

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 366.

"LIFE IS TOO SHORT."

BY GATH BRITTLE.

Life is too short to waste
In unavailing tears;
Too short to spend in bootless grief,
In coward doubts and fears.

Too short to give it up
To pleasure; or to sow
One hour in guilt, to yield at last
Eternity of woe.

Time lags not on his way,
But spans our days in haste;
If life should last a thousand years,
'Twere still too short to waste.

For, short-lived as we are,
Our pleasures yet, we see,
Evanish soon, they live, indeed,
'E'en shorter date than we.

But ever with us here
Bide sorrow, pain, and care;
The shortest life is long enough
Its 'lotted grief to bear.

To the old end is nigh;
To the young far off it seems;
Yet neither should dare to toy with life,
Or waste it in idle dreams.

For by each Time's servant waits,
Though not for servant's wage;
And the same worn ribbles the bud of youth
That gnaweth the root of age.

Live, therefore, as he lives
Who earns his share of bliss;
Strive for the prize that Virtue wins—
Life's not too short for this.

"TOO RICH TO AFFORD IT."

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

"I don't want to go to school any more, father."

Mr. Palmer raised his eyes in surprise to the face of his first-born, a lad about fifteen.

And a bright, intelligent face it was, though it was a little clouded now by a feeling of dubiousness as to how his words would be taken.

"Why don't you want to go to school any more?"

"Well, sir, I'm tired of studying, and I don't see any use of it."

"Think you know enough, that you don't need to learn any more?"

The boy colored a little at that quizzical look and tone.

"I know as much as George Lyman does, and he left school three months ago. He says that he ain't going to drudge away at school when his father has got plenty of money."

Mr. Palmer turned upon his son's face a look of grave surprise.

"Did George Lyman say that, Walter? His father is a poorer man than I thought him."

"You are richer than Mr. Lyman is, ain't you, father?" cried the boy, eagerly.

"I hoped I was; but that remains to be seen."

"Mr. Lyman is rich, too, father; everybody says that he is."

"That remains to be seen also. So you have quite made up your mind that you don't want to go to school any more, my son?"

"Yes, sir."

"You needn't, then."

"Oh, thank you, father!" cried Walter, his face brightening.

"Wait a minute," said Mr. Palmer, as the boy caught up his hat preparatory to making a dive through the open door. "Come back; I have something more to say to you. You have nothing to thank me for—except, perhaps, my good intentions. Considering it as the best gift I could bestow, it was my intention to give you a thorough education. But there is a homely but true saying: 'One man can lead a horse to water, but ten cannot make him drink.' So, though I have by no means changed my opinion as to the value of an education, I consent to your leaving school, because, if you feel as you say you do, it will be only time and money thrown away. But I want you to understand clearly one thing—that if you don't go to school you will have to go to work. I can't afford to have you idle."

Walter's countenance underwent a very perceptible change.

"Do you mean that I must go out at day's work like Dan Baker and Sam Blake?"

"I mean that you must have some steady employment; some trade or business, which will give you just so many hours' work, as surely as the sun rises."

"Why, father, George Lyman and Will Bromley don't have to work; and they say they don't mean to, either. George told me that he heard his father say that you was the richest man in the county."

"I might be the richest man in two counties,

and yet not be rich enough to afford to have my boy idle."

Mr. Palmer smiled as he saw Walter's puzzled look.

"This is a hard thing for you to understand, my son; and I might talk to you from this time until sunset and not make it any more clear to you. To-morrow is Saturday, and you know I always take you somewhere that day. This time it shall be to Plainfield, where an old schoolmate of mine is living. A visit to him, and the place where he lives, will serve better to explain my meaning than anything I can say."

The next morning Walter and his father started out, bright and early, in the open phaeton, drawn by a pair of well-matched, mettlesome bays, which bore them swiftly along the smooth, hard road.

Plainfield was fifteen miles distant, and the way thither through such a beautiful country, and so entirely new to Walter that he forgot all about what his father had said to him the day before, until the carriage stopped in front of a gloomy stone building.

"Are you going to stop here, father? Why, it looks like a prison!"

"It is a prison," said Mr. Palmer, who had been unusually grave and silent during their ride, as Walter remembered afterwards.

"But I thought we were going to see an old schoolmate of yours?"

"Here is where he lives."

Walter followed his father silently up the steps which led to the heavy, massive door of the main entrance.

"Did you ever think that any one of your schoolmates might find a home in some such place as this?—or that even you might?" said Mr. Palmer, as he pulled a bell, whose clangor broke harshly upon the strange silence that reigned around.

Before Walter could reply the heavy door swung back, and they were ushered into the warden's office.

He was a heavily bearded man, with a stern, almost forbidding countenance; but he shook hands with Mr. Palmer, whom he had met before, bestowing on Walter a pleasant word and smile, the latter giving his face quite another aspect.

"I came to inquire about John Jackson, the forger," said Mr. Palmer, after a few preliminary words. "He is an old schoolmate of mine. I remember him as a high-spirited boy, rather headstrong, and fonder of play than study, but with many genial and pleasant traits of character. How is he getting along?"

"Very well. Had he been competent I should have given him a place as book-keeper, made vacant by a convict whose time was up. As it was I had to put him in the shoe-shop. He is quiet; but he takes it pretty hard, as such chaps are apt to who have always had plenty of money and nothing to do. It is not in strict accordance with the rules, but if you would like to see him I'll have him sent out."

Mr. Palmer assented; and in a few minutes a grave, quiet man entered, whose closely cut hair and peculiar dress gave him a very strange look to Walter, who had never seen anything like it before.

He seemed glad to see Mr. Palmer, though there was a visible constraint in his manner which showed that he felt keenly his changed position and surroundings.

Of the two, Mr. Palmer seemed the most affected. His voice broke a little, as he said:

"I am glad to see you, Mr. Jackson; but sorry, very sorry to find you here."

"You can't be more sorry than I am to find myself here," said the man, with a forced smile. Then, as if anxious to change the subject, he turned to Walter.

"I needn't ask whose boy this is?"

"It is my oldest son, Walter. He is just about the same age that we were when we used to go to school together, in dear old Bridgeville. Have you forgotten all about those days, John?"

Whether it was these words, or the sight of that fresh, innocent face, for a few moments Jackson struggled silently with the tender and subduing recollections that rushed over him, then breaking down utterly, he covered his face with his hands.

Walter had never seen a man weep before, and those sobs and moans were something that he never forgot.

"I wish I could!" said the wretched man, lifting up his pale, tear-stained face. "I wish I could forget what I once was, all that I might have been, and what I am! I sometimes think that it is a horrible dream; that I shall some day awake and find it so!"

"How did it happen?" inquired Mr. Palmer,

as soon as his companion was calmer. "When I last saw you, your prospects were bright—apparently, brighter than mine."

"It can be summed up in three words," was the gloomy response: *Idleness and bad company.* If my father had trained me to habits of industry and self-reliance, I had not come to this. But he loved me; and glad am I that the grave has hid from him all knowledge of the shame and misery of the son, whom his ill-judged, short-sighted kindness ruined. As you know, I would not study; I thought that there was no need for me, a rich man's son, to do that. I can remember how I despised the dull, plodding fellows, who are honored men to-day. My father's death put me into the possession of wealth, of which I never earned a dollar, and of whose use and worth I knew nothing. How it went I hardly knew; but I awoke one morning to find myself poorer than the lowest clerk in the establishment that my father built up with so much care and labor, but which had now passed into the hands of strangers. My fair-weather friends, who had helped spend my money, urging me to every conceivable folly and extravagance, left as soon as they found that there was no more to spend. I knew nothing about getting money by honest work, but money I must have; so I turned my attention to the various ways of getting money without work. The rest needs no telling."

Here the warden entered; and with his heart somewhat cheered and strengthened by Mr. Palmer's whispered words of encouragement and sympathy, Jackson returned to his dreary task.

The warden now took them around through the various work-shops, cells, etc., kindly explaining to Walter all that he did not understand.

When they visited the shoe-shop, Waltersaw Jackson sitting there among the rows of busy, silent men, not one of whom dared to lift his eyes as they passed by.

"How many of these men," inquired Mr. Palmer, as they returned to the office, "have ever been trained to any useful trade or business?"

"Not one in ten."

The spirited bays, in their glittering harness, were clamping their bits and tossing their heads impatiently outside the high walls; and Walter experienced a feeling of relief as he found himself once more out in the pure, sweet air and bright sunshine.

"How dreadful it must be to have to live in such a place as that!" he said, as, reaching an eminence, he gave a backward glance at the building which looked so grim and solitary in the distance.

"It is the necessity that is dreadful, my son. Miserable as these men are, they are happier there, where they are obliged to be orderly and industrious, though only through the fear of punishment, than if they were allowed to follow, unrestrainedly, the devices of their foolish and evil hearts."

There was silence for some minutes. Then Mr. Palmer said:

"You asked me a question, yesterday, Walter, and this is my answer; a better answer than any words can frame. The world calls me a rich man, and so I am. I am able to afford you many advantages, all the opportunity you can ask for moral and mental culture, but I am not, I never shall be, rich enough to afford to have you idle. Strange as it may sound, I am too rich to afford it. I have a mill, filled with industrious operatives, whose living from week to week depends on its skillful and prudent management. I have houses, full of tenants, whose health and comfort depend largely upon whether their landlord is a just and faithful man. These and other interests may some day be intrusted to you. Many a father has learned, to his sorrow, that to have his boys idle is something that rich men cannot afford to do."

"I think I will go to school Monday, father," was Walter's only response to this.

A Needy Constituent.

Senator Clarke, of New Hampshire, once upon a time, when we were "stumping" together, told me a story which is good enough to repeat. He had been in Washington but a few days, on the occasion of his taking his seat in the U. S. senate, when he was waited upon by an original specimen of the *genus homo* from the White Mountain state, and from close proximity to the mountains themselves. He gained admittance to Daniel's sanctum, (genial, true-hearted man!) he could not say so to a needy friend, announced himself as a "constituent," and vouchsafed the information that he had worked "like all natur" for his (Mr. Clarke's) election to the high office he then held. He further-

more said that he had been a candidate for representative to the legislature, though he had failed of an election. But, had he been elected, he should have voted for Daniel Clarke, "just, last, ev'ry time, and allers." And now he had come to Washington to see if a man who had fought, bled, and had been ready to die, in the cause, might not be able to obtain some slight reward for his labors and self-sacrifices in the shape of an office. His wife had an uncle, by marriage, who was captain of a ship, and was going out to the Sandwich islands. He had heard that the people there were very good people, and that many Americans and Englishmen were of the number, and he had thought it would be a grand good thing if he could obtain the position of American consul to the capital of that nation. What did Mr. Clarke think about it? Didn't he think such a thing could be brought to pass by the right kind of "chin music?"

Mr. Clarke did not think it could be done. The consularships were all occupied, and any hopes in that direction were in vain.

"Waal—heow look a here, senator; ef ther aint no office o' that kind, mayn't ther be a chance for me ter get hitched onto somebody else what's got a rate fat place! Say, I'd like plaguey well to be sort o' second-hand in one o' them ere places. You know what I mean. Them big-bugs allers has what they call *deperities*, ye know. I snum! Sich a place as that neow, 'ud be jest the go."

The senator explained to his constituent that all consuls, and ministers, and officers of like character, had the appointment of their own deputies, and that no beseechment of his would avail with them.

Well—after a pause—didn't Mr. Clarke think of something that he could have in the way of a place under the government?

Really, Mr. Clarke did not. He assured his respected constituent that there were twenty applicants already on the ground for each and every office in the gift of the administration.

"Waal, then," said the native, after a diligent scratching of his tangled mat of carrot hair—"I'll tell ye what'll dew, senator; I'll take the post-offs up tew our place."

"But, my dear man, there is already an incumbent there."

"A—what?"

"An incumbent—a man already in the place."

"Oh—ah—yaas—I know. Ter be sure, Sam Tibbets's ther' jes' neow, but he aint fixed fur life, is he?"

"Not exactly for life," said the senator, smiling in spite of the infliction; "but he is a good sort of man, and has been a good worker. However, do you go home and circulate a petition among your townsmen, asking the postmaster-general to appoint you to that office, and if you can get a large majority of your fellow-citizens to sign it, just send it to Washington, and I can assure you it will receive attention."

The constituent's face brightened very slightly for a brief space, and then grew dark and sad; and with a shake of the head, he said:

"I don't believe they'd sign it! Oho!—say!—senator!—aint ther' noth'n' else 'at you ken think o'?"

"Really, my friend, I cannot think of anything—not of a thing in the world that would suit you."

"Waal!" with the heaving of a pent-up sigh—"yeou'll give me ten dollars ter get home with, won't ye?—for I swan ter man, I'm dead busted!"

Being well assured that the man was from New Hampshire, the senator gave him ten dollars, feeling, no doubt, that he would be glad to buy up or buy off, all his needy constituents who might find their way to Washington as cheaply.

S. C., JR.

Facetiae.

An orator said: "Fellow-citizens, the insult to our party has set me on fire—" "Put him out! Play on him! Extinguish the incipient conflagration!" yelled an auditor, and the oration was not completed.

A Judge, of much experience, says: "I never had a breach of promise case before me in which the mother of the girl didn't know more about it than her daughter. She always suspects the fellow a rascal, and gets ready for him."

"Are you engaged?" said a gentleman to a young lady from Marysville, at a ball the other evening. "I was, but if that Pete Johnson thinks I'm going to sit here and see him squeeze that freckled-faced Wilkins girl's hand all the evening, he'll be mistaken, solitaire or no solitaire!" The gentleman explained and went out to get air.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your paper, I thought I would write. I am eight years old. I have eight brothers and seven sisters. I go to school; I study reading spelling and arithmetic. Our school-house is very small. There are forty-two scholars enrolled. Our teacher's name is Mr. Rafter. My father and mother, three sisters and two brothers are grangers. I will close for fear my letter is getting too long. If I see this in print I will write again. JULIA BANKS.

WHITING, Kans., Jan. 27, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I was scolding the young folks for not writing oftener, and now I guess I deserve one as bad as the other young folks did; but I will try and do better now. We have literary meetings here every Wednesday evening. I was at a play party last Friday evening; it was at my uncle's, and we had a nice time. May be some of the young folks know some nice plays; if so, please write them in your letters, if they are short ones. I thank the editor for his praise, and also send my respects to Viola Belle Booth.

MINNEAPOLIS, Kans., Jan. 19, 1879.

[The name of the writer of the above letter does not appear; we publish it, however, because we think the omission was not intentional. We hope our young friend will be a little more careful in the future.—ED.]

MR. EDITOR:—This is Sabbath, but a very windy, blustering day, with every appearance of a storm. I feel sad when it storms; I would rather have sunshine, for then the little birds are hopping from tree to tree, singing their glad praises to the Great Ruler of the universe. I was very much surprised upon learning that I had won the prize, yet I am very well pleased and appreciate it very highly. I suppose therewere other little boys and girls that were disappointed. I am sorry indeed, for I hate to be disappointed; but we are all subject to that in this world. The snow is almost gone off. We are going to have a spelling school next Tuesday night; we are going to have declamations and dialogues and singing. I shall tell you what our teacher's name is—it is Mr. John Runyan. If you feel like throwing this in the waste basket you may. Ever your little friend,

VIOLA BELLA BOOTH.

LECOMPTON, Kans., Jan. 26, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR:—As you were so kind as to print my little letter, I will try to write again and tell you a little about the country where I used to live near Tidionte and Triumph, in Warren county, Pennsylvania. It is very hilly and rocky; there are rocks that are 30 feet high, and from 35 to 50 feet across the top, and they are almost square and as smooth as a floor. The children used to have lots of fun playing on them, and the hills are almost right up and down. Some hills are from 100 to 250 feet, and some very nice farms with large buildings and splendid orchards. Triumph is quite a nice place, all lighted up by gas lights from the oil wells. I could sit out on our porch and see to read in the evenings by the light from the gas at the wells; and in the winter I could hardly look out without seeing the sleighs and cutters going, and the sleigh-bells jingling, and the boys and girls hurrying to school, and the heavy smoke rising from the smoke-stacks at the oil wells; it curls in beautiful rings as it rises in the air. Well, I will close for fear of your cutting about half of this off, so by-by for this time. SYLVIA THOMAS.

CEDAR POINT, Kans., Jan. 30, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column," I thought I would write. My father takes THE SPIRIT. My father is a granger and farmer. There has been snow on the ground for over six weeks, and we have had a very cold winter; the snow is going away very fast. It has been a hard winter on stock. We have two work horses, three yearling colts and two sucking colts; we have fourteen head of cattle and ten head of hogs. We live four miles and a half north of Pleasanton, in the country. If I see this in print I will write again. The answer to J. L. M.'s charade is "Home." I will send you a charade:

I am composed of seven letters.
My first is in plow, but not in hoe.
My second is in hand, but not in bow.
My third is in lace, but not in fringe.
My fourth is in clay, but not in dinge.
My fifth is in drag, but not in roll.
My sixth is in urn, but not in bowl.
My seventh is in the, but not in that.
My whole is a city in Kansas.

EDDIE MOORE.

PLEASANTON, Kans., Jan. 28, 1879.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 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. Allen, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

How to Make the Grange More Conducive to Our Welfare and Prosperity.

An Illinois brother who seems to be deeply interested in the welfare of the grange writes to *Colman's Rural* as follows:

"This question has been discussed at some length in this part of the state: 'How to make the grange more conducive to our welfare and prosperity?' This is a very important question, and worthy of our most mature consideration. The solution has been suggested, and it covers the entire case, too.

"Let each one do his duty, and do it willingly and promptly. When the time comes for holding a meeting, let each one be present and ready to perform his part. Nothing can be more hurtful and discouraging than for a few to meet at the appointed hour, and then be compelled to wait two or three hours for others to come. Then they wonder why there is not more interest in the grange, when other societies in the neighborhood are so prosperous and attractive.

"The grange is like the farm. To make it remunerative, it must be cultivated. What would a farm amount to if conducted as a great many granges are? Nothing. We have a good many grangers in Egypt who the old lady calls 'dud farmers.' They build stables and never cover them; feed their stock on the ground; leave their tools lay out in the wet air; cut hoop-poles, hunt coons and rabbits and drink whiskey. They get out to work at a late hour, feel badly, yawn, hunt a shade tree and rest.

"This class of people are always complaining; they were certainly born in the wrong time of the moon—finding fault with their neighbors and believing everybody dishonest.

"Now, if we have any granges that were organized in the wrong time of the moon, would it not be well to re-organize and hitch on different leaders? If you would have the grange pay you well, and be a place of enjoyment, cultivate it well and take an interest in it.

"There is always enough to do if we are willing to do it, for 'where there's a will there's a way.'

"A word to young men. Have you any ambition to become useful and great? If so, step to the front. The grange offers you opportunities heretofore unknown in this country. At least, if you would be a scientific farmer, an author, a statesman or an orator, the farm is the place to labor, to study, to prepare, and the grange to perform. Remember that all of our eminently great men were sons of toil.

"I joined the grange to sustain the interests of the tillers of the soil, and do hope that those who are careless in their attendance will take a second view of the principles laid down as being one of the greatest orders that has ever smiled on those who have to make their living by the sweat of their brow."

The Grange Woman's Friend.

The grange to woman is the most powerful ally to her cause and the best friend she ever had. When the order of Patrons was established it seemed to us that the dawn of woman's as well as farmers' prosperity had come, and that those who originated the movement must have drunk from the fount of inspiration, and that before another decade the moral, social and educational effects of the grange would be felt and appreciated throughout the country; and in a marked degree would women, who by force of occupation and custom are shut out from any participation in public affairs, receive that discipline that would cause a new estimate to be placed on their abilities.

We now know, at the expiration of ten years, that from thousands of timid, shrinking women, half afraid of their own voices, have been evolved self-possessed speakers, admirable readers, ready writers, and women with newly-acquired business capacities, which all need, and it is with unbounded satisfaction that we say, "As we expected."

When the number of women has increased from dozens to hundreds that we consider competent to all the most important offices in the grange, usually filled by men, and that through their labors and influence it is said to owe much of its success, it is with a feeling akin to exultation that we record it "As we expected."

What greater proof do we need that the cry of pretended equality was real, than the one just issued from the meeting of the state grange of California, that "the country will be benefited socially, morally and financially, by extending the elective franchise to women." It is "as we expected" that this body of the most refined and intelligent citizens of the state should pass a resolution indorsing the worth and usefulness of half its members.

We expect, also, that in an organization as extensive as ours, there are some who would curtail the influence of woman and leave a broader field for the exercise of their own powers. The number, we hope, is small, and will constantly grow smaller until it is invisible, even to the keen eyes of those public benefactors who are doing the cause of justice such service by pen.—*Flora M. Kimball, in California Patron.*

Illinois State Grange.

This body met at Bloomington last Tuesday, January 2d. The master, Hon. A. P. Forsythe, member of congress elect for the Fifteenth district of Illinois, in his address, said:

"The low prices which have prevailed and are still prevailing for all manner of farm products, together with the indebtedness of the country, the burden of interest created thereby, the increase of taxes from year to year, have oppressed the agricultural interest of this nation to an extent unparalleled in its history. To remedy these existing evils is a part of the work of the grange. Its objects and aims remain the same, and there is at present, if possible, a greater demand that farmers organize for the mutual protection of their rights than when the first grange was instituted. The grange proposes to educate the farmer, thereby preparing him for a more extended sphere of usefulness, and which will also insure him the greatest measure of success in his chosen and adopted calling. Nor is this all. It demands for him a voice in the legislation of the state and nation, which demand is clearly and explicitly set forth in the declaration of purposes adopted by the National grange at its last session. For these declarations we have no apologies to offer. That 'proper equality and fairness' which we demand for ourselves we cheerfully concede to all others. That we may enforce these demands, a closer bond of union among ourselves is necessary. The secret of every failure to achieve success is found in the want of co-operation upon the part of the membership. Failure for the want of mutual cooperation might truthfully be inscribed over the gate of every extinct grange in the state. Constant adherence to this one cardinal principle of the order would have preserved the life and usefulness of every grange which has ceased to work. Nine men and four women cannot only organize a grange, but can make it a success in any locality by a strict adherence to the spirit of the order."

In the evening a public meeting was held, which was addressed by Prof. Morrow, of the Champaign university.

On Wednesday the reports of committees were presented. The committee on transportation favored petitioning the state legislature to memorialize congress "to make an appropriation sufficient to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan canal and improve the Illinois river so that vessels of large tonnage can pass from the northern lakes into the Mississippi river, thus opening up a public internal water-way for the transportation of our products to the markets of the world."

It was decided that the secretary of the state grange be instructed to draw up a petition to be circulated among the citizens of Illinois, carrying out the object of the above preamble and resolution, and that a copy of such petition be immediately mailed to the master of each grange in the state for circulation for signatures.

The same committee presented a report showing that while everything else has depreciated, railroad stocks are held at former values and railroad companies insist on collecting tariffs that will pay them interest on stock values of war times; that the railroad commissioners ignore this fact and laws designed to regulate railroads. The report then recommends the appointment of men who cannot be bought. A resolution was adopted praying that the state be divided into three districts for railroad commission work, and that commissioners be elected, not appointed.

Resolutions were adopted praying for an efficient drainage law in the interest of farmers, not manufacturers of tile; and recommending a reduction of salaries of state officers on account of the stringency of the times; and asking for free coinage and full reorganization of silver, and that the dollar of 424 grains be restored to its original position.

The grange adjourned on Thursday, having completed its work in one day less than was expected. The last day was almost wholly devoted to secret business and work on by-laws. F. A. Gellers, of Greene county, was elected member of the executive committee, which was reduced to five members. The salaries of grange officers were reduced 25 per cent.

Self-Reliance the Best Help.

The individual or the grange that sits quietly down, waiting for something to "turn up," that will promote his or its prosperity, ought to, as he or it does, weary with waiting for what will not come. It seems to have ever been, and is yet the rule the world over, that real success is the result of earnest work. Successful granges, such as have grown to be a power for good in the neighborhoods where located, have a working membership that know no such word as fail. Such granges comprehend the importance of active, individual effort, and each member being in earnest, it was soon a foregone conclusion that the grange would have a hall of its own in which to meet for consultation and instruction, and for the promotion of the best interests of its wide-awake and energetic members. We doubt if ever any grange attained reasonable success without some sacrifice of personal convenience for the general good on the part of some one or more of its members. The successful granges are those in which the members have put their hands to the grange plow, and have turned neither to the right, or left, but have laid their furrows straight and smooth. While some granges talked co-operation, the model grange practiced it. The members were not too proud to begin in a small way. Ten dollars raised co-operatively and forwarded to the state agent for staple articles was a small beginning. It was the right way to begin an untold business. The second cash order of \$25 was more easily raised than the first. A few increasing orders gave the business experience requisite for the establishment of a co-operative store. Self-reliance on the part of individuals or societies is the only pathway to success.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Synopsis of an Address Before Border Grange, Vernon County, Mo.

BY SAMUEL A. LANCASTER.

Brother Patrons:—As the last ringing sounds of the old year die faintly upon our memories, let it be with a solemn vow that the new year shall be spent more devotedly to the Giver of our being, and to each other, whose interests must be advanced or all is lost. Let us strive hand in hand with each other for the good of the cause, and special benefit of our country which so greatly needs the aid of the honest-hearted farmer to lead her out of the swamps and marshes into which she has been led by the corruption of Eastern monopoly, and yecconduct her to a greatness and glory unparalleled to any in the history of the world. Is it not within our power to burst the fetters that bind us? Is not the farmer the root and foundation of the world? Is it not upon him the world depends for the sustenance of their mortal bodies? Is the farmer a dependent creature? Must he continue to suffer himself to be bound hand and foot as he has been for the last ten years? Shall he continue all his life to bear the clankings of the irons that bind upon him burdens too grievous to be borne? Shall we all our lives lie supinely upon our backs, bug the phantom of hope, and never make an effort to free ourselves from the present calamities that are pending over us? Shall we continue to be lulled to sleep by those who would take our very lives by fraud and cunning? Shall we lie dormant and let such vamps extract the life blood from a free nation of people? The voice of one says burst the bands asunder, liberate yourselves from the burdens that are a disgrace to the free American people, unite with each other, form a band of union that cannot be broken, and trust in Him who says the battle is not to the strong alone. Be faithful and diligent in the cause of justice and victory is ours. High taxation is the consumption of our country; and if possible we must effect a cure. The remedy is in the hands of the honest hearts; and unless it is applied, we may expect to continue to hear the grievous sounds of fraud and high taxation for the next ten or twenty years to come. Our organization is an institution intended for those whose lamentable cries have been heard for these many years—for those honest hearts who desire to labor for the benefit of each other and for their country—for those who desire to bring the farmer and the merchant, the lawyer and the doctor, the statesman and the bondholder upon an equal footing. Too much difference has been known between the farmer and other classes of people. They have been looked upon as a low class, suitable for servants only, who should labor, and by the sweat of their brow, earn their own living, and a living for those who would fain soil their hands in self-support. The farmer is not a servant, neither should he be considered as such. He is the most independent man of the nation, and should be ranked among the first of his country, where justice properly places him as a benefactor and supporter of all other classes of people. Though we have been considered what we are not (and have often been made to feel it), we should not be baffled by any treachery or attempts of being brought under subjection by those who would seek to destroy our rightful happiness. We should look after our own interest, and be ready to fight the battles of justice whoever may oppose. We are strong. With faithfulness and diligence we may effect the intentions of our organization. Then let us be more faithful, more punctual and more willing to labor for the good of our cause and the upbuilding of our country, whose downfall would sink the mightiest nation of earth in the vortex of despair. Let me admonish you to be more active; and now, a new year has begun, let your labors be with a zeal that becometh true Patrons.

The True Position of the Grange.
The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, in a recent issue, publishes a letter from Hon. D. Wyatt Allen, of the National grange executive committee, in which he says:
"There was no legislation at this session of the grange that excited more discussion than the resolutions presented by the master of the state grange of Mississippi, and which were published in last week's *News and Courier*. They were a second declaration of purposes by the grange, and bordered far more nearly upon the field of politics than any previous expression of that body. When a body of agriculturists assemble in a deliberative council, recite the many evils by which they are oppressed and the unequal burdens to which they are subjected, and then say emphatically, as the National grange said, 'We shall demand admission into the legislatures of the several states, and both houses of congress, for representatives of agriculture chosen directly from its votaries, as the only means of relief,' it sounds very much as though they intended to instruct the farmers to utilize their strength, through the co-operative feature of the grange, to elevate into position, politically, the men of their choice as Patrons of Husbandry. And this view, it is contended by many staunch Patrons on the floor, would be taken of this declaration by those to whom the purposes of the grange are unknown. To prevent such a result, the master of the state grange of Texas introduced the following resolution, which was passed without a dissenting voice, to wit:
"Resolved, by the National grange, That it is contrary to the laws and purposes of the order of Patrons of Husbandry for a grange—subordinate, state or national—to call political conventions, nominate candidates for political offices, or to discuss their merits."
"Thus it will be seen that while the National grange as a body composed of fair representative men from a large majority of the states of this Union does not countenance the introduction of partisan politics in the grange meetings, they are emphatic in their approval of all such politico-economical questions as

tend to educate and elevate the farmer, and prepare him to fill any of the offices either of the state or general government to which he may be elected by the suffrages of the people. We presume that no fault can be found with such an effort. The agricultural population number half the souls of the Union, and yet in no state legislature are they as well represented as many other vocations, while in the national congress there are not three men who are exclusively farmers."

Stop and Think.

As the farmers are about commencing active operations in the field, it would be well for them to give some little thought as to who they will work for this year—for themselves and their families, or for the merchants, the lawyers and the politicians. The very best plan they can adopt for the new year is to devote at least one day in the week to *brain work*—to meeting with each other in the grange and discussing the questions which directly concern them and their families socially, financially and politically. Let them do this, even if the routine work on the farm has to be stopped for the time, and *it will pay*.

Under the present business and political systems, the farmer does more work to pay taxes and the expenses of carrying on the business of the country than he does to support his family and educate his children. And this will continue to be the case just as long as he keeps behind his plow and refuses to unite with his neighbors in adopting a business system which he can control, and selecting men for the offices who will respect his rights and interests.

It is a difficult thing for a farmer who keeps closely on his farm to understand how unfairly he is taxed, and how he is forced to contribute to the power and wealth of other classes. The pressure comes down upon him so gradually that he becomes used to the weight and makes up his mind to bear it as an evil that is unavoidable. He imagines that all other classes suffer from high taxation and the hard times in the same degree, and if he is aroused to the necessity of reform in political affairs he becomes the most enthusiastic supporter of whatever candidate the town rings may nominate.

Until the grange was established, the idea of farmers transacting their own business, or having it transacted by agents under their control, was never discussed, if it ever entered into their thoughts. But the grange has made all this plain enough, so plain, indeed, that none but a fool need err therein. It has not only exposed the corruption and injustice that prevail in business and political affairs, but it has provided the way and the means for a sweeping reform.

That the reforms proposed and made practicable by the grange have made slow progress comparatively, is true; but it could hardly have been otherwise. The great mass of farmers had to be educated into the new ideas. Co-operation in business was unknown to them, and concert of action in political affairs seemed a matter of impossibility. The capitalists of all kinds, the merchants, the lawyers, the press, were almost a unit in opposition to any movement by the farmers that looked to a change in the old modes of transacting business and nominating candidates for office. More than this, the farmers themselves were divided. The more intelligent, whose interests were mainly agricultural, supported the grange movement; but the ignorant held back, while there were thousands of well-to-do farmers in every state whose interests centered largely in the towns who were opposed to changing the existing order of things. These latter had money loaned to the banks or invested in stores, which paid them large interest, or close personal or business relations with merchants, money speculators, etc., and though a large number joined the grange, they stubbornly opposed every movement by the true Patrons for co-operative action in business or political affairs. This class of farmers have done more to retard the progress of the order than all other classes combined.

There is now no excuse for ignorance among farmers, either as to the causes of their poverty, or the remedy which is within their reach. They have but to go into the grange to inform themselves, and, by uniting with their neighbors, throw from their shoulders the weight that is bearing them and their families to the ground and preparing their children for a condition scarcely a remove from that of serfdom.

There is no better time for the farmer to change his course of action than now, when he is commencing the labors of a new year. He ought not to be willing any longer to keep at his plow, and permit a few merchants and lawyers to think for him, for doing which they will make him pay so heavily that he will have little if anything remaining at the end of the year for his family. Let him go to the grange regularly—one day each week would not be too often—and he will get ideas that will put him to thinking intelligently and to acting as becomes a free man. If he will do this, there will be no more dormant granges, and he will rule where he now serves.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

The Grange a Fixture.

There is an opinion afloat, more especially in the centers of trade, that the grange has rapidly descended from its prosperity, and that in a little time none will be found so poor as to do it reverence. Several causes explain this. Public parades are less common. It was novel and the sudden uprising made much talk. Patrons had views and expectations of trade which time has modified. The order has been molding itself into a more permanent form. Many who were perhaps loudest in their talk and most aggressive in their schemes are no longer identified with the order. The several state granges that met in December seem to take this view of the case, and, admitting the lagging of many, declare the order is on a safe foundation, in no wise weakened by their delinquency.

This does not alter the fact that two-thirds of the farmers ought to be members. It is not probable that many elderly persons will join; the grange must look to the young men and young ladies of this generation to fill up the broken ranks and make the order a power in agriculture and progress. Co-operative effort must be brought to bear upon this as upon other practical questions. From this class the grange must look for accessions, and from whom must come its permanency. The order has this for its encouragement, that its lukewarm advocate and its suspended members unite in the common testimony that the grange is well worthy the farmers' support.—*Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.*

Good Suggestions.

At the recent meeting of the Alabama state grange, the committee on the good of the order made the following suggestions, which should be adopted and carried out, not only in that state, but in all the granges in the land:

"1. That each subordinate grange shall take special care to promote the social feature of the organization by holding their meetings in the forenoon, and devoting the entire day to the grange, encouraging the lady members to attend, and also by devoting a portion of the day to music and conversational enjoyment.

"2. That the granges give marked attention to the improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of their respective neighborhoods by the regular discussion of all matters pertaining to those interests, and the reading of original and selected papers upon those subjects; and that with the same view, members should be encouraged to bring to each meeting specimens of field crops, fruits, vegetables and flowers for exhibition."

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THIS IS THE SIMPLEST MILKER IN THE world, made all of Pure Silver. It is easily kept clean, and it has no flexible or rubber tubes to sour and spoil the milk in warm weather; no brass or German-silver to verminage and poison the membrane and muscles of the udder, and cause them to be sore and callous, as done by the old inventions.

It is easily applied, every test flowing. Will milk sore or short teats or long teats very quick. Fractious cows become gentle by the use of this milker.

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

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The Sheriff of Johnson County Finds an Infant Girl at His Door.

[Kansas City Journal.]
"Come in," said A. J. Clemans, sheriff of Johnson county, Kansas, one night about three weeks ago, as he heard a knock at his door. "Come in," he repeated. Nobody came in but he heard retreating footsteps, and going to the door he saw a woman running along the sidewalk. He looked at her a moment and was just about to close the door when he discovered a small box setting on the lower step. He went down, pulled off the cover and found that it contained a little girl about four months old.

Mr. Clemans was very much astonished, and his good wife was so shocked by the discovery that she became ill. Sheriff Clemans immediately began an investigation. For some time he could get no clue to the parentage of the child, but finally found that it had been left there by a colored girl. He soon hunted up the colored girl, but she didn't know the name of the woman who told her to leave the child at Mr. Clemans' house. She thought she could identify the woman, though, if she could see her. This was not much progress in the investigation, but it was all that was made until a few days ago, when the sheriff heard that a white woman had called at a farm-house about two miles from Olathe the night the child was left at his house, had spent the night there, and had hired a horse the next morning to go to Black Bob.

He followed up this clue and succeeded in proving that the woman who had hired the horse at the farm-house was the mother of the child. The child was born in the city hospital in this city, and taken by the mother at the time above stated to Olathe, Kans., and, through the assistance of the colored girl, laid at Sheriff Clemans' door. The woman gave as her reason for leaving the child there that she knew that the sheriff had no children and that she thought he would take good care of it.

The child had been sent to the county poor-house in the meantime to be cared for, and when the mother was arrested for deserting her child she was sent to the poor-house to take care of it. The woman stated that the father of her child was a young man living at Black Bob. He was arrested for adultery and gave bond for his appearance before Judge Stephens, of the circuit court, at the next term.

Snakes.

[Atchison Champion.]

Tom Stivers, of the *Patriot*, has been onto another snake story, that would sound better for a summer day. He has been talking with Contractor J. H. Beeson, and from him received some startling information. We will allow Mr. Stivers to tell the story:

"Mr. J. H. Beeson, the well known Central Branch contractor, gave the *Patriot* a pleasant call this morning, and from him we learn the particulars of the most remarkable snake story we have heard. In the extension of the Central Branch road from Beloit to Cawker City, the line passes through the town of Glen Elder. A short distance from Glen Elder, on the Solomon river, is a steep and rocky bluff, about fifty-five feet high, a large portion of which had to be blasted away to make room for the road bed. A few days ago, while the excavation was in progress, a blast of nitro-glycerine caps and giant powder tore off an unusually large part of the bluff, and down the declivity there came writhing and rolling a bunch of snakes, which Mr. Beeson assures us was almost as large as a barrel. They were of different varieties, rattlesnakes predominating, with racers, adders, garters, etc. When first disturbed from their warm bed they were active and dangerous, but coming out into the severe cold they were soon comparatively harmless, and were killed by the men without much trouble, or covered up in the dump by earth and stone. But this is a very small portion of the story. Every day and every blast, since this first batch appeared, has brought another huge bundle of these reptiles. Every hour a moving, writhing lump comes rolling down the hills, only to separate at the foot, and what escape the laborer's shovel and pick, crawl off to get covered up in the dump. Thousands of them have been unearthed and killed, and every blast brings thousands more, far outstriking in number the famous snake den of Concordia. Not a single case of snake bite has yet occurred, notwithstanding it is many times almost impossible to avoid stepping on them. Mr. Beeson says there are no unusual monsters among them, the great majority being as large around as a man's wrist, and about three or three and a half feet long. He also says that farmers for five miles around tell him that this is the regular winter den of these venomous creatures, and that during the fall the snakes in that country, which are discovered, are headed in the direction of these bluffs, and the only way they can be turned from their course is to kill them. It is said to be one of the most remarkable sights ever looked upon, and hundreds from the surrounding country visit the quarries to see the reptiles."

Through the Ice and Drowned.

[Leavenworth Times.]

A very sad, and in some sense a very mysterious case of drowning, took place day before yesterday morning, in Stranger creek, at the ford just above the Perryville bridge. In this county, the victim being a young man whose name is at present unknown, although he is believed to be a son of Mr. A. B. Powell, who lives on the other side of the creek. The particulars of the sad affair, as learned from a gentleman who came into the city yesterday, and who lives not far from the scene of the occurrence, are as follows: The young man came to the ford, and the creek being frozen over he attempted to cross on the ice, but which being very rotten in consequence of the long continued thaw, gave way beneath his weight and precipitated him into the water. Some children belonging to a family residing on the bank of the creek were playing near by at the

time, and seeing the young man disappear under the ice, and hearing him call for help, ran at once to the house and gave the alarm; but just as several persons rushed to the scene of the accident, the unfortunate victim was going under for the last time. The cold water of the creek chilled him thoroughly almost as soon as he went under, and prevented him from long sustaining himself by means of the cakes of ice which surrounded him, and he disappeared forever in the very sight of those who came to save him from his watery grave. Willing men set at once to work to drag the creek, but the labor, which was continued all day until darkness came on was non-productive of any result, and the search was discontinued.

Immigration to Kansas.

[Holtan Signal.]

The immigration to Kansas next spring promises to be immense. Throughout the entire East the name of Kansas is sounded and high encomiums of praise are heaped upon her rich soil, salubrious climate, good schools and churches and everything else that goes to make a state prosperous. Kansas has plenty of room and a welcome hand for all who come. The great portion of people that settle in the eastern counties bring with them considerable money. This they invest in land, stock and farming utensils, which will increase the amount of currency in circulation and give impetus to trade. Large numbers of immigrants go almost to the border counties—away from markets, society and schools, not knowing that in counties like Jackson land can be procured at prices nearly as low as in any of the western counties. An effort should be made by the eastern counties to make those coming West understand this matter. It would pay.

[Concordia Empire.]

A large body of immigrants passed through town westward on Wednesday. Ten wagons in one train went through in the forenoon. As soon as the weather settles to something reliable, we expect to see it not only rain but pour immigrants.

Another Military Post Established.

[Wichita Eagle.]

For the better protection of this state from the incursion of Indians, and if possible to prevent the enactment of another bloody tragedy like the one that was recently perpetrated in the western part of our state by the Indians escaping from their reservation in the Indian territory, the secretary of war has ordered the establishment of another six-company military post midway between Fort Reno and Camp Supply. To this end Col. Dodge was instructed to select a point, which he did, selecting a point on the north fork of the Canadian, about 145 miles from Wichita, known among military men as "Sheridan's Roost." An army officer from Fort Leavenworth, in company with Mr. Ed Fenlon, passed through the city this week. His mission is to select and establish a route to the new military post. Six companies of mounted infantry are already en route for the new fort, and will, in all probability, pass through this city. The establishment of this fort, with Wichita as a base of supplies, adds another very important business interest to Wichita, which we are glad to note. Our city is the nearest railroad point, and the route more practicable than from any other point on the road.

Missing.

A special of the 25th from Sedalia to the St. Louis *Republican* says that two men named R. B. Showers and Albert Waggy left Sedalia, December 12th, for Burlington, Kans., with wagons and teams, since which time nothing has been heard from them. They were from Kirksville, O., and intended opening farms. Showers is a carriage maker and drove his own team, while Waggy's belonged to John Donison, a resident of Kirksville, who intended making his future home at Burlington, where his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Stone, now resides. James Brown, of Jacksonville, Ill., is a brother-in-law of Showers, and he has written to our city marshal making inquiries. Showers and Waggy left here on the day previous to the heavy snow-fall, and it is feared they were caught on the prairie, bewildered and frozen to death. Since that time but little travel has been done in the country, which gives some probability to this theory.

Working to Annex Part of Doniphan to Atchison County.

[Troy Chief.]

Our Doniphan correspondent again speaks of a movement to have the portion of this county embracing that town set off to Atchison county. They seem to be really in earnest, and are circulating petitions for the purpose. Why will men work so uselessly and blindly? We refer them to section 4, article 9 of the constitution of the state, which provides that no new county shall be created, or the lines of any county changed so as to include an area of less than 432 square miles. Doniphan county, organized before the adoption of the constitution, contains but 379 square miles, and of course it cannot be reduced in size. The legislature has power to take territory from Atchison or Brown county, and add it to Doniphan, but no power to take from Doniphan county.

Phenomenal.

[Smith County Pioneer.]

Mr. E. Fowler, of Gaylord, sends up the following interesting item: "In going from Gaylord to Pratt's mill, any cold frosty morning, can be seen issuing forth from among the rocks near to the top of the bluff a smoke, or heat, as dense as from a large fire-place. On investigation I found quite a large hole in the rock, and by putting my hand in it became very warm. It smells like coal oil, and Mr. Harran thinks there is a hot spring beneath. I have heard some of the neighbors say that in summer, of dark nights, flames or sparks have been seen there. It is something curious, to say the least, and should be investigated. It is about one hundred yards from the mill."

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50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

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Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.
Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c.
25 dozen of 2-button kids at 35c.

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Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c.
Great reduction in table linens, napkins and towels.

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We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c.
Good black gros grain silks at 62 1/2c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.
Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

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We have just received the prettiest crepe leise ruchings in white, tinted and black—perfect gems.

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HILL & MENDENHALL.

The Sheriff of Johnson County Finds an Infant Girl at His Door.

[Kansas City Journal.]
"Come in," said A. J. Clemans, sheriff of Johnson county, Kansas, one night about three weeks ago, as he heard a knock at his door.
"Come in," he repeated. Nobody came in but he heard retreating footsteps, and going to the door he saw a woman running along the sidewalk. He looked at her a moment and was just about to close the door when he discovered a small box setting on the lower step. He went down, pulled off the cover and found that it contained a little girl about four months old.

Mr. Clemans was very much astonished, and his good wife was so shocked by the discovery that she became ill. Sheriff Clemans immediately began an investigation. For some time he could get no clue to the parentage of the child, but finally found that it had been left there by a colored girl. He soon hunted up the colored girl, but she didn't know the name of the woman who told her to leave the child at Mr. Clemans' house. She thought she could identify the woman, though, if she could see her. This was not much progress in the investigation, but it was all that was made until a few days ago, when the sheriff heard that a white woman had called at a farm-house about two miles from Olathe the night the child was left at his house, had spent the night there, and had hired a horse the next morning to go to Black Bob.

He followed up this clue and succeeded in proving that the woman who had hired the horse at the farm-house was the mother of the child. The child was born in the city hospital, in this city, and taken by the mother at the time above stated to Olathe, Kans., and, through the assistance of the colored girl, laid at Sheriff Clemans' door. The woman gave as her reason for leaving the child there that she knew that the sheriff had no children and that she thought he would take good care of it.

The child had been sent to the county poor-house in the meantime to be cared for, and when the mother was arrested for deserting her child she was sent to the poor-house to take care of it. The woman stated that the father of her child was a young man living at Black Bob. He was arrested for adultery and gave bond for his appearance before Judge Stephens, of the circuit court, at the next term.

Snakes.

[Atchison Champion.]

Tom Stivers, of the Patriot, has been onto another snake story, that would sound better for a summer day. He has been talking with Contractor J. H. Beeson, and from him received some startling information. We will allow Mr. Stivers to tell the story:

"Mr. J. H. Beeson, the well known Central Branch contractor, gave the Patriot a pleasant call this morning, and from him we learn the particulars of the most remarkable snake story we have heard. In the extension of the Central Branch road from Beloit to Cawker City, the line passes through the town of Glen Elder. A short distance from Glen Elder, on the Solomon river, is a steep and rocky bluff, about fifty-five feet high, a large portion of which had to be blasted away to make room for the road bed. A few days ago, while the excavation was in progress, a blast of nitro-glycerine caps and giant powder tore off an unusually large part of the bluff, and down the declivity there came writhing and rolling a bunch of snakes, which Mr. Beeson assures us was almost as large as a barrel. They were of different varieties, rattlesnakes predominating, with racers, adders, garters, etc. When first disturbed from their warm bed they were active and dangerous, but coming out into the severe cold they were soon comparatively harmless, and were killed by the men without much trouble, or covered up in the dump by earth and stone. But this is a very small portion of the story. Every day and every night, since this first batch appeared, has brought another huge bundle of these reptiles. Every hour a moving, writhing lump comes rolling down the hills, only to separate at the foot, and what escape the laborer's shovel and pick, crawl off to get covered up in the dump. Thousands of them have been unearthed and killed, and every blast brings thousands more, far outliving in number the famous snake den of Concordia. Not a single case of snake bite has yet occurred, notwithstanding it is many times almost impossible to avoid stepping on them. Mr. Beeson says there are no unusual monsters among them, the great majority being as large around as a man's wrist, and about three or three and a half feet long. He also says that farmers for five miles around tell him that this is the regular winter den of these venomous creatures, and that during the fall the snakes in that country, which are discovered, are headed in the direction of these bluffs, and the only way they can be turned from their course is to kill them. It is said to be one of the most remarkable sights ever looked upon, and hundreds from the surrounding country visit the quarries to see the reptiles."

Through the Ice and Drowned.

[Leavenworth Times.]

A very sad, and in some sense a very mysterious case of drowning, took place day before yesterday morning, in Stranger creek, at the ford just above the Perryville bridge. In this county, the victim being a young man whose name is at present unknown, although he is believed to be a son of Mr. A. B. Powell, who lives on the other side of the creek. The particulars of the sad affair, as learned from a gentleman who came into the city yesterday, and who lives not far from the scene of the occurrence, are as follows: The young man came to the ford, and the creek being frozen over he attempted to cross on the ice, but which being very rotten in consequence of the long continued thaw, gave way beneath his weight and precipitated him into the water. Some children belonging to a family residing on the bank of the creek were playing near by at the

time, and seeing the young man disappear under the ice, and hearing him call for help, ran at once to the house and gave the alarm; but just as several persons rushed to the scene of the accident, the unfortunate victim was going under for the last time. The cold water of the creek chilled him thoroughly almost as soon as he went under, and prevented him from long sustaining himself by means of the cakes of ice which surrounded him, and he disappeared forever in the very sight of those who came to save him from his watery grave. Willing men set at once to work to drag the creek, but the labor, which was continued all day until darkness came on was non-productive of any result, and the search was discontinued.

Immigration to Kansas.

[Holtan Signal.]

The immigration to Kansas next spring promises to be immense. Throughout the entire East the name of Kansas is sounded and high encomiums of praise are heaped upon her rich soil, salubrious climate, good schools and churches and everything else that goes to make a state prosperous. Kansas has plenty of room and a welcome hand for all who come. The great portion of people that settle in the eastern counties bring with them considerable money. This they invest in land, stock and farming utensils, which will increase the amount of currency in circulation and give impetus to trade. Large numbers of immigrants go almost to the border counties—away from markets, society and schools, not knowing that in counties like Jackson land can be procured at prices nearly as low as in any of the western counties. An effort should be made by the eastern counties to make those coming West understand this matter. It would pay.

[Concordia Empire.]

A large body of immigrants passed through town westward on Wednesday. Ten wagons in one train went through in the forenoon. As soon as the weather settles to something reliable, we expect to see it not only rain but pour immigrants.

Another Military Post Established.

[Wichita Eagle.]

For the better protection of this state from the incursion of Indians, and if possible to prevent the enactment of another bloody tragedy like the one that was recently perpetrated in the western part of our state by the Indians escaping from their reservation in the Indian territory, the secretary of war has ordered the establishment of another six-company military post midway between Fort Reno and Camp Supply. To this end Col. Dodge was instructed to select a point, which he did, selecting a point on the north fork of the Canadian, about 145 miles from Wichita, known among military men as "Sheridan's Roost." An army officer from Fort Leavenworth, in company with Mr. Ed Fenlon, passed through the city this week. His mission is to select and establish a route to the new military post. Six companies of mounted infantry are already en route for the new fort, and will, in all probability, pass through this city. The establishment of this fort, with Wichita as a base of supplies, adds another very important business interest to Wichita, which we are glad to note. Our city is the nearest railroad point, and the route more practicable than from any other point on the road.

Missing.

A special of the 25th from Sedalia to the St. Louis Republican says that two men named R. B. Showers and Albert Waggy left Sedalia, December 12th, for Burlington, Kans., with wagons and teams, since which time nothing has been heard from them. They were from Kirksville, O., and intended opening farms. Showers is a carriage maker and drove his own team, while Waggy belonged to John Doniphan, a resident of Kirksville, who intended making his future home at Burlington, where his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Stone, now resides. James Brown, of Jacksonville, Ill., is a brother-in-law of Showers, and he has written to our city marshal making inquiries. Showers and Waggy left here on the day previous to the heavy snow-fall, and it is feared they were caught on the prairie, bewildered and frozen to death. Since that time but little travel has been done in the country, which gives some probability to this theory.

Working to Annex Part of Doniphan to Atchison County.

[Troy Chief.]

Our Doniphan correspondent again speaks of a movement to have the portion of this county embracing that town set off to Atchison county. They seem to be really in earnest, and are circulating petitions for the purpose. Why will men work so uselessly and blindly? We refer them to section 4, article 9 of the constitution of the state, which provides that no new county shall be created, or the lines of any county changed so as to include an area of less than 432 square miles. Doniphan county, organized before the adoption of the constitution, contains but 379 square miles, and of course it cannot be reduced in size. The legislature has power to take territory from Atchison or Brown county, and add it to Doniphan, but no power to take from Doniphan county.

Phenomenal.

[Smith County Pioneer.]

Mr. E. Fowler, of Gaylord, sends up the following interesting item: "In going from Gaylord to Pratt's mill, one cold frosty morning, can be seen issuing forth from among the rocks near to the top of the bluff a smoke, or heat, as dense as from a large fire-place. On investigation I found quite a large hole in the rock, and by putting my hand in it became very warm. It smells like coal oil, and Mr. Harlan thinks there is a hot spring beneath. I have heard some of the neighbors say that in summer, of dark nights, lights or sparks have been seen there. It is something curious, to say the least, and should be investigated. It is about one hundred yards from the mill."

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES



Patentees and Manufacturers of the

CENTENNIAL

Patent Buckle

PLOW SHOE.

This is absolutely the Best Plow Shoe made.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

THE PARKHURST

WASHER!

The most simple, durable and complete Washer that has yet been invented.

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

A Seven-year-old Child can run it and not weary.

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

Will wash any garment complete, from a Handkerchief to a Comfort.

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

REFERENCE.—Mrs. Stevens.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The above washer will be offered to the public in a few days by the subscriber.

A. McKEEVER.
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 & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

XXIII

THE TWENTY-THIRD

DESCRIPTIVE

Illustrated Price-List

is now ready and will be SENT FREE to any person who may ask for it. From this desirable book you can obtain the wholesale prices of nearly every article you require for personal or family use, such as

XXIII

Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, Tinware, Saddles, Baby Carriages, Rocking Horses, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

We sell all goods at wholesale prices in any quantity to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

GEO. INNES & CO.

SECOND WEEK OF OUR KEEN CUTTING SALE!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

We open this morning—
A choice line of gingham at 7c.
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutta bleached 10c.
Utica nonpareil 10c.
New York mills 10c.

Blackstone 7c.
Hill's semper idem 7c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.
Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.
Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c.
25 dozen of 2-button kids at 35c.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c.
Great reduction in table linens, napkins and towels.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c.
Good black gros grain silks at 62c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.
Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

We have just received the prettiest crepe laisee ruchings in white, tinted and black—perfect gems.

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

We are making fearfully low prices on all goods. We extend a cordial invitation to call and examine our goods and prices.
GEO. INNES & CO.



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1879.

GET UP CLUBS.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE SPIRIT. Get up clubs and save money. We will furnish THE SPIRIT at the following rates: To clubs of ten, \$1.25 each, and an extra copy to the one that gets up the club. In clubs of twenty, \$1 each, and one extra copy to the getter up of the club.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is a large, eight-page paper, and is devoted to the interests of the farm and home. THE SPIRIT has been improving year by year, and we are determined that it shall rank among the best agricultural journals in our country.

We are thankful for the liberal patronage we have received heretofore, and respectfully request our friends to continue the same and also assist in giving our paper a wider circulation.

Send in the clubs and get the paper at reduced rates.

RICHARD H. DANA.

A Boston dispatch announces the death of the poet and essayist whose name heads this article. He died on Monday, the 3d inst., aged 88.

Sixty years ago Richard Henry Dana was editor of the *North American Review*, and was the first to acquaint the public with the poetic gifts of the late William Cullen Bryant by publishing "Thanatopsis" in that periodical. He thus introduced Bryant to the world, watched him grow to be a very old man and pass away. Mr. Dana was the contemporary of Percival, Allston and Channing. He was the sole survivor of a distinguished circle of literary men who were in the morning of their reputation sixty years ago.

THE WAY OUR LEGISLATURE DOES IT.

Last Monday we went to Topeka for the purpose of seeing what our legislature was doing for the people of this state.

On Tuesday forenoon the senate was in session less than two hours, and then adjourned until the next day. The house met on Tuesday, at 1 p. m., and, after spending about one hour in the introduction of bills, proceeded to take one vote for United States senator; this being done, an adjournment was had until fifteen minutes before 12 the next day.

On Wednesday the senate and house met in joint convention at 12, cast one vote for senator and adjourned.

Thursday the joint convention met at 12, voted once for senator then adjourned.

Friday the joint convention met at 12 and voted once for senator, when Mr. Ingalls was declared elected; then both houses adjourned until Wednesday, February 5th.

We do not wish our readers to think that the members of the legislature were doing nothing during the interim of their meetings. They were holding caucuses in the interest of the different candidates; they were running here and there, each member doing his best to either have his candidate for senator win, or to surely defeat the candidate of other parties. But we do say, without fear of contradiction, that if on Thursday the joint convention had taken two or three more votes a senator would have been elected.

For the present we will not severely criticize, hoping that good faithful work for the people will be done during the remainder of the session. The people have a right to know what their representatives at the capital are doing, and in this article we have told what has been accomplished during the last eight working days.

FARM MACHINERY.

In no one respect does the farming of to-day differ so much from the farming of the last century as in the matter of farm machinery. None can repress a smile as they look at the quaint implements used by our venerated ancestors, and now carefully stored in museums and curiosity shops. Wooden plows with iron points look like clumsy instruments when placed by the side of the "clippers" of to-day, but in truth they were a great advance on a forked stick, which is still used by one-half the farmers in the world. But we doubt not that as great advance will be made in the future as in the past. It is only within a quarter of a century that inventive genius has really been directed towards the improvement of farm machinery. Destroy the work of that pe-

riod and little remains to show progress since the days when Virgil sung of pastoral pleasures, and Cincinnatus raised cabbages in the shadow of Roman walls. There is no limit but time to the improvements and inventions which will be made for the benefit of the farmers.

But we commenced this article to say a practical word in regard to saving the machines now on hand. Probably one-half the reapers and mowers in this state now stand where they were last used in the field, or at the best in farm-yards exposed to the weather. Harrows have their teeth buried in the ground accumulating a coat of rust which will not wear off next season; or what is worse, they are hauled near fences and left with the teeth upwards so as to cripple stock. Plows are getting on so much rust that a week's time will be spent next spring in vain endeavors to make them "scour." The hoes are on the ground in the truck patch, rakes are broken, and as much is being destroyed on half the farms in the country as would purchase a set of farm tools fifty years ago. Now, don't be vexed at this familiar but unpleasant picture. It is not drawn in derision, for the writer well knows the difficulty of properly caring for agricultural machinery. It is bulky and requires much room. Some of it is heavy and cannot well be slung up in sheds; but by a little tact much can be done. The iron work can all be painted with a cheap paint and saved from rust. Loose boards, or rails and straw, or hay, can be thrown over the mowers; and small tools can be put out of harm's way.

This is also the season for repairing all implements to be used in spring. Have everything in readiness to set the plows running as soon as the frost is out of the ground. A few simple tools—such as bits, chisels, a draw-knife, etc.—will be of great service, and many times repay their cost. Boys should be taught how to handle these tools, and thereby benefit all concerned. While going to the timber for fuel you can select your timber for hay-racks and such purposes, and have them made and seasoning. A farmer need never be idle. He is like a good housewife in that his work is never done. He can always find useful employment, and never to any greater profit than in some of the ways indicated in this article.

TRADE ARBITRATION.

It is the conclusion of all students of the labor problem, and generally of workmen themselves, that strikes are ruinous to the laboring classes. Capitalists can stand a cessation of production without the suffering and inconvenience which fall upon the workmen. The former have a fund to draw upon while the great bulk of the latter are left without the means of subsistence and must run in debt or depend upon charity. It is rarely that a strike is successful, and nothing has had more to do with breaking down the trades-unions in this country than unsuccessful contests of this kind.

Under the present relations of capital and labor disputes are inevitable. The best means of settling them satisfactorily is through arbitration. This has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the British workmen, who have the strongest trades-unions in the world. Mr. J. D. Weeks, of Pittsburgh, was before the Hewitt Labor committee last week to testify in regard to the beneficial effects of trade arbitrations in England, where he has been making investigations recently. He says that arbitration in England is entirely voluntary in the submission of the case, the progress of the investigation and the enforcement of the award. The only power to compel obedience to the mandate of the board is public opinion and the moral influence of the trade organizations. He said that there are three laws—those of 1824, of 1867 and 1872—on the subject, but they have never been enforced. The practice of arbitration began in the iron trade in England in 1870. The trade in the north of England was then new, and the workmen, gathered from all parts, had nothing in common. The strike of 1865-66 lasted four months, and there was constant trouble until 1869, when a board of arbitration was formed. Since that time there has not been a strike. Wages were raised under the operation of the board from \$2 to \$3.30 a ton for puddling, and they have since declined to \$1.75 a ton, the present rate.

Mr. Weeks said that the best evidence of the popularity of the system is that, at the close of the year 1875, thirty-five works, 13,000 iron workers and 1,900 puddling furnaces were its supporters. He said that in the English Northumberland coal regions from 1873 to 1877 all disputes were settled by arbitration, during which time troubles between the employers and employed ceased. In the Durham region, in which 50,000 miners are at work, the same system is in operation, and the men are now working on a sliding scale of wages. In South Wales, the strikes, after causing a loss of nearly \$15,000,000, ended in the formation of a board of arbitration and the adoption of a sliding scale of wages, now in operation. The scale provides for a minimum figure below which prices cannot fall, and twice the men themselves agreed to a lower figure.

All the principal trades in England now settle disputes between employer and employed by arbitration. Mr. Weeks says that there could not be a successful system of arbitration unless there were trades-unions. In answer to a question from Mr. Hewitt he said that labor in England to-day is in a desperate situation.

The Vote.

The following is the record of the vote on the ballot that elected Senator Ingalls, Friday noon:

FOR INGALLS.

Senators Benedict, Buchan, Carpenter, Finch, Grass, Greene, Griffin, Hall, Howell, Hamlin, Harris, Johnston, Kirk, Mathewson, Metzker, Murdoch, Ping, Pyburn, Robinson, Savage, Sluss, Taylor and Woodworth.

Representatives Albin, Alexander, Anderson of Cherokee, Anderson of Ellsworth, Anderson of Shawnee, Ballard, Berry, Biddle, Bishop, Blackman, Blanchard, Boggs, Bower, Breyfogle, Briggs, Brinkman, Bronson, Brown, Bruner, Calvin, Clark, Cool, Corbin, Cunningham, Danaher, Donohue, Eccles, Gillespie, Gilmore, Godfrey, Grever, Hamilton of Marshall, Hartshorn, Hawkins, Hewins, Hosack, Humes, James of Shawnee, James of Wyandotte, Keller, Kollock, Lawson, Leonard, Manning, McCrumb, Myers, Price, Richards, Robb, Rood, Seaton, Shaw, Smith of Bourbon, Smith of Marshall, Stewart, Stitt, Towle, Tucker, Waite, Walker, Wiley, Wilson of Jackson, Wilson of Nemaha, and Wright.

FOR HORTON.

Senators Bradbury, Bradley, Brown, Evans, Finney, Gillett, Gilpatrick, Guthrie, Hadley, Henry, Kellogg, Morrill, Myers, Nichol, Richey, Spurgeon, Wells, Williams.

Representatives Armstrong, Baker, Barber, Barrackman, Beatty, Bevins, Bissell, Bull, Butts, Callen, Clapp, Congdon, Congdon, Eastland, Eggers, Ellison, Ewing, Farris, Faulkner, Fister, Frank M. Gable, Thos. P. Gable, Games, Griffenstein, Hall, Hamilton of Norton, Helmick, Hodge, Huffaker, Hutchinson, Kelley, Kennedy, Legate, Lay, Majors, Martin of Kingman, Martin of Labette, McClintock, McKay, Miller, Moore, Morgan, Parsons, Prunty, Randolph, Rath, Raybell, Rice, Riggs, Salles, Scott, Selover, Spilman, Stumbaugh, Tallman, Taylor, Wait of Linn, Wait of Lincoln, Watson, White, Woodward, Speaker Clarke.

Messrs. Henderson and Martin of Miami voted for Goodin.

Mr. McMillan of Douglas voted for Mitchell.

Senator Ingalls Escorted Home.

On receiving the news at Atchison of Senator Ingalls' re-election to the United States senate, a special train was engaged and a large number of the citizens of Atchison started for Topeka to escort the senator to his home. The *Commonwealth* of Sunday, in speaking of this excursion, says:

"As near as we can learn, from a gentleman who was on the train, in an official capacity, there were 253 ladies and gentlemen on board, who came over to congratulate Senator Ingalls and his wife on his election in the face of such determined and well organized opposition, and to escort him home. The ladies seem to have felt as much enthusiasm as the sterner sex, and to have been determined to have their say, as well.

"Upon their arrival at the depot, the excursionists left the train and in couples marched to the Tefft house, headed by the Atchison cornet band. As they promenaded up Kansas avenue, full of fun, and bent upon having a regatta, the contagion spread, and the crowds on the street seemed to be affected almost as much as those who caused it.

"The balcony in front of the Tefft house parlors was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and as the procession marched up the east side of Kansas avenue, and when Senator and Mrs. Ingalls were seen, signals were waited to them and responded to by citizens en route to the matinee, and by our

visitors. Turning at the corner of Seventh street, the long procession filed into the Tefft house at the side door, and in a column went to the parlors, where Senator and Mrs. Ingalls greeted them.

"When the parlors were filled, and as many as could find standing room in the adjacent rooms had taken such positions as were available, the meeting was called to order, and the announcement made that the company had come to congratulate Senator Ingalls. The gentleman who called the assembly to order—and whose name we failed to obtain—introduced Mrs. John M. Crowell, saying she had been appointed by the ladies to recite to Senator Ingalls and his wife the feelings of his friends and neighbors.

"Mrs. Crowell said in substance that while congratulating Senator Ingalls, and while all Atchison felt that the election of so true a Republican and so estimable a man reflected credit upon the people, and congratulating them upon so wise a choice, the result should not be credited alone to his masculine friends, but due credit should be given to the efforts of Mrs. Ingalls and her friends.

"The lady was remarkably original, at the same time reflecting the feelings of her friends who were present, as the applause which followed her remarks attested.

"W. C. North, on the part of the male visitors, followed, giving briefly many reasons why Senator Ingalls' friends had remained so, during all his residence among them, and why they and all the citizens of Kansas should and did ratify and rejoice over the selection of the legislature of Kansas.

"Senator Ingalls replied to both addresses, thanking the ladies, and Mrs. Crowell, who had been appointed on their part, and assuring them that he felt and appreciated the assistance which his wife had been to him. He referred to the canvass as one which had been warm, and the fight as one hardly if ever equaled in Kansas. He realized how deeply he was indebted to the citizens of Atchison. It was gratifying to him personally, as a citizen of Atchison, where he had lived twenty years, that the opposition had been obliged to concentrate on Judge Horton. He had heard it confidently remarked that the next United States senator would be a man from Atchison, and that he would wear glasses. He promised that in whatever capacity he might be, he would, as in the past, attempt to reflect the wishes and accomplish in result what might be the feelings of the state he represented. After another feeling acknowledgment of the great aid his dear wife had been to him, he excused himself from longer detaining his guests.

"After congratulations, which were most hearty, the company adjourned to the various restaurants of the city, and thence to places of interest at the capital.

"We noticed a number of Democrats in the crowd, and they all said that Representative Donahue had voted as they desired. One lady remarked, 'It was too bad about Judge Horton, but we can't expect to elect Senator Ingalls and him too.' At 4:30 p. m. a special train left for Atchison, bearing Senator Ingalls and wife and their visitors, and a number of our citizens. A reception was tendered him last night in Atchison."

A Good Move.

[Leavenworth Times.]

A bill has been introduced in the legislature of Illinois which embodies a sound and salutary principle. It provides that if any public or private bank shall receive any deposit when in a state of insolvency, the officers thereof shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement and liable to a fine of twice the amount, and imprisonment for not less than one nor more than three years. The failure or suspension of any such bank within thirty days after receiving such deposit shall be *prima facie* evidence of an intent to defraud. All banking establishments are prohibited from loaning any deposits on trust funds to any of their officers, under penalty of forfeiture of charter, and a fine of twice the amount so loaned. The first provision is in many respects a good one. One of the worst features about the average bank failure is the deceit practiced in the acceptance of deposits up to the last moment. There is scarcely an instance of the kind in which the funds have not been received on deposit

long after the crash had been recognized as unavoidable, and when the officers must have known that such receipt of deposit was no better than bank robbery.

FUN IN THE SENATE.

The Pages Doing Business in the Absence of their Peers.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The trite saying, "When the cat's away the mice will play," was aptly illustrated by the pages of the senate on the night of the "Henry memorial." The senators met in their hall and marched thence to the house, leaving no one in the vast apartment but the boys, called pages, who, soon wearying of the monotony of doing nothing, took formal possession of the chamber and organized themselves into a body similar to that they served every day. The tiniest page of their number was elected president and escorted with due ceremony to the chair. He returned thanks to the august body with a comical assumption of dignity, and observance of parliamentary speech begged to express his high appreciation of the compliment bestowed upon him by the dignified and sublime body, an assemblage of the greatest minds of the country, and to assure the senators that he felt as high, indeed a higher regard and respect for the gentlemen who did not vote for him as for those who did; he was fully conscious of the responsibilities entailed upon him by the position, and assured them he would be earnest in his endeavors to administer affairs impartially.

In the galleries were collected five or six hundred people who were unable to get near the house on account of the crowd. They were attentive and enthusiastic listeners to the novel scene in the mimic senate. Various pages brought motions, introduced bills, vociferated opposition, with such excellent simulation of the peculiarities characterizing every senator as to call for hearty applause from their audience. One, in the course of his speech, which was pompous and verbose, suddenly called for a glass of water. Half a dozen pages rushed to minister to his want. He then roared for a napkin to dry his fingers. There was a hasty exit and a rushed *entree*, and towels, napkins and a bright parti-colored table-cloth were offered for his dainty fingers. Pointing to the colored cloth, he said in growling tones: "That belongs to the senator from Ohio!"

Another speech, in which the capital mimicry placed a prominent senator in a most amusing light, was suddenly interrupted by the arrival of a message from the president of the United States, which was received, and the reader announced the contents:

"A recommendation from the president that the secretary of the treasury of the United States be instructed to appropriate a certain sum to buy a pair of new pantaloons for Dr. Mary Walker."

This was heard with rapturous applause by the galleries, and duly voted upon. As the senate proper was to return at 11 o'clock, the boys adjourned with all appropriate ceremonies at half-past 10, and marched out in a body, whose dignity was somewhat marred outside the door by a lively scuffle with the capital police, between whom and themselves a continuous war is waged.

Those who were present declare it to have been the most amusing scene they ever witnessed, and I have heard three senators say they would have given ten dollars to have been in the galleries, whence, unobserved, they could have enjoyed the fun.

Farmers' Institute Programme.

The sessions of the institute, says the *Nationalist*, will be held at the courthouse, in Manhattan, on February 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1879. The following is the order of exercises:

Tuesday evening, 7:30—Vegetable Growth, A. B. Cary, Dickinson county, Kansas.

Wednesday, 10 a. m.—Imported and Improved Stock, A. W. Rollins, Riley county, Kansas.

2 p. m.—Bee Culture, C. W. Kimball, Riley county.

7:30 p. m.—Industrial Education, John Davis, Junction City, Kansas.

Thursday, 10 a. m.—Dairy Farming Collectively for Profit, D. J. Craus, Riley Center, Kansas.

2 p. m.—Pomology, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, State Agricultural college.

7:30 p. m.—Fertilization, Chas. Reynolds, D. D., Fort Riley, Kansas.

Friday, 10 a. m.—Tree Culture and Home Adornments, J. W. Robson, Cheever, Kansas.

2 p. m.—Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor *Kansas Farmer*.

7:30 p. m.—Hon. Geo. T. Anthony, ex-governor of Kansas.

Should any of the above named parties fail to be on hand, others will be in readiness to take their places and occupy the time with interest and profit to all concerned. A hearty welcome is given to all to come and take a part in the general exercises. Come at the opening, and come to stay it out.

By order of the committee,

W. MARLATT, Secretary.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$20. 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.

V. W. MAY, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon.

Gives particular attention to

Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar to Women.

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

City and Vicinity.

STREET COMMISSIONER GEORGE WARE smiles and is happy. Reason why—boy, born on Monday last.

The legislature convenes again to-day. The Douglas county representatives will go up on the noon train.

Mrs. MARY C. ENOS, mother of Mrs. T. J. Sternberg, of this city, died at her home just east of Lawrence yesterday. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DR. S. B. PRENTISS wishes us to say to the readers of THE SPIRIT living in the country that he has so far recovered from his late injuries as to be able to again attend to professional duties.

GEN. SAMUEL CARRY, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Greenback candidate for vice-president of the United States in 1876, delivered his popular lecture, "The Wines of the Bible," before a Lawrence audience in Liberty hall on Sunday night last.

WHEN the cares that infest to-day (Wednesday) shall have been laid aside and sleep has come to the eyes of the aged, Frazer hall will be filled with music and laughter. This is the night for the much-talked-of private bal masque, to be given by the young people of Lawrence.

A MEETING of the board of directors of the Kansas Valley fair association will be held at this office on Monday, February 10th, at 10 o'clock a. m. A premium list for the fair of 1879 will be presented at this meeting.

N. O. STEVENS, Secretary.

OUR friends of the Lawrence Social Verein are making extensive preparations for their regular annual masquerade ball, to be given at the hall of the club in this city on the night of Tuesday, February 11th. We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a complimentary ticket.

OUR young men of the Social club are happy in the possession of a full-rigged billiard table. If young men must play billiards (and we can see no harm in the game as a game) let them follow the example of the Social club, i. e., see to it that the tables used are far removed from all grog-shop connections.

THE many friends of Walter G. Adams in this city will be pleased to hear that that gentleman has recently been promoted to the position of manager of two important express lines in the state of Colorado, with headquarters at Canyon City. Walter is worthy of promotion and we hope soon to hear that he has risen still higher.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12¢@15¢; eggs, 15¢ per doz; potatoes, 50¢@60¢; apples, 60¢@80¢; corn, 20¢; wheat, 60¢@75¢; lamb, 4¢; hogs, \$2.50@2.80; cattle—feeders, \$3.00@3.25; shippers, \$3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.25@2.50; wood, \$4.50@5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00@4.50 per ton.

One Thousand Machines a Day.

The Singer Manufacturing company take pleasure in announcing that their sales for 1878 amount to the unprecedented number of 356,432, being an increase over sales in 1877 of 73,620 machines. Over one thousand machines sold for every working day of last year. This is gratifying evidence of the continued success of the genuine Singer machine.

W. W. FLUKE, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

BETIE BROOKS and Fannie Miller, two females of African descent, appeared before Justice Steele yesterday morning to show cause why they should not be punished by law for pulling the hair of and otherwise injuring a dusky sister by the name of Mrs. Wm. Harper. The case as we understand it was about this: Bettie and Fannie had heard that Mrs. Harper had been telling stories about them that were not calculated to make for them a good name in the community, and meeting the offender on her return from church services Sunday night last a lively running fight took place, in which many loud words were indulged in and much hair scattered about our quiet streets. Mrs. Harper came out second best and applied to the law to assist her in getting even. Bettie and Fannie were arrested, convicted, and fined five dollars each. They could not satisfy the call for legal tender and are therefore now languishing behind the bars of Brookelsby's cage.

Personal.

REV. T. W. HENDERSON, editor of the Topeka Colored Citizen, is in the city.

FRED GAY is in from his mountain home for a brief visit with Lawrence friends.

SPEAKER CLARKE, and Representative Rogers, of Ellis county, were in the city yesterday.

ROBERT MORROW, JR., left yesterday for Leadville, Colorado, to take a position in a hotel under landlord E. K. Criley, formerly of this city.

MADAM DUPREE, a celebrated pedestrian, is in the city and will walk one hundred miles against time in Liberty hall, commencing Friday evening, February 14th, at 8 o'clock.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's parents, near Leecompton, Kans., Jan. 30, 1879, by Rev. Mr. Meredith, Mr. Quincy A. Hill and Miss Ella A. Day.

The bride has many friends in Lawrence, where she is well known as a lady possessing the many rare qualities that make a good wife, while the bridegroom is well known in the community where he lives as a gentleman well worthy of the noble little bride he has won. A joyous company composed of the relatives and a few of the many friends of the bride and groom witnessed the ceremony, partook of the bountiful supper and joined in the pleasures of the evening. The bride received a number of beautiful presents.

The many friends of this worthy couple heartily wish them a long life of prosperity and happiness.

Book Notice.

DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA—The Republic of the United States of America and its Institutions reviewed and examined, by ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, member of the Institute of France, and of the Chamber of Deputies, etc., etc. This edition is complete in one large volume of 873 pages, and reduced one-third in price. \$3.

INDEPENDENCE, Kans., Nov. 8, 1878.

To whom it may concern.—Whoever may be the purchaser of M. DeTocqueville's great work, entitled "Democracy in America," will never regret it. It was good for the time it was written; it is good for the present and for all future time. On every page they will find something interesting and instructive, and after a careful reading it will leave impressions on the mind never to be forgotten.

Chief Justice Kent, one of the most eminent jurists that the United States has produced, in referring to the work in his Commentaries on American Laws, in Vol. I., on page 488, uses the following language: "The whole work is interesting, startling, profound, liberal and instructive. The author is remarkably fearless, candid, and unprejudiced in his discussions and reflections."

We do most cheerfully recommend the work to members of the bar, ministers of the gospel, professors and teachers of colleges, teachers and students of common schools; and last not least, politicians and all citizens who aspire to intelligent understanding of the theory of our government. On the latter subject they will gain more useful and lasting information than any other work now published on the American continent.

DANIEL GRASS,

State Senator 25th District, State of Kansas.

L. U. HUMPHREY,

Lieutenant-Governor, State of Kansas.

Agents wanted in every county in the state. A liberal commission will be given. Address me at Independence, Kans.; or Lawrence, Kans., care J. T. Stevens, editor SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

JAMES DELONG.

Patrons, Look to your Interests.

Buy the combined anvil and vise and you will get something that will be of no small value to you. The vise is just what every farmer needs in repairing broken machinery, harness, etc., and you can sharpen your own plowshares the anvil. We warrant the anvil and vise to stand all work the farmer may use them for. The price of the combined anvil and vise is \$7, and they will save their cost to the farmer every year. I want a good canvasser in every grange and county to order from me direct. I will make it to their interest. Address

GEO. REINSCHEID,

Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

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.

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

A SAFE light—the calcium oil sold at Leis' drug store.

Lumber.

A new lumber yard has just been opened on Vermont street, corner of Winthrop, near national bank building, where can be found pine lumber, doors, sash, windows, blinds, glass, cement, lime, plaster and everything usually kept in lumber yards.

Please call and examine stock before purchasing. C. BRUCE.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

EVERYBODY is made perfectly welcome at Leis' drug emporium. They have 10,000 almanacs for 1879 to give away. Call and get one.

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, Bible House, New York City.

Equinoctial Storm.

A cloud of Base Burners is gathering at J. W. Beard's that threaten to sweep everything before it, and the people of the great Soft Coal regions are crying for the "Equinox," the light of the world. The Equinox is positively the best base burner for soft coal ever made. Go to J. W. Beard's for the best stoves.

WILL CAMPBELL has a few of those premium Buff and Black Cochins for sale. Cockereels at \$1. He gives a hen instead of a "chro mo," as living pictures are more in demand than dead ones. Eggs for sale in season.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits. Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irrregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

The Currency Question.

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

W. F. WHITE.

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

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 25 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass't Ag't, JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't, T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City.

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D.,

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

FRANK SMYTH, M. D.,

Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

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 - - - - - Assist't Cashier

My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and

Flower Seed for 1879, rich in engravings,

from original photographs, will be sent FREE,

to all who apply. Customers of last season need not

write for it. I offer one of the largest collections

of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house

in America, a large portion of which were grown

on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cul-

tivation on each package. All seed warranted to

be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should

it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis.

The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash,

Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican

Corn, and scores of other vegetables. I invite the

patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed

directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very

best strains. New Vegetables a specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We have concluded to close our clothing store and go out of the clothing trade; we therefore offer our entire new and complete stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, etc., regardless of cost. We mean to sell them, and prices are no object. This is the best chance ever offered to those in want of any of our goods in the above store. Our Show Cases, Clothing Tables, and all our Fixtures for sale. We respectfully ask everybody to call and price our goods. They must be sold at some price, and it will pay you to buy of us.

M. NEWMARK & Co.,
Kansas Clothing House,
103 Massachusetts street.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

And those who do their own painting will have no other kind.

Give these Paints a Trial

And you will certainly be convinced that these statements are correct. Send to

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

for information pertaining to painting and it will be cheerfully given.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties fully tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$12.50. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CURING

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Endorsed by the Press and Physicians. Taken by thousands.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CRYSTAL PALACE

BARBER SHOP,

Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Customers all Treated Alike.

MITCHELL & HORN, Proprietors.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER,

113 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Will on MONDAY, DECEMBER 16th, reduce the prices on all

WINTER MILLINERY

TO COST.

Her stock is still large and contains all the Novelties of the Season.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

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

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.

The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, 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. RICHET, Agent,

No. 110 Massachusetts street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.

Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread. All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish.

Best BOBBIN WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work.

Best TENSION and TAKE-UP, only the needle to be threaded.

Best SHUTTLE in the world, the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more thread than any other.

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Dauntless is, that beyond doubt it is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction.

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED at Lawrence, Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,

Norwalk, Ohio.

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.

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,

LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands and lots advertised in the Western Home Journal September 5th, A. D. 1878, that any of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 30 of the session laws of 1877. A large number of persons may avail themselves of this postponement of sale and redeem their property at comparatively small expense.

By order of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas. B. F. DUGES, County Clerk.

Publication Notice.

In the District Court, Douglas county, Kans.

GEORGE H. BAILLIE, DEFENDANT, IS hereby notified that

Horticultural Department.

TREE PEDDLERS.

What the Kansas State Horticultural Society has to say about these swindlers and their stock.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our state, and especially the western counties, is being overrun with irresponsible and unscrupulous tree peddlers from other states. They seek those districts and counties newly settled, and where the people, being new-comers, are unacquainted with the varieties adapted to our climate and soil, consequently are more easily victimized. Their stock in trade generally consists as claimed of new varieties (which cannot be found in our home nurseries), possessing the most remarkable qualities in tree and fruit. The varieties of trees or their fruit are never attacked by insects or disease; they never fail to produce prodigious crops of fruit; never have been known to die, and in fact they would have us believe that no human or superhuman agency could cause their death. The fruit from these trees is of the most exquisite excellence, surpassing anything ever before known in the civilized world.

By a persistency (deservedly called "cheeky") and sophistry most infamous, assisted by pictures skillfully drawn and colored, claimed to be true representatives of specimens of the varieties offered, the like of which dame nature, assisted by the most skillful hand of man, would despair to even duplicate, they perpetrate the most egregious frauds upon novices in horticulture. Many of their so-called new varieties are as old as the hills, and familiar to every even moderately posted fruitman, and have no merit of any value in their most favored localities. Many of them are to be found in rejected lists as worthless. Other varieties are new to Kansas only, but have no established character only in special localities, and very limited at the most.

It is claimed frequently that their varieties are not to be found in our home nurseries. Very truly said; and why? Simply because their non-adaptation to our climate and soil renders them worthless, and our nurserymen have no desire to propagate such a class, nor to practice such an imposition upon the trade. Our home nurseries are generally institutions established for time to come and are anxious to perpetuate an honest traffic. On the other hand, these tree peddlers are only among us for a season. Their work is soon done, and, with the money obtained from their customers in their pockets, are soon out of sight and gone no one can tell where; nor will they permit their whereabouts to be known. There is no certainty that their trees are even true to the name sold for; a pine stick and pencil in their hands is all that is necessary to enable them to manufacture any variety in demand. The swindling propensity is plainly discovered in the unreasonable and extremely exorbitant price charged for their goods, viz., fifty cents to one dollar for trees which can be bought at any Eastern nursery at ten to fifteen cents a tree, or \$45 to \$50 per thousand.

To protect our people against such unmerciful and swindling practice, the State Horticultural society is most earnestly and vigorously at work. Thousands of dollars have been taken from our state during the past year for that which is verily no valuable addition to our horticultural interests, and which must in time prove to be a source of great disappointment to those who have selected homes in Kansas because of its remarkable adaptation to horticultural products. An honest dealer should always be supported. Respectfully, G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary. LAWRENCE, Kans., Jan. 20, 1879.

The Yellow Bellflower.

While at Springfield a few days ago, we met a gentleman who has succeeded in making his Bellflower trees bear good crops the past four years. His plan is to remove a strip of bark a sixteenth of an inch wide, from around the trunk of the tree, about ten days before blooming. This causes the fruit to set and mature. It may not work in all cases, but in the orchard in question and one other where the experiment has been tried, it is an assured success. The Bellflower usually blooms freely, and it is not from any lack of fruit buds that it fails to produce a crop.

It is a well established fact that to "ring" a limb in the summer will have a tendency to the formation of fruit

buds, but in one or two years the limb usually bears itself to death or dies from exhaustion. This is due, we presume, to the reason that the sap passes to the remaining branches unobstructed, and the injured limb fails to receive a supply. In the case of ringing the whole tree, there is as yet no perceptible injury, although four years have intervened since the knife was applied, and as all the top sustains the same relationship, the wound is soon healed.—A Dunlap, in Rural World.

Lyon County Horticultural Society.

The above named society, says the Emporia Ledger, met in this city on the 22d of January. From the papers read on the occasion we extract the following:

The following in reference to what variety of apple trees to plant may be useful to those about to set out an orchard:

Summer—2 Red June, 2 Early Harvest, 3 Cooper's Early White, 2 Keswick Codling.

Fall—2 Maiden's Blush, 2 Fameuse, 2 Grimes' Golden Pippin.

Winter—3 Jonathan, 2 McAfee's, 3 Winesap, 3 Smith's Cider, 2 Talman's Sweet, 5 Genet, 5 Ben Davis, 5 Rome Beauty, 2 Willowtwig, 3 American Golden Russet.

For an orchard of 500 trees for market purposes, chiefly, I should plant 100 Ben Davis, 100 Genet, 50 Willowtwig, 50 Jonathan, 50 Rome Beauty, 50 Missouri Pippin, 50 Winesap, 50 McAfee's Nonsuch.

This in reference to strawberries: "Mrs. Slocum, who is the foremost and most successful grower of this delicious fruit in this locality, recommends the following in the order of preference as involving her experience. 1. Downer's Prolific, for family use, but too soft for shipping. 2. Charles Downing, for family use and market. 3. Cumberland Triumph, very large and promising. 4. Wilson's Albany, for careless culture, as thriving under neglect, and giving partial returns where the better kinds fail. 5. Captain Jack, for late, very large, hardy and productive. These can all be depended upon to give good results, while a dozen or more, all promising well, are deserving of trial to see what is in them."

The curculio destroys the plum here, and there is no use bothering with the old and finer sorts like Damson, Green Gage, etc., but the common wild or Chickasaw family affords the only profitable kinds. Of those generally tested, the Wild Goose and Miner are the two best.

As to pears, set but few and do not enrich them too much. Standards are the most reliable. The best of these are: Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, Belle Lucrative, Seckel, Sheldon, Lawrence. If dwarfs are wanted plant Duchesse d'Angouleme, Louise bon de Jersey, Vicar of Winkfield and Buffum.

Early Richmond and all other varieties of the Morello cherry family will do well here, but a failure in a few years is sure to follow the setting of Yellow Spanish, Governor Wood, Black Tartarian and all the sweet cherries.

As to grapes, plant ninety-nine Concord, and pay two dollars to some traveling agent for one of some other kind, to make a contrast, it matters not what. Kittatiny is by far the best blackberry known.

Among raspberries, Mammoth Cluster and Miami (some claim they are the same) and Doolittle are the best. Spend no time with red raspberries.

Plant a few currants on the north side of a stone fence or other protection and you may succeed if well mulched.

Houghton Seedling is the best and the commonest gooseberry.

Try other things, but depend on this list for success in "Central and Southern Kansas," and all over the state.

Captain Jack Strawberry.

M. Crawford, of Summit, county, O., in speaking of market varieties of strawberries in the Fruit Recorder, says: "The Captain Jack I would place at the head of the list, as it possesses more good shipping qualities than any other variety. It bears more fruit of larger size and better quality than the Wilson's Albany. It brings a better price and sells more readily. It has good shipping qualities and is first-rate for canning."

Now is the time to make out a list of the fruit trees wanted this spring.

The Household.

"Cornu" Calls Again.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Didn't the hot weather last summer make your wings droop? and don't the cold weather this winter clip them a little? or do "spirits" soar so high that they are not affected by atmospheric influences?

I feel like apologizing for past non-attendance at the meetings of our "Benivolent society." But you know, Mr. President, it is human nature to make the short-comings of others an excuse for our own, so I ease my own conscience by thinking the other sisters haven't been so very much more faithful than I. And I presume, with them, as with me, it is not from any lack of interest that they are absent, but the many home cares that fill our everyday lives crowd out other duties that are not quite so pressing. We read much of the training of children; and it takes most of my time to "train" my five, and attend to all their bodily wants. How tired we mothers get, and sometimes a little discouraged. But then we take a great deal of comfort, too, with our little ones; and if they should live to be good, honest, christian men and women, we will feel richly paid for all our present toil and care. And who knows but some of our sons may be president of these United States some day? Stranger things have happened, and it may be well to look forward to such a possibility and so train and educate our children that they may be qualified to fill that or any other honorable position in life.

By the way, I wonder if the so-called "heads" of our numerous households have any idea how very useful they can be in the house these winter days? This thought came to my mind yesterday while my John (or some other name) was helping me tie comforts (and he could do it just as well as I; and he can run a sewing machine, turn a clothes wringer and do many other things that are helps when work is crowding, as woman's work is apt to be, in winter as well as summer). Now, if there are any of the "noble lords" who think it beneath their dignity to do housework, let me just tell them that I have seen a man just as smart as they are get up and get the breakfast in the morning, setting the table and all, while the wife and mother washed and dressed the baby and cared for the other little ones; and he looked perfectly dignified, and graceful too, while doing this "woman's work."

Well, I haven't said anything after all, but must stop so as to give "Common Sense" or some other sisters a chance to speak. Will try to come again soon. CORNU.

KING CITY, Kans., Jan. 29, 1879.

Are You Gaining?

If you are gaining a little every day, be content. Are your expenses less than your income, so that, though it be a little, you are yet constantly accumulating and growing richer every day? Be content, for, as concerns money you are doing well. Are you gaining knowledge every day? Though it be little, the aggregate of the accumulation, where no day is permitted to pass without adding something to the stock, will be surprising to yourself. Solomon did not become the wisest man in the world in a minute. Little by little—never omitting to learn something, even for a single day—always reading, always studying a little between the time of rising up in the morning and lying down at night; this is the way to accumulate a full store-house of knowledge. Finally, are you gaining in character? Be not discouraged because it be little. The best fall far short of what they would wish to be. It is something, it is much, if you keep good resolutions better to-day than you did yesterday, better than you did last year. Strive to be perfect, but do not become down-hearted so long as you are approaching nearer and nearer to the high standard at which you aim. Little by little fortunes are accumulated; little by little knowledge is gained; little by little character and reputation are achieved.

To boil eggs properly, place them in a dish having a close cover; pour over boiling water; cover and set away from the fire for ten or fifteen minutes. Eggs cooked in this way are more delicate and digestible than when allowed to boil in the old way. The heat of the water cooks them slowly to a jelly-like consistency, leaving the yolk harder than the white.

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This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinine or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shakes or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travelers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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Farm and Stock.

Sheep Farming.

We find the following in the *American Stockman*, and the practical suggestions are very pertinent:

"There is apparently a growing interest in the business of sheep farming. New books appear from time to time on the subject, and there have of late been many excellent articles upon the subject in the newspapers. The latter have called attention repeatedly to the growing want for good mutton for use in America as well as for export to Europe. These articles have evidently had no little effect, for scarcely a day passes that we do not learn of new flocks started, not only in the more densely settled country east of the Missouri, but also on the great pastures of the West. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico are fast becoming rich in flocks, and no insignificant number of farmers who have not had a sheep on their places in years, are turning their attention to the question whether they have done wisely in neglecting a stock so easy to keep and so easy to sell. In all this there is a reason to rejoice, but there is also reason to fear that there may at no very far off time be a reaction, as this movement is in itself a reaction. Many who are ignorant of the thousand details of the work of successful sheep farming will get into the business, venturing all upon this single chance; indeed, many have already done so. Like the majority of Americans they must 'go the whole hog' in this new business while the fever lasts, and they will be likely to desert it when the natural reaction comes, as it very likely will do with a greatly increased supply of wool and mutton. Although we may never see the time when sheep will be literally unsalable at any price, as they have been in this country, yet it is not difficult to believe that those who now with glowing ardor are going into sheep farming will heartily wish they had never heard the name sheep. With prices below a paying point they will naturally become neglectful, their flocks will lose vigor, become diseased, will dwindle and die out, and the owner will end by cursing the business which began so fairly and ended so miserably. Yet no man who has stuck faithfully to sheep farming for any ten years in succession in this country, giving to them good and constant care, has failed to make them pay at least a reasonable return for the work spent upon them.

"If those who intend to go into sheep raising will content themselves with a few animals to begin with, will go carefully and deliberately at the work, determined to learn what they do not know, of the details of the business before investing largely, and then will give some of their attention to the raising of other stock, they will no doubt do as well at this as they could at other and more severely laborious farming operations, provided they stick to the work. The fact, we fear, is that some of those who are intending to take up the work have been led to imagine that a new road to wealth lies through the sheep fold. They see the flattering statements published showing how some men have made small fortunes in sheep raising in a very brief number of years, and think they can go and do likewise. They do not see in those statements the long years of patient, persistent effort, the trials, losses and exposure to storms and discouragements which gave the knowledge and skill which made those statements possible. The work seems to be so simple that any one could do it aright, but so does the work of a Shakespeare. It is easy enough to write; any school-boy could do that. We would earnestly urge those who are thinking of raising sheep to consider the matter carefully, look well to their own fitness for the work, and when they go into it 'go in to win,' even if it requires years of earnest struggle and self-denial."

How to Train a Colt to Harness.

A writer in the *English Agricultural Gazette* gives the following as an easy and practical method of accustoming young colts to the restraints of the harness:

"Put on him an easy collar, having a pair of reins attached, or add two pieces to lengthen the traces, and let a strong man walk behind him, holding these. After a few minutes the leader may order the man to pull the traces very gently, so as to press the collar but slightly at first. In a little time he may pull tighter, while the leader keeps

his eye on the colt, and if he shows any signs of flinching, let him order the traces to be slackened, and then gradually drawn again until the colt is seen to lean into his collar, when the man who holds the traces may use his whole force, for a short time only. The traces must now be slackened again, and the same course gone over repeatedly, but stopping the colt occasionally to gentle him, taking care, however, to slack the traces just as he stops, and to turn to one side when starting each time, while the man pulls the opposite trace. After this exercise let him be taken to the cart or other vehicle for which he is intended, allow him to smell and examine it; and then push it away and draw it up to him several times, raising and lowering the shafts, until he takes no notice of its noise, or of the different appearances when raised and lowered. Now turn him around and put him between the shafts, rub them against his sides, push back and draw up the cart, striking him behind and on the sides with it, until he allows himself to be 'knocked about by it,' so to speak. This will do for one day's lesson. Next day let all his harness be put on, leaving chains or straps to hang and strike against him, while the whole of the previous day's lesson is gone through step by step. Same on third and fourth days. He may then be yoked or hitched to the cart; and should have at least one hour's exercise at going up and down hill, turning, etc. First start on level ground. If these directions be carried out the colt learns that the vehicle he draws is not meant to hurt him, and he will never try to 'kick it away,' or 'run off' from it.

"Rules for Training.—1. Never try to beat a colt into doing a thing, or, if nervous, he may turn out a vicious horse, and if stupid he may become stubborn. Remember that by patience and gentleness he can be got to do anything that will not hurt him.

"2. When a horse shows signs of shying at any object, do not beat him, but lead him up to it, allowing him to stand and look, as he comes closer; and after he examines it a few times he will not fear anything of the kind again. In passing by hedges with a colt throw in stones and stop him until he takes no notice of the noise.

"3. Before putting on any article of harness, let your colt smell it, and then rub it against his head, neck and body.

"4. Always start a horse with the voice, never with the cut of the whip. In starting, turn a little to one side, and in stopping, when going up a hill do the same."

Corn Husks and Cattle.

The local papers both East and West have recorded the loss of many cattle which had been turned into standing corn fodder, attributing the losses in a majority of instances to the eating of the smut in the corn which is mostly left in the field. We remember to have noticed in a few instances a different theory has been advanced, agreeing with what now appears to us to be the true cause of the death of the cattle.

Mr. James Miller, of Woodbury county, Iowa, while at our office Monday, reported as follows: He lost twenty-nine head, mostly young cattle, out of his herd since the last storm came. He had already fed off 140 acres of corn stalks, and by care in salting and watering, had had before no losses. He had just turned his cattle on fresh corn stalks. The weather was cold and they ate greedily; though there was water in the field the cattle without care and in the cool weather did not suitably avail themselves of it. The season has been dry and the saccharine substances were fully retained in the husks. It had been observed that the cattle invariably sought the husks—ate little else. Several of the dead cattle were opened, and husks found solidly impacted in their stomachs with appearances of generating heat. The coats of the stomachs, as Mr. Miller described them, appear to have been cooked.

Contraverting the notion that smut kills the cattle, Mr. Miller claims to have experimented by feeding some of his cattle with this fungus, which they devour in preference to anything else, and so far as he could observe, it was entirely harmless.

Mr. Miller's opinion is that the husks are unusually sweet from a lack of rains and other causes, and entice the cattle, especially young cattle, to filling themselves excessively.—*American Stockman*.

The Best Farmer.

There are still some among the masses of our farmer friends who cling to the idea that the most perfect farming consists only in aptness of labor and strength of muscle; that skill in the use of implements and the amount of labor a man is able to perform in a given time is an evidence of superior farming. That idea is at variance with good philosophy. The reply once made to the question, "Who is the most perfect sailor?" illustrates this point. Jack Tar, before the mast splices a rope, steers the ship, or rows a boat with perfect skill. Precipitated into the sea, he rides the waves without fear and is saved, where a landsman would be lost. Swaying to and fro on the yard-arm in a tempest, he reefs the sails with imperturbable coolness, and braves danger in many forms with composure, where a novice would perish. Yet he is far from being a perfect sailor. Other men are patiently working in the national observatories of London and Washington, preparing the nautical almanac. Maps and charts, indicating the shoals and reefs and coasts, and indicating the laws governing the winds and currents, are prepared with great study and care. By these aids and appliances which science has evolved, the mariner can readily reckon almost the precise spot on the ocean his vessel occupies. But the scientific scholar whose research has rendered all this possible, is not an efficient mariner. The man who represents the perfect sailor is he who unites the highest practical aptness, and skill in working his ship with the comprehension that enables him to use all the deductions of nautical science. It is a union of skill and scientific knowledge which makes him a master of his calling. The application suggests itself. In farming the highest and most extensive knowledge of all known natural laws pertaining to this great pursuit, combined with eminent skill, energy, industry and economy, makes the most perfect farmer.

The evidences are constantly multiplying that farmers are coming to understand this important fact. Agriculture as a science is coming to the fore with long strides. It is the science of the future, for there is not within the scope of man's objects and pursuits any calling that demands more of science for its successful prosecution. In every department of rural economy science stands at the threshold, and invites an investigation of the processes by which the highest success may be attained; and he who gains and employs the most knowledge of his pursuit, in any branch of rural industry, will realize the fairest reward for his labor.

The farmer of the future will know more of the laws which govern in the varied operations of nature that attach to all departments of his calling. He will plow with more reasonable expectations of reaping bountiful harvests, for he will know more of the nature and condition of his soils; he will cultivate better and more effectively, for he will have a clear understanding of what is required. He will know more of vegetable physiology, or the peculiarities and habits of different plants which require his care and culture, as well as of noxious growths, and therefore will possess knowledge which will insure better returns from the former, and render the extermination of the latter more certain. He will possess valuable information in regard to insects that prey upon his fields and flocks and easily distinguish the friendly sorts from the noxious tribes. He will possess a greater knowledge of animal physiology and pathology, and hence secure comparative immunity from heavy losses, that are now of daily occurrence. In short, he will walk in the light which science will shed around his footsteps, and wonder that the world was so slow to grasp and profit by facts and truths in nature, which though simple were unknown or unappreciated. Let us all—farmers, agricultural colleges, societies, clubs and associations of every description pertaining to rural industries, and last, though not least, the agricultural press—push on the car of progress and admit no effort to place this—the greatest and really the noblest of all human pursuits—on the plane which it deserves to occupy.—*Western Rural*.

The California wool product of 1878 reached 41,402,500 pounds, which shows a deficit of 11,314,400 pounds, as compared with 1877, and 15,186,470 less than 1876.

Milking.

One would think that the above subject is sufficiently well understood at the present time without any further instructions with reference to it, but never was there a greater mistake made. Hundreds of dairymen begin to complain that their cows are drying up early while they have good feed and plenty of it.

We were talking with one of the leading dairymen with reference to the matter the other day, and his opinion coincided with ours in this respect, and he claimed that more cows were spoiled by being improperly handled than by poor food. To get the greatest yield of milk the cows should be milked regularly, quietly and thoroughly, yet quickly. Generally speaking, twice a day is often enough, but there are cases when it becomes necessary to milk three times, but these are comparatively rare. At 6 o'clock, morning and evening, is as near the right time, all things considered, as any. Milking should be done quietly, without any scolding or kicking or otherwise hurting or exciting the animal, and she will then habitually come gladly for the operation, stand quietly and let down her full flow. It should be done thoroughly, as near as possible always by the same person. There is a great difference in milkers; some will get the last drop, while others will leave the richest part in the udder. It has been proved to the satisfaction of all good dairymen that the strippings will yield from ten to twenty per cent. more cream than the rest of the milk. How important it is, then, that the cow should be milked clean. Besides, if she is not made to yield all that she has daily, she will dry up sooner, and gradually fail in the quantity until it decreases perceptibly. Cows should never be hurriedly driven to and from the pasture, as it agitates and heats the milk, if before milking, and tends to make them wild after the milk has been drawn.

We had an opportunity of seeing the results of a change in the management of cows on Pleasant View farm a short time ago. The proprietor, Mr. Southworth, met with a severe accident, which confined him to the house for nearly a week, during which time strangers were employed to attend the cows, and, although they were treated kindly, still it was different from their usual treatment, and the milk pail showed a much smaller yield, and the cows themselves became restless and refused to "give down" as formerly, although, as before stated, they were treated with the greatest kindness and milked by experienced hands. But when he was able to come to the barn again, the cows soon filled the pails as usual, and that, too, with no change of food.—*Field and Farm*.

Making Cream Cheese.

The London *Dairyman* gives the following directions for making this variety of cheese which is in great repute in England:

"Take a quart of cream, and if not desired to be very rich, add thereto one pint of new milk; warm it in hot water till it is about the heat of milk from the cow, add a tablespoonful of rennet, let it stand till thick; then break slightly with a spoon, and place it in the frame in which you have previously put a fine canvas cloth; press it lightly with a weight; let it stand a few hours, then put finer cloth in the frame, and shift the cheese into it. Sprinkle a little salt over the cloth. It will be fit for use in a day or two. To make a rich cream cheese without rennet, take any quantity of cream and put it into a wet cloth, tie it up and hang it in a cool place for seven or eight days. Then take it from the cloth and put it into a mold in another cloth with a weight on it for two or three days longer. Turn twice a day, and it will be fit for use. Or, take a quart of fresh cream and a pint of warm new milk, a bit of sugar, and a little rennet. Set near the fire till the curd comes; fill a vat made in the form of a brick, of wheat straw or rushes sewed together, rest the vat on a square of straw or rushes, and cover it with another square, the vat being open top and bottom. Next day take it out, turn daily till dry; from one board to another, cover with nettles or clean dock leaves, and put between two pewter plates to ripen."

Now is the time to get all tools in readiness for spring work.

Veterinary Department.

Mammitis.

One of the readers of your very valuable paper has gained much information from the veterinary column. He now has a cow which occasionally gives bloody milk. Can you give the cause and remedy?

ANSWER.—The animal has mammitis (garget), probably due to a succession of injuries to the parts. It is a well known fact that cows with large udders often have them bruised by coming in contact with the feet and other hard bodies while in a reclining position; also, by causing the animal to run or trot when the udder is full of milk. It then comes violently in contact with the hind feet and legs. Treatment: Give a saline cathartic—say one pound of sulphate of soda, dissolved in water, and given before feeding. Take Pond's Extract, one pint; tincture of opium, tincture of aconite and fluid extract of belladonna, of each two; Goulard's Extract, four ounces; mix and apply twice a day over the entire gland. It would be well to apply it warm. She should be regularly milked three times a day, and, if the teats should become clogged, you had better procure and introduce a teat syphon to aid you in drawing the fluid.

Worms.

Please give a prescription for worms. I have a two-year-old colt. He has had the colic twice during this month, and I thought he would die. He has worms and does not digest his food. I think that is the cause of his having the colic. Also, a tonic for mares. I have seven mares that are in foal, and I would like to give them something for worms, but am afraid on account of their condition. Please answer and oblige.

ANSWER.—There is no better preparation for worms in the equine race than santaline, given in two-drachm doses, twice a day for three days, and followed by a ball of aloes. If in the meantime the animal has been fed on laxative food the bowels will be in a proper condition to receive the cathartic. Usually six drachms of aloes and one of ground ginger makes a good cathartic for an ordinary-sized animal. We do not know any reason why the mares should not receive such treatment. 2. Carbonate of iron two, gentian root pulverized and nitrate of potash, of each three, pimento and caraway seed, of each one ounce, mixed and made into fifteen powders, and one given daily, makes a very good tonic.

Contagious Foot-Rot.

I have a number of cattle, three of which seem to have sore feet; keep stepping nearly all of the time, but don't want to walk, and I find, on close examination, there is a little matter oozing out from under the shell, just where it meets with the hair. They seem to eat well, and, in fact, are well otherwise. Can you tell me what is the matter and give a remedy?

ANSWER.—Your cattle are subjects of a disease called foot-rot, which, if allowed to run, may become quite serious, but readily responds to treatment. You had better isolate those affected from the rest of the herd. Then have their feet thoroughly cleansed, especially between the clefts of the horn, and, with a sharp knife, remove all loose horn, and you need have no fears of removing too much. Then apply pure carbolic acid to the diseased skin, which will induce the formation of an eschar, which will fall off in six or seven days, when you may dress the parts with powdered sulphate of copper, well dusted over the fore feet, and followed with a dressing of pine tar. It will also be well to scatter plenty of air-slacked lime where their feet will come in contact with it.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



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 the spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

France.

The telegraph informed us a few days since that Marshall MacMahon had resigned the office of president of the republic of France, and that M. Jules Grevey had been elected president for seven years. The president in France is not chosen by a vote of the people, but by the members of the senate and chamber of deputies, corresponding to our congress in joint convention.

President MacMahon's resignation was due to a disagreement between him and the chambers upon a question affecting the army. A bill had been passed, placing on the retired list a considerable number of high officers of the army, who were suspected of Bonapartism, and as these men were old friends and comrades of the president, he preferred to resign rather than sign a bill for their retirement. The legislative branch of the government was right in insisting that the command of the army should be in the hands of men in full sympathy with the republic, and yet MacMahon is to be commended for standing by his friends.

General News.

TOPEKA, Feb. 3.—St. Marys college, located at St. Marys, Kans., 24 miles from this city, burned this afternoon, the loss being from thirty to forty thousand dollars. The original cost eight years ago was \$50,000. All the clothing belonging to the 98 boarding students, the libraries, fixtures, etc., were entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have caught from a defective flue in the garret, which was used to place the clothes of the boarders in. The fire department from the city went to their assistance, but, owing to the advanced progress of the fire, and the great scarcity of water, the supply of which gave out in less than half an hour, little could be done towards quenching the flames. It is the intention of the Catholics to found a larger educational college at St. Marys than any in the United States, and the burned building was one of the two fine ones that have been built for that purpose.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Warren, Ohio, says the breaking up of the ice in the Mahoning river has caused unusually high water, inundating the southern part of that city. The Ashtabula and Pittsburg roadbed is covered with water to the depth of five feet for a considerable distance, necessitating the stoppage of trains.

At Meadville, Pa., the ice in French creek has dammed near the railroad shops, backing the water over a part of the lower city and filling many cellars and basements. Many houses on the island are surrounded by water.

At Napoleon, Ohio, the late rains and continued thaw for the last few days have caused the ice in the Maumee river to break up. It began moving yesterday, carrying away two piers and four spans of the bridge at that place. The damage is estimated at \$25,000. The lower part of town is flooded so that several families have been obliged to move out in boats. A family, living on an island near here, have been unable to reach the shore, and fears are entertained for their safety.

The Sandusky river has been rising rapidly during the last twenty-four hours. Last night a gorge formed near Fremont, Ohio, and the river filled up with ice to that city. The water is higher than at any time for the past twelve years. Many houses were flooded and much damage was done to yachts and small boats. Goods in the cellars of residents and fences were badly damaged.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The origin of the plague in Russia is thus given: A Cosack returning from the war to Wlitsuka brought his lady love a shawl, which she wore two days, and then sickened with all the symptoms of the plague. In the following four days other members of her family died. The disease spread rapidly, the local authorities not paying any attention till half the inhabitants had died and the remainder were unable to bury the victims. Then, when the epidemic had assumed serious dimensions, energetic means were taken to prevent its spreading, and strict quarantines were established, first, in towns and villages by shutting off streets where the plague has reigned from the rest of the place; secondly, by surrounding the villages with troops, so that nobody is allowed to pass in or out. The panic in Russia is almost incredible. Every class and station in life have petitioned for the entire cessation of all intercourse, even postal communication, between the rest of Russia and the Volga. Letters sent from Astrachan and Seaviry are not received by those to whom they are addressed. Some people even refuse to take paper money, fearing that the germ of the infection might be communicated through it. It is almost impossible to describe the terror which has taken possession of the people. The Russian sanitary commission has proposed to shut off the Volga line from all intercourse with Western Russia, and permit communication only under quarantine. Russian railroad cars are not admitted into German territory, and the export of grain from Poland will suffer severely from this restriction.

tion. The Roumanian government is discussing the expediency of prohibiting the transit of Russian provisions sent to victual the Balkan army.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Notice of a ten per cent. reduction in wages from the 15th of February has been posted in the Tyne ship-building yards. This will affect 6,000 workmen. Of 142 cotton mills in the Bolton district, twenty-three are closed, and twenty-eight are working on short time, in consequence of the depression in trade.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4, 1879.	
Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.00 @ 3.25
XX.....	3.45 @ 3.60
XXX.....	3.75 @ 4.00
Family.....	4.25 @ 4.30
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	93 1/2 @ 93 3/4
No. 3 red.....	87 1/2 @ 88 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	30 1/2 @ 30 3/4
Oats—No. 2.....	21 1/2 @ 22
Rye.....	42 1/2 @ 43
Barley.....	9 3/4 @ 9 5/8
Pork.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Bacon.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Lard.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
CHICAGO, Feb. 4, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 winter.....	88 @ 89
No. 2 spring.....	89 1/2 @ 90
No. 3.....	70 @ 71
Rejected.....	63 @ 65
Corn.....	31 @ 31 1/2
Oats.....	19 @ 20
Pork.....	9 1/2 @ 9 5/8
Lard.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
KANSAS CITY, Feb. 4, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	81 @ 81 1/2
No. 3 fall.....	77 @ 77 1/2
No. 4.....	73 @ 73 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	23 @ 23 1/2
Oats.....	20 @ 22
Rye—No. 2.....	30 @ 33 1/2

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 4, 1879.	
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,500	4 25 @ 4 50
Good ship. steers av. 1,250	3 50 @ 4 00
Fair butch. steers av. 1,000	2 85 @ 3 40
Good feed. steers av. 1,100	2 80 @ 3 25
Good stock steers av. 900	2 50 @ 3 20
Good to choice fat cows	2 50 @ 3 00
Common cows and heifers	1 75 @ 2 00
Wintered Texans.....	2 70 @ 3 25
Hogs—Packers.....	3 15 @ 3 52
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4, 1879.	
Cattle, firm and good demand for best grades; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders dull at \$3.00 to \$3.40; butchers higher, steers \$3.00 to \$3.30.	
Hogs active and 20c. higher than one week ago; heavy, \$3.00 to \$3.00; light, \$3.50 to \$3.60. Receipts for last twenty-four hours, 20,000.	

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 11@14c.; fair, 9@11c.; poor, in large supply, very dull; cheese, prime Kansas, 5@6c.; eggs, 25@37c.; broom-corn, 2@3c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.00 to \$2.25; turkeys, dressed, 9c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; geese 6@8c.; potatoes, 50@70c.; salt, \$1.50; green apples, \$2.75 to \$3.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; onions, 40@80c. $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; flax seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., \$1.05; castor beans, \$1.45; hominy, \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$; cranberries, \$5@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; sauerkraut, \$7 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; hay, \$8.00 @ 9.25.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, $\frac{1}{2}$ sack, \$2.15 to \$2.25; XXX, \$1.80; XX, \$1.50. Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., 75c.

There is little change since last week in wheat. It is 17 cents lower than at this time last year, in Kansas City, and corn 6 cents lower.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 93 1/2c. February, 94 1/2c. March, and 95 1/2c. April. In Chicago No. 2 is 85 1/2c. February, 86 1/2c. March, and 87 1/2c. April. In Kansas City No. 2 is 81 1/2c. February, and 82 1/2c. March. No. 3 is 76 1/2c. February, and 77 1/2c. March.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is a little higher than last week.

Hogs, notwithstanding the vast numbers packed, have risen considerably in the last three weeks; and at this date the tendency is upward. The past two or three weeks the number of hogs packed at most of the cities has decreased to an unexpected extent. This is especially the case at Cincinnati and other places east of the Mississippi river.

We clip the following item from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the 1st inst.: "The top price of the day, \$3.85, was for a load of fancy heavy hogs, sold for account of G. H. Pierson, of Newman, Kansas. This was said to be the best lot of the season, showing what Kansas farmers can do with corn and with improved breeds of hogs. They were bought by Wm. Burt for shipment to Cincinnati." There was 74 in the lot and they averaged 225 pounds.

The following is the visible supply of wheat and corn, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail January 25, 1879:

In store at	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
New York.....	3,208,503	2,261,130
Albany.....	800	10,500
Buffalo.....	1,037,035	697,590
Chicago.....	7,047,301	2,846,883
Milwaukee.....	150,000	38,492
Duluth.....	630,103	1,912,108
Toledo.....	754,389	1,313
Detroit.....	410,000	353,009
Oswego.....	390,700	894,426
St. Louis.....	44,695	46,683
Boston.....	239,649	118,652
Toronto.....	84,555	252,260
Philadelphia.....	608,056	219,611
Peoria.....	4,518	229,005
Indianapolis.....	252,209	188,410
Kansas City.....	339,023	645,634
Baltimore.....	385,692	575,275
Rail shipments, week.....	2,750,000	125,000
On canal.....	20,819,328	10,589,164
Total January 25, 1879.....	19,254,560	9,866,265

CALCIUM OIL.

LOOK
ON THIS PICTURE
AND ON THIS!
ASK FOR IT!
ASK FOR IT!
CALCIUM OIL.
CALCIUM OIL.

COMMON COAL OIL
CALCIUM OIL

It will not Explode. Ask for it. Use no other Oil in your Lamps.
NO MORE RISK WITH COAL OIL!

The time has come when, if you value your life and property, you must consider the question, "What shall I burn?" and CALCIUM OIL is the desideratum. Sold only by GEO. LEIN & CO., Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Square Corner, No. 95 MASSACHUSETTS and HENRY STREETS, LAWRENCE, KANSAS, where everybody is made welcome.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

Go to the Grange Store for bargains. The highest market price paid for grain at the Grange Elevator.

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

A FIRST-CLASS

COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

MARKET GARDENERS

Buy Fresh Seeds of the Grower.

BE THE FIRST IN MARKET!

And you will COIN MONEY.

Garden Manual and Price List for 1879 sent free. Address J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

To help our friends and patrons to make gifts to their friends during the Holidays, we will sell till after the Holidays:

SINGER AND NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES, WITH DROP LEAF AND TWO DRAWERS, FOR \$25; ONE \$60 DAUNTLESS AND ONE \$50 WILSON SEWING MACHINES FOR \$25. SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES \$5 UP.

SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

Silver-plated Teaspoons, 75c.; Tablespoons, \$1.25; Forks, \$1.50; Bristol Cutlery company Triple-plated Table-knives at \$2.50 per set. Rogers Bros. Teaspoons, \$1.50; Teaspoons A 1, \$2; Tablespoons, \$3; Triple-plated Table-knives, \$3; Forks, \$5 per set. Rogers, Smith & Co. Triple-plated Castors, five Engraved Bottles, \$6; Butter-knives, 75c. I have one Quadruple-plated Butter-dish for \$5, cheap at \$8.

GLASS SETS.

Butter-dish, Cream, Sugar-bowl, Spoon-holder—30c. to \$1. Lamps, 25c. to \$2.

VASES, MUSTACHE CUPS, CHINA MUGS, CHILDREN'S TEA-SETS AND A VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS IN CHINA AND GLASS. IN FACT, I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF

GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

After you have looked all over the city and found the place where you can buy the goods you want the cheapest, come to the Cuscuto Shop and I will sell 20 to 50 per cent. lower than the lowest.

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

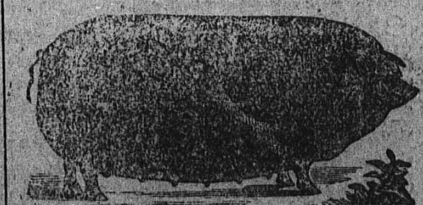
BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY HIEBACH.

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

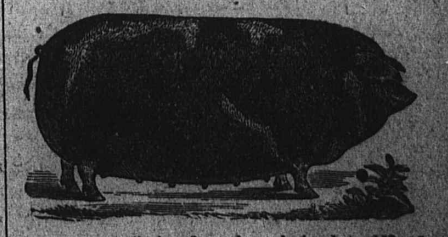
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....\$22 00
Three to five months old.....32 00
Five to seven months old.....42 00
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.

(Established in 1868.)



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

(recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase with call on or address me. All Pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped C. O. D. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.