

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry

VOL. VIII.—NO. 50.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 410.

### OLD CHURCH BELLS.

Ring out merrily,  
Loudly, cheerily,  
Blithe old bells from the steeple tower;  
Hopefully, fearfully,  
Joyfully, tearfully,  
Moveth the bride from her maiden bower.

Cloud there is none in the bright summer sky;  
Sunshine flings benisons down from on high;  
Children sing loud as the train moves along;  
"Happy the bride that the sun shineth on."

Knell out drearily,  
Measure out wearily,  
Sad old bell from the steeple gray;  
Priests chanting lowly,  
Solemnly, slowly,  
Passeth the corpse from the portal to-day.

Drops from the leaden clouds heavily fall,  
Dripping over the plume and the pall;  
Murmur old folks as the train moveth along,  
"Happy the dead that the rain raineth on."

Toll at the hour of prime,  
Ninth and vesper chime,  
Loved old bells from the steeple high—  
Rolling like holy waves  
Over the lowly graves,  
Floating up, prayer fraught, into the sky.

Solemn the lesson your lightest notes teach;  
Stern is the preaching your iron tongues preach;  
Ringing in life from the bud to the bloom,  
Ringing the dead to their rest in the tomb.

Peal out evermore—  
Pealed as ye pealed of yore,  
Brave old bells, on each Sabbath day;  
In sunshine and gladness,  
Through clouds and through sadness,  
Bridal and burial have both passed away.

Tell us life's pleasures with death are still rife;  
Tell us that death even leatheth to life;  
Life is our labor and death is our rest,  
If happy the living, the dead are the blest.

### THE WAY TO WIN.

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

Edward Stone stood impatiently upon the top step of his Uncle Dan's stately residence. There was not the faintest sign of life anywhere around—the whole front part of the house was closed and darkened; and having rang several times without eliciting any response, he was about to conclude that there was no one within hearing, when a head was thrust out of one of the upper windows.

"Young man! go round to the side door."

Considerably startled by this unexpected address, the young man obeyed. Upon the porch, brushing away the leaves that covered it, was a young girl of fifteen. She looked very pretty as she stood there, the bright autumnal sunshine falling on the round white arms and uncovered head.

Setting down her broom, she ushered him into a medium-sized, plainly-furnished room, which gave no indication of the reputed wealth of its owner.

The young man took a seat, brushed a few flecks of dust from the lapel of his coat, ran his fingers through his carefully arranged locks, and thus delivered himself:

"Tell your master that his nephew, Edward Stone, is here."

A faint smile touched the rosy lips, and with a demure "yes, sir," the girl vanished.

A few minutes later an elderly gentleman entered, with intelligent, strongly-marked features, and a shrewd look in his eyes, which seemed to take the mental measure of his visitor at a glance.

"Well, sir, and what is your business with me?"

"I am your nephew, Edward Stone."

"So my daughter told me. What do you want?"

"I came to pay my respects to you, sir."

"Yes; but what do you want me to do for you?"

"I was thinking of going into business, and thought I would come and talk it over with you, and ask you to give me a lift."

"What better capital do you want than you already have? A strong, able-bodied young man wanting a lift! You ought to be ashamed of yourself! What have you been doing?"

Edward's face flushed with anger at this unceremonious language; but feeling that he could not afford to quarrel with his wealthy relative he gave no other indication of it.

"I've been in a store since I left school, two years ago."

"Saved nothing from your salary, I suppose?"

"No; it's only five hundred—not more than enough for my expenses."

"Humph! You are able to dress yourself out of it, I perceive. I have known men to rear and educate a large family on five hundred a year; and if you have been unable to save anything, you certainly are not fit to go into business on your own account. When I was

at your age my income was less than three hundred, and I saved half of it. What is the business you want to engage in?"

"Stationery and books. Six hundred dollars will buy it, as the owner is obliged to sell; a rare chance. I don't ask you to give me the amount, only to lend it; I will give you note, with interest."

"Young man, I have several such papers already. You can have all of them for five dollars; and I warn you that it will prove a poor investment at that. I can give you some advice, though, which if you'll follow will be worth to you a good many times over the amount you ask. But you won't do it."

"How do you know that?" said Edward, with a smile, who began to feel more at home with his eccentric relative. "I'd like to hear it, anyway."

"Well, here it is. Go back to your place in the store, and save three dollars a week from your salary, which you can easily do; learning, in the meantime, all you possibly can in regard to the business you intend to pursue. At the end of four years you will have the capital you seek, together with sufficient experience and judgment to know how to use it. And, better still, it will be yours, earned by your own industry and self-denial, and worth more to you than ten times that amount got in any other way. Then come and see me again."

"You'd rather have my money than advice, I dare say," added Mr. Stone, as Edward arose to go; "but we'll be better friends four years hence than if I let you have it. Sit down, nephew; the train you will have to take won't leave until six in the evening. You must stay to tea; I want you to see what a complete little housekeeper I have, and make you acquainted with her."

"Polly!" he called out, opening the door to the hall.

In prompt obedience to this summons, a rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed girl tripped in. The neat print dress had been exchanged for a pretty merino, but our hero did not fail to recognize her, and his face flushed painfully as he did so.

"Polly," continued her father, "this is your cousin Edward. He leaves on the 6 o'clock train; and I want you to make his short stay with us as pleasant as possible."

"Polly is my little housekeeper," he added, turning to his nephew; "I hire a woman for the rough work, and she does all the rest. When she's eighteen she shall have all the servants she wants, but she must serve her apprenticeship first. It may stand her in good stead; she may take it into her head to marry a poor man, as her mother did before her. Eh! my girl?"

Mary's only reply to this was a smile and blush. Our hero was considerably embarrassed by the recollection of the mistake he had made; but the quietly cordial greeting of his young hostess soon put him completely at his ease.

At her father's request—who was very proud of his daughter's varied accomplishments—Mary sang and played for her cousin; and his visit ended in singular contrast to the stormy day it commenced. Edward refused the five-dollar note tendered to him by his uncle at parting for his traveling expenses.

The old man smiled as he returned the note to his pocket-book.

"He's a sensible young chap, after all," he remarked to his daughter, as the door closed after their guest. "It's in him, if it only can be brought out. We shall see, we shall see."

"A good deal for father to say," was Mary's inward comment, who thought her cousin the most agreeable young man she had ever met.

Three years later, Mr. Stone and his daughter paused in front of a small but neat and pleasant-looking shop, on the plate-glass door of which were these words: "Edward Stone, Stationery and Bookstore."

It being too early in the day for customers, they found the proprietor alone, whose face flushed with pride and pleasure as he greeted them.

"I got your card, nephew," said the old man, with a cordial grasp of the hand, "and called round to see how you were getting on. I thought it was about time I gave you the little lift you asked of me, three years ago. You don't look much as if you needed it, though."

"Not at present, thank you, uncle," was the cheerful response. "Curiously enough, it is the same business that I wanted to buy then. The man who took it had to borrow money to purchase it with, getting so much involved that he had to sell at a sacrifice."

"Just what you wanted to do."

Edward smiled at the point made by his un-

cle. "It isn't what I've done, though. I've saved four dollars a week from my salary for the last three years; and so was not only able to pay the money down, but had fifty dollars besides."

"Bravo! my boy," cried the delighted old man, with another grasp of the hand that made our hero wince. "I'm proud of you! You're bound to succeed, I see, and without anybody's help. I told your cousin Polly that when she was eighteen I'd buy her a house in the city; that she should furnish it to suit herself, and have all the servants she wanted; and I've kept my word. Come round and see us whenever you can; you'll always find the latch-string out."

Edward did not fail to accept the invitation so frankly extended, a very pleasant intimacy growing up between the three during the twelve months that followed. Our hero's business grew and prospered until he began to think of removing to a larger place. His uncle had given him several liberal orders as well as sent him a number of customers, but said nothing more about assisting him in any other way until Christmas eve. Entering the room where Edward and his daughter were sitting, he said: "I mustn't delay any longer the 'little lift' I promised you, nephew, and which you have well earned."

Edward glanced from the five-thousand-dollar check to the lovely face at his side, and then to that of the speaker.

"You are very kind, uncle—far kinder than I deserve; but—"

"But what, lad? Speak out! Would you prefer it in some other form?"

Edward's fingers closed tenderly and strongly over the hand that he had taken in his.

"Yes, uncle—in this."

The old man looked keenly from one to the other.

"You are asking a good deal, nephew. Polly, have you been encouraging this young man in his presumption?"

"I'm afraid I have, father," was the smiling response.

The father's eyes moistened.

"Then go, my daughter. I give you to worthy keeping; and if you make your husband's heart as happy as your mother made mine during the few short years that she tarried by my side he will be blest indeed."

**Dinner Scene.**

Seated at a long table, well filled with hungry guests from the four quarters of the Republic—the shrewd guessing Yankee from the East, the chivalrous reasoning planter from the South, the Hoosier and Buckeye from the West—my friend observed sitting opposite him a robust, resolute, go-ahead sort of a man, who looked as though he might belong to that unique class of backwoodsmen who are said to "live on wild bear and buffalo, drink out of the Mississippi, and sleep on the government purchase." From the air and manner of the stranger it was obvious that he felt himself to be a man of some importance, and that he was naturally desirous to impress the fact upon others. When he had got well under way upon his first dish, he looked round to the waiter behind him, and called out, with strong emphasis and authority:

"Boy, bring me the fruit."

The waiter was at his elbow in a moment.

"Bring what, sir?" said he, thinking he had not heard aright.

"Bring me the fruit," said the stranger, in a firmer and louder tone.

The waiter colored; his eyes looked wild; he started a step or two, and returned again to the stranger.

"Is it the fruit you mane, sir?" said Paddy. The stranger would not be trifled with. In a tone that almost took the waiter off of his feet he thundered out:

"I tell you to bring me the boiled fruit."

The waiter, who was now fairly floundering beyond his depth in mystery, darted away, and held a private interview with the head waiter, who, on learning that the stranger was calling for fruit, and for boiled fruit, told Paddy there must be some mistake in the matter, and he must go back and ask the gentleman respectfully what it was that he desired. Paddy screwed his courage to the sticking point, and returned to the charge.

"Was it the fruit you desired me to bring, sir?" said he, standing a little back, and on his guard, for fear he might be knocked down.

The stranger turned upon him with a look that showed Paddy's cautious distance to be a proof of instinctive wisdom. At that moment a gentleman in the next chair, who had watched the progress of the difficulty, told the gentleman the waiter did not understand what he was calling for. At this the gentleman's indignation seemed slightly modified into a look of compassion, and in a tone somewhat softened, but not the less dignified, he gave his orders slowly and distinctly:

"Boy, bring me the boiled po-ta-ters; do you understand that?"

This translation of the backwoods idiom into Paddy's own dialect made everything as clear as daylight to him, and the eater of beef and buffalo was of course promptly supplied with the fruit.

**An Agricultural Experiment.**

Neighbor A—"Well, friend, have you planted your corn?"

Friend B—"Yes, several days ago."

A—"Is it up yet?"

B—"Up! yes; up and gone most of it."

A—"How is that?"

B—"Well, you see I bought a lot of damaged sausages at Chicago the other day of a glib-tongued auctioneer, who said they were worth at least one dollar a barrel for manure. I bid 75 cents a barrel and took the ten barrels home. I planted my corn at once, putting one sausage link in each hill. I felt satisfied that I had made a good job of it. Some days afterward I went out to the field to see how my corn was coming on, and a pretty piece of business I have made of it by trying agricultural experiments."

A—"Why, what was the matter?"

B—"Matter! The first thing I saw, before reaching the field, was the greatest lot of dogs digging and scratching all over it! There were my dogs, and your dogs, and all the neighbor's dogs, besides about three hundred strange dogs I never set eyes on before, and every one was hard at it mining after the buried sausages; somehow or other the rascally whelps had scented out the business, and they have dug up every last link. I would like to set every one of them on that dapper-tongued auctioneer."

**Farming Three Hundred and Fifty Years Ago.**

Three hundred and fifty years ago there was good agricultural reading; and sage advice was given to farmers, as to-day, though in not quite so good English as is used at the present time. One Judge Fitzherbert, in the reign of Henry VII., wrote thus: "An houseband cannot well thrive by his corne without he haue other cattell, nor by his cattell without corne. And because that shepe, in mye opynyon, is the mooste profyttablest cattell that any man can haue, therefore I purpose to speake syret of shepe." This is a specimen of the agricultural writing three and a half centuries ago. Perhaps some of Mr. B.'s class will give it in more modern English.

**Kien-Lung, Emperor of China.**

One day the old Kien-Lung, emperor of China, asked George Stanton how medical men were paid in England. When the system was explained to him, he asked if there could be a single Englishman in good health. "I will tell you," said he, "how I treat my physicians. I have four, to whom the care of my health is confided. A certain sum is given to each weekly; but as soon as I am ill, the salaries are stopped till I am well. I need not tell you that my illnesses are not long." By this it appears that the medical care of the celestial emperor is no joke.

Strong-minded wife—Eh, Jeames you are great on languages; what is the difference between exported and transported?" Submissive husband—"Why, my dear, if you should go to Europe in the Bothnia, you would be exported, and I, well! I should be transported!"

**What is it?**

What isn't that every fiber thrills,  
That every sense of being illis,  
That memory robs of other things,  
Of other thoughts quick success brings?  
What isn't that makes the strong man weak,  
That makes the robust pine and peak,  
That makes the ruddy face turn pale,  
That makes the heart of bravest quail?  
What makes the knees together beat,  
What makes one limp from head to feet?  
What makes one writhe in sore distress,  
And bends him up like letter S?  
What causes groans with every breath?  
What reconciles to instant death?  
What isn't that makes the baby weep?  
What isn't that visits him in sleep?  
And prints the semblance of a smile  
Upon his lips, that doth beguile  
The women folks—queer, foolish things—  
And make them talk of angel wings,  
Of cherubim and seraphim—  
Those creatures of that old wife's whim,  
That when in sleep a baby smiles,  
The angels whisper it meanwhiles?  
What makes that baby from his dream  
Awake with callipole scream?  
What makes that precious baby wake?  
Good friends, it is the stomach-ache.  
—Boston Transcript.

### Young Folks' Column.

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

- James Stepp..... Douglas county, Kans.
- Emma Boies..... Lawrence, Kans.
- Mark C. Warner..... Tipton, Kans.
- Flora D. Chevalier..... Lawrence, Kans.
- Alice Roser..... Burlington, Kans.
- Ettie Blair..... Hartford, Kans.

DANIEL BOONE.

[Correction of Last Exercise.]

In this way years rolled onward—the farm enlarging and improving, Daniel still hunting, and the home one of constant peace, happiness, and plenty.

Finally, the story of the success and comfort of the family brought neighbors around them. Different parts of the forests began to be cleared; smoke was soon seen ascending from new cabins; and the sharp crack of other rifles than Daniel's was occasionally heard in the morning. This grieved him sadly. Most people would have been glad to find neighbors in the loneliness of the woods; but what pleased others did not please him. They were crowding upon him; they were driving away his game; this was his trouble. But, after all, there was one good farmer who came into the region, and made his settlement; which settlement, as it resulted, proved a happy thing for Daniel. This was a very worthy man named Bryan. He cleared his land, built his cabin upon a sloping hill, near Mr. Boone's, and soon, by dint of industry, had a good farm of more than a hundred acres. This farm was beautifully situated. A pretty stream of water almost encircled it. On the banks of the Schuykill, Daniel Boone found all his education, such as it was; on the banks of the Yadkin he found something far better. I must tell you now of a strange adventure.

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.

one (night 1) with another young friend he started out upon what is called a *fire hunt* (may be 2) you do not know what this means I will (tell the meaning of 3) it to you two (folks 4) are always (needed 5) for a *fire hunt* one goes before carrying a blazing (bunch of twisted or tied sticks 6) of pitch pine wood or lightwood as it is called in the southern country while the other follows behind with his rifle in this way the two (lookers for game) move through the (wide woods 7) when (a) (breathing thing 8) is (scared a little 9) he will stand (looking hard) at the light and his eyes may be seen shining (very plainly 10) this is called *shining the eyes* the (looker after game) thus seeing him while the other *shines* him levels his gun with (quiet 12) aim and has a fair shot (his way 13) of (looking for game) is still (carried on 14) in many parts of our country and is everywhere known as a *fire hunt*.

ROOTS OF WORDS.

- [A.-S.] *Efen*.
  - [L.] *Per*, by, through, and [W.] *lap*, chance.
  - [L.] *Ex*, out of, from, and *planus*, even, level.
  - [L.] *Populus*, the multitude, a crowd, persons.
  - [L.] *Ne*, not, and *cedo*, to go away, give up.
  - [L.] *Torqueo*, to twist, writhe or wreath.
  - [L.] *Fors*, out-of-doors, abroad.
  - [L.] *Animus*, air, breath, life.
  - [A.-S.] *Styrna*, to move.
  - [A.-S.] *Gasen*, to see.
  - [L.] *Dis*, apart, and *tingo*, to color.
  - [A.-S.] *Steda*, a place, station.
  - [L.] *Modus*, manner, way.
  - [Greek (Gr.)] *Prasso*, to do.
- In the above exercise there are nine periods, one colon, eleven commas, one parenthesis, two pairs of quotation marks (13) to inclose words from another author, and four hyphens.
- W. A. B.

"I have lived," said Dr. Clark, "to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too many irons in the fire' conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many; poker, shovel, tongs and all—keep them going!"

Historical Society



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 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.

Christianity.

Christianity summons all nations and tongues and peoples to put away, at once and forever, war, slavery, caste, oppression, inequality, injustice, and every form of human degradation; it bids every assembly, church and congregation to be indeed a brotherhood in all the relations of life, in industry, education, social refinement, and in the use of every means of elevation and the development of nobleness of character; it calls each person to link hands with his neighbor in one grand co-operative effort to introduce the reign of heaven, which is holiness and love.

The Laborer is Worthy of His Hire.

When will the Patrons of Husbandry individually and the farmers of the country collectively learn that their duty and interest are to protect the producer and not the parasite, the farmer and not the forestaller or speculator; that even-handed justice does not permit him who does nothing either to produce or increase the value of an article to profit unreasonably from the fact that it passes through his hands? The time is not distant when the world will wonder that it ever allowed such a swarm of blood-suckers to fatten on its vitals, and gorge themselves with the life-blood of its most useful members.

Co-operation.

The condition of society when it shall have come under the full influence of co-operation will not be an advance simply in civilization, because its character is entirely the opposite of civilization. The prominent feature of civilization is its universal hostility of interests. Its foundation-stones are antagonism and competition. The leading feature of co-operation is its unity of interests. In our present order of society called civilization every interest is antagonized by every other; in a well organized and co-operative state of society every interest is in a great measure combined and interwoven with every other, so that in place of discord and duplicity there is accord and unity.

The Grange Movement.

In engaging in the co-operative movement of the grange we aim only to open a true field to the energies of the farmer which have failed again and again for the want of a natural sphere of action. We seek, and that not blindly, a form of associated and co-operative society which shall deserve the name of human; a society of exact justice, of true equality, and genuine kindness; a society in which poverty, oppression and misery shall disappear; a society of universal happiness, peace, brotherhood and harmony; a society in which the regenerate nature of man will appear in all the dignity and beauty of which it is capable, and in which religion will be indeed religio, a divine bond between God and man. Who with a human heart would not reckon himself happy to work for such an end?

The High Aims and Ends of the Grange Movement.

The system of co-operation, of associated and organized industry, which the Patrons of Husbandry are aiming at is not a shallow and ephemeral movement, seeking to remedy some of the more palpable evils which burden the agricultural classes, but its aims are broader, deeper and more universal in their practical tendencies and anticipated results. It aims at the introduction of order into the relations of industry; the adjustment of the claims of capital, skill and labor in true proportions; the distribution of wealth on the principles of exact justice; the substitution of the co-operative principles for the all-crushing system of competition; the introduction of the law of love, of universal charity, for the ruinous antagonism that now sets all the industries in active force, one against another. It aims, in short, to emancipate not only the farmer, but through his emancipation all the other classes of society from those heavy burdens they are bearing, and from the evils which press them down; to elevate man to the highest dignity and happiness of which his nature is capable, and to establish a permanent social order, in accordance with the spirit of christianity, the principles of science, and the noble destiny toward which every true soul aspires.

Adulteration of Articles of Commerce.

Competition has become the bane of modern civilization. It has been carried to such fearful extremes that there is hardly an article of commerce which has not been subjected to deterioration or adulteration. Adulteration, especially, has injured the quality of almost everything that the consumer purchases. In regard to a large percentage of goods which the farmer buys he has no assurance whatever of the quality of his purchase. His tobacco may be largely adulterated with molasses, sugar, alcohols, licorice, gum, oil and lamp-black, alum, tannic acid and iron, logwood, and such savory leaves as rhubarb, chickory, cabbage, burdock, castfoot, and an excess of salt and water. Chemical analysis has shown that all these ingredients have been liberally used to season

the weed to make it more heavy and less valuable. The adulteration of garden and field seeds is a loss of thousands of dollars to the farmer annually. Turnip seed is adulterated with rape, wild mustard, or charlock, the vitality of which has been destroyed by kilndrying at a high temperature; old turnip seed is also used for diluting fresh seed; and it is well known to not a few of our large dealers that such seed can be obtained in commerce by the ton. Clover seed is often dyed—one of the commonest frauds being to dye trefoil and to sell it for red clover, the brown tint and metallic look being given with a weak solution of logwood and alum. When white clover seed has become changed by age and has lost its yellowish color it is dyed with an infusion of tumeric and then toned down with the fumes of burning sulphur; in fact these fumes are used to brighten up all sorts of seeds that have acquired a dull, dead look by reason of age, but they destroy entirely their vitality.

This fungoid growth of adulteration runs along all the lines of commerce and through all the branches of manufacture, and is the poisonous outgrowth of this vile system of competition which is the chief cornerstone on which our half-fledged scientists build their political economies. If the co-operative methods of doing business, recommended and partially adopted by the Patrons of Husbandry, had done no more than to make the term competition, and all it implies, contemptible to men of sober and thoughtful minds it has accomplished an amount of good for which the next generation will be grateful. When competition has been rooted out by the better principles and practices of co-operation, frauds in business and adulterations in articles of commerce will have passed away.

Grange and Co-operation.

Now is the time to make the subordinate grange interesting and profitable; but whether it shall be so depends altogether on the members. Interest and profit will not come of themselves. Like every other thing of value, they can be secured only by work. It is plain that that grange works best which carries out all the purposes of the order. Co-operation and confidence are the watchwords that lead to success. The want of these explains many a failure. Let the few who have a zeal to work join heartily in the spirit of progress and improvement, and by their zeal rouse up the lukewarm to the same activity. Persistence in a good cause becomes a virtue. "Cast thy bread on the waters and thou shalt find it after many days."

Good Doctrine.

A fundamental doctrine of the grange is to help the farmer make money. This it proposes to do, not by buying and selling in the best markets only, nor by buying in quantity and for cash, nor in leaving the superfluous middleman out in the cold, but by making him a better farmer—teaching him how to raise better stock, more grain, and at less expense, and to know the relative values of products raised. In short, to instill into him the same thoroughness of detail in knowledge and practice that the successful business man has in his specialty. This is the royal road to success. How very few farmers have found it! Slowly but surely the order is stimulating this spirit of inquiry and research.—Grange Bulletin.

The Value of Hard Work on the Farm in Early Life.

A distinguished clergyman of Concord, Mass., has been interesting the boys of that section with a series of evening lectures. Prior to a lecture recently, he addressed letters to a hundred different merchants and others, now occupying the most conspicuous positions in business and literature, asking them for a little sketch of their lives for the first fifteen years. Eighty-eight of the hundred responded, and seventy-six of these passed their early life on the farm, and learned to do hard manual work. This gives credence to the belief that the town is recuperated from the country once within every six generations. Will the tide ever return?—Grange Bulletin.

A Taste for Reading Diffused by the Grange.

A direct influence the grange has exerted is, in diffusing a more general taste for reading, not particularly of books, but of newspapers and agricultural journals. The grange, making agriculture its leading interest, exerts a power in that direction hardly contemplated by the parties concerned, and manifests itself in a more general support of the farm paper. It has also brought into existence the grange newspaper, a feature now identified with the progress of the order. That its influence will stop with the farm and the grange journal is not probable, but will also react to the benefit of these.—Grange Bulletin.

What are You Going to Do About It?

One of the purposes of the order of Patrons of Husbandry is to promote the thrift of the farmer. How this shall be accomplished is for the grange to determine; but that feature which encourages co-operation in buying and selling is the one point in the grange that has roused the wrath of the middlemen, and through them others who are ineligible to membership. The grange has been ready to explain away objections and satisfy the community generally as to its good intentions and work. While this may be well enough, we prefer the "more complete and satisfactory inquiry," "What are you going to do about it?"—Grange Bulletin.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

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. P. 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 Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. MCCOY - President  
J. S. CREW - Vice-President  
A. HADLEY - Cashier  
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W. A. M. VAUGHAN, ESTABLISHED  
J. E. DAVIDSON, 1829.  
W. B. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Leavenworth and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Constipation, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breathe, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Etc. - - - - -

Business, Drops, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood.

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



GILT-EDGE BUTTER-MAKER

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

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

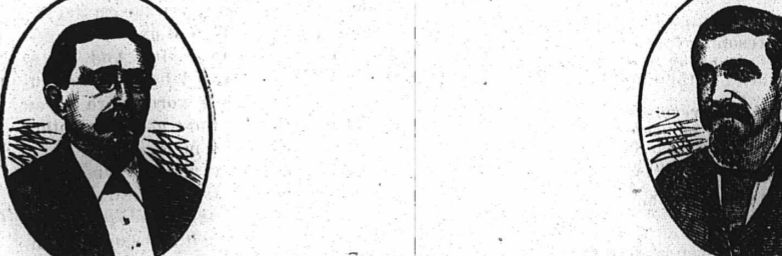
Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CHEAP CHARLEY,



THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

IS THE POPULAR CLOTHIER

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

NO DEVIATION IN PRICE!

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

WARRANT EVERY GARMENT

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

CHILDREN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

YOUTHS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING,

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

LABOR, BUSINESS OR DRESS,

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

HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

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

KAUFMANN & BACHRACH.

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

From the Factory to the Wearer.

Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for \$7.50 A DOZEN!! Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirts of Superior Quality, 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: Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, 67.50 6.00 5.00 An elegant set of well made plated Silver and Cellar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 6, 12 or 18 Shirts. 50 cents. We guarantee these Shirts to be superior in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal to any made elsewhere. We will also supply Shirts in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar, neck, circumference of chest and length of arms. Remember in ordering from us you save all outside profits. Boys' Shirts same price as above. Pocket Square or Corset Ribbons. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 431 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.



**New Coal and Mining Company—Emporia Waterworks.**

The La Veta Coal and Mining company is a new corporation, composed mostly of Emporia citizens, and proposes to work the valuable coal mine recently discovered by B. W. Frederick and J. J. Isom. We understand that the company has been fully chartered with a capital stock of \$100,000 divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each, and that it has been fully organized, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, G. W. Frederick; vice-president, D. D. Ryno; secretary, W. H. Ingermann; treasurer, E. B. Peyton. The enterprise is a good one, and in the hands of good men. We wish it every success.

The question is soon to be settled as to whether the water is to be brought from the Cottonwood or Neosho by the proposed waterworks. The majority of the public would undoubtedly vote to take the Cottonwood water, because there is more of it and it is believed to be better. It is well known that the principal tributary of that stream west of here is the South Fork, a beautiful stream always running a good supply of water from the big springs along its course. The Neosho furnishes good water (said to be softer than the other) except at certain seasons of the year when the stream gets very low, and then a green scum forms on the water in the pools, from one of which the supply would have to come.

**Just Principles.**

It has always been the mission of the Post to stand as a safeguard to the interests of the people of Southern Kansas, and more especially to Sumner county and the city of Caldwell; and, believing that our endeavors in that direction are appreciated by our numerous readers, we have concluded to exercise our prerogative in the future as in the past. We will always be found battling for the best interests of those in whose midst we have been so fortunate as to cast our lot. Whenever any person or representative of any corporation attempts to invade any of our citizens into any scheme whereby they would be unjustly possessed of their hard earnings, just so soon will we be found coming to the front and sounding the alarm of danger, lest our friends might get into a predicament that would be difficult to extricate themselves from.

**Black Walnut Timber.**

We think it will pay our Kansas farmers to give some attention to the raising of black walnut timber, so that by the time the supply becomes exhausted in the Eastern states Kansas can step in with her supply and realize handsome prices. The supply is of course growing less every year, and a Kansas land owner who has a grove of walnut timber growing on his place has something that will enhance the value of his land more rapidly than any other improvements he can put on them. It will pay to plant fields of walnuts or plant rows around your fields. It is easily done and the seed does not cost much. Obtain your seed now and put them in in time to be frozen. They only need to be put in about two inches under the surface.

**Who Can't Succeed in Kansas?**

We believe that Miami county and Eastern Kansas repays the labor of the husbandman as no other county upon earth. We have given many cases illustrating this. We give another. Jim McKimmy bought a quarter section of land in Richland township in the winter of 1877. He broke out ninety acres in 1878, sowed fifty in wheat in the same fall and realized one thousand bushels. The same year he planted thirty-four acres in corn, which yielded 1,600 bushels, besides a crop of Irish potatoes, garden vegetables, etc. Who can't succeed in Kansas?

**Poetical and Funny.**

It is believed that Shakespeare had Horatio Seymour in mind's eye when he wrote: "Horatio, since my dear soul has been mistress of her choice, and could of men distinguish her election, she hath sealed thee for herself; for thou hast been as one who in suffering all hast suffered nothing—a man whom fortune's buffets and rewards hath taken with equal thanks. Show me the man that is not passion's slave and I will wear him next my heart, ay, my heart of hearts, as I do thee, Horatio."

**New Railway Company.**

A new railway company has been incorporated known as the McPherson and Hutchinson Railroad company, with place of business at Hutchinson, and a capital stock of \$1,000,000 in 1,000 shares. It is formed for the purpose of building a railroad from McPherson to Hutchinson, and through the counties of McPherson, Reno, Kingman, Barbour, Pratt, Harper, Comanche and Clark, to the line of the Indian territory, a distance of 200 miles.

**Shields.**

Mr. James Shields, in the south part of Douglas county, near Wellsville, raised this year seven hundred bushels of millet seed from thirteen acres of ground. The seed was of the mammoth variety, was sowed in the last of June, and harvested about the first of October, in time to sow fall wheat on the same ground. This was the yield after allowing for the waste of about two hundred bushels in harvesting and thrashing. Who can beat that?

**Fine Them.**

Just twenty-nine school district clerks are to be fined \$50 each for disobeying the law in the matter of reports—that is, if the law is carried into effect. This will give \$1,450 to the school fund. The schools of Marshall county could all be run three months in a year by just electing incompetent clerks.

**A Well-Deserved Compliment to Prof. F. H. Snow.**

Prof. F. H. Snow, of the state university, is to lecture this evening at Odd Fellows' hall to farmers and others interested in horticulture and agriculture on the bearings of science upon these industries. Prof. Snow has charge of the department of natural sciences at the university, and he has given much attention to practical matters in entomology and botany, especially as relates to fruit growing. The remarkable results in Douglas county in fruit raising have been due in no small measure to the information given by Prof. Snow in lectures and talks before the efficient horticultural society of that county, a society which has been kept in active operation during the last fifteen or twenty years. The meeting to-night will be the first of a series to be held during this winter, intended to lead to the co-operation of those interested in fruit growing and in farming in Shawnee county, in the active study of their important interests and in the interchange of information as to their experiences. Prof. Snow is a very interesting lecturer, and should have a good audience. The meeting is to be public, and all are invited to attend.

**Snakes.**

The Stafford Herald says that little Bettie Moody discovered a snake den in the sand hills. It was dug out and in it were found forty-two rattlesnakes, twenty-four snakes of different species, ten terrapins and one centipede. Some of the snakes were wound around the terrapins, and different kinds of snakes were found knotted together, showing apparent friendship, one toward the other.

**Fine Hogs.**

Mr. Glasgow, living seven miles southeast of Scandia, brought a load of the finest hogs that has ever struck this market. One weighed 555 pounds, and the rest averaged 470 pounds. Mr. Glasgow is a very successful hog raiser. He keeps the pure Poland-China breed and has them always on hand to sell at \$15 a pair.

**Go for Him.**

On Sunday night, the 23d inst., the store at Keene, this county, was broken into and the money-drawer robbed of \$80 in cash, and papers valued at from \$200 to \$300. The post-office was also rifled and the key to the mail-bag taken away. Theodore Miller, accused of the offense, has been arrested in Topeka.

**Kingman County Wheat.**

The many farmers who call at the Mercury office report the wheat as never looking finer and presenting a better prospect. If nothing happens, in 1880, Kingman county will do her share toward feeding the inhabitants of the Western hemisphere and the rest of mankind.

**Hogs.**

The Eldorado hog market was very lively the first of this week and last of the week before. On Thursday morning there were about 1,500 hogs waiting shipment, and a greater demand for cars than could be supplied by the railroad company, and hogs still coming in.

**Bond Elections Ordered.**

The county commissioners met Friday and ordered elections in Groveland and Hayes townships to vote upon the proposition of issuing township bonds to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Southwestern railroad westward from this place.

**Hutchinson Water-Mill.**

The water-mill will soon be open. This establishment has been thoroughly overhauled and remodeled. New and improved machinery has taken the place of the old until this mill is now, probably, the finest grist-mill in the state of Kansas.

**The Boot Route.**

The Chetopa Advance has discovered that the K. O., L. & S. railroad is entitled to the appellation of the "Boot Route" from the peculiar shape of its road. The leg of the boot is from Lawrence to Cherryvale, and the foot is the extension running to Winfield.

**Grist-Mills.**

Two grist-mills are now under way in this town and will soon be in running order. McPherson needs many things, but she needs nothing so badly as she does milling facilities.

**Fine Writing.**

We saw a postal card, written by Geo. A. Higginbotham, that was perfectly legible and contained 2,839 words—1,000 ahead of the best we have ever seen.

**VINLAND**

**Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm**

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

\$1425 profits on 30 days' investment of \$100 Proportional returns every week on stock options of \$20 — \$50 — \$100 — \$500. Official Reports and Circulars free. Address T. POTTER WIGG & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

**STORY & CAMP'S**

Mammoth Music House, 912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.



**DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK**

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivaled

**ESTEY ORGANS.**

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

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



**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.

**ELMENDARO HERD.**



**LEVI DUMBAULD.**

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

**THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

—AND—

**BERKSHIRE PIGS**

Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull

**KING OF THE PRAIRIE.**

17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

**A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS**

For this season's trade.

Address **HENRY NIESBACH,**

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,**

229 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

**GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE**

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

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

**MRS. GARDNER & CO.,**

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.**

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

**MRS. GARDNER & CO.**

**1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!**

THE BEST BUY ONLY

ALWAYS WINS THE GENUINE!

LONG RUN. Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets, ST. LOUIS.

ESTABLISHED 1873. GEO. R. BARSE. ANDY J. SNIDER.

**Barse & Snider, COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

For the sale of Live Stock. KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO

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

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 prices. Our Warerooms are at the Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas. HILL & MENDENHALL.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1879.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS goes out today fraught with its usual amount of good reading. The farmers and Patrons of Husbandry will read it with interest; some of them will show it to their neighbors. The sisters will read the column specially devoted to them, namely, "The Household," with pleasure and profit; the children will be benefited by a careful perusal and study of their particular department. Our exchanges will glance over our pages and skim the cream to mix up their melange. Some will publish an entire article and give us due credit; other some will look furtively around and if no one sees them will clip out a good paragraph and transfer it to their own paper without in any way acknowledging the source from whence it came. The latter sort of fellows we shall be after. We would take our solemn oath on that, if we were a profane person; as we are a christian, we will only affirm. To those who have been guilty of this mean thieving we would say, atone for your guilt by taking just the best thing you can from this number and giving us credit therefor; it is by this method only that we will consent to settle accounts. Those who advertise in THE SPIRIT will look it over of course as a matter of personal interest to themselves.

We have another word to say. Some five hundred, more or less, of our subscribers are in debt to us. They owe us moneys. True, in most cases, it is but a trifle; and it is because the sum is so trifling they neglect a plain duty. Were it a large sum—five, ten dollars—the debt would be promptly paid; but being only fifty cents, a dollar, or two dollars, the matter is too small to be looked after. "He that is unjust in the least is unjust in much." We throw that text at you, and if it does not produce "works meet for repentance" we shall begin to think there is something wrong in human nature. We never yet believed in the doctrine of total depravity, and we hope never to be forced to respect to even one of our delinquent subscribers. We say it in earnestness and all sincerity that these little sums must be settled before the first of January, 1880. We do not believe that one of our farmers in debt to the printer can eat his Christmas dinner of beef, or New Year's dinner of turkey, with that cheerfulness, or with so good a relish, or with such an easy digestion, as they can do who have their conscience unburdened with debt. This is the key-note, friend: We must have the money due from you individually. Remit in stamps, in bills, in money orders, in anything that has a current money value.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The times have been "out of joint" for several years past, and but few, if any, of the agricultural papers of our country have made a dollar; the most of them, in fact, have had a hard struggle for life. But now that we have good crops and very fair prices, the subscription lists of well-conducted agricultural papers ought to be more than doubled in the next twelve months. THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS has been laboring for the farmers of our state, and for the best interests of the farmer's family. Now we ask the farmers in turn to help us. Get your neighbors to subscribe for THE SPIRIT, and in that way help to build up an agricultural paper in our state that will be a worthy exponent of the genius and enterprise of our people. Every reader can aid in this work. Every one has an influence, and whether male or female can induce friends and neighbors to subscribe. Few know what influence they can exert until they try. We ask our farmer friends to take this matter in hand and help to make an agricultural paper in Kansas that all can feel proud of.

We will furnish THE SPIRIT in clubs of ten at \$1 a year. Single subscriptions \$1 50 each.

Who will be the first to send in a club of ten? The getter-up of the club will receive a copy for one year free.

SMALL FARMS.

Similar rules are applicable to farming as to other pursuits. Success is only attainable in one way. The man who tills the soil must understand his business, and apply himself to the prosecution thereof with all the energy of which he is capable. But he must not

undertake to do too much—many persons fail of success in farming, as in other vocations, because they endeavor to accomplish more than the facilities at their command justify them in attempting. In order to attain success it is not necessary that a man should cultivate a hundred or many hundreds of acres of land. A very few acres, well developed and properly attended to, are often productive of better results than ten times the quantity of land improperly cultivated.

BUT ONE RESOURCE LEFT.

While the annual reports of the great railroads of the country show a marked increase of earnings during the past year, and while some of them exhibit a decrease of expenses, the rates of freight have been advanced from time to time until the producer, who has been suffering for several years an oppressive burden of low prices for his products, is deprived of a large percentage of the rise in prices, and is being robbed of his earnings with a coolness that is simply astounding to contemplate. The victim of such ruinous extortion as is being practiced by the main lines of railroads can scarcely trust his understanding when he reads the quotations of the price of railroad stock and finds that an advance has been made out of all proportion to the advance in value of other property. He cannot conceive that while these roads are doing such an increased business, and selling their stock at such an increased figure, their managers can possibly have the impudence to keep on advancing rates. There is no denying the fact, we already have a powerful monopoly in this country, which is feeding upon our industries as a voracious monster, without knowing when it has enough, and regardless of what it devours.

It is enough to startle the people into a realization of the danger that threatens them to know that the railroads control our rich coal mines, and are in opposition to the government in the sale of the people's lands, to say nothing of their indirect control of the value of every farm in the nation.

Heretofore, with all the facts before us, we have been solaced by the thought that this great system of extortion was not a monopoly after all, and that competition between roads running from one center to another would save us from permanent injustice and injury. We have been glad to see railroad wars, but whether we know it or not we have paid very dearly for every one of them. The railroads never lose anything by a war. If the roads should carry grain from Kansas to the seaboard for five cents a hundred for a week, after that we would have to pay thirty, forty, or fifty cents a bushel, just as the roads should see fit to make up for their little war.

There is only one thing left for the people to do, and that is, control these corporations by law; and it is even now a question whether these corporations are not already too strong, and possessed of too much power, for the people to be able to get controlling laws on the statute book. One thing is certain, the people must go at it now, and go at it in earnest, and control these powerful monopolies, or become their helpless servants. Which shall it be?

Money to the Editor and Good Crops to the Farmer.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—THE SPIRIT still makes us weekly visits, notwithstanding we are one of your delinquent subscribers. Now, as we have been blessed with a liberal harvest, corn cribbed and hogs fattened, we will not forget the editor. I send inclosed in this \$3.75. If we mistake not, this pays our indebtedness and one year's subscription in advance.

The corn crop in Labette county is mostly in the crib, and such cribs were never seen in this county before! Many have torn down their old barns and built larger ones, and yet have not room to store their corn. When a Labette county farmer views his corn crib this fall the long way of his face is from ear to ear, instead of up and down as it was in 1874, the grasshopper year.

The farmers of this county have received this fall about \$35,000 from the sale of castor beans alone. The cry is no longer heard, "Send us a buyer for our farm." Some have visited their old homes in the East, and others have been to the mountains of Colorado,

the past summer, and all say they have come back to Kansas to stay.

The growing wheat crop looks well; in fact, it never looked better at this time of the year. We think we have been to the bottom, and are now climbing up.

Send on THE SPIRIT; we prize it very much. Yours respectfully, J. T. LAMPSON. LABETTE, Kans., Dec. 3, 1879.

General News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The American Freehold Land Mortgage company, an English organization, is declared by its representatives here to be formed for the purpose of loaning money on improved farm lands in the West. The stock is held almost entirely by English capitalists.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 6.—A News special from San Antonio says: A well-founded rumor is prevalent here that a party of twenty-five Mexicans raided McAllen's stock ranche on the Rio Grande; the people on the ranche were tied to trees while the premises were robbed of money and valuables. A large number of horses and mules were driven off by the marauders.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Arrangements were completed and papers signed in this city, Saturday afternoon, making arrangements for the long-proposed union of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad companies, of a joint line from Albuquerque, N. M., the present terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe line to the Pacific coast, probably reaching both San Francisco and San Diego, Cal.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 6.—The governor has issued a proclamation convening the legislature on December 16 to amend an act to enable Memphis to place herself into a sanitary condition to prevent a recurrence of the yellow fever epidemic. Also to amend acts so as to make crimes of violating graves and dead bodies a felony instead of a misdemeanor, and to enact such measures as will enable the Memphis, Paducah and Northern Railroad company to raise means necessary for the construction and equipment of their road.

CASTLEBAR, Ireland, Dec. 6.—On the removal of Thomas Brennan to prison from the court-house, last night, great crowds with blazing tar barrels followed the car in which he was conveyed, cheering the prisoner and hooting the police. The crowd stopped the car, but as it was well guarded no rescue was attempted. Subsequently the police, by order of the magistrate, seized the tar barrels, and the crowd dispersed precipitately. There is great excitement at Castlebar and in the neighborhood.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The main chapel of the Wesleyan chapel was much injured by fire, yesterday, and the historic building, Wesley's Morning chapel, was gutted. Wesley's pulpit was saved. The beautiful frescoed ceiling is irreparably injured, and great doubts are entertained as to whether the roof can be restored.

The British-Igloo Steam Navigation company's ship Eldorado, with ninety-five passengers and a Lascar crew of sixty, put into Plymouth, Saturday, to repair the damage after a hair's breadth escape from total loss in the Bay of Biscay, where the vessel lay for thirty hours during a storm, Wednesday and Thursday, in a state of total disablement. Nearly all the crew, during the whole time of the danger, were incapacitated from duty from fear, and but for the exertions of the passengers there is little question but that they would have gone down. The waves broke one of the ventilating shafts of the vessel and flooded the engine-room of the vessel, and all the fires were extinguished. The Lascar crew abandoned the vessel, and the male passengers, at the captain's call, bailed and pumped the vessel from Wednesday night to Thursday night, when the storm abated and the fires were re-lighted.

LOS PINOS, Dec. 6.—Jack finished his testimony yesterday, and the commission delivered its ultimatum. It is the surrender of eleven Indians, to be held for trial on the charge of murdering the agent and employes. Douglass is included among the number. Ouray asked for time, and was allowed forty-eight hours. If he succeeds in forming a coalition with Jack and Calorow he will probably be obliged to carry out the demands of the commission. The Indians engaged in the fight with Thorburg are not included in the list. A council of Indians was held at Ouray's last night, but the result of its deliberations will not be known until tomorrow.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 8.—A special to the Denver Tribune from Los Pinos, dated the 6th, represents that Saturday witnessed some decidedly singular occurrences at the commissioners' meeting. After Jack had declined to inform the commission of the names of the Indians concerned in the White River massacre, the Indians returned to Ouray's house to decide what course to pursue. New Indians reappeared at the agency till Saturday, but seemed to be engaged in conducting a wild and fierce meeting at Ouray's. A man was sent from the agency to Ouray's with feed for the horses of the Indians, and discovered from the inside that the In-

dians were very much excited, and the greater part were bedecked in feathers. He turned back and did not deliver the hay. Saturday at 2 o'clock the Utes came into the agency and took seats inside the council, Jack, Colorow, and twelve other White River Utes, and of course Ouray, being present. When the Indians and commissioners had taken their seats, General Hatch addressed the Indians, setting forth the full demands of the commission, its right to make the demand and the patience already exercised with the Utes. To-day, he said, is your last chance. We will wait no longer. We want your final answer, and we want no evasions. The list of the Utes charged by the agency women with taking part in the massacre, and the question was asked by Hatch: Will you surrender to me the men whose names are on this paper, and have the guilty punished, and, if innocent, acquitted? The question was put twice, and after consultation evasive answers were returned both times. When the question was repeated the third time, Ouray replied, without consulting the other Utes: How do you know that these Indians you name were at the massacre? or even if they were there, you do not know they were concerned in it. These women mentioned names which came first to their lips; we cannot depend on what they say.

Adams then addressed the Indians, making an address of one hour's duration, saying, among other things, that the commission did not want to punish Colorow, Jack, and others that took part in the Thorburg fight, but the cowardly dogs who participated in the massacre at the agency, closing by saying: "We want these Utes, and we will have them." The Indians held a conversation in a low tone of voice among themselves, but did not seem inclined to reply at all, when Hatch again arose and asked if the guilty Indians were to be surrendered, saying that he had made the last appeal. No one moved or spoke for a moment, when Colorow lighted a big pipe—the pipe of peace. Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his lap, and the question of peace or war being then pending, Colorow passed the pipe to the next man without smoking, and it went round. When the circle was finished, he jumped to his feet, straightened to his full height, pulled his belt around until the knife sheath was in front, pulled the knife out, and threw it with the sheath on the floor. Instantly every Indian present dropped his hand to the hilt and hid hand on his knife or pistol. The whites did the same, and the two parties stood fronting, defying each other for some moments, each waiting for the other to make a forward move. There were but six white men, while there were twenty-five Indians in the room, and fifteen soldiers in an adjoining room.

Finally Ouray spoke: "We cannot deliver up to you these Indians unless they are tried in Washington. They must not be tried in Colorado. The Colorado people are all our enemies, and to give them up to be tried in this state would be to surrender them to be hanged. We will bring those twelve men to you, and those you decide to be guilty shall be taken to Washington, and the president shall determine who is guilty and who is not. Douglass will have to go. We know he was in the White River trouble, and we shall decide who else. Upon this condition, and not otherwise, will we surrender the guilty Indians." This was said with great arrogance.

Hatch told him they accepted the proposition so far as to the bringing of the men in, but so far as taking them to Washington he had to telegraph for permission to Secretary Schurz. Colorow and Jack were immediately dispatched to bring in the thirteen named, including Douglass. After they had taken their departure, Ouray again spoke, reiterating his statement that they could not get justice in Colorado, but could in Washington, thereby meaning that Hatch, Adams, and their legal advisers were their enemies. "I am a Ute. You hate me. You are all Colorado, or New Mexican, or French devils, and I have not a friend among you. You will not give me justice, and that is why I want to go to Washington, where I can get at least one friend."

"OH! MY BACK!"

Why do you suffer with the Pain in your back, Loins or Side? Your Kidneys are diseased. Do not delay, as delays are dangerous, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY. ALL Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver and Urinary organs, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine, are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. It is prepared EXPRESSLY for these Diseases. GAMESON & CO., CENTRAL PHARM., DUFFWOOD, NOV. 8, 1879.

DEAR SIR:—I may say HUNT'S REMEDY has raised me from the dead. It raised me from the dead for sure as the doctor's had given me up to die in SIX HOURS, and so had all the people. My friends called in the priest to prepare me for death, and he also said I was doomed. They all had me dead, but HUNT'S REMEDY saved me, and I am alive to-day, sound, and cured of dropsy.

From Rev. E. G. Taylor, D. D., Pastor First Baptist church: PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8, 1879.

I can testify to the virtue of HUNT'S REMEDY in Kidney Diseases from actual trial, having been greatly benefited by its use. E. G. TAYLOR. HUNT'S REMEDY has been used by Family Physicians for 30 years. It has never been known to fail. It is a safe, sure, and speedy cure. It is purely Vegetable. All who use it, enjoy good health. Sold for profit to Wm. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I. Sold by all Druggists.

Castoria

Millions of Mothers express their delight over Castoria. It is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. Unlike Castor Oil, it is pleasant to take, and unlike Morphine Syrup, it is harmless. Castoria regulates the Bowels, destroys Worms, Cures Sour Curd and Wind Colic, and allays Feverishness. What gives health to the Child, promotes rest for the Mother. Children Cry for Pitcho's Castoria. It is the most reliable, effective and popular article dispensed by Druggists.

NEVER

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

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

CENTAUR

Liniments, the most speedy and effective curative agents for

MAN AND BEAST the world has ever known. The Centaur LINIMENTS

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

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

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

Catarrhal Poison

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

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

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

- Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!
W. D. Woods, 487 Broadway, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Catarrh.
F. J. HASELT, 809 E'dway, N. Y., 4 yrs Catarrh.
G. L. BRUSH, 443 E'dway, N. Y., 10 yrs Catarrh.
S. BENDICHT, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y., (lady friend), cured of Chronic Hay Fever.
Mrs. EMMA C. HOWES, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh.
REV. GEO. A. REIS, 169 Jay St., Brooklyn. "It restored me to my ministerial labors."
REV. CHAS. J. JONES, New Brighton, S. I., "Worth ten times the cost."
REV. ALEX. FISHER, Cairo, N. Y., "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."
L. F. NEWMAN, 805 Fulton St., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years Chronic Catarrh.
Mrs. J. SWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.

A real cure for this terrible malady, is the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering, since vaccination. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. DAWY & Co., 46 Day St. N. Y. for \$1.50 a package. To Clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is Post-paid and sent free to anybody.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 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.

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.

ANY person wishing the New York Weekly Tribune can get it for \$1 by applying to T. R. Fisher, at THE SPIRIT office, who is making up a club. Apply within two weeks.

THE ladies of Plymouth Congregational church are arranging for a Christmas festival, to be given at the church Thursday evening December 18.

THE New York Tribune, which eight years ago left the Republican party organization, is now back in full fellowship with that party.

Killed.

Ex-Sheriff S. H. Carmean received a telegram on Saturday last bringing the sad intelligence that his father had been killed by the kick of a horse.

Death of Mrs. Lydia B. Hill.

Mrs. Lydia B. Hill, of Hesper, died, after a short illness with pleurisy, last week on Saturday. She was an old resident of Douglas county, and an exemplary member of the society of Friends.

A Card.

To the Friends of Temperance in Kansas:—A number of irresponsible and unauthorized parties are traveling through the state lecturing on temperance, and, in some cases, using the name of the State Temperance union as an endorsement of their character and work.

We hold ourselves in readiness to furnish speakers and lecturers, whose character and qualifications we can confidently endorse, to friends in all parts of the state, as we intend to have the state districted and worked up systematically and thoroughly on a uniform plan.

An Honest Medicine Free of Charge. Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection of the throat, chest or lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, hoarseness, tickling in the throat, loss of voice, etc.

Advertisement for Gilt-Edge Butter Maker, describing its benefits and providing contact information for Collins & Co.

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

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine.

A combination of the entertaining, the useful and the beautiful, with fine Art Engravings and Oil Pictures in each number. It is the acknowledged model prior magazine of the world, containing the essentials of all others.

Startling Announcement!

We have concluded to go OUT OF BUSINESS entirely, and therefore offer our entire stocks of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, and Furnishing Goods, regardless of value or cost, at a sacrifice.

Answers to Correspondents.

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

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

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

To Farmers. Use Geo. Leis' celebrated condition powders, the great American remedy for diseases of horses and cattle.

THE RECIPE

For Gilt-Edge Butter Maker was obtained from one of the most extensive dairy farmers of Ireland, noted for the excellent and superior keeping qualities of his butter, which was eagerly purchased by London dealers for export to India.

COLLINS & CO.

Gentlemen:—We churned one gallon of cream to-day at a temperature of 56 deg., using your Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. Time of churning, 15 minutes; result, 44 pounds of butter. Color, good. As we have not previously weighed our butter, of course we cannot tell whether there is a better per cent. or not, but appearances indicate it, and the quality is at least two cents per pound better. Yours, etc., M. E. WILBUR, Proprietor of Collins Creamery.

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

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

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

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

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.

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.

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

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. 85, corner Massachusetts and Henry streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

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.

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.

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.

Lost. On the California road, on December 4, one package of merchandise marked "Mrs. Brackett." The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at THE SPIRIT office in Lawrence.

New Grocery. Justus Howell has opened a new grocery store at 138 Massachusetts street. A full line of goods constantly on hand. All kinds of country produce bought and sold. A cordial welcome to everybody.

Removed. Pemberton & Mills have removed their O. K. Barber Shop to the room a few doors south of McCurdy's shoe store, west side of Massachusetts street.

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 and humor, and falling out of the hair, 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.

Use the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Leis' corner. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR REGENERATOR is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom.

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).

Japanese Cabinets, Trays, Boxes, at about one-fourth the Prices usually asked.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE IN Dolls, Doll Heads, Doll Bodies, Wagon Perambulators, Toy Chairs, Tables, Trunks, Drums, Violins, Accordions, China Tea Sets, Alphabet Blocks, Pianos, Guns, Swords, Tool Chests, Tin and Wood Toys, Dulcimers, Lithers, Horns, French Harps, Ten Pins, Trumpets, Surprise Boxes, Hobby Horses, Shoe Files, Toy Castors, etc., etc.

IN FANCY GOODS

WE OFFER A LINE OF Japanese Cabinets, Trays, Boxes, at about one-fourth the Prices usually asked.

Majolica and French China Goods, Jewel Cases, Vases and Toilet Sets, Work-Boxes and Writing Desks, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Smoking Sets, Cups and Saucers, Backgammon Boards, Music Rolls and Binder, Clothes Hampers, Card Stands, Brackets, Clocks, Chromos, Lamps, Baskets, Meerschaum Cigar Holders, etc., etc.

IN JEWELRY,

we offer the Latest Styles in fine Roll-Plate Goods, and Warrant every article to be as good as represented. We have on the way, and shall open about the middle of the month, a line of China Cups and Saucers in New Decoration, Fancy Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, New and Elegant Toilet Sets, Cut Crystal Ink Stands, and a line of popular Silver-Plated Ware!

Silver-Plated Ware!

IN DRY GOODS!

All Linen Barnsley, Huck and Loom Towels, 10c. and upward. Genuine Scotch Crash, 51-3c. per yd. and upward. Table Linen and Bed-spreads, at lowest known prices. Ladies' Full-size Square Shawls, \$ and upward. Ladies' Trimmed Underwear, at manufacturer's prices. Ladies' Full Regular Silk Balbriggan Hose 25c pair. Ladies' Silk or Lace Ties and Bowls 10c to \$2.00. The Celebrated "GOVINTY" Corset, \$1 a pair. Hand-knit Fascinators, 25c. Hand-knit Nubias, 40c. Gent's Scarlet All-wool Shirts and Underwear, \$1 25 each—\$2.25 pair. Gent's Canton Flannel and Knit Underwear, 25c. and upward. Men's Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps—Late Styles in Gent's SHIRTS, \$1 00 to \$2.00. 2,000 Linen and Wamsutta Muslin White Shirts, \$1. Hamburg Embroideries in new patterns at importation prices at the

LAWRENCE BAZAAR,

81 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans. Special inducements offered to the country trade, and prices guaranteed. Individuals and societies getting up Christmas trees will find the largest stock and lowest prices.



**Horticultural Department.**

**Sugar-Beet.**

The manufacture of sugar from beet-root has attained to very great dimensions on the continent of Europe. It is known that from the crop of 1872 there has been produced 1,025,000 tons of sugar, worth at least \$120 per ton, and 250,000 tons of molasses, worth \$15 per ton, and that new factories, some of them on a gigantic scale, are now in course of erection. A most important fact connected with this rapidly extending industry is that the erection of a sugar factory is immediately accompanied by an improvement in the agriculture and an increase in the value of the land of the surrounding district. In many places farmers gladly contract to supply beets at \$4.50 per ton for ten years, on condition that they receive back pulp in fair proportion to the quantity of root supplied by them. Russia produces the finest quality of beets, instances being known in which the roots yielded 10 per cent. of loaf sugar. There are good grounds for concluding that Russia will at no very distant date take a prominent stand as a sugar-making country.

These facts will set our farmers on a train of thought which will result in adopting some mode of action that will make this industry as profitable to us as it has been to European countries.

**Eating Fruit.**

One of the most nonsensical dogmas, and pretty universally received by the masses as true, is, that "fruit is gold in the morning, silver at noon and lead at night," the interpretation of which would mean that eaten in the early part of the day it is healthful, later it is neither beneficial nor hurtful, but in the latter part of the day it is absolutely hurtful as human food. The fact is, it may be taken at any or every time of day in moderate quantities and with every meal without danger, and indeed with benefit. If the proposition were true there would be but few children raised in the rural districts, for they eat fruit, as they should do, whenever they can get it. They are not, in their eagerness for this natural sustenance, even choicer as to whether the fruit is ripe or not; they take all indiscriminately, and it would sometimes seem that they really preferred the green to the ripe. This, however, may be from the fact that green fruit must be surreptitiously obtained, if not absolutely stolen and eaten in secret. Thus it certainly should taste better, since it is so hardly obtained.

The most astonishing thing in this category is that parents will deny their children a plenty of fruit from the fear that it may injure them. Is it not the natural production of the earth, and fed upon in its raw state by more of the animated creation than any other one product?

Yes. Does not fruit contain all the essentials necessary to human health and longevity? No, says the meat-eater. What then is fruit?

Fruit is the natural product of the earth, whether succulent, as the apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, or any other production of the orchard; the grape and other productions of the vineyard; the culinary fruits, as the tomato, egg-plant, corn, and other products of the kitchen garden; all the berries of the fruit patch; nuts of every kind, and even the grass upon which animals are fattened for the use of mankind.

Why, then, deny the use of all that may be palatable to the human family, from fear that has grown out of the asserion of quacks, that they are injurious? Give the children plenty of fruit, both raw and cooked, in their season. "Comfort them with apples;" shake down luscious pears and peaches, wherever they may be growing; give them their fill of cherries, sour though they may be in the West; let them have all the grapes in their season that they can eat; give them full liberty to pick and eat currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries and other small fruits in season. Can plenty of them for winter use, and be assured that they will tend both to health and longevity.

Have you neglected to plant them? Lose no time in so doing. There are few places where the most of the more popular varieties will not succeed tolerably well. Order them this fall; heel them in secure for the winter; plant as early in the spring as the soil

may be friable. Thus you may have fruits in season that will add much to the comfort of the family, and at the same time it will cost you comparatively little in first cost and cultivation. —*Prairie Farmer.*

**The Reason Dead Branches Should be Removed.**

If we take a dead and dry stick, say an inch or two thick, soak it thoroughly with water, and expose it to the full sun of a warm summer day, in a few hours it will be found that the moisture is all gone and the stick is as dry as ever. Take a living branch of the same size, cut it from its parent tree, expose it side by side with the other; but though it will at once begin to shrink there will be some moisture left for several days to come. There is still some vital power left in the tree, and vital power resists evaporation. So in the winter time, a sudden burst of sunshine will raise the steam from a dead corn stalk that may have been soaked by snow, and the stalk will soon feel warm; while a live green yucca leaf, or a branch of an evergreen, is still cold as ever, and emits no steam. The vital power is equal to maintaining the plant's even temperature, whatever it may be, and simply throws off the water after the vital power has no more use for it.

Now the one who knows this knows just how to manage a tree that has been injured by frost or by transplanting. He never allows a twig or branch that is probably going to die, or is dead, to remain on the tree, because it helps to kill the living parts of the tree by evaporation. A living branch does not lose much water by evaporation but a dead one does, and while it is draining the tree of its juices and throwing into the atmosphere just what the living ones need so long as it remains on. So if he plant a tree at this season, and has the remotest idea that the twigs or top shoots will be killed, he does not wait for the event, but cuts them off at once. Thousands of trees are saved every year by the one who knows this little of botany, while hundreds of thousands die every year under the hands of those who think they can raise potatoes or grow apple trees without "botherin'" their heads about this stuff. —*Gardener's Monthly.*

**Standards of Excellence in Roses.**

Mr. H. B. Ellwanger, of Rochester, N. Y., one of our most successful and intelligent rose culturists, says that a rose for general cultivation, which should stand high in the scale toward perfection, should excel in each of the following five points, and in the order named:

- 1st. Beauty of color, as that which first attracts us to a rose.
- 2d. Beauty of form, without which our eye cannot rest long, but wanders on seeking a combination of the two in one flower.
- 3d. Fragrance, deprived of which no rose can be perfect. Whoever yet saw a beautiful rose without wishing to inhale its odors? Gratification in this matter is oftentimes far more pleasing to us than the mere sight of beauty.
- 4th. Profusion and continuity of bloom. We like our good things in abundance, poured out to us with generosity, that we may have to distribute and carry our pleasure to friends.
- 5th. Vigor and healthfulness of growth. That will produce strength of plant thriving with a moderate degree of care and attention, and that will endure the extremes of summer's heat and winter's cold.

As the best representatives of these several qualities, Mr. Ellwanger gives of the first, Abel Grand and General Jacqueminot; of the second, the globular-formed rose, Alfred Colomb; of the third, La France and Louis Van Houtte, as being alike "supreme in beauty and fragrance;" of the fourth, General Washington; and of the fifth, John Hopper, General Jacqueminot and Baronne Provost.

**Girdled Peach Trees.**

Mr. E. W. Wood, at one of the meetings of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, gave an account of a peach orchard in Michigan the trees of which had been girdled out of spite. But the trees did not seem to mind it, and they all bore such an abundant crop that the question arose whether it would not be a good plan for peach growers to girdle their trees in order to insure good crops; the following year, however, every tree died. The unusually large

yield was only the effort of nature to reproduce the trees by seed when their lives were threatened.

The fruit committee of the Ontario Provincial Horticultural society at their summer meeting reported that the Ontario Black raspberry is a very fine berry, fully as large as the Mammoth Cluster, and a few days earlier.

**The Household.**

**Female Suffrage.**

As woman is something of a factor in constructing and regulating the affairs of society among us, we are always glad to hear what sensible women have to say on the subject of female suffrage, either *pro* or *con*. Grace Greenwood expresses herself thus pointedly: "That women are going to vote is just as inevitable as the falling of an avalanche from an alpine slope. It must come. Anybody who looks at it must see it. That manhood suffrage includes womanhood suffrage, and equal rights and equal wages and universal education as the logical results of our form of government, we cannot conceive that there can be a doubt. Unless we go back on the very principles of the declaration of independence, these things must be. They are the express train of God's providence; and unless we make up our mind to go along with the train, we had better stand out of the way." This is strong and positive language. We like to hear men or women speak from earnest convictions. It is such move the world.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

**The State in Which a Kansas Lady is Visiting—Account of Her Rambles.**

EDITOR SPIRIT:—This pleasant afternoon I will seat myself to have a talk with you, and to thank you for sending me your paper.

I came to the mountains of Pennsylvania seeking health and strength. I enjoyed my trip very much. Thanks to your popular milliner, Mrs. Gardner. We got to Pittsburg in the evening. It looked like a collection of fiery-tongued furnace chimneys. I went over the mountains after night, so missed the mountain scenery. I saw the Horse-shoe curve, but dimly; it was lighted up by fires. A few minutes more and I was at my journey's end. Altoona is a busy little town of 15,000 inhabitants. The railroad machine shops employ several thousand men. I went through them very hurriedly, or I could have told the young granger some interesting things I saw there. I was very close to purgatory in the molding-room. I had a very pleasant visit in Altoona. People are not in such a hurry here as they are in Kansas; they lack the vim and energy of Western people. While at Altoona I went to Loydsville picnic ground on top of the Alleghenies. It is on the narrow-gauge railroad, a distance of nine miles, with an elevation of 130 feet to the mile. The road skirts along the canyon and crosses high trestle-work. It was a grand sight to me who never saw mountains before. We went in an open observation car. The road from Altoona to Lewistown, a distance of sixty miles, is a perfect panorama of beauty. The road runs between the mountains.

I spent a week in the heart of the Kishacoquillas valley. It is settled by Omishmen, a peculiar religious sect. They put boats on wheels and call them wagons. They ride on one of the horses in their team, instead of riding in the wagon and drive them with lines. I'll go over and show them how to drive. I spent a month at Mapleton, my mother's old home, and visited the graveyard where my ancestors lie sleeping. This place is nestled at the foot of Jack's mountain, near "Jack's narrows," where there is just room between the mountains for the railroad, canal and Juniata river.

I think there was too much material on hand when Pennsylvania was made, so they threw it up in piles. The more I see of Pennsylvania the better I like Kansas.

I have not seen any grangers yet, but I hear them spoken of as being very selfish people. "They want the highest prices for their produce, and want everything they buy at the lowest prices."

I am sorry to see the "Patrons' Department" so filled up with advertisements; I fear they are growing cold in the faith. I see the state grange will

soon meet. Be sure I will be with you all in spirit there.

I find many people here very ignorant of the progress that has been made in the West. They are not willing to believe what they hear. Many ask me whether we have fences in the West or not. I tell them we have no fences, but pile up big pumpkins along the lines; (I will try to keep up the reputation that Western people have of telling big stories.)

Again I thank you for your paper. Yours fraternally, JUNIATA A. ELIAS. MOUNT UNION, Pa., Nov. 28, 1879.

**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, Ornamental Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the 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. O. GRIEBA, Lawrence, Kansas.

**Read, Everybody!**

S. G. MCCONNELL.

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

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

**CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES**

In the city. Fresh

**SPRING GOODS**

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

**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**

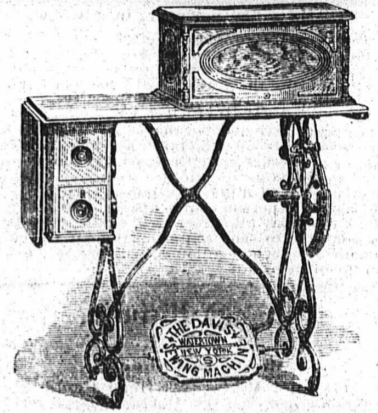
Union Stock Yards,

**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.

**ORGAN BEATTY PIANO**  
New Orleans \$125.00, 2nd and 3rd Grades \$100.00, 4th Grade \$75.00, 5th Grade \$50.00, 6th Grade \$35.00, 7th Grade \$25.00, 8th Grade \$15.00, 9th Grade \$10.00, 10th Grade \$5.00. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

**THE DAVIS SEWING MACHINE.**



See what it will do without Basting.

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain. It will sew over seams in any garment without making long or short stitches, breaking of thread or puckering the lining of the goods at the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator except to run the machine and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses. It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved edges together. It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woollen goods, such as sett merino, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It is the only practical machine for hemming bias alpaca, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without furling the under or upper side of the hem. It will turn a hem and stitch on trimming at one operation. It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one operation. It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton or woollen 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. It will, with one operation for each variety, without basting, execute 20 practical varieties of ruffling, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with same number of operations. It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension. For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidery, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal. Sewing machines repaired.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent, No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

**THE WHITE**



**SEWING MACHINE.**

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams. Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine. Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw. Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle. Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled. Ninth—It has a device by which hobbins 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 wear or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent, No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

**\$150.00 TO \$600.00 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 \$3 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.



**Farm and Stock.**

**The State Agricultural College Preparing to Do Some Good Farm Work.**

Prof. Geo. T. Fairfield, president elect of the State Agricultural college, has arrived, with his family, at Manhattan to assume the duties of his responsible office as administrator of the affairs of the college.

In his address to the faculty and friends of the college he remarks in reference to the scope of college work that it is "evidently such a training as will pay in giving greater productivity to the people's work. Men will raise more, manufacture more, handle more, for their increased ability. But they will also learn to spend more wisely. To accumulate is only half the task; to use aright is quite as important. 'To make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before' is noble; but only when the two blades can be put to use in giving more of beef and bread and butter, so that more and better people may thrive upon the earth. This shall be the people's reward of our good work. To us who give our hearts and hands to the service to-day, there will be an ever pleasant reward in its daily advancement, and a final everlasting satisfaction in having done this work for duty's sake. Its success shall give our forefathers of heaven here, and part of the bliss hereafter."

These are certainly good words, and we doubt not they will be emphasized with good works. Good, faithful work in this agricultural college is what is wanted; it is what the president elect is fitted for, and what he will carry out, and the people will say, "Amen!"

**The Right Time for Plowing.**

There still exists a difference of opinion among Western farmers in regard to the advantages of fall plowing. Some maintain that early spring plowing is preferable to late fall plowing. This is a matter that each farmer must settle for himself. No positive rule can be laid down. Seasons differ so much in regard to wet and dry; soils differ so much in respect to their composition; the crops to be sown or planted are so various, and their demands upon the soil so unlike, that nothing but the good sense and practical knowledge of the farmer himself can determine his choice as to the season when he can plow to the best advantage. Fall plowing succeeds best with certain kinds of soil under certain conditions. Spring plowing is best for certain other soils under other conditions. The great difficulty in this matter is not in determining the best time for plowing, but lies chiefly in finding time to plow when the land is in the best condition. The judgment of very many farmers leans strongly toward fall plowing, but being closely pressed with other work which they say must be done the judgment must give way to the necessities of the case, and so the plowing is deferred to the early spring. But when early spring comes the necessities of the case still press hard upon the farmer; other jobs must be finished before plowing commences. So, as a matter of fact, neither fall nor spring plowing is done in the proper season, and the crops are apt to suffer from this fatal defect of never being ready to do work at the right time. We do not suppose that this defect can ever be cured. It is transmitted from Adam to his posterity. It is visited upon the children of more than the third or fourth generation. However, the farmer who has the will and the energy to keep abreast of the times will plow in the fall those fields that will be benefited by fall plowing, and he will leave till early spring those fields whose soil and condition are most favorable for spring plowing. The best and most successful farmer will, in some way, make it possible to plow and plant exactly at the right time. In doing so he shows his energy of character as well as his superior wisdom.

**The Culture of Oats.**

In our own country oats are grown mainly as provender for horses, for which purpose they are fully recognized superior to all other kinds of grain. It is in Scotland, "the land of cakes," that this cereal is most esteemed and most extensively cultivated for purposes of food. It is said that considerably more than half of the annual grain crops of Scotland consists of oats. The important item which oat meal porridge forms in the diet of her peasantry, and of the children of

her other classes, has much to do with the extensive cultivation of the oat; yet the peculiar adaptation of her humid climate greatly favors its growth. In this country the varieties of this cereal are quite numerous. Every year is prolific of some new kind. Every farmer should be careful to select the variety best adapted to the soil and climate of his own particular location. The time of sowing and the richness and friability of the soil have, we are inclined to think, much more to do in securing a valuable crop than the particular variety sown. In our climate the earlier the seed is sown, our requisitions being favorable, the surer and larger the yield. Late sowing and poor crops usually go together. The vigor and productiveness of the oat is much enhanced by frequent change of seed. Many farmers who should be authority on this point assert that the change should be, if possible, from an earlier climate and a better soil; other farmers, equally shrewd, perhaps, favor the transfer of seed from a later climate and a poorer soil. This matter cannot be settled by the authority of great names; it is just one of those cases that each farmer must settle for himself by the exercise of his good common sense. Careful personal experiments are better guides than fine-spun theories. In one thing practical farmers agree—that is, to put on the roller when the oat plants have pushed their second leaf, as it helps protect the crop from the evil effects of drought and facilitates the process of reaping. No satisfactory answer can be given as to the quantity of seed per acre will yield the best results. We suppose that land in a high state of till and which harrows kindly requires less seed than when under opposite conditions. We think that in the case of oats liberal sowing will give the best harvests. The oat crop in Kansas does not come up in the measure of quantity to the standard which its real merits as a fodder for horses and horned cattle demand. We hope to see broad fields of this grain sown in the early spring by our farmers.

**Sugar from Sorghum.**

In a communication to the *Western Homestead*, James Hanway says: "When sorghum was introduced into the country, several years ago, the farmers, for a few years, took hold of the subject with considerable enterprise; but for the last few years very little sorghum is grown in some sections of the country. The cause of this change may be traced to one or two circumstances. The sorghum taste was an insurmountable objection with a great many persons. This was an evidence that it was not properly manufactured, for we have frequently manufactured syrup which no fastidious taste could object to. The apparatus generally in use was defective, and a lack of skill in its manufacture rendered the sorghum syrup unsalable at the stores. In fact, sorghum never became an article of general merchandise; the country merchant complained that the flavor of no two barrels of sorghum was ever the same. This variation made it difficult for the merchant to please the diversified tastes of his customers, for we have often noticed that a family making use of an inferior article of syrup will reject a purer article because their tastes had been educated to it."

A great impetus has been given of late to the raising of sorghum. The commissioner of agriculture has for two years past given close attention to the subject of the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and other saccharine substances produced by the farmer. It is generally conceded that the variety called the "Early Amber" is the best for our soil and climate. If the farmers in Kansas will this winter organize the important branch of industry for manufacturing sugar from this species of cane they can make all the sugar needed for domestic consumption at a very low rate, some experimenters say for three cents per pound. But whether sugar can be thus cheaply made or not it will be a good thing for the farmers in every school district, or in every subordinate grange organization, to work up this matter and make preparation for utilizing their next summer's growth of Early Amber to the best advantage. It is an industry that will pay if carefully and wisely managed.

Those farmers who have provided sheds for their stock will find it one of the best investments they have made.

**Sorghum Men in Council.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—A report from Prof. Stewart, of Murphysville, was read, which cited successful cases of crystallizing sugar from sorghum and Indian corn by the use of his process. He said the Chinese or Asiatic cane was the best sugar-producing variety in this country; it could be grown wherever corn is raised. He had obtained from Indian corn from 1,600 to 2,400 pounds of sugar to the acre. Another paper revealed the fact that several members had obtained very indifferent results from the use of Prof. Stewart's process, and that this process is by no means the only one by which sugar can be produced from sorghum cane.

At the afternoon session the following officers were elected: President, Isaac G. Hedges, St. Louis; vice-presidents—M. C. Leonard, Illinois; C. F. Miller, Minnesota; Thos. McQuinston, Ohio; Joseph Colgate, Indiana; Norman J. Colman, Missouri; E. S. Jones, Tennessee; secretary, E. S. Jones, of Pulaski, Tenn.; treasurer, E. W. Douglas, St. Louis; corresponding secretary, C. W. Belcher, St. Louis.

Several letters from members unable to attend, giving their experience in growing cane, and making sugar and syrup, were read. The discussion of seed, variety, and culture then came up in the regular order of business, and a number of members gave their experience. C. F. Miller, of Minnesota, thought the Minnesota-grown seed preferable to that climate, it being earlier than from seed raised in more southern sections. Southern-grown seed produces a large cane and more syrup, but the cane does not, as a rule, mature early enough for the extreme northern climate. The weight of testimony seemed to be in favor of the Early Amber variety, but the Honduras, Early Orange, Librarian, and one or two other varieties, were well spoken of.

There is much enthusiasm among cane growers, and some of them believe that in five years this country will not only have stopped importing sugar but will export large quantities. The secretary, in his report, says Colorado is specially adapted to the growth of this cane, and can raise two crops yearly, perhaps three. He also advocates the instruction of students for sorgho culture at the expense of the state.

**Feeding Horses.**

Multitudes of farm horses are also sadly and unprofitably misused by the manner and amount of grain-feeding done. For instance, a great many horses are wintered without any grain, the idea being entertained that so long as a little or no work is being done no grain is required. On the same principle, when hard work is in season, a great deal of hearty feed becomes necessary, consequently they are fed all the grain they will eat for a couple of months in the spring of the year. After the spring plowing is done, and grass begins to have more size than substance, a sort of reverse process of "getting the grain out of them" is commenced. To make a sure thing of it, and also to prevent waste, and realize a little ready money, any remaining surplus of grain is perhaps sold off. In the course of two or three months, when pastures get short and flies bad, the teams having meanwhile done the cultivating, haying, harvesting, and other work, on a purely vegetable diet, the owner sometimes realizes that the getting-out process has been carried a little too far, and another change is needed. The first resort is probably to new and unthrashed oats, unless some kind neighbor is so situated that the borrowing season can be immediately opened. It may be more neighborly than pleasant to lend old oats, clean and heavy, and receive back measure for measure of new ones, uncleaned and perhaps weighing several pounds less per bushel, but the thing has often been done, and like many another unpleasant experience people must get used to it. To return to that class of our friends who have wintered and summered their horses without grain, we notice that it takes a great many oats to put their teams and wheat ground both in good condition at once. In fact, they are quite likely to fall in both particulars; and by the time the borrowed grain is repaid, and the fall seeding done, the remainder of the crop must be reserved for seed and for spring plowing. The balance of the fall's work is perhaps done on new corn, fed at the time of the year when it is the most unfit to be given to horses. Now it seems to me that where

such practice prevails, and it is far too common, there is an excellent opportunity for a little practical reform, and of a paying nature too.—*Husbandman.*

**Selection of Dairy Cows.**

Dairymen everywhere feel that their prospects are brightening, and their industry is quite otherwise than hopeless. And now that they have felt the discouragement of very low prices for several years, and have been crushed between the upper and the nether millstone—between low prices and short product—let them put their "houses in order" in that over which they have control, and eliminate the short product from the case. They are in the condition of the grain raiser who cultivates two acres to get the product of one—have the labor and nearly all the expense with only half a crop—they pay rent for their own land by doing half the labor for nothing. So, many a dairyman feeds and milks 20 cows, and gets only the product of 10. When prices are unusually high, they are cheerful under this management, as they can save something; but the moment prices fall they are in distress; but they lay it all to the low market, when that is only half the trouble. So far as profit is concerned, the man with 10 good cows can save more money with half the price for the product than the man with 20 cows and a high price for a small product, because the latter expends twice the labor and nearly twice the food for the same product.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

**Good Luck.**

The *Iowa Register* says we hear too often the terms "good luck" and "bad luck" on the farm; and men frequently give providence the credit for both. A great general once said that providence always smiled on the side of the bravest soldiers, the bravest battalions, and the largest ordinance. And the same principle can safely be applied to farming. Good luck is the result of good sense and careful attention. It follows a prudent saving of time and a vigilant application of labor directed by wisdom. Good luck loves to dwell about good gates, efficient fences, comfortable out-buildings; and it smiles beneficently on farmers who have the best breeds of all kinds of stock. Good luck is always about where there are rich soils, and kept so by an intelligent rotation of crops and careful use of natural fertilizers. Good luck smiles upon the farmer who keeps good tools in proper order, and has a judicious selection of the best implements fully up to the latest improvements. And good luck stays permanently about the man who uses good seeds, and applies superior tillage, mixed with good judgment how to raise and how to dispose of the crop. Good luck is a jolly old fellow; always keeps the best company, and bestows his favors upon the most industrious and practical farmers within his acquaintance.

**Potatoes.**

We hear much complaint of the quality of the potatoes in market, both from Kansas and Missouri. A few years ago the Peachblow was the favorite potato, and deserved its popularity; but it is gone, and with reason. One of the most observing of our farmer acquaintances says that the potato in this latitude deteriorates by long planting from local seed potatoes, and that if care was taken to import seed from the North—Minnesota, Wisconsin, or Canada—every year, or every two years, there would be no room for complaint. We believe he is right, and the men who follow his advice will make money.—*Kansas City Journal.*

**Veterinary Department.**

**Inflammation of Bowels.**

A rather old horse is found at 6 o'clock a. m. by the groom to have taken colic during the night from some unknown cause. It is after 7 o'clock before the proprietor appears, by which time the symptoms have reached those of inflammation of the bowels, and death is apparently near at hand, and finally does ensue at 8:30. Now no medicinal remedies of any kind being at hand, or procurable inside of an hour, the question is—first, would it not have been advisable to have at once tried extensive bleeding? second, would not the same have at any rate helped till other assistance had been procured? third, describe how it is (if not too much trouble), theoretically considered, such bleeding would have acted on the system, the different organs affected, etc., fourth, is or is not bleeding also, in the case where a horse falls down through excessive overexertion, advisable and advantageous.

stimulants and other remedies being non-procurable.

ANSWER.—Bleeding would not be bad practice in a severe attack of inflammation of the bowels; in fact, we think often is indicated even though other medicinal agents are at hand. Inflammation of the bowels (a radical case) is characterized by a full, bounding and accelerated pulse; and it, as is claimed, inflammation is produced by engorgement of the capillary vessels, to unload them would relieve the diseased parts, which certainly could be done with the lancet. The blood, after the invasion of fever, assumes what is known as the buffy coat, which is produced by an excess of fibrine. When inflammation invades internal organs, it is attended with a remarkable disturbance in the functions of the particular organ. The essential condition of an inflamed organ consists of an accumulation of blood, and in the effort to relieve this several results may obtain. If located in the mucous membrane, it terminates in the secretion of a muco-purulent, fluid, coagulable lymph, etc.; if in the serous tissues, it presents a more diffused inflammation with a great tendency to spread, and which terminates in effusion, serum, coagulable lymph, adhesions, ecchymosis, etc. 2. No; unless the falling was due to pressure upon the brain or spinal chord. If the trouble was due to overexertion and exhaustion, stimulants would be indicated, while blood-letting, being or having a depleting or sedative influence, would be contra-indicated and bad practice.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

**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:



**Gilpin Sulky**

**THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,**

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



**THE HOOSIER DRILL,**

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

**WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS**

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

**The St. John Sewing Machine**

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

**PHILIP REINCHILD.**

**THE DEAF HEAR**

THROUGH THE TEETH! PREPARED BY THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, 140 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo. THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, 140 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo. THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, 140 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

**\$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. Read for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free, 65 cents free, don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.



What Not to Kill.

The French minister of finance has issued placards, to be posted in various sections, telling farmers, sportsmen, boys and others what not to kill. The restrictions spare the following:

Hedge-hog—Lives mostly on mice, small rodents, slugs and grubs—animals hurtful to agriculture. Don't kill the hedge-hog.

Toad—Farm assistant; he destroys twenty to thirty insects per hour. Don't kill the toad.

Mole—Is continually destroying grubs, larvae, palmer-worms and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Don't kill the mole.

Birds—Each department loses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemies able to contend against them vigorously; they are the great caterpillar killers and agricultural assistants. Children, don't disturb their nests.

Lady-bird—Never destroy for they are the best friends of farmers and horticulturists, and their presence upon aphid-ridden plants is beneficial.

Items of General Interest.

Mrs. Tiburtius, wife of the surgeon-general of Germany, is a leading dentist of Berlin, and attends the royal family.

Capt. Thomas Simpson, of Burnet, Texas, keeps the remains of his wife, recently deceased, in his parlor in an elegant metallic case.

Eighty French agriculturists left Havre for Texas three months since, under the auspices of the Texas Freehold Farm and Emigration Union.

The Chippewa Indians on the White Earth reservation, Minnesota, have been very successful in the cultivation of sorghum, and have raised abundant crops of grain and vegetables this season.

Rev. Joseph Cook says that there are six books that have mostly made him what he is. And Boston fathers want to know the names of these books, so that they may keep them out of the reach of their sons.

A Miss Whitten, now at Damariscotta, Me., has probably the longest hair of any woman in the world. It is eight feet long, and when dressed in a French twist it passes six times around her head. The growth is perfectly natural.

In 1878 Brazil exported more than 500,000,000 pounds of coffee; a large proportion of this went to the United States. Coffee is the principal product of Brazil, and the coffee tax constitutes a great share of the government revenue.

Mr. Spurgeon said the other day that now, as in the days of Luther, men stand staring at the truth like cows at a new gate. The Boston Transcript asks if he means to imply that when they get tired of standing they do as the cows do, and lie?

Miss Yocum, a school-teacher of Kittitas valley, Oregon, has taken up a land claim, fenced it, built a house, and this year raised 612 bushels of grain, besides teaching her school. She says she does not mean to marry until she can support a husband.

After a close and long examination of the various plans sent in for the channel tunnel between England and France, the well-known French engineer, M. Verard de Sainte Anne, has declared, in the presence of many eminent engineers, that the proposal was quite possible and practicable.

The Minnesota Congregationalists have, through a council, advised greater care in the selection of pastors in that state, "in order that religious adventurers may be excluded." This action was caused by the success of several rascals in getting into several Congregational pulpits, which resulted in hurtful exposures.

At a late fair in England the prices of cows were reported as follows: Yorkshire cows in full milk, with the calf, \$120 to \$130 each; Alderney cows, \$80 to \$100; Ayrshire, \$75 to \$90; Dutch, \$70 to \$110; Welsh cows, \$50 to \$65. Cows and heifers, ordinary, to calve, from \$60 to \$100; yearlings and weaned calves, \$20 to \$45.

The actual returns of the present year's crops in the South, as far as known, are interesting. The cotton yield is larger by half a million of bales than ever before in the days of slavery. The tobacco crop is greater by twelve million pounds than last year, and the production of sugar exceeds by two hundred thousand hogheads that of 1878.

The editor of the Fort Plain Register, proud of the telephone connecting his house and office, shouted to his wife, "Mr. Skidd will dine with us to-day," and, turning to the prospective guest, said, "Now you can say a word to her," but as he was about to do so the words came distinctly, "Tell him we don't keep a restaurant on washing-day." Skidd made an excuse, and went to an eating-house.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A sub-committee of the house committee on agriculture this morning took up the bill relating to the agricultural department. A somewhat animated discussion de-

veloped a wide difference upon some features of the bill. A majority of the committee favored some legislation to enlarge the scope of the department. The proposition to make the commissioner a cabinet officer is not likely to be determined or the bill reported till after the holidays.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table of Produce Markets for St. Louis, Dec. 9, 1879. Includes prices for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Pork, Butter, and Eggs.

Table of Produce Markets for Chicago, Dec. 9, 1879. Includes prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Lard.

Table of Produce Markets for Kansas City, Dec. 9, 1879. Includes prices for Wheat, Corn, and Lard.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9, 1879. CATTLE—Little doing in shipping for want of supply. Good to fancy shipping steers worth \$4.60@4.90; feeding steers, \$3.00@3.65; butchers' stuff, \$3.50@4.25; cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.25; grass Texans, \$2.50@3.15.

HOGS—Higher and active. Light shipping, \$4.30@4.50; heavy do., \$4.50@4.60; packing, \$4.45@4.70.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1879. CATTLE—Market active and firm. Shippers \$3.90@4.65; stockers and feeders strong at \$2.30@3.40; grass Texans, \$2.50@2.90.

HOGS—Active. Heavy, \$4.80@5.00; light, \$4.50@4.75. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 45,000.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 9, 1879. CATTLE—The market opened with a light supply of inferior cattle and little interest was manifested. \$3.50 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 11 native feeding steers averaging 1,100 pounds).

HOGS—Receipts fair; market good; demand strong. Prices ranged from \$4.05 to \$4.62, the latter being the highest sale of the season. The average price was about \$4.35.

In Kansas City butter sells at 17@18c. for choice, medium 12@13c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 10@12c.; eggs, 17@19c.; game—quails \$1.50 @1.75 per doz., prairie chickens \$3.00, ducks \$1.75, rabbits \$1.50, jack rabbits \$2.00, venison per pound 8@12c.; poultry—turkeys dressed 7c. per pound, chickens dressed 5c. do., live 75c. @1.25 per doz.; potatoes—Early Rose 35c., Neshannocks 40c., Peerless 45c., Peachblows 50c.; sweet potatoes, 30@35c.; castor beans, \$1; flax seed, \$1.30; timothy, \$2.75; clover, \$5.00; millet 60c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands 3 sack, \$3.10; XXX, \$2.65; XX, \$2.35. Rye flour, \$2.75. Corn meal 3 hundred, 75c.

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

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.33 1/2 December, \$1.36 1/2 January, and \$1.40 1/2 February. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.28 December, \$1.29 January, and \$1.28 1/2 February. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.26 December, No. 3 is \$1.09 December, and \$1.11 January.

Wheat at Kansas City is 47 cents higher than it was one year ago and 17 cents higher than it was two years ago; corn is 6 cents higher than one year ago and 24 cents lower than two years ago.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities is now rapidly decreasing.

The latest reports from the Washington Agricultural bureau give the following crop figures: Wheat for 1879, acres 33,545,900; yield per acre, 13.7 bushels; total yield, 459,750,000 bushels; total yield in 1878, 420,129,400 bushels. Corn for 1879, acres 53,085,401; yield per acre, 30 1/2; total yield, 1,601,151,570 bushels; yield in 1878, 1,398,268,750 bushels.

The foreign demand for wheat continues. The Italian government has prohibited the exportation of wheat from that country, owing to scarcity. Different authorities estimate the deficiency of wheat in Great Britain at from 16,000,000 to 19,000,000 quarters. A quarter is eight bushels.

Hogs have risen from 50 to 70 cents per hundred within the past week. But for the soft weather the rise would have been still greater. The probability is that hogs will continue to advance, with temporary slight reactions, for twelve months or more. Hogs rose in price from 1878 to 1879 and then declined till about the first of 1879. For the past forty years the fluctuations from the highest prices to the lowest and back again to the highest have generally been gradual, extending over several years' time.

Oats have risen, owing to a demand in Colorado.

Castor beans have risen to \$1.

Stocks have been buoyant most of the time the past week. The executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph company met on Monday and recommended the payment of 1 percent additional to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 percent. The company will have a surplus of \$1,100,000 after paying the dividends.

Advertisement for Boots and Shoes by Perry & Company, Lawrence, Mo. Includes text: "DON'T YOU FORGET IT! We will sell you your BOOTS AND SHOES As cheap as any one."

Advertisement for Lawrence Markets. Lists prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Turkeys, Potatoes, Corn, Wheat, and Lard.

Advertisement for The Canada Southern Railway. Features text: "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."

Advertisement for Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars. Text: "Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars On all Trains to Principal Points East."

Advertisement for Continental Insurance Company of New York. Text: "CONTINENTAL Insurance Company OF NEW YORK. Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774."

Advertisement for The Skardon Darning Attachment. Text: "THE SKARDON Darning Attachment FOR SEWING MACHINES. FOR SALE AT J. O. PENNY'S 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Mo."

Advertisement for G. H. Murdock, Watchmaker and Engraver. Text: "G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER, A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. No. 75 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas."

Advertisement for Beatty's Tour in Europe. Text: "BEATTY'S TOUR IN EUROPE. Only 10 cents. Being a condensed history and travels in Europe. Over 800 engravings. Nearly 100 pages. Nicely bound book. Sent for only 10 cents. Address the author and publisher, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J."

Advertisement for George Leis' Condition Powder. Text: "USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE. HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country."

Advertisement for The Canada Southern Railway (continued). Includes text: "In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowl, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind vent, Glanders, Mergitis or Giddiness, Ac. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases."

Advertisement for Frank E. Snow. Text: "FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT."

Advertisement for Continental Insurance Company (continued). Text: "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, Mo."

Advertisement for University Lands. Text: "45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS. FOR SALE ON LONG TIME. These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabaunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$5 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-third down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest."

Advertisement for Dr. W. S. Eiley's Alternative Renovating Powders. Text: "Dr. W. S. Eiley's Alternative Renovating Powders. THESE powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Eiley, 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 dresses the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in the spirit after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. EILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas."

FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

"LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER." THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FOR 1880. During the coming presidential year The Tribune will be a more effective agency than ever for telling the news best worth knowing, and for enforcing sound politics. From the day the war closed it has been most anxious for an end of sectional strife. But it saw two years ago, and was the first persistently to proclaim the new duty to the country from the revived alliance of the Solid South and Tammany Hall. Against that danger it sought to rally the old party of Freedom and the Union. It began by demanding the annulment of personal dislikes, and set the example. It called for an end to attacks upon each other instead of the enemy; and for the heartiest agreement on what was best for the country. The majority should put up against the common foe. Since then the tide of disaster has been turned back; every doubtful state has been won, and the omens for national victory were never more cheering.

The Tribune's Position. Of The Tribune's share in all this, those speak most enthusiastically who have seen most of the struggle. It will faithfully portray the varying phases of the campaign now beginning. It will earnestly strive that the party of Freedom, Union and the Public Faith may select the man surest to win, and surest to make a good president. But in this crisis it can conceive of no nomination this the best that could possibly be supported by the Solid South and Tammany Hall. The Tribune is now spending more labor and money than ever before to hold the distinction it has long enjoyed of the LARGEST CIRCULATION AMONG THE BEST PEOPLE. It secured, and means to retain, it, by becoming the medium of the best thought and the voice of best conscience of the time, by keeping abreast of the highest progress, favoring the most disinterested and the most appealing always to the best intelligence and the purest morality, and refusing to cater to the tastes of the vile or the prejudices of the ignorant.

Special Features. The distinctive features of The Tribune are known to everybody. It gives all the news. It has the best correspondents, and retains them from year to year. It is the only paper that maintains a special telegraphic wire of its own between its office and Washington. Its scientific, literary, artistic and religious intelligence is the fullest. Its book reviews are the best. Its commercial and financial news is the most exact. Its type is the largest; and its arrangement the most systematic.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is by far the most successful semi-weekly in the country, having four times the circulation of any other New York. It is especially adapted to the large class of intelligent, professional or business readers too far from New York to depend on our papers for the daily news, who nevertheless want the editorials, correspondence, book reviews, scientific matter, lectures, literary miscellany, etc., for which The Tribune is famous. Like the Weekly it contains sixteen pages, and is in convenient form for binding.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE remains the great favorite of our substantial country population, and has the largest circulation of any weekly issued from the office of a daily paper in New York, or, so far as we know, in the United States. It revises and condenses all the news in work in readable shape. Its agricultural department is more carefully conducted than ever, and it has always been considered the best. Its market reports are the official standard of the Farmers' association, and have long been the recognized authority on cattle, grain and general country produce. There are special departments for the young, and for household interests; the new handwork department, already extremely popular, gives unusually accurate and comprehensive instructions in knitting, crocheting, and all kinds of subjects; while poetry, fiction and the humors of the day are all abundantly supplied. The verdict of the tens of thousands of old readers who have returned to it during the past year is that they find it better than ever. Increasing patronage and facilities enable us to reduce the rates to the lowest point we have ever touched, and to offer the most amazing premium yet given, as follows:

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An Amazing Premium. To any one subscribing for the Weekly Tribune for five years, remitting us the price, \$10, and \$2 more, we will send Chambers' Encyclopaedia, unabridged, in fourteen volumes, with all the revisions of the Edinburgh edition of 1879, and with six additional volumes, covering American topics not fully treated in the original work—the whole embracing, by actual price, a value of more than twelve per cent. more matter than Appleton's Cyclopaedia, which sells for \$90. To the 15,000 readers who procured from us the unabridged premium we need not say that while this offer is even more liberal, we shall carry it out in a manner equally satisfactory. The following are the terms in detail:

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA, a Library of Universal Knowledge, 14 vols., with additions on American subjects, 6 separate vols., 20 vols. in all, substantially bound in cloth, and The Weekly Tribune 5 years, to one subscriber. CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA, 20 vols., as above, and The Semi-Weekly Tribune 5 years. CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA, 20 vols., as above, and ten copies of The Weekly Tribune one year. CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA, 20 vols., as above, and twenty copies of The Weekly Tribune one year. CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA, 20 vols., as above, and The Daily Tribune two years.

The books will in all cases be sent at the subscriber's expense, but with no charge for packing. We shall begin sending them in the order in which subscriptions have been received on the 1st of January, when certainly five, and perhaps six, volumes will be ready and shall send, therefore, by express or mail, as subscribers may direct. The publication will continue at the rate of two volumes per month, concluding on September next. A Magnificent Gift! Worcester's Great Unabridged Free! THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE will send at subscriber's expense for freight, or deliver in New York City free, Worcester's Great Unabridged Quarto Illustrated Dictionary, bound in steel, edition of 1879, the very latest and very best edition of that great work, to any one remitting \$10 for a single five-years' subscription in advance, or five one-year subscriptions to THE WEEKLY, or \$15 for a single five-years' subscription in advance, or five one-year subscriptions to THE SEMI-WEEKLY, or one year's subscription to THE DAILY, or \$50 for a single five-years' subscription in advance to THE DAILY TRIBUNE. For one dollar extra the Dictionary can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, while for short distances the express is much cheaper. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.