even be found there some nights. In this gambling den (which the boys call a club-room) are all the necessary articles, such as table, seats, cards, chalk, poker chips, etc. The house was shown the reporter, and he also learned the names of most of the gang. The business is conducted very "privately" and of course nobody knows anything about it. That gambling goes on in Paola, and large sums of money lost and won, there is scarcely any doubt. There is a place on the public square where it is being done, and the parties are known, although they think that they are keeping it awful quiet, and they are.

Railroad Bonds Voted.

[*Rice County Bulletin.*]

Last Tuesday Washington township voted at a special election to issue $21,000 bonds and to take the same amount in stock to the Kansas Southern railway. The vote stood 88 for and 29 against the proposition. This gives $66,000 bonds now voted to the Kansas Southern railroad in our county. There remains only Hayes and Groveland, twelve miles, in McPherson county to vote to make the aid continuous from McPherson City to Sterling. The petition to call the election in Hayes township has been signed by the required number of taxpayers, and only Groveland remains to work up. Good men are now at work in Groveland, and the petition in that township will shortly be completed. We shall not be surprised to see the Kansas Southern completed to Sterling by the middle of the winter.

Harvey County.

[*Harvey County Republican.*]

Laying aside politics and selfish interests, let us all unite in trying to develop our county. We have in Harvey county some of the best lands in the world, which can be sold at a moderate price, and we need a large number of families to settle among us. Now if every farmer and every merchant and manufacturer will do his share, we can have five hundred families settle here within the next six months. We can safely advise people to leave the untried and come to Harvey county, which has been proven to be all that could be desired as a place of settlement for men of moderate or large means.

Coal—Good Corn Crop.

[*Fort Scott Monitor.*]

The coal famine up the road and in the cities north of us has caused a most unusual demand from the mines in this vicinity, and shippers find as much difficulty in filling the orders as the roads do in supplying the cars.

The corn crop of Bourbon county the past season was one of the best the county has been blessed with for many years. Dr. E. A. Currier, of Osage township, informs us that he will harvest from 130 acres 6,000 bushels, being 50 bushels to the acre.

Fatal Accident.

[*Eureka Herald.*]

A sad and fatal accident occurred on Otter creek last Sunday, the facts of which we learn from Mr. John Warr. Mr. Samuel Robinson was on his way to church with his wife and child in his wagon, and one of the horses becoming obstinate Mr. Robinson struck him, when the other horse gave a sudden lurch which threw Mr. Robinson to the ground, and the wheel passing over his chest he was so severely crushed that he died in half an hour. He was buried on Monday.

Heavy Wind-Storm.

[*Cherokee County Star.*]

A heavy wind-storm passed over the eastern part of the county Sunday night, doing considerable damage.

Leavenworth Cooking Club.

[*Leavenworth Times.*]

The cooking club met at the residence of Hon. Alex. Caldwell last evening. Everything that was on the table was prepared by the young ladies themselves. Each of the young gentlemen had given a physician a retaining fee beforehand, but it was unnecessary, as the young ladies showed a knowledge of the culinary art that was surprising. They are to meet once a month.

Wheat Sowing.

[*Kinsley Graphic.*]

Considerable wheat is being sown by our farmers, who have patiently waited for rain. They are sowing the Odessa variety, which, we understand, can be put in the ground with equal advantage any time between the first of September and the first of March. The acreage sown to wheat in this county will now reach 20,000 acres.

Illegal Tax Sales.

[*Olathe Mirror.*]

Irregularities of all descriptions are being discovered in reference to tax sales by our district court. Tax sales are becoming very gauzy, and we shouldn't wonder if the investigations going on before the district court would have a tendency to dampen the ardor of the dealers in tax titles in Johnson county.

Exactly So.

[*Smith County Pioneer.*]

During the winter our farmers should get together and tell what they "know about farming." Every farmer could give his ideas, and perhaps valuable suggestions, based upon practical knowledge and experience, and a general interchange of opinions, would result beneficially to all. Try it.

Railroad Rumor.

[*Jewell County Monitor.*]

It is rumored that the Central Branch is to be connected with the St. Joe and Denver road, by a line built north from Waterville to Marysville. The distance is about eight miles. The plan is to run the St. Joe and Denver trains west of Marysville into Atchison.

Condition of the Growing Wheat.

[*Marshall County News.*]

The Hessian fly is injuring early-sown wheat to some extent. With this exception wheat looks unusually well, and the copious rains of the past few weeks will prevent winter-killing to any great extent.

Most of the Hay Spoiled.

[*Mound City Clarion.*]

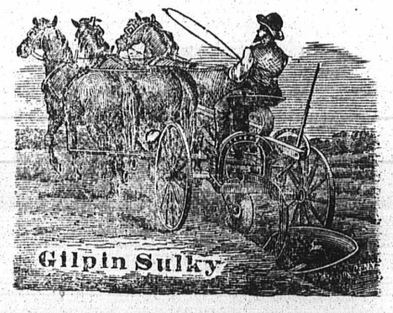
Almost all the hay over the country is spoiled. Supposed to be on account of the warm, rainy weather. This will make feed rather scarce in some parts.

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 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 RHEINSCHILD.

$1425 profits on 30 days' investment of $100 — in Erie R. R., October 18. —
Proportional returns every week on stock opt'ns of
$20, — $50. — $100, — $500.
Official Reports and Circulars free. Address
T. POTTER WIGHT & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St, N.Y.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

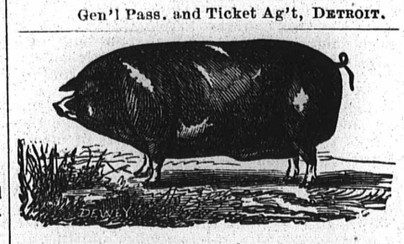
On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

FRANK E. SNOW,

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

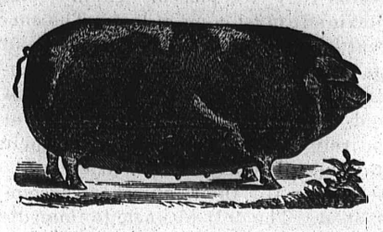
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A Boar, eight months old	$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig	25 00

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

$250,000 TO LOAN!

On Improved Farms,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.,

Lawrence, - - Kansas.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

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

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST ALWAYS WINS IN THE LONG RUN.

THE SINGER MFG. CO. N.Y. TRADE MARK

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE!

Beware of Counterfeiters.

No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above.

THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets, ST. LOUIS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE. ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited. Personal attention paid to the care and sale of all stock. We make all sales in person. Special attention paid to the feeding and watering of stock.
Business for 1876 over three million ($3,000,000) dollars.

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

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

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

YARNS, AND OTHER WOOLENS AND DOMESTICS.

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

OUR LARGE STOCK OF WOOLEN BLANKETS!

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

SELLING AT LESS THAN VALUE!

ALSO TO

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT,

In which we show nearly 200 styles.

OUR CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT,

In which we show everything that can be desired.

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

L. BULLENE & CO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1879.

OUR amiable contemporary, the *Prairie Farmer*, still keeps gnawing away at that "clean-cut steel file," Commissioner Le Duc. It does this as persistently and courageously as the New York *Sun* bites the other file, Rutherford B. Hayes. Keep right on vigorously, gentlemen; if you don't harm the file you may ease your bi-cuss-pids.

OTHERWISE than making frequent extracts from the *American Agriculturist*, we have never felt called upon to notice specially its merits. A paper so universally known and so well appreciated needs no encomiums from the local press. So long as it keeps abreast of the times, exposes humbugs, and does not lapse from its present high standard of excellence, it will never lack patronage as an advertising medium, and a medium of inspiration and helpfulness to its host of intelligent readers. While the Christmas holidays and the New Year are close upon us we wish to exchange congratulations, not only with this particular journal, but also with all our exchanges which are devoted to the best interests of labor and the laboring classes.

WASHINGTON territory will be knocking at the door of congress this winter for admission. In anticipation of this event a convention has been called and a constitution framed which is soon to be voted upon by the people. By this constitution, if adopted, the state is prohibited from contracting debts for the first fifteen years to exceed $50,000, and at no time thereafter can she contract debts to exceed $100,000. The constitution further provides that all railroads shall be public highways, and shall be alike free to all persons for the transportation of themselves and property under such regulations as the legislature of the state may provide. Under such a constitution railroad corporations will be held in check if they attempt exorbitant charges.

THE spirit of co-operation among farmers has been greatly quickened by means of the organization of the grange, subordinate, state, and National. No opportunity should be neglected to give new vitality to every germ of practical co-operation which has been planted in our midst. The attention of the Patrons of Husbandry should be earnestly directed to the duty of diffusing their principles in a systematic manner. The public mind should be fully aroused to a consideration of the truths and principles on which our order rests. To accomplish this, measures should be at once taken to increase the influence of our publications, to give them the widest circulation, to place them in the hands of all who are seeking information on this subject of co-operation. At the same time there should be sent into the field a body of lecturers, who, with the living voice and personal influence, could produce an effect greater even perhaps than the best concerted system of publications. The fact is, that we, who are somewhat inbrued with the greatness of our work, with the importance and utility of the movement now inaugurated, lack the enthusiasm which so grand a cause ought to inspire. If the order languishes it is because those who should be its leaders are asleep at their post, or are dallying with politics, or have some petty scheme of their own to nurse.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

There are two subjects that the president has handled in his last message which are of special interest to us as publishers of an agricultural and grange paper—one has reference to agriculture, the other to education. In regard to the agricultural interests of the country Mr. Hayes speaks plainly, earnestly and truthfully. He appreciates the value of this pivotal industry of the nation, and makes a manly appeal for a support, ample and ungrudging, for that arm of the government which was instituted, and which has been maintained, inadequately to be sure, but still maintained, in the interest of the farmer, as well as in the interest of the laboring classes generally. We are only sorry that he did not explicitly state that the agricultural interests of the country demanded a cabinet officer with equal power and equal pay with those cabinet officers to whom are intrusted the control and management of the other important departments over which they are placed. To this complexion it must come at last. The current sets strongly in that direction, and its force will be cumulative till it reaches the end. Farmers will be patient and bide their time, but if we do not entirely mistake their purpose and their determined spirit they will certainly persevere till their object is accomplished. The only obstacle to immediate success in this matter is a want of union, the lack of a spirit of co-operation one with another and each with all. The wishes and the aims of farmers are identical, but they have not yet so voiced their wishes and aims that they are heard by the dull ears of their representatives in congress. If the grange, if farmers' clubs, if state and national organizations, of whatever name or kind, will stand their ground and do their whole duty in this matter the very next congress will yield to the wishes of their agricultural constituencies and do the work demanded. Our readers will be glad to read what the president has to say in his message on the two subjects above named. We subjoin it:

AGRICULTURE.

My recommendations in former messages are renewed in favor of enlarging the facilities of the department of agriculture. Agriculture is the leading interest and the permanent industry of our people. It is to the abundance of agricultural production as compared with our home consumption, and the largely increased and highly profitable market abroad which we have enjoyed in recent years, that we are mainly indebted for our present prosperity as a people. We must look for its continued maintenance to the same substantial resource. There is no branch of industry in which labor, directed by scientific knowledge, yields such increased production in comparison with unskilled labor, and no branch of the public service to which the encouragement of liberal appropriations can be more appropriately extended. The omission to render such aid is not a wise economy; but, on the contrary, undoubtedly results in losses of immense sums annually that might be saved through well-directed efforts by the government to promote this vital interest.

The results already accomplished with the very limited means heretofore placed at the command of the department of agriculture is an earnest of what may be expected with increased appropriations for the several purposes indicated in the report of the commissioner, with a view to placing the department upon a footing which will enable it to prosecute more effectively the objects for which it is established.

Appropriations are needed for a more complete laboratory, for the establishment of a veterinary division, and a division of forestry, and for an increase of force.

The requirements for these and other purposes, indicated in the report of the commissioner under the head of the immediate necessities of the department, will not involve any expenditure of money that the country cannot with propriety now undertake in the interests of agriculture.

EDUCATION.

It is gratifying to learn from the bureau of education the extent to which educational privileges throughout the United States have been advanced during the year. No more fundamental responsibility rests upon congress than that of devising appropriate measures of financial aid to education, supplemental to local action in the states and territories, and in the District of Columbia. The wise forethought of the founders of our government has not only furnished the basis for the support of the common school system of the newer states, but laid the foundations for the maintenance of their universities and colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Measures in accordance with this traditional policy for the further benefit of all these interests, and to the extension of the same advantages to every portion of the country, it is hoped, will receive your favorable consideration.

To preserve and perpetuate the national literature should be among the foremost cares of the national legislature. The library gathered at the capitol still remains unprovided with any suitable accommodations for its rapidly increasing stores. The magnitude and importance of the collection, increased as it is by the deposits made under the law of copyright, by domestic and foreign exchanges, and by the scientific library of the Smithsonian institution, call for building accommodations which shall be at once adequate and fire-proof. The location of such a public building, which should provide for the pressing necessities of the present, and for the vast increase of the nation's books in the future, is a matter which addresses itself to the discretion of congress. It is earnestly recommended as a measure which should unite all suffrages, and which should no longer be delayed.

A National Agricultural Society.

The following circular has been received at the secretary's office of the Kansas State Horticultural society with the request that it be published in our state journals. G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION
OF A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
323 PEARL STREET.

J. H. REALL, Chairman,
L. S. HARDIN, Secretary,
LAWSON VALENTINE, Treasurer,
HENRY E. ALVORD,
WM. CROZIER.
Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1879.

This committee, appointed to organize a national agricultural society, requests the co-operation of every farmer and all interested in agriculture throughout the country. A convention will meet at Metropolitan hotel, in the city of New York, at 10 o'clock a m., Wednesday, December 10, and the attendance of all who can make it convenient to come is requested. Lectures will be delivered on practical topics relating to agriculture by some of the best authorities in the country. A constitution and by-laws will be adopted, and officers elected for the management of the society.

A preliminary conference, held in this city on October 22, and composed of representative men from different sections, decided the practicability of an organization such as is proposed. The letters of approval received since from well-known men in different parts of the country, and the general favor with which the idea is received, confirm this judgment.

The committee has met with the greatest encouragement in their work, and has reason to believe that the meeting in December will prove the most important gathering ever assembled in connection with the agricultural industry of the United States.

It is designed to organize an association that shall represent every part of the country, and combine within its membership every interest directly or indirectly related to agriculture. Its aim is the protection and advancement of agriculture in the United States by practical methods, such as periodical exhibitions of the products of the soil in the principal cities of the country, the encouragement of immigration, the discussion of questions relating to agriculture and the commerce in its products, and the collection and dissemination of the best agricultural thought and experience.

The useful results that have been produced by the different state and county agricultural societies in America, and the beneficial effects of the Royal Agricultural society of England upon the agriculture of Great Britain, show conclusively the advantages of organization. It is believed that the time has come when, for our own protection, greater attention must be given to the agricultural interests of this country. The demands of the future upon them will be far greater than in the past, and new methods and new systems must be devised and employed to meet them. The yield of the land now under cultivation must be increased, and new fields prepared for new wants. The drudgery of the farm should be lessened, and the farmer relieved from many of his present burdens. Through the promulgation of new ideas and the employment of greater labor-saving machinery, his toil may be lightened and his comforts increased. The advantages offered by this country to emigrants must be clearly and forcibly set forth, that our boundless acres may be occupied, our producing capacity increased, and the happiness and comfort of all advanced.

While giving prominence to the fact that our agriculture is the basis of all wealth, we recognize this truth, that the interests of manufacturing, commerce, trade and transportation are identical with that of agriculture, and that the prosperity of one should lead to the best prosperity of all.

Since all classes are interested in the promotion of agriculture, the support and encouragement of the public at large are requested.

Those who favor the undertaking are requested to send their names and addresses to the chairman of this committee.

J. T. Henderson comm'r of agriculture, Ga.
John A. Warder, M. D., Ohio.
Thomas A. Hendricks, ex-governor, Indianapolis, Ind.
Horatio Seymour, ex-governor, New York.
Cassius M. Clay, Ky.
Nath'l Head, governor, N. H.
Henry G. Davis, U. S. senator, West Va.
Joel Parker, ex-governor, N. J.
E. H. Hyde, ex-governor, Conn.
J. B. Mead, sup't of agriculture, Vt.
A. S. Heath, M. D., Pres. Farmers' club, New York.
T. S. Gold, sec'y state board of agriculture, Conn.
Victor E. Piolette, master state grange, Penn.
James Neilson, New Brunswick, N. J.
Ezra Whitman, publisher Maryland Farmer, Md.
Wm. H. Brewer, Prof. of agriculture, Yale college, Conn.
J. A. Whipple, R. I.
A. S. Welch, Pres. of agricultural college, Iowa.
J. O. Adams, sec'y of board of agriculture, N. H.
E Butterworth, publisher Western Agriculturist, Ill.
John R. Shaffer, sec'y State Agricultural society, Iowa.
Henry M. Seeley, late sec'y state board of agriculture, Vt.
S. S. Bradford, pres't Piedmont Agricultural society, Va.
Gilbert S. Meem, Va.
John Merryman, pres't State Agricultural society, Md.
Jonathan Periam, editor Prairie Farmer and Sec National Agricultural congress, Ill.
John Scott, ex-governor, Nevada, Iowa.
W. B. Jones, M. D., Herndon, Ga.
S. B. Alexander, master state grange, Charlotte, N. C.
I. W. Ware, Va.
D. H. Thing, master Maine State grange, Me.
Jas S Grinnell, Mass.
N. T. Sprague, pres't Merino Sheep Breeders' association, Vt.
Walter L. Steele, Rockingham, N. C
Wm. H. Wilson, master state grange, Lake City, Fla.
C. F. Clarkson, editor Iowa State Register, Iowa.
Albert R. Ladoux, A. M., Ph. D., chemist to N. C. dep't of Agric., N. C.
Harbeson Hickman, Del.
Chas. W. Murtfeldt, Mo.
T. T. Lyon, pres't State Pomological society, Mich.
Thos. M. Holt, pres't N. C. State Agricultural society N C.
J. W. Rosamon, Gadesden, Tenn.
T. B Harwell, master state grange of Tenn., Tenn
E L. Furness, Ind.
Thos. T. Kinney, pres't New Jersey Agricultural society, Newark, N. J.
Wm. S Tilton, Togus, Me.
Joseph S. Pitman, sec'y R. I. Society for Encouragement of Domestic Industry, R. I
Harry Sedgwick, editor Connecticut Farmer, Conn.
John C. Morris, ex pres't State Agricultural society, Pa., Friendsville, Pa.
W. H Chambers, Prof. of agriculture, State Agriculture and Mechanical college, Ala.
H. D Sherman, pres't Iowa Dairymen's association, Monticello, Iowa.
D. H. Wheeler, sec'y state board of agriculture, Neb.
Thos. D. Price, land commissioner H. & St. J. R. R. Co., Mo.
J. Gregory Smith, ex-governor, Vt.
William Fullerton, ex-judge, N. Y.
W D. Hoard, pres't Northwestern Dairymen's association, Wis.
C. E Bowman, Com. Agric., Hort. and statistics, Ky.
L. T. Ticknor, pres't State Agric. and Mech. college, Ala.
G. C Brackett, sec'y Kansas State Hort. society, Kansas.
Joseph H. Rieman, ex-pres't State Agricultural society, Md.
A. M. Fuller, pres't State Dairymen's association, Penn.
John Gould, pres't Northern Ohio Dairymen's association, Ohio.
C. V. Riley, chief U. S. entomological Com., Washington, D. C.
D. L. Pope, state board of agriculture, Ohio.
J. G Kingsley, editor of the Indiana Farmer, Ind.
James Calder, D. D., pres't state college, Pa.
J. Alexander Fulton, sec'y State Agricultural society, Del.
John Duncan, editor Farmer's Magazine, Ky.
E. J. Wickson, editor Pacific Rural Press, Cal.
H. H. Young, sec'y state board of immigration, Minn.
Thos. J. Edge, sec'y state board agriculture, Pa.
Geo. O. Blanchard, Me.
E. M. Shelton, Prof. of agriculture and sup't farm, State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas.
J. H. Jackson, Talladega, Ala.
Prof. Geo. Husmann, Columbia, Mo
Prof. G. C. Swallow, dean of the Missouri Agricultural college, Columbia, Mo.
J. Carter Brown, East Greenwich, R. I.
I. M. Blanton, Farmville, Va.
Geo. P. Piffer, Pewaukee, Wis.
Sylvester Johnson, pres't Indiana Horticultural society, Irvington, Ind.
O. S. Bliss, sec'y Vermont Dairymen's association, Geogia, Vt.
Daniel H. Wheeler, sec'y Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, Plattsmouth, Neb.
J. Sterling Morton, Arbor lodge, Nebraska City, Neb.
Robt. W. Furnas, pres't Nebraska State Horticultural society, Brownville, Neb.
John A. Foreman, pres't of the Indian International Ag. Fair ass'n, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.
Prof. W. O. Atwater, Middletown, Conn.
William Watson, Rosedale nurseries, Brenham, Tex.
Charles L. Flint, sec'y state board of agriculture, Boston, Mass.
Fred'k Watts, ex-Com. of agriculture, Carlisle, Pa.
Levi Stockbridge, Prof. Mass. Agricultural college, Amherst, Mass.
T. C. Henry, Abilene, Kansas.
Geo. H. Wright, Sioux City, Iowa.
Wm. A. Newhall, ex-governor of N. J., N. J.
R. C. Judson, sec'y of the state board of agriculture, Minn.
H. C. Sherwin, master state grange, Wis.
L. L. Polk, commissioner agricultural department, N. C.
Collin Cameron, Bricksburg, Pa.
L. B. Blackburn, governor of Kentucky, Ky.
L. D. F. Poore, Treas. Dakota Agric. society, Springfield, D. T.

Address J. H. REALL,
Chairman Committee on Organization,
323 Pearl Street, New York.

A Little Sorghum Boom.

[*Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.*]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Dr. Collyer, the chemist of the agricultural department, referring to the experiments which have been made in making sugar from Indian corn and sorghum, said, to-day: "If congress will give me ten acres of ground to experiment on next season I will return twenty tons of raw sorghum sugar fully equal to the best raw cane sugar or forfeit my reputation—that is, two tons to the acre, and is a much better result than they reach on the average in Louisiana with the sugar-cane. The corn crop of Illinois, for example," said Dr. Collyer, "is worth about $75,000,000 annually. If they will devote one-tenth of the acreage to sorghum, of the variety best suited to that latitude, they can raise sugar in amount equal to our whole annual importation, which is about $109,000,000 worth, and even this will only equal 50 per cent. of the most favorable of my experiments. The secret," he continued, "now that the method of crystallization is understood, is simply in the time to gather the crop, and in this respect my experiments are complete and conclusive."

"What is the total cost of production?" the doctor was asked.

"Well, on that point, I can't speak so definitely; but I see no reason why it should exceed three cents a pound. Raw sugar now costs a fraction more than six cents a pound, but about 45 per cent. of that is for duties. We can certainly raise sugar from sorghum much cheaper than we can buy it abroad."

"How about the extent of territory adapted to the growth of sorghum?"

"Therein is the great advantage. All through this central belt of the states, and well into the North and South, sorghum can be grown with ease. I would not, for example, send the Early Amber to South Carolina, but would select a variety best adapted to that climate. The advantage of the Early Amber, which is the species from which the successes in Illinois have been gained, is that it matures before the season gets too far past. In Louisiana it takes nine, and sometimes twelve, months' close attention to the sugar-cane crop to bring it to a success. The cane, anyway, is not indigenous to Louisiana, but is an exotic."

General News.

Forty-five thousand American house doors were shipped to England the other day on one steamer.

In the whole United States there are 4,400 banks, with $505,327,832 capital and $1,242,773,903 deposits.

A cheap and simple piece of machinery has just been invented and is in operation at Westcheser, S. C, which spins seed cotton into thread. It is claimed that this invention will add 100 per cent. to the profit of the planter, as it saves him the expense of ginning, baling, bagging and ties.

Superintendent Walker says he will complete the work of taking the national census in one month (June) next year, and that the total cost will be about $3,000,000. About 20,000 persons will be employed. General Walker has the plan of his work all mapped out, and there is universl confidence expressed in his ability to do all he professes.

Great blocks of stone are being quarried at Middletown, Conn., for W. H. Vanderbilt's new house in New York City. Some of them weigh fifteen tons, and on one are the tracks of a prehistoric animal whose foot from heel to toe must have been fifteen inches in length, and which made a stride of more than four feet at an ordinary gait.

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 Diarrhœa, 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, for 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 a **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 Liveryman, **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

Spurts 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, **Fœtid 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 its **Infectious 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 **really cured** a case of **Chronic Catarrh.**

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

G. G. PRESBURY, 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., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, Cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.

A. B. THORN, 183 Montague St., Brooklyn, (self and son) Cured of Catarrh.

Rev. WM. ANDERSON, Fordham, N.Y., Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.

MLLE. AIMEE, 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., &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, DEC. 3, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—

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

Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Annual Meeting of Kansas Valley Fair Association.

The Kansas Valley Fair association met at Miller hall yesterday afternoon and elected officers for the ensuing year. Dr. Wm. Evatt was elected president; O. Wolcott vice-president; W. T. Sinclair, secretary; Wm Miller, treasurer. Board of directors—Charles Taylor, B. D. Palmer, Wm. Roe, J. J. McGee, Thomas Bayne, J. W. Junkins, H. H. Ludington, Wm. Ingersoll, Wm. Hughes.

Western National Fair.

The charter for the above fair association was obtained last week. We publish charter and names of directors for first year for the benefit of all concerned:

1st. The name of the corporation is the "Western National Fair association."

2d. It is formed for the purpose of holding annual fairs for the encouragement of agriculture, horticulture, mechanic and fine arts; the improvement of the breed of domestic animals, and the promotion of the general industrial interests of the country.

3d. The places where its business is to be transacted are the city of Lawrence and Bismarck grove, both in the county of Douglas and state of Kansas.

4th The time for which it is to exist is ten years.

5th. The number of its directors is fifteen, and the directors appointed for the first year are N. A. Adams, of Riley county; J. F. Keeny, of Trego county; Wm. Martindale, of Greenwood county; Cyrus Leland, Jr., of Doniphan county; E. N. Morrill, of Brown county; John B. Anderson, of Davis county; John H. Rice, of Miami county; Geo. A. Crawford, of Bourbon county; L. C. Wasson, of Franklin county; L. Savery, of Lyon county; Levi Wilson, of Leavenworth county; and Geo. Leis, Isaac N. Van Hoesen, J. D. Bowersock, and Samuel A. Riggs, of Douglas county, Kansas.

6th. Its capital stock is $15,000, divided into 300 shares of $50 each.

Thanksgiving at Kaw Valley.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—A supper was held on Thanksgiving night under the auspices of the Ladies' Industrial society of the M. E. church. Although this organization is but in its infancy, it is doing excellent work. Notwithstanding the unfavorable turn in the weather, quite a good crowd assembled to partake of the good things that were in store for them. During the day a large tent had been erected on the grounds. Inside of it the tables were spread, which fairly groaned under their weight of good things. A cake was offered for the prettiest young lady present, to be decided by votes at five cents each. Miss Laura Thomas having received the highest number of votes was conceded the handsomest young lady in the house, and a committee was appointed to deliver the cake to its owner, which was gracefully received. Three hundred and seven votes were cast, amounting to $15.35. There being quantities of provisions left, by vote it was decided to hold a supper on the next evening.

The receipts of the evening were $38.43 Adjourned to meet Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

SECOND EVENING.

At quite an early hour, the weather being propitious, the people from far and near were seen wending their way to the school-house. The supper being very desirable, the tent became a popular resort. The candy stand, under the management of Mr. Wm. Hughes, was a decided success. But when it was announced that a cake was to be sold to the best looking young man every one became doubly interested in that transa tion. The first ballot announced Messrs. Oscar Cox and Lincoln Walters as having received the highest number of votes, and they were declared the candidates for election. The friends of the parties rallied to the front; money was freely given; excitement became at fever-heat, Cox at one time receiving one hundred votes. At last the result was announced. Six hundred votes were cast—Walters receiving 320, Cox 280. Mr. Walters was declared the handsomest man, and Cox was made to exclaim, "Gone to a handsomer man!" This $30 cake was in due form handed to the winner, who responded in a neat little speech. A second cake was sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Watson Sperry paid one dollar and bore it away in triumph.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Misses McGee for the excellent music which they furnished; to the district board for the use of the school-house; and to the public for its kindly patronage of the entertainment.

The receipts of the evening amounted to $55.90. The proceeds of this entertainment are to be expended for the furnishing of the M. E. church.

The ladies may congratulate themselves on their success. They hope to give their next public reception in the new church, which is fast hastening toward completion. S. H.

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

Free of Cost.

The most wonderful remedy of the age is now placed within the reach of all. Be he rich or be he poor, it costs nothing to give this great remedy a trial. Dr. King's California Golden Compound, for dyspepsia, sick headache, low spirits, loss of appetite, sour stomach, coming up of food, yellow complexion, general debility, inactivity and drowsiness, liver complaint, jaundice and biliousness, for which it is a certain and speedy cure. No person should be without it. In order to prove that it will do all that we claim for it you are given a trial bottle free of cost, which will convince you of its truly wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

Notice.

While it is our intention to sell our goods at all times as low as possible to afford them, owing to the advance in prices of many leading goods quoted by us, we shall be obliged to withdraw all previous quotations on January 1, 1880. Up to that date we will sell all of the articles at prices quoted in our Price List No. 25, when it is possible to do so. This does not include goods quoted in our Grocery List. The trade has been so large in some classes of goods that the manufacturers are not able to supply the demand. In most cases we shall be able to fill all orders from our own stock, which is very large and complete. Please send your orders as soon as possible. We have a large and comprehensive Price List of Holiday Goods which we will send free to any one upon application. This List will be found invaluable in making selections for Holiday Gifts; most of the articles are beautifully illustrated. In it will be found descriptions and prices of extra lines of Silver and Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Toys, Skates, Sleds, Rocking Horses, Books, etc., etc.

Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue.

Startling Announcement!

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

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

M. NEWMARK & CO.,
103 and 105 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

Answers to Conundrums

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.

To Farmers.

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

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. To our friends living to the north of us, we are glad to say that our bridge is free. Our hotel and stabling accommodations are as good as any in the state, and much cheaper than Topeka or Leavenworth.

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

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

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. These are hard-pan prices. Good for the O. K., No. 66 Massachusetts street, down-stairs.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at
LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

Drive Wells.

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

COAL! COAL!

We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Scranton and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices. Now is the time to lay in your winter supplies.

LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL CO.
OFFICE—58 Massachusetts street.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a Solid Gold Watch, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as utility and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS'S PATENT WATCH CASES this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: A plate of nickel composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of Solid Gold soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centers, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling. The engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

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

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

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.

Dandelion Tonic,

The great blood and liver purifier and life-giving principle, purely vegetable. Manufactured solely at the laboratory of Geo. Leis & Bro., druggists and manufacturing chemists, No 95, corner Massachusetts and Henry streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

Groceries—Harness.

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

A Card.

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

SUMMER'S HEAT

Relaxes the system and renders us liable to attacks of diarrhea, dysentery, bloody-flux, cholera-morbus, cramps in stomach, colic, and other painful and dangerous affections for which Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed (compounded from the best French brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, anodyne, soothing and healing gums and balsams) is a most potent specific. It is equally efficacious in breaking up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks. Every household should be supplied with it. Fifty cents by druggists.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER 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. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially indorsed by the state assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

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

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address,

D. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't.
S. T. SMITH, Gen'l Sup't.
Kansas City.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and materials. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—*Kansas City Journal, Feb. 9th.*

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

The Currency Question.

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

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

60 Perfumed Chromo &c. cards, name on all, 10c. 49 Mixed cards & fine Pocket Knife, 25c. Autograph Album, nicely bound in cloth, with fine designs of birds &c, 20c. Game Authors, 15c. 35 Fun & Escorting cards 10c. 20 Gold and Silver Chromo &c. cards 15c. Imitation Russian Leather Card Cases 10c. Pack Age c'ds, 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

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

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES
—AND—
Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.

FRESH GOODS

Are kept constantly on hand. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

All kinds of

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

Go to the Grange Store for bargains.

The highest market price paid for grain at the Grange Elevator.

Michael H. Lane, plaintiff, vs. Peter Iverson, defendant: Before O. G. Richards, J. P. of Eudora City, Douglas county, Kansas.

ON THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879, said justice issued a garnishee summons in the above action for the sum of fourteen dollars ($14), which said cause will be heard on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m.

MICHAEL H. LANE, Plaintiff.

EUDORA, Kans., Nov. 4, 1879.

Publication Notice.

FREDERICK W. AUSTIN, A NON-RESIDENT of the state of Kansas, will take notice that Clarissa Manley did, on the 7th day of November, 1879, file her petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, setting forth that she is the owner of, and has the legal title to, and is in the quiet and peaceable possession of, the following described land, to wit: The northwest quarter of section 24, township 14, range 17, and alleging that said Frederick W. Austin claims some interest in or title to said land adverse to that of the said Clarissa Manley, and praying that said adverse title or interest may be declared null and void; and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable. Said Frederick W. Austin is required to answer said petition on or before the 26th day of December, 1879, or the same will be taken as true and a decree rendered accordingly.

CLARISSA MANLEY.

By L. D. L. TOSH, her Attorney.

Horticultural Department.

Pear Blight.

"It has been shown by careful microscopic examination in its earliest stages that this disease is caused by a minute fungus which develops in the bark and penetrates inwardly, destroying the cell structure as it proceeds. The fungus is so small that the distinguished investigator, Dr. J. Gibbons Hunt, under a powerful microscope, could not distinguish the species; but this is of no consequence. This being the cause of the disease, the preventive is obvious. Any one who is in a neighborhood liable to blight can have immunity by washing his trees annually with pure linseed oil, sulphur wash, or any other thing that will kill a fungoid spore without injury to the bark. Of course spores may get into a crevice where the washes cannot reach, and hence there may be some cases where, even though the trees be washed, there will be disease. The cause of the disease has been so clearly demonstrated, and the remedy so patent, that cases of 'fire blight' only prove ignorance or neglect."

The above is what the *Gardener's Monthly* says. Its able editor is so careful a writer, and withal so accurate in his statements, that his "dictum" must have great weight with fruit growers. If in this decision of his he strikes at the root and truth of the matter, as we are inclined to think he does, because other careful observers have come to a like conclusion, the lovers of good fruit in Kansas will renew their courage in respect to the raising of pears. They have found a remedy for this blighting scourge of the pear tree and will carefully apply it.

Plants and Plant Food

Some plants are surface feeders, *i. e.*, their roots are short, usually small, and numerous, and only penetrate the upper portions of the soil, as in the case of the onion, turnip, and cereals, though the latter are perhaps medium rather than shallow feeders. It is easy to see that such crops must derive their nourishment from that portion of the soil which their roots penetrate, and are therefore surface exhausting. On the other hand, clover, lucerne, and the long roots, as carrots, parsnips, etc., are deep feeders, and exhaustive to the lower portions of the soil. These facts have a direct bearing on the succession of crops, and the application of fertilizers. If a fertilizer is applied to the land, it tends downward, and its descent depends upon the solubility of the substance and the porosity of the soil. To have, therefore, the least loss and the quickest returns, a surface-feeding crop is the one to which to apply the fertilizer, and this crop should be followed by a deeper feeder the next season, which will bring the sinking food to the surface again. It is in this capacity that the clover crop is so valuable in a rotation. It is a great point to keep the plant food within the reach of the roots of the plant, and it can best be done by applying it to a surface-feeding crop, and follow it up (down rather) by a deep feeder, the roots of which penetrate far down.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Household.

The Right Kind of a Boom.

The *Times* pays a handsome compliment to the young ladies of Leavenworth for their sensible and enterprising spirit manifested in the organization of a club for the promotion of good cooking. Good cooking we regard as one of the foundation-stones of a happy home. No home can be a happy one without the very essential requisite of a department of good cookery.

The First Requisite of a Pleasant Home.

"How to make home pleasant"—yea, verily, that is the question. If an old "bach." is permitted to intrude himself into the company of the "debating society" of "The Household" he would say, to have a pleasant home a man must have a wife; this he considers an indispensable adjunct. Without this corner-stone on which to lay the foundation of a home, no superstructure will be either useful or ornamental. It would be like building on the sand, one might say. A home without a wife would be a shadow without the substance. The cold winds of adversity, the pelting rains of discontent, the sifting snows of old age, would beat upon such a home, and it would be swept away. There is no use in discussing this particular point in regard to a home; it is one of the self-evident truths, one of the first axioms, the a b c, the very starting point of the discussion—a kind of pivot, we might say, about which the whole subject revolves. We think, Mr. SPIRIT, that your fair correspondents of "The Household" will concede to me the premises on which the home is to be constructed. This conceded, and we think no fair-minded woman will interpose any objection, we may, *nem. con.*, give a few ideas from a man's standpoint in reference to what constitutes a pleasant home. I think I shall be able to see the luminous points, the ideal beatitudes, of a good home, having never enjoyed one but in imagination, just as clearly as anyone can who is an OLD BACH.

Thanks to Mattie—Intemperance.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I wish to respond to Mattie, who cheered me so heartily for denouncing tobacco. I am glad to find one that will indorse my sentiments, and will help me to denounce that filthy habit of chewing tobacco. Mattie, suppose we form ourselves into an anti-tobacco club, and invite all who will indorse the principles we advocate to join with us to fight King Alcohol and Tobacco. With the editor's permission, we might form a club through "The Household."

Mattie, I thank you very much for the recipes you gave. I, also, intend making rag carpet; have a supply of white cotton rags which I wish to color.

But to return to temperance. Whisky and tobacco are two great evils which cannot be too strongly opposed. But I do not advocate the propriety of entering a saloon, or grog-shop, and maliciously drive out the proprietor and spill his whisky. A reform can only be accomplished by moral suasion and not by force. Man will not be driven. I am not qualified of my own abilities to say much on this subject, but for illustration I will copy from Dr. Gunn's "Medical Works" the following: "Intemperance not only destroys the health, but inflicts ruin upon the innocent and helpless, for it invades the family and social circles and spreads woe and sorrow all around; it cuts down youth in all its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness; it breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachment, blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness not health, death not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers friendless, and all of them at last beggars. What strong infatuation is it tempts men to drink alcoholic liquors to excess, when facts, and reason, and nature, and religion are continually warning them of the inevitable train of disasters and evils consequent thereon? If we wish to know who is the most degraded, and the most wretched of human beings, look for a man who has practiced this vice so long that he curses it and clings to it; that he pursues it because he feels an evil spirit driving him on toward it, but, reaching it, knows that it will gnaw his heart and make him roll in the dust with anguish and despair; and yet he says, 'One glass more and I have done!'" One more remark on this subject and I close: Beware of "this once;" it has led its thousands to ruin.

I will give a temperance song:

THE RUDDY WINE!

Look not upon the ruddy wine
That sparkles in the glass,
While sitting with a friend of thine,
The social hour to pass;
For though th'indulgence harmless seem,
And thou mayst feel secure,
Yet ruin both to thee and him
May in the end be sure.

Think not that thy example will
Be harmless or unknown.
For thousands may its influence feel
And be by it undone—
As smitten by the viper's sting,
Or adder in the path,
Till horrors, like destruction's wing,
Lead to eternal wrath!

Look not upon the ruddy wine
That sparkles in the glass,
But let example round thee shine
To men of every class
In favor of that noble cause
Which needs thy hand and seal,
In favor of the injured laws
Thy influence may heal.

AUNT SALLY.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Nov. 25, 1879.

A Plea for Drunkards' Wives.

"He is a fanatic" is often said of one who gives his whole soul to temperance work. No one who makes that remark can have seriously thought of the misery that calls these fanatics into action. Let such an one think of his own life blighted—honor, manhood and happiness gone—would he then call one a fanatic who, forgetting everything else, tries to help him up and to save his sons from a like fall? If *he* would, *others* should be considered. Father and mother, wife and children—what would they say?

It is the wife who claims our present attention. A young man weds a girl, full of life and hope, and when he has grown to be her very life he becomes what has always been her horror, a drunkard. When she sees him going down, down, down, do you think, with her bleeding heart and her aching head, she would say the person was a fanatic who should try to give her back her husband and her happy home? In her misery she would wonder how the world could go on, and "each one choose his favorite phantom," careless of *his* calamity and of her suffering.

There are not yet fanatics enough to lift up all who are down, but there ought to be soul enough in the enlightened part of the world to protect women and children from the caprices of madmen, for drunkenness is madness.

It is thought that when a woman has a husband she has a protector. I suppose that is why she has no protection from him. (?) He would not be permitted to murder her if it was known that he intended to do so, but he may cause her to get up at all hours of the night and shiver with cold and tremble with fear till years of suffering make her brave. Then he may talk of killing himself, his wife and children to end their misery. He may handle fire-arms by the hour at a time; her teeth no longer chatter as they used to do. Whatever turn his madness takes, she now thinks, "I can but die, and what a release that would be;" not that she would wish to leave her children, but she is so weary If the vision comes of surviving mangled children, she shuts it out and nerves herself to meet the present need—to try to calm him if he is furious, to soothe him if remorseful, to bear with him if in a mood to worry her in every possible manner, and not to forget that she once loved him if he fills her with loathing, and through everything to remember she is dealing with a crazy man who is, not by his own will, leading her this wretched life. And they go on, these nights of fearful excitement, these days of loneliness and despair, perhaps of want; and they may go on, so long as he harms no one outside of his home, till the thread of life, unable longer to bear the strain, snaps. Then people say: "Poor thing; she is at rest. It is well. There was nothing but misery for her in this life." And shall we go calmly on, seeking our own selfish ends, while thousands of our sisters are living these miserable lives, with no hope this side of the grave? "Why don't she leave him?" says one who has never been tried. "I wouldn't live with a drunkard." While saying that, how secure you feel. But the malady may, even now, be slowly creeping into the veins of your own trusted one, which will suddenly break forth in the most terrible form of drunken insanity. Then would you leave him in his weakness, unmindfull of all that he has been to you? Others, in their disgust, will leave him. But when you see how he clings to you, while beset on all sides by those who are leading him further down, you will feel that you are the strongest, perhaps the only link between him and what is good, and you will suffer with him rather than break that one tie which still holds him from the lowest depths of sin.

A woman who will stand by a stricken one, by whom no one else will stand, ought to be protected. If stuff must be made and sold that makes men crazy the victims should be taken care of like other madmen, not locked up in a miserable den to punish them for being crazy. They should be placed in some safe but comfortable asylum where they will be treated kindly, and, surrounded by good influences, kept till reason returns and they can go home sane men. This would save thousands of women from the dreadful hours of which only a drunkard's wife can dream. We should hear less frequently of wives and children murdered, and of homes broken up. And it would not be unjust to the poor slave of appetite, for when he is being drawn on as if by fate to his own destruction if he is taken kindly but firmly by the hand, just as one would take a little child bent on running into danger, and held till the enchantment is passed for the time, the debauch which would have lasted for a week, perhaps for months, is ended in a day. The spell will come again and again, but "we must not grow weary in well-doing." No matter how often he falls, we should be ready to set him on his feet again. If some such plan could be followed, he would not be soaked and soaked till his will was entirely drowned; he would have a chance to gain strength which might some time enable him to stand alone. Even though he should always be weak, he could not fail to be a better husband, father and citizen, and his own life would not be so completely blighted.

A WIFE AND MOTHER.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

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

LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses.....	1,289 369
Capital (paid up in cash).....	1,000,000
Net surplus over all.....	1,038,427

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates.

JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

HOME GROWN STOCK,

SUCH AS

Apple Trees,	Quinces,
Peach Trees,	Small Fruits,
Pear Trees,	Grape Vines,
Plum Trees,	Evergreens,
Cherry Trees,	Ornam'tal Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

Send for Catalogue and Price-List.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

ANDREW TOSH & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

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ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

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

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

Farm and Stock.

Roots for Stock.

The good farmer will try to provide a store of roots for his stock in winter. Beets, carrots, potatoes and ruta-bagas are all valuable for keeping up a healthy condition of his cattle in the winter months. The dry and almost juiceless hay which is fed out in cold weather to stock is not sufficient of itself to keep cows and young cattle in a thrifty condition. To this fodder must be added, occasionally at least, a moderate quantity of green food such as roots supply. Dry food, if nutritious even, taxes too severely the digestive organs of cattle and must be supplemented by something more laxative in order to secure the most healthy condition of stock.

Frogs for the Market.

And now steps forward a Mr. Soule, of Elgin, Ill., to tell what he knows about frogs. Frogs are amphibious animals; they live sometimes in the water and sometimes on land. Frogs are of the genus *Rana*, and have four feet, a naked body, and no tail. When quite young they have tails and are called tadpoles, or, as the poet has it:

Dweller in the watery bog,
Embryo, prototypic frog—
Wiggling, waggling polywog,
Wiggle waggle, waggle wiggle.

This fixes the name of polywog. Frogs are remarkable for swimming swiftly in water and for taking long leaps on land. The water and land occupied by Mr. Soule's stock of frogs has an area of 54,450 square feet. His stock, great and small, counts up 2,400,000, or 45 and a fraction to each square foot. This might seem almost incredible were it not for the fact that this species posits itself one above another in stratified layers. This is said to be not an unnatural position for the "Goslin frog," which is the name of this species. The name is derived from the known circumstance that this frog catches and eats young goslins. This is not strange since this kind of frog weighs on an average from two to three pounds, thus exceeding in size five or six times our common scalawag stock. Taking the minimum weight of this frog (2 pounds each), there would be raised on this acre and a quarter no less that 4,900,500 pounds of frog. Mr. Soule estimates the value of this meat per pound at only one-half a cent. This certainly is a very moderate price (only fifty cents a hundred) for fresh meat. But he expects, not without reason, to supply the markets of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, so that even at this very cheap rate he will realize $80,000 per annum on his business. Mr. Soule obtains his frog seed from Canada. It is of the choicest kind known, and five out of every six of the spawn is certain to hatch. Though Mr. Soule commenced business on a small scale only three years ago it has already increased to enormous dimensions and bids fair to be a grand success. Perhaps it is only fair to state that the half cent per pound is the wholesale price. Mr Soule could hardly afford to cut up and sell at retail at this low figure.

We obtained the data for the above facts and figures from the *Massachusetts Ploughman*. We cannot doubt its accuracy.

Encouraging Times—Fall Grain—Swine—Thoroughbred Animals.

The following are extracts from the *American Agriculturist*:

"The close of the year is usually an interesting period to the farmer, but the end of the present one is especially so. For some years past there has not been much to encourage farmers in their work, except, perhaps, the general feeling that "bad times" could not last forever and at length a change must come. After many seasons of patient waiting, the looked-for change has arrived, and as we go through our barns, and granaries, and consult our accounts, we may find our work the present year has repaid us for many past poor ones. There are exceptions here, as in all other business. Until recently dairying was discouraging indeed, but with the advance in prices to more than double the rates current only three months ago cheerfulness has succeeded to despondency.

"The promise for the next year is also encouraging; a greatly increased breadth of wheat has been sown, and the weather has been favorable for its growth. Indeed, in some cases, the wheat and rye are too vigorous, and if warm weather occurs with rains this month the growth may be too luxuriant.

"If the fall grain is in danger of jointing, it should be pastured without delay. It is often a great help to the wheat or rye to turn sheep or calves upon it. These eat down luxuriant growth, and tread the soil firmly about the roots. If no other stock are available for this purpose, cows may be let into winter grain fields.

"Swine that are fattening will do better with soaked corn than with dry. Corn steeped in water for twelve hours has been found more economical to feed than when ground into meal. The animals are sooner filled, the food digests better, and, consequently, the feeding is finished more expeditiously, and feed (which is money) is saved.

"Thoroughbred animals are not for the working farmer; they are not so profitable as grades. There are thousands of grade cows which will surpass an average thoroughbred in yield of milk and butter. The farmer's plan is, to procure and keep, or use, the best bull he can find, raise the heifer calves, and select the best of these to breed from pure-bred males again. But only a strictly pure-bred bull, of the best kind, and from an excellent cow, should be used. A vast improvement must be made in our dairy cows before the most profit can be made from them. The same is true of sheep and pigs."

Corn and Pork.

A correspondent propounds a question or questions, which are often asked, and that is, how many pounds of pork will a bushel of corn make, and what then is the relative worth of the pork and corn. The result of experiment has shown that fifty-six pounds of corn (a bushel) will make ten and a half pounds of pork. A little less than four pounds of cooked corn meal makes one pound of pork. Throwing off one-fifth from the weight of the hog, in order to come at the net weight, we have eight and two-fifths pounds of pork as the result of feeding one bushel of corn, or one pound of pork from six and two-thirds pounds of corn, assuming that the calculation is all right. Waring has given a table showing the relation which the price of corn bears to that of pork:

Corn per bushel. Cents.	*Pork per pound. Cents.*
12½	1.50
15	1.78
17	2.
20	2.38
22	2.62
25	2.96
30	3.57
33	3.92
35	4.
38	4.52
40	4.76
42	5.
45	5.35
50	5.95
55	6.54
60	7.14
65	7.74
70	8.57

The breeder can make the above table very useful. If, for instance, corn is selling for fifty cents per bushel, and pork for five, it would be more profitable to sell the corn. On the other hand, should corn be selling for forty cents and pork for six, it would be more profitable to sell the pork.

The following rules for finding the price of pork and corn, taking in the first instance the price of corn as the datum, and in the other the price of pork will be found useful. To find the price of pork, taking the price of corn as the datum, divide the price of a bushel of corn by 8.40 (which is the number of pounds of pork made from a bushel of corn) and the quotient will be the answer. If, for instance, corn is worth twenty cents, what should be the price of pork? 20.00 cents divided by 8.40 pounds would give 2.38 as the answer.

Now to find the price of corn per bushel, taking the price of pork as the datum, multiply the price of a pound of pork by 8.40. For instance, if pork is selling for 4.50 per pound, that multiplied by 8.40 would give 37.8 cents as the price of corn.

As a matter of course these results must be somewhat varied by circumstances. The quality of the corn fed must have something to do with the amount of pork produced. The animal, itself, will have something to do with the results, as, for instance, a Berkshire or Poland-China will lay on fat more rapidly than a native. The results given, therefore, are only general averages. —*Western Rural.*

[We would be pleased to have some one interested in the business of raising hogs make a statement, from actual experiment, of the amount of pork that a bushel of corn will make. It is an experiment that can be easily made, and will cost but little time or money. If we can receive a statement of this kind, made under conditions which will preclude guess-work, and which will be exact in all the particulars as to the methods in feeding, the weight of animal at the commencement and close of the feeding, the age and breed, the season of the year when the experiment is made, the kind of place in which it is made, the way in which the corn is fed, whether cooked or raw; in short, if any one will give us the details in full in regard to the experiment we should have data upon which we could work out the problem which our contemporary, the *Western Rural*, is attempting to work out. The article which we have extracted is valuable, but its value would have been greatly enhanced could we obtain a careful detail of the varied conditions under which the facts and figures were obtained. As the conclusions are presented we can make only guesses as to the value of a bushel of corn compared with the value of the pork which it makes.—ED. SPIRIT.]

A Gold Mine in a Cow.

One of the remarkable cows on record is the "10th Duchess of Airdrie," owned by the Hon. Matt. Cochran, which has just given birth to her ninth calf, a red heifer, to be named the "8th Duchess of Hillhurst," by the Duke of Oneida. Of the 10th Duchess and her daughter calves, Mr. Cochran has sold the following animals at the prices named: In the winter of 1875 the bull calf 4th Duke of Hillhurst, at $7,000; at public auction in Toronto, June 16, 1875, the bull calf 5th Duke of Hillhurst, two months old, at $8,000, and the heifer Airdrie Duchess 5th, eight months old, $18,000; at auction sale at Toronto, June 14, 1876, the cow Airdrie Duchess 2d, at $21,000, and the heifer Airdrie Duchess 3d, at $23,000; in August, 1877, privately, the heifer 6th Duchess of Hillhurst, at $12,000; and at public sale at Bowness, Windemere, England, September 4, 1877, the heifers 3d Duchess and 5th Duchess of Hillhurst, at 4,100 and 4,300 guineas each, or $20,500 and $21,500 respectively, making a total of $131,000 for eight animals sold. He has still in his possession, besides the 10th Duchess, Airdrie Duchess 4th, 7th Duke, and 7th and 8th Duchess of Hillhurst, five animals, and has lost four animals by death. The above result has perhaps never been equaled by any one animal at the same age. In December, 1875, an offer of $25,000 for the 10th Duchess was refused, and the same for her daughter, Airdrie, Duchess 4th. Since then the old cow has brought three heifers and one bull; two of the heifers have been sold for $33,500, and there still remains the bull and the heifer just dropped, besides the dam, who will probably breed a number of calves yet.—*Nova Scotia Journal of Agriculture.*

Hog Cholera.

This disease is by no means an American disease as is generally supposed. It is now prevalent in several places in England, and many districts where it occurs are isolated by the local authorities, in accordance with law. The affected animals are slaughtered, and an attempt is thus made to prevent the spread of the disease. Unfortunately this stamping out process is remarkably ineffective, and year after year the disease exists, and causes enormous losses. The only advantage from it seems to be to shift the loss from the shoulders, or pockets, of the owners of diseased stock to those of the public. The results of these long-continued efforts to eradicate the disease by the English government are well worth considering with reference to a similar course suggested here.—*American Agriculturist.*

Backing.

Says the *American Cultivator*: "It was the horses that could 'back' well which took the first prize at the recent fair at Concord, Mass. The teams were attached to loads of gravel, one feature in the trial being to turn half round and back the load up a considerable elevation or ridge—quite a difficult thing to do, and yet one which it is necessary to do many times a year in the course of performing farm work. Many horses can pull a heavy load straight along, but few can back that same load handsomely and squarely unless specially trained for it. And on this point farmers should give more general practice to their teams than they usually do."

Veterinary Department.

Œdema.

Please let me know what causes a suckling to swell from the pastern up to knees and hocks in all the legs; what remedy?

ANSWER.—Various causes often combine to produce swelling of the extremities. Every cause that will produce a general debility will bring about that result. *Treatment:* In an animal so young it is doubtful if a cathartic would be expedient; therefore, we would recommend giving a diuretic, say half an ounce of sweet spirits of niter twice a day until the kidneys act freely; after that result has been obtained, give fifteen grains of sulphate of iron daily for a week, also half an ounce of cod-liver oil.

Ulceration.

I have got a mare; she is quite speedy. About two months ago she had two sores break out on her legs—one below the knee joint, and one above the ankle joint on the other leg. They are on the outside of the forward legs. They run all the while. Her legs are not swollen any. The sores are about as large as a five-cent nickel piece. I have given her salts for her blood first, and also condition powders, and have used liniments on them to no use. Now if you can prescribe for me, through your columns, I will be very much obliged to you.

ANSWER.—We suspect the animal's blood is in a bad condition, and as soon as the skin becomes abraded, the foundation is laid for a suppurating sore. *Treatment:* Prepare her by feeding upon bran mashes for two days; then follow with seven drachms of Barbadoes aloes, pulverized, and one drachm of ground ginger root, mixed, made into a ball and given in the morning before feeding. Wash the sores thoroughly with warm water and castile soap, dry with a sponge, and cauterize the raw surface once a day with caustic potash until the discharge ceases, after which, you need only to bathe the wounds with tincture of aloes. It will facilitate recovery by giving, as soon as the purging ceases, one ounce of sulphite of soda morning and night, in soft feed.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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New Organs $35 Stops, 3 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 Oct's, 2 Knee Swells, Walnut Case, warranted 6 years, Stool & Book $98. New Pianos, $125 to $255. Newspapers sent Free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

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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, Wabaunsee 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.

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

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

"OH! MY BACK!" 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 at once HUNT'S REMEDY, which has stood the test for 30 years.

LATE HOME TESTIMONY.

199 Westminster St., Providence, R. I., Oct. 19, 1879.
WM. E. 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 bloat 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 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.

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

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

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

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

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Megrims 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**—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in **Leis' Condition Powder.** For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, 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.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS.—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.

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Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull
KING OF THE PRAIRIE,
17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

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

Uncle Eph's Chicken Dog.

A very indignant man, leading a dog, stalked into Uncle Eph's house yesterday and said:

"Eph, you black rascal, here's your dog; give me back the three dollars I paid you for it."

"What's de mattah wid de dawg?" asked Eph, calm and unruffled.

"You warranted him to hunt chickens, didn't you?"

"And didn't 'e?" asked Eph.

"No, he isn't worth a cuss at it."

"Did you try the dawg?" asked Eph, taking his pipe from his mouth and knocking the ashes from it.

"Certainly I did, and he's a first-class fraud."

"How war de chickens cooked?"

"Cooked?"

"Yes; was da biled?"

"Of course not."

"Did you roas' dem?"

"Why, you old idiot, they were alive—prairie chickens."

"Dat splains it," said Eph. "I tought dar was suffin wrong. You just cook de chickens an' gib de dawg half a chance an' see how he'll hunt for dem. Folks spect too much," he added, as the gentleman kicked the dog into a corner and rushed out. "Dey spects 'tirely too much from de culled people. Ef dat man was fool nuff to spect dat he war gwine to git a dawg for free dollars dat would hunt live chickens, he was fool nuff to bleeb dat we's squar in de middle ob de milleenyum, and eberybody knows how big a fool dat am."

The following solid piece of proverbial philosophy from the Chinese is not specially bad for a poor heathen people:

When sabers are rusty, and spades are bright;
When prisons are empty, and granaries full;
When the steps of the temple are worn by the feet of worshipers,
And the court-yards of the tribunals are covered with grass;
When physicians go on foot and bakers on horseback,
The empire is well governed.

The grandma of a four-year-old had been telling her one day not to say people lied, but rather that they were mistaken. Her grandmother, to amuse her, told her a bear story, which was a tough one to believe. After she had finished, the little girl looked up into her face and exclaimed: "Grandma, that is the biggest mistaken I ever heard."

In Paris there is an "Association to Prevent the Abuse of Tobacco and Alcohol." A prize of two hundred francs and a medal are offered for the best work showing the evil effects, moral and physical, of the abuse of tobacco and alcohol.

Three kittens have died of diphtheria in Ogdensburg. They contracted the disease from children affected with it. The *post-mortem* examination showed plainly the diphtheritic membrane in the kittens' throats.

A competing hotel out West says generously of another that "it stands without arrival."

Items of General Interest.

Norfolk (Va.) is the largest peanut port in the world.

The widow of Charles Dickens died in London last Saturday.

Every car and locomotive is in use on the Pennsylvania railroad.

The miners at Brookfield, Ohio, have been advanced ten cents a ton.

Few young men are afraid of a yellow jacket when it has a girl in it.

The snow is ten inches deep along the west shore of Lake Champlain.

Tuscarawras valley (Pa.) coal miners have been advanced ten cents a ton.

Steamship "Lessing," from Europe, brought over $2,475,750 in gold coin.

A man has just been arrested in Philadelphia for voting eight times in one day.

Tennyson and Carlyle are both inveterate smokers, and both suffer from dyspepsia.

The Pottsville (Pa.) Iron company has added forty cents a ton to its puddlers' wages.

Sixteen tons of European gold have been landed in New York in a single week recently.

Of the thirty-eight states composing the Union, only twelve hold annual legislative sessions.

The experiment of steam-towing on the Erie canal, by the Belgian cable system, appears to have been a success.

Mr. Edison, it is reported, is preparing to light the Cheney silk works and the village at South Manchester by electricity.

A Richmond, Ill., man made in one year from 100 hens $130 net profit, besides supplying eggs and poultry for house consumption.

The coal miners of this city and the Stratsville, Hocking and Shawness regions have inaugurated a strike against a reduction of wages.

A fluid cannot be heated above the boiling point at the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere; to increase the heat above that point a close vessel is necessary.

The excitement throughout the west of Ireland shows no sign of abatement. Large meetings are being held in all popular places in counties Mayo and Sligo.

There are many men who appear to be struggling against adversity, and yet are happy; but yet more, who, although abounding in wealth, are miserable.

All priests in the arch diocese of New England are advised by the pope to at once establish parochial schools and threaten the parents who refused the terrors of the church, wherever the influence of public schools is thought to be particularly injurious to the Roman Catholic faith; and the priests are ordered to withdraw children at once, even if there be no parochial schools in the vicinity.

The largest train ever known, consisting of 123 loaded cars and two engines, lately passed through Binghamton. The freight business on the Erie is very heavy.

About half a million pounds of American beef started for England yesterday and more than three-quarters of a million dollars in gold came in. "And thus be it ever."

Seven cents will get a bushel of good coal in Greensboro, Ky., and ten cents will get an average toddy, and a good many seem to think that more warmth results from the ten than the seven cent investment.

The Reformed church at Holland, Mich., has decided not to receive a man as a member of the church who belongs to the Free Masons, and has provided that no such person can receive the Lord's supper.

The New York *Herald* opposes hanging—thinks this is too barbarous a manner of executing murderers for this age of the world—and favors killing them with a heavy charge of electricity—sending them across Jordan by telegraph, as it were.

Many persons are puzzled to understand what the terms "fourpenny," "sixpenny," and "tenpenny" means as applied to nails. "Fourpenny" means four pounds to the thousand nails, or "sixpenny" means six pounds to the thousand, and so on.

Some caverns of prehistoric times have been discovered near Stramburg, in Moravia. The objects which they contained are said to prove beyond a doubt that these caverns were inhabited by man in the remote ages, contemporaneously with the mammoth and cave bear.

This is going to be a winter of rigid economy at Washington. Each party has made up its mind to beat the other party on this point and get whatever advantage there may be in it for use in the coming presidential fight. All jobs and schemes to get at the public treasury may as well be folded up and laid away until next year's fight is over, and then the party which wins—and no matter which—will feel more like giving away what does not belong to it. There is always an overwhelming show of reform preceding the presidential election.—*Philadelphia Times.*

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 29.—Jay Gould's great railroad programme is being gradually unfolded and made plain to the anxious public. The St. Joseph and Denver, which has been extended to a connection at Grand Island with the Union Pacific, is to have another extension of much greater importance. Gould and his associates having purchased that portion of the Central Branch which lies west of Waterville, it is to be extended westward along the south fork of the Solomon river, through the counties of Graham and Sheridan, to a connection with the K. P. road at Monument, and the gap of twenty miles between Marysville and Waterville is to be built at once, and will form an important direct through line to be operated as the St. Joseph and Denver. Waterville, on the Central Branch, and Monument, on the Kansas Pacific, are beyond the points to which the government has paid subsidy for the construction of these roads, and in the formation of this new line it avoids the subsidized portions of both of these roads, and they avoid paying the government any percentage on the business done. It is positively known that an agent of the Gould interest has purchased the old road-bed and right of way between Wathena and Atchison for the purpose of extending the Missouri Pacific to this city. The grading is to be repaired, and the track laid as soon as possible. Thus St. Joseph is to be the terminus. It has been understood for some little time that the A. & N. is to change its track, running from Troy Junction to St. Joseph. Jay Gould's bridge at this place is evidently to be made a paying instrument.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2, 1879.

Flour—XX	$5.65	@ 5.75
XXX	5.85	@ 5.95
Family	6.00	@ 6.10
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.30	@ 1.30½
No. 3 red	1.22	@ 1.23
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 37
Oats	33	@ 33½
Rye	70	@ 77
Barley	85	@ 90
Pork	12.00	@12.50
Lard	7.25	@ 7.30
Butter—Dairy	22	@ 28
Country	10	@ 18
Eggs	18	@ 20

CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	$1.23	@ 1.23½
No. 3	1.10	@ 1.10½
Corn	39	@ 40
Oats	32	@ 33⅛
Pork	12.00	@12.50
Lard	7.25	@ 7.30

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 2, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	$1.17	@ 1.17½
No. 3 fall	1.06	@ 1.06¼
No. 4	1.04½	@ 1.05
Corn—No. 2	29	@ 29½

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2, 1879.

CATTLE—Little doing in shipping for want of supply. Good to fancy shipping steers would bring $4.80@5.00; light steers, $3.50@4.15; good to choice heavy, $4.25@4.75; mixed butchers' stuff, $2.25@3.50; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.25; grass Texans, $2.25@3.25.

HOGS—Higher and active. Light shipping, $3.70@3.85; heavy do., $3.90@4.00; packing, $3.85@4.10.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1879.

CATTLE—Market active and firm. Shippers $3.40@4.70; stockers and feeders strong at $2.60@3.30; grass Texans, $2.30@3.80.

HOGS—Active. Heavy, $4.00@4.20; light, $3.90@4.10. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 40,000.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 2, 1879.

CATTLE—The market opened with a light supply of inferior cattle and little interest was manifested. $2.90 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 23 Colorado half-breed steers averaging 1,016 pounds).

HOGS—Receipts fair; market good; demand strong. Prices ranged from $3.35 to $3.87½, the latter being the highest sale of the season. One lot of 1,237 head, averaging 279 pounds, brought $3.80.

In Kansas City butter sells at 18@20c. for choice, medium 12@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 10@12½c.; eggs, 17@19c.; game—quails $1.75@2.00 per doz., prairie chickens $3.50, ducks $1.50, rabbits $1.50, jack rabbits $2.00, venison per pound 8@12c.; poultry—turkeys dressed 8c. per pound, chickens dressed 6c. do., live $1.25@2.25 per doz.; potatoes—Early Rose 35c., Neshannocks 40c., Peerless 45c., Peachblows 50c.; sweet potatoes, 30@60c.; castor beans, 85c; flax seed, $1.30; timothy, $2.25; clover, $4.75; millet 60c.

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

Wheat has risen a few cents since our last quotations, both in the East and West. In Kansas City wheat is 3 cents higher than last week (on grade No. 3; No. 2 is unchanged). In St. Louis it is 2 cents higher. In Chicago 4 cents higher on grade No. 2 spring; No. 3 is 1 cent higher.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at $1.30½ December, $1.34¾ January, and $1.38¾ February. In Chicago No. 2 is $1.23½ December, $1.24¾ January, and $1.25¾ February. In Kansas City No. 2 is $1.17½ December. No. 3 is $1.06 December, and $1.08¼ January.

Wheat at Kansas City is 42 cents higher than it was one year ago and 12 cents higher than it was two years ago; corn is 6 cents higher than one year ago and 1¼ cents lower than two years ago.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities continues slowly decreasing. It is still nearly 30,000,000 bushels.

The pork packing at leading points that had fallen about 100,000 head below corresponding time last year, only ten days ago, has the past week increased so that the number is in excess of the number packed last year up to this date and commencing November 1.

The Kansas City *Journal* of Tuesday says: "Bank clearings yesterday were $395,800. For the month of November they aggregated $7,215,700, against $5,542,800 for the corresponding month last year. Money continued abundant for all business needs, and prime commercial paper was in demand with moderate offerings. From $40,000 to $70,000 per day goes into the country to pay for hogs, while the grain movement is sufficiently active to require a fair amount of funds."

A sharp bear attack was made on the stock market in New York yesterday, and prices declined ½ to 6 per cent., granger and coal stocks, Erie and Southwestern shares being prominent in the downward movement. Toward midday there was a sharp recovery, and an advance from the lowest point ranging from ½ to 4 per cent. Toward the close the bears again succeeded in depressing the general lists from ½ to 3 per cent. Final dealings, however, showed a recovery of ¼ to 6⅞ per cent.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 7 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 6@7 per cent. Government bonds were generally weak, especially for new 4s, which declined ⅜c. This decline was due to the announcement that the secretary of the treasury asks for authority to proceed at once to the refunding of bonds of 1881 in 4 per cents, the holders of 81s to be credited with the difference in interest. Railroad bonds lower; state securities dull.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 20c.; eggs, 17c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live $1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per ℔; turkeys live 6c. per ℔, dressed 8c. per ℔; potatoes, 60@65c.; corn, 24@25c.; wheat, $1.10; lard, 6c.; hogs, $3.25@3.35; cattle—feeders $3.00, shippers $3.50@3.75, cows $2.00@2.40; wood, $4.00 per cord; hay, $4.00@4.50 per ton.

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As cheap as any one.

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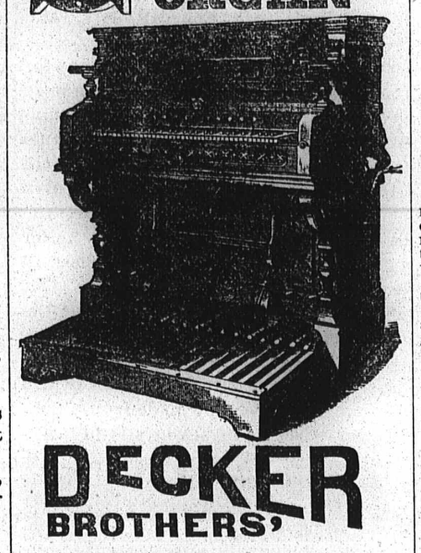

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Five hundred Instruments for sale (on easy payments), exchange or rent. Astonishing bargains.

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.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

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In the city. Fresh

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First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

Attention Everybody

J. W. WILLEY,

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

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

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

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tinware.

JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING

A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves.

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

Gideon W. Thompson James H. Payne

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

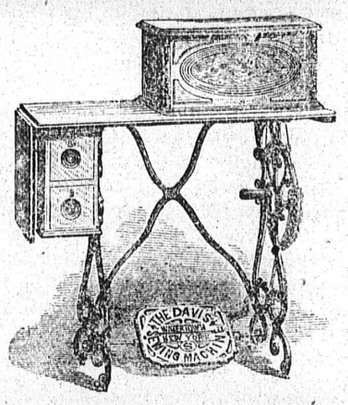
Kansas City, Mo.,

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.

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 edges together.

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

It is the only practical machine for hemming bias alpacas, 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 fulling 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, embroidering, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal.

Sewing machines repaired.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent,

No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE WHITE

SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also 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 achines. Singer sewing machine at $20.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent.

No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

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