LAY UP FOR A RAINY DAY.

BY CALEB DUNN.

He who for a rainy day Lays persistently away Something which shall prove his stay When the rainy days arise, Will find his action has been wise.

It is this plain common sense That gives man a sure defense And wins for him a competence, And it says to him alway." "Look out for a rainy day."

No matter whether you be poor, If your industry is sure, he you can something make secure— Something, however small Which will bless when dark days fall.

Fortune's gift, from labor springs, From economy which brings Joy and comfort on its wings; And this Jesson all should learn. These are boons that all must earn.

BETH'S MISSION.

BY CARL BRICKETT.

The library at Oakhurst was a grand roomone of those which impress upon a stranger, more than words or actions, the antiquity and culture of a family. It was not a staid, orderly room either, yet the medley of Italian sculpture, treasures of medieval art and Egyptian curiosities, with the most luxurious of modern inventions for comfort—all touched by the soft light from the grate which played in fantastic shadows high upon the arched and frescoed ceilings made a true picture of warmth and beauty.

The massive door swung softly open, and the pompous butler ushered in a small, darkly robed figure.

"Mrs. Hurst will be down at once, ma'am." The young lady-for, notwithstanding her simple, almost poor dress, it is evident she was such-paused, before she seated herself, and lady, and winning Regy more and more from looked around. The black gloved hands involuntarily sought and clasped each other, as the exclamation, "Oh, how beautiful!" passed

most beautiful painting of our Saviour, in which he stands crowned with thorns, yet with that out-looking adoring expression in his mournful eyes, as if saying-"It is my Father's will. It is good."

Just then the charm of the beauty-filled silence was rudely broken, and from the hall came a series of frantic shricks, interspersed heaven on earth than wait till they are dead, with cries of, "I won't have a governess! /I won't! I won't !"

von't! I won't!'' They stopped however as the door was reached. A lady entered the room having tight hold of the hand of a sturdy, rebellious

This is Miss Chester, is it not?" The girl, who had risen on her entrance, hastened to roll an easy chair toward the delicate looking old lady who addressed her, and OVER 700 FINE ENGRA : beilger, nent

"Yes, I answered your advertisement, and have called as requested."

"Yes, I remember. Well, this is the boy for whom the governess is wanted."

The young lady turned and looked at the child, a noble boy, standing gracefully erect, with defiance flashing from every lineament of his speaking face.

Their glances met for an instant, and then a sweet, gentle voice broke the silence. "Won't you come to me, my boy! I love

children." Won by the irresistible charm of the loving words, though slowly, as if against his will, while the old lady, with a pleased smile, said

"Miss Chester, you must surely be a fairy, I believe. I never knew Regy to be so polite to a stranger before." YTI-HIVINU The boy colored rather shame facedly, and

hung his head MOO MALAR KO So it was quickly settled, much to old Mrs. Hurst's relief and surprise, without the expected resistance from her headstrong nephew: and Miss Chester was duly installed as companion to berself and governess to Regy.

It was with no small degree of excitement that the new governess prepared for dinner that evening; for how did she know but that the master of the house might not approve of her as a teacher for his child, and she again be sent

her last charges—a family of wealthy humored hard with him. children—to whom a poor teacher was only one degree removed from the servants who waited on every whim.

The girl did not hesitate long before the murror; but it would have been hard to improve her appearance if she had. Slender. yet gracefully formed, her figure would have pleased an artist's critical eye. Her cheeks had not yet lost their girlish roundness, and the delicate color now flushing into exquisite bloom now faintly pink as a sea-shell, gave a changeful charm to the pure face, with its dark eyes and frame of silky brown hair. Regy met and accompanied his teacher to the dining-room Mrs. Hurst advanced as she entered, and said:

"Dudley, this is the young lady I have selected to be Regy's teacher. Miss Chester, my nephew. Without lifting her eyes, the girl bowed and took her designated place at the table, and the meal progressed in stately quiet.

Dudley Hurst's face was a puzzle to the soft eyes curiously scanning it when unnoticed. A dark, swarthy face, with heavy eyebrows, gray eyes which seemed to hold a depth, of gloom, and the black locks brushed carelessly back from the high, broad brow were thickly threaded, with silver. The stern face only lost its gravity when he spoke to his aunt.

Beth thought to herself that never had she een a countenance so full of contradictionsthe tender mouth counteracted by the frowning brows, the flashing, youthful eyes set be neath the hoar-trost of age.

For solong time she became no better acquainted with the master of the house. Regy always ceased his merry chatter when his father appeared, and it seemed to Beth that even his aunt had a mixture of fear in, her adoring ove for her nephew "Dudley."

But she thought little about him, as indeed all these years. she saw him very seldom. She went around making herself indispensable to the feeble old his rough, rude ways.

One afternoon she was sitting in the library (of all the rooms in the spacious house her fabrilliantly polished confines the fire-light flashed as she finished a story: "And, the good king and for a short time was happy; but at the end young wile." I, myself, no longer believe any- and shake your shoulders or pout and flickered, hung an exquisite copy of that took pity on the poor little child, and opened of one year she too was taken from me, and I the gate of heaven for him."

"Miss Beth," the child always called her so, "is there any such place as heaven, truly?"

"Why, Regy! why such a question?" "Because my papa laughed, when I told him something about heaven once, a funny laugh, and said, Some folks would rather have a little and I thought, perhaps, it was only a kind of story."

A grieved expression crept over the serious young face. And then in simple language she told him the story, which through all ages will be told to listening childish, ears, of Jesus' life and death, and of his infinite love.

She had concluded, when the curtains parted from an alcove near, and Mr. Hurst stepped forward, saying in bland, cold tones:

Excuse me, Miss Chester. I did not wish to interrupt your interesting story, so I waited until it was finished; but I had rather you clasp her soft hand was still imprisoned. She would confine Regy's lessons to the usual school

With a stately inclination he left the room. At last Beth had found, the key to this strange nature-he was a skeptic. Involuntarily she clasped her arms closely around the uncompre-

hending child by her side. When she ventured to tell her kind mistress of what had passed, the old lady clasped her hands and the tears filled her eyes.

"Yes, it is so; my Dudley, my noble boy, does not believe. But, my dear, we should not the boy advanced and took the extended hand, judge him; he has had a great deal of trouble, and I feel and know it will all come right some time. You golivered at yrave

It was two years that Beth had been at Oakhurst. Day after day Dudley Hurst had sat at his meals with that winsome face near his own, and in the evening had heard the sweet voice softly tell to his rapt, listening boy, the stories which he eagerly begged for, and which, notwithstanding his presence, were always instinct with the purest christian truths. He had noticed, too, the clinging love which since 1867, shows 32,856 craters and ring-like had grown between this young stranger and

begun to feel at home, the atmosphere of re- gradually softening, and the heart he deemed finement and courtesy warmed her young heart so dead had finally awakened to own that if to bear with fortitude the sneers and insults of presence from under his root, it would go very

It was a surprise to Beth when he first began to join their little circle. But she had grown ac. from her easy chair with pleased surprise as laugh.

So the weeks passed and lengthened into found Beth still there.

fire, seemingly absorbed in thought, whileover it seemed to Beth, with compassionate pity for him. Looking up he saw her, and with a vivid flush of pleasure called to her to come in.

Beth paused, hesitated, and then nerved by a sudden courage went directly to his side. Standing there in the fire-light, like a young priestess with her dark robes trailing around her, she checked his attempt to speak and solemnly pointed upward.

"Oh, Mr. Hurst, my kind employer, forgive ne and do not be offended; but how can you esist the love in those eyes?"

Her voice penetrated the proud heart, and the firm yet tender lips quivered. Taking her hand he said:

"Miss Chester, can you spare me a little time, which to tell you a story?" Then he begau: I have been for the last fifteen years an infidel, have been, for, Beth," (the name slipped as if unawares from his lips) "thanks to your sweet influence and example, I am one no longer! How can I thank you?

"Let me tell you all my story, and then you will see how my life has been under this cloud hoods, but who will, nevertheless, say to you,

"I was the oldest of five brothers and sisters; and then one by one each of those dear brothwas left at the age of twenty-five with no living relative save the kind old aunt who has always lived with me, and an infant to whose

birth I owed my loss. "Can you wonder I grew callous and hard? I shut my heart to all the mercy, and hugged my misery, and now, but for you—" his voice from what tree it came; but you know also what faltered and broke. "Oh, Beth, look up, my darling ! crown my happiness this Christmas day by telling me that my little monitor will never leave me."

Beth was sobbing. The vehemence of her emotion had overcome her brave spirit. With-tion of the game of scandal?

Many Kylk Dallas. out a thought of self, she had nerved herself to fight a battle for her Savior, not knowing that each day of her pure life had been gradually opening Dudley Hurst's eyes to the love which

was the mainspring of all her acts,

And now the supreme moment of her life had ome; she felt she loved the man in whose firm raised her luminous eyes with a look which spoke far more than words, and Dudley gathered his "little monitor" close to the heart from which the demon of pride and skepticism had been exorcised.

Rodleh No Object in Life. To A In one sense, life is a warfare; it is a succes-

Julius Schmidt, of Athens, has been at work adrift in the cold world. Already Beth had der was it that the grave, stern nature had been ing power of six hundred.

The Game of Scandal.

There is a game called "Scandal," which crewhich for many weary days had nerved itself anything should occur to remove that dainty ates a great deal of amusement when it is played properly. The persons who are engaged in the game stand or sit in a circle. The more the better; thirty or forty will make more fun than ten or twelve. When all are ready, the person customed to it now, and the old lady looked on appointed takes his right-hand neighbor aside and whispers in his ear a short story; it may she once more heard her nephew's ringing be about some one present, or about a public personage; but whatever it is, he must write it down and keep it, as a proof of what his months, and the third year at Christmas tide statement was. The neighbor, in his turn, repeats the story as exactly as possible to the It was Christmas morning, and Beth glanced person on his right-hand, and he, having listinto the library as she passed the open door on ened, passes it on. At last the tale returns to her way to her room, after her return from its original narrator, who writes it down as he church. Mr. Hurst was standing before the receives it. It is said, and I believe truly, that never once has it been known to come back as his head looked down those divine eyes, filled, it started. The most astonishing alterations occur, Innocent jokes have changed to fright ful accusations, and only the reading of the first story can convince any one that he did not

repeat exactly what he heard, There is no better type than this amusing play of the time-worn game of scandal that the world is playing, and has been playing ever since it began.

That a number of innocent people, with no intention of distorting facts, cannot hand the simplest story from one to another in the same room for a few moments without ridiculous alterations, proves the impossibility of getting at the truth of any story which has passed through many lips. The disposition of the hearer colors the tale even as he listens; and more than this, many people are deaf without being conscious of it, and in a peculiar way. There is auricular illusion as well as optical illusion. I know persons who, while intently listening, hear words that are not uttered, and who, in repeating the impression that has been made upon them, do not intend to tell false. with a bland smile:

"I have told every one that you told me that we all, parents and children, loving each oth- Mr. X.'s beautiful young wife had eloped, and er with a devotedness almost unusual. First they are so sorry for him." And while you my father died, and then my precious mother, deny that you made any such statement and stare in wonder at the speaker, you remember ers and sisters fell by the grim reaper's hand. having told her that "Mr. X's new country vorite retreat), and Regy with his whole soul In my grief and desolateness I tried the solace house was situated on a beautiful slope of the Over the tiled mantle, under which in its in his eyes was nestled by her side, listening of love. I wooed and won a fair young wife hill, and that he had bought it to please his

Our knowledge of a person's character i more to be depended on than anything else. When you hear an evil story of one you know to be good, discredit it, and say so. Grapes are not gathered from thistles. Neither do thistles from what tree it came; but you know also what fruit a tree is likely to bear. One you know to be good and kind and sweet and noble, is not likely to have done bad or cruel or spiteful or petty things. Why should you believe a tale of him that is, after all, merely the culmina-

For the Sake of the Children." How many plans are formed, labors endured, sacrifices made, "for the sake of the children W Families change their residences; parents in middle life their habits to fathers strain their two young persons. Children may often be is one form in which the most valuable of all services may be rendered to the young onestoo often forgotten. Give them education. They may lose money. Real estate may get out of their hands. But a trained mind goes through life, cannot be stolen, and is not convertible, Buy them books, rather than delicacies, sweet-A person who has no object in life is apt to meats and costly toys. Give them good, atrun a vagrant and useless career. A man who tractive reading, adapted to memory, taste, aims at nothing, cannot reasonably expect to and faucy. See that it is pure. ... Habituate hit anything. In military operations, there is them to find pleasure in reading and in talking always what is called the objective point. The of what they read, rather than of persons. objective point is the point to be made, the Make home happy to them in this way, and let thing to be done. All the forces of the army them become informed, companionable and are concentrated on the making of that point; abundant in resources of pleasure and enters swear awfully. It maily did little talking extainment. Good schools, good books and gen-

had grown between this young stranger and his aged aunt—how the old eyes brightened as they turned fondly toward the cheery figure flitting near her and anticipating every want.

All this had he seen and felt, and small wonders are seen with a magnity—and the grave. Stern nature had been ing power of six hundred.

The number of craters would be included in the officers "to make that man either take."

"It was too bad to sentence instructed in make that man either take."

"It was too bad to sentence instructed in the court." "Your bour to the state prison for life." and a sympathize of the officers "to make that man either take."

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Young Tolks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:-May I come again-I am so much interested in your paper, especially the 'Young Folks' Column." I think the young folks are getting careless about keeping the column filled. I have much to occupy my time and divert my attention, but concluded to do my share towards keeping it filled. This is Thanksgiving, bringing with it the usual roast turkey and absent friends and loved ones. We should all be very thankful for the many blessings and privileges bestowed on us by our kind-Father. I will close for fear of crowding some other little boy or girl out. I would like to hear from some of them again. Yours respectfully, VIOLA BELLE BOOTH.

LECOMPTON, Kans., Nov. 28, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:-I have never written for the Young Folks' Column." I hope they will not laugh at my first effort. I am thirteen years of age. I have never written for any paper before, so please excuse all mistakes. I am going to school and like my teacher very well; she is seventeen years old and very pretty; her name is Miss Mary Midgley. I would like to hear from the young tolks that keep silent so long. I have four brothers and no sisters. Sherman Addington wanted some one of the young folks to spell "coffee" without using any of the letters commonly used in spelling coffee, so I will try and spell it ... "Kaugh-I guess I had better close for I believe hear the editor's scissors getting ready to cut about half of this off, so by-by for this time. ELVA ELNORA BROWN,

MINNEAPOLIS, Kens., Nov. 30, 1878.

You can Never Rub it Out.

One pleasant afternoon a lady was sitting with her little son, a light-haired boy, five years of age. The mother was sick, and the child had left his play to stay with her, and was amusing himself in printing his name with a pencil on paper. Suddenly his busy fingers stopped. He had made a mistake, and wetting his fingers, he tried again and again to rub out the mark, as he had been accustomed to do on the state.

"My son," said his mother, "do you know that God writes down all you do in a book? He writes every naughty word, every disobedient act, every time you indulge in temper, and, my boy, you can never rub it out." The little boy's face grew very red. and in a

moment tears ran down his cheeks. His mother looked earnestly on him, but she said noth. ing more. At length he came softly to her side, threw his arms round her neck and whispered, "Can the blood of Jesus rub it out?" Dear children, Christ's blood can rub out the record of your sins, for it is written in God's holy word, "The blood of Jesus Christ, His Son cleanseth us from all sin !?

Respect Old Age.

Be very kind and respectful to old people. Never make tun of them. 19 Their age should protect them. You remember the children that mocked the old prophet Elsha, crying, Go And you remember how God sent forth two she bears out of the wood, and tore forty and gay without any sin; but never let them make metry over the appearance or indimities of old people, and especially of aged ministers. Do all you can to be like Jesus Christ. He

was the best model that children ever had. He is the best friend that they now have. on earth, he cured sick children just as he cured other people. On that everybody, old and young, would trust the Savior !- Child's Companion.

society may gattert Parreties ven visions

eral reading matter—get them these, if they paratty was repeatedly soused in cold water sion of campaigns. And every one should have have to do without other things; and to secure and placed near the stove to dry: Daring and his objective point—a clearly defined purpose— a right direction to educated mind—give them recent storm some chickens which had become and work up to it with undeviating persistency. by word, and example, good principles. Let very wet and chilled were brought into the them grow up with the idea that it is not need house and put by the stove to revive them. It The great map of the moon upon which Dr. it is essential to do what is right: 2017052000 ducked himself, and after surveying the chicks w While trying a case, a judge saw just in front tones; "Little dud 1601s, been swearing in oracular tones;" Little dud 1601s, been swearing in oracular tones;" Little dud 1601s, been swearing in oracle and orac

Yatrons' Department.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Twelfth Annual Session at Richmond. Virginia.
FIRST DAY-MORNING SESSION.

The National grange Patrons of Husbandry met in twelfth annual session in the hall of the house of delegates yesterday morning. It is composed of the masters of the several state granges and their wives, who are Matrons. In this instance all but two are accompanied by their wives. The delegates composing this body are as fine looking a body of men and as good looking ladies as are often met with. The men are mainly substantial, well-to-do farmers. and are, without exception, intelligent and cultivated gentlemen. The ladies are polite and accomplished.

The grange opened at the hour appointed, and was called to order by the worthy master, Mr. Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota. The other officers were reported as present:

Overseer, J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Lecturer, Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey; Steward pro tem , William Sims, of Kansas; Assistant steward pro tem., S. B. Alexander, of North Carolina; Chaplain pro tem., Henry Esh. baugh, of Missouri; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, of New York ; Gate-keeper, Isaac Williamsof Ohio; Ceres, Mrs. S. E. Adams, of Minne, sota; Pomona, Mrs. J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Flora, Mrs. J. T. Moore, of Maryland. Messrs. William M. Ireland and J. R. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., assistant secretaries.

A committee on credentials reported twentyfive states represented and present by delegates. Delegates were present from all parts of the country-from Oregon, in the Northwest, to Florida, in the Southeast, and from

Maine to Texas. Dr. J. M. Blanton read a communication from Churchland grange, Norfolk county, through Col. William Lamb, requesting the National grange to visit them at some time during their session. The letter produced a favorable impression, and was laid on the table for future

A recess was then taken until 2:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. After a small amount of routine business Dr. J. M. Blanton, master of the state grange of Virginia, delivered an eloquent address of welcome to the National grange. The address was very appropriately responded to by Mr. Ellis, of Ohio, on behalf of the body.

Master's Address.

Worthy Brothers and Sisters :- Our devout thanks are due the Great Father of Mercies for the blessings of life and health, insomuch that we are permitted to come together in annual session from all parts of a common country to labor in the cause of humanity.

Over a considerable portion of our tair land the death angel has spread his black wings. Towns, cities and parishes have been depopu lated, and many have fallen a prey to the beetle and the worms.

This terrible scourge has afforded an ample opportunity for the exercise of the heavenporn principles of sympathy, charity and love. Compassionate messengers from the North, the East and the West, have hastened away from health, homes and happiness to relieve distress, to comfort the sick, to feed the hungry, and to bury the dead. The question, "Who is my neighbor?" has not been asked. Sectional animosities have been obliterated. Breathing the pestilential atmosphere, these heroic men and women have gone into the approval of their own consciences and the approbation of heaven. (Alas! many of these noble-hearted philanthropists have fallen pierced with the tatal shafts of the relentless destroyer. Truly for these are the crowns of glory which fade not away, but endure forever. Whatever measures of relief can be devised by the National grange with reference to our members in these plague-stricken localities I trust will be done during this session.

In regard to FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

the master says it is presumed that the worthy representative of the National grange to the Dominion grange of Canada will be able to give a flattering account of the order there. It may be questionable whether American grange seed can be utilized and made to bring forth a hundred fold in toreign countries, and whether the character of the seed will not be such that the climate, soil and atmosphere will be unfavorable to its introduction and propagation wherever attempted. The time may come, however, if the grange is true to its mission in this country—if education is disseminated, and religious intolerance dissipated in Europe-if absolute monarchies become more liberal in form and in fact-if the internal spirit of communism is overwhelmed and annihilated by a noble, rational patriotism, that our peaceful society may gain a permanent foothold, and spread its benign influence over lands now benighted with superstition, bigotry, seridom and

despotism. SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The adoption of the recommendation of the executive committee by the National grange at the last session simply making "the secretary responsible for the archives of the National grange, and allowing him to locate his office at such place as will be most convenient to him," was, in my judgment, a grave error. The word "archives" can be construed to mean only the records, and hence by the action above recited the secretary was no longer the custodian of or accountable for the other property belonging to the National grange. It matters not that the merchandise was of little or no not that the merchandise was of little or no wards elaboration would be put in the hearts of his countrymen," let us, the lowing morning.

almost entirely by state secretaries in many subject in charge will, during this session, be states, the fact is, nevertheless, that so long as there is a National grange there always will be applications made to the secretary for information and for needed articles, and he should be able to answer limited demands or to impart such knowledge where appliances may be had, that the humblest member residing in the most remote part of our country may be reasonably satisfied. To-day we have an incubus binding and weighing upon the National grange till Janury 1, 1882, in the shape of a lease of a building in Louisville, and we have contracted to pay rent according to the terms of the agreement, amounting to nearly three thousand dollars, for which no benefit is received-and yet we have no headquarters, no home. The secretary's office should be located at some cen tral point, accessible to the master, executive committee and the members of the order generally. Exigencies might arise when the records should be examined by proper authority -when changes and corrections in the management of his office should be made—and how I ask, can these things be done if the secretary should happen perchance to select a residence upon some enchanted island amid the fogs and mists of obscurity's ocean?

It the order is dead, it would seem fitting to dig its grave, deposit its remains, and permit some kind friend to erect a suitable monument to mark its resting place; if living, then it should certainly have a local habitation, a home, "be it ever so humble."

Former masters all along have felt the necessity of urging this important matter upon the attention of the National grange, and they did not tail to do their duty. Something more than a desire "to follow in the steps of my illustrious predecessors" impels me to repeat their requests, for I deem it a matter of paramount consequence

Wisdom demands that our steps be retraced, the present condition of affairs be rectified, and such legislation be had in this respect as shall tend to solidity and perpetuate the organ-

THE FUNDS. Much has been said from time to time relative to the disposition made of the funds of the National grange. Curiosity has prompted me to examine somewhat into this matter, and I find there has been paid back to the several states about \$55,000 in the form of loan-donations, and for the adjustment of dues and charitable purposes about \$45,000 more, making in all \$100,000 which has been returned to the states from the treasury of the National grange.

The secretary and the treasurer will lay before you in due season their respective reports, from which may be learned the present condition of the order, and the receipts and disbursements during the past year. From these reports it will also be discerned that the plan inaugurated at the last session to return onehalf of the fees for new granges formed has not been attended with the degree of success predicted. It really seems to me, if we would hope for deeper root and more permanent growth, we must water better and tend more taithfully the plants we already have. .

CO-OPERATION.

What shall be said upon the subject of cooperation? One thing is certain, that without a correct knowledge of and strict adherence to its principles the fate of our grange stores, the efficiency and reliability of our state agencies and the prospect of international associations are all easily conjectured and determined. The ure rests are intelligence, virtue, vigilance and capabilities of the so-called "business arm" of the order have not been overestimated, but the probabilities are there will be no great realizations until greater comprehension and closer cohesion shall be developed through the education and experience of the members at large. very jaws of death—not for wealth, not for There must be creeping together before there not for fame, not for reward, save the is much "walking together." There should be posted in every grange in the country, in living characters, this motto: "United we stand; divided we fall."

There will be no sure and practical intellectual progress without an understanding and observance of the principles of co-operation. There will be no social development without "we meet together and talk together." The legislation of the country is to-day discriminating largely in favor of capital and corporations, and hence the burdens of government are thrust upon the backs of the poorer classes. The direct and unmistakable tendency is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

How shall any remedy be reached except

through co-operation? exceeding a fair remuneration for money inested and labor employed, the excess is nothing more or less than a direct tax levied upon the producer and collected from the value of dium. his products, whether he is willing or not.

When there is a marked distinction in the istence; when by how much labor and money expended the farmer becomes so much the poorer, and the tax-gatherer remorselessly scoops all at once, I ask will relief ever come except through persistent, determined, ration-

al co-operation? blasted, expectations of greater educational facilities will crumble away, desires for a proper ca long pull, a strong pull and a pull alto-

gether. Considering how ably and thoroughly this topic has been treated upon by the former masters of the National grange, and its executive committees for many years past, I cannot resist the conviction that any attempt on my part towards elaboration would be puerile and super-

able to report to you such information from the this country, and the descendants of revolu different sections of our Union, and such experiences gained as will, I hope, be of great value. The master pays, in passing, a deserved tribute of respect to the memory of Thomas Rowland Allen, of Missouri, the pioneer of grange principles in that state.

THE CHILDREN.

Throughout this church-spired land the children are always sought for to fill our Sabbathschools. The "pillars of the church" well know the sure effects of early and constant christian training. "Ninety and nine" never stray from the Shepherd's fold.

Now, the farmers' children are needed in our ark of safety, where they may be instructed in good morals; where they may form correct habits of thought, politeness and frugality; where tastes for reading, discussion and music may be cultivated; where love for rural pursuits may be nurtured; where home ties may be strengthened, beautified and riveted, and where faith in God, hope in immortality and charity to all mankind may be brought to light and practiced daily by a fraternal band. To some extent this necessity has already been recognized. Juvenile granges have been formed periodical meetings have been held, when the children are generally invited to come together, and, in consequence of judiciously prepared schemes, the impressions created are invariably joyous, exalting and lasting.

"Tis education forms the common mind; Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

Make the grange attractive to the youth, and they will soon learn to love and revere its teachings, to follow its precepts and to honor the farmer's vocation. This material must be had to build up and to perpetuate the grange edifice. The places you and I fill they will soon be called upon to occupy. The destiny of our order and our country is to be placed in their hands, and we are responsible to a great degree for the manner in which they shall discharge the duties devolving upon them as Patrons and as citizens of this republic. I therefore solemnly enjoin upon you, the representatives of the several states here assembled, to teach and to enforce in your respective jurisdictions, by frequent repetition, the infinite importance of a speedy enlistment of the farmers' sons and daughters of to-day under the beneficent banner of our society.

THE PAPERS

published in the interest of the order next received the attention of the master. He said: Granges availing themselves of reading matter, striving to educate and inform themselves upon subjects connected with agricultural pursuits and the current events of the day, have rarely ever failed to be vigorous and prosperous. Through these instrumentalities the plane of usefulness and enlightenment has been elevated and the permanence of our society guar-

The farmer's vocation and its concomitant interests require more thought, more study; and unless they are given, the probability of a ty is assured beyond a doubt. Let us see to it a wise people to discourage and restrain it. as a class, then, that the grange press is more substantially and extensively supported, making allowance, of course, for occasional editorial fallibilities. Clubs should be formed this winter, and tangible help should be extended to those who would help us. The grand columns on which the entire grange superstructcharity, and these must never be permitted to corrode and perish through our neglect. SUGGESTIONS.

The following remarks seem to suggest them selves to me in closing: First-This session should be as short and in-

expensive as possible.

Second-The wisdom of this body should be taxed to project plans for the revival of dormant granges.

Third-In every proposed change of laws, opinions, regulations, ritual, regalia, or anything else, the stability of our order should be closely consulted.

Fourth-A new book has been published and circulated at very considerable expense, containing the constitution and by-laws of the National grange, ceremonies appropriate tor installation and funeral occasions, for the dedication of grange halls, rules for the organization and government of co-operative associations, the declaration of purposes, a digest of decisions and opinions, parliamentary law, etc., etc. This will be likely to instruct and gov-

When transportation companies impose rates ern our members for a long time to come, and hence the fewer the alterations made, consistent with our general welfare, the more reliable and more valuable will be this compen-

Fifth-Article XII. of our constitution reads What remedy is there except through combi- as follows: "Religious or political questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of the order, and no political or provisions of a tariff, whereby the hands of religious tests for membership shall be apgovernment are laid heavily upon certain local. plied." Every single member has dedicated ities; when excise laws are so framed that cer- himself by solemn act to an inflexible support of tain productions are virtually taxed out of ex- this provision. The pleadings of shrewd demagogues, the towering ambition of selfish, insidious leaders in times of intense excitement, may create a temptation to cut loose the grange ship from her secure moorings, but an unswerving fidelity to obligations assumed will prove an anchor both sure and steadfast in sea-Hopes for pecuniary improvement will be sons of cajolery and trial. Every semblance of an infringement of our tundamental law should be sedulously avoided. Fanaticism, political recognition of rights at home or abroad, as or religious, if given unbridled heense, with American citizens, will be void, unless we make torch and ax in hand, will sooner or later seal the doom of a society or a republic.

Sixth-Let the doctrines enunciated in the "declaration of purposes" be regarded as immovable landmarks.

Seventh-Standing as we do to-day upon a soil made illustrious as the "mother of presi-

representatives of the agricultural classes of tionary sires, solemnly resolve to uphold and maintain forever the "unity of government." "For it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETTES will be may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enteeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." "You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection." And the "father of his country," from his consecrated resting place at Mount Vernon, further says emphatically to us and to the people of the land this very day : "Let me warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally. This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the numan mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the pop" ular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and

it is truly their worst enemy. "The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more tormal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the, chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

"Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continued mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and the duty of

"It serves always to distract the public coun cils, and enfeebles the public administration It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; toments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another. There is an opinion that parties in a free country are useful checks upon the administration of government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchial cast patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of a popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume."

Let us firmly resolve that all geographical discriminations be forever ignored; that there be no "Mason and Dixon's line," no sectional or special privileges within our doors or within our country. Devoted to the interests of a common cause, let us meet upon a common level and act in perpetual unity, ever striving, through the education of the masses, for the through the education of the masses, for the permanent establishment of our order and the perpetuity of a common government, to the end that we may become a united, prosperous, free and happy people "down to the latest syllable of recorded time."

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not

breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs when they beat
For God, for man, for duty. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels noblest, acts the best."

Reports.

The overseer made a short verbal report. The lecturer read a very interesting report, letailing his work during the year and making valuable suggestions to the members. THE TREASURER

Balance on hand...... \$4,618 83

D. Wyatt Alken, of South Carolina, read the dents," and sacredly holding the ashes of him report of the executive committee, after which who was "first in war, first in peace and first the grange adjourned until 10 o'clock the fol-

the have distributed in that the grace excessioning but he co

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Villatuous Attempt to Murder the Marshal at Solomon. [Cor. Abilene Chronicle.]

Our usually quiet little city has been startled and shocked by a recent dastardly attempt upon the life of our city marshal. The facts, briefly stated, are as follows: During the past few named Bedgood and his son Roland Bedgood, weeks our marshal has had occasion to make several arrests of parties who, it was alleged, were selling intoxicating drinks without a license, in direct violation of a city ordinance. For some days past threats have been made up- deed was made, Roland was a minor, but is on his person it he continued to make such ar rests, but he heeded them not, and continued in the conscientious discharge of his duty. An annonymous letter was recently received by him, inclosed in an envelope dressed in mourning, stating that if he continued his present course of action his days would be few. Last Saturday evening as he was on his way down town, upon an errand, he was accosted by one of the saloon-keepers who had been arrested, but who had escaped from custody upon the day appointed for his trial. With drawn pistol the saloon-keeper demanded of the marshal what he was going to do with the warrant before served upon him. The reply of the marshal was, "I will show you what I am going to do with it." The saloon-keeper being upon horseback then escaped before he could be taken. Later the same evening the marshal returned home from a temperance lecture with his family. Entering the house he lighted the lamp, standing while he did so in front of a window; just then two shots were fired at him, one of them striking the window-sill, the would-be assassin aiming too low to accomplish his purpose. The facts becoming known, a public meeting was called last night to consider the outrage, at which meeting resolutions were adopted heartily indorsing the conduct of the marshal and pledging those present to assist in bringing to justice the parties engaged in the attempt upon his life.

To Have a Canning F ctory. [Leavenworth Times.]

The canning factory enterprise seems to be getting along most satisfactorily, and at the present time it looks as if it was to be a reality instead of an unrealized project. There is no doubt whatever of the fact that the establishment of such a factory will prove successful pecuniarily and be of the greatest benefit to the city, county and state.

The project is being talked up and several gentlemen of capital have interested themselves in it, so that at the present writing it would seem as though when spring opens the factory would be established. When the fact is known that there were 50,000 boxes of blackberries grown in this county this season which remained unpicked for want of a market, other berries and fruits in proportion, it will be realized that at least there is a sufficient supply of material in the county, and besides that, it will afford a market for thousands of dollars' worth of fruit now wasted. Leavenworth county is the prize fruit county of the United States, for it was truit from here which took the prizes at the Kansas displays at Philadelphia in 1860 and 1876, and at all the state fairs Leavenworth county, furnished the greater part of the truit display. There is no reason why the establishment of the canning fac tory should not become a fixed fact.

Curious Courtship. [Hays City Sentinel.]

Russell, one of the little villages about twen ty-five miles east of the city of Hays, has one of those little romances so often read about and seldom seen. Some time last spring Col. Asa Kinney, one of the leading citizens of the aforementioned village, gained a written introduc-tion to Mrs. Col. Wilson, a charming widow of Alba, Iowa. They opened correspondence, gained the respect, friendship and finally love of each other; and at last the stalwart colone! confided his tender emotions to the far-away lady, and her blushing response came flying upon the wings of U. S. mail. This novel courtship culminated in their marriage at the bride's home in Alba, on the evening of November 15th. Four hours after seeing his wife for the first time, the gallant colonel led her to the altar. Local papers describe the affair as brilliant and say the happy couple were serenaded by a brass band.

A Swindling Land Agent [Ford County Globe]

About two months ago Mr. R. Barnhart and William Habn, of Pierceville, Kaus., called et the office of H. Boyer, then clerk of the district court of this county, and also representing himself as a land sgent. The above named gentlemen desired to secure a soldier's homestead. He informed them that he would do the job and only charge them \$5 for it besides the ittated, but the railroad men will no doubt find regular tee. They promptly paid him \$21.50 apiece, and he, instead of filing on the lands. pocketed the money, and in a week or tendays thereafter left for parts unknown. Thus the unsuspecting strangers were taken in: Parties who are in search of lands will do well to look out for such swindlers and seek none but re sponsible parties through whom they may do their business with safety. I have

A Murderous Tramp.

[Farmer's Advocate.]

Last Saturday night as a man by the name of Lunberg, a Swede farmer residing a few miles south of Lindsburg, McPherson county, was returning from the day's trading at Salina, and as he had passed Lindsburg, he was met by a tramp, who asked a ride. The request was granted. After going some distance the tramp pulled a pistol and demanded his money. This was refused, when he shot Lunberg, and being then near the house of the latter he made haste then near the house of the latter he made haste in escaping, not having acquired any money or other consideration. This is the statement made by Lunberg, who reached home soon aft-er the shooting. His death occurred last flon-day. No trace of the tramp has been obtained: Lunberg was a substantial farmer.

A Son Struck and Probably Killed by

His Father—School Bonds.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

From Mr. John Coyne, of Monmouth township, we learn the following particulars of a probable particide: The parties are a farmer and had the benefits from it. At the time the now past twenty-one. This year he has raised

corn on the place, and has not yet harvested it. Last Sunday, old man Bedgood went to the field and commenced picking the corn with the intention of selling it for his own benefit. Ro and told him that the corn belonged to him : and after some talk, the old man desisted and went back to the house. Roland followed, and sat down in a chair near the stoye. The old man went into an adjoining from, but returned in a few minutes with a stick of wood in his hand, and going behind Roland, struck him a blow just behind and under one ear, from which he will probably die. He has not spoken a word, or known what was going on around him since

Bedgood is sixty-five years old, and is a Seven-day Adventist. He has lived several years on his farm on Elk creek, near the Douglas county line; he has hitherto been a kind father and was respected by his neighbors. Bedgood was arrested and had an examina

tion in Douglas county. In purchasing the school bonds of Sterling the commissioners of the state permanent schoo fund have taken a "new departure," which is going to be of great value to the districts that shall hereafter issue bonds. It is the insertion in the face of the bond of a clause permitting the payment of the bonds at any time. This clause enables the district to take advantage of any reduction of interest that may be made hereafter, and to use sinking funds as fast as collected in taking up, paying and canceling its own bonds. If the bonds now outstanding had been issued in this way, the districts could take them up and issue in lieu of them others bearing a much lower rate of interest. By this reduction of interest many thousand dollars may be saved to the state annually. School district officers should make a note of this ac tion of the board of school commissioners, and insist on the insertion of this optional clause in all the bonds issued hereafter. It is worth more to the districts than a premium of ten per cent. on its bonds issued without this clause.

Frouble Between Governors-Another Probable Candidate - Defunct Demo [Troy Chief.]

The governors of Ohio and Kansas have an inpleasantness. The governor of Ohlo refused to turn over a criminal upon the requisition of the governor of Kansas, and now the governor of Kansas refuses to deliver up a criminal on the requisition of the governor of Ohio. Nothing short of war can settle this trouble. When Anthony gets out his militia. let Ohio look out for her preachers that are cattered around loose

Recently, we asked an Atchison man how the members of the legislature from that county would vote on senator. The reply was that they would all vote for Ingalls except, perhaps, Guthrie. We asked who he would vote for "Well," was the reply, "he will probably be a candidate himself. He has an idea that he stands a chance to be elected, and the d-d fool may vote for himself!"

In Elk county, in this state, the Democratic party has been absorbed by the Greenbackers. At the recent election, there were not over fifty Democratic votes in the county, and they were put down as scattering. Goodin received no votes. It was nip and tuck between St. John and Mitchell. St. John received nine majority in the county

Railroads Pushed to their Utmost Ca. pacity. [Atchison Patriot.]

Twenty-one hundred cars, loaded and un' loaded, stood in the Atchison and East Atchison yards this morning at 7 o'clock. Of these, the great majority were loaded and awaiting shipment, and the others were grain cars to be sent west and north after grain. Yard men say the jam in the yards is unprecedented in the history of railroading in this country. They anticipate a deal of trouble when Fowler Bros. begin to receive hogs for their pork packing house. Where the company expects to obtain cars to haul four thousand hogs a day to Atchison, or where there is to be found side-track room to switch them, is a mystery to the unina way to do the work.

Agent Crowell Finds His Man.

[Wichita Eagle.] John M. Crowell always brings 'em. For some time past there has been something crooked in the mails between here and Anthony on the Oxford route. Special Agent Crowell-went down last Friday to look up the trouble. Having decided where it was he pounced his man, who owned up, and now Henry E Snyder, a husband and the tather of two children, after an examination before United States Commis stoner Jones, lies in durance vile. His bail was placed at \$1,000, which, if he fails to raise, he will go to the Topeka prison. He had opened the mails on high prairie and rifled and destroyed them, no anglish laving

118 018 In it Crookedment to be

We understand the retiring treasurer of Brown county is "short' spme \$12,000; and a committee is at work seeing how the "short age" dame about! No one thinks Dr. Sebira wrongfully took a dollar of the money, but it is gone, and if no error is discovered he will have to stand it.

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LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1878.

THE Leavenworth Daily Times has been enlarged four columns, which makes it now the largest daily paper published in Kansas. It is always brimful of news, and its editorials are able and always on the side of the people. Success to you, friend Anthony. We are glad to know you are prosperous.

ACTION OF THE NEW YORK NATION-AL BANKS.

The arrangement entered into between the national banks of New York and Secretary Sherman deserves special attention. The banks propose to pay out gold and greenbacks indiscrim- ently and effectively to all productive inately on and after New Years. They industries, to all the arts of life and to give the debtor the option to pay in will discontinue the special gold ac- all the lines of human progress, and counts which they have for years kept thus elevating them to their proper with their customers. They will cease spheres of dignity, honor and moral the use of gold checks in their clearing- worth. The men of this age who should house exchanges, and they will refuse speak of labor and the mechanic arts to execute the law properly. Mr. to receive silver dollars except as a spe- as did the philosophers of ancient times | Sherman alleges that the disbursing ofcial deposit, under special contract, the would be accounted fools, and fall unsame to be returned precisely as depos- der the withering censure of all classes ited, like so much plate or bullion; and | and conditions of men. they will also refuse to use silver certificates in their clearing-house transactions, and will not make use of silver at all except in very small sums by way of exchange. And not satisfied with these assaults on the act of congress restoring silver to its original place as money, they urge the secretary to limit the coinage of silver to \$2,000,000 per month, which is the minimum allowed by law. In short, they propose to do all in their power to defeat the purpose of congress in its silver legislation, and to degrade silver from money into a mere token of money.

MONEY LOST.

There is no estimating the amount lost by producers every year for the want of a thorough organization. The farmers more than any other class of men need organization, and why they themselves do not see the necessity and act vigorously is beyond our ken.

market, and still all the trains loaded with hogs. Now, suppose the farmers through organization and co-opera-tion should keep all hogs out of market tion. Just so much fodder should be even for one week, can any one doubt given at each time of feeding as the anbut what prices would advance? This would hold good as to wheat and corn, as well as to hogs and cattle.

We are aware we are urging co-opwe do it, however, because we can see to protect the made yes against the greed, rapacity and jobbery that is constantly practiced by those who buy and sell farm produce. Take for example a private circular, received by a firm in private circular received by a firm in may be. says: "The spring wheat market is still give all kinds of animals free access to throttled by the New York clique, and clear, pure water. There is more real their efforts seem to tend toward accustoming outside parties to present forced prices before unloading." This taking possession of the markets of the country operates seriously against foreign orders and misleads shippers when least expected. The wheat values of the whole country are to a greater or less extent shifted from day to day at

can come out of a workshop."

declarations of the foremost men of antiquity. They were the declared sentiments of the thinkers - the leaders of two and three thousand years ago. Industry, shaped and elaborated by

honored as it was formerly despised. The master and his wife of the Or- It has a place in the councils of nations; addition to the mint capacity would egon state grange will be in attendance it has a place in agricultural colleges have enabled him to coin the maximum upon the Kansas state grange, to be and mechanic institutes; it has its pro- instead of the minimum prescribed by held in Lawrence, commencing Tues- fessorships, its schools; it counts among day, December 17th. We hope the Pa- its adherents and devotees scholars, phitrons of the state will see to it that a losophers and statesmen. Each day infull delegation is present. Those counceres the number of its disciples, and yet Mr. Sherman admits that he has not ties which have as yet failed to elect it is evident that not a single one of its delegates to the state grange should do processes is to remain forever in the hands of mere empirics.

The consequences of this fact are imvalue, deserves attention. Science, the grandest moral force and the best amequested. liorating influence of modern society, is now being applied, steadily, persist-

WINTER CARE AND TREATMENT OF STOCK.

Regularity in feeding and watering stock is of more importance to the comfort and good condition of animals than the average farmer is aware of. The quality and abundance of food given to cattle no more promotes their health and growth than the regularity with which it is fed to them. A gorge and surfeit of food to-day and a fast to-morrow are no better for cattle than for men. The fodder given to the stock may be entirely sufficient in quantity, but if not distributed in proper measures and at regular times the cattle cannot be brought up to the best condition of flesh and thrift.

Over this matter of feeding, the farmer ought to exercise personal care and supervision; it is a business that cannot be safely trusted to boys or irresponsible persons. The hours of feed-Pork at two dollars and thirty to fif-ty cents per hundred, laid down in the but by the minute hand of the clock. The kind and quantity of food demand close observation and a sound discreimals will eat up cleau.

The stalls for cattle, or the quarters where they are kept, should be dry and clean, and always sheltered from snow and rain and the keen, piercing winds.

Arrangements should be made to suffering to stock the year round from the lack of abundant supplies of pure water than from a scarcity of good origin in the impure and stagnant water which they are compelled to drink.

THE SPIRITOF KANSAS. to be shoemakers; such occupations a month, and required the coinage of at ver dollars; also to authorize the purexecute the law and to afford a fair trial degrade those who exercise them." least two million dollars a month. Was Cicero affirmed, "Nothing honorable it complying with the spirit of the law to strictly confine the coinage to the Such were the opinious and such the minimum? If the capacity of the mints had been absolutely limited to two million dollars a month, Mr. Sherman might have found an excuse in that circumstance; but he did not dare to assert this, because he knows the New the contact of science, is now as much Orleans mint might have been put in operation months ago, and that this law. But the spirit of the law required that the silver dollars should be brought into circulation, and not merely coined; paid out one dollar of silver on the interest on the public debt, which would have been an excellent way to get the silver dollars into circulation, and inmense; its social rauge, its philosophic deed confesses that he has only paid out

Now, the essential feature of the double standard, restored by the remonetization of the silver dollar, is to either metal. Mr. Sherman, by his own admission, has given this option to the creditor and deprived the government of the advantage. This was a failure to execute the law properly. Mr. Sherman alleges that the disbursing officers of the government assured him that silver dollars could only be paid creditor and deprived the government that silver dollars could only be paid out in small quantities. But Mr. Sherman ought to have known better than this. Does he presume that men who have willingly accepted irredeemable greenbacks for their salaries would refuse silver dollars, which have been and still are worth more than greenbacks because they pay duties, and which those receiving them could exchange for greenbacks at a small premium? And if there was any objection among government employes to receiving silver on account of its bulk, certificates, which may be issued in denominations as low as ten dollars, and which they could exchange for greenbacks in any bank in the United States?

Mr. Sherman will have to try again before he can convince the people he has acted in good faith in the execution of the silver law; or perhaps it will be better for him not to attempt any more explanations, because every time he tries he seems to make the matter worse. Why did not Mr. Sherman coin as near as possible the maximum amount of silver allowed by law, and then if he could get it out in no other way call, in our bonds and pay them off in silver? We can conceive of only one reason—the boudholders would object, and our kind-hearted secretary did not wish in the least to hurt the feelings of the bondholders.

General News.

tion, and that it is difficult to conceive of any change that would not tend to disinfect it. The facts do not sustain the assertion that the Indian bureau tends to civilize, educate and christianize the Indians. At Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies no progress whatever food. Many of the diseases to which The Indians simply eat, drink, smoke cattle are liable are found to have their and sleep out of money furnished by the government. There has been no progress toward self-support. Meanwhile, the Indian agents have amassed To realize the best profits from stock raising requires the exercise of good From 1833 to 1849, when the Indian business of \$1,800 annually. raising requires the exercise of good indgment and close attention. With a knowledge of the more general principles which underlie this branch of business, the farmer must form his own rules for feeding, and pursue them with persevering strictness. These rules must be rigorously enforced in regard to punctuality of time and the selection of the best methods to secure the comfort, the sleek appearance and the very highest physical condition of

of the United States.

stitutional rights of any citizens were legislation is necessary to protect citizens in their constitutional rights.

A recess was then taken. Upou re-assembling the message of the president was received and read. The reading concluded, the message was laid on the table and ordered

Adjourned till to-morrow. At noon, Speaker Randall rapped the house to order, when the chaptain made a prayer, and the roll was called, which showed 229 members present. Two new members, Bailey, of New York, and Majors, of Newada—theu took the iron-clad oath. Atkins, Cox and Garfield were appointed to inform the president that congress was in session. After a recess the president's mes-

sage was received and read. and The president in his message says: treasury furnishes a detailed statement of the operations of that department of the government, and of the coudi-tion of the public finances. The ordi-

"The receipts for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1879, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual re-ceipts for the first quarter, commencing July 1, 1878, \$78,389,743.43; estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the year, \$191,110,257.57 total receipts for the current fiscal year, actual and estimated, \$264,500,000,

The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1, 1878, actual expenditures, \$73,-344,573.27; for the remaining three-quarters of the year the expenditures are estimated at \$166,755,426.73; making the total expenditures \$240,100,000 couldn't he have paid them in silver and leaving an estimated surplus of certificates, which may be issued in de-1879, of \$24,400,000.

"The total receipts during the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, estimated according to existing laws, will be \$264,500,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be \$236,320,412.68; leaving a surplus of \$28,179,587.32 for that year. the foregoing statement of expendi-tures, actual and estimated, no amount is allowed for the sinking fund provided for by the act approved February 25, 862 which requires that one per cent. shall be purchased or paid within each last twenty-four hours, 35,000. fiscal year, to be set apart as a sinking fund. There has been however, a sub-compliance with the conditions of the law. By its terms the public debt should have been reduced between 1862 and the close of the last fiscal year spins solution of the ascertained debt in that period has been \$720,644,739.91, being in excess of the reduction required by the sinking fund act \$202,282,933 63.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted a

"The amount of the public debt, less cash in the treasury, Nov. 1, 1878, was \$2,024,200,088.18, a reduction since the same date last year of \$28,150,617.39. The progress made during the last year in refunding the public debt at a lower is quoted at 86fc. December, 87fc. January and rate of interest is gratifying. The 89c. February. In Chicago No. 2 is 83c. Dein refunding the public debt at a dower rate of interest is gratifying. The amount of four per cent, bonds sold during the present year prior to Nov. 23, 1878, is \$100,270,900, and six per cent bonds commonly known as 5-20's to an equal amount have been or will be redeemed as calls mature. It has been the policy of the department to place the four per cent, bonds within the easy reach of every person who desires to invest his savings, whether small or great, in these securities. The secretary of the treasury recommends sums may be invested, and that, by the er; state securities dull. Clearances for the day post-office or other agencies of the gove were \$350,000,000. ernment, the freest opportunity may We quote both wheat and corn at lower fig-

chase of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States. to the measure. In the present fluancial condition of the country, it is pre-By Voorhees, instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of making the trade dollar legal tender for all debts, public and private, and providing for its recoinage into standard silver dollars of 4121-2 grains.

Description:

| Chapter | Chap By Blaine, instructing the judiciary the business of the country will be uncommittee to report to the senate disturbed by government interference whether at the recent elections the conconfidently expect that the resumption violated in any state, and what further of specie payments, which will take legislation is necessary to protect cit-place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business pros-perity. Let the healing influences of time, the inherent energies of our people and the boundless resources of our country have a fair opportunity, and relief from the present difficulties will

THE LATEST MARKETS.

surely follow."

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m rain.	KANSAS	CITY. De	c. 3, 18	378.
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Chord o	hin steer	av. 1.250	3.400	3.6

LIVE PU	DOWN THE COM THE COME	Styne B. Oak	11:00
KAN	SAS CITY, Dec	c. 3, 187	8.
Cattle-Choice nat.	steers av. 1,500	3.75(0)	4.00
Good ship. s	teers av. 1,250	3.4000	3.6
Fair butch	steers av. 1,000	2.65(0)	
Good feed.	teers av. 1,100	2.80(0)	
Good stock	steers av. 900	2.50@	
Good to cho	ice fat cows	2.50@	3.0
Common co	ws and heifers	1.75(a)	2.0
	exans	2.00@	
Hogs-Packers		2.30@	2.5
The state of the s	ST. LOUIS, De	c. 3, 18	18.

Cattle are fairly active for all grades, demand really exceeds the supply; heavy, fat native steers, \$4.00@4.50; light do., \$3.30@3.75; native butchers' steers, \$2.75@3.50; Cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.25; Texas steers, \$2.25@3.25; feeding steers scarce and wanted, \$2,25@3,371. Hogs are moderately, active; light shipping,

\$2.25@2.40; packing, \$2.50@2.75; butchers' to fancy, \$2.70@2.85. CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1878. Cattle are in liberal supply; market a shade off; shipping, \$3.40@4.75; feeders and stockers, \$2.30@3.10; butchers' lower-cows, \$2.00

@3.00, steers, \$2.70@3.20, bulls, \$2.00@2.40, Hogs, bc, lower than yesterday; choice heavy. of the entire debt of the United States \$2.80@3.05; light, \$2.60@2.70. Receipts for

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 12@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 72@81c.; eggs, 18@20c.; broom-corn, \$35@80 \$ ton; chickens, live, per

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$3 sack, \$2.15@2.25; XXX, \$1.80; XX, \$1.50. Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn

meal, & cwt., 75c.
For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis

secretary of the treasury recommends ket weak and declined. Government bonds that the law be so modified that small firm; railroad bonds generally strong and high

such investments. The best mode sugn and corn 7 cents lower than this time a year gested is that the department be Aug ago. There does not appear to be much prost thorized to issue certificates of deposit peet for any material change of prices for some months to come. They cannot go much lower, the capties of a few capitalete; future values at the capties of a few capitalete; future to rapice at the reduce based upon in the third of the capitalete; future to trade estimates, and the daily quotations are but the points showing the manipulations of a ring. Single-hand, ed, the farmers cannot prevent this state of things; but working in a cooperative capacity, they, speedily put an encly followy thit is prevent; and the finings; but working in a cooperative capacity, they, speedily put an encly followy thit is prevent; and the single showing the manipulations of a ring.

THEN AND NOW.

Some changes have been made, some progress in met's fedes has been effected, in regard to manual labor, within the pirits of the daily defend of two or three thousand the period of two or three thousand of the period of the period of two or three thousand of the period of two

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1878. TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one meth, one insertion, \$2.00 me month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the intrest circulation any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

V. W. MAY, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon.

Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar to Women.

Office in Chester's drug store, three doors south of Ludington house, opposite the Journal office, Lawrence, Kansas.

City and Vicinity.

A. B. WARREN-girl-born yesterday. Go to the "Branch Store" for bargains in

dry goods, 67 Massachusetis street.

THE Atlantic Monthly aims to give its readers the best magazine literature in the world. Mrs. Stowe, Longfellow, Whittier, Dr. Holmes, Mark Twain and others are contributors. Terms, \$4. Houghton, Osgood & Co., Boston. ANRIUPT sale of boots and shoes at the ranch Store," 67 Massachusetts street.

MR. E. HELFER, one of the solid clothing merchants of Atchison, has opened a branch store at No. 67 Massachusetts street in this city. and is selling goods at hard-pan prices. We welcome Mr. Helfer to Lawrence and hope that he may receive his full share of the pub-lic patronage. W. F. Penny is still to be found at the same stand.

ALEX MARKS comes to the front this week with his holiday manifesto. He has just re-ceived a mammoth stock of the very latest novelties in silver ware, watches, chains, rings, etc., ad infinitum, to be found in the market and is selling goods at astonishingly low figures. In going the rounds do not forget to call at Marks'. See his new advertisement elsewhere.

GREAT bankrupt sale of men's, toys' and children's clothing at the "Branch Store," 67 Massachusetts street.

The Fountain Dramatic troupe played "Hidden Hand" at the opera house last evening to a good auchence. The troupe is of more than usual excellence.— topeka Commonwealth.

The above mentioned troupe will entertain a Lawrence audience at Liberty hall in this city on Saturday night, December 7th. Tickets 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale by J. P. Ross.

Notice. A bankrupt stock of clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes, hats and caps will open out at 67 Massachusetts street on Wednesday, December 4th.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Kaw Valley Eair association, held at Miller's hall yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Wm. Roe, president; Dr. Wm. Evatt, vice-president; N. O. Stevens, secretary; Wm. Miller, treasurer, Board of directors Wm: Ingorsoll, Thomas Bain, Wm. Hughes, J. J. McGee, W. H. H. Whitney, Wm. Pardee, Justus Howell, James Donnelly, T. B. Varnum.

THE great bankrupt sale of the "Branch Store," will commence Wednesday, December 4th, at 67 Massachusetts street

THE holidays are near at hand and it is time to begin to look about for something ornamental or useful, or both to present to friends as Christmas or New Years gifts. Now, before any one makes a selection, we would advise any one makes a selection, we would advise them to visit Rushmer's jewelry store and see the new and elegant stock of everything beautiful in the way of silver ware and jewelry to be found there. Go early before the best goods are sold. Mr. Rushmer is selling holiday goods are sold. Mr. Rushmer is selling cheap this year.

A RARE opportunity to buy clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes and hats at the bankrupt sale "Branch Store," 67 Massachusetts street.

WE are sorry indeed to learn of the very serious illness of Mrs. Wm. T. Faxon. Mrs. Faxon has been an invalid tor nearly two years, but at, no time had her condition, been considered dangerous until on Thursday, the 19th ult., when she was stricken with paralysis of the whole of the left side of the body, and since that time she has been lying in a critical condition. Mrs. Annie King, of Richmond, Ind., daughter of Mrs. Faxon, was telegraphed for and is now at the bedside of her mother. The attendant physician thinks there is some hope of the recovery of his patient, although a

FOR FALL TRADE THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST NEW GOODS

Winter Bausane mental Manta Anne Control HE AND HE WALL PAP bout the care of plants in the Home

We call the attention of the farmers of Douglas and adjoining counties to the fact that we have re-

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Our Boots for men and boys, of Calf and Kip, are made of the Best Stock and by the Best Work-imen in the country. Our stock of Calf Shoes for ladies, in pegged and men in the country. Sewed work is now completed won are railed stong and other stong and the same and same an

IN GRAINED AND GOAT WORK

We have all styles, and for quality and prices can't be beat in any town west of St. Louis. Having purchased them of the factories East, we save the jobber's profits and feel that we can keep up the reputation of the old Burnstand. In 186 up 1948.

Good Goods Cheaper than any other House in the City and an Please call and see goods, get prices and be convinced, at the old Burt stand | users grat st

RIOITON GNA H. CORNAUGEO CO OVE

Patrous, Look to your Interests. Buy the combined anvil and vise and you will get something that will be of no shift val-ne to you. The vise is just what every farmer needs in repairing broken machinery, harness, etc., and you can sharpen your own plowshares the anvil. We warrant the anvil and vise to standall work the farmer may use them for. The price of the combined anvil and vise is \$7; and they will save their cost to the farmer every year. I want a good canvasser in every grange and county to order from me direct. I will make it to their interest. Address
Gro. RHEINSCHILD,
Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

WARM woo'-lined boots and shoes, all kinds heap at Hume.

Ho for Kansas!

Twenty five mixed and 25 pain white cards with name and card case 35 cents, or the cards 20 cents; samples 3 cents. Address J. W. WATKINS, Sigel, Douglas county, Kans.

LADIES, if you want the best makes and quality of fine shoes or slippers, Hames' is the pality of them.

A SAFE light—the calcium oil sold at Leis Stop at Humes' for your overshoes and rub ber boots-their improved ones, warranted no

THE great sales of children's and misses shoes, that never wear out at the toes, are growing, as they prove their superiority. Sold only at Himes'.

At the book and stationery store of A. F. Bates, you will always find a complete stock of school and miscellaneous books, albums, pictures, picture frames, gold pans, pocket books, wall paper, window shades, sheet music, musical instruments, notions, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

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

THE best boots and shoes all new winter goods, bought since the decline from manufacturers, for cash—are now being sold by G. W. & J. Hume lower than best goods ever sold in Lawrence. All can afford to wear best by buying there. Try them

EVERYBODY is made perfectly welcome at Leis' drug emporium. They have 10.000 alma-nacs for 1879 to give away. Call and get one.

THE Reeple's Coal company office at the L. L. & G. depot will until further notice, for cash only, sell the Scianton coal at \$3.75 per ton; Leavenworth coal at \$3.50 per ton. The cash must invariably accompany the order. P. M. HOWLAND, Agent.

Equinoxidisform HHT

Ó. 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; shaving, 10 cents; shaving a cents. These are thard pan prices. Good for the O. K., No. 66 Massachusetts street.

"The Investigation."

Though the investigation of election frauds s still going on in Washington, the people of the great and prosperous West are not agitated very much over the title of Hayes to the pres idency-what they want to know is where to go during the summer for recreation and pleasure-and as usual the old reliable Hamilbal and St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and ofchange for the worse may take place at any time.

Great Bankrupt Sale.

Immense bargains in clothing, dry goods boots and suces. These goods are all trateclass and include some of the best manufactures in the country. Must be sold within a short time. The greatest bargains ever offered here.

THE LATHE BRANCH STORE, M.

67 Mass. street, a few doors south of Ludington house.

Lumber add and the country of winthrop, near mational bank building, where can be found pine lumber, doors, sash, windows, blinds, gass, cement, line, plaster and everything usually sept in lumber yards.

Please call and examine took before putchasing, varieties of the country of the cou fers cheaper rates, close connections, and

inds off, thought it does seem saortled

smessoid y To the Public. vds os to On account of the mild weather and the large stock of heavy goods we have still on the large we have made a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent in all our overeball and winter suite. We have

in all our overclate and winter suits!! We have no shor-worn or benkrupt goods, but our siges; is fresh and we guarantee every garment that we sell." The our old friends and partons we would say, do not be humberged by one we would say, do not be humberged by one we who has lived aniong you many very and one you can rely upon. It you do template making a holiday present, we will offer you special inducements. A special invitation is extended to the ladies to call and examine our large and complete stock of boys and children's clothing such as nobby suits suits and overcourts, which we are selling as cheap as the material, can be bought. Yours respectfully,

Cannor be exploded—the calcium oil sold by, Leis' Bros. ey will be iresh and green all

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Hu.

man Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, broughtis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatismi diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public. For burns either of these remedies have no equal; or any sore that is inflamed of four ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and sate remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction if used as directed, by reasonable people.

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

The Currency Question. odl 2 Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death ever this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent menpouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, while the Archison, Tob peka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their garden of the West, white the Atolison, Tod-peks, 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 priess. It you do not believe it write to the index-siried, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploiting ticket hand now is a mode-cratee xpense, you can sen for xourself, and he convinced. Onvinced.

Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Ages, Topeka, Kans.

ni stan anti la Jon the Vistandileb enos The Golden Bell' Boute. The duckest, safest and most remaine foute to all points East or West is of the Kansas Pa cific railway, through the famous !!! Golden Belt'l (the finest wheat region in the world) Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 mue shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change line raining through to Denver without change of cars... Going east, close connections are made, at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all petints Bast. North and South... The tavorite line to the San Luan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific cin stop love at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity, close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Celorado Springs! East Veta; Del Norte, and Lake City. The coly line west of the Missourt giver equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific last freight, express makes the best time and afforder the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kan-Missouri river and all principal points in Kan-sas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Ar-

For information concerning rates, maps guides, pumphlets, etc., call apontor address;
D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass L. Ag't. JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't. T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't. Kansas City.

JOHN SAWIESON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans. OHURRY TREES Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a pecialty USC JUNCES.

SEMPLIA EVER PERS LUNG BALSAM GREAT REMEDY Coughs, Colds, Consupantion, FOR

CURING SOLD EVERYWHERE. A. H. ANDREWS & OO.,
218 Wabash Ave Chicago
Largest manufacturers of
SCHOOL CHURCH
ANDREWS
OFFICE FURNITURE.

GLORES, MAPS AND APPA-HATUS. of APPA-PARKS, Ottawa, Kans., gen-eral state agent. Lawrence, Mandaa

Farmers, Look to your Interest And bear in mind that the best goods are atways henfarl the cheapest in the long run . Hern H pless this is so, it'will be lound the

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

Jon et lies doit 1996 A Togiv sti 9801



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

which, for durability, simplicity, ease or man budgement and lightness of draught, I but limit burcannot be exqelled if to bedier



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

which is one of of the oldest drills on the market is still the boss of them all, and has all of the lat-est improvements. Farmers will do well in look-ing missame before murchusing a drill; as the Hoosier Drill is the boss of grain drills.

r with bearing than on clays, unles WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS on of this early fruith

leaves elaborate it more perfectly The St. John Sewing Machine

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

LOTH DENIET REPRESENTED developed Gideon W. Thompson idw , Donnes H. Payne

work of destruction far into Novem-

ber. Thou a division of the second of the se to hour before sunset. I attempted

were too large to permit that. This year the configuration in

one, but were not especially injuri Kansas City. Mo.,

have for safe draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughored should safe fements falso so higher grade bull calves from 10 to 11 months of the falso so higher than the falso so higher than the falso so that the falso so the falso so that the falso so that the falso so that the falso so the falso so that the falso so that the falso so that the falso so that the falso so the falso so that the falso so the falso so the falso so that the falso so that the falso so thirty-two branes nines Messag government

DIC. Wagners Get. Et Beneley's Q. R. Beneley. dants, and I am happy to say that I Bensley Wagner & Bensley, vad

or three weeks. The worm to which LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

careut green color, with a creasor tinge ta bromes 66 Exchange Building, sal ne ts work will coil itself and fall appar-"Union Stock Yards, Chicago!" and to explicit add extinute of the

WATCHMAKER

The NH Halveston Nat Trees. he, anors obtain a research the should not be planted yet 75 Mass Street of grasson Lawrence, Kans. di alosto bus m Eormenty with Hed; Bushmeria ed van MRS. TE. OH SWOODUTER, SEE

ter packed in shallow boxes, with sand lant two or three in a place, as they tre not certabuthankinhale all sprout

the best ones can be reserved and the MILLINERY AND TANCY ECODS rst year's cultivation of nut trees con-Gormantown Wools, Zephyrs, Canyas, hem, and the soil free from weeds. A. CTE, CARTING REMEMBERGIOSEME

he application of well rotted barn-yard nanure bella veltarage onesible more specific be SAUMONEMPALLEN, but very rapidly. Trees that have been Iwail the released that Council the released that produce larger crops. Office over Exchange bank, Lawrence, Kans. Shedist Streition given to Real Estate Bitlgation?



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

[Third—It is not complicated with cogggers nor large came.

Fourth-elf is the simplest and best constructed

machine.

If the working parts are case hardened from 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.

needle.

Seventh-lits shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger hobbit than simostany other family sewing machine fighth-fits, works are, all encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed and the properator will become oided.

Ninth—it has a device by which bobbins can be filled without studying the advice machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the works or attachments, as, is, the case in nearly Heving the operator of the necessity of removing the work exact characters, as is, the case in nearly all other machines.

Tenth—litie degantly ornamented, and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.

The result of historian intion is the 'WHITE,'' the most durable the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world.

If you need a machine try, it., You, will like it and buy it. Agents wanted.

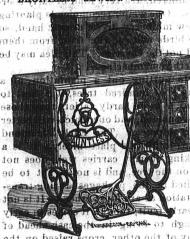
9 Needlessend supplies four all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

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DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



raised on the Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction. tribus, members all ills and apply the predicts thread.
Only the predicts thread.
All the working parts of STEEL, securing durabilities on the billion of STEEL, securing durabilities on the billion of STEEL, securing durabilities of the billion of STEEL, securing durabilities of the securing the working of STEEL, securing durabilities of the securing the working of the securing the working of the securing the working of the securing durabilities of the securing the se to be threated a distribution of the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded my threatank, stabbiblinholding more thread than any other.

New TREATHE, neat the appearance, perfect in Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect mentation of the continuous and the continuous and tested the Damilless is, that beyond doubt it is. "HE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall be pleased to have your orders recling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction. Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices gives. We may the continuous manufacturing to the continuous manufacturing to.

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Bauntless Manufacturing Co... anollibbe med evig o Norwalka Ohiow J -Ario Bighey Agent, Lawrence, Kans. Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS ignous For this season's trade. dis 101 Address, HENRY MIEBACH, 11 Acade to keep la -qos seem Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas. state, and AWRENCE who

EXE OLD NO BEAR The state of the s

72Massachusettestreet, Lawrence, Kana Special attention given to Eye and Ear Surgery.
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Attend to the talk Lawrence as Business College depend to a very great degree upon the character of the soil. While character of the soil.

Penmanship, Book-Leeping and on the Commercial Branches nob o The Hest Commercial school incites state; open the entire year, Call on or address, Principal s ing, the best soil for the apple is a loam good percentage.

Horticultural Department.

Culture of the Cherry. We find in the columns of the Ohio Mr. D. E. Evans:

"The cultivation of the cherry has not been given as much attention as we and they bring in the money early in the season when the farmer needs the ready cash to pay the many demands crops come in. We have found a provision of this kind to be very desirable, as will many others who have to depend entirely on the receipts from their farm to defray current expenses at that season of the year.

"In planting shade trees about the house, we would advise planting fruit trees, as they serve a double purpose, and cherry trees nearly all have handsome habits of growth, making them very attractive. In planting these trees in such places, select the very choicest and earliest kinds. They naturally require more care than do the hardier sorts, but then they are near the house and can readily be attended to, for they are few in number and near at hand. And it will be found to pay well to attend to them properly. A few trees of choice cherries, in our lawn, paid us from five to fifteen dollars per tree, besides giving us plenty to eat and to put up for winter use, and the shade afforded by the trees was as acceptable as the same would have been if made by a maple or other non-fruiting tree. The varieties best suited for around the house are the White Elton and some of the Heart and Bigarreau sorts. They are large in size, are heavy croppers and sell well. During wet spring, the former kind is apt to rot if left on the tree too long; and the birds, it must be remembered, are very foud of early cherries. One writer recommends planting a few mulberry trees near at hand, so the birds will eat the fruit from them and not the cherries. This idea may be worth remembering.

"In putting out a plantation of a spoiled in the packages during transfarm. In the orchard, cherry trees are June, but were not especially injuri- or fever attacks the family. Many per other fruit trees; and it will be found strength as well as to prevent the formresistance to the wind before the roots that skeletonizes the foliage of our are able to bear the strain. To induce a good growth the orchard should be well cultivated for several years, for trees once stunted have a hard struggle to overcome it, which is so much lost time. Some fruit growers plant cherry trees in their apple orchard in the center of the squares formed by the apple trees, and it takes a number of years for either of them to get large enough to interfere with the growth of the other. We, however, prefer to keep the different plantations of fruit trees separate, and would advise others who have the land to spare to do the same, for it makes the cultivation by horse much easier, and the trues are less liable to be injured if a careless or incompetent hand is put to do the work. We have tried both plans and have fallen back on separate planting as the best."

The Kind of Soil,

There is no doubt that the size and flavor of fruit and the health of trees depend to a very great degree upon the character of the soil. While climates and the manner of culture have, no doubt, a great influence in this direction, they have not so much influence as the soil possesses. Generally speaking, the best soil for the apple is a loam good percentage.

in which there is some sand, as it is dryer in consequence of the sand. In such a soil it is observed that the tree grows finely and that it is freer from Farmer the following, from the peu of disease. The subsoil must be dry, either naturally so or it must be underdrained. Unless this is so, it will be found that of delight to me, I will tell how I manas soon as the roots penetrate into this age mine with perfect success. My think it should have, for a few good bearing cherry trees always pay well, lose its vigor. A deep rich soil is not lose its vigor. A deep rich soil is not early in June, into the border, and at only not necessary for the apple, but it the same time put well wooded slips is by no means the best. Perhaps the into wet land, and after three weeks, very best thing in the shape of soil for into the pots they are now in, and they made on his purse before the regular the apple is a thinish loam with a dry clay subsoil.

be moderately moist. A writer says I gave a long rest, only giving water upon this subject that "the subsoil enough to keep alive, and transplanted should be moist where it is sufficiently in September. My calla I treated in porous to admit of free drainage, and yet where the roots can extend freely one pint hen manure, and filled up the and deeply and reach moisture in seasons of drought. Heavy, stiff clay subsoils, when existing in the ground of a have made no mistake. Pelargoniums prospective orchard, should be deeply the same as geraniums, if they were and thoroughly subsoiled, then underdrained with tile drains, and finally Carnations I have just taken from the trench plowed. The pear, however, will thrive and endure longer and better in stiff clays, if underdrained, than haps, because they were always my the apple, but neither the pear nor the apple will endure healthily what is sis I cut back in June, transplanted, and termed a wet foot; that is, water laying they are beginning to bloom. There at the points of its roots and there becoming stagnant, so far as it is possible to become when not exposed to the air. Such a position of the roots will induce diseases called canker, blight, etc., un- dainty collosium ivy for a basket, and til in a few years the tree is entirely the large leaved ivies fill a place nothdead.

pears, planted in sandy soils, come earlier with bearing than on clays, unless such soils are annually richly manured. The reason of this early fruiting is because the supply of food within a given distance of the roots is reduced, and the leaves elaborate it more perfectly, and thus prepare it for formation of fruit rather than wood buds."

The Strawberry Worm.

two seasons, to give them additional on the surface, and when disturbed at and produce much annoyance. its work will coil itself and fall apparation of a heavy head to offer a large ently lifeless to the ground. The slug roses is much like it in appearance 21st Year-11th Year in Kansas when full grown: G. Cowing. MUNCIE, Ind.

Cultivating Nut Trees.

the fall, as soon as they drop from the trees. They should not be planted very deep, as it is necessary to have the frost act on them and crack the shells. They may be planted in the spring, in which case they should be kept over the winter packed in shallow boxes with sand and left outside of doors. It is best to plant two or three in a place, as they are not certain to sprout. If all sprout the best ones can be reserved and the others destroyed as soon as they are large enough to be out of dauger. The first year's cultivation of nut trees consists in keeping the earth loose about them, and the soil free from weeds. A good mulch is of great advantage. By manure the growth of black wain't and internal trees, may be increased very rapidly. Trees that have been manured come into bearing sooner and produce larger crops.

All of the abovestock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing make and internal trees, per sooner and produce larger crops.

All of the abovestock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for proces. Note the following:

All of the abovestock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for process. Note the following:

Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$55, five to six seet, good, heads, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$55. The six seet, good, heads, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$55. The six seet, good, heads, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$55. The six seet, good, heads, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$55. The six seet, good, heads, per hundred \$50. Other trees in proportion.

Bury your dead animals at the foot of the source of the six seet, good, heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$55. The six seet, good heads, per hundred \$50, per thousand \$55. The six seet, good heads, per hundred \$50, per thousand \$55. The six seet, good heads, per hundred \$50, per thousand \$55. The six seet, good heads, per hundred \$50, per thousand \$55. The six seet good heads, per hundred \$50, per thousand \$55. The six seet good heads, per hundred \$50, per thousand \$55. The six seet good heads, per hundred \$50, per thousand \$55. The six seet good heads, per hundred \$50, per thousand \$55. The six seet good heads, per hundred \$50, per thousand \$55. The six seet good heads, per hundred \$50, per thousand \$55. The six seet good heads, per hundred \$50, per thousand \$55. The six seet good heads, per hundred \$50, per thousand \$55. The six seet good heads, per hundred \$50, per hundred \$50, per thousand \$55. The six seet good heads, per the application of well rotted barn-yard

fruit trees as You will find it pays a

The Household.

Winter Management of Plants. As there has been so many inquiries about the care of plants in the Home and they are such an unceasing source large geraniums of last winter I put are large slips, and I have had to pick buds off, though it does seem sacrile-For standard pears the subsoil should gious. My calls, fuchsias, oxalis, etc. this way: Put charcoal for drainage, pot with ground from the woods, and its large green leaves insure me that I not so shy of their lovely blossoms. border, and they have grown very thrifty, and I love them dearly; per mother's favorites. Begonias weltenihas been so little said in the Home about ornamenting our houses with ivies, I cannot refrain from giving my plan. Nothing can be prettier than ing else can. I give them plenty of The same writer says that "standard water and sunshine all summer, and they will be fresh and green all winter without much of either; and can be twined over any defect, and add to the beauty of any spot. Hovas are fine for twining on pictures, but are such exotics that they need the warmest nook .- Mrs. P. Smythe, in Inter-Ocean

To Drive Away Rats.

A lady writer in a New York journal discourses in the following style This worm, so destructive to the fo- concerning her treatment of rats and liage of the strawberry, may be con- mice: We clean our premises of these trolled by a judicious use of poultry. detestable vermin by making a white This worm generally begins its ravages wash yellow with copperas and covercouple of hundred trees, it is best to in June and disappears at the approach ing the stones and rafters of the cellar plant a more hardy variety than those of autumn, but the long continuance with a thick coat of it. In every crev above named, and one which will better of mild weather last season developed lice where a rat might tread was put bear shipment. The Early Richmond a second brood, which continued its crystal of copperas, and the same scatseems to fill this place nicely. It is a work of destruction far into Novem- tered in the corners of the floor. The cooking cherry, carries well, does not ber. The worms on mild sunny even- result was a perfect stampede of rats rot on the tree, and is not so apt to be ings would generally begin to eat about and mice. Since that time not a foot an hour before sunset. I attempted to fall of either rats or mice has been portation as are most others. It is not destroy them by hand-picking, but my heard in the house. Every spring a an early fruit, though it comes in early patches, covering about three acres, coat of the yellow wash is given to the enough to bring in the cash shead of were too large to permit that. This cellar, as a purifier as well as a rat exmany of the other crops raised on the year the worms appeared as usual in terminator, and no typhoid, dysentery not such vigorous growers as the peach, ous. Towards the end of September sons deliberately attract all the rats in pear or apple, consequently do not re- the fine weather produced a second the neighborhood by leaving fruits and quire so much room, though we con- brood in large numbers throughout my vegetables uncovered in the cellar; and sider it very questionable economy to patches, now covering four acres. To sometimes even the soap scraps are left crowd any kind of fruit trees. If it is exterminate them I allowed a flock of open for their regalement. Cover up intended to make a permanent planta- thirty-two bronze turkeys and a few everything eatable in the cellar and tion, we would advise about twelve peafowls to range at will among the pantry, and you will soon starve them feet apart as the proper distance, so plants, and I am happy to say that I out. These precautions, joined to the they can have plenty of room when have not seen a worm on them for two service of a good cat, will prove as good they are several years old. The meth- or three weeks. The worm to which I a rat exterminator as the chemist can od of planting is the same as for any refer, when full grown, is about three- provide. We never would allow rats fourths of an inch in length, of a trans- to be poisoned in our dwelling; they best to keep them well cut back one or parent green color, with a creamy tinge are so liable to die between the walls

TO TREE PLANTERS!

KANSAS

The best time to plant nut trees is in HOME NURSERY!

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kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer a 4 Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict an imals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mango, Xellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheinmatism (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' CONDITTION POWDER, by the loosewing of the skin and smoothness of the hair

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









In all new countries we hear of intal uses. Glan-Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind wss. Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POV DER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, m. a small eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, m. a small eradicate these diseases. Italia in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not cat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a QUILL, blowing the Powder down their threat.



rmers and dairymen attest the fact that use of Leis' Condition Powder milk. Farmers use of Leis' Condition Fowers indicious use of Leis' Condition Fowers in flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly it groved. All gross humoss and impurities of the blood ar. at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Chemais cal Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calves also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Fowder will expel all great worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring. 4c.



for the various diseases to which these subject, is found in Leis? Condition preventive. It promotes digestion, purificand is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fatteni

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

Jarm and Stock.

Diseased Hogs.

A great number of hogs have died this fall of cholera, and we learn a great but it is not noteworthy for its dairy many more are developing the symp- merits. Although the Herefords are toms of disease. In our opinion, and we in general less than the Short-horns, believe those who have observed the they will, when well fed from birth, atmost also indorse the same views, the tain quite as great a weight at an early only safe way to treat a pig or hog that age. Herefords are very generally bred shows symptoms of sickness is to knock in the county from which they take it on the head, bury it and at once re- their name, in Shropshire, and in some move the balance of the herd to new parts of Wales; a few herds are also

icine, and then the animal will usually

The Jerseys. Mr. Fassett, of Vermont, regards the Jerseys as the best butter producing cows, for the following reasons: Their cream rises quicker, simplifying the process of setting milk; their butter is yellower, can be churned from cream in very much less time and can be churned at higher temperature with good results; their butter commands a higher price in market than that of most other breeds. He gives the points of a good cow as follows: A soft, velvety skin (and good feed helps to make a good skin), full eyes, small horns, wide escutcheon, a place to put a bag, well spread teats of good size, large crooked milk veins, with large orifice at their source. A slim neck is a good sign; also a slim tail and clean limbs. Almost all good butter cows are bright and sprightly. 'A good, vigorous constitution is very important.

Stock in Winter. Care should be taken to see that all stock have plenty of water in winter as well as during the warmer seasons. Cattle that are turned into stalk fields should be carefully looked after in this regard, especially is this the case when smutty ears are left, often resulting in the speedy death of the animals. If cattle have easy access to plenty of water but little trouble is experienced from eating the "smut ears" unless they be unusually abundant. The better way however would be to gather the smut and burn it, and thus avoid all liability of losing stock from this cause.

branch of agriculture that pays as well as stock raising. But we have noticed that those farmers who make the most or and general character similar to the money out of their stock raise the best Devon, but with more size. They have breeds and bestow the most care, es. fine lengthy frames, as are well adaptpecially on the young animals. Good sheds and plenty of food and drink ing in favor in the southern and eastern during the first winter of an animal's existence must be provided. If a young animal is allowed to become stunted the first winter, all the profit of raising is land dun or yellow, are excellent breeds lost and can never be regained. To make stock raising profitable all ani- north of Scotland. The former, pure mals, old and young, must have good or crossed with the Short-horn, when care and plenty of food and drink the well fattened and sent to the London market, either, as live animals or dead

Breeds of Cattlesed bas in

Mr. W. T. Carrington, an English "Among special dairy breeds, the

the Short-horn, not only on account of into public favor. the great and increasing numbers of . "The black Welsh cattle are very this breed, more or less pure, which hardy, and some of them are good for are to be found in most parts of En- the dairy. Though somewhat slow feedgland and Scotland, where the soil and ers, when fully ripe the best of them are climate are suitable for large sized cat- prime beef, and prove well for the tle, but also on account of their general butcher. usefulness. The Short-horn is excellent for the production of beef and bred Short-horn dairy cows which now of the breed. abound in all the dairy districts of En- "The Norfolk Polled is a distinct

"Herd Book" was issued in 1822, but ly adapted to produce milk, cream and that volume, of course, contained the records of the breeding of many pre-vious years. Since then the publica-in more points, are specially or more, containing noney, from a correct only having a surplus. Enough food should be furnished them in the fall to last them until fruit trees begin to last them until fruit trees begin to bloom in the spring; if done in the being about country taverns. THE ACTION OF THE STATE OF THE ACTION OF THE STATE OF THE

tion has been regularly issued. In relation to Herefords the author says:

"The Hereford breed of cattle is faquarters. There are some men so short- kept in adjoining counties. Large sighted that they won't kill the pig, but numbers of the bullocks and draft cows will pay two or three dollars for med- and heiters are bought for feeding in other parts of England. Hereford October fair has for the last 100 years been, perhaps, having the best display of cattle for sale in England. The great numbers exhibited for sale, the general excellence of the cattle, and their uniformity of color, 'the red line tipped with white,' combine to make this fair most interesting to all lovers of good cattle. Although the 'Hereford Herd Book' was first published only in 1845, these cattle have been most carefully bred for more than 100 years. The almost universal color of pure-bred cattle is red, with white face, mane and throat. A few light gray and mottledfaced animals are, however, still found. The beef of Hereford cattle is peculiarly tender and fine grained, but they are often a little deficient in the quantity of internal fat, and are thus not what are called good butchers' beasts. Hereford cows generally suckle their own calves, which get all their milk for six months, thus obtaining an excellent start in growth, the benefit of which contin-

> Of Devons and other well known breeds the author says:

"From the earlier records of this breed, going back quite one hundred and fifty years, the true Devon color has been red, varying from dark to chestnut, and often beautifully mottled. There are two types of this breed, those bred in North Devon being smaller. They are very neat and level with a firm touch; when well fed they have small carcasses of the primest beet. They have rather more dairy qualities than Herefords, and thrive well on the Although the price of stock is now somewhat poor and hilly land of their extremely low, still we know of no native districts. Their herd book was commenced in 1851.

"The Sussex breed of cattle are in coled for beef production, and are grow-

counties. "The Polled Angus black or red, the Galloway black, and the West Highfor beef, and are largely bred in the meat, command the top price of the market, the beef being specially prime.

writer in an agricultural hand-book for Long-horned was in high repute for the use of schools there, says the Prairie dairy purposes in the Midland counties Farmer, gives the characteristics of one hundred years ago, and high prices some of the more important herds, were then paid for animals of this from which we condense the following breed. It has been supplanted by the as being of interest:

Short-norn, but an attempt is now be
"Foremost among the breeds stands ing made to improve and bring it back

"The Ayrshire is an excellent dairy breed almost universally kept in the milk. Far more attention than former- dairy districts of Scotland. Ayrshires ly is now being paid to the cultivation are in color rad or brown and white, of the milking qualities of the Short- mixed often in large patches; they are horns-so important to enable them to rather small, standing on short legs, nurse their calves, and indispensable with a light neck, straight horns of where they are kept for the dairy. rather over medium length, and a good Many female Short-horns of pure blood shaped capacious udder. They thrive and first-rate quality are excellent milk- well on poor land, and many of them ers, and bulls from dams of this char- are capital milkers; when bred on rich acter are keenly sought after for use in land in England they are said to lose the large number of herds of cross- something of the natural characteristics

gland. These cows, when carefully dairy breed, cultivated to a small ex-bred or well selected, are abundant tent in the Eastern counties. The two But feeding should be attended to when bred or well selected, are abundant milk producers, and will fatten readily as soon as they cease to give much milk."

The first volume of the English "Herd Book" was issued in 1822, but the breds, cultivated to a small extend of requiring to be fed by him. But feeding should be attended to when necessary at the proper time. By the use of movable-comb hives, deficient colonies may be supplied with one comb or more, containing honey, from a color with black points, are specially adapted to produce milk, cream and the smaller deer, like Jersey fawn or dun in color with black points, are specially adapted to produce milk, cream and the smaller deer, like Jersey fawn or dun in color with black points, are specially adapted to produce milk, cream and the smaller deer, like Jersey fawn or dun in color with black points, are specially adapted to produce milk, cream and the smaller deer shall be determined to a small extended to when necessary at the proper time. By the use of movable-comb hives, deficient colonies may be supplied with one comb or more, containing honey, from a color with black points, are specially adapted to produce milk, cream and the smaller deer shall be deed in the Eastern counties. The two

of England in butter dairies. Where ginning of October, the bees will cap one or more cows are kept to supply over the honey before the cold weather the house with milk and butter, these begins. Uncapped honey absorbs immous for producing beef of fine quality, breeds are very suitable. They thrive purities, often sours in the cells, dampbest in a warm situation and climate, ens the air in the hive and frequently being rather delicate. They give a fair causes dysentery among the bees. If quantity of very rich milk, generally the needy colony is in a first-class hive, calving at about two years old. The any partly filled box of honey may be Jerseys are light fleshed, and their placed upon the hive; the large openframes not well adapted for beef pro- ings from every comb in the hive, and up a few minutes to let it strike in. I duction. The Guernseys have more the direct communication, induces size and flesh with almost equal dairy

Chicago Fat Stock Show.

The near approach of this exhibition makes it desirable to furnish an extended notice of the forthcoming show of fat stock to be held in the Exposition building, Chicago, the first week in December, 1878, under the auspices of the Illinois state board of agriculture.

The show, as the name implies, is only for fat stock, and the awards will be made to such animals as present the greatest weight in the smallest superfices, taking into consideration age, the quality of flesh and its distribution in the most valuable portions of the carcass. Fancy pedigree, fashionable color, or the favorable reputation of the breeder will not be considered in making the award. The practical test of the butcher's eye and hand will decide the matter, and the animal which will return from the shambles the greatest percentage of first-class juicy steaks, roasts, etc., with the least quantity of inferior cheap cuts and offal in proportion to the gross weight, will receive he prize.

The premiums are liberal and competition is open to the world, which should bring out a most creditable exhibition of extra well fed stock. This show is held entirely for the benefit of feeders, whose interests have not or could not properly be considered at our agricultural fairs where only breeding animals should be represented.

The commendable rivalry existing among feeders to establish a high reputation for marketing the best and highest priced fat stock is so great that few if any of our ambitious feeders will lose such a grand opportunity for making a record, on both sides of the Atlantic, as is afforded by the winning of a prize at the Chicago fat stock show.

This exhibition will attract the best foreign buyers as well as fancy purchasers from the Eastern states, who will cheerfully pay extravagant prices for the prize animals for Christmas meats. No better opportunity could be offered feeders for disposing of creditable stock at the very highest prices, and the low rates for railroad transportation make it possible to obtain the very best pecuniary results with little expense, to say nothing of the prizes, which may aggregate \$350 for a single beet animal, \$140 for a single pig, \$85 for a pen of sheep and \$300 for a car load of ten head of cattle.

The prizes are distributed as follows: periment has proved this crop Cattle, \$2,350; sheep, \$725; swine, of essential value for feeding to horses. fat hog, \$50.

has received a sufficient number of en- rots.—American Farmer. tries of stock from Canada, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and other states to make a very respectable show, and the near approach of the show will doubtless bring to light hundreds more who have been making preparations to take the heavy prizes offered.

The excursion rates over the Chicago and Alton and the Illinos Central will induce many Saugamon county men to visit this interesting and justructive show. - Daily (Ill.) State Journal.

Bees should be reared so as to give the bee-keeper some surplus honey, in-1 S. Bolley Poblisher (Valashirton in 1853.)

them to take possession of its contents readily, even during freezing weather. Bees in common hives or in hives having a honey-board or air space between the frame and the box would sooner die feet. The hoof becomes tough, yet plithan enter a honey-box in cold weather. If needy stocks are not thoroughly fed in the fall, or if an unfavorable summer is followed by a severe winter and let me add that the practice of rasping late spring, feeding may become necessary in the spring. Langstroth says: "In the spring the prudent bee-keeper will no more neglect to feed his destitute colonies than to provide for his own trouble." The feeding of bees should be done inside the hive or above their combs if there are passages from below; they should never be fed outside the hive, for that will always teach them the habit of robbing. If honey stored in frames or boxes is retained for such emergencies, it is by far the best method; but if all the honey in frames has been imprudently sold or or table and sprinkle warm honey over Please advise as to cause and remedy. the upper half of the comb until the I have a mare that run a nail in the cells are about two-thirds full, let it corner of her eye. The sight is not affected, and there seems to be no pain cool for a short time, then turn it over at present. The accident occurred about and fill the upper half of the other side, a month ago. I applied hot fomenta-replace the combs in the hive and feed it and got the swelling down, but in the chamber a few days until the cells are capped over. The importance ture being clean and one-half inch deep. cents, as much comb will be built as from a pound of Roney, costing thirty cents. To make syrup for feeding, take brown sugar, and to every pound of it add one pint of boiling water; boil the whole for a few minutes and skim. If bees must be fed in winter, owing to neglect in the fall, pour the honey directly into the combs, if the stocks are in the movable-comb hives; if in the common hive, remove it to a room, innear the bees and tie a cloth over the mouth of the hive to confine the bees; or a small bag filled with honey and sugar may be suspended in the hive from

diagn de Carrots for Morses.

above, cutting away enough comb to

admit it to the cluster of the bees .-

Bee-Keeper's Guide.

At Cornell university they have been feeding their work teams liberally with carrots the present winter, and the ex-\$600; fat poultry and wild game, \$170. One bushel of carrots and one bushel In addition to the above the National of oats, fed in alternate meals, are of Live-Stock Journal, of Chicago, offers equal value with two bushels of oats challenge cups as follows: Best beef alone, while they can be grown at a animal, \$100; best fat sheep, \$50; best much less expense. Henceforth carrots will profitably replace one-half the The large amount of \$4,045 thus of- oats that we have fed. Horses, like hufered should crown this immense Ex- man beings, require a variety of food, position building with the finest speci- and thrive best upon a ration that inmens of fat stock to be found in the volves a change of diet. Succulent United States and Canadas. As report- food, in part, will always prove beneed in previous issues, Secretary Fisher ficial, and this is best afforded by car-

Farm and Gardon Fotos. Clover is as good for pigs as it is for

cows. Pork can be made cheaper in summer than in winter.

Thorough culture is worth three mortgages on a farm. The safest bank of deposit or loan for farmer is a manure bank.

Half-breed Jerseys or Alderneys are mong the best of dairy cows.

Veterinary Department.

Brine for Bathing Horses' Feet.

I have tried strong brine on foundered or hoof-hound horses, and with good results. I made a solution of salt and water and applied it three times a day, by washing the legs and pouring upon the bottom of feet, and holding them saw the wonderful effects in a few days. I account for it in this way: Salt will extract moisture from the atmosphere which keeps the feet moist. Salt operates nearly like melted grease upon the able. Like a chunk of wood, saturated with salt or brine, it is tough yet moist. Thus it is with a horse's foot. Here a cracked hoof, to toughen it, is folly. Apply brine and you will effect a cure. -Colman's Rural World.

Scouring-Injury.

I have a healthy looking and very ac tive nine-months-old horse celt that is troubled occasionally with scouring or loose bowels. He is kept in a warm, well ventilated stable and fed one-half well ventilated stable and fed one-half pint of oats night and morning together with three sheaves of oats per day. He is growing rapidly, and in looks and feeling appears first-rate. He is kept in adjoining box stall with colt of same age, and both are fed alike. The other colt is not troubled with any all-ments. The securing comes, and used, the best food that can be given them is strained honors. The scouring comes on at regular intervals. While sucking the them is strained honey. In the fall, if
the needy stocks are in the movablecomb hive, remove two or three empty
combs from each, lay them on a board
the needy stocks are in the movableshe was troubled with cracked
bag, and he had diarrhea at that time.
She got well before the colt was weaned, and so did the colt. Since then he
has been troubled as above stated.

of feeding is only fully realized when The wound is close to the eye-ball-so we bear in mind that from a pound of near that I am afraid to apply stick sugar syrup, costing only about six caustic or copper to take the proud flesh away; have used burned alum, but it does not have the deired effect. The mare's blood is cool; has had no grain and is not used. What can I do tor her?

Answer.—The trouble is due either to indigestion or nervous excitement. We would recommend giving a cathartic, say half a pint of raw linseed oil, and after he has purged, take prepared chalk, four ounces; pulverized opium, three drachms; mix and make into sixvert it, cut out enough comb to admit teen powders; give one a day in his a small plate filled with honey, place it feed. 2. Get a stick of nitrate of silver, and with it very gently touch the exuberant growth once a day till it is reduced. Before each cauterization it will be necessary to remove the previously destroyed material. - Turf Field and Farm.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative Renevating

Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative Renevating

Powders.

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

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Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

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It is the cheapest, best and only safe and perfect milker.

It never gets out of order; never wears out.
Price, \$3 per set; single tubes 75 cents. Full directions. Sub-agents wanted for every county in the state.

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bus issued in 1822 but it edapted to produce milt, cream and the contract prices, our Warercome are at the contract the butter of the quality and color. They

Orner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lewrence, Kansas, shrows

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determent depuriment. HING HOUSE CLOTHING HOUSE

used complete the prince but sprinkle warn to the complete as above stated.

THE LARGESTOCK TOCK TOCK THE LARGEST STOCK TO THE LARGEST

ELMENDARO HERD.

Markeymund beensyandill

THE THE THE THE Hartford, Lyon county, Kensas,

al dillicash a _AND diword tueredua

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Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c.

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We are making fearfully low prices on all goods. We extend a cordial invitation to call beltion building with the threst speed- and thrive seedropens bog sub- animaxibna the CD1 & CD1 & CD3 the collection of the colves a change of diet. Succelent

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