

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 46.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 406.

FALLING.

The last leaves are falling—
Falling and flying.
Along the dark air
The tempest is crying,
The trees are all bare.
With its voice of despair
Winter is calling.
The leaves too are falling.

How fair was their budding;
Their golden unfolding;
Their verdurous gloom,
And delicate splendor,
More lovely than bloom;
With tracery tender
And emerald plume
The wide forest studding.

How bright was their dying!
What rashness of glory,
The rainbow deluding,
On mountain sides lying,
In valleys reposing!

What wonderful story
Their bravery told
In scarlet and gold;
But wan with the cold
They are falling and flying.

Yet, once despairing,
A low voice is singing:
"They have their repairing;
Far down in the earth
In spring-time preparing
Her wonderful birth,
Her ever unspringing,
Reterrant mirth.
But for thee, but for thee,
Sole leaf of the tree,
All gone before thee,
What spring-time shall be?
There remaineth for all
That thou fall!"

A SARCASM OF FATE.

BY MARY REED CROWELL.

A very elegant-looking letter lay in little Minnie Velsor's hands—a letter that bore a delicious perfume of violets—a letter addressed in a fine, flowing hand, and the envelope of which was stamped with an intricate monogram, that, unless Minnie had known, she could never have deciphered as Mrs. Paul St. Eustace Carriscourt's initials.

The girl's small, pretty hands grew just a trifle cold and trembling as she took up the letter to open it, because so much—oh, so much!—depended upon what was in the letter; because it either meant a new, independent life, in which she would not only earn her own living but very materially assist in taking care of the dear, gentle little mother, and the two boys of five and seven, or it doomed her to the old, tiresome routine, out of which Minnie felt at times she must fly.

Mrs. Velsor looked up from a stocking she was darning, and said nothing, seeing the nervous glow in Minnie's eyes. Then, with a little, half-desperate laugh, the girl tore open the thick, satiny envelope.

"It's almost like an ice-cold plunge-bath, but—here goes, mamma!"
She hurriedly read the short, friendly note, and, by the quick tears that gathered in her eyes, and the smiles that parted her lips, and the flush that bloomed like red roses on her cheeks, it was quite plain that the news was good news.

Then she dashed the letter on the floor, and rushed over to her mother, and kissed her, laughing and crying at the same time.

"Oh, mamma!" Mrs. Carriscourt has given me the position, and she wants me to come immediately—to-morrow! Only think! five hundred dollars a year, and she assures me I must make myself perfectly at home in her house; and she says I am to have a room to myself, and to eat with Pauline and Pauletta, in the nursery. Oh, mamma, it will be just—glorious! Aren't you glad, delighted?"

Her blue eyes were dancing, and her cheeks glowing like a rose-leaf.

Mrs. Velsor's sweet, sad voice was in such odd contrast to her child's eager, animated tones:

"How can I be delighted to have you go away from me, dear? Besides, I am so afraid you will not realize your vivid anticipations. The outside world, which seems to you so rose-colored and golden, will not be what you think."

"Oh, mamma, what a Job's comforter you would be! But how can I help being happy—perfectly happy, except being away from you—in New York, in a magnificent house, among people of wealth and distinction, and with these two sweet children my only care? Why, mamma, I will ride with them, and I am to make myself 'perfectly at home,' the letter says; and you remember what a charming lady we thought Mrs. Carriscourt was, when she was visiting Doctor Mansfield in the summer."

Mrs. Velsor sighed, softly. It seemed so cru-

el to pour the chill water of disenchantment on Minnie's bright hopes.

"Well, dear, perhaps I am growing cynical, as I grow older. Certainly you deserve a fair fate; and now, to descend to matters of earth earthy, suppose you see if the beans are boiling dry."

The third day thereafter—a day fragrant with the smell of frost in the air—a day when the turned leaves sailed slowly, stately down through the tender, golden atmosphere, and the hush of mid-October was over all the earth and sky, Minnie Velsor went away from the little cottage where she was born and had lived into the world waiting to receive her—all her girlish hopes on gladdest wing, all her rosiest dreams bursting in fondest realization.

It was a splendid place, Mrs. Paul St. Eustace Carriscourt's palatial residence on Fifth avenue—a house that seemed to Minnie's fancy like a translated bit of a fairy story, with its profusion of flowers and lace draperies, its mirrors, its glittering silver, its luxuries and elegance, of which she never had dreamed, and of whose uses she was equally ignorant.

Mrs. Carriscourt received her with a charming graciousness and patted her on the shoulder, and told her she hoped she would not let herself get homesick, and installed her in her beautiful little room, with its pink and drab-in-grain carpet and chestnut suit, and dimity curtains at the windows.

Then Minnie made some trifling little alteration in her toilet, and proceeded to take literal advantage of Mrs. Carriscourt's invitation to make herself at home in the great, beautiful parlors below, where she made a charmingly sweet, quaint little picture, as she sat nestled in a huge silken chair, the color of the roses on her cheeks, and at which Miss Cleona Carriscourt looked in astonishment, imperious disdain, and Mr. Geoffrey Fletcher in undisguised admiration, as they two entered the room, at the furthest entrance.

"By Jove, what a lovely girl! Who is she, Miss Carriscourt?" he asked, in a tone of unusual interest.

Cleona's black eyes looked unutterable anger from Minnie to Mrs. Carriscourt.

"What on earth is she doing here? Mamma, is she crazy?"
Her sharp, cutting tone was distinctly heard, as she intended it should be, by Minnie, who flushed painfully as she rose, venturing just one glance at the haughty beauty's face, and Mr. Fletcher's eager, admiring eyes, whose boldness startled her.

"I am sorry to have made such a mistake. I thought Mrs. Carriscourt meant I was to sit here a little while. Please excuse me; I will not come again."

Her voice was sweet, and just a little nervous, and she instantly crossed the room, followed by Cleona's cold, cutting words, every one of which brought a sharp thrill of mortification and pain to her.

"Be careful you make no more such mistakes, girl. Your place is among the hired help, not in the parlors! Be good enough to remember that."

And even Geoffrey Fletcher's callous heart gave a thrill of sympathy at sight of the scarlet pain on the sweet young face.

Once safe in her room, poor little Minnie fought and conquered her first battle with fate. "I'll not be crushed by my first experience," she decided, resolutely, an hour or so after, when her breast yet heaved with convulsive sighs, and her eyes were all swelled from crying. "I will not give it up, and rush home to mamma—my first impulse. I will endeavor to construe people less literally, and keep my place."

But there came a flush to her cheeks that all her brave philosophizing could not control at memory of Cleona Carriscourt's cool insolence.

"I'd not have spoken so to a dog," Minnie said, as she repressed the bitter tears that sprang in wounded indignation to her sweet blue eyes.

After that, there was no shadow of an opportunity given by Minnie for Mrs. Carriscourt or Cleona to lay any blame to her charge.

She performed her duties as no governess had ever before performed them, and the twins progressed to their mother's complete satisfaction.

Minnie never was seen in the rooms of the family, but lived entirely to herself, taking her solitary little walks when the day's duties were ended, and disciplining herself into an unconsciously unselfish, brave, patient woman.

Her letters home were bright and cheerful—until one day Mrs. Velsor was horrified to learn that her darling was dangerously ill, that the fever had come suddenly upon her, and

that, in fear and selfishness, Mrs. Paul St. Eustace Carriscourt had insisted that the raving girl be taken from her house to the hospital.

"It will kill her to move her," Doctor Lethbridge had remonstrated, indignantly.

"What nonsense, mamma!" Cleona retorted, looking fiercely at the physician. "It will not hurt her to be moved nearly as much as it will us to keep her here. She is nothing but the children's governess; she had better die, even, than so risk all our lives any longer. You will please superintend her removal to-day," she added, imperiously, to Doctor Lethbridge.

He looked coldly, almost furiously, at Miss Carriscourt's face as she spoke. Then he bowed, and answered, very quietly:

"I begin to agree with you. This poor, suffering child had better die than remain among such inhuman people."

And Doctor Lethbridge personally superintended Minnie's transfer—not to the hospital, but to his own house, where his lovely, white-haired mother, and his sister, opened their hearts to the girl, and nursed her back to health and strength, and—the sweetest happiness that ever came to a girl's heart; for Hugh Lethbridge asked her to be his wife.

And the dark memory of those brief days was hidden away beneath the glad sunshine of her beautiful new life, and Minnie in her own home was proud and honored, and beloved as a queen.

The years passed—as years have a trick of passing—bringing their burdens of joy and sorrow, and to Hugh Lethbridge and his wife these were only landmarks of content to mark their flight.

Three dear children had come to them, and a matron Minnie was even father and sweeter than the maiden had been, for she had been benefited by the stern discipline of earlier days.

And as the years went by, Doctor Lethbridge grew famous and rich, until there were no comforts or luxuries he was obliged to refuse his wife or family—and one of those coveted luxuries was a resident governess at the home of the children.

"I remember my own governess days so well, dear," Minnie said, one day, to her husband, when they were discussing the feasibility of securing one. "I feel as if I never could be kind enough to any one in such a position in my house. And yet all the happiness of my life resulted from my position in Mrs. Carriscourt's family."

And she looked the great, unalterable love she had for him, and Doctor Lethbridge kissed her lovingly upturned face tenderly.

"Then I will take this widow lady, whom Allison recommends, shall I, Minnie? He says she's of good family, and in very reduced circumstances. Her husband was a miserable drunken fellow, and she has to support both herself and her invalid mother. It would be a charity, I suppose; but of course we must also look to our own interests."

But the decision was to employ the widow lady whom Mr. Allison so confidently recommended, and a day or so afterward an interview was arranged.

It was just at the dusk of a winter's afternoon that the servant announced to Doctor Lethbridge and his wife that a lady wished to see them in the parlor—the lady whom Mr. Allison had sent—and Minnie and her husband went down to meet her—tall, pale, bearing the unmistakable traces of misery and sorrow on her face—Cleona Carriscourt.

Minnie gave a little exclamation of utter astonishment.

"Is it possible? Miss Carriscourt?"

She interrupted, quietly:

"Mrs. Fletcher—Mrs. Geoffrey Fletcher. And you are little Minnie Velsor. I had no idea—I had forgotten Doctor Lethbridge's name—of course, I cannot have the position. It would hardly be paternal that you should wish to befriend me."

Mrs. Fletcher turned away toward the door, her face pale and piteous, her voice bitter and wailing.

Doctor Lethbridge looked sternly after her; but Minnie shot him an appealing glance before she stepped toward the departing woman.

"Wait—just a moment, please! I was so surprised, Mrs. Fletcher. Pray sit down. You are in trouble, and if we can be of any service I know the doctor will be glad to assist you." Mrs. Fletcher's lips quivered a second, as she turned her pitiful, wistful eyes on Minnie's sweet, happy face.

"I am in need of work, but I do not expect it from you. You can only despise me, and hold me in hatred and contempt for what I did to you. But that, or something else, has come home to me."

"I do not hate or despise you, Mrs. Fletcher. God has been too good to me for that. Stay! Doctor Lethbridge will indorse my forgiveness, I am sure, and we will make you as happy as we can. We will forget all that was unpleasant, and start anew. Do stay, and teach my little girls, dear Mrs. Fletcher!"

And Cleona sat down, overcome with passionate tears, while the doctor, with an indulgent smile, and a nod of the head to Minnie, left the two women alone, under the strange circumstances in which the sarcasm of fate had led them.

The Autumn Prairie Fire.

One of the great besetting fears of the settlers on the border—in all the new and thinly settled portions of Kansas, in fact—is the coming of the autumn prairie fire, which so frequently menaces their stacks and cribs, their helpless stock, their stables and cabins, and even their lives. Were it not for its known danger and power of havoc, this terrible scourge of fire would be a spectacle of commanding force and beauty. First, you will catch glimpses of what you take to be grey wisps of haze away off on the horizon; and watching you will see these vagrant patches deepen gradually, and gather into a definite volume of smoke, black like a rain-cloud, and bronze around the edges. Then the strange, somber bulk starts forward across the prairie, and you hold your breath at sight of its rapid progress. (A mile in two minutes is not an exceptional rate of speed for a fire once fully under way.) It halts an instant, you note, over a broad swale where there is standing water; but it is for an instant only. The next instant it reaches the upland again and the dry grass, and directly it grasps a belt of the tall, thick blue stem, and the flame leaps suddenly and madly out above the smoke, then subsides again, and the black mass grows blacker than ever, and rolls higher and higher, and you can scent the burning grass, and hear the distant roar of the fire—an awful roar, resembling the sound of artillery in heavy timber. And it is so calm immediately about you that you do not so much as miss the ticking of your watch in your pocket; there is no breath of air stirring, and the sun is shining, and the heavens above you are blue and placid. But the stillness will be broken soon. The oncoming cloud is only a few miles away now, and you easily see the scarlet and terrific energy at its base; the smoke begins to hurt your eyes, too, and the heat becomes heavily oppressive. And then, all at once, the wind strikes and staggers you, that appalling roar deafens you, and the sun is blotted out, and you are in a darkness as of a midnight without moon or star. It is an experience of but a dozen seconds or so, this sudden plunge into darkness, though it seems an hour, and when you look out again you find that the fire has passed you a mile or more to your right, and is still rolling desperately onward; and there in its track are charred and smoldering stacks of hay, and an occasional house afire and tottering to its fall, and a group of men and boys beating back the outer line of the fire with brush and old clothes and sending forward little counter-fires to meet it and it possible keep it at a safe distance. The creek may stop it and smother it when it gets there, though such a hope has a mere chance for a moment. Sometimes these mighty conflagrations vault across streams twenty or thirty yards in width, so swift and resistless is their momentum, and as a rule they are effectually stayed only when they reach a wide extent of plowed land, and have to yield sullenly for lack of anything more to feed their inexorable fury.—Henry King, in Scribner's Monthly.

Mob Law—Illustrated with Cuts.

The late women's anti-liquor mob at Fredericktown, Ohio, was a lively affair. The bell of the Baptist church was tolled. Fifteen women armed with hatchets quickly rallied. Kelly's bar-room, the largest in the village, was attacked. Kelly fled. The casks of liquor were chopped open, the bottles broken, the furniture smashed. O'Conner's establishment was next visited. The man effected a compromise. He was allowed to put his stock on the rail car for shipment to parts unknown. The mob went to two druggists and told them they must shut up shop so far as the liquor trade was concerned. They promised, and the women gave three cheers for the victory achieved, and departed. Such violence and mob rule must be stopped.

Yes, gentlemen, you who encourage the sale of intoxicating liquors can stop such mob violence by giving the women their just right of voting on the subject of "traffic or no traffic" in the liquor business. Our law makers must see to this thing if they do not want to see liquor split by women with their little hatchets.

Young Folks' Column.

PROF. BOLES:—Punctuation always bothers me. I do not understand the principle, if there is any. I punctuate the way it seems it should be, and even then I am often in doubt as to how it should seem. I am glad you have given us these lessons, for if anything will teach us this will. Yours truly, JAMES STEPP.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 4, 1879.

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

It was a day of freedom now for the lads. The story soon circulated through the neighborhood. Boone was reproved by his parents but the schoolmaster was dismissed and thus ended the boys' education.

Thus freed from school he now returned more ardently than ever to his favorite pursuit. His dog and rifle were his daily companions and daily he started from home only to roam through the forests. Hunting appeared to be the only pursuit of his life and was never so happy as when at night he came home laden with game. He was an unwearied rover.

I would like to send a riddle. It is: My first is in hat, but not in cap; my second is in sleep, but not in nap; my third is in barn, but not in house; my fourth is in rat, but not in mouse; my whole is the name of a goddess.
Respectfully,
EMMA BOLES.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 6, 1879.

Lessons for the Young Folks.

NO. XII.
ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

5. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
3. Emma Boles.....Lawrence, Kans.
2. Mark C. Warner.....Tiblow, Kans.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—If you have no treatise on punctuation and capitalization, send ten cents to Mr. J. S. Crew, or A. F. Bates, Lawrence, Kans., for the "National Composition Book," which contains directions for writing, correcting and punctuating compositions, and 24 pages of writing paper besides.

I request your good editor to give your letters the first place in your column.

I thank you, Master James Stepp, for your commendation of our plan. Your manuscript came near entitling you to a place on the roll of perfection. Get the above book, James, and study the last two pages of cover.
DANIEL BOONE.

[Correction of Last Exercise.]

It was a day of freedom now for the lads. The story soon circulated through the neighborhood; Boone was rebuked by his parents, but the schoolmaster was dismissed, and thus ended the boy's education.

Thus freed from school, he now returned more ardently than ever to his favorite pursuit. His dog and rifle were his constant companions, and daily he started from home, only to roam through the forests. Hunting appeared to be the only business of his life; and he was never so happy as when at night he came home laden with game. He was an untiring wanderer.

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.

I do not know but that this (great love) for (going widely about) was in some (step, rate, extent) (gotten by birth) by Daniel Boone his (pa) had already had three homes one in England one in his (group of townships) and another on the (shuykill) and he now (thought of) moving again further it is said that the (great love) of Daniel was one cause which (moved, caused) his (pa) to think of this land (was) (getting) (scant) (the near places) a little (close) and game less (thick) and to (mend) matters he began to (see forward, look about) for a new home he was not long in (picking out) one he had heard of a rich and (very pretty) country on the (sides) of the yadkin river in north carolina and he (firmly made up his mind) that this should be the next (place of living) for him and his (family).

RULES FOR CAPITALS.

Begin with a capital (1) the first word of a complete sentence; (2) proper names.

RULES FOR PUNCTUATION.

Place a period (1) after a complete telling sentence; (2) after a title or heading.
Place a comma (3) after each word of a series of words of the same class; (4) between members of a compound sentence; (5) after different names of the same person or thing; (6) where it will promote clearness.
Place a semicolon (7) between sentences slightly connected in thought or construction. These rules are sufficient for the above exercise, and will be referred to hereafter.
W. A. B.

The Florence Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 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. Alken, 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. F. Popenoe, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Calamus, Linn county.

Unity of Action Among Farmers.

A contributor to Colman's Rural World touches the right chord when speaking of this subject:

"The old saying 'United we stand, divided we fall' is as true of modern as of ancient times, and applies to farmers as well as to any other class of men. Who is the wise general, well skilled in military tactics, that would command the one-half of a well-disciplined army to do battle against the other half? Who is the systematic farmer who would ditch two horses to pull in opposite direction of two others to draw a load to a given point? Just so simple farmers are acting in much of their business. All will admit the great necessity of unity of action, and yet will refuse to enter into such obligation. There is less concert of action with farmers than any other class, and yet a greater admitted necessity for it. Each one acts as though he thought he was a world within himself. There are more well-disciplined rings, skillfully organized cliques and powerful monopolies, all well-disciplined for self-protection, working to defeat the farmer than oppose any other class of men. The agricultural class is the only class of men unorganized for self-protection. A few wealthy speculators of New York City, or any other city, can unite together and purchase the larger quantity of wheat, pork, etc., in the United States, and establish their own price for it. The farmer unorganized will get in debt, and in a few months be compelled to purchase that at high price which he has just sold at half price. Why is it wheat was only worth 75 cents per bushel one month ago? Why is it now worth \$1.30 per bushel? Because wealthy speculators have purchased large quantities to hold over for the spring market, foreign demand, etc. Could not the farmers of each state as easily have met together at their capital, and through their representatives, resolved we will not sell our wheat for less than \$1.30 per bushel? By unity of action they could have accomplished the same result that speculators have—the advance in wheat. Wheat, pork, corn, etc., are necessities; the world must have them. It would not get it at its own established price if farmers would meet in convention in their respective states and establish a reasonable price. If they were of other vocations and had the power, as they now have, they would do so. It is thus a few pork packers in a small city often establish the price of pork for a whole state, and often a number of states. If the farmers of each state would meet in convention, and through their representatives, establish a reasonable price for pork this fall, they would get it, whatever that price might be. If men of other vocations had power to sell, they would so act. It is the farmer's own fault that he is helpless, and at the mercy of monopolies, rings, etc. They have the power of self-protection, but they will not exercise that power. They do not read the agricultural papers and become informed upon these topics. They do not support as they should the agricultural press, their only means of communication and advancement. Each one has an idea of what he himself is doing, but turns a deaf ear to the wonderful improvements going on around him. At hard work and great cost he produces his wheat, cotton, corn, etc., and sells it for whatever the speculators offer, much or little. Often his neighbor, five miles distant, gets double price for the same article, because he watches the market and knows its value. All farmers have a mutual interest, and should act together. They should subscribe for a few first-class agricultural papers, and demand a fair, though not exorbitant price, for their productions."

Relation of the Grange to Politics.

The false charge that the grange is a political machine is still persistently urged by certain newspaper editors, and the worthy master of the New York state grange, William G. Wayne, expresses with sufficient explicitness just what relations the grange holds to politics. He says: "I have always held that it would be unfortunate for the farmers to make any effort to build up a new party. I did say that the leaders and managers of both the political parties had been so long subservient to the great corporations that they could not longer be trusted by the people, and that there were times when independent voting became a necessity, and that in my judgment the time had now come when we should use our influence in our respective parties for the nomination of men who are known to be in favor of compelling the great corporations by legislative enactment to do justice to all the people of the state. If such men were nominated by both parties we could then vote in accordance with our partisan feelings; but if only one party would give us such nominations, that would in all probability be the weaker party, for they should want our help to make them successful, and then we should all vote regardless of party feeling for such men and secure their election. That, Mr. Editor, is about what I did say at that meeting upon that subject, and I now want to say that I am decidedly in favor of expressing our opinions so plainly that we need not be misunderstood, and vote for such

men only as will labor for our relief from the oppressive exactions of the railroad, and other great corporations, and that we are ready to take them from either party that will put them in nomination. It is true that a strong sentiment is being developed among the industrial classes in favor of a third nomination if their interests are ignored by both of the old parties, and it may be considered necessary to adopt that as the only course left for them to pursue. And although I do not advocate it, I will surely be found working with the people in any and all ways that are decided to be best to carry out successfully the objects for which the Farmers' alliance is working. We all know which party will suffer most if a third nomination is forced upon the people, and we all ought to know that the only safe course for our party is in putting men upon their state and legislative tickets who will not be compelled to act on the defensive, but men who are known to be in sympathy with the people, and openly in favor of putting such restrictions upon the railroads as will compel them to so fix their transportation charges that the people of our state will not be compelled to pay more for short distances than they do for longer ones. Such men will make the ticket strong and carry it successfully through, but men who have worked only in the interest of corporations, and there are many such now being pressed to the front, should be, and I trust will be, defeated."

Co-operation vs. Competition.

C. H. Codman writes thus for the Christian Register of Boston:

"Believing 'co-operation,' which is well described as 'mutual helpfulness,' to be a system which must supersede present forms of trade and business, for the reason that while the prime necessity of life (that of securing the means of subsistence and the support and happiness of others) is based upon a selfish competition all other interests of society will largely partake of that selfish character, and a christian civilization can only be based upon a christian system of business and trade, may I, in the briefest manner, meet, before the same audience, a few of the main points in the Cincinnati Gazette's shady side of co-operative stores? It says:

"The English are rushing into co-operation.' [Conclusive evidence of its very successful operation in England.]

"Co-operative production makes little headway.' [Equally as much as distributive co-operation did at first—an evidence of the careful manner in which the English move in all these matters.]

"Co-operative supply stores are simply joint-stock corporations with shares cut up fine.' [A grave mistake. They are institutions in which, buying for cash, the risks of ordinary business are almost entirely eliminated. They are also, largely, great educational, philanthropic and guarantee associations.]

"The dividends are paid out of the members' own pockets.' [Yes, but they obtain much purer and better goods, full weight, at same prices, and the dividend besides.]

"The inevitable end is that these stores will be run for the benefit of a ring.' [This has not yet been the case, though some of them have been in existence a generation.]

"An individual owner is the most economical manager.' [Why, then, is there such a general tendency everywhere to larger partnerships and corporations?]

"These stores have diminished employment of labor without helping workmen or workwomen in any way.' [The English co-operators show conclusively that the help in many and important ways has been immense.]

"The consumers became competitors with the regular trader.' [This is what every store-keeper is to another under the present system. But in this case great good comes to hundreds, perhaps thousands; in the other, to only one, if to him.]

"Its life will not be long.' [I believe it to be a grand step in human progress, and one which will result in an entire change from a false and vicious system, inconsistent with the law of love, to one founded upon the principles of christianity—that of human brotherhood.]

The Grange.

Patrons, read the following from the pen of J. H. Stahl, a writer in the Grange Bulletin:

"The grange has indirectly benefited every farmer in the United States. The influence of the grange does not stop with its members, but affects every one that tills the ground. A grange in a neighborhood is a lump of leaven, that permeates the whole mass, and whose workings are felt from center to rim of its little surrounding world. The grange has created a lively competition among farmers everywhere, not for the greatest number of acres, the most work or the most money, but for that honor and happiness that belongs to agricultural life when properly enjoyed. There is a bustle, a vim, a liveliness and animation in the country that was not there before the institution of the grange.

"There is one thing not often mentioned in which the grange will elevate the farmer, and that is politically. Not that the grange should, or ever will, become a political organization, or that it shall particularly notice political issues, but indirectly it will elevate the standing of the farmer in politics. Farmers do not receive that consideration in legislative halls that their numbers entitle them to, for the reason that they are not represented there. There are but sixteen farmers in congress, three of whom are grangers. As a natural result, railroads, stock-jobbers and gold brokers receive more benefit from legislation than farmers. Now the grange will remedy this by sending men to congress who if not farmers will be in full sympathy with them. It will do this by giving the farmer self-reliance and self-command, a progressive spirit and a true conception of his importance in the world, and of the representation to which he is entitled. Thus it will be seen that this part of the grange's

work will be indirect, but important, nevertheless. By making the agriculturist a better farmer, it will make him a better man and citizen."

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879. \$3,327,774 LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses. 1,289,969 Capital (paid up in cash). 1,000,000 Net surplus over all. 1,038,437

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.

45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

The following are some of the leading goods which will always bear inspection:



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

JOY TO INVALIDS. To those tired of taking medicine we desire to say that a system of remedial mechanical movements has been discovered that generates and transmits to the system electricity—mechanical force—which is then transformed into vital energy and physical power or strength. In this way the strength of the patient is rapidly built up, the system receiving positive supplies of strength from inexhaustible sources. No other method of treatment known to medical science can accomplish this result, as they are all dependent upon the physical power or strength generated within the system, which medicines may promote but cannot increase except in a very limited degree. This system of treatment has proven wonderfully successful in curing Retroversion, Anteversion, and Falling of the Uterus, or "Female Weakness," also in curing Paralysis, Neuralgia, Swellings, Tumors, Stiff Limbs, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, and most Chronic Diseases. All cases of Constipation are promptly relieved by a very few applications, and the result is permanent. No patient who can sit up ten minutes at a time is too weak to have this treatment applied. The applications are always entirely unobtrusive, being always made through the clothing. Lady patients should bring with them a loose "wrapper," or "morning-gown." Send stamp for pamphlet entitled "Motion as a Remedial Agent." Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company, MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CHEAP CHARLEY,



THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

IS THE POPULAR CLOTHIER

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

NO DEVIATION IN PRICE!

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

WARRANT EVERY GARMENT

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

CHILDREN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

YOUTHS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING,

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

LABOR, BUSINESS OR DRESS,

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

HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

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

KAUFMANN & BACHRACH.

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

From the Factory to the Wearer.

Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for \$7.50 A DOZEN!!

Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirts of Superior Muslin, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts, in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the consumer, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by middlemen and the retail trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer: 12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, \$7.50 per dozen. An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeves and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 12, for 10 cents. Sample Shirts finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of 25 cents. We warrant these Shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any Shirts in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you save all outside profits. Boys' Shirts same price as above. Foreign Shirts or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 431 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

THE KANSAS MOUND BUILDERS.

Read by Prof. Mudge Before the Kansas Academy of Science.

We have long been looking for the earthworks of the mound builders in Kansas, but only within the past year have they been detected. Five have been found near Leavenworth. About three months ago Major Powell when visiting with John Davis, Esq., of the Junction Tribune, noticed some low mounds which looked like the works of the mound builders, and recommended that they be opened. Quite recently Mr. Davis encouraged a young man (Mr. Dorsey) to open one. The result has been very favorable. They stand on the projecting points of the bluffs about three miles north westerly from Junction City, about 100 feet above the adjoining river bottom. The spot commands a very fine prospect of the valley of the Republican, and in the distance the valley of the junction of the river with the Smoky Hill, overlooking the buildings of Fort Riley. Only one mound has been opened, and the writer assisted in completing the search. Its size was about thirty feet across and three feet and a half in height, being the largest of the lot. Its original height may have been twice as much. This was indicated by the large amount of rock in its construction, and the fact that we found the remains within three inches of the surface as well as at the bottom. We cannot suppose that when so much labor was bestowed on a burial that the bones would have been left so near to exposure. Fully one-half of the material of the mound was composed of stones, varying in size and shape, from one to forty pounds in weight, thrown together in the utmost confusion. The remains consisted of human bones, pottery in fragments, beads, pipes and arrow-heads.

The bones, with the exception of teeth, patella, finger and toe bones, were badly broken, and many in a frail condition. They indicated the skeletons of three adults, and at least one child about fourteen years of age. All had clearly been exposed and injured before burial, as the large bones had numerous marks of the teeth of wolves. Some of the bones and fragments of pottery had marks of fire, made, according to my judgment, before burial. They had evidently been collected after being some time exposed on the prairie and buried here. The body of the mound showed no internal marks of fire and feasting as were seen in the mounds which the members of this academy opened near Kansas City. When I visited this mound a space had been opened twelve by four feet and remains had been found in every portion, and we continued to find them as long as we labored.

The pottery was in small fragments and lay in all parts of the excavation, and with one exception appeared as if broken before the interment of the bones. They were of the usual composition and make of those found in Missouri and further east. Some of it was coarse and thick and others thin, of common designs, and some of more careful workmanship. While I was present several fragments with peculiar figuring were uncovered, which immediately decided were from one vessel of more than ordinary workmanship. We collected some twenty-five or thirty pieces, and in the evening succeeded in uniting fourteen fragments which gave us nearly the full shape of the vessel. The shape and figures prevented the use of the grass basket in its manufacture and must have required considerable skill and care in its fabrication. Its capacity was about a pint, and a half.

The beads consisted of four kinds—sixty-three were made of the joints of crinoid stems, which is a common fossil of the adjoining limestone, and lay as if united on a string, which as a matter of course had decayed; some twenty others were made of the shells from the adjoining river; several from the hollow bones of birds, on which the manufacturer had made some ornamental marks; one only was made from limestone, which was much larger than the rest, and was apparently made to wear simply by a string around the neck, according to the fashion of our present Indians. The beads numbered altogether about 100. The arrow-heads numbered eleven—nine of very fine, slender, delicate workmanship, not far from an inch in length; the other two arrows were of common size and workmanship.

Egyptian Corn Meal.

Egyptian corn makes excellent flour and fine bread. We have tried a sample of the flour from this grain, ground at the Dodge City mill, and we must confess that we like the brand. The flour is much finer than the ordinary corn meal and the bread sweeter; it bakes readily, and we believe the bread to be more wholesome. The flour is darker than corn meal, but there is no unpleasant taste about it. As Egyptian corn is likely to become an important product in this part of the state, it is well to know all the uses we can make of it. If it is good for man and beast it will supply cheap articles of food. We believe the use of Egyptian corn meal will soon become popular in the household and form a part of our diet. It yields immensely, and grows in either dry or wet seasons, and is therefore a staple plant for this region. The Dodge City mill has made flour of this grain for a number of farmers, and our curiosity led us to test it, which we have done with a great deal of satisfaction.

Burned to Death.

[Burlington Independent.] News of the most painful accident that we have had to chronicle for a long time comes to us from Neosho township. The wife of Mr. Worth Elliott, of Neosho township, just west of Le Roy, was last Tuesday evening burned to death by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The circumstances seem to be as follows: Mrs. Elliott was passing from one room to another, carrying in her hand a lamp filled with coal oil,

when the draught caused by the opening of the door forced the blaze down the tube and into the oil. An instantaneous explosion was the result. The accident occurred about 7 o'clock in the evening, and the woman lived in the most excruciating torture until midnight, when she died. The flesh of her hands was burned and blown off, while the whole of her person was blackened. The house was saved, although the furniture was badly damaged. Her husband was away from home at the time, and, we are told, has been for two months, during which time Mrs. Elliott had given birth to a child. This baby, now only six weeks old, with one other child, comprise the family. Mr. Elliott, who is employed on a railroad in the south part of the state, was sent for. We can find no blame attached to any one for this terrible accident. Too great care cannot be employed in the use of kerosene lamps. The bereaved family have the warmest sympathy of the entire community.

Hogs in Atchison.

[Atchison Champion.] The principal figure in the landscape now is hogs. They are coming to town in the cars, in wagons and on foot, by hundreds of thousands. Day and night the great procession of hogs moves to East Atchison. They accumulate at the yards much faster than they can be killed. Yesterday the visitor could behold about 7,000 hogs in one inclosure. There were acres on acres of them. One of the triumphs of modern civilization has been to give a new and more symmetrical as well as more profitable shape to the hog. In the seven thousand there was scarcely one that did not show some trace of improved blood, the Berkshire predominating. The hogs were collected from Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, and there was not a representative of the old ranger, who could run like a quarter horse, whose fame was equally divided between nose, tail and ears, and who took on about as much fat as a barbed wire fence. Mr. Swallow thought it the finest lot of hogs he had seen, and Mr. Swallow has been in the hog business a long time. At present he is the only buyer employed by Fowler Brothers at this point. All the hogs pass under his eye, and from long practice he never finds it necessary to look at a hog more than once to tell what he will give.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

[Atchison Globe.] United States Marshal Dixon came in from Hopkins this morning on Al. Sawyer's train with six counterfeiters, just captured near that place. They have been operating between Hopkins and Marysville for the past six months, coming very neat dollars and halves; but last night Dixon and one deputy came upon the entire party at work in an old and dilapidated house on the prairie, five miles from any house. The officers burst in the door and took them so completely by surprise that they could do nothing but surrender. The parties are Ed., Dave and Bill Bain (brothers), Thos. Gladden, Jesse Lewis and George Riley, all well-known shavers of the queer, and who have operated in almost every part of the country. They were taken to Kansas City for a hearing before the United States court now in session. All the molds, stamps, lead, zinc, etc., used in the trade were captured with them, besides a large amount of bogus money.

Terrible Death of a Young Lady.

[Ottawa Republican.] A terrible accident (one of the most appalling we have ever chronicled) happened near Stanton Monday night last. Miss Cornelia Harris, a daughter of a prominent farmer living there, and who was very fond of horse-back riding, was out taking the air on her favorite cob, when the animal became frightened at the somewhat unwonted appearance of a railroad train, and started on a run. Miss Harris bravely clung to the reins, and in her efforts to stop the affrighted animal wound one of the straps about her wrist to get a better leverage. In its wild actions the horse succeeded in throwing the poor girl, who could not extricate her hand from the bridle. The infuriated animal dragged her, her body swaying between its legs and striking against stones, stumps and fences, for half a mile. Nearly all semblance of humanity was dashed out of her before the animal became exhausted.

Butler County to Have a Railroad.

[Augusta Gazette.] The right of way for the railroad has been secured through this county and notices served on the owners of land through which it passes that work will commence immediately. About one-half the land owners agreed as to the amount of damages, and received pay therefor; the balance of the way was condemned, and the money deposited in the county treasury to pay for the same. The division engineers will be on hand next week to set the grade stakes, and grading will commence immediately thereafter.

Who are Its Parents?

[Topeka Commonwealth.] Mr. Maze, a butcher on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets, found a three-year-old child yesterday morning and reported the fact to the police. Their efforts and his have as yet failed to reveal the parentage of the child, and no one has made application to the police for assistance in finding a stray. It seems strange that in Topeka a child should be absent from home for such a length of time and no inquiry made about it. It is a girl.

Centipedes.

[Larned Chronoscope.] A short time since twenty-seven centipedes were found in a single wall of a sod-house in Edwards county. This interesting manipulation of a hundred pedal extremities is last giving way to the march of civilization, and ere long he will take his place with the departed pests of Southern Kansas, and take the rattlesnake with him.

Accidentally Killed with His own Gun.

[Minneapolis Independent.] On Tuesday last, October 21, Frank Burr, a bachelor, residing on E. R. Knight's place, at Bonnington, went out hunting after breakfast with a double-barreled gun—one barrel shot, the other rifle. He failed to return at noon as usual, and not having returned as the sun approached the western horizon the neighbors went to search for him. They found him on the banks of the Solomon river, near Frank Philbrick's place, quite dead, with a bullet hole through his body near the region of the heart. He lay close to the river, where a skiff was made fast. It is supposed that he had been on the river in the skiff, had landed and moored his boat, and then took hold of the muzzle of his gun to drag it out of the boat.

Wheat in Wyandotte County.

[Wyandotte Gazette.] On the prairie, last week, Robinson's steam thrasher thrashed for John Deister 600 bushels of wheat, for Frank Deister 695, and for Wm. Honeywell 1,494 bushels. The yield is a little over 20 bushels to the acre. Wyandotte county is one of the best in the state for winter wheat.

STORY & CAMP'S

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



DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled
ESTEY ORGANS.
Five hundred instruments for sale (on easy payments), exchange or rent. Astonishing bargains.

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

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS Home Nurseries

Order 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. C. GRIESA,
Lawrence, Kansas
VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.
PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,
Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,
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.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

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

W. A. M. VAUGHAN: ESTABLISHED
J. K. DAVIDSON. 1866.
WEB. WITHEBS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"
GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK
LINE TO THE EAST VIA
Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South.
Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars
On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.
Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

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

ANDREW TOSH & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Lawrence, Kansas.

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

G. H. MURDOCK,
WATCHMAKER

—AND—
ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

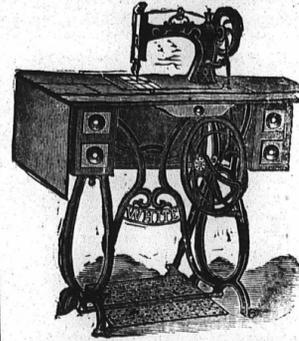
No. 75 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

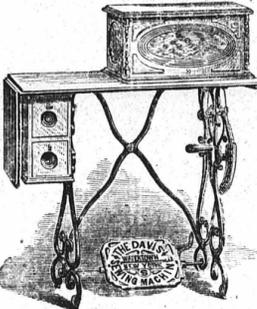
THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

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

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 woolen goods, such as soft 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 filling the under or upper side of the hem.
It will turn a hem and stitch on trimming at one operation.
It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one operation.
It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton or woolen goods.
It will bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scallops, points, squares or straight.
It binds folds without showing the stitches and sews at the same time.
It will put on dress braid and sew in facing and a bias fold at one operation, without drawing either dress, braid or skirt, and without showing the stitch on right side.
Make French folds and sew on at the same time. Fold bias trimming and sew on at one operation.
Make milliners' folds with different colors and pieces of goods at one operation and sew on at the same time.
It will sew in a sleeve, covering a cord and stitching it into the seam at the same time.
It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.
It will make and sew a ruffle on any part of a dress-skirt and sew on a bias fold for heading at one operation, showing the stitches on the right side.
It will gather and sew on a band with piping between ruffle and band at one operation.
Make plaited trimming, either scalloped or straight and sew on a band and edge, stitch the band at one operation.
It will, with one operation for each variety, without basting, execute 20 practical varieties of ruffling, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with same number of operations.
It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine.
It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension.
For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidery, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal.
Sewing machines repaired.

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

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1879.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Friends, Patrons, we publish a good paper this week. Read it carefully and see if our assertion is not true. We have given you more than our usual variety of matter, and in quality the best. We have been always modestly reticent in regard to the merits of THE SPIRIT. We let our work praise us. We show you our work this week and are not ashamed of it. After reading this number thoroughly yourselves, please show it to your next-door neighbor and ask for his indorsement.

THE postmaster-general gives due notice that letters addressed to lottery companies or to their agents cannot be carried by the United States mail. Neither can letters directed to such companies be registered. It will be a good thing for the country to have these rules enforced.

IN 1878 the amount of wheat exported was 96,000,000 bushels; in 1879 130,000,000. The estimated amount of wheat needed by Europe for the coming year is 283,000,000 bushels—much more than our country alone can supply. But what is lacking in wheat, which can be obtained from no other source than the United States, can be supplied by our corn, of which we have a large surplus.

THE enormous sum of \$15,000,000 has been expended in the construction of railroads in all quarters of the globe since Stephenson's experimental locomotive first glided over a double rail. So great a revolution in the modes of travel and transportation of goods has been effected from this small beginning that the inauguration of such an enterprise is far better worthy of being celebrated than the anniversary of many battles called great.

SIDNEY A. GRANT, late of Cincinnati, was arrested at Denver, Col., November 8 for conducting fraudulent schemes through the mails, under the name of the Denver Land company. He was taken before the U. S. land commissioner. If found guilty he will go to jail. These swindling and lottery schemes are being pretty sharply looked after by the post-office department and United States officials generally. Many in such business are already "spotted" and will be snapped up when the convenient time comes.

THE total amount of exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was \$710,000,000, and of imports \$445,000,000, the balance of trade in favor of this country being \$265,000,000. This is a good showing for our farmers, as a large amount of the exportations was from the products of agriculture. If the farmers of the United States could receive their share of the profits on the goods sent abroad it would make farming a lucrative business. As it is, a large share of the profits is absorbed by transportation and commercial agencies; in other words, by the capitalists.

THE Bureau of Immigration computes the total immigration for the year 1879 at 159,000 persons; these are divided among the several nationalities as follows: Germans, 24,218; Irish, 16,658; English, 14,218; Swedes, 9,947; Scotch, 4,300; Norwegians, 4,188; French, 1,664; Russians, 2,138. The immigration from Ireland and England is exceptionally large. The English are an industrious, thrifty people, and many of them come with sufficient means to make a good beginning here. We welcome all sober, industrious, self-respecting people of whatever nationality.

THE recent frosts at Memphis, Tenn., have nearly put an end to yellow fever for this season. Filth and uncleanness, with a heated atmosphere, will breed a plague anywhere. When the people of the South, and the citizens of Memphis in particular, will remove and bury all offensive and decaying substances, all putrid matter, all filth from the streets, all dirt from their low tenement houses, and procure and use an abundance of pure water, the plague of yellow fever will never more prey upon the people. November and the winter months will furnish an opportunity for the citizens of infected places to give them a thorough cleansing. When this work is done with thoroughness the people of the North and West will feel to sympathize with them, and send prompt re-

lief when sickness visits them. Till this cleansing process has been gone through, help for the future will come slow and grudgingly, even from those who possess largely the spirit of benevolence.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The November elections in the North and Western states have resulted favorably to the Republicans. If this year's voting is taken as a forecast of the political bias of 1880 there will be but a small chance for any other presidential candidate to win than a straight-out Republican. There is a bare possibility that the political currents may turn before another year, but the probabilities are all in favor of a Republican president for the next four years. Prudence and the exercise of good common sense on the part of the Republicans will insure a victory. The South, as usual, has gone solid for the Democracy.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT OF EUROPE.

The war establishment, or, in other words, the army and navy of the five European powers—Russia, France, England, Germany and Austria—costs labor and the laboring population of those most highly civilized countries of Christendom the snug little sum of \$591,000,000 annually, and this in a time of peace. It would seem to common-sense people that these nations better pool "their issues" and spend this enormous sum in educating their children, improving their system of agriculture, making treaties of peace and reciprocity of trade with each other, and developing their respective resources of internal wealth and happiness.

SHALL THE FARMERS HAVE A CABINET OFFICER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE?

The public press generally and politicians almost universally are enthusiastic about the interests of agriculture in the abstract, while they are carefully oblivious of its claims in the concrete.

No matter how much the interests of the farmers might be advanced by having a secretary of agriculture among the cabinet officers, no matter how much the interests of the farmer suffer from the lack of such an officer, neither our politicians nor the public press generally manifest any marked desire to have a member added to the cabinet whose business it shall be to look after the farming interests of the country. The majority of newspapers which are supported, not directly, perhaps, but indirectly, by the laborer and farmer do not seem to appreciate the value of a good system of agriculture, or they do not believe that a cabinet officer would be of any benefit in advancing such a system. It would please a large number of the farmers in this state to have the editors of their respective papers declare themselves on this subject to the end that it may be plainly known on what ground they stand. It is our opinion that a large proportion of our most enterprising farmers, those who have thought at all upon the matter, are earnestly in favor of having a new officer in the cabinet who, standing aloof from party politics, shall represent and courageously push forward the interests of agriculture in all parts of the United States. With great earnestness and with the utmost courtesy we ask the editors with whom we exchange papers to turn their thoughts to this subject and express them in that good English which they so well know how to use.

THE EADS JETTIES.

In an illustrated paper in the November number of *Scribner* Mr. E. L. Corkell speaks in high terms of the work of Capt. Eads in improving the navigation of the Mississippi river by the means of "jetties." It is worth reading. We make a short extract:

It is not too broad an assertion to make that every theory advanced by Capt. Eads, every statement made by him, in reference to the channel which he should secure, and in reference to the bar in front of his works, has been fully verified by actual results. These results are all that the most sanguine anticipated, but the objects for which the jetties were built are of far greater importance, for they affect the welfare of millions and are destined finally to exert an influence on the whole country.

These objects will be realized in a development and in an increasing prosperity of the Mississippi valley. The work which has been accomplished will stretch its relieving and assisting hand to the remotest frontiersman who, knowing that an open river mouth will make it profitable for him to raise cereals, will cut down new forests and cultivate a larger farm. It will induce greater production everywhere in the Mississippi valley, and with it an increasing immigration.

Already the grain export of the valley is turning into this its natural channel. The following table, compiled from official sources, will show the tendency to increasing shipments

of cereals by way of the jetties: Shipments of corn in bulk: Bushels—1874-5, 199,997; 1875-6, 1,257,089; 1876-7, 2,490,300; 1877-8, 5,240,457. Wheat in bulk—1875-6, 38,301; 1876-7, 172,218; 1877-8, 845,058.

It is estimated that the jetties, by partially improving the channel at the mouth of the river, saved the country \$1,600,000 during the year ending Sept. 1, 1878, by a reduction in freights on cotton alone.

It may be borne in mind that the channel through the jetties is only just obtained. The changes that will take place in the production and shipments of cereals and cotton will come slowly; but in a few years we will see one of the greatest revolutions of the century in agriculture and commerce.

RAILROADS.

While no sensible man will to-day question the fact that our great railroads are a national necessity and blessing, that fact does not demonstrate that they may not become a curse upon the people of this country if managed and directed by unscrupulous and short-sighted men. Place unlimited power in the hands of men, and how few are possessed of sufficient broad and statesmanlike intelligence to resist the temptation to convert power into tyranny! We are fast drifting into that period of time when the political power of both the nation and the individual states must be called into action in framing laws for the control and regulation of the great railroad corporations of the country. The recent concerted action of the great railroad magnates of the land, in advancing the rates on shipments of produce and provisions from the West to Eastern ports, proves this statement. However politicians may differ as to the power of congress over the affairs of the states, and whatever may have been the construction given to the constitution and ordinances granting and reserving rights between the government and the states, there can be no doubt that our own well-being and safety under present conditions require that congress should regulate as a national question the great railroad corporations of the country. On November 10 another advance of freight in grain goes into effect, making the charge on through grain 40 cents per hundred pounds. These successive advances culminating in that to take effect November 10 proves that the motives of the great railroad officials are simply public plunder. The management have not advanced the wages of their employes, and the cost of operating the roads has not increased to any appreciable extent. The charge is higher than it has been for six years, and the only rational cause which can be assigned for it is the fact that the abundant crops and good foreign demand for grain enables them to force the extortion. The *Prairie Farmer* has never joined in the senseless and demagogic cry against railroads in general, as evils in themselves. Railroads are the farmers' best friend, but they are public corporations, and subject to the law, and must be operated so as to benefit the people, and not to oppress them; they must not become the masters of their creator.

The above from the *Prairie Farmer* is good common sense.

Proclamation by the Governor.

To the People of Kansas:—Recognizing the obligations to God for the blessings we enjoy, and feeling that it is meet to thank Him, therefore, I, J. P. St. John, governor of the state of Kansas, do hereby designate Thursday, the 27th day of November, 1879, to be observed throughout the state as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God for His kind and watchful care over our state during the past year; for the peace and good order that has prevailed within our border; for the bountiful harvest with which He has blessed us; for the settled prosperous condition of our national finances. The increasing demand for and value of our products, the abundant evidence of our growing faith in and devotion to our government and its flag, the great increase of our population and national wealth, the prosperity of our educational interest, the manifest devotion of our people to all things that tend to our social, moral and religious development, are giving us the cheering assurance of an era of general prosperity for which we should not only feel grateful but which should impress us with the fact that it becomes our duty on that day to abstain from all secular labor and unite in devoutly and reverently thanking Almighty God for those and all other blessings bestowed upon us, and earnestly appeal to him to continue to watch over, guide and protect us and help us to be good and true to each other, benevolent to the poor and oppressed, and put forth an honest and faithful effort to make our government as well as ourselves purer and better than ever before, and thus be worthy of the continuance of His mercy, kindness and protecting care.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state, at Topeka, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

By order of the Governor:
JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

Notice.

The delegates from the subordinate grauges of Douglas county will meet at grange hall in Lawrence on Saturday, November 15, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a delegate to the state grange. The state grange will hold its next meeting at Olathe December 16.

J. T. STEVENS, Deputy.

General News.

The "signal office" says: "To keep vessels out of storms it is necessary to show signals outside of their track. The sun may be shining while a torna-

do is raging within fifty miles. The signals say only 'be careful.'"

Immense preparations are being made in Chicago for the reception of Gen. Grant on Wednesday.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 6.—Nearly one hundred lives have been lost by floods, chiefly at the east end of the island.

Russian newspapers are forbidden to discuss the national affairs of any country save England, and that "must be done judiciously."

A wash-out occurred on the Kansas Pacific near Wamego, Tuesday, by which and engine and two baggage cars were ditched. No one injured.

The Cuban revolutionists claim to have 5,000 well-armed men in fighting order, and that the entire Eastern provinces are overrun by their forces.

The amount of grain received at Chicago during the year ending October 31, 1879, was several million bushels more than that received during 1878.

Forty thousand dollars' worth of cattle in the pens of J. W. Goff & Co., Cincinnati, were burned to death November 8: 930 head were consumed.

A time-lock on a safe in the national bank at Germantown, O., foiled a lot of burglars Monday night. The cashier was forced to open the outer lock, but the time lock got them.

The steamship *Champion*, from New York for Charleston, was run into and sunk November 8. Thirty-two lives are reported lost and twenty persons are said to be saved.

The president announced to the cabinet that he thought of announcing the name of Gen. Herbert Payne, present commissioner of patents, to be District of Columbia commissioner.

Eighty thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed at McKeesport, Pa., on November 8, including the Washington house and a large grist mill. No insurance on the mill; \$4,000 on the house.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 10.—In Lancaster county, Saturday night, a white woman, Mrs. James Adams, cut the throats of her five children, set fire to her own clothing and burned to death. It is supposed she was insane.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The general missionary committee of the M. E. church appropriated \$600,000 for missionary work for the ensuing year, which is an increase of \$50,000 over the amount appropriated last year.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 10.—Three hundred coal miners, formerly employed by the Leavenworth Coal company, struck this morning for an advance of one cent on the bushel.

The coal miners' strike in Leavenworth continues. The formal demand for an advance was made Tuesday.

In regard to Ireland the official report says: "The potato crop is everywhere deficient and inferior, and this combined with the absence of peat fuel, owing to the rains, is regarded as the leading cause of the distress which is expected to culminate in the winter and spring. Pauperism is greatly increasing, especially in Ulster."

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 6.—This afternoon Chas. Suydam, a clerk in the dry goods house of Bullene, Moores & Emery, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased had resided in the city but a few months, and came here from New Jersey. He was unwell, and had taken four ounces of paregoric, and it is supposed he committed the deed in a temporary fit of insanity.

TOPEKA, Nov. 11.—The board of state house commissioners met in special session to consider the cessation of work on the west wing of the state house, and appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 21st inst.

The official canvass of the election returns throughout the state began today, and will not be completed before Friday or Saturday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The *Sun* says the official returns from about half of the counties show slight Republican gains over previous estimates enough to indicate that the vote for lieutenant-governor will be very close, and that the Republicans may have carried the remainder of the state ticket, except engineer and surveyor.

ATCHISON, Nov. 11.—This afternoon occurred one of the heaviest rainfalls accompanied by hail and lightning known in this region for many years. Many bridges and culverts were washed away. It is reported that the railway tracks leading from this city are badly washed, and trains are late. The rain appears to have been general throughout the state.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 11.—A terrific storm passed over a portion of Crawford county on Saturday last, about 3 p. m. At Van Buren hail fell in an unprecedented quantity. Hail-stones were found in the streets two by three inches in dimension. The center of the storm seemed to be near National, sixteen miles north. The track was a half mile wide, and a clear sweep was made of everything in its path. Trees were hurled like straws, houses unroofed and overturned, in places not even a sapling was left. A man named John N. Newton was killed by his falling house, and a number had legs and arms broken, and were otherwise injured.

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 Syrups, 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 Pitcher's Castoria. It is the most reliable, effective and popular article dispensed by Druggists.

NEVER

Since Healing 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 Crip-

ples; 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; mil-

lions 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 Diarrhea, Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, and Constipation.

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!

W. D. Woods, 487 Broadway, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Catarrh.

F. J. HASLET, 859 B'dway, N. Y., 4 yrs Catarrh.

G. L. BRUSH, 448 B'dway, N. Y., 10 yrs Catarrh.

S. BENDRICK, Jr., Jeweler, 69 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. FREES, 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., 800 Warren St., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.

&c. &c. &c.

&c. &c. &c.

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. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey 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, NOV. 12, 1879.

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

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

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

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

READ L. Bullene & Co.'s new advertisement.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

The deaths occurring in the city for the five weeks ending November 8 are reported by the city clerk, F. Menet, as numbering 22—11 white citizens and 11 colored.

The "rope-pull" between the sophomores and freshman classes of our university on last Saturday resulted in not a very decided victory, we should judge, for the sophomores.

Taxes for 1879 are payable on and after November 1st as follows: One-half on or before December 20, and one-half on or before the 20th of June next, or it paid in full before December 20 a rebate of five per cent. is allowed on the last half.

The Bridge.

The county commissioners on Saturday let to the Missouri Valley Bridge company, of Leavenworth, the contract for building two new spans to the bridge across the Kansas river in this city.

Death of J. H. Gower.

Just as we go to press the sad intelligence comes of the somewhat sudden death of Mr. J. H. Gower, of the firm of Gower & Bowersock, bankers and millers of this city.

In the death of Mr. Gower Lawrence loses one of her very best business men. Mr. Gower, although living in Lawrence only a few years, had by his enterprise, business tact and upright dealing with his fellow-men gained the full confidence and esteem of the people of our city and county.

Stop that Cough.

If you are suffering with a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption.

Leis' Electric Insect Powder.

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

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.

Official Returns of Douglas County.

Table with columns for Wards and Townships, and rows for various locations like First Ward, Second Ward, etc., listing population and other statistics.

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoining counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell. To our friends living to the north of us, we are glad to say that our bridge is free.

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.

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.), Solid Scott and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Scranton and Williamsbury shales in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices.

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

How Watches are Made.

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

This is the only case made with two plates of solid gold and warranted by special certificate. For sale by all jewelers. Ask for illustrated catalogue, and to see warrant.

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.

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.

O. K. Barber Shop.

The management of this shop has changed the prices for work as follows: Hair cutting, 20 cents; hair cutting for children, 15 cents; shaving, 10 cents; shampooing, from 15 to 20 cents. These are hard-pan prices. Good for the O. K., No. 66 Massachusetts street, down-stairs.

DO A CLEVER THING

For your wife. She does many for you—bakes, cooks, scrubs and mends. Her work is never done. Get from your grocer a package of Gilt-Edge Butter Maker for twenty-five cents.

NOVA POST-OFFICE, Ashland Co., O., May 28, 1879.

BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO.

Gentlemen—My attention was called by your correspondence of Elyria, Mr. Boynton, to your Gilt-Edge Butter Maker, and wished me to give it a trial. We churned one gallon of cream according to your directions in your letter to Mr. Boynton with the following result: time of churning 12 minutes, produced 3 1/2 lbs., color good and quality far better than anything that I have tried previously.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR REGENERATOR

is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

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

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blisters, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Sillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

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

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

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alternative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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

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.

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

Publication Notice.

FREDERICK W. AUSTIN, A NON-RESIDENT of the state of Kansas, will take notice that Charissa Manley did, on the 7th day of November, 1878, file her petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, setting forth that she is the owner of, and has the legal title to, and is in the quiet and peaceable possession of, the following described land, to wit: The northwest quarter of section 24, township 14, range 17, and alleging that said Frederick W. Austin claims some interest in or title to said land adverse to that of said Charissa Manley, and praying that said adverse title or interest may be declared null and void, and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

Horticultural Department.

Cover Them Up.

Strawberry beds should be covered with old hay, straw, leaves, or any other light substance, before the severe frosts of winter come. The covering may be placed thick between the plants but loosely over them, as too much is apt to smother.

The Thornless Blackberry Cane.

Who raises blackberries grown on the thornless cane? What are the merits of this sort of blackberry? Can any of our readers tell us? While on a visit this fall at the Shaker community at Shirley, Mass., we saw this kind of fruit and were told that the canes were hardy good bearers, and that the berries were large and sweet.

Forest Tree Seeds and Autumn Leaves.

The seeds of our forest trees, notably of the hickory, ash, poplar, oak, maple, elm and birch, are annually sent to England for planting, where they are yearly increasing in popularity. Quite a trade has also sprung up in the richly-colored autumn leaves which render the forests of New England so beautiful in the months of September and October. England has no such treasure of gorgeous foliage, so there is quite a brisk demand for them from the hill-towns of New England.

Rabbits.

We presume we do not exceed the bounds of truth when we say that thousands of dollars' worth of young apple trees are destroyed in Kansas by rabbits during the winter season. The time has arrived when we must secure our young fruit trees of every kind against their incursions, or have them killed or greatly injured by these pests. There are many methods recommended by fruit growers for protecting trees. We have found none better than wrapping newspapers round the trunks some eighteen inches high, securing them by common twine. The paper, if somewhat carefully wound round the body of the tree, will withstand all the rain that falls on it, and we never knew a tree injured when thus protected. The operation is quickly done; a nimble hand will tie up 30 or 40 trees in an hour. A thrifty growing tree is too valuable an article to be given up to these marauders.

Orchard Planting.

Early spring is, probably, the best season for setting out fruit trees; but as the spring is usually the most busy time of the year it would be well in the late fall or early winter, when the farmer is supposed to be less driven with work, to make preparation for tree planting. This is the season to thoroughly prepare the ground by deep plowing or trenching, and by highly manuring the spot where the orchard is to be established. Time and money judiciously expended in a thorough preparation of the ground before planting the trees will be a paying investment.

Many farmers make the mistake of setting out too many trees in one season. To establish a profitable orchard of two hundred trees requires a large amount of labor and a good deal of painstaking. There are but few farmers who can spare the time or the money to thoroughly prepare the ground, enrich the soil and set out with the necessary care his two hundred trees in one season. Then, again, the proper care of this large orchard for the first three or four years would be quite too large a tax upon his time. It would seem to be a better plan for every farmer who is intent upon having a good orchard—one that will make a profitable return in fruit, whether apple, peach, pear, cherry or quince—to set out a few trees of the choicest kind each spring. Twenty carefully-selected trees well set out for ten successive years would be the source of a good income to the farmer. In our travels in New England the past summer we came across an orchard of nearly two hundred trees, mostly of the Baldwin variety, which for the three past years had yielded an annual income of 100 per cent. on the original investment. The proprietor of the orchard informed us that the trees were set out about twenty years ago, and that, to bring the trees to the first year of profitable fruiting, they had cost him, in labor and cash, at least \$300. He thought that the orchard was now in a condition, with a small annual outlay in digging round the trees and applying ma-

nure, to yield him the same percentage for the next twenty years. By the present appearance of the orchard we should judge that his calculations were not far out of the way. Of course there is no objection to the fruit grower setting out two hundred, or four hundred, trees in one season, provided he has the means to do his work with sufficient thoroughness and to take proper care of his trees till they come to maturity. But the average farmer is by his restricted means compelled to go slow, or make a failure, and he will derive a larger profit from an orchard of twenty trees managed with skill, energy and thoroughness than from an orchard of ten times that size planted and cared for as nine-tenths of the orchards are in Kansas.

Asparagus.

There can be no better time than the present to make asparagus beds. Deep spading or plowing, and working in a good body of well-rotted manure upon a piece of well-drained soil are the essential preparations for the crop. Good, strong plants, one or two years old, should be procured, and of a good variety. Conover's Colossal is the best, and we advise it in preference to any other now in the market. There is a great difference in practice about the distance apart the plants are set. For culture on a large scale by means of the horse-hoe or cultivator, three feet by two feet are not too great distances; but in the garden, where it is necessary to economize space, the plants may be set closer—if the cultivator is to be used the rows may be three feet apart and the plants set one foot from each other in the rows, if the hoe and fork only are to be employed they may be set as closely as one foot each way. To set the plants, a trench about eight inches wide and six inches deep should be dug along the line, and in this the plants carefully placed, so that the roots shall spread out freely in every direction; after this cover in the plants, being careful to work in soil that is fine about the roots. This last caution is hardly necessary, for it is supposed that the preparation given the soil is so thorough that every spadeful is fine and mellow. After planting, cover the ground with a dressing of old manure, but do not use fresh manure, as it nearly always contains more or less of weed seed ready to germinate in the spring. —Vick's Magazine.

Dwarf Pears.

Dwarf pears have many friends and many enemies. It is not surprising at all. The dwarf pear requires peculiar treatment to bring out its good qualities. Those who give it such treatment can never become its enemies, if they never become its friends. We know of one person who, ten years ago, ordered a goodly number without knowing either what pears would thrive in his section or what pears would thrive upon quince stock. They were planted so that the juncture between the pear and quince was above ground and in small holes dug out in sod ground. Even the circles about the stems were not kept free of weeds or grass. Several died years ago, and those that remain were better dead. The owner is an enemy of dwarf pears! We know of another place where dwarfs have been growing for fifteen years. They were set in cultivated soil and the ground is cultivated every year. They were set so that the juncture of the stock and cion was three or four inches below the surface. The main stem is washed every spring with lime and potash. The varieties are Seckel, Duchess, Louise Bonne and Howell. The trees are in perfect health and bear well. The owner is a friend of dwarf pears! Who's to blame? —Rural New Yorker.

The Household.

To Young Housekeepers.

It is often the case that young housekeepers become discouraged when they see the orderly and well-arranged household of some more experienced friend, and they despair of ever having the same success crown their efforts. But remember that Rome was not built in a day. The perfection you now behold was not attained at once, but only after a succession of efforts; after innumerable failures. You see only the result. The long years of patient labor, of triumph and defeat, of success and failure, are hidden from you. The snowy leaves that now grace the

board are the successors, far removed it is true, of those that found their place, their true place, in the "inconvenient ditch" or swill-pail. The dry, mealy potatoes and juicy steak bear no resemblance to those that at no distant day in the past came to the table—the one burned to a crisp, the other soggy and half done; and yet they were prepared by the same hand.

If girls were properly trained by their mothers before assuming these responsibilities there would be no need of such miserable failures. But the majority are not, though the number that are, thank heaven, is increasing every year as common sense and wise forethought assume the rule in the feminine mind instead of that insane folly that has trained the American girl like a princess, born to reign in some fair-land of music and art, when perhaps the future has nothing for her but to rule over and do all the work of a very humble and obscure household (the latter being, in our opinion, as affairs are at present constituted, the more honorable sphere of the two).

Whether trained for it or not, let women who have the control of homes be assured of this, that housekeeping is no occult science, whose mysteries are only revealed to the few, but that all who will determine to exercise thought, and bear patiently with all their failures, and use every means to increase their knowledge, will succeed. On the other hand, let those who rush into the work thinking it is easily mastered, that any one can become a good housekeeper, know that perfection in this as in everything else has its price, and cannot be secured but by those who will give it. Industry, prudence, energy, system, are some of the qualities that enter into the composition of a good housekeeper, and she who lacks in any of these particulars will fall short of the mark. Let not personal likes and dislikes prevent one from excelling in every department of household industry. "I like to sweep and dust," says one, "to keep parlors and bed-rooms trim and tidy, but I can't bear to cook. I let my girl attend to that." "Do you always succeed in securing one who is a good cook?" "No indeed; but when Charles fumes over the ill-cooked meals I just remind him that I can't attend to everything—that I keep the house in order—and he knows that none of his friends has a home as clean and tasteful in appearance as ours."

If any department must be neglected, let it not be the kitchen. Care, study and labor there will repay one more than in any other place, and contribute more to the health and comfort of the family. Well-cooked, digestible food will save one from all those pangs dyspeptics are heir to; will prevent even the incipient horrors of that disease. Better untidy rooms than ill-cooked meals; better cobwebs in even the best parlor than in the brain, where they will certainly accumulate if the digestive apparatus be clogged with ill-prepared, unwholesome food. There is no kind of labor that is so hard and exhausting as sweeping, and none so injurious to persons of weak lungs as dusting. If the kitchen be sweet, clean and cheerful, as yours of course is, or will be, the cooking utensils bright and pure, the task of compounding from the raw materials of the store and market those delicate and also solid articles of food that grace the table and minister to the necessity, comfort and refreshment of the family is in my opinion quite as refined and ladylike as sweeping and dusting. The latter a servant can be easily taught to excel in, and mistakes, when they do occur, are not so serious, while very few domestics possess, or are willing to acquire the powers of exercising the care, judgment and skill that cooking requires. —Matron's Household Manual.

Gideon W. Thompson

James H. Payne

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NOTICE.

It is a well-known fact that all classes of goods have advanced from 10 to 50 per cent. since the opening of the Fall season. Montgomery Ward & Co., 227 and 229 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., are still selling goods at prices made in July, before the advance became general. Their stock is large enough to supply the demands. They will continue to sell goods at the old prices as long as they have or can obtain them. Now is the time to send them your orders. They sell all classes of goods required for personal or family use, at wholesale prices, in any quantity to suit the wants of the purchaser. The only house of the kind in America. For the convenience of their customers, Montgomery Ward & Co. send out a Descriptive Illustrated Price List of 144 pages, giving prices and descriptions of over 10,000 articles. Illustrated with over 1,000 cuts. Send for one of these Price Lists. It will enable you to purchase goods as well at your home as if you were at their store. Address Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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WHY LOTS ARE GIVEN AWAY.

As the tide of immigration is now in this direction, it is the Company's interest to have people locate in Denver and on their property. To encourage emigration here, the Company will give to any one sending their name and address a warrant deed, in fee simple, for one or more lots in North Denver, situated in Weld County, State of Colorado, in immediate view of this beautiful city, the only charge being one dollar to pay the Notary Public fees for acknowledging deed and conveyance. The Company does not give every lot away, but each alternate one, and does not expect that every person who gets a lot in North Denver will come here, but a great many will, and they will induce their friends to follow. The increased population will soon make this property very valuable, and this Company retain each alternate lot, which they hold at prices varying from \$25 to \$500, according to location. For this reason the above proposition is made. The deeds are unconditional, not requiring any one to settle or improve, but with full power to transfer and deed to others. The limit to any one person taking advantage of this offer is five lots. This property is not hills, side, mountain, or swamp, but is level, fertile, and has advantages for building upon too numerous to mention. Full and satisfactory information, with indorsements from our best citizens, will be furnished.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

I, W. C. SANDERS, County Clerk and Recorder within and for said County and State, do hereby certify to the above and foregoing to be true, and title complete to the land therein described according to the records in my office. I further certify there are no abstracts or transcripts of judgments, taxes or other liens standing against said land. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 24 day of August, A. D. 1879.

[SEAL.] State of Colorado, ss.

County of Weld.

W. C. SANDERS, County Clerk and Recorder.

INSTRUCTIONS.

This Company will send by return mail, to any one sending within sixty days from the date of this paper their names, P. O. address, County and State, plainly written in full, a clear warrant deed to a lot 25 feet front by 125 feet deep in North Denver, Colorado, clear of all taxes. Applications for city lots must be accompanied with one dollar for each lot to pay cost of making and acknowledging deed, postage, etc. The lots then can be sold and transferred at your pleasure. Let all improve this opportunity to secure a home in the richest State in the world. Deeds sent to any part of the U. S. and Canada. Address all letters to DENVER LAND COMPANY, 449 LAWBACKE ST., DENVER, COL. One of the many Churches.




High School, Denver, Col.

Farm and Stock.

Premium Corn.

The York County Agricultural society, Maine, offered a premium to the boy who would raise the largest crop of corn on one-eighth of an acre. There were 32 who raised over 1,000 pounds on this small area; 6 who raised over 1,100 pounds; 5 over 1,200; 1 over 1,300; and 1 over 1,400; the champion being Moses S. Milliken, of Biddeford, who went as high as 1,404 pounds. This, according to our figuring, would be at the rate of a trifle over 200 bushels to the acre.

Management of Stock.

The farmer who feeds best and takes the best care of his young stock is the one who wins. There is money in stock raising by the man who thoroughly understands his business. There is more net profit in a small herd of cattle handled with care, the calves and young stock being well-fed and kept constantly growing, than there is in large herds carelessly managed and poorly fed. Cattle stunted when young will never pay the breeder and feeder a living profit. Farmers may, and often do, feed their stock heavily without a corresponding increase of flesh and fat. Some animals have little aptitude for taking on flesh. Such should be rejected and those only kept that will respond most largely to careful handling and the amount of food consumed. In raising stock to the best advantage the breeder and feeder must exercise a great deal of good common sense. He must be a close observer, a wise economist and a systematic worker. It requires more brains to be a successful stock raiser than it does to win in almost any other business.

Wheat.

The methods of cultivating this important cereal are fast developing in channels heretofore untried. It is no longer left to the small farmers to raise at hap-hazard in five or ten acre patches; but the business is entered upon in a thorough and scientific way by men of capital and brains. Joint-stock companies are formed for raising it on extensive areas of many hundred acres, in some cases thousands of acres. The best machinery and the best science are called into action, and the result is the largest and surest crops are raised at the minimum cost per bushel. It is estimated that with the cheap labor which these companies employ, with the improved machinery they use, and the cheap land on which the wheat is raised, the cost of production is reduced to the very low figure of twenty or twenty-five cents per bushel. With such vast means and with such superior advantages of cheap land and cheap labor these companies have at command, how are our small farmers with small means to compete with them? Under these circumstances what does the small farmer with little capital propose to do? We would like to see a solution of these interesting problems.

Good Roads.

Good roads and good farming are nearly related. When we see good roads leading from the country farms to the county seat, or to business centers, we want no better evidence that the farmers of that district are prosperous and enterprising men. A man wishing to purchase a farm would be no more likely to locate in a neighborhood where the roads are almost impassable from abrupt pitches, sloughs, mire and rock than he would be to settle in a neighborhood where there were poor schools, poor school-houses and no churches. Without any absolute knowledge of the fact, we venture the conjecture that the taxes in this state levied for improving our highways are applied in about as loose and shiftless a way as can be imagined. The road overseer is a very important officer in our towns and districts and ought always to be a careful, energetic and honest man. The voters are to blame if they do not choose such a man, a man who will see to it that the road tax, the whole of it, is honestly and economically applied to the improvement of the roads in the district for which he is chosen. The tax should always be worked out where it will do the most good, the way in which it will do most good, and at the season when it will do most good.

The Need of Protection for Stock.

And now comes the *Western Rural* with an appeal, by *argumentum ad hominem*, for the comfort and welfare of

the dumb animals during the coming cold season:

"There is no more practical way of bringing men to a realizing sense of the susceptibility of domestic animal life to the influences of exposure to bad weather than to ask them to consider the influence of such exposure upon themselves. We met a strong, healthy man to-day who was compelled to stand for an hour in the cold of a few nights ago. He was warmly clothed and was possessed of great vitality, but he took a very severe cold notwithstanding. The cow, or horse, or sheep can, we freely admit, bear more exposure than a human being; but they have a skin, and that skin has pores, the office of which is to carry off the effete matter of the system, or a very considerable portion of it, just as the pores of the human skin carry off a large portion of the effete matter of the human system. Cold has the effect to close these pores and throw the work upon the internal organs, which are thus forced to perform an additional duty, and are overworked, which means simply that there must be some degree of disease engendered. Then the kidneys find themselves unable to do all that they are called upon to do; the lungs cannot sufficiently purify the blood, which becomes thick to an extent that the heart cannot throw it through the system. In a human being cold feet and hands would soon indicate this condition of things. In brute life a similar result will be certain—that is, the extremities will not be reached by the life-giving current. If the thing goes on long enough in the human system the surface of the body will become cold and death will ensue, and the same will occur under like circumstances with the horse or cow. Whenever a man becomes chilled he suffers injury; whenever a brute becomes chilled it suffers injury. We, therefore, cannot afford to expose our animals to the winter's blasts and storms. We might just as well smoke a pipe in our hay-mow; and we hope we have no reader that ever permits a lighted pipe or cigar in his barn. If we have, however, he may find it a costly experiment; and so he may find the exposure of his stock. If preparation has not been made for the stock in those sections in which winter is to come, this is a late call, but let him who has neglected it so far remember that there is no time to waste. We can forgive him if he can forgive himself (we have not the faintest idea how generous the abused animals will be) but let the work of protecting the animals be done at once."

The Saddle Horse on the Farm.

"The memory of man extendeth to the day," says the *Nashville American*, "when the boys on the farm were not too proud to ride a fine young horse to church or to see the girls. He took pride in the colts, and taught them to move freely under the saddle; and above all, when the colt was broken he was taught to walk. Now the boys must have a fine buggy and harness, and the colt must show his style and speed all the time. The boy is in too great a hurry to allow the colt to walk. The colt, buggy and boy are soon a used-up set by fast driving. The whole business of buggy riding by farmers' boys is expensive, extravagant and demoralizing. Not one farmer in ten can afford such a turnout for the lad. Many of them buy a buggy and let it stand in the sun and storm. They are too poor to have a house for vehicles. Such men cannot afford the luxury of a buggy. If we could return to the fashion of riding more on horseback we would save millions to the farmers, and the boys and girls would develop better forms, and have better health. Any lazy lout can ride in a buggy, but to be a graceful rider on horseback one must have some energy and get-up in his nature. There is life and health in riding on horseback. The whole system feels the invigorating effect of it. The rider and the horse catch the fire of sympathy and excitement in the run, or fast paces, and every nerve of the body is brought into healthful and invigorating play. The mania for trotting horses has been felt on every farm in the land. The country is full of road horses that some man or boy loves to pull the strings on. They are usually poor saddle horses, slow walkers and rough. We need a reform. The place to begin is in breeding a class of horses of good size, style and action that can move freely in more than one gait. The

English market is open for such horses. The well-knit horse of good style and action, suitable for the hunter or a carriage, will bring better prices than our average horse. The farmer will find it to his interest to raise a class of colts that the boys will like to ride. He can raise three or four fine saddle colts for what one buggy and harness will cost, and a fair saddle horse will bring more money than the average roadster."

Poor Cows Should be Weeded Out from the Dairy.

Dairymen will do well to take heed to the following comments from the *National Live-Stock Journal*:

"One-third of all the cows kept by dairymen in the United States produce less milk than will pay their keep. These are simply a clog upon the business, and were better given away than kept. Does not this most important matter appeal to dairymen everywhere, that they should at once set about weeding out their poor cows, so that they may be able to reap a harvest with a good market, and protect themselves against loss with low prices? One-half the cows kept produce not over 3,000 pounds of milk per year, while selected cows will produce, on an average, 6,000 pounds.

"In testing for butter, a cow that ought to be discarded in a cheese dairy might be quite worthy of being retained in a butter dairy. One cow may produce more butter from 4,000 pounds of milk than another from 6,000 pounds, and each of these cows should be put in her proper place. A cow is not worthy of a place in a butter dairy that does not yield 200 pounds of butter per cow. One had much better keep 10 cows that produce 3,000 pounds of butter than to keep 15 cows to reach the same amount. Almost every dairyman, by proper tests made this fall, will find some of his cows that ought to be disposed of as unprofitable for one branch or the other of dairying. There should be no hesitation when he learns the facts, for an unprofitable cow only adds to the labor and deducts from the profits."

Health of Horses.

The health and comfort of horses have of late years been greatly improved by the better construction of stables. They are made more roomy and lofty and provided with means of thorough ventilation. In many new stables lofts are done away with, or the floor of the lofts is kept well above the horses' heads and ample shafts are introduced to convey away foul air. By perforated bricks and gratings under the mangers and elsewhere round the walls, and also by windows and ventilators, abundance of pure air is secured for the horses; while, being introduced in moderate amount and from various directions, it comes in without draught. Too much draught is almost an unknown stable luxury. To secure a constant supply of pure air horses require more cubic space than they generally enjoy. Even when animals are stabled only at night, a minimum of 1,200 cubic feet should be allowed. In England the newer cavalry barracks give a minimum of 1,509 feet, with a ground area of fully ninety square feet per horse, and the best hunting and carriage horses have more room.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Every Man to His Trade.

The *Rural Messenger* says: "To improve your soils, your fruits, your breeds of cattle, is all very good. But it generally happens that when a farmer fails to improve himself nothing improves around him. He rusts, and his buildings decay; all becomes worse, and his profession suffers in the public estimation. An ignorant farmer is a disgrace to his profession, just as an ignorant minister, an ignorant lawyer, an ignorant doctor, or an ignorant, narrow-minded merchant is a disgrace to his. We do not say that the farmer should know all the professional men know. 'Every man to his trade.' But he should know his business as well as they know theirs; and in order to do this he has much to learn beyond what fell to him by being born on a farm, or will come to him, of course, by being brought up a farmer."

Cows that Pay.

Who of our farmers in Kansas can give as good account of their dairy business as the following? Mr. G. W. Gardner, of Fairhaven, Vt., commenced to gather his herd of Jerseys in January, 1875, since which time he has increased it to eleven this present

season. During the year 1878 he kept eight for family use, leaving the product of the eight entire. From these eight cows he made 2,817 pounds of butter, which sold at an average price of 28 cents per pound, yielding an income of \$98.70 from the butter of each cow. It is well known that dairies do not average more than \$30 to \$35 per cow. Mr. Gardner has not only got good butter cows but he is possessed also of a good cool dairy-room, raising the cream in open pans. His net income from eight Jersey cows in one year was \$724.60—a snug little sum to realize in these times.—*American Dairyman.*

Breed Rather than Purchase.

The experience of many thriving farmers all over the country, says the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, proves a better run of animals is obtained by breeding them on the farm than by purchasing them. More care is bestowed in selecting the likely offspring of tried animals. They will go on fattening more rapidly and uniformly than strangers picked up here and there, for it takes some time before these get acquainted and become contented enough to lay on flesh kindly in their new home; and, moreover, the tendency of young stock is upward, and the probability is that ere long it will not pay farmers to go into the market for young animals. In any case it is, as a rule, more profitable to breed the stock one handles than to purchase it.

In plowing it is never a good plan to turn up a mass of crude earth of several inches in depth never before exposed to the sunlight and air. In deepening a soil it is better to plow up an additional inch each year.

Veterinary Department.

Laryngitis.

I have a horse affected with difficulty in his head; coughs considerably, and discharges matter from his nose, when taking water, of bluish hue, jerks and draws on the loin. What shall I do for and how treat him, as regards work, exercise and feed?

ANSWER.—We presume your horse has some trouble with the larynx or pharynx, but since your description is so brief and indirect we shall have to decline prescribing for the case, and instead advise you to call on a veterinarian. His feed should be of a soft and laxative nature—oats, with plenty of bran-mash. If you could do so, it would be well to give him a run to pasture. He should have very little work, and that slow, not faster than a walk, until he recovers.

Chronic Scouring.

Reading your valuable paper, I write you in regard to my horse, which is troubled with chronic scouring. Is there a cure for it? When he stands in the stable, giving him his regular feed and one pail of water each meal-time; but, after trotting, it is very soft. He is but five years old, and when I got him was very thin, so poor and weak that it would take him about ten minutes to go a mile; but now he is fat and can trot it inside of three minutes. I have owned him three months, and I find that at times he has a hitch in his off hind leg, but is getting over that. Please give me all the information you can, for I am not acquainted with horse flesh and would like your advice.

ANSWER.—The trouble referred to is usually due to indigestion, but sometimes that function will be found in a normal condition; but still the malady will exist. In such cases, the trouble is caused by irritation to an already diseased condition of the mucous lining of the intestines. While the animal is standing quietly in his stall the ingesta passes quietly through the alimentary canal without causing much, if any, inconvenience, but when the animal has been made to move quickly for a while the motion causes an increased peristalsis of the intestines, as well as to cause the aliment to come more violently in contact with the delicate mucous coating of the intestines, thereby causing irritation followed by purging. **Treatment:** Give a large dose of castor oil, and after it has acted take tannic acid three drachms, sulphate of copper two ounces, prepared chalk and tincture of opium of each four ounces, rectified spirits one, and water three pints; mix, and give an ounce of the preparation morning and night in the feed. Give also one quart of strong luscious tea or mucilage daily. He should be accustomed to drink but little water, and never speeded immediately on beginning a drive.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

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

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



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



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



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



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

B-E-B-E-A-R-E OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect yourself and the public, from the imposition upon you by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & CO., Chicago, Ill.
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"OH! MY BACK!"

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

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

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

\$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 as 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. We can make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Kansas Farming.
 "Picturesque Features of Kansas Farming" are fairly sketched by Henry King in the November number of *Scribner's Monthly*. We make an extract which very happily and accurately delineates some of the phases of pioneer life in those parts of Kansas which have been recently settled:

"Nothing could be more marked than the random cabins of the 'homesteaders.' Miles apart they frequently are, as if trying to avoid one another; but in the aggregate there are very many of them (two thousand or more of them must have been built in Kansas during the last year alone), and they represent what is perhaps most vivid and eventful, though the most fleeting phase of Kansas farming. The homesteaders, you are to understand, are the pioneers of slender means taking advantage of the beneficent law which gives a man, or woman if she be the head of a family, a home upon the public domain at the simple price of occupying and cultivating it for a term of years; and meanwhile it cannot be taken from him for any outstanding debts. The majority of them were soldiers during the late war, and they are therefore brave, self-reliant and fertile in expedients; and they have, besides, that gift of good spirits which is more than gold in any scheme of life. Their farms are small, comparatively speaking, and their homes are often mere places to eat and sleep; they have but few farming tools, and those of the rudest kinds; and in many cases their household furniture is entirely of their own clumsy manufacture. But they neither croak nor moan. They will all tell you they are 'making it' steadily and surely; and some of their stories of what 'making it' signifies out here are richly curious and impressive. One in particular I recall which may fitly stand, in all essential respects, for the general average of them. It was related to me last October, in a cheery, half-jocular mood, as I sat at dinner in the cabin of the narrator of it, a man who had carried a musket at Shiloh and Chickamauga, and been a color-bearer in the achievement of that milky-way fame, Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea:

"When I settled on my claim three years ago last spring," the homesteader began, "and got the shanty built, I had just eight dollars and sixty cents left, and a sack of flour—that was all, except a few dried apples Sarah had brought in the box with the dishes and bed-covers. We had no stove, and so we dug a hole in the ground to cook in. We hadn't any bedstead either, and I fixed up some bunks out of barrel-staves like we used to do in the army, you know. Our nearest neighbor was then four miles off; when it was cloudy we couldn't see the house at all. We got along, though, and I broke twenty acres of sod and planted it in corn and garden-stuff. Then we had to wait for things to grow. The commissary stores dwindled mighty low toward the last, I tell you, but we stuck it out one way 'nother till the lettuce and first onions came; and one day I shot an antelope. I don't believe fresh meat ever tasted better than that did, not exceptin' seeseh chickens. Then, finally, the roastin' ears got fit to pull, and when the corn hardened a little more we grated it off on an old saw we had, and that way made meal. And all the time we'd be plannin' what we'd do next year. I think that helped a good deal to keep us in heart; it's a lucky knack in anybody. When a man quits lookin' ahead I wouldn't give shucks for him. We didn't weaken once, did we, Sarah?"

"No, Dick," answered the wife, a bright-eyed little body, with a flush of rose in her tanned cheeks, "we didn't, even when your tobacco gave out; and an insinuating smile lurked about her mouth.

"Well that was tough," he returned; "if anything will make a man lose his grip it's takin' his tobacco away from him. But we had the fiddle left, Sarah. You won't believe it, sir, but actually I used to sit out on the grass in the moonlight and play that fiddle for hours at a stretch—dancing tunes, mind you—and I know it made me feel good, and made Sarah feel good too, and the children. It don't take so everlastin' much to make folks feel good as you might s'pose."

"Did your crops turn out well?" I inquired.

"Tiptop, for sod corn. That was what carried us through the winter (a friendly open winter it was), and the next spring I dickered for a cow and some shoats, and bought me a sulky-plow, and put in forty acres of corn; and that year's crop set me square on my feet. Since then we've made it right along. Last year I had twelve hundred bushels of corn to sell, and two steers, besides pork enough to pay for our winter's groceries. I count myself worth to-day at least two thousand dollars, with a good prospect; and this in less than four years, with next to nothin' for a start. But a man ought to have as much as three hundred dollars to begin with on a homestead claim; then he's all right, and he can make it every time, if he's got the sand to stick to it, and ain't lazy. The worst of it, though, is the bein' so out off from other folks. 'Taint nigh so bad now as it used to be, settlers are comin' in so much faster. It's wearin' on women, specially; men don't mind it so much after a while, but women—women are queer, you know."

"And do you still long for the old life back in Ohio?" I said, turning to the wife.

"No," she replied, with a shade of pathos in her face and in her voice—"no, not now—not since the baby died, and we buried it out there in the garden. That was the sorriest time of all. The grave was so little and pitiful, and the prairie widened out from it so far; I hadn't ever mistrusted before how big the prairie was. And it seemed wicked like, too, not to have any funeral. But after it was all over I felt more settled and at home, you may say, and since that I've never once thought I'd care to live anywhere else in the world." She paused in a meditative way, and presently she

added: "I'm always glad, though, when the grass comes in the spring, to cover up the grave and make it look less like it did that winter day of the burying."

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11, 1879.

Flour—XX	\$5.15 @ 5.35
XXX	5.50 @ 5.70
Family	5.80 @ 5.90
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.24 @ 1.24 1/2
No. 3 red	1.26 @ 1.16 1/2
Corn—No. 2	36 @ 36 1/2
Oats	29 @ 29 1/2
Rye	70 @ 70
Barley	70 @ 85
Pork	10.00 @ 10.30
Lard	6.40 @ 6.55
Butter—Dairy	23 @ 25
Country	8 @ 13
Eggs	13 @ 15

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	\$1.14 @ 1.14 1/2
No. 3	1.12 @ 1.13
Corn	42 @ 42 1/2
Oats	32 @ 32 1/2
Pork	9.50 @ 10.00
Lard	6.50 @ 6.10

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	\$1.08 @ 1.09
No. 3 fall	97 @ 99
No. 4	95 @ 97
Corn—No. 2	28 1/2 @ 29
No. 2 white	28 1/2 @ 30

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11, 1879.

CATTLE—Fairly active; values firm. Good to choice heavy shipping, \$4.40@4.70; light steers, \$3.50@4.25; cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.25; grass Texans, \$2.25@3.12 1/2.

HOGS—higher. Mixed packing, \$3.40@3.55; Yorkers, \$3.35@3.45.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1879.

CATTLE—Market nominal. \$2.50@2.60 for Texans.

HOGS—higher. Heavy, \$3.70@3.90; light, \$3.60@3.70. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 16,000.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11, 1879.

CATTLE—The market opened with a fair supply but dull market. \$3.22 1/2 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 93 Colorado native shipping steers averaging 1,123 pounds).

HOGS—Receipts light, market better. Prices ranged from \$3.10 to \$3.30.

In Kansas City butter sells at 18@20c. for choice, medium 12@14c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 12@12 1/2c.; eggs 17@18c.; game—quails \$1.00 @1.50 per doz., prairie chickens \$3.25, ducks \$2.25, rabbits \$1.00, jack rabbits \$2.00, venison, per pound, 8@12c.; poultry—turkeys dressed 10c. per pound, chickens dressed 8c. do., live \$1.25@2.25 per doz.; Potatoes—Early Rose 35c., Neshanocks 40c., Peerless 45c., Peachblows 50c.; sweet potatoes 30@60c.; castor beans 85c.; flax seed \$1.25; timothy \$2.25; clover \$4.50; millet 40c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 sack, \$3.20; XXX, \$2.65; XX, \$2.35. Rye flour, \$2.25. Corn meal 3 hundred, 75c.

Wheat and corn have both risen since our last quotations, especially in the West. In Kansas City wheat is 1 cent higher than last week. In St. Louis it is 3 cents higher. In Chicago grade No. 3 is 7 cents higher.

In Liverpool, Nov. 10, winter wheat was 11s. @11s. 6d., spring wheat 10s. 8d. @11s. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.30@1.43, No. 2 spring \$1.30.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.25 1/2 November, \$1.27 1/2 December, and \$1.30 1/2 January. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.14 1/2 November, \$1.15 1/2 December, and \$1.16 1/2 January. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.08 November, No. 3 is 97 1/2c. November, and \$1.00 1/2 December.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities continues increasing.

Wheat at Kansas City is 33 cents higher than it was one year ago and 1 cent lower than it was two years ago; corn is 6 cents higher than one year ago and 1 cent lower than two years ago.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 7 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 6 1/2 per cent. Government bonds were generally stronger except for issues of '81; railroad bonds active and higher; state securities dull.

A Chicago paper says: "It is becoming more and more apparent that the wheat crop of the United States for 1879 was not larger than that of 1878, and there are good grounds for doubting whether it was so large, but assuming that it was we may upon that basis estimate what we shall have to spare to the wants of Europe. In the year to July 1, 1879, we exported from all the ports of the United States a total, in round figures, of 151,000,000 bushels, including wheat flour at five bushels to the barrel. But the export movement this year has been far in excess of last year. The movement from the Atlantic ports alone has been 16,000,000 bushels greater since September 1 than during the same time last year, and the total exports from Atlantic and Pacific ports since July 1 to November 7 will foot up an aggregate of just about 75,000,000 bushels. Estimating therefore that we have the same amount of surplus to draw from as we had last year, it is just about half gone, leaving 76,000,000 bushels for export in the thirty-three weeks from November 7 to June 30, or at the rate of 2,300,000 per week. All this depends, however, upon the question as to whether the total yield of winter and spring wheat in 1879 was as great as in 1878. But it is reported from all directions that wheat is two-thirds sold." If this proves true, wheat will rise rapidly in price before spring.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 20@25c.; eggs, 15c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$2.00@2.25 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 50@60c.; corn, 23@24c.; wheat, 90@96c.; lard, 6c.; hogs, \$2.95@3.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00@4.50 per ton.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!
 We will sell you your
BOOTS AND SHOES
 As cheap as any one.
PERRY & COMPANY,
 117 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE.

\$1425 profits on 30 days' investment of \$100
 in Erie R. R., October 18 —
 Proportional returns every week on stock out of us of
 \$20 — \$50 — \$100 — \$500.
 Official Reports and Circulars free. Address
 T. PORTER WIGGINTON & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP
 Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike.
 JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

\$250,000 TO LOAN!

On Improved Farms,
 AT REASONABLE RATES.

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS
 For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH,
 Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

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.

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



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 Sow, 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.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

New Orleans 12 St. St., 2nd Edition Tongue Range, 48 Keys, 75c. Each. We will give you a 42 year old Book \$500. New Piano, \$125 to \$250. 27 Newspaper Free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.



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 BIG DRY GOODS HOUSE OF L. BULLENE & CO.

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

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

YARNS, AND OTHER WOOLENS AND DOMESTICS.

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

OUR LARGE STOCK OF WOOLEN BLANKETS!

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

SELLING AT LESS THAN VALUE!

ALSO TO

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT,

In which we show nearly 200 styles.

OUR CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT,

In which we show everything that can be desired.

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

L. BULLENE & CO.