

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 403.

HAPPY "JIM'S" PHILOSOPHY.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

A millionaire of happiness
Is he who has a wife to bless
His happy, humble home of rest;
And children dear, whose fond caress
Sweetens the life where love is guest.

His bank of trust shall never fail.
His ship of hope outrides the gale,
His bonds of faith bring honor's gold,
His shares in love, of vast avail,
Increase his riches manifold.

"Jim" owns a hardy horse and truck,
And a good capital of pluck;
He boasts not of heroic deeds;
He trusts to labor, not to luck,
To win the daily bread he needs.

He has a calm, contented mind—
"A continual feast," we find;
He has the will to dare and do,
Not fickle as the changing wind,
And a brave, honest heart that's true.

Wealth is not all in bonds and gold,
Nor in the stocks and shares controlled
By wary brokers on the street.
Some things cannot be bought and sold
Where men on 'Change for bargains meet.

There's "honor bright," how great its worth!
There's good sense, the salt of earth;
There is the capital of health.
He who has these has little dearth
Of life's inestimable wealth.

He who has these is never poor,
Though he should have but little more;
And he who has them not, though rich
In broad estates and golden store,
Might envy tollers in the ditch.

A WAY OF PREVENTING STRIKES.

BY JAMES PARTON.

I wonder men in a factory town should ever have the courage to strike; it brings such woe and desolation upon them all. The first few days the cessation from labor may be a relief and a pleasure to a large number—a holiday, although a dull and tedious holiday, like a Sunday without any of the alleviations of Sunday—Sunday without Sunday clothes, Sunday bells, Sunday church, Sunday walks and visits. A painful silence reigns in the town. People discover that the factory bell calling them to work, though often unwelcome, was not a hundredth part as disagreeable as the silence that now prevails. The huge mills stand gaunt and dead; there is no noise of machinery, no puff of steam, no faces at the windows.

By the end of the first week the novelty has passed, and the money of some of the improvident families is running low. All are upon short allowance, the problem being to prolong life at the minimum of expense. The man goes without his meat, the mother without her tea, the children without the trifling inexpensive luxuries with which parental fondness usually treated them. Before the end of the second week a good many are hungry, and the workers begin to pine for employment. Their muscles are as hungry for exercise as their stomachs are for food. The provision dealers are more and more cautious about giving credit. The bank accounts, representing months or years of self-denying economy, begin to lessen rapidly, and careful fathers see that the bulwarks which they have painfully thrown up to defend their children against the wolf are crumbling away a hundred times faster than they were constructed. If the strike lasts a month one-half the population suffers every hour, and suffers more in mind than in body. Anxiety gnaws the soul. Men go about pale, gloomy and despairing; women sit at home suffering even more acutely; until, at last, the situation becomes absolutely intolerable; and the strikers are fortunate indeed if they secure a small portion of the advance which they claimed.

Terrible as all this is, I am afraid we must admit that to just such miseries, sometimes rashly encountered, often heroically endured, the workman owes a great part of the improvement in his condition which has taken place during the last seventy-five years. A strike is like war. It should be the last resort. It never should be undertaken except after the longest deliberation, and when every possible effort has been made to secure justice by other means. In many instances it is better to submit to a certain degree of injustice than resort to a means of redress which brings most suffering upon the least guilty.

Does the reader know how the industrial classes were treated in former times? Mr. George Adcroft, president of an important co-operative organization in England, began life as a coal miner. He has recently given to Mr. Holyoake, author of the "History of Co-operation," some information about the habits and

treatment of English miners only forty years ago:

"They worked absolutely naked, and their daughters worked by their side. He and others were commonly compelled to work sixteen hours a day; and, from week's end to week's end, they never washed either hands or face. One Saturday night (he was then a lad of fifteen) he and others had worked till midnight, when there were still wagons at the pit's mouth. They had at last refused to work any later. The foreman told the employer, who waited till they were drawn up to the mouth and beat them with a stout whip as they came to the surface."

So reports Mr. Holyoake, who could produce, if necessary, from the records of parliamentary investigations, many a ream of similar testimony. In truth, workmen were scarcely regarded—nay, they were not regarded—as members of the human family. We find proof of this in the ancient laws of every country in Europe. In the reign of Edward VI. there was a law against idle workmen, which shows how they were regarded. Any laboring man or servant loitering or living idly for the space of three days could be branded on the breast with the letter V (vagrant) and sentenced to be the slave of the person that arrested him for two years; and that person could "give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse him meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining or otherwise." If he should run away from this treatment, he could be branded on the face with a hot iron with the letter S, and was to be the slave of his master for life.

Nor does there appear to have been any radical improvement in the condition of the workman until within the memory of men now alive. When Robert Owen made his celebrated journey in 1815 among the factory towns of Great Britain, for the purpose of collecting evidence about the employment of children in factories, he gathered facts which his son, who traveled with him, speaks of as being too terrible for belief.

"As a rule," says that son (Robert Dale Owen), "we found children of ten years old worked regularly fourteen hours a day, with but half an hour's interval for dinner, which was eaten in the factory. * * * Some mills were run fifteen, and in exceptional cases sixteen, hours a day, with a single set of hands; and did not scruple to employ children of both sexes from the age of eight. * * * Most of the overseers carried stout leather thongs, and we frequently saw even the youngest children severely beaten."

This, as recently as 1815! Mr. Holyoake himself remarks that, in his youth, he never heard one word which indicated a kindly or respectful feeling between employers and employed; and he speaks of the workshops and factories of those days as "charnel-houses of industry." If there has been great improvement, we owe it chiefly to these causes: The resistance of the operative class; their growth in self-respect, intelligence and sobriety; and the humanity and wisdom of some employers of labor.

The reader has, perhaps, seen an article lately printed in several newspapers entitled: "Strikes and How to Prevent Them," by John Smedley, a stocking manufacturer of Manchester, who employs about eleven hundred persons. He is at the head of an establishment founded about the time of the American revolution by his grandfather; and during all this long period there has never been any strike, nor even any disagreement, between the proprietors and the work-people.

"My ancestors' idea was," says Mr. Smedley, "that those who ride inside the coach should make those as comfortable as possible who are compelled, from the mere accident of birth, to ride outside."

That is the secret of it. Mr. Smedley mentions some of their modes of proceeding, one of which is so excellent that I feel confident it will one day be generally adopted in large factories. A cotton or woolen mill usually begins work in this country at half past six, and frequently the operatives live half an hour's walk or ride from it. This obliges many of the operatives, especially family men and women, to be up soon after four in the morning in order to get breakfast and be at the mill in time. It is the breakfast which makes the difficulty here. The meal will usually be prepared in haste and eaten in haste; late risers will devour it with one eye on the clock; and, of course, it cannot be the happy, pleasant thing breakfast ought to be. But in Mr. Smedley's mill the people go to work at six without having had their breakfast. At eight the machinery stops, and all hands, after washing in a

comfortable wash-room, assemble in what they call the dinner-house, built, furnished and run by the proprietors. Here they find good coffee and tea for sale at two cents a pint, oatmeal porridge with syrup or milk at about ten cents a week, good bread and butter at cost.

In addition to these articles, the people bring whatever food they wish from home. The meal is enjoyed at clean, well-ordered tables. The employers keep in their service a male cook and female assistants, who will cook anything the people choose to bring. After breakfast, for fifteen minutes, the people knit, sew, converse, stroll out of doors, or amuse themselves in any way they choose. At half past eight the manager takes his stand at a desk in the great dinner-room, gives out a hymn which the factory choir sings. Then he reads a passage from a suitable book, sometimes from the Bible, sometimes from some other book. Then there is a short prayer; then another hymn by the choir; after which all hands go to work, the machinery starting up again at nine.

There is similar accommodation for dinner, and at six work is over for the day. On Saturdays the mill is closed at half past twelve, and the people have the whole afternoon for recreation. All the other rules and arrangements are in harmony with this exquisite breakfast scheme.

"We pay full wages," adds Mr. Smedley. "The hands are smart and effective. No man ever loses a day from drunkenness, and rarely can a hand be tempted to leave us. We keep a supply of dry stockings for those women to put on who come from a distance and get their feet wet; and every overlooker has a stock of waterproof petticoats to lend the women going a distance on a wet night."

I would like to cross the sea once more for the purpose of hugging John Smedley, and placing wreaths upon the tombs of his grandfather and father. He needed not have told us that whenever he goes through the shops all the people recognize him, and that it is a pleasure to him to be so recognized.

"I wish," he says, "I could make their lot easier, for, with all we can do, factory life is a hard one."

Why Self-Made Men are More Apt to Succeed.

Self-made men are more certain than others of success in life for the reason that, so to speak, they are more thoroughly made—that is to say, with them the formation of character is more solid because it is the result of severe discipline, of a determined will, of a settled purpose. It is not the mere accumulation of the teachings of others, to which, too often, only a lazy and drowsy attention has been given.

The self-made man starts at the bottom. He not only has to learn by himself how to ascend the steep and rugged stairs before him, but he has to rack his brain how to construct the stairs themselves by which he shall ascend.

Hence he understands more accurately than another all the conditions of success. His attention becomes more fixed. His thoughts are habitually concentrated on whatever he undertakes. His judgment is matured by the necessity imposed upon him for his constant exercise. He is wary and watchful, and robust in all his being, as the gymnast by constant exercise excels in the development of muscle.

Hence it is that the community feel greater confidence in self-made men. There is a common feeling that he who has succeeded against great odds, who has made his mark where those possessed of many advantages over him have failed to make theirs, must possess in himself remarkable elements of success. And the community are right. The self-made men are on the whole the safest to be intrusted with great undertakings. The stuff of which they are made has been tested and has been found to be of the durable kind.

The Borrower's Rebuke.

My friend Anderson told me that in his youth he received a lesson on the subject of borrowing that was likely to last him for his life time. It was when he was teaching school in the village of N—, away down East. On a certain occasion he very much desired to gain access to the tables of "Bowditch's Navigator," and learning that old Capt. York, a retired ship-master, then residing in the village, owned one, he went to borrow it, remarking that he only wanted to consult it for a few moments at home; he would return it within four-and-twenty hours. The captain was a genial, kind-hearted old man; but he was particular about his books. He had but a few of them, and he prized them, and liked to keep the run of them. But, if the young master would bring it back

as he had promised, he might have it in welcome.

It was on the third day after that that our teacher, in company with a female friend, was passing the captain's residence, and the old man chanced to be leaning over his gate, puffing away at his pipe, at this time. Anderson remembered the book, and would have dodged out of sight had the movement been possible; but he had advanced too far.

"Ah! 'How d'e do, Mr. Anderson? Say, you keep school?"

By that time Anderson had stopped before the gate, and he bowed and answered in the affirmative.

"And I s'pose you know a little something about arithmetic? Say, for instance, how many hours make a day? and how much difference is there between the hours of one day and the stretch of three days? My young friend, I have known a fine ship to be wrecked from being only a few hours behind her true time! Such things are worth remembering. Good evening, sir. I trust you will have a pleasant walk."

And with that Captain York turned back toward his door, and the young schoolmaster kept on his way, to return the book within an hour, and to thank the old man for the lesson given. And he told to his fair companion the whole story. She is now his wife, and has shared with him in the benefits derived from the old sea captain's cutting rebuke.

Old Time.

Time, when we first begin to think about it, seems so long. So much of it behind us, such an immensity before us, such a quantity on hand! Who cannot remember when a year seemed something so vague that anything at the end of it was not worth hoping for?

A holiday, an excursion, that was a week off seemed merely a vague promise. What might not happen in that weary while? And how many hours there were between breakfast and dinner!

But as the busy part of life comes on, how all this alters. "Is it Sunday again?" we say, "and so little done! Has Christmas come once more? Another year so near, and we have wasted so many hours!"

They have slipped away like beads from a silken thread. A year is such a little while—such a very little while. And suddenly it seems to us as though time were nothing. It is so short a period since we first lived—so little before us at the best; and these hours which are the present, flying as we try to do the utmost with them, or forgotten until they are flown!

We pause to rail at Time and bid him give us more opportunity for our work, our play, for our anxieties and our pleasures, and by way of reply he mows us down and leaves us.—*M. K. D.*

Flunkies—How they are Despised.

Among all classes of men it is difficult to find any more despicable than flunkies.

There are persons who hang on to statesmen occupying exalted public positions, or who have occupied or expect to occupy such, like leeches. Nothing can detach them. They foolishly imagine that they themselves shine in the borrowed light.

It is the same way with the rich. Grown up men—at least, creatures made in the form of man—follow after the possessors of large fortunes, and toady them, and fawn upon them as if they were acquiring an honorable distinction through the association.

How little these poor creatures imagine the extent of the contempt felt for them!

A man is in reality ranked according to what there is of himself, and not by the more important personages to whom in spite of their manifest contempt he adheres.

A sycophant is out of place in this free country.

Facetiae.

The ingenious Detroit *Free Press* advises as follows: Back a kicking horse against a wall and let him realize how little there is in this world worth kicking for.

First boy—"Where yer bin, Billy?" Second boy—"Bin fishin'." First boy—"Fetch anything?" with an anxious expression on his face. Far-seeing second boy—"No, but I expect ter when I git in the house."—*New York Era.*

Our pet critic (soothingly)—"Well, I can't conscientiously praise it, old man, but I'll tell you what I'll do for you—I'll blackguard it so fearfully that lots of people will come forward, out of fair play, and swear it's the greatest work of genius this age has ever seen!" Pictor Ignorant—"Thanks, my dear boy, and bless your kind heart!"

Young Folks' Column.

Lessons for the Young Folks.

NO. IX.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—Another MS. from Master James entitles his name a second time to a place on the

ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

2. James Stepp, Douglas county, Kans.

DANIEL BOONE.

[Correction of Last Exercise.]

It was his usual custom, after hearing the first lessons of the morning, to allow the children to be out for a half hour at play, during which time he strolled off to refresh himself from his labors. He always walked in the same direction, and the boys thought that after his return, when they were called in, he was generally more cruel than ever. They were whipped more severely, and oftentimes without any cause. They observed this, but did not know the meaning of it. One morning young Boone asked that he might go out, and had scarcely left the schoolroom, when he saw a squirrel running over the trunk of a fallen tree. True to his nature, he instantly gave chase, until at last the squirrel darted into a bower of vines and branches. Boone thrust his hand in, and, to his surprise, laid hold of a bottle of whisky.

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

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

DANIEL BOONE.

this was in the (course, way, line) of his master's morning walks and he thought now that he (found out, knew) the (hidden cause) of much of his ill (temper) he (went back) to the (room for a school) but when they were (let out, sent away) for that day he told some of the (bigger) boys of his (figuring) their (way to do) was soon (laid out) early the next morning a bottle of whisky having tartar emetic in it was (put) in the (place hidden by vines and small limbs) and the other bottle thrown away at the (common) (time of day) the (boys) were sent out to play and the master started on his walk but their play was to come afterward they (greatly wished) for the master to (come back) at (last, the end of a time) they were called in and in a little time saw the (good luck, hit) of their (trial, action, doing) the master began to look (white) and sick yet still (went on) with his work. W. A. B.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column," as I have never written before. Father takes THE SPIRIT, and I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." We have a small farm containing ten acres of bottom land. Mother raised 275 chickens. Our school begins tomorrow. We have a good teacher. We have singing-school once a week. I will close by sending a riddle:

Down in the meadow stands a deer—
Silver horns and silver ears;
The more you call the more you may,
You cannot call that deer away.

If you cannot answer in two weeks I will answer it.
JAMES SANDLIN.
GREELEY, Kans., Oct. 12, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been some time since I have written to the "Young Folks' Column," so I thought I would write. I am going to school now. We have a splendid teacher; his name is Mr. Lanter. We have thirty-four scholars enrolled. I study geography, grammar, reading, spelling, arithmetic and history. I guess I will close for this time, so good-by.
EVA C. LAWRENCE.
STRAWN, Kans., Oct. 12, 1879.

A Park policeman, seeing a yellow dog near two handsomely dressed women, approaches respectfully and says: "Does this beautiful little creature belong to you, ladies?" "Mercy, no!" Park policeman (lifting his cane)—"Get out o' here, you beast!"

Young wife (marketing)—"I'm giving a small dinner to-morrow, and shall want some lamb." Butcher—"Yes'm; fore quarter o' lamb, 'm?" Young wife—"I think three quarters will be enough."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

Commerce—Speculation—Farcicalness and Co-operation.

The intelligent Patron is directly interested in the multiplication of means; that all resources shall be made available; that production shall be increased; that there shall be no waste; and that industry and thrift shall take the place of carelessness, shiftlessness and want.

The Patron, imbued with the spirit of co-operation, very clearly sees that the articles which he consumes, from the greatest to the least, of necessity or of luxury—everything he eats, wears, or in any way uses—costs him double, and in some instances quadruple, what it costs to produce it, allowing the most liberal reward to the producer. The reason of this is that every article has to pass through many hands before it reaches the consumer. Every commercial go-between does his best to paddle it into his channel that he may have a hand in forwarding it and levying toll upon it; and every petty trader, from the wholesale importer and monopolist down through all the little retail ramifications, demands his tax from both producer and consumer. Thus, to say nothing of his individual suffering, or of that of thousands who must buy with him, what a sacrifice of the whole world's economy to the interests of this army of speculating, non-producing, scrambling middlemen called merchants! What a perversion of human energies and productive power! Instead of adding to the actual increase of wealth, this large class speculate, and impose a tax of immense magnitude in the aggregate on what is already produced. Speculating—there is the mischief. Not fulfilling a necessary office in the distribution of the earth's products; not simply taking for their business the needed mediation between producer and consumer, but crowding the work with all the hosts of competition, each eager for his share of the "loaves and fishes"; exaggerating, overdoing, mystifying that mediation; tampering with the natural equilibrium of supply and demand, thwarting instead of facilitating the distribution, where it is for their interest, by the common tricks of forced monopoly and artificial scarcity; the whole force being too much for the work necessary to be done, sustaining itself by artificial capital and bloated credit; thousands falling in the exciting lottery chance of getting more than a fair share of the business and the profits; and every single one of us suffering in his bread and butter, and in his fuel, and in his cloth, that this most wasteful, unproductive, fatal scramble may go on whereby a few may come out rich while all the rest are impoverished. Seeing these things are so, is it strange that the Patron asks in all earnestness, are there not to many tradesmen, great and small, gambling in merchandise, gambling in stocks? Are we not devoured by them as by a swarm of locusts? Would it not be better for the farmer, and for society at large, that this work of interchanging values and commodities were left to just the requisite number of accredited agents, and that the superfluous swarms now dignified by the commercial name should quit speculation and join the useful ranks of genuine producers? Could not the globe much better afford to recruit its agricultural and industrial armies from these hosts of commercial parasites than to whirl on in this incoherent, wasteful, destructive way that occasions such immense loss?

But it is said "there may be overproduction as well as overtrading; an overcrowded market is a calamity." The force of this declaration will not make much impression so long as rags, nakedness and poverty are so common throughout the civilized world. The earth, no doubt, has yielded enough to make its present population comfortable could the shirts piled up to rot in warehouses only be brought to cover the shirtless backs. But whose fault is it that on the one hand there are glutted markets, goods and provisions rotting, or purposely destroyed, while on the other there are millions starving, millions seeking work and finding none? It is the fault of this same boasted commercial economy of the nineteenth century; it is the fault of the incoherent, individual, competitive system of industry throughout the world; it is the fault of artificial and intriguing commerce. There is no unity of plan, no co-operation of numbers, either in producing or distributing the world's wealth; there is no organization of industry, no correlation of its different branches, no coherence of parts. Everything is left to individual scrambling, to blind, merciless, ruinous competition. The land is parceled out by the accidents of conflicting cupidity, by the arbitrament of the sword, by the greed of capital, without a thought of any unity or harmony between the parts or the needs of society. Each individual seizes, uses or abuses with a narrow, selfish view to his own interests alone. He strips the forests from the hills which he calls his, though it derange the climate for leagues around; he dries up the streams, which in nature's economy had some connection with lands and growths beyond the boundaries of his own estate; he exhausts his acres in hot haste to realize the utmost from them in

the present, without regard to the future. Thus nature's garden is shorn of all its beautiful proportions, put to use indiscriminately and shamefully, divided into miserable patch-work, and her productive energies abused at one point and neglected at another until the seeds of good which God sowed in her lap for all humanity are worse than wasted, and earth's kindly mission well-nigh defeated.

This shameful wrong results from but one source—the want of unity among men; the want of unitary farming, unitary industry throughout; in a word, the want of organization in the production and distribution of the earth's values. Common sense and the wit of man have found the worth of organization and applied it in a thousand little ways. It implies two things—the association of many elements in one enterprise, and their mutual subordination and distribution according to some central principle of order, so that they shall co-operate with each other and be the complement one of another, like the members of the human body. Manufacturers have found the economy of combining in large corporations. If the wealth and strength of one of the large cotton mills of the East were crumbled into little, separate private enterprises, not only would they interfere with one another but would each forfeit a thousand economies. Why not apply this principle of co-operation on a grander scale? Why not make it universal? The capital that nature gives us in the soil and in the elements—water, fire, electricity, wind, steam—is it not wasted by being broken up and used at hap-hazard, by a myriad of separate masteries and separate enterprises, no two managed on the same plan, but each subject to the whim, the ignorance, the childish, impatient cupidity of its petty owner? Verily, the competition, the *laissez faire*, which reigns in the world's industry is quite as monstrous as if every member of the human body—hand, foot, head, ear, eye—should compete with every other, and seek its individual end without reference to the entire body.

Education the Order's Foundation.

The educational work of the order has never been more highly appreciated by working members of the order than it is to-day, and is advancing and accomplishing more good than at any preceding time. Every subordinate grange which has commenced the work of educating itself, and which has put forth reasonable efforts in the work, has met with good success. In revisiting granges and locations the change in this respect is so remarkable that it requires no expert to notice the improvement in educational advancement. I know of no exceptional case, for in every instance where the proper efforts have been made by members steady advance has been made, and success has followed the effort. The reason why others have not succeeded so well is simply because they as individuals and an organization have not put forth any efforts themselves, have depended on a somebody, or on a something else, to do what they alone could do and what no one else could do for them, and while they were waiting for others they stood still; but time and the order moved steadily on, and those who were trying to educate themselves moved forward with it, and herein rests the difference. And this solves the problem why it is that one member is continually advancing while another is not, and why one grange is prosperous and accomplishing much good and another is not. I have given to the work of the order a great deal of thought, watched it closely—have indeed given it my individual attention for three years—have not taken three days to myself during the past three years, consequently have studied the work and movements closely, observed its reasons of prosperity and adversity in the different localities, have carefully considered causes and circumstances contributing to success or failures, and am fully convinced that in the one word "education" as the basis rests the whole superstructure of our grange edifice. The best method of education in a grange and for individual members is simple and easy if properly applied.—W. M. Eshbaugh, in *Journal of Agriculture*.

On the Eve of a Revival.

From what we can learn of the present condition and prospects of the Patrons of Husbandry in this state, from our correspondents, from those with whom we meet, and from our own observation, it is our conviction, and we do not hesitate to predict, that the order is on the eve of a grand revival. We base this conclusion on what we see and hear of the disposition of Patrons to put their best efforts into the work. And this is what insures success. It never comes unbidden. A good farmer makes good preparation for a crop, and then everything else being favorable he has a right to look for good results. If he did nothing he could not expect anything; if he did he would, certainly be disappointed. The season is now coming on for Patrons to commence active operations; to prepare well their ground and scatter the good seed that will bring a bountiful harvest.—*Dirigo (Me.) Rural*.

Grange Notes.

[Grange Bulletin.]

The subordinate grange is the farmer's school. No meeting should be held unproductive of good results. It ought to be made both interesting and profitable. The latter always makes the former. It is in the grange as in pretty much everything else with which we have to do—we can make it what we will, or by our inaction let it be of no practical good.

It is a bad plan to change the time of meeting of a grange to suit an emergency. Better to adhere to the regular day or evening. Circumstances may arise which may possibly prevent less than a quorum being present, and pretty generally known in advance; still it is better to adhere to the regular time, and, if important business be pressing, to call an extra meeting rather than to adjourn over.

How can we build up our grange and take in new members? In several ways. Let each

one consider himself specially appointed to solicit those who are not hostile, and who would make worthy and acceptable members, to join. Rouse up a spirit of inquiry and discussion within the grange which will deeply interest yourselves and the spirit will soon manifest itself outside the gates. Let the teachings and spirit of the grange be seen in your daily life, in your improved farming, and in the adornments and betterments around your dwelling and door-yard, and let the grange have the credit of the change.

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On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

FRANK E. SNOW,

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

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest.

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

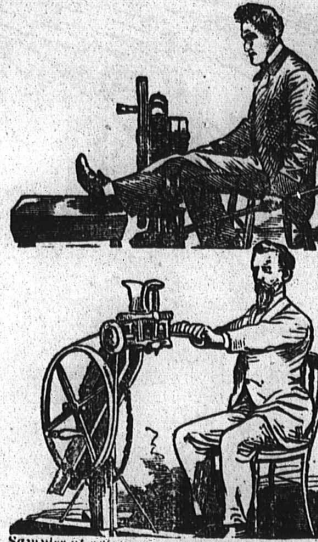
The St. John Sewing Machine

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP REINSCHEID.

JOY TO INVALIDS



To those tired of taking medicine we desire to say that a system of remedial mechanical movements has been discovered that generates and transmits to the system electricity—mechanical force—which is transformed into vital energy and physical power or strength. In this way the strength of the patient is rapidly built up, the system receiving positive supplies of strength from inexhaustible sources. No other method of treatment known to medical science can accomplish this result, as they are all dependent upon the physical power or strength generated within the system, which medicines may promote but cannot increase except in a very limited degree.

This system of treatment has proven wonderfully successful in curing Retroversion, Anteversion, and Falling of the Uterus, or "Female Weakness," also in curing Paralysis, Neuralgia, Scurvy, Swellings, Still Limbs, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, and most Chronic Diseases.

All cases of Constipation are promptly relieved by a very few applications, and the result is permanent. No patient who can sit up ten minutes at a time is too weak to have this treatment applied. The applications are always entirely unobnoxious, being always made through the clothing. Early patients should bring with them a loose "wrapper," or "morning-gown." Send stamp for pamphlet entitled "Motion as a Remedial Agent." Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Samples of exercises, and pamphlet sent at the Invalids' Hotel.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE,

KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CHEAP CHARLEY,



THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

IS THE POPULAR CLOTHIER

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

NO DEVIATION IN PRICE!

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

WARRANT EVERY GARMENT

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

CHILDREN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

YOUTHS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING,

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

LABOR, BUSINESS OR DRESS,

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

HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

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

KAUFMANN & BACHRACH.

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

From the Factory to the Wearer.

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

\$7.50 A DOZEN!!



Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirts, Muslin, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts, in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the community, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by middlemen and the retail trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer:

12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, \$7.50
 12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, \$4.00
 An elegant set of well plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 12, for 12 Shirts.
 Sample Shirt finished complete with a set Buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of 25 cents.
 We warrant these Shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any Shirt in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you save a full outside profit.
 Boys' Shirts same price as above. Postage Stamp or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments.
 NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 491 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

Topeka Items.

[Cor. Kansas City Journal.]

Judge Kingman's appointment as state librarian gives very general satisfaction. His geniality will counterbalance the disagreeableness of his omnipresent pipe and tobacco. The judge will fill the bill.

Mr. Ed. Harris, the foreman of the state printing house, is having a one week's rest at his farm in Douglas county. His devotion to duty is proverbial with printers throughout the West. When Ed. takes a "lay-off" it should be noticed.

The average Kansan lifts himself up by his boot straps and gives a grunt of perfect satisfaction as he views Worral's sketches of the Neosho fair, the Hayes party and the big pumpkins as depicted in *Leslie's Illustrated Paper* this week.

The Burlington, Wabunsee and Blue Valley railroad has received a part of the bonds, \$140,000 voted by Wabunsee county for its aid, and has deposited \$10,000 with the state treasurer insuring its completion at the specified time named in its contract with the county commissioners. It is well known here that this lateral shoot is an offspring of the A., T. & S. F. and that it is being pushed by that management.

Hon. A. W. Callen, alias "Old Grizzly," of Davis county, came in yesterday from Leadville, where he has been "investing" since the legislature adjourned. He reports that U. S. Senator Plumb has made nearly one million dollars by his investments this year in mining property at Leadville. His one-fourth interest in the "Aimee" has already netted him seventy thousand dollars. Callen don't want the surveyorship of Arizona—is willing that it shall be divided between Clarke, Stumbaugh and Eggers, provided they will take Clapp with them and all remain in that territory during their natural lives.

The Capital Guards will give a concert at the opera house next Thursday evening for the benefit of their new band. The programme will be varied and interesting. Miss Zella Nell, of Lawrence, the most accomplished songstress in the West, has kindly consented to help the boys out. Two or three of our best local soloists, two different quartets and a full chorus will sing during the evening. The Guards' band and orchestra will furnish the instrumental music for the occasion. Major Tom Anderson, of Topeka and Kansas City, will appear with twelve members of the company in his incomparable jubilee songs and "funny business." The uniform the jubilees have selected is—well, not like the angel's wear.

The grand lodge of Odd Fellows of Kansas elected at its recent session the following named gentlemen as its officers for the ensuing year: W. H. Pilkinton, of Republic county, grand master; Chas. H. Krebs, of Atchison county, deputy grand master; E. S. Bertram, of Morris county, grand warden; L. O. Mayo, grand treasurer; and S. F. Burdette, grand secretary. This is Burdette's nineteenth consecutive election. J. G. Northcraft, retiring grand master, was chosen to represent the state lodge in the sovereign grand lodge of the nation. The attendance at the grand lodge this year was unusually large, and its councils very harmonious. Mr. Pilkinton, the grand master elect, is a very prominent citizen of the northwest part of the state, having represented his county several terms in the legislature. Charlie Krebs is the third term county clerk of Atchison county, and Bertram is a leading young lawyer of Council Grove. Mayo is the old treasurer. The lodge refused to raise the mileage of its attendants from five to seven cents. The order is reported in a very prosperous condition throughout the state.

Thrown from a Wagon and Instantly Killed.

[Atchison Champion.]

Last evening about half past 4 o'clock Officer James Daugherty was informed that a woman had been thrown from a wagon on Ninth street and killed. He informed Dr. Holland, Coroner Fischering, Marshall Scott, Mr. Harrouff, the undertaker, and others, who took a team and went out. They found a farm wagon standing in front of Mr. Smith Covert's on Ninth street, near the corner of that street and Division. In the wagon was lying the dead body of Mrs. Reidel, the wife of a German farmer, living three miles and a half southwest of Severance.

The facts as developed by questioning a boy of about fourteen who remained with the body of his mother while his older brother went down town were that Mrs. Reidel and her two sons had come in from their farm with two loads of wheat. They had sold their grain and started for home. The older son, a young man of eighteen or nineteen, was driving the team in the rear. Mrs. Reidel was riding with the younger son in the other wagon. When near the old cemetery out on Ninth street the younger boy got out of the wagon to speak to his brother, leaving his mother in the wagon. The horses started suddenly and ran a short distance, when Mrs. Reidel was thrown from the high spring seat into the road, striking on her head, causing instant death. Dr. Holland, who had been notified by Officer Daugherty, was soon on the spot and found that Mrs. Reidel's skull had been crushed on one side, and that her neck was broken.

Information Wanted—State Librarian.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Probate Judge Carey has received a letter from Mrs. Mattie Jones, of Council Grove, in which she relates that her little son Willie, aged thirteen years, ran away from home last Thursday and has not since been heard from. She received information that he had gone to Junction City, but later news tends to show that he came to Topeka. The lady is greatly distressed over the loss of her boy, and any information which may lead to his restoration to her will be gratefully received. Judge Carey will transmit

any tidings which may be reported to him. The boy has dark hair, large dark eyes, a round face, is quick spoken, and has a fashion of hanging his head when speaking to strangers.

It has been known by some for some days that ex-Chief Justice Kingman would accept the office of state librarian if it was tendered him. Those who knew this felt certain that he would get the appointment, and were therefore not disappointed when it was announced yesterday afternoon that he had been.

Most of our readers know that Judge Kingman resigned his seat as chief justice on account of ill health. He had been on the bench continually from the admission of the state into the Union till the time of his resignation in 1876. Immediately after his resignation he moved onto a farm near Topeka, and his outdoor exercise has entirely restored his health.

The appointment is a creditable one to the court which makes it, and will be acquiesced in by the people of the state almost universally. Judge Kingman is peculiarly qualified for the position, and his appointment is one of those things that will be indorsed by everybody.

Mysterious Disappearance.

[Chautauque Journal.]

On Sunday night last Dr. Woolsey was called to visit a sick child in the family of Mr. McWhirt, living near the nation line. He was accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Jones, a brother of the young man who was recently murdered by Pat. McLarny. About 4 o'clock Monday morning Mr. Jones went out to saddle the horses preparatory to leaving for home. Not returning to the house, the doctor and Mr. McWhirt went out to investigate the cause. They found one horse saddled and bridled and hitched near by, but the other horse was undisturbed. Upon close inspection of the ground Monday morning no evidence of a struggle was found, but the tracks of parties in their stocking feet were all around the premises, showing conclusively that the place had been shadowed through the night by men who were bent on mischief of some kind. Since that time nothing definite has been learned of the whereabouts of Jones, although a thousand rumors are afloat. It is the impression of some that Jones was captured and disposed of by parties who mistook him for McWhirt, who it is said had recently disposed of some hogs, and was supposed to have some money in his possession.

A Large Sheep Drive—Salt Vein Discovered.

[Wichita Beacon.]

Last Sunday a flock of sheep numbering 3,500 head were driven through this city. The owners were Holden & Allen. Part of the flock is to be taken to Butler and part to Cowley county. They came in from the west, and we suppose they are from New Mexico. They were nice-looking sheep, and were in apparently good condition. It is a novel sight to our city to see so many sheep in one bunch. We have seen more cattle in one bunch, but never so many sheep.

Mr. Thomas McCampbell has not struck coal in his deep shaft, east of town, but he has struck a splendid vein of very rich salt water. Mr. McCampbell was exhibiting some of the salt on our streets last week. From his experiment he is satisfied that the water will yield 33 1/2 per cent. of salt, and the supply is inexhaustible. The shaft is very large, nearly eight feet in diameter, and the water is now from 75 to 100 feet deep. With his raising apparatus he finds it impossible to lower the water to any perceptible extent. We have an idea that Mr. McC. has struck a bonanza.

How Two Divines Were Vexed in Getting a Drink of Water.

[Burton Telephone.]

Last Sabbath while a couple of our divines were holding services at White's school-house they became thirsty and repaired to the pump to get a cool draught of water. Unfortunately, there was no cup, so it was agreed that one should manipulate the handle while the other held his mouth under the spout. This plan did not prove as satisfactory as they anticipated, for the water squirted in all directions, completely drenching them; and when they entered the house the congregation imagined the two men of God had been baptizing each other. Some one suggested that the bell be used as a drinking cup, which was no sooner said than done. The bell was filled with the sparkling water and one of the divines elevated it to his mouth. All went "swimmingly" until the clapper fell and struck him on the chin, causing his teeth to rattle like a dice-box and a myriad of stars to dance before his vision. Their faith in the Giver of all good was not strong enough to cause that clapper to stand upright with the bell inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Kansas School Statistics.

Official reports to the state superintendent of public schools from thirty counties show an increase of 15,532 in our school population over the number reported from the same counties last year. The state has now over 300,000 school children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. On the basis of three persons to one child of school age the population would be over 900,000, an increase of 150,000 during the past year. Shawnee is the second county and Topeka the second city in population. Leavenworth still maintains the lead, with Atchison and Douglas following close to Shawnee for the third and fourth places.

Fatal Accident.

[Osage County Chronicle.]

Mr. John Rehrig informs us that a man named L. Burdette, who was working for John Peterson digging a well, met his death recently from impure air. The evening before the death a blast had been made in the bottom of the well, and the next morning when Burdette went down to work he noticed something wrong, but filled the bucket with loose rock and told Mr. Peterson to hurry up as the air was impure. The

bucket was emptied and lowered and Burdette got in but when half way up he fell out. Mr. Peterson was immediately lowered, and he tried to bring Burdette to the surface, but was nearly overcome himself, and had to be taken out. A second and systematic effort was then made, and Burdette brought up, but life was extinct. The man weighed 185 pounds, which accounts for the difficulty Mr. Peterson experienced in trying to save him. He leaves a wife and five or six children.

Two Heads in One Stalk.

[Wichita Eagle.]

Mrs. Jacobs, who resides on Chisholm creek, northeast of the city, raised two fine crops of cabbage from the same stalk. The first heads that grew were cut from the stalks, which were left standing, and on each of which grew one or more solid heads which are elegant for table use.

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

Apple Trees, Quinces, Peach Trees, Small Fruits, Pear Trees, Grape Vines, Plum Trees, Evergreens, Cherry Trees, Ornamental Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

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

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

Attention Everybody

J. W. WILLEY,

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

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

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

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tinware.

JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING

A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves.

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

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

of goods known to the civilized world. We sell all our goods at wholesale prices direct to the consumer (no middle men). The only house in America who make this their special business. One of these valuable Price Lists and Reference Books is indispensable. Address Montgomery Ward & Co., 237 and 239 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

-AND-

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.

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

BARBER BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

-ALSO-

LARD OIL,

And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. MCCOY - President
J. S. CREW - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN - Asst. Cashier

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. - Established 1866.
J. K. DAVIDSON.
WEB. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI

D. C. Wagner. Geo. E. Bensley. J. R. Bensley.

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

VINLAND

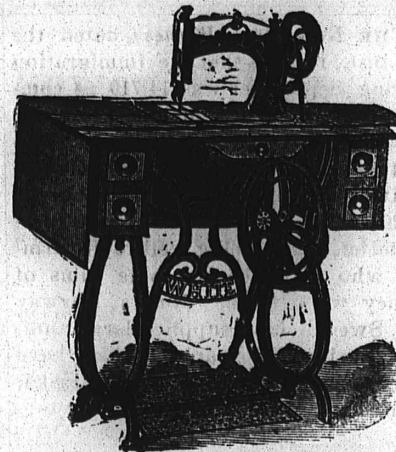
Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,
Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

THE WHITE



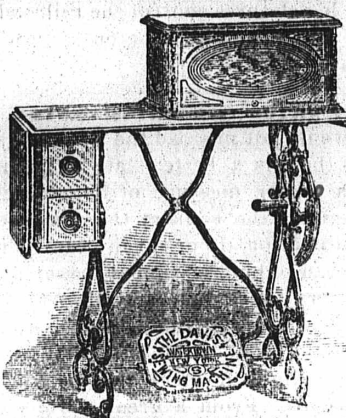
SEWING MACHINE.

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

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED

SEWING MACHINE.



See what it will do without Basting

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain. It will sew over seams in any garment without making long or short stitches, breaking of thread or puckering the lining of the goods at the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator except to run the machine and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses. It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved edges together. It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woollen goods, such as soft merino, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It is the only practical machine for hemming bias alpaca, poplin, muslin, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without filling the under or upper side of the hem. It will turn a hem and stitch on trimming at one operation. It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one operation. It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton or woollen goods. It will bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scalloped, points, squares or straight. Bind folds without showing the stitches and sew on at the same time. It will put on dress braid and sew in facing and a bias fold at one operation, without drawing either dress, braid or skirt, and without showing the stitch on right side. Make French folds and sew on at the same time. Fold bias trimming and sew on at one operation. Make milliners' folds with different colors and pieces of goods at one operation and sew on at the same time. It will sew in a sleeve, covering a cord and stitching it into the seam at the same time. It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time. It will make and sew a ruffle on any part of a dress skirt and sew on a bias fold for heading at one operation, showing the stitches on the right side. It will gather and sew on a band with piping between ruffles and band at one operation. Make plaited trimming, either scalloped or straight, and sew on a band and edge-stitch the band at one operation. It will, with one operation for each variety, without basting, execute 25 practical varieties of ruffling, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with the same number of operations. It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension. For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidery, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal. Sewing machines repaired.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent,

No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1879.

THE New York *Witness*, dated the 7th inst., reports that the immigration during September was 14,710 as compared with 5,940 in September, 1878, the total increase during the nine months of this year being 32,613, and the total arrivals during the same nine months 95,208. The class of immigrants is also better, many being well-to-do farmers, who bring considerable sums of money with them. Russia, Norway and Sweden have supplied large numbers during the year, and these have mostly made their way to Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota.

AN OPINION CHANGED.

Henry H. Gibbs, ex-governor of the Bank of England, and who was a delegate of the British government to the Paris monetary congress, has written to M. Cerrueschi, the French advocate of the bimetallic standard, "I am gone over to the enemy, and I am ready to attack with you the solid ramparts of monometallism." Mr. Gibbs has lately seen gold leaving his country for the United States by the tens of millions. His people are hungry and must have bread, and as he sees his little hoard of gold taking wings for another country, and knowing that England has no way to get it back, he suddenly comes to the conclusion that silver is good enough for money. Germany also, under a terrible financial pressure, sees the mistake she made in demonetizing silver, and has now issued an order forbidding the sale of silver. An empty stomach has proved extremely efficacious in bringing these two nations to their senses. Now let our own government fully remonetize that metal, and the large quantity we have of it, together with the enormous crops raised from year to year by our farmers, and which all find a ready sale abroad, and then let congress and the state legislatures control the railroads, and peace, plenty and contentment will be ours to enjoy.

THE SKIES ARE BRIGHTENING.

If we do not misread the signs of the times there is a better state of feeling and a larger measure of hopefulness throughout the country than has been manifested for six or seven years. The change in public sentiment is seen and felt everywhere in nearly all sections of the country and among all classes of society. The reaction is specially noticeable among farmers and the working classes. From a great variety of causes—from an insane desire to become suddenly rich; from an inconsiderate running into needless debts; from the adoption of unwise financial schemes by the general government; from extravagant and ruinous excesses in living—these and a hundred other causes of derangement and paralysis in business have to a great extent spent their force.

For the farmer the outlook is certainly encouraging. They have had for several years most bountiful crops, and this year they can confidently look for good prices. After all the heavy tolls taken by railroads, and all the unjust demands of greedy commercial agents, and the exorbitant interest on capital necessary to move the crops, are paid, the farmers of the Western states ought to receive back, and probably will receive back, seventy-five millions of dollars. This is not near what they are justly entitled to get, and of what they will get when they take matters into their own hands and reap the full benefits of their labor. But this seventy-five millions of dollars, if prudently used in paying off debts and in placing the producing classes in a more independent position, will certainly be a great help and give an impulse to labor and a courage to the farmers which will make the future look more bright, and the attainment of success appear more certain.

From Master of State Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Permit me through the columns of your paper to call attention of county deputies and masters of granges to the provisions of section 2 article 2 constitution Kansas state grange, and to urge upon all parties interested the importance of prompt action.

In case the deputy or master of the senior grange in any county has not received from secretary of state grange the reports required by sections 2 and 3 of article 2 above referred to, I would

suggest that such deputy or master write our state secretary at once, as the frequent changes in officers and post-office address render it almost impossible for the secretary to reach the proper officer in all cases.

I also desire to urge upon masters and secretaries of subordinate granges the importance of reporting and paying state dues promptly. Many good, strong, working granges are now behind "two or three quarters" simply because the matter of reports and payment of dues is not called up at the proper time.

The time for holding the next session of the state grange is near at hand, and money will be needed to meet the expenses of the session. I therefore trust that all officers, and the membership generally, will recognize the importance of prompt action, and see to it that all reports and dues for the year are sent to the secretary before the meeting of state grange.

The next session of the state grange will be held at Olathe, Johnson county, commencing on the third Tuesday in December, and I trust all delegates will be present on the morning of the first day, and come prepared to enter at once upon the work of the session. Map out your work before leaving home, as far as practical, and be ready to introduce it on first "call of roll for introduction of business."

WM. SIMS,
Master Kansas State Grange.
TOPEKA, Kans., Oct. 20, 1879.

Co-operative Report.

The following is the thirteenth quarterly report of the Johnson County Co-operative association—from July 1, 1879, to October 1, 1879:

STOCK.	
Capital at commencement of quarter.....	\$7,540 90
Capital at close of quarter.....	7,933 98
AV. DAILY SALES.....	MONTHLY SALES.....
July.....\$3,676 76	July.....\$10,442 49
August.....435 41	August.....11,320 42
September.....558 32	September.....14,516 41
Total.....	\$36,279 32

PROFITS.	
Profits on sales for quarter.....	\$3,228 88
Clerk hire, rent, etc.....	\$1,221 15
Interest on money invested.....	188 52
Total expense.....	1,409 67
Net profits.....	\$1,819 21

DIVIDENDS.	
Per cent. rebate to stockholders.....	16 4
Per cent. rebate to Patrons.....	8 2

N. ZIMMERMAN, Auditors.
Z. F. EZZELL,
CHAS. PAGE,
H. RHODES, Invoicers.

HORTICULTURAL.

October Meeting of Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The Douglas County Horticultural society met in their rooms in the university, according to announcement, on Saturday last. Owing to several causes, some of which were beyond the power of human control, the attendance was not large.

The members seemed very glad to return to their winter quarters after all their perambulations through the summer. Everything about the university appeared charmingly tasteful and pleasantly inviting. By some the wish was expressed that they could be young again in order to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of the Kansas university. When your reporter took his seat in one of those substantial easy chairs, with a convenient desk on its right arm for his note book and pencil, he was carried in retrospection to his own school days when he had to walk to school three long miles, sit all day on a bench without a back, write with a goose-quill pen, work out the *single* and *double rule of three* without the help of the *master* or the *key*, recite his lessons with the utmost precision, the penalty for every failure being the *ruler* on the hand in a very sympathetic and emphatic manner; then after all the vicissitudes of the scholastic day a return walk of three long miles home again. What a change in scholastic life since then! But I am digressing. I started out to furnish THE SPIRIT with a short report of the horticultural meeting.

The president being absent, E. A. Colman was called to preside *pro tem*.

The dinner was a sumptuous one, an adequate description of which would occupy too much space, and be likely also to unduly excite the salivary glands of the occupants of THE SPIRIT sanctum. I will therefore pass on to the questions to be discussed.

ORCHARDS.

From the reports made it appears that the winter apples not yet gathered are badly rotting on the trees, owing in part to the excessive hot weather during the first half of October and in part also to the depredations of the codling moth and tree cricket. The former

deposits its eggs in the blossom end of the apple, the insect working into the core, while the latter punctures the fruit, causing it to rot. These two insects together with the borer are the three great enemies of Kansas horticulture.

N. P. Deming, chairman of the committee on entomology, exhibited to the society a specimen of the *tree cricket*, explaining its habits and characteristics. It lays its eggs in the twigs of the apple tree, and the only method now known of destroying it is by cutting off and burning the limb or twig thus affected.

Dr. Marvin favored the society with some practical suggestions on fruit growing, advising all to plant and grow such fruit that is known to suit the soil and climate of Kansas, discarding varieties that are highly prized in the East if they are known to be unsuitable for the West. He referred to the Rhode Island Greening as an example. He also thought that the society should study up this insect question in the most thorough and practical manner, giving especial attention to those unfriendly insects found in our own orchards.

On meteorology, Prof. Snow furnished the meeting with a statement of the mean temperature of the weather of the first half of October for the last ten years. In 1869 the mean temperature was 49 degrees, while the first half of the present month marked a mean temperature of 71.84, making a difference of nearly 22 degrees. It seems that such an unprecedented high temperature for October must have a marked influence on tree life. He also reported the rainfall for the present year thus far to be six inches below the average for the last ten years.

Miss M. L. Macy favored the meeting with an interesting paper on home adornment and the natural capabilities of Douglas county to produce all the necessary concomitants for beautifying the surroundings of every home.

FRUIT ON THE TABLE.

A very handsome display of fruit was made as follows:

By E. A. Colman—Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Ben Davis, Rome Beauty, White Winter Pearmain, Winesap, Nonsuch, Sweet Romanite, Fameuse, Lawyer, Fall Winesap, White Pippin, Roman Stem.

By Jos. Savage—Stark, Hayes's Wine, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig.

By S. Reynolds—One unknown variety to be named.

Mr. Colman also exhibited a branch cut from a beautiful ornamental tree which has blossomed and seeded the present season. Its age is seventeen years, and it is indigenous in Japan. He claims that it is the only one of its kind in Kansas. The foliage and seed-pods are most beautiful, and entirely different from anything ever before brought to the notice of the society. He calls it *Sofrano Japonicus*.

The "old settlers" band furnished several selections of excellent music which were well appreciated.

At the usual hour the meeting adjourned till the third Saturday of November. S. R.

General News.

The Manyunk Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia has decided to close up business.

It is said that England has informed Russia that British influence must predominate in Afghanistan.

The commission of internal revenue directs that the most energetic measures be used in bringing the North Carolina illicit distillers to time.

The outlaw troubles in Georgia are said to be greatly exaggerated, but the people in the vicinity of their operations are determined to bring them to justice.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* special from Ironton, Ohio, says: "Samuel James and two children were drowned in the river to-day by the sinking of a small boat which had been overloaded with coal."

In consequence of the stormy weather which has set in on the route between Rawlins and White River agency, and of the retreat of the hostile Utes over the mountains southward from the latter point, it has been determined to relinquish the former purpose of reinforcing Gen. Merritt by direct line from the Union Pacific; but orders have been issued by Gen. Sherman for an immediate concentration of troops near Alamosa and Pagosa, Colorado.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—The Howards have 101 nurses on duty attending 62 white and 31 colored families. Dr. R. W. Mitchell, resident member of the National board of health, returned to-night. The local board of health of

Forest City, Ark., has issued a proclamation warning people from coming into that city. Total number of new cases reported for the week, 59—whites 42, colored 17; to date 1,480; total deaths from yellow fever for the week, 31; to date 456.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 21.—Ten cases in all—five white and five colored—were reported to the board of health. Three additional interments were reported.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Sanitary Inspector Wright, of Memphis, writes to the National board of health that the tendency of the people from Memphis to return to some place near there continues. He says if it were not for the enforcement of the rule which requires all who go into Memphis to have a permit of the superintendent of quarantine there would be hundreds returning where one goes now. Local quarantines on all lines of railroad in this state are gradually coming into accord with the general system of inspection. Public opinion is in almost entire harmony with the health authorities, and has a free and hearty indorsement of quarantine as it has been, and is now conducted. The National board of health has appointed a committee to meet the railroad representatives and aid in the preparation of a system of rules and regulations governing inspections. It is the intention also to have the proprietors of steamboats interested in the subject to attend the conference at Nashville.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Inspector W. J. Pollock telegraphs to the commissioner of Indian affairs at Denver, Col., that the governor and leading citizens here unanimously affirm that the Indians must be removed from the state or be exterminated by the state if not by federal forces. Confidence, they say, can never be restored, and it is only a question whether the result be attained at once or by slow and tedious warfare. It is more than likely that there will be a lively tussle between the war and interior departments before the question as to what course shall be pursued toward the recently belligerent Utes is determined upon. Gen. Sherman wishes to have the United States troops follow up the Indians and capture them, to be punished according to law. The interior department, on the other hand, is very strongly inclined to have the troops withdrawn and the whole matter settled on the humanity basis. Neither department seem willing to abandon its position, and the whole subject will go to the president and cabinet upon its reassembling. The chances, however, seem to be on the side of the interior department.

MADRID, Spain, Oct. 17.—A hurricane Tuesday night was accompanied by heavy rains, which overflowed the rivers Mundos and Lequera, and flooded the populous and fertile valley cities of Lorca, Orihuela, Crevillente, and a large number of villages between. Murcia, Allicant and Cartagena were more or less injured. The rivers suddenly rose several yards during the night, and the inhabitants were compelled to flee without saving any property. The streams are covered with wrecks—farmhouses, agricultural implements, dead cattle, and some human corpses. Soldiers and marines have been sent from the nearest station to the scene of the disaster. Churches and public buildings are occupied by thousands of fugitives. Telegraph lines were destroyed between Madrid, Murcia, Orihuela, Allicant and Abacate. The same storm also partially flooded Malaga, and interrupted telegraph communication even as far as Seville. The Spanish cabinet met yesterday to decide upon measures of relief.

Floods in Murcia continue. One hundred and nineteen corpses have been recovered. Four villages are in ruins, and thousands of peasants are wholly destitute.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—Further inundations have occurred in the provinces of Almeria, Malaga and Allicant. Several persons were killed and much damage done to property in Malaga and Allicant districts. Some 2,000 houses were destroyed, and it is believed that 500 persons perished by the floods. The damage to property is estimated at 30,000,000 francs. A telegram from Murcia states that 750 bodies have already been found. It is believed over 1,000 people perished.

A dispatch from Paris says the total damage by the recent floods in Spain is estimated at 60,000,000 francs; 3,500 houses and 120 mills were destroyed. King Alfonso has subscribed 50,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers, and the princess of Asturias 5,000 piastres. The Bank of Spain has collected 60,000 francs for the same purpose.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—The commission on reforms in Cuba has agreed to recommend that the slaves shall be entirely emancipated in seven years from the date of the passage of an emancipation bill.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—The Duke De Pallen, Spanish envoy extraordinary, has arrived to demand the hand of the Archduchess Marie Christine, in marriage with Alfonso, king of Spain. After this formality she will make a solemn renunciation of her rights of succession to the Austrian throne. Accompanied by her mother, she will leave Vienna November 20 for Paris, remaining there two days, and will then proceed to Madrid, where she will sojourn a week previous to her marriage, which will take place on the 27th or 28th of November. The king's birthday is the 28th.

CHILDREN

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

Castoria

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

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

The most effective Pain-relieving agents for

MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known. Over 1,000,000 Bottles sold last year! The reasons for this unprecedented popularity, are evident; the Centaur Liniments are made to deserve confidence; they are absorbed into the structure; they always cure and never disappoint. No person need longer suffer with

PAIN in the BACK,

Rheumatism or Stiff Joints, for the

CENTAUR

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

LINIMENTS

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

PIMPLES on a LADY'S FACE

or a strained joint on a Horse's Leg.

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

One Bottle of Centaur Liniment.

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

Swallowing Poison

Spurts of disgusting mucus from the nostrils or upon the tonsils, Watery Eyes, Swellings, Puffing in the Ears, Deafness, Cracking sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Fetid Breath, Nasal Twang, Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

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

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

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

- G. G. PRESBURY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.
- S. BENEDICT, JR., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N.Y. (mem. of fam.) Cured of Chronic Catarrh.
- E. H. BROWN, 339 Canal St., N. Y., Cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh.
- J. D. McDONALD, 710 Broadway, N. Y. (Sister-in-law) Cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh.
- Mrs. JOHN DOUGHERTY, Fishkill, N. Y., Cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh.
- Mrs. JACOB SWARTZ, Jr., 320 Warren St., Jersey City, Cured of 15 years Chronic Catarrh.
- A. B. THORN, 183 Montague St., Brooklyn, (self and son) Cured of Catarrh.
- Rev. WM. ANDERSON, Fordham, N.Y., Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.
- MRS. ALICE, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it."
- A. McKINNEY, R. R. Pres., 33 Broad St., N.Y.: "My family experienced immediate relief."
- &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—
First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

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

We would call the attention of the voters of Lawrence to the fact that Friday of this week the books will be closed, and all who do not register by that time will be debarred from voting.

We understand that land along the levee in the vicinity of our water-power is in great demand, and prices of lots have considerably advanced. The boom of Lawrence has commenced.

The Home Aid society of the north side will hold a festival and oyster supper in the hall over the council-house on Thursday evening of this week. The object is to get funds for the deserving poor of the north side. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

The board of directors of the Kaw Valley Fair association will meet at the office of the secretary in Lawrence on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock p. m. A full attendance of the board is desired.
N. O. STEVENS, Sec'y.

No frost yet this season worthy of mention, and late potatoes are still growing rapidly. One month ago the prospect for a crop of Peach-blow potatoes was poor indeed, but the warm, genial weather we have been favored with, together with abundant rain, has brought them rapidly forward, and now a very good crop is assured.

The free bridge has caused a great improvement in business. The number of farmers daily seen on our streets living in the section of country between Lawrence and Leavenworth, and who have heretofore made the latter place their trading point, is especially gratifying to the friends of this city; and the good times that are knocking at our door—don't mention it.—Tribune.

ABOUT ten days since a horse, harness and open buggy was taken up by Mr. Cameron, near the lake. The same night the horse was taken up it got loose and was run over by a Santa Fe train, cutting off both hind legs. The horse was a bay 1½ hands high. The buggy was a brown box with a black running gear. As yet no owner to either the horse or buggy has appeared. Who owns them?—Journal.

We would call the especial attention of our readers to the new advertisement of J. House & Co. This firm has been in business in this city for nearly twenty years, and they have built up a reputation for honest dealing with their customers that is unsurpassed. Their stock of clothing and furnishing goods is extraordinarily fine this fall, and their prices are down to hard-pan. Call and examine their immense stock, and buy some good clothes cheap for cash.

MARSHAL BROCKLESBY, Officer Harris and Deputy Sheriff Burlingame will take to the penitentiary to-day Julius Webber, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for bigamy; George Galtier, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for manslaughter in the third degree; John Hamilton, sentenced to one year's imprisonment for assault with intent to kill; Charles Stewart and Thomas Logan, five years each, for burglary. The last two are the ones who burglarized Dicker's store in North Lawrence. After these are gone there will be only five prisoners left in the jail here—the lowest number it has contained for a long time.—Journal.

The great Steinberg clothing house comes to the front with a new advertisement this week. Read it and see what they have to say. This firm has ample capital and buy their goods for cash, hence they are enabled to sell their goods as low as any house in the West. For clothing of all kinds, hats and caps, and all kinds of gentlemen's furnishing goods, go to Steinberg's great clothing house. Goods warranted as represented, and prices as low as the very lowest.

MR. WILLIAM WIEDEMANN died very suddenly on Saturday last of apoplexy. Mr. Wiedemann was an old and much-respected business man of this city, and his death will be a great loss to the community as well as to his relatives and friends. The funeral was attended from the family residence on Ohio street, Sunday afternoon, Rev. A. A. Tremper officiating. The procession was one of the largest and most imposing ever seen in this city. Henry Martin, Julius Fischer, Casper Ulrich, C. Achning, Mr. Gneiknow and Mr. Assman acted as pall-bearers. The Turner society, headed by the German band, attended in a body. Dr. Carl Schmidt acting as marshal. Sixteen young men from the Turner society acted as a guard of honor. Eighty carriages were in the line. The remains were interred at Oak Hill cemetery.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

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

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

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

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

OVERCOATS!

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

Our Boys' & Children's Clothing Department

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

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

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

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

No. Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

GREENBACKERS

Hold a Convention and Nominate a Full County Ticket.

The Greenback county convention assembled at Miller's hall Saturday afternoon. E. G. Macy was chosen chairman and Dr. Simmons secretary.

A central committee consisting of Judge Bailey, Hugh Cameron, Col. Blood, Dr. Simmons, Dr. Macy, Allen Pierce, George Campbell, Henry Blatt and J. H. Jacobs was appointed.

On motion, the following committee on resolutions was appointed: H. Cameron, N. Simmons, James Blood, Judge Bailey, John McCouch.

The following is the report of the committee: Resolved, That we favor the abolition of the national bank system and that the general government issue the money of the country direct to the people.

Resolved, That this convention of the Greenback voters of Douglas county does deprecate and reject the action of the so-called Greenback county committee in entering into a coalition with the Democratic party of this county, and that we utterly repudiate the doings and nominations made by the coalition convention, calling itself the "People's party," and that we will now proceed to put in nomination a full county ticket, to be supported by the Greenback-Labor men of the county.

The convention then nominated by acclamation the following ticket:

For Sheriff—Moses McMillan.
For Treasurer—Dr. Leary.
For County Clerk—J. J. Crowder.
For Register of Deeds—John M. Mitchell.
For Coroner—Dr. E. G. Macy.
For Surveyor—Geo. W. Winter.

H. Cameron moved that a committee of nine be appointed to act as a campaign committee, with power to act as a central committee, and call future conventions.

A resolution was also adopted that the central committee be empowered to fill any vacancies that may occur on the ticket.

We desire to call the attention of our numerous readers to the fact that the Lawrence Gas, Coke and Coal company has made extensive improvements in their coal-yard this year to facilitate the handling and storing of coal. Especially are they prepared to supply farmers, as they load direct into the wagon from either car or shed. They keep a man at their yard to wait on their customers, and have a large stock of all kinds of coals constantly on hand. They have also a large stock of iron and wooden pumps from which a man can get a windmill force pump to a pitcher pump. They keep pump repair and pipe, and are the authorized agents for drive wells in this county, and are prepared to do any kind of plumbing work.

DR. PIERCE'S Extract of Smart-Weed is a compound fluid extract of smart-weed, or water-pepper, Jamaica ginger and other ingredients known to be efficacious in curing colic, diarrhea, dysentery, blood-flux, and kindred affections. It also breaks up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks. Sold by druggists.

It is said that a movement is on foot and preliminary arrangements begun for holding a grand semi-national industrial exposition next year at Bismarck grove. The grove is to be improved at an expense of from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, a hotel and other buildings erected, and a premium list of \$25,000 arranged.—Tribune.

Free of Cost.

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoining counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell. To our friends living to the north of us, we are glad to say that our bridge is free. Our hotel and stabling accommodations are as good as any in the State, and much cheaper than Topeka or Leavenworth.

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

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

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

Lost.

In the vicinity of Twin Mound, a small brindle cow, branded on her right horn with the letters "E. A. C." Any information leading to her recovery will be liberally paid for by E. A. COLMAN, Kanwaka.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

A Card.

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

USE DANDELION TONIC, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND LIFE-GIVING PRINCIPLE (PURELY VEGETABLE). FOR SALE ONLY AT LEIS' DRUG STORE.

Leis' Electric Insect Powder.

For the certain destruction of moths, mosquitoes, flies, bed-bugs, fleas, roaches, ants, plant insects, vermin on fowls and animals, centipedes, spiders, and every creeping thing on record. This is purely vegetable, and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above mentioned insects. It is not poisonous, and can be used with perfect safety. GEO. LEIS & BRO., Sole Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Lawrence, Kansas.

FALL 1879.

WINTER 1879.

J. HOUSE & CO.

New Styles and Lower Prices!

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IS NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

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

J. House & Co., the Popular Clothiers,

79 MASS. STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Groceries—Harness.

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

Announcement.

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 pens, pocket-books, wall paper, window shades, sheet music, musical instruments, notions, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

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

O. K. Barber Shop.

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

Drive Wells.

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

COAL! COAL!

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

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

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RE-NEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores the hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair-dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially indorsed by the state assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

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The Currency Question.

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

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THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Want not doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to the others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and materials. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—Kansas City Journal, Feb. 9th.

Lawrence Business Directory.

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CHARLES CHADWICK, Attorney at Law, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

D. L. TOSH, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Lawrence, Kansas. 59 Mass. street.

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V. W. MAY, M. D. Surgeon and Physician. Office at Chester's drug store. Residence northwest corner New Hampshire and Quincy Sts.

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Horticultural Department.

Anderson County Horticultural Society.

[Reported for The Spirit of Kansas.]

The Anderson County Horticultural society met, pursuant to a call published in the county papers, at the court-room in Garnett, October 11.

President D. W. Houston in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The "Annual Reports of the State Horticultural Society for 1878" being present, the secretary was authorized to deliver to each member of the society who had paid his initiation fee a copy of said report; and with the executive committee the remaining volumes were placed for judicious distribution. An order for 45 cents was drawn upon the treasurer of the society for the payment of freight upon books.

The subject of injury to fruit or fruit trees by the leaf-roller was then taken up and discussed. Some members of the society thought that little or no damage was done by these insects except the unsightly appearance given to the tree; others thought that they injured the tree by preventing a thrifty growth, and producing a scrubby, stunted appearance; still others were of the opinion that by destroying the leaves of the tree the fruit buds for the following season were injured by lack of sufficient nourishment to bring them to maturity.

At the suggestion of one of the members of the society Mr. Adams gave us his very successful method of protecting his orchard and shrubbery from injury by rabbits. As Mr. A. had explained this matter to the members of the society at the meeting in December last, quite a number of the members who had tried Mr. Adams's plan spoke universally in its favor.

The president of the society spoke of the injury done to his orchard by mice. Mr. Adams then gave his method of destroying these pests, which, if allowed to continue their ravages upon our orchards, must greatly injure if not wholly destroy a great many thriving young trees. The plan will be tried and its success reported at some future meeting.

As nothing had been suggested by the notice of the meeting in regard to contributions of fruits or flowers, but few were furnished. Mr. Taylor exhibited a very gorgeous bloom of the plant generally known as the cockscomb, and Mr. C. E. Dewy placed upon exhibition some very fine specimens of Winesap apples, one of the specimens measuring more than nine inches in circumference.

On motion, each member of the society was requested to contribute fruit and flowers for exhibition at the next meeting of the society.

The programme as proposed by the committee and adopted for the next meeting was as follows: 1st. A discussion of the essay read at the last regular meeting of the society upon the subject of pruning. 2d. What shall be done to prevent the ravages of the canker-worm which has made its appearance in our midst?

On motion, the meeting of the society stood adjourned until the third Saturday in November, at the court-room in Garnett, at 2 o'clock p. m.

M. A. PAGE, Secretary.

Culture of the Strawberry.

In perusing the catalogue of the Monmouth (N. J.) nursery, of which Mr. J. T. Lovett is proprietor, our attention was called to his manner of cultivating the strawberry, and it agrees substantially with our own. Strawberry plants can be had so easily that directions in that particular are not necessary. Should the ground not be ready, or the weather unfavorable, on the receipt of the plants, take them from the package, loosen the bunches and dip them in a "muddle," made by mixing clay, or loam, and water to the consistency of cream, and place in a cellar or some other cool place away from the sun, wind and frost. Do not leave them in the package and pour water on them, for this will do the plants no good, and is apt to spoil them by causing them to heat.

The great requisites to produce fine, large strawberries are moisture and manure. In selecting a plot choose one where moisture will be found a goodly part of the year, as circumstances will admit. Avoid the shade of trees. Se-

lect a southern slope for early berries, and a northern one for late. Thorough culture is another requisite to large returns. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized by plowing or spading to a depth of at least a foot, with an application of fully two inches of well-rotted manure, which should be turned under and thoroughly incorporated with the soil. If stable manure is not at hand, a heavy application of ground bone, wood ashes, hen manure, guano, or almost any fertilizer, will be found beneficial, except lime. Do not turn under a mass of large weeds or coarse manure, as it is liable to cause the ground to dry out badly.

In setting plants, should the ground be dry, it will pay to dip the roots in a "muddle," made as described above, just before placing them in the ground. If the ground is very dry, water thoroughly immediately after planting, and where but a few valuable plants are planted, shade each plant for a few days with a handful of coarse hay or straw. Do not plant too deep. More plants are killed by this error than all others put together. Plant even with the surface, or as the plants stood before digging, for if the crown of the plant is covered it is almost certain death to it. Make the earth very firm about the plant by pressing on opposite sides with the hands. Do not plant on a windy day. The earlier the plants are set, either spring or fall, the better. The two systems termed "hill" and "matted row," have both advantages, and neither is better for all soils and circumstances. Growers of "show" berries invariably adopt the hill, as larger berries can thus be produced, while for quantity at least expense the matted row is usually employed. Under the hill system for garden culture prepare beds four feet wide and two feet between them. Such beds will hold three rows, fifteen inches apart, and leave nine inches between the outside rows and pathways, and can be kept clean and the fruit gathered without stepping upon them, which is a decided advantage. Set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. For field culture, set in rows two and a half or three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart in the rows. Make the rows the longest way of the field that there be as little turning as possible in cultivating. Keep the ground clear of weeds by hoeing or horse-cultivation. This should be done every week or ten days during the growing season, for if the weeds get a start they double the expense of cultivation, and draw nourishment from the ground that should go to the plants. Cut or pinch off all runners as they appear, and, if the plants should be set in the spring, remove all fruit stems as they are thrown up the season of planting. The matted row differs from the hill only in planting in rows from three to four feet apart and the plants a foot to eighteen inches apart in the rows, according to the vigor of the variety, allowing the runners to grow at will. In cultivating it is well to always go in the same direction in the different rows after runners appear, as by this many young plants will be saved that would otherwise be broken off. The other remarks apply to both systems equally.

At the approach of cold weather, or beginning of winter, cover the entire bed with straw or corn stalks (which should be cut into short pieces), leaves, shavings, pine needles, or other material that will not pack and smother the plants. Evergreen boughs are excellent for the purpose. Early in April, in this latitude, plants thus protected will show indications of growth, when, if the hill system has been adopted, the "mulch," as the material is termed, about each plant should be pushed aside to allow the plant to come through the covering. Should the matted-row system have been adopted, remove about half the mulch allowing the rest to remain to protect the fruit and shade the ground. Mulching is indispensable to good results, as it protects the plants during winter, keeps the fruit from the ground, keeps the roots cool and moist, and saves nearly all further expense of culture, as but few weeds can push through it.

Apples and Orchards.

Mr. B. Hathaway, a well-known Michigan pomologist, contributes to the *Michigan Farmer* the following note in relation to the harvesting of fruits and the care of orchards. He says: "All dry apples (those inclined to

wilt if exposed) like the Russet and Swaar, and, in a measure, the Baldwin, I put in barrels. All juicy sorts, like the Spy, Greening, Rambo, etc., I store in crates made for the purpose, that hold two and a half bushels each. These are made strong, light, and in a form convenient to handle. All are three feet long, fourteen inches square, and cleated at the middle.

"I store at first out of cellar in a cool, dry place, and assort and put in the cellar as late as is safe to hold outside. My cellar will hold some 1,500 bushels and leave some room to work. The larger the cellar the better, as the temperature can be better controlled. Devoting my cellar, my fruit cellar, wholly to fruit, I am able to keep it much nearer the freezing point during the winter than otherwise—a point quite important to attend to in keeping apples.

"I think it all-important to cultivate an orchard until it is well established in bearing. Beyond this it is still an open question whether it is really the best plan to cultivate more frequently than once in five or six years. After trying both plans I am inclined to the latter, but concede the necessity, at least the expediency, of manuring the ground, and of thorough pruning.

"I am persuaded that for an old orchard pruning is of more importance than cultivation."

Horticultural Notes.

About this time the woodbine about the house is apt to be infested with myriads of little black ants. A little common salt spread about the roots is a sure preventive against their encroachments.

Gardening is regularly and practically taught in more than 20,000 primary schools in France. Every school-house has its garden, and teachers must be not only good gardeners, but qualified to teach horticulture, or they cannot pass examination.

Watering garden crops is increasing every year among the best gardeners, some of whom pay water rates amounting to several hundred dollars a year. The crops to which it is most applied are raised in hot-beds and green houses—forced cucumbers, lettuce, strawberries, celery and cauliflowers. Occasionally, also, it pays to water tomatoes and melons.

O. H. Ingalls, of Bangor, Me., has bought and shipped over five tons of raspberry jam this year, and has orders for all he can get. He employs between five and six hundred women and children to pick them, taking from ten to fifteen hundred pounds per day. He has furnished one firm in Boston forty-one years with a large amount every year, and in 1866 he filled orders for them to the amount of over thirty-three thousand pounds.

A plant grower of considerable experience tells us that a strong solution of copperas in soap-suds water is very invigorating to ornamental shrubs and pear trees. It will also destroy the small grubs that infest the roots of pot-plants. Ammonia water, of the strength of one teaspoonful spirits of ammonia to two quarts of water, is also a good remedy for the white grubs in pot-plants, while it is very invigorating to the growth of the plants.

One of the prettiest beds on the lawn, if they happen to have it, is a bed of portulaca in variety. We are aware it is a near relative to that irrepressible pest, the everywhere present purslain, and that it has a bad way of self-seeding, which causes it to be sometimes objectionable; but for a small bed on the lawn, massed, we certainly know of nothing more bright and pretty. The double varieties are the best, and if you can have some good examples of portulaca beds to study this summer you will be sure to provide them in your own garden another spring.

One of the impossibilities nearly every farmer expects is to get a good crop of apples and a good crop of grass from the same piece of ground every year for forty years, and the ground never manured. To keep their fruit trees in good bearing order, they must be fed. It is said that apples don't do as well as formerly. Varieties are running out. We think the main reason is that the land is not as rich as formerly. Give the trees manure. Ashes, bone dust, muck, old straw, rotten wood, or anything that makes the land moist and cool, will be good.

The Household.

Wholesome Bread.

The following extract, giving a comparison between the cookery and habits of the French and American people, is taken from the reports of the United States commissioners to the Paris exposition. Perhaps some useful ideas may be gathered from it:

"In France dyspepsia is extremely rare; in America every second man is more or less dyspeptic. The causes of this frequency are, miasmatic influences (which derange the liver), bad cooking, hasty eating, hot bread, the abuse of liquors, and the excessive use of liquids. In France there is no miasmatic influence to derange the liver; the cooking in general is good; no one eats hastily; hot bread is regarded as a poison; no one abuses strong liquors; and but little water is ever drunk."

"The system of bread making and bread eating in France reposes on the idea that bread should be eaten in from four to twenty-four hours after baking. It should be cold, and good enough to be eaten even by invalids before it is stale. No bread is made in the family kitchen, and there is no such thing as hot short-cakes, hot corn bread, and hot buckwheat cakes. It is always the same monotonous, but excellent, cold roll, or *flute*, from year's end to year's end. It is a fundamental article of faith that bread, to be wholesome, must contain as much outside, or crust, as possible, and for this reason we see no "family loaves," as in England and America; nothing but the eternal single loaf, suggestive of economy, and of that life of individual isolation which forms such a desolate feature in the every-day history of Paris."

Although the strict mode of the French in preparing breadstuffs may not always be practicable for the American farmer's wife, it is founded upon healthy principles that should not be disregarded.

It may be well to add that bread made from the fine flour in common use is less wholesome and nutritious than that made from coarser unbolted flour. The richest part of the grain lies near the cuticle or bran, and this is not usually ground fine enough to pass through the bolting cloth.

Tenderness and Patience.

Rev. J. C. Ryle makes the following suggestions to parents: "Train up your child with all tenderness, affection and patience. I do not mean that you are to spoil him, but I do mean that you should let him see that you love him. Love should be the silver thread that runs through all your conduct. Kindness, gentleness, long suffering, forbearance, patience, sympathy, a willingness to enter into childish troubles, a readiness to take part in childish joys—these are the cords by which a child may be led most easily, these are the clews you must follow if you would find the way to his heart. Few are to be found, even among grown-up people, who are not more easy to draw than to drive. There is that in all our minds which rises in arms against compulsion; we set up our backs and stiffen our necks at the very idea of a forced obedience. We are like young horses in the hand of a breaker—handle them kindly, and make much of them, and by and by you may guide them by a thread; use them roughly and violently, and it will be many a month before you get the mastery of them at all. Now, children's minds are cast in much the same molds as our own. Sternness and severity of manner chill them and throw them back. It shuts up their hearts, and you will weary yourself to find the door. * * * Children are weak and tender creatures, and as such they need patient and considerate treatment. * * * Their understandings are like narrow-necked vessels—we must pour in the wine of knowledge gradually, or much of it will be spilled and lost. * * * You may set before your children their duty; command, threaten, punish, reason; but if affection be wanting in your treatment, your labor will be in vain. * * * It is a dangerous thing to make your children afraid of you. Anything, almost, is better than reserve and constraint between your child and yourself, and that will come in with fear. Fear puts an end to openness of manner; fear leads to concealment; fear sows the seed of much hypocrisy, and leads to many a lie."

To produce tepid water combine two-thirds cold and one-third boiling water.

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SPRINGFIELD, Ellingham Co., N. J., Sept. 18, 1878. WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—I prescribed HUNT'S REMEDY in a complicated case of Dropsy which I had been treating for eight years, and find HUNT'S REMEDY is the best medicine for Dropsy and the Kidneys I have ever used. WM. H. WILSON, M. D.

HUNT'S REMEDY has cured hundreds who have been given up by physicians. It cleanses, purifies and strengthens the whole system. All who use it enjoy good health. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. Sold by all Druggists.

Farm and Stock.

Inquiry.
BRO. STEVENS:—I notice in THE SPIRIT several articles copied from Colman's Rural World in regard to Early Amber cane. I would inquire if any of your readers have raised it, and if so how large does it grow, and how long from planting to maturity? Will it make a superior article of syrup? And where can the seed be procured?

Fraternal yours,

ARTHUR SHARP.

[Will some of our readers be kind enough to answer the above?—ED.]

Color in Short-horns.

I have considered the prevalence of the fashion in favor of the solid red color in Short-horns in this country as a matter of comparative indifference—a thing to be regretted, perhaps, but of no great consequence. Since I have seen the Short-horns of Great Britain, I must conclude that this fashion or "mania" has really been decidedly injurious. I do not know why it is so—do not see why the color of the hair should affect other qualities; but it certainly is true that, in a majority of cases, under my observation, the red Short-horns not only have a shorter, harsher, often thinner, coat of hair, but that they are not such good handlers as the roans, for instance. I had found this true in quite a number of cases in America, but have been much more impressed with the fact recently.

The great mass of British Short-horns are roans; these often quite light roans. Next to the roans I believe the whites would come, then red-and-white, with the reds last. I have taken the trouble to notice the catalogues of the Kilburn and the Perth shows, and find that, of 76 bulls entered at Kilburn, 49 were roans, 14 white, 10 red-and-white, and 3 red; of 90 cows and heifers, 66 were roan, 11 red-and-white, 8 white, and 5 red. For the Perth show 47 bulls were entered, of which 31 were roan, 9 white, 3 red-and-white, and 3 red; of 43 females, 29 were roan, 6 red-and-white, 6 red, and 4 white. Thus of a total of 256 Short-horns, thought fit for entry at the two leading fairs of the kingdom, 175 were roans and 20 were reds.

Some of the reds were, perhaps, as good as those of any other color; but the same must be said of the whites—a color peculiarly objectionable in the United States. I do not remember to have seen a solid red bull in use in any of the herds I visited. At Wetherby, Col. Gunter is using a roan Duke bull—a younger Duke is nearly all red. Lord Fitzhardinge has one roan and one red-and-white. At the famous Warblay Booth herd a roan bull is in use; and a pure white bull was shown me. In each herd I found a considerable number of white cows and heifers, and frequently they were among the very best.

Now where red was so obviously not the natural prevailing color of a breed the effort to make it so to the extent that we now find it to be among many United States herds could only have been successful by making color one of the most important, if not decidedly the most important, point in selecting breeding animals. Inevitably other and more important qualities must have been, to some extent, sacrificed in many cases. Adding any unimportant characteristic to the number which must be bred for in any breed is a misfortune. No one will claim that red Short-horns are better than those of other colors; hence, at the very best that can be said for the fashion, it has added an unnecessary point to those for which breeders must work. It is not easy to change such a fashion as this. A leading American breeder once publicly stated that he had sold red bulls at three times the price at which he would have sold other and equally good bulls but of unfashionable color. Breeders can hardly be asked to sacrifice profit; yet, if leading breeders would show and use bulls of other colors, as indeed some deserve credit for doing, I believe the general public could soon be educated so as to regard other and more substantial merits as worth more attention than the color of the hair.—G. E. M.

How to Winter Bees.

This is a question of vital importance, and one that always puzzles the average beekeeper. He says to himself, "I suppose you have got honey enough to take you through the winter, for I have taken but ten or fifteen pounds all summer; but it will be just my luck to

find you all dead next spring." And if the bees succeed in wintering he considers himself in luck; if they die, he says, "I was sure they would up and die." Now there is no such thing as luck. You can carry your bees through the winter just as well as any other stock. But they must be examined, and if they have stores enough, say twenty-five pounds, in the breed department, put away all boxes and frames from the upper story or chamber of the hive, put on a good quilt, or what is just as good, a piece of a bag (let it lay right on the top of the frames next to the bees), and on the top of the quilt or cloth place half a bushel or more of chaff or fine straw, the finer the better; put on the cover, and let the hive alone until next May. Then take off the chaff and put on boxes when the clover blows, and I will almost warrant every hive to come through O.K. And if you have hives that have not got twenty-five pounds of honey, feed them immediately; but if you don't feel like putting money to such a use, and they have got ten pounds, I will say that such swarms can be taken through almost every time by burying them in a sandy soil just as you would potatoes, being careful to place at the bottom any hollow tube or old pump log for ventilation, and another at the top, setting the hives up four or six inches from the ground on any kind of a stand or anything to keep them from resting on the ground, and filling the upper part of the hives with chaff to absorb the moisture from the breath of the bees.

I have known bees prepared in this way to come out in the spring all right, and only have used up three pounds of supplies, and I consider it one of the very best ways of wintering. The only objections to it is the amount of work moving the bees to one place in the fall and back again in the spring.—Observer, in Western Rural.

The Poland-China.

This breed will fairly divide the honors with the Berkshires at the fairs in the great corn-growing states, and in many cases will be the most numerous represented of all the breeds. It is the breed variously known as Poland-China, Magie, and Miami County hog, concerning the origin of which there has been so much controversy in our columns during the past three or four years. It unquestionably originated in the Miami valley of Southern Ohio, and was the result of crossing several distinct breeds, and of long-continued selection with a view to producing great fattening qualities and early maturity, as well as great size; and while there is still a considerable lack of uniformity it has clearly become an established breed. The color is black with irregular white spots, the black largely predominating; and some of them with white markings almost identical with those of the modern Berkshire—a circumstance which sometimes leads to a suspicion of a recent Berkshire cross. But this suspicion is by no means warranted by the facts, as some of the purest-bred specimens we have ever known were so marked. As a breed, they are larger than the Berkshires, more quiet and sluggish in their movements, heavier in the jaw and flank, and do not stand up so firmly upon their feet. In some cases the ears are rather large and pendulous, but in the herds of a majority of good breeders of to-day, the ears, while always drooping, will be found quite small and thin. The head and snout is shaped much like those of the best-bred Berkshires, although there is, perhaps, more of the "dished-face" tendency in the latter than in the former. This is the popular breed among general farmers all over the West, and its advocates claim that its quiet and contented disposition make it the best breed in the world for converting corn into pork and lard.—National Live-Stock Journal.

Farming Not Liked.

We see an article going the rounds of certain papers that seem to publish anything to fill up in which it is undertaken to tell "why farming is so little liked." Before going any further in the subject it should be first in order to prove that farming is not liked. For ourselves, we deny the proposition. The very fact that three-fifths of the population are engaged in farming puts a stopper on any such nonsense. There is no business more liked than farming, and none that yields so sure a living and provides more certainly for the

wants of old age when our work days are over.

There are lazy people engaged in farming as in any other calling, who are ever ready to try their hand at something else which seems to promise as much or more gain with less labor. But we all know who have paid any attention to these changes how seldom any one betters his condition. On the contrary, how frequently, in fact how generally, they fail entirely. It is perfect folly, after working at a pursuit for years, and becoming well acquainted with it in all its ramifications, and doing well enough, to abandon it and begin anew some other business of which we know nothing about. And we see the result of the folly all around us. The industrious, temperate, careful man who pursues farming as the vocation of his life becomes ardently attached to it, and never fails to do well by it. We say never, because such a man cannot help but succeed, unless overwhelmed with misfortunes, which is not often permitted in this day of good will and benevolence.

There is no business that a man engages in for the support of a family that is so certain of accomplishing its object, or that upon the whole is better liked, than that of tilling the soil; and there is no people, take them altogether, who are held in higher repute by the rest of mankind.—Farmers' Town Telegraph.

Berkshires.

This is an English breed, established many years ago. They will be recognized in the pens by their uniformity in color, which is black, with white markings in the face, on the feet, and the brush of the tail. Occasional small spots of white may be found elsewhere; but, while they are not considered desirable by fancy breeders, they are in no wise an indication of impure blood. Sandy or reddish-brown spots may occasionally be found, which are simply indications of a reversion to the original color of the breed, which was, quite often, black spots on a sandy ground.

The best type of the Berkshire, as now bred, has a short and fine nose, slightly dished or curved upward, is wide between the eyes, has small and fine ears, standing very nearly erect, straight back, of uniform width from shoulder to ham, short legs and fine bone. Formerly, the Berkshire was not famous as a lard hog, but modern breeders have greatly improved the breed in this direction, if it be an improvement, until it is, perhaps, equal to any other in that particular. The prevailing tendency among the breeders of Berkshires has been toward this point for many years, and we now see but few of the big-boned, heavy-eared and enormously large specimens of the breed that was common ten or fifteen years ago. The weight of the matured Berkshire of to-day is from 300 to 600 pounds. It is, perhaps, the most active and muscular of all our breeds of swine; and, while this has often been urged as an objection to the breed, yet it is a quality that renders it especially desirable to follow cattle—a method of feeding much practiced by farmers in the great corn-growing regions.—National Live-Stock Journal.

Good Cultivation Pays.

A good soil rarely fails, even in a poor season, of returning a paying income for the labor expended upon it in the cultivation of any crop adapted to it. The idea that the number of acres in crops indicates the farmer's income must be abandoned, and the number of bushels per acre must be looked for instead. There is certainly less profit in plowing fifty acres to raise one thousand bushels of grain than in plowing but twenty-five to grow the same amount, and trusting to good seasons for fair crops will not be thought of by the improved farmer. A rich, well-cultivated soil will usually make fair returns in what we call bad or unfavorable seasons. What the farmer on a poor soil would call a good season seldom comes.

First Annual Meeting of the Cane Growers' Association.

It has been decided by the executive committee to hold the next annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' association in the city of St. Louis, commencing the first Wednesday of December. This will undoubtedly be one of the most important meetings ever assembled in our city. The great interest now centering in this new industry, and the marked success at-

tending the efforts of those engaged in it, is a sure forecast of the success of the meeting. Those that will assemble on that occasion will come fresh from their labors laden with the results in various latitudes and attended with a variety of circumstances and conditions that will, when fully discussed and compared, show not only the success but the failure and their causes, thus preparing the way for a more profitable prosecution of the business hereafter. We know of no one department of agriculture that claims our attention in such emphatic terms as this production of our own supply of sugar, and in the movement so vigorously made by this association we have assurance of success.—Rural World.

A young married woman in Kittery, Maine, has this season successfully cultivated a quarter of an acre of land, doing all the work except the plowing, and raised a large amount of vegetables from it, disposing of them herself in Portsmouth, N. H. In addition to this she has taken care of two cows, set twenty hens and looked after other fowls, and all the time attended to her household duties. She has also bought all the furniture for the new house her husband recently built.

Toads live almost wholly upon slugs, caterpillars, beetles and other insects, making their rounds at night when the farmer is asleep—and the birds, too—and the insects are supposed to be having their own way. English farmers understand these facts so well that they purchase toads at so much a dozen and turn them loose.

Veterinary Department.

Toe Crack.

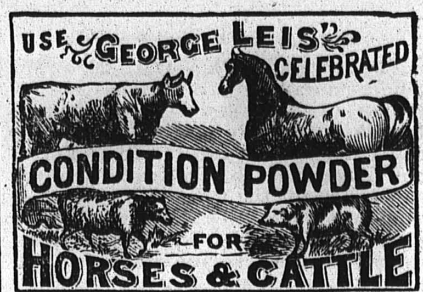
I have a horse that has a crack in the front of his foot. When he steps his weight on the foot it closes up, and when he raises it off the ground it opens again. I call it a center crack or split hoof. I put on a plate across the crack, cut away the edge, and applied pine pitch to the top of hoof. This seemed to work well for a few days, when it gave way and split open again to the hair. I then put on a bar shoe, with clamps running around the foot and a bolt to draw it together, blistered around top of hoof, turned horse out nights, etc., but it keeps splitting open as fast as I can grow it down. Please inform me in your next issue what treatment you would recommend, also what name you would give the fracture.

ANSWER.—You have a case of toe, or what is sometimes called sand, crack, which is usually seen in horses having a thin, shelly hoof, and is an indication of some latent inflammatory disease of the part. Treatment: Call upon some good veterinary surgeon, who will clamp it in such a way that the edges will be retained in juxtaposition. This process requires instruments prepared for the express purpose. The horse will also require a good blister to the coronet. It is decidedly a case for the veterinarian.

Canker.

The other day as I picked up my horse's front foot I detected a smell, and on looking into the crack I saw some matter in the posterior part. The hair seems to be coming off the heels—not very much. I do not know how long it has been so. It doesn't seem to interfere with his going. I wrote to you some time ago about the heaves. My horse is very fat. Now, will that make him blow more than if he was thin? I would like to know the cause and remedy, if you will be kind enough to favor me with it in your next issue.

ANSWER.—You have either a bad case of thrush or external canker, for which we would advise you to have the parts, especially the clefts of the heels, thoroughly cleansed, and insert once a day a little calomel, being sure it gets into the bottom of the opening; then introduce a little oakum, saturated with pine tar, and you will probably effect a cure in a short time. But if it does not respond as satisfactorily as you think it should, take chloride of zinc—one part to twenty of water. Mix, and when it has become dissolved introduce a little of it into the opening once a day, for a few days, or until the discharge ceases. 2. We never knew a fat horse to suffer as much inconvenience from heaves as a thin one, and don't think you need have any concern in that direction. There is no cure for the malady, but you can materially aid nature by keeping the animal in a thriving condition and by giving the following powders once a day in his feed: Take pulverized digitalis leaves, pulverized gum opium, camphor and calomel, equal parts; mix, and give a tablespoonful.—Turf, Field and Farm.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects. Every Farmer or Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Eczema, Polio-Evil, Hilo-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Kellsy Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



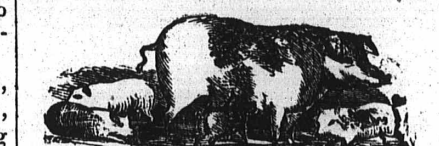
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



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

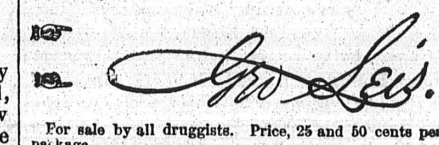


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen should know that by judicious use of LEIS' Condition Powder a flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities are expelled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



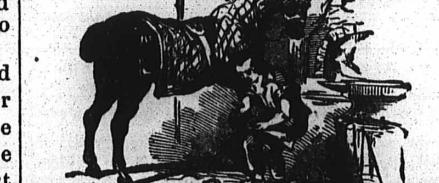
LEIS' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange,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

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



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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRANT, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
COLLINS BROS.



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

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

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

FREE GIFT! A copy of my Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, or Nasal Catarrh. It is a valuable printed and illustrated, 14 pages, 12mo, 1876. It has been the means in the providence of God of saving many valuable lives. Send name and post office address, with six cents postage for mailing. The book is invaluable to persons suffering with any disease of the Nose, Throat or Lungs. Address Dr. N. E. WOLFE, CINCINNATI, O.

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address, DR. JAMES S. CO., 130 W. 8th St., CINCINNATI, O.

Drought in Pennsylvania.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 20.—The slight rainfall on Saturday has had little effect in the water supply. The prolonged drought is severely felt at the collieries. Turkey Run, Pine Forest and Lower Kausch Creek collieries have suspended for the want of water. Kohinor colliery is supplied with water from the Mahoning plane, and a number of collieries in the Mahoning valley are supplied with water brought by rail from Gordon. Water trains are running all day for this purpose. At Shenandoah half the town is virtually without water, being limited to one hour's supply in the morning and one at night.

Short of Tonnage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—There is less tonnage in this port than for years past. Wheat is advancing daily with great rapidity. The rise in the past two days has been 15 cents per cental. The export demand is enormous, but the farmers' and exporters' hands are tied; they are unable to reap the fruits of the foreign advance, owing to the scarcity of tonnage. The disengaged tonnage in port is only 15,953 tons, and this all confined to American ships, which are holding off for still higher figures, and, when approached, demand prices that nobody will pay. At present the quotable wheat rate to Cork is £3 5s per ton. This scarcity of tonnage will last at least for sixty days. Shippers have been telegraphing all over the world for tonnage, and are chartering it thousands of miles away as fast as possible. The unprecedented demand for ships has set a great quantity of tonnage this way from Australia, New Zealand and Callao. Forty-seven vessels are coming from the latter port, the general west coast, and even from the other side. These vessels are all coming in ballast. The chartered wheat fleet in ballast numbers 62,743 tons, against 34,279 tons at this time last year. In addition to the scarcity of the tonnage sailors are scarce, and more than a dozen ships are now lying in the stream loaded with wheat ready to clear waiting for hands. The total tonnage now on the way to this port is 154,958 tons, against 125,026 tons at this time in 1878. Advices from Portland report a similar state of affairs there.

THE LATEST MARKETS.**Produce Markets.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21, 1879	
Flour—XX	\$4.95 @ 5.15
Family	5.30 @ 5.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.30 @ 1.31
No. 3 red	1.21 @ 1.21 1/2
Corn—No. 2	38 @ 38 1/2
Oats	27 @ 27 1/2
Rye	70 @ 70 1/2
Barley	70 @ 70 1/2
Pork	10.50 @ 10.70
Lard	6.15 @ 6.50
Butter—Dairy	21 @ 22
Country	10 @ 18
Eggs	11 @ 12

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	\$1.19 @ 1.20
No. 3	1.09 @ 1.10
Corn	46 @ 46 1/2
Oats	30 @ 30 1/2
Pork	10.70 @ 11.00
Lard	5.85 @ 5.90

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 21, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall	\$1.18 @ 1.20
No. 3 fall	1.07 @ 1.07 1/2
No. 4	1.05 @ 1.06
Corn—No. 2	30 1/2 @ 31 1/2
No. 2 white	36 @ 36 1/2
Oats	26 @ 27
Rye—No. 2	55 @ 60

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21, 1879.
Cattle, fairly active; values firm; exports being \$4.00@5.00; good to fancy shipping, \$4.10@4.60; light steers, \$3.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.25; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.00; grass Texans, \$2.25@3.12 1/2; corn-fed do., \$2.75@3.75.
Hogs, steady; mixed packing, \$3.30@3.60; Yorkers, \$3.45@3.55.
CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1879.
Cattle, choice natives steady, \$3.50@5.00; Western in fair demand at \$2.55@2.95; through Texans, \$2.00@2.80.
Hogs, heavy, \$3.55@3.80; light, \$3.50@3.75. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 13,000.
KANSAS CITY, Oct. 21, 1879.
The market opened with a light supply and plenty of buyers. Good native feeders were in big demand. \$3.45 was the highest price paid yesterday (for two loads of native shipping steers averaging 1,250 pounds).
Hogs, receipts light and market steady. The prices ranged from \$3.15 to \$3.20.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter—good 16@20c., poor and common in large supply at 5 1/2@8c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 8@10c.; eggs, 12@13c.; chickens—young per doz. \$1.50@2.25, old hens per doz. \$2.25; potatoes, 40@50c.; sweet potatoes, 50@75c.; cabbage, 25c. per doz.; apples, \$1.00@3.25 per bbl.; tomatoes, 40@80c. per bushel; hay, \$6.50@7.50 per ton; hams, S. C., 92c.; tallow, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c. per pound; onions, \$1.50 to 2.00 per bbl.; beans—poor 90c. per bushel, hand-picked \$1.50, navy \$1.75; hides—green 5 to 6c., salted 6 to 8c., dry flint 13 to 14c., dry salt 10 1/2 to 13c.; lumber—1st and 2d clear 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch \$42, 3d clear \$40.

Wheat fluctuated a little the past week, but our quotations are advanced. In Kansas City it has risen from 87 1/2 to 12 cents.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is half a cent higher than last week in Kansas City. In the East it is advancing. In Chicago, if the figures in the dispatch are correct, there has been a rise of 8 cents on cash and October corn; corn for later delivery is lower.

Wheat at Kansas City is 30 cents higher than it was one year ago; corn is 5 cents higher.

In Liverpool, Oct. 20, winter wheat was 11s. 10d. @ 12s. 2d., spring wheat 11s. 1d. @ 11s. 2d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.40 @ 1.45, No. 2 spring \$1.38.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.30 October, \$1.34 November, and \$1.37 December. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.18 1/2 October, \$1.21 November, and \$1.23 December. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.18 October, No. 3 is \$1.08 October, and \$1.08 1/2 November.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities since the rise has commenced increasing rapidly—over two million bushels last week. This shows the rapidity with which it is now being put on the market.

Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$1.25 @ 2.90; in St. Louis, \$3.50 @ 4.00; in Chicago, \$2.00 @ 4.50.

The stock market yesterday was unusually active during the entire day. Prominent in the upward movement was the Wabash and connections, including the Kansas City and Northern.

For the first time for ten years speculation is becoming rampant. Stocks are "booming" almost every day, and railroad shares advancing. How long this state of affairs may continue or what its effects may be upon the country remains to be seen. It is occasioned partly by the rise in breadstuffs in Europe and partly from a natural reaction after the long-continued depression of trade. At present it seems to be promoting the prosperity of the country, though in many cases it increases the cost of living.

For the third quarter of 1879 the failures in the United States have been less than one-half those for the third quarter of 1878, the precise decrease being 1,591. The liabilities show even a much larger proportionate reduction, being less than one-quarter of what they were in the same period of last year the figures showing the liabilities for 1879 to be \$15,000,000, against \$60,000,000 for the third quarter of 1878. The average number of failures for the third quarter of the preceding four years was nearly double the number of the last quarter's failures, while the average liabilities of the third quarter of the four years was \$52,000,000. These figures show a wonderfully improved condition of trade throughout the country.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@20c.; eggs, 12c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$2.00@2.25 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 40@50c.; corn, 22@23c.; wheat, new, \$1.00@1.05; lard, 6c.; hogs, \$2.75@3.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 per ton.

CONTINENTAL**Insurance Company****OF NEW YORK.**

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774
LIABILITIES.
Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,369
Capital (paid up in cash), 1,400,000
Net surplus over all, 1,038,427

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

G. H. MURDOCK,**WATCHMAKER****—AND—****ENGRAVER,****A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.**

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

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

\$250,000 TO LOAN!**On Improved Farms, AT REASONABLE RATES.**

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

Real Estate Agency.

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

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

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

NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS

The Cheapest and Best. Will Crush and Grind any thing. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address L. J. MILLER, Cincinnati, O.

60 Perfumed Chromo etc. cards, name on all, 10c. 49 Mixed cards & fine Pocket Knives, 25c. Autograph Album, neatly bound in cloth, with fine designs of birds etc. 50c. Game Animals, 15c. 88 Fine & Sporting cards 10c. 30 Gold and Silver Chromo etc. cards 15c. Illustration Russian Leather Card Case 10c. Pack Age etc. 10c. Custom Box, Cincinnati, O.

BOOTS AND SHOES

As cheap as any one.

WE will sell you your

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

FERRY & COMPANY,
117 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE.

**HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

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

To the Creditors of the Simpson Bank.

THE CREDITORS OF THE SIMPSON BANK are requested to meet in the court-house, Lawrence, Kansas, Saturday, October 25, 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m. A full and prompt attendance is requested.
W. A. SIMPSON.
Lawrence, Kans., Oct. 9, 1879.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Constant Butel, deceased, that I, as administrator of the estate of said deceased, will make final settlement of the business of said estate on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1879, with the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas.

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

ON THE 20th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1879, said justice issued a garnishee summons in the above action for the sum of four hundred dollars (\$400), which said cause will be heard on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m. MICHAEL H. LANE, Plaintiff.

EUDORA, Kans., Oct. 6, 1879.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Mary A. McFarland vs. O. E. Leathard et al. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Saturday, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1879, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county and state aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of O. E. Leathard, Mary S. Leathard, Thomas B. Eldridge, Lida W. Eldridge, Shaler W. Eldridge and Carrie Eldridge, and the National Bank of Lawrence, and of each and all of them, in and to the following described premises, to wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section seven (7), township thirteen (13), of range twenty (20), in Douglas county, Kansas. Said property to be sold to satisfy one Mary A. McFarland in the sum of \$1,300, and to satisfy the National Bank of Lawrence the sum of \$655.70, and without appraisalment.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1879.
H. S. CLARK, Sheriff.

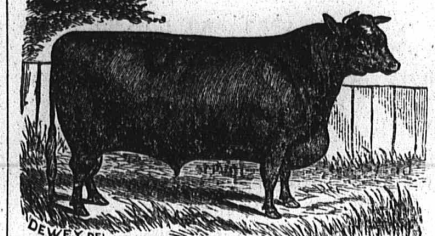
Gideon W. Thompson James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,**LIVE STOCK BROKERS**

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

ELMENDARO HERD.**LEVI DUMBAULD.**

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—**THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE****—AND—****BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

7 408, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

W. A. ROGERS.

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GEO. R. BARSE. ANDY J. SNIDER.

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

1859. FOR TWENTY YEARS 1879.

The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

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

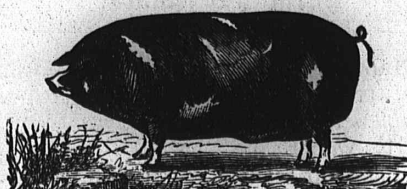
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COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

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Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS**—AND—****SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.**A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS**

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH.

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.