

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 1.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 361.

"MAYBES" AND "IFS."

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Oh, the "maybes" and "ifs," and the terrible "buts!"

That are piled up as high as the steeple,
Ever giving to hearts the unkindest of cuts,
And breaking the friendship of people.

They hinder the busy, and sadden the gay,
They choke up the well-springs of pleasure,
They veil the bright sun from the rosiest day,
And rob life of joy without measure.

The "ifs" are as thick as the droppings of rain,
The "maybes" are ever in motion;
While a "but" has sent many a down-hearted swain
Far over the pitiless ocean.

I will, "if" I can, "but,"—ah, this little word
May change the whole matter completely;
As many and many a time we have heard
Its like check love's stream flowing sweetly.

Then why not move on in the pathway below
Straight forward, as well as we're able?
Decided one way or the other to go,
Nor render our living a fable?

Plain "yes" and plain "no" are good, honest,
Old words,
Clad, true, with an old-fashioned beauty,
Quite rare, like the September song of the birds.
T'brightens our pathway of duty.

Written Expressly for The Spirit of Kansas.
AN HONEST ROGUE AND SPECTACULAR COUNTERFEITER.

BY MAURICE MACDONALD.

[CONCLUDED.]

The next morning the experiment was conducted just as we chose, and you can rest assured that Mr. Mead was firmly bound after he had set out the forge and tools. Everything worked the same as before, and the metals were exactly the same in appearance. Mr. Mead assured us it was useless to go to town with the samples, as they were as genuine as the first. Of course this only made us more determined to submit our samples to the jeweler, which was just what Mr. Mead wanted when assuring us it was unnecessary.

Mr. Mead had another hunt on the creek that day and we all went to the cities of G— and M—, only exchanging the delegation, myself and the major going to M— and Rev. Howley and Deacon Smith to G—. It is useless to add that all the samples were pronounced genuine, or that we were doubly amazed, or that we paid the four thousand dollars in greenbacks and received the final secret, for all those things followed speedily, and we awoke one day to find we owned a monster "elephant." We found after we had made a good stock of rods that none of us had picked enough to around offering them for sale at par or at a reasonable premium, when a gold dollar would bring two dollars or more in Wall Street. We of course considered them genuine, but there was the suspicion hovering over us that Mr. Mead had spoken of when demanding greenbacks instead of gold, and we did not wonder that he preferred the unpretentious paper money. Then we began to realize that gold was of no value unless it could be readily exchanged for something else. We wrote and signed a partnership article, styling ourselves the "Compound Gold Manufacturing Company," and bound ourselves to secrecy. Then we set about for a simple method of exchange. We first thought of molding our gold into genuine eagles and half eagles, and selling them on Wall Street, and then we feared trouble on the ground that we had no right to run a United States mint even if the product was genuine. Finally, we decided to cast our gold into five, ten and twenty dollar slugs, such as are used for convenience in the gold mining districts, and which pass there and elsewhere as ready as the money made by the mints. But to get the molds and to learn to use them was no easy task. Major Williams was considered the shrewdest business man of the party, and was sent to New York for molds and instructions; and after considerable delay he found a die-sinker to undertake the job for big pay and a handsome bonus, for he plainly told the major that making tools for counterfeiting was risky business and no amount of assurance that they were to be used for a legitimate purpose could make him believe they were not to be used by outlaws. At last they were done and the major posted how to use them, and on his return we cast coin enough to "buy us all a farm." We packed the coin, our tools and articles of agreement all into a strong box and set it away in the garret of the shop for future use.

A few days after this, Deacon Smith met a

crusty old curmudgeon named Dawson, who was a famous copperhead and in bad odor in the neighborhood on account of his secesh proclivities. Dawson was supporting the administration, the abolitionists, the negroes, and finally the shipplaster currency, and declared he would like to see a bonfire made of the whole of it. This stirred the bile of our worthy deacon, and he boldly offered to give a dollar's worth of gold for every dollar in greenbacks that the virulent Dawson could produce, saying he considered the greenbacks better than gold, the government of abolitionists better than secessionists and the negroes a blamed sight whiter than any copperhead north of Mason and Dixon's line. Dawson foamed and swore, but declared himself ready to relieve the deacon of his burdensome gold to the value of five thousand dollars on demand, saying he had saved up that amount of the trash and wanted to be rid of it.

Of course we all thought we had "struck oil" sure, and loaded the deacon with the desired amount; and just as he was starting for home, Mr. Dawson came by on his way to the deacon's to complete the exchange.

They jogged along together to the deacon's fine home where the gold was spread out for examination. Mr. Dawson expressed astonishment at the uniformity of the lot, and the absence of the United States emblems, and finally refused to complete the exchange until he should take a few of the coins to be tested. Deacon Smith readily consented, as we had instructed him to do should old Dawson doubt the quality of the gold, and the trade was laid over for twenty-four hours, with the understanding that if the bullion was genuine gold the trade was to be made.

Before the twenty-four hours had passed, a sensation was produced that had not been in our county. Dawson had not the coins tested speedily, and on their being pronounced an imitation had a warrant sworn out for Deacon Smith and myself, as he had seen the deacon come from my shop with the gold. A sheriff's posse made a swoop on my shop and of course found the box, the tools, coin and agreement, and in a few minutes had us all under arrest.

The excitement was intense. Most of our neighbors believed our story of how we were duped, but some shook their heads and could not understand it clearly, while old Dawson fairly exulted at having broken up a swindling gang of abolition counterfeiterers. Rev. Howley was temporarily suspended by his church, and a terrible cloud hung over us all which seemed too dense to be ever entirely dispelled.

We all gave bail for our appearance at the fall term of court, and tried to laugh it off as a huge and costly joke. We managed to get our trial postponed until the spring term of court, hoping for some key to unlock the mystery and establish the fact beyond a doubt that we were honest dupes, but we had foolishly melted up our genuine gold and molded it with the "purrids," so we could not produce it.

Our families were frantic, and a more uncomfortable winter for men never passed. When the spring term of court came we again asked for a postponement, but Dawson and his friends were there and insisted on a trial, declaring that a delay was only a move to shield a gang of outlaws because they had money and influence with the political party in power. After much discussion the judge agreed to postpone the trial until the fall term on the condition that we would not ask for another extension of time, saying the people had a right to know the whole of the affair and if we were innocent we could easily show it.

And thus the spring and summer passed, and we were no nearer a solution of the mystery than at first, nor could we discover why we had made gold at first and failed afterward, but were satisfied that we had been badly duped in some way. We sent to Chicago and found that Mr. Mead had lived there and was well thought of, but considered visionary in some of his inventive schemes; that he had met with success in selling his patents and had paid up his mortgage, sold his homestead and gone to the Western territories for the benefit of his wife's health.

Our only hope was gone. We had no well founded defense except our own assurance of being duped, while the prosecution had a strong case, and absolute evidence only met by our feeble story of being condescended by a sharper. So we went into court with an uneasy bearing and a grim presentiment of high walls and striped clothing. The trial was called and a jury impaneled, mostly from remote corners of the county where we were not so well known personally, as nearly every man

near us had decided for or against us in his own mind, and could not act consistently. The prosecuting attorney was a new man and very zealous and made a strong case, exhibiting the secret compact, the forge, dies and coins we had made, while old Dawson, who had changed his mind about greenbacks since they were advancing in value, exultingly told his story—how we had deliberately tried to defraud him out of five thousand dollars of good money in exchange for our trash. The coins were submitted to an expert, who pronounced them an excellent imitation of gold, only to be detected by the most careful tests. Our defense was, that we were gentlemen above reproach; that Mr. Mead actually had lived in Chicago and had received money and gone away, and that we were honest dupes, and had not considered the article genuine. We would never have allowed Dawson to take the specimens for testing. While on rebuttal, and in the arguments the prosecution declared that the man Mead probably was a counterfeiter of ability when we had paid several thousand dollars for instruction, and relied upon the correctness of the imitation to stand the test; that our standing in society had nothing to do with the case as there were plenty of aristocratic scoundrels who ought to be in the penitentiary. And so after a long trial and arguments the case was given to the jury, looking decidedly dark for us. The jury were out but a few moments when they filed in and took their seats as before, and the judge called on the foreman for the verdict. A deathly silence prevailed as the foreman slowly and tremblingly arose, and in faltering accents said: "Your honor, and gentlemen of the court: In view of the high standing of the prisoners, and their former unblemished reputation, I wish the jury could decide more leniently for them, but on account of the overwhelming testimony against them, we are compelled to return a verdict of—"

"Hold! hold!" cried a voice frantically in the rear part of the court-room. "Do not dare to pronounce that word gallily until you have heard me."

In a flash all eyes were directed to the speaker as he made his way to the front, and the foreman of the jury dropped into his seat. The judge excitedly remarked that new arguments and evidences were out of order, but he presumed there would be no objection to hearing his statement; and though the prosecuting attorney faintly demurred, the people demanded for the stranger a hearing in spite of legal technicalities.

When the stranger came near enough our hearts leaped for joy, as we recognized Mr. Mead, the one man above all others we most wanted to see. He dropped his cloak on a chair and amid the most breathless silence made the following remarkable statement:

"Something over a year ago I found myself in the great city of Chicago with very little money and a heavy mortgage on my home nearly due, a wife whom I worshiped, to feeble health and wearing her life out because we were so near bankruptcy. I was a fanatical inventor, and had two worthy inventions nearly patented, which I could not dispose of to save myself; and, in a fit of frenzy, I decided to make an effort to raise the funds honestly if possible, otherwise I must, and for a few days buried myself in my shop until I had produced you little forges, so simple in appearance and yet so complete, as I will show. I told my wife I was going into the 'country' to 'try and find some rich farmers to buy my patent reaper and feed-mill, which I tried hard to do as you well know. I also 'packed' the forge and tools as a last resort. My wife had seen so many failures and so many prospects blasted she said little either way. I soon returned to her with four thousand dollars, obtained you know how, much to her surprise, and soon paid off our incumbrance and indeed her to go West, ostensibly for her health, in fact to gain sufficient money in the mines to enable me to pay you back your money and relieve you from any suspicion of wrong. I did not dream you would so effectually entangle yourself as to be in danger of prison, but simply considered you would be annoyed by your financial loss. I considered it as a forced loan, to be repaid at the first moment possible; and God knows if you had been as willing to invest half the money in a legitimate enterprise with me, you would not be here to-day. I succeeded in defrauding you by that little forge. I invested almost my last dollar in a few ounces of pure gold and that mechanical wonder. It is constructed with a bellows of three compartments, instead of two ordinarily used, and if you will observe the upper one has no motion whatever; it is lined with

iron and has a mechanical clock-work machine inside which moves and revolves a cylinder in which is set three plumbago crucibles exactly alike. In each of two of the crucibles I put an ounce of pure gold and a little powdered sal-ammoniac or muriate of ammonia, the latter simply to make a smoke and draw and to bewilder you, after which some cotton was placed on top of each to prevent the gold from being displaced in shipping. The empty crucible was placed in the third socket and was filled by your ore composition. After the coal was packed around and covered over the crucible, the bellows lever worked, rather silently and gradually withdrew the crucible with the imitation and returned the crucible with the gold. This done the ratchet had no further cogs to work on until set again, and hence the gold was melted in due time, and cast into a bar for your inspection. Of course your second experiment was as successful as the first, for the little machine would work as well for you as for me when once set; but had you demanded a third trial I should have declined and left you.

"With my ill gotten money I plunged into the mountains, and with my remarkable mechanical skill succeeded in making my machines grind out more precious metal to the ton than any mill about there; hence, my claim was considered a rich one, and before a year I sold it for a fabulous price, well knowing that my skill would make any fair mine pay well. I bought deserted claims for a trifle, and as soon as I had got my mills at work started for here to repair the injury done you.

"My wife, who is happy in her mountain home, is now superintending our mills and mines, believing me in the East to procure new machinery. She has not a thought of the wrong I have done, and I hoped to spare her the pain of a disclosure; but I arrived in this court-house only in time to see the jury return ready to declare you guilty, and hence this hasty disclosure. If you doubt my word, observe this little crucible disappear and the other return with the same metals that were put in more than a year ago, and would never come out unless I touched this secret spring to set the machine to revolving.

"And now, by way of restitution, I hereby return to each of those gentlemen three thousand dollars in pure gold, fused in nature's crucibles without the aid of any combining powder. This will undoubtedly make you financially whole, considering the present premium on gold; but for your wounded honor and the dignity of the law—I presume I must take a felon's cell. But, gentlemen, if you see me as I am at heart, and know me for my ability, you will hesitate before you fling me into disgrace; and should you see fit to deal with me leniently, and consider the circumstances that prompted the wrong, I will repay you in every way in my power, and lead a life of integrity, unsullied by any wrong except this single act."

It is impossible to describe the sensation in that court-room, or the joy beaming from the faces of our friends. Suffice it to say that the judge, ordered a verdict of not guilty, which was immediately given, and Mr. Mead returned with us, a further consultation was not without standing all our suffering, we were not willing to blight the hopes of a man of his rare ability, and decided that our own desires for gain were somewhat selfish when we rejected his honorable proposition to manufacture, and risk our money in a wild, improbable speculation. And so he gratefully returned to his mountain home, thankful that his greatest wrong was made right without disgrace; and in after years, when he returned to Chicago and started several legitimate enterprises, we freely took stock in his legitimate enterprises and have never had cause to regret that we used charity instead of law to correct his wrong toward us.

Honest Old Abe.

When Abraham Lincoln was postmaster in a small Illinois village, word came that the post-office agent would be along in a day or two to collect the balance due to the government. It was about seventy-five dollars, and one of Lincoln's friends, alarmed lest the young postmaster should be embarrassed by the sudden demand for so much money, offered to lend him the required sum. Lincoln declined, with thanks; the proffered kindness, and going to the upper shelf of a closet, brought down a bag containing the amount in the very coins which had come into his hands. He said he never allowed himself to use, even for a day, money which was in his possession belonging to other people.

When a man kicks he generally puts his best foot forward.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I love to read your paper and I love to write for it. Christmas is past and I hope that everybody has had a good time. I expect there are children who do not have any nice toys, for "Intemperance is the worst thing that ever spread this land; it kills so many people outside the temperance band." I wonder how many of the children can tell why Christmas is celebrated. I must quit for this time, so good-by. Your friend,

MINTA VICTORIA MOON.

PRairie Center, Kans., Dec. 26, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a short letter, as all the children are invited to write for your valuable paper. I am a small boy; I was nine years old last May. My father is a farmer. I have three brothers and two sisters. I go to school; I have been absent for two weeks on account of bad weather and deep snow. I love to go to school; I love my teacher and my schoolmates. I have lots of fun at school. I help my father farm in the summer. I have been out sleigh riding to-day. I will close for this time. If I see this in print I will write again soon. Your little friend,

WILLIE.

WAKARUSA, Kans., Dec. 26, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for a long time, and you was so kind to print my first letter, I thought I would write again. We catch a great many rabbits; we have caught thirty-four since this snow. I don't go to school now for ma has gone back to Indianapolis to see her sick mother that is not expected to live long. We are going to have a Christmas tree in our school-house. I have got a pig and a colt. Pa has got three hogs and my oldest brother has three also. Well, I must quit for this time. Merry Christmas to you all. From your friend, ISRAEL E. HANWAY.

P. S.—I hope all of the young folks will have a good time Christmas. I. E. H.

LINWOOD, Kans., Dec. 22, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—May I come again? I promised to tell the young folks what a nice time we had the last day of school. In the forenoon we were examined; in the afternoon we spoke and sang. The teacher had her melodeon there and she can play very well. We had a very nice dinner, and had a nice time. I don't expect to get the prize as there are so many young folks that have written to THE SPIRIT longer than I have. I see the young folks have almost filled up the column the last two weeks and I hope they will continue to do so. I will help to do so all I can. Please excuse all my mistakes. Bye-bye to all the young folks. I. E. BROWN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Kans., Dec. 22, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—Feeling thankful for past labors, in publishing my boy's efforts, I venture again to address you. Since last I wrote you, I have been attending school, and hope I am making fair progress in my studies, which embrace orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar; so you may judge, I am kept busy during school hours. Yet, I hope I may fully appreciate the advantages that will grow up from an education. We have about thirty scholars in school and much interest is taken by all of them, which makes the school interesting and profitable. For the past ten days the weather has been very cold and the snow very deep, rendering it very difficult to get about on foot. Now, wishing you and your young correspondents a happy Christmas, I bid you good-by.

CHARLES W. NOBLE.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Dec. 24, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the first time I have written for the "Young Folks' Column." I have one brother and two sisters. We live one mile and a half from the town. My pa has four horses, three cows, and five hogs, two calves and one dog. There is school going on here. My pa takes THE SPIRIT and I like it very much. I read the "Young Folks' Column" as soon as it comes from the office. I will send you a charade:

I am composed of ten letters.
My first is in land, but not in water.
My second is in old, but not in new.
My third is in talk, but not in walk.
My fourth is in cat, but not in dog.
My fifth is in boy, but not in girl.
My sixth is in cow, but not in horse.
My seventh is in way, but not in day.
My eighth is in sign, but not in lion.
My ninth is in finger, but not in hand.
My tenth is in red, but not in shed.
My whole is the name of a nice little girl.

Yours truly, RALPH WALTON.

SOUTH HAVEN, Kans., Dec. 22, 1878.

Historical Society

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.
Hendley James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Bumball, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

The Patrons of the National Grange Visit Washington.

During the late session of the National grange at Richmond, Va., an invitation was extended to its members by the United States commissioner of agriculture to visit Washington and inspect the workings of the department under its present administration by Gen. Le Duc. In compliance with this invitation, Worthy Master Adams with quite a number of the members proceeded to Washington and visited the agricultural buildings on December 2d. After inspecting as thoroughly as their limited time would permit the various rooms of the department, and the methods of conducting its diversified branches of business, they expressed themselves satisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the department were conducted, and the entire devotion of the present commissioner to the interests of agriculture and to the best welfare of those who engage in it.

The Patrons now proceeded to the executive mansion, and were cordially received by President Hayes and his wife. Worthy Master Lang, of Texas state grange, addressed the president in a neat little speech, to which Mr. Hayes replied briefly, saying that in his recent message he had stated his position in regard to the agricultural interests of the country and to the farming community. D. T. Chase, worthy master of New Hampshire state grange, responded to the president in the following speech:

MR. PRESIDENT:—We come before you as the representatives of an association of agriculturists—of men and women looking to the education and elevation of the farmer, as our polar star. We do not seek to undermine or destroy any other calling or occupation, but merely to raise our own in the social scale, and to make our members better citizens and entitled to higher consideration in the affairs of our common country. Coming as we do from the extreme limits of our now reunited land, we can assure you, sir, that so far as we can judge the agriculturists are firm in support of efforts of the executive to secure the full and untrammelled exercise of lawful rights to all other people of our wide domain.

While we are blessed with abundant crops, we find the blight of something wrong in the legislation of either state or general government, and especially in the laws which govern transportation companies, and in the hurtful discrimination against our products. The agriculturists are turning their attention to these matters, and believe that much may be gained by wise and prudent legislation, benefiting not only the farmer but also increasing the prosperity of all other citizens. We are much interested in the efforts of the commissioner of agriculture to make his department more successful and more useful, and we are sure that it only needs the hearty support of all those interested in it to make it one of the greatest instruments for good.

While we shall ever entertain the highest respect for the laws, as at present framed, we still hope that our legislators, in congress may yet see the propriety of making that department more prominent, and of enlarging its capacity for usefulness; and we would most respectfully suggest, that we believe the department of agriculture should be represented in the cabinet, on an equality at least with the representatives of those branches of the government that tend to the destruction of wealth and the desolation of families.

We tender to you, sir, personally, our best wishes, and as the representative of a great and strong nation, we shall ever hold you in the highest esteem. We thank you for the cordial reception we have received, not only here but at the department of agriculture, and may your efforts for the welfare of our beloved country be blessed with a bountiful harvest.

Missouri State Grange.

The Missouri state grange convened in annual session December 10th and remained in session the entire week. The number of delegates present was about one hundred. There were also present about fifty visitors. Col. Colman, of the Rural World, was in attendance, and in his paper of the 18th inst. complimented the delegates as follows:

"This convention was no ordinary body of men. It was composed of the picked men belonging to the order in the state—men who have the good of the order at heart, and who have labored long to promote its best interests. We have visited many deliberative bodies; we have, at one time and another, presided over many, but we can say, after weighing carefully every word we can say, that we do not think we ever attended any body where the laws of parliamentary usage were so well understood and observed. This is a very high compliment, we know, but the reason for it is easily accounted for. Every member in attendance had, at one time or another, presided over a grange for a year. Each grange has a treatise on parliamentary rules. These rules had been studied, practiced and enforced. They were familiar to every member, consequently the business progressed like clock-work. We could not help contrasting the wide difference in the manner of transacting the business of this session with the earlier sessions of the same body—far better qualified than many members of our legislatures who have occupied their seats for months. Those who think our granges are not educators are greatly mistaken."

After the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials, Henry Ebbau, worthy master, delivered his annual address. After paying a feeling tribute to the memory of ex-Worthy Master Allen, who died during the

past year, the master proceeded to congratulate the grange upon the present satisfactory condition of the order in the state, and, after giving a brief account of his stewardship, presented several wholesome suggestions in regard to perfecting a better organization, so as to more fully carry out the objects of the order. The grange has many enemies, open and secret, outspoken and in disguise, and he enjoined a resolute, but a discreet and temperate policy in pushing forward the work of the order, despite all hindrances. Co-operation, wherever practiced properly, has been very profitable to grangers, and he urged the importance of its being more generally understood and practiced. The purchasing agency at St. Louis is under excellent management and is doing a grand work. "More," said the speaker, "has been saved by the purchasing agency than all that has ever been paid into the grange in this state."

After impressing upon his hearers the importance of education as one of the fundamental principles of their order, he referred to the importance of farmers making an organized and determined resistance to the unjust discriminations of legislation, whereby 70 per cent. of all the taxes fall upon the agricultural class. He advised the re-institution of the deputy system, stating that he believed its abolition had been detrimental to the interests of the order. He closed with an earnest appeal to his brethren to labor untiringly and zealously to promote the interests and advance the claims of the order.

The secretary estimates the number of active, working granges in the state at present at 600, and the membership at 30,000.

The receipts for the past year have been \$10,653, of which over \$7,000 have been from dues, \$2,500 from A. J. Child, purchasing agent, St. Louis, and \$1,000 from St. Louis merchants.

Mississippi State Grange.

The eighth annual meeting of the state grange was held at Okolona, commencing on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and ending on the 18th. It was feared that there would not be a quorum present, owing to the general gloom and the prostration of all business affairs occasioned by the yellow fever, but the attendance was good, every section of the state, except the southeastern where the order never had much strength, being well represented. The spirit of the delegates was admirable. They were all fully impressed with the necessity of earnest, vigorous action to restore the order in this state to its former strength and efficiency, and they applied themselves to the work with a zeal and an enthusiasm that will restore confidence and beget active efforts in every subordinate grange in the state. The proceedings of this session were in harmony with the spirit of the delegates. The measures adopted, the policy for future action marked out, the words of cheer that will go out to the workers in the cause, will arrest the attention of every intelligent farmer in the state, and not only arouse them to a higher appreciation of the great need of organization, but induce them to come out from the ranks of their opponents and join hands with their friends in their patriotic efforts to restore to the agricultural class their rightful power and influence in all public business affairs.

We point with pride to the names of the officers elected at this session for the ensuing two years. For the first time since the organization of the state grange, every officer is an active worker, each one of them having devoted years of earnest effort to the cause. For once, our state organization is in the hands of men and women who can not only perform the duties of their respective offices efficiently, but can go out among the people and advocate and defend with power and eloquence the principles and measures of the order. The speeches delivered during the session, especially by those elected to official positions, would have done credit to any legislative body in the country.

The re-election of Worthy Master Pardon will meet the cordial approval of every Patron in the state. He is not only a model presiding officer, always prompt and intelligent in his rulings, and an efficient executive officer, but he is an eloquent, polished and forcible writer and orator. His letters and speeches in the advocacy and defense of the order always command the respectful attention of the public, and his zeal and enthusiasm and unselfish patriotism, so conspicuous since the inauguration of the movement in our state, make him our most efficient and influential leader. The farmers of Mississippi may safely confide to his keeping the destiny of their organization.

Patron of Husbandry.

Keep Up Your Grange.

Shall we, fellow Patrons, surrender the good we have accomplished to our taskmasters, and ignominiously sign for the flesh pots of our former Egypt? Every burial of a subordinate grange proclaims our vanishing. Let us vaunt our independence as we will, when we turn our banners, our enemies will write upon their trailing folds, "Surrender," because there are not thirteen resolute, public-spirited, intelligent farmers left in that community. Brother Patrons, will you allow your grange to fall away into the tomb of the capulets, when you admit that success would attend your efforts if you will try to co-operate? You see the result of concert of action and purpose in other sections. Are you less favored than they? You have clear heads and hearts, have you not? You admit the necessities of the hour upon you and yours. Duty, duty, duty, still bids you up and doing.—Farmer's Friend.

There is an obvious need of competent lecturers in every state where the grange is organized. The granges in Tennessee are moving in this matter by subscribing to a fund for the employment of lecturers in several counties.—Ex.

Address of the Master of Ohio State Grange, December 10, 1878.

PATRONS:—Another year has passed. Again the state grange of Ohio meets in annual session. It is eminently proper at this time for us to fervently render thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father for the blessings of the past, and invoke his continued favor for the future.

In our assembly to-day are some who have filled the responsible position of delegate to the state grange before. Many others of you are here as delegates for the first time. I trust that the experience of the one, and the earnestness of the other, will conspire to cause the work of this session to be crowned with more than usual success.

We meet not as politicians, looking for the leaves and fishes of office, but we do meet as citizens of this beautiful state of Ohio, representing a class that composes nearly one-half of its entire population, and representing a calling that underlies and supports all other callings; representing an interest that must be looked after and guarded, even in our halls of legislation by those who are directly engaged to the tilling of the soil. It has long since been settled that when any man, or class of men, neglect to look after their own interests, that they go unguarded, and those of conflicting interests soon consume their substance.

We greatly need to stimulate our class to a higher standard in agriculture; we must be intelligent farmers, as well as intelligent citizens. Our soils are deteriorating; this must be stopped, their fertility must be increased, and this can only be done by the exercise of more enlightened intelligence on the part of the farmer. Hon. M. B. Bateham, in a prize essay on this subject, says that "if nine-tenths instead of one-tenth of the farmers of the state would subscribe for and read agricultural journals, and fifty young men from each county would attend the course of lectures soon to commence at the state university, there would be no doubt in my mind as to the speedy reposition of the soils of Ohio." Our only hope is in the increased and wide-spread intelligence upon the underlying principles of the science of agriculture. We must take a deep interest in the education of our men and women as well as that of our children. The state grange at its last session adopted the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Regarding it to be of the utmost importance that the agricultural community do all in its power to forward every good movement toward education, and to encourage the efforts of the professors of the agricultural and mechanical colleges in establishing the course of lectures which they propose to give in the interest of the farming community; therefore be it

Resolved, That the state grange of Ohio regard it as a duty of each member to endeavor to induce one or more persons from each county to attend the course of lectures to be given in 1879, at the agricultural and mechanical college, for the benefit of farmers, and, if possible, that each member himself should attend the same.

Resolved, That this grange request the trustees of the college to continue the course of lectures during 1879, which was begun in 1878.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary of the state grange to the trustees of the college.

In accordance with this request the trustees and the faculty of the university again offer a course of lectures, to commence on the ninth day of next month (January, 1879) and to continue four weeks. I trust that members of our order will attend this course of lectures in such numbers as shall prove that the above request by the state grange was made in good faith.

I have but very few suggestions to make at this time. There are some laws that I could wish were different, but past experience and observation alike teach me that when a law is passably good, it is better to have it unaltered, than to take the time of the state grange in discussion as to the need of a change and then from the fact that many of the delegates have not examined the law in its practical workings and fully weighed the effect of any given change, the law might be made worse instead of better.

For more than six years the grange has been a practical reality in this state. Its work is familiar in each county. More than sixty thousand persons in Ohio are familiar with the grange work. They have felt the inspiring influence of its fraternal spirit. It has given a new impetus to the tired hands and discouraged hearts of thousands of the husbandmen and matrons of the state. It has been the morning star that has heralded to our waiting eyes the brighter day so anxiously watched for, and so long hoped for, when agriculture, disenthralled from the chains of ignorance, and superstition that bound it, shall break forth in all the glory and grandeur with which God intended it should be ennobled, and its votaries, the agriculturists of America, relieved from the oppressions that we in our inaction have allowed heap upon us, shall go forth to make the solitary places to blossom, and bring forth abundant crops, and joy and gladness shall prevail.

Patrons, the work of bringing in the opening of this brighter day is yours. You can do it, if you will, and have the generations that shall follow after, to honor your memory, or you can fold your hands and remain inactive, and thus leave the work that you should have done to be performed by others, or go undone; let the grange go down, let organized effort cease, and thus leave our children's children in a worse bondage than the agriculturists of the monarchies of Europe. But I am persuaded of better things of the members of the grange in Ohio. Some have grown tired and fallen, by the way, but thousands are holding to the grange with a religious tenacity, equalled only by their devotion to the church. The grange is accorded a full share in their thoughts, their time, their money, their devotion, their progress. With so good a cause sustained by the devotion and labor of so many good men and women, having the sanction of all good men and women, who have informed themselves as to its objects and aims, and with God's blessing un-

questionably resting upon it, its triumph must in the end be glorious.

And now, Patrons, but a few words and I am done. For six years I have served you as master of the state grange; during this time I have given the work the very best service of which I was capable. I well know that this service has been attended with many imperfections, but this has come from want of ability, and not from want of devotion to the cause. I have given the work my best thought, my time, my earnest devotion. I now feel that duty to myself and to others demands that I relinquish the gavel to other hands. It is but just for me here to say, though my labors have at times been arduous, yet the hearty support that I have so uniformly met with from the Patrons of the state has made them a pleasure. Hundreds of homes and hearts have been opened to receive me as I have passed through every county in the state and given me such a hearty welcome as shall be remembered so long as memory shall last, and as in after years I shall look back over the labors of these six years, memory will present nothing but scenes and words of kindness on the part of the ten thousands with whom I have associated in the grange work.

My associations with the various members of the executive committee and business agents during these years, have been of the most pleasant and agreeable nature. I believe they have all been men who were honestly striving to serve the grange to the best of their ability, and I am pleased to be able to state that I have always been sustained by my associates. And now, Patrons, the work of this session is before you. May the spirit of harmony and fraternity guide and control you, and may God's richest blessings crown your labors with success.

Temperance Department.

CONDUCTED BY GEO. W. CALDERWOOD.

Lawrence has the state university and—thirty saloons!

"Will you take sumting?" said a German teetotaler to a friend while standing near a tavern. "I don't care if I do," was the reply. "Well, den, let us take a walk."

Americans spend more money for the whisky they drink than they do for the clothes they wear or for the bread they eat, for the books they read or for the churches they build, and still they cry "hard times!"

550,000 able-bodied men are engaged in making and selling intoxicating liquors in this country. This is a waste of labor equal in the aggregate to \$330,000,000. Again, 600,000 habitual drunkards lose time equal to \$500,000,000. Yet notwithstanding this vast sum the expenses incurred in taking care of the paupers, the insane, the idiots and the sick is much more.

Gough, Talbot, Baxter, Payson, Marshall and Yates electrified the world with their magnetism and oratory as temperance lecturers, but they pale into unremembrance when compared to Luther Benson. What a man! What a genius! But yet, after all, he may go down. If he does, 10,000 souls will worship his memory for having saved them from the drunkard's doom.

The lecture of J. B. Hill, S. T. of the U. O. A. T., at the M. E. church, on "Save the Boys," was eloquent, able and logical. Mr. Hill cuts up no "monkey shins" in his discourses, but appeals to the hearts and judgment of the people. His power as a lecturer is now pretty well known throughout the state, and calls for him are being made continually. He is at Scranton this week organizing a temple, and from there he goes to Newton, Wichita and other points.

Whisky selling is the gigantic crime of crimes in this age, and particularly in this country. Of the sellers of whisky John Wesley said: "They murder by wholesale; neither does their eye pity nor spare. They drive people to hell like sheep; and what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then, would enjoy their estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them. Blood! blood! it is theirs—the foundation, the floor, the walls, are stained with blood!"

What Strong Drink Does a Man Buy? It costs about \$1,500,000,000 in money every year. It makes 50 per cent. of all our insane. It makes 55 per cent. of all our paupers. It causes directly 75 per cent. of our murders. It makes 80 per cent. of our other criminals. It sends forth 95 per cent. of our vicious youth. It sends one human being every ten minutes into a drunkard's grave.

Who of us will, by giving his example to the drinking usages of modern society, become a partner to this frightful havoc? It is hardly saying too much if we affirm that of all the enemies religion has to encounter, alcohol leads the van. What begets more vice and crime, engenders worse lusts, blasts more characters, blights more homes, keeps more sinners from Christ and ruins more souls than this one gigantic cause? And what moral reform is more than temperance linked hand in hand with Christianity? It aims at the restoration of the fallen, inculcation of sound morals among the young, the preservation of happy homes—all its ends are ennobling. God has power to save. He who is "born again" is a new creature in Christ Jesus. In answer to prayer the love of strong drink can be changed into hatred. Strong drink costs twice as much as the flour and the meal and the cotton and the woolen goods and the boots and shoes and the clothing and the newspapers of the country.

Official returns for the year 1870 show the total consumption of 290,800,000 gallons of intoxicating liquors in the United States. Enormous as these figures are, the returns of 1876

show a still larger quantity, 387,000,000 being consumed in that year. The retail cost of this large quantity was \$735,000,000, equal to about one-fourth the national debt at the close of the war in the United States. There are 250,000 dram-shop keepers. We have 1,000,000 drunkards in the country. The total value of liquor consumed in twenty-five years is equal to the entire value of all the real estate and personal property in the United States. New York state supports 188,000 paupers. It is calculated that about three-fourths of this entire number are paupers through the use of liquor. New York state has 74,000 criminals, four-fifths of whom can trace their fall to drink. During three years there were 160 murders in New York city, and within a few months fifteen wives were killed by their husbands, and all through rum.

Appletons' Journal

FOR 1879.

The proprietors of APPLETONS' JOURNAL will henceforth devote it exclusively to literature of a high order of excellence, by writers of acknowledged standing.

It is the growing habit of the leading minds in all countries to contribute their best intellectual work to the magazines and reviews; and in order that APPLETONS' JOURNAL may adequately reflect the intellectual activity of the time, thus expressed, it will admit to its pages a selection of the more noteworthy critical, speculative and progressive papers that come from the pens of these writers. Fiction will still occupy a prominent position, and descriptive papers will appear; but large place will be given to articles bearing upon literary and art topics, to discussions of social and political progress, to papers well-versed in the intellectual tastes of the public, or devoted to subjects in which the public welfare or public culture is concerned.

TERMS OF APPLETONS' JOURNAL.—Three dollars per annum, in advance, postage prepaid by the publishers, to all subscribers in the United States or Canada; or twenty-five cents per number. A club of four yearly subscribers will entitle the sender to an extra subscription gratis; that is, five copies will be sent one year for twelve dollars. APPLETONS' JOURNAL and THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, for one year, for seven dollars, postage prepaid (full price, eight dollars). The volumes begin January and July of each year. Subscriptions received for any length of time. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

CONDUCTED BY

E. L. and W. J. YOUMANS.

Containing instructive and interesting articles and abstracts of articles, original, selected and illustrated, from the pens of the leading scientific men of different countries. Accounts of important scientific discoveries. The application of science to the practical arts. The latest views put forth by the most distinguished phenomena, by savants of the highest authority. Prominent attention will also be given to those various scientific questions which require a better understanding of the nature of man, to the better understanding upon the questions of society and government, to scientific education and to the conflicts which spring from the progressive nature of scientific knowledge.

It is an instructive and valuable monthly, and, as a consequence, is continually increasing in circulation and influence.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is now a large octavo of 128 pages, and will be considerably enlarged, beginning with the issue for January, 1879. It is handsomely printed on clear type, which is necessary to further convey the ideas of the writer, fully illustrated.

TERMS.—Five dollars per annum; or, fifty-cents per number. A club of five will be sent to any address for \$20.00 per annum.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY and APPLETONS' JOURNAL, together, \$7.00 per annum (full price, \$8.00). The volumes begin May and November of each year.

Subscriptions may begin at any time. We will be glad to send our Periodical Catalogue, free, upon application. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

PENN YAN MYSTERY!

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY Family Newspaper of LEON and HARRIET LEWIS, 8 pages, containing:

STORIES. Lady Redwood's Daughter, by Mrs. Harriet Lewis; Countess of Selby, by Mrs. ex Dumas; Sir Allyn's Enemy, by Leon Lewis, etc. Portrait of Dumas and other illustrations.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS. A Ride Through Islam, Turkey, to India; Year in South Africa, by Lady Barker; Six Months in the Sandwich Islands; A Round the World, by Mrs. Brassey, etc. Illustrated.

GEOGRAPHICAL. Vestiges of Atlantis, the continent that existed 13,000 years ago between Europe and America; the lost Anchores of Columbus; Current Explorations, etc. With map of Atlantis.

SCIENCE. The Religion of the Great Pyramid; Discovery of Yulecat; The Great Pyramid; and other parts of Europe; Glimpses of Babylon.

LEADING ARTICLES. The real Business of Existence; True Capital and True Labor; The Relations of this Life to the Life to Come; Is an Age of "Miracles" at Hand?

TERMS.—Single copy, one cent; four copies for eight cents; 200 single numbers for \$4.00. The publisher for club of eight entitled to copy free, delivered to news agents and book sellers in any quantity direct from our office at \$1.25 per hundred. Remittance sent risk only in P. O. orders on Penn Yan, or bankers drafts on New York.

Address: LEON and HARRIET LEWIS, Publishers, Penn Yan, N. Y.

"OH! MY BACK!"

Pains in the Back, Stiffness in the Joints are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. The Great Kidney and Liver Medicine. It is not a new compound, having been used by all classes for 35 years, and saved from lingering disease and death hundreds of men and women. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence, and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, General Debility, Female Weakness, Nervous Diseases, Intemperance and Excesses. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Billous Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Strangeness in the Bowels and Stomach, and makes the Blood perfectly pure. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for these diseases, and has never been shown to fail. One trial will convince you. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely Vegetable, and used by family physicians, and the most reliable may be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system and renewed health is the result. Send for pamphlet to Wm. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

HUNT'S REMEDY Sold by all Druggists.

FERTILE KANSAS

Leaves all other states in the rear in producing wheat—facts concerning her most productive counties.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Kansas outranking all other states in the Union this year in the aggregate production of wheat, and winter wheat being the great staple of the state, some points regarding the leading wheat counties cannot but prove of interest. The ten first counties in acreage in 1877 were Dickinson, McPherson, Saline, Sedgwick, Sumner, Cowley, Montgomery, Butler, Harvey and Reno—seven in the southwest, two in the west and one in the south—and their combined acreage was 53 per cent. of the entire acreage of the state. The same ten counties were in the lead in acreage in 1878, their combined acreage being 49 per cent. of that of the state, and their increase of acreage nearly 40 per cent. of that of the state. In 1877 Montgomery and Butler counties fell out of the list of ten leading counties in product, Barton and Ottawa taking their places. The aggregate product of the ten counties was 53 per cent. of the entire product of the state. In 1878 Butler regained its place among the ten leading counties in product, Ottawa dropping out. The aggregate product of the ten counties, all but Dickinson and Saline in the southwest, was 52 per cent. of the entire product of the state, while the increase in these ten counties was 51 per cent. of that of the whole state.

As it may prove pleasing for those of a figurative turn to trace the progress of the ten counties, it is here given, all the statistics upon which these and other statements are based being those in the state board of agriculture reports:

Dickinson ranked first in acreage in 1877, dropping to fourth in 1878, and in increase was fifth. Third in bushels in 1877, same in 1878, and fourth in increase of bushels.

McPherson—Second in acreage in 1877, same in 1878, and third in increase. First in bushels in 1877, first in 1878, and third in increase.

Saline—Third in acreage in 1877, fifth in 1878, and ninth in increase. Second in bushels in 1877, fourth in 1878, and seventh in increase. Sedgwick—Fourth in acreage in 1877, first in 1878, and second in increase. Fourth in bushels in 1877, second in 1878, and first in increase.

Sumner—Fifth in acreage in 1877, third in 1878, and first in increase. Sixth in bushels in 1877, fourth in 1878, and second in increase.

Cowley—Sixth in acreage in 1877, same in 1878, and eighth in increase. Fifth in bushels in 1877, sixth in 1878, and fifth in increase.

Montgomery—Seventh in acreage in 1877, eighth in 1878, and tenth in increase. Tenth in bushels in 1877, and giving way to Barton as one of the ten leading counties in 1878.

Butler—Eighth in acreage in 1877, ninth in 1878, and seventh in increase. Gave way to Ottawa in bushels in 1877, but ranked seventh in 1878, and was sixth in increase.

Harvey—Ninth in acreage in 1877, tenth in 1878, and sixth in increase. Had no place among the ten in bushels in 1877, was tenth in 1878 and eighth in increase.

Reno—Tenth in acreage in 1877, seventh in bushels in 1877, eighth in 1878 and ninth in increase.

Barton—Entirely out of the first rank in acreage in 1877 and 1878, secured ninth place in bushels in 1878, and was tenth in rank of increase.

Three counties in the state show an increase of upward of a million bushels over last year—Sedgwick, Sumner and McPherson—all in the southwest.

Combining spring with winter wheat makes but little if any change in the order of the counties, the increase of spring wheat produced in the state being 2,279,993 bushels, to an increase of 15,718,000 bushels of winter wheat.

High Freight.

[Emporia Ledger.]

There is a well grounded complaint among the people of this state against exorbitant freight, and the disposition of railroad companies to unjustly discriminate against certain points. An effort will undoubtedly be made this winter to influence our legislature to pass a law that will, in a measure, remedy the evil. Other states have done so, and Kansas must do so, also, or the people are ruined. Our state is almost entirely dependent upon the railroads for the movement of her vast products of grain and cattle. The people have given liberally of their money to build these roads. For the last two or three years most of the railroads in Kansas have been reasonably prosperous. Thousands of people have located in the state during that time, and tens of thousands of acres of land have been brought under cultivation, producing millions of bushels of grain, which have afforded the railroads a vast business in transporting it to market. Values have shrunk to one-half what they were a few years ago. The cost of operating railroads is much less than it formerly was—labor is cheaper, fuel is cheaper and iron is cheaper, yet the railroads charge more for freights and just as much for passenger travel as they did in years gone by. There must be a change in this state of affairs. The people cannot stand it at the present low price of products. It is an outrage on their forbearance and generosity. Let the legislature of Kansas take this matter in hand this winter and act wisely in the matter; and if it will do so, the result will be a law regulating freights and passenger fares on the railroads of the state that will do justice to both parties—the people and the railroad companies.

Cheap Lands.

Below we publish a letter written by a gentleman from Massachusetts to his home paper, the *Leominster Enterprise*. The writer has lately spent several weeks in traveling over Kansas, and makes his statements after a careful personal observation:

"Think of this fact, that land within twenty-

five to fifty miles of Topeka, the capital of Kansas, and one hundred miles of Kansas City, on a line of good railroad, at from \$5 to \$10 per acre, when such land within the same distance of St. Louis or Chicago cannot be touched for less than \$50 per acre! The metropolis of the West is destined to be Kansas City; it is already a great market, a live city, and the natural gateway of Kansas. And here are cheap lands at its very threshold, offering homes at prices within the reach of all. Partially improved farms can be bought for from \$8 to \$15 per acre, where there are good schools, churches, public buildings and bridges, all built and mostly paid for. As a state, Kansas takes a high stand in education, and its schools are well managed, its school buildings an ornament to any community. The central and eastern portions of the state have easy, rapid and cheap avenues to market, with a live and stirring people to handle the same at slightly lower prices than Chicago quotes. Coal abounds in Osage county, and is meeting the wants of the state at a low price; along the lines of the railroad from \$3 to \$5 per ton, according to location. Its manufacturing interests are mostly in agricultural implements, wagons, etc., for which there is a growing demand. Many farmers turn their attention to cattle raising; and it generally proves a good investment when managed by a competent herdsman. We learned of many who entered the state poor seven years ago and are now comfortably well off, in spite of the hard times. One man took a quarter section, had to work out the first year to get his team; the second year he sowed and planted about forty acres, bought cattle, increased his fields and stock of cattle until now, in seven years, he has three hundred acres of land and two hundred head of cattle, all paid for.

"To those of us who are unable to obtain a good home and comfortable outfit to start in business of any kind here in Massachusetts, we can start in a new state, either tilling the lands or in mercantile business, and by industry and economy in a few years be comfortably situated; and in all this be just as well off as our neighbors, which seem to lead to contentment in every home. Land at \$5 per acre that will produce more than the best land in Worcester county offers tempting inducements to our hardy New England people, and they are going by the thousands every year to occupy these cheap lands; and those who go first can locate to the best advantage."

A Terrible Accident.

[Chilton Localist.]

On Friday afternoon, December 6th, Mr. John Berner, living two miles west and one mile north of Chilton, while driving his team to a field for the purpose of gathering some part of his crop, carrying a double-barreled shotgun, the butt resting between his feet. In some way the gun was discharged, the charge entering the cheek and passing through the eye and into the brain. His wife and son were with him, who succeeded in stopping the team which became frightened at the report, and conveyed him to the house of Mr. G. D. Brooks. Dr. Rich was promptly summoned, but the patient was beyond surgical skill, the brain oozing out of the eye socket while the wound was being examined. Mr. Berner lived ten hours and then passed over the Jordan of death, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

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 ORIENTAL 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 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. S. CREW, President
W. A. SIMPSON, Vice-President
A. HADLEY, Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN, Asst. Cashier

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 HOONIER DRILL.

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

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

A. McKEEVER.

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.

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

Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Outlery, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Paper, 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. Address,

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.

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

WROUGHT

THE

Lightest Draft

SULKY

MADE.

—AS—

PER REPORT

—OF—

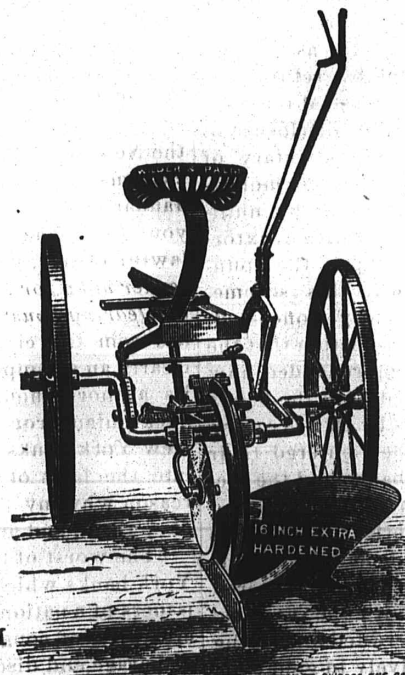
One week's Trial

—AT—

MISSOURI

Agricultural College

FARM.



STEEL BEAM

The Star Corn Planter, with Barbed Wire Check-Rower, warranted to check more accurate than can be done by hand. Good Hand Planters. Burkey Self Binders, Harvesters, Table Rakes and Mowers. 1,000,000 extra good Hedge Plants. Sandwich Power and Hand Shellers, Avery Stalk Cutters, Railroad Plows and Scrapers. The best steel and Wood Beam Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators. Wilder & Palm Wagon, with patent rubber iron. Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.



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.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 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.

PATRONS, NOTICE.

Bro. Roe will be in Lawrence on Saturday, the 4th of January, and also the following Saturday, and will communicate the new annual to all masters entitled to the same. Bro. Roe desires the masters to bring with them the receipt showing that their subordinate grange is in good standing with the state grange.

SECRETARY SHERMAN—A SWEET-SCENTED MINISTER OF FINANCE.

The cry comes up from Wall street, and from the parlors of every bank and money-lending shop at the East, that "the West has re-opened the silver question." Hardly had the returns of the November election been received before the whole press of the East broke out in denunciation of the use of silver in resumption; and the associated banks have announced their purpose to demonetize silver by refusing to recognize it as bankable funds. This action, taken so simultaneously at the close of the election, is further intensified by the fact that it was done by the co-operation and approval of Secretary Sherman, who, abusing his office, has demonetized silver so far as the government is concerned by refusing to pay it out unless by special request! Here, then, we have the disclosure of a conspiracy between the secretary of the treasury and the Eastern money-lenders to demonetize silver by nullifying the law and the practice of extortion and intimidation upon the country. It was not until this scheme, which had been recently concocted, was disclosed after the election that the people of the West comprehended how they had been betrayed into the hands of the money-lenders by the secretary of the treasury. They entered their protest against the banks and the secretary of the treasury demonetizing silver, when the American people less than a year ago had declared that this should not be done. Having entered into a combination with the national banks and those interested in having all debts paid exclusively in gold coin, the secretary of the treasury in his message to congress recommends to that body to practically repeal the act re-monetizing the silver dollar, and, if this cannot be done, he asks congress to demonetize the silver dollar indirectly by limiting its coinage to \$50,000,000. By what inspiration vouchsafed to him is he enabled to fix \$50,000,000 as the sum of silver dollars which can circulate at par? Why fifty instead of sixty? Why sixty instead of eighty or one hundred millions?

In France, 600,000,000 of silver coin circulates along side of and at par with gold. What angel of light has given the secretary the power to say that 50,000,000 of silver coin, a legal tender for every purpose that gold is a legal tender, is all that the American people will receive at par? Was it the same angel that inspired him a few years ago to say that both the gold and silver coin of the United States was too large and too valuable, and should therefore be reduced by the abolition of the silver dollar and the clipping of three and a half per cent. from the gold coins?

The peril of the country is not in the combination of the banks—they live by suffering—but the peril is in the refusal of the secretary of the treasury to execute the silver law. Since February last he has coined 18,000,000 only of silver dollars, and has held 14,000,000 of that in the treasury vaults. His excuse that he cannot get it out, when his disbursements for salaries alone

are perhaps three times as great as the whole coinage, will deceive no one. The law directs the coinage of not less than two millions nor more than four millions a month. This gives the secretary a discretion which, considering his avowed purpose to demonetize the dollar and keep it from circulation, is wholly misplaced. That discretion must be removed, and before congress adjourns all restrictions upon the coinage of silver should be abolished. It is only by the free coinage of the silver dollar that the country can be protected against the combinations of the mono-metallists, and the secretary of the treasury to force an exclusive gold currency—to force an ever-rising value of gold, and an ever-falling value of all kinds of property.

The Duty of Congress.
[Leavenworth Times.]

The first and most important duty of congress, upon reassembling after the holiday recess, will be to take whatever steps may be necessary to compel the clearing-house banks of New York to respect the laws of the United States. Their present attitude is one of open defiance, and backed as they are, by the secretary of the treasury, there is danger that without additional legislation they will be able to successfully nullify the law of congress remonetizing the silver dollar. We are fully aware of the fact that the national banks of the United States wield a dangerously great influence, and their present attitude brings us face to face with the question whether the banks or the people shall rule. If permitted to succeed in their present attempt to nullify the law of congress, we shall be compelled to recognize the fact that the will of the banks is paramount to the will of the people. We copy the following on this subject from the Graphic of the 21st:

"There is obviously nothing for congress to do now but to compel the insolent national banks of New York City to withdraw and redeem all their notes and prohibit them from issuing any more. The Clearing-House association yesterday issued a circular actually declaring that standard silver dollars are not lawful money, and advising all its customers to print on all notes and checks 'payable in funds current at the New York clearing-house.' To its customers it says: 'After the 1st of January any balance will be carried to your general account and be payable in lawful money, viz., in gold or legal tender notes, or through the exchanges at clearing-house.' The defiant italics are from the circular itself. This is clearly an attempt at nullification and its authors should be treated with a Jacksonian promptness and vigor. If New York banks are permitted to violate the laws of the land there is no reason why any humble citizen should obey them, and anarchy will result.

"The worst of it is that if those New York banks which, in their function as issuers of a national currency, are mere creatures of congress, are allowed to disparage and discredit standard silver dollars, then there is no certainty that silver can be kept at par in this country. There is no honest purpose in this disobedience of the banks—no motive whatever except a mere conceit of opinion and a puerile desire to have their predictions come true. What injury could their customers possibly suffer from putting gold and silver on an equality while both are at par and either will buy just as many bushels of wheat or yards of cloth as the other?

"Our foreign balance will have to be settled in gold," they say; but they know very well that the foreign balance were in our favor last year to the enormous figure of \$161,000,000 and that gold will be poured into the country in torrents for years to come. We repeat that the New York banks can have no motive whatever for their resolution to repeal the laws of the United States excepting an egotistical wish to prove true their repeatedly falsified predictions in regard to the silver dollar; unless indeed we can suppose them guilty of the dark wickedness of conspiring with the plutocrats of Europe to aggrandize themselves at the cost of a vast increase of human wretchedness by diminishing one-half the world's supply of money.

"Whatever is the motive of these nullifiers congress ought to bring them to their senses by striking them at once and striking them hard. If law is to be respected, law breakers must be brought up with a round turn."

From Worthy Master of State Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As will appear from the journal of proceedings of the seventh annual session of the Kansas state grange, which closed its session at Lawrence on the 20th inst., it has been ordered that all past-due fees and dues of dormant subordinate granges be remitted, and that all such granges be held for dues to the state grange from date of re-organization only, and on the number of members by them reported as coming into the new organization, the balance, if any, to be dropped from the roll.

It will also be seen, by reference to the journal of proceedings above referred to, that hereafter members of dormant granges will obtain state limits through the deputies of their respective counties; also that county deputies will hereafter be elected by ballot, in the Pomona grange, and the result of such elections reported to the master of the state grange. In counties having no working Pomona grange, in the same manner (by ballot) in meeting of masters of subordinate granges, the call for such meetings to be made and notice of the time and place given by the present deputies of such counties. In counties having no acting deputy, the call for meeting of masters will be made and notice of time and place given by master of the subordinate grange in or nearest the county seat.

In view of the fact that some time must necessarily elapse before the entire proceedings of the last session can be published and reach the membership, and of the fact that the leisure season for the farmer (if he has any) is now upon us, I take this method, in advance of the promulgation by publication of the orders of the state grange, of calling the attention of the proper authorities to the action of that body, and trust that immediate action on the part of our county authorities will be taken in the matters above referred to, that no time may be lost.

It will also be found, by an examination of the proceedings of the last session, that our success in pushing forward the well begun work of last year—in the steady increase of our membership—will depend largely upon the efficiency of our county deputies. I therefore trust that the names of none but faithful patrons, who possess the qualifications requisite to fitness, will be sent forward for the responsible position of county deputy.

The present deputies will continue to act until their successors are elected; and election should be held, notwithstanding it may be well known that the present deputy will be elected.

Now is the time for work. Then let us be up and doing. Who shall champion our cause and labor for the advancement and protection of our interests if we ourselves are neglectful of them?

P. S.—Papers friendly to our order please copy. W. S. TOPEKA, Kans., Dec. 24, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It being a well known fact that all organizations of public character make their greatest growth, flourish best and accomplish more in the advancement of the purposes of their organization during the season of the year in which the minds of those for whose benefit such organizations have been gotten up are least absorbed, and their time least employed in the ordinary business of life, I therefore deem it necessary, at this time, to call the attention of our membership to the fact that this is the leisure season for farmers; hence, the time for talking up the principles and advancing the purposes of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, the only organization known among us having for its specific object the improvement and protection and the advancement of the general interest of those directly interested in agricultural pursuits. Permit me, therefore, through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of our membership to the fact that the National and state granges have done the work of their annual sessions and have published their proceedings, from which all may learn the action taken and recommendations made by them respectively. This being done, the work necessary to a correct understanding and the successful prosecution of the work of our order now devolves upon the membership through our county and subordinate granges.

Now is the time for active, aggressive

and profitable work, without as well as within the grange room. We should improve the opportunity offered by long winter evenings by meeting, not only in the grange but with our neighbor farmers, who have not as yet united with our order, and by fair examination and proper discussion of our organic law and declaration of purposes seek to impress upon the minds of all the importance of organization among farmers, as a means necessary to enable us to diffuse among ourselves that information essential to the more successful prosecution of our business as producers, and to secure that unity of action necessary to success in the improvement and better protection of the productive interest of the country, and at the same time fit and qualify ourselves for the more intelligent discharge of the duties devolving upon us as citizens.

Our order, being founded upon correct principles, has nothing to fear from investigation. Our organic law and declaration of purposes, being in plain, ordinary language, are susceptible of but one construction. We desire all to read and examine them, and then, after that, consideration necessary to a correct understanding of the principles and purposes of our organization, should you agree with us in believing such an organization necessary—that our principles are correct and the means we propose to employ, in the accomplishment of the purposes of our organization are legitimate, proper and practical—we say "Welcome to the grange."

To deputies and members of dormant granges I would say that, in view of the facts above cited, and of the order of the state grange directing the restoration of all such dormant granges to good standing without cost, I think this the opportune time for kindling anew the fire necessary to the re-organization and perpetuation of your local organizations.

P. S.—In justice to the press of the state, permit me to say, that many papers have tendered the use of their columns to our order; but the state grange, knowing it impractical to furnish copy of proceedings and other communications to so many, have selected the Kansas Farmer and Spirit of Kansas. All other papers friendly to our order are, however, respectfully requested to copy proceedings of state grange and all other communications relating to our order which in their judgment may be of sufficient importance to their readers to entitle them to space in their columns. W. S.

TOPEKA, Kans., Dec. 28, 1878.

General News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The secretary of the treasury laughs at the announcements that he had been to New York, Thursday, to witness the effects of specie resumption. "Why," he said, "a good many persons think there will be some violent commotion on that day. I have no doubt it will be one of the quietest days New York has ever experienced. There may be some few persons attracted by curiosity, and others to obtain a little coin for their notes, but there will be no excitement." When business closed at the treasury department to-day the available coin balance was \$226,000,000, of which \$200,000,000 is gold; the currency balance was \$12,600,000. \$406,289 was paid out to-day in currency to persons preferring legal tender notes to gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—A Portland dispatch says: "For about two months a commission appointed by the legislature of Oregon has been investigating the books and papers connected with the state department. Their report, now submitted, shows that funds to about \$97,000 have either been unaccounted for or paid out without authority of law. Among these amounts are the following items: Swamp land funds unaccounted for, \$27,875; illegal fees paid for conveying convicts and insane persons to places of confinement, \$37,322; quartermaster's stores in the Modoc war unaccounted for, \$3,600; and to his assistant, T. H. Cann, \$1,800; school and school fund funds, about \$9,000—deficiency since the close of the late state administration. The report is very severe in its condemnation of Gov. Grover. It lays on him a large part of the blame for losses and extravagant and corrupt administration. The report is particularly severe in relation to the conduct of the board of school land and school fund commissioners, of which the governor was the head. It charges that the state's educational fund has been squandered until it is not worth fifty cents on the dollar; and it is shown by the committee that the governor himself took large sums of the fund on very trifling and inadequate security, and used the money for his own purposes; also, that he loaned large sums out of the fund to others, in such ways that the money comes back to his own pocket."

et, taking for the money, in the name of the state, almost worthless security, in consequence of which there is great loss to the fund. The governor, by virtue of his office, has the loaning and management of municipal funds. The committee say that to the sin of obtaining money dishonestly is added that of a violation of his oath-bound trust, that of guarding the fund sacredly. The committee add that many of the transactions of the board were concealed from the public, failing to report some to the legislature, and that then such statements as were made were false. Many of the losses are of a character which cannot be well estimated, and probably will never be ascertained.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1878.	
Flour—Fall, superfine,.....	\$3.00 @ 3.25
XX.....	3.45 @ 3.65
XXX.....	3.75 @ 3.85
Family.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	91 @ 92
No. 3 fall.....	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	29 @ 30 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	21 @ 21 1/2
Rye.....	42 1/2 @ 43
Barley.....	60 @ 60
Pork.....	7 50 @ 8 00
Lard.....	5 35 @ 5 40
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 winter.....	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2
No. 2 spring.....	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2
No. 3.....	70 @ 70 1/2
Rejected.....	61 1/2 @ 62
Corn—No. 2.....	30 @ 31 1/2
Oats.....	19 @ 20
Pork.....	40 @ 40 1/2
Lard.....	5 40 @ 5 45
KANSAS CITY, Dec. 31, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2
No. 3 fall.....	79 @ 80
No. 4.....	77 1/2 @ 78 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	22 @ 22 1/2
Oats.....	22 @ 23
Rye—No. 2.....	42 @ 43

Live Stock Markets.	
KANSAS CITY, Dec. 31, 1878.	
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,500	3 75 @ 4 00
Good ship. steers av. 1,250	3 40 @ 3 65
Fair butcher steers av. 1,000	3 05 @ 3 25
Good feed. steers av. 1,100	2 85 @ 3 05
Good stock steers av. 900	2 50 @ 2 80
Good to choice fat cows	2 50 @ 3 00
Common cows and heifers	1 75 @ 2 00
Through Texans.....	2 00 @ 2 25
Hogs—Packers.....	2 00 @ 2 30

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1878.
Cattle are in fair demand for heavy, fat shipping steers at \$4.50 @ \$5.00; medium grades low and weak; native butchers' dull at \$2.75 @ \$3.00; cows, \$2.25 @ \$3.00; corn fed Texans, \$2.75 @ \$3.50; feeding steers, \$2.25 @ \$3.00; stockers, scarce at \$2.25 @ \$3.50. Receipts, 1,800.
Hogs are steady; choice heavy, \$2.45 @ \$2.60; light, \$2.25 @ \$2.40.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1878.
Cattle are dull and slow; heavy native shipping steers, \$3.50 @ \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 @ \$3.20; butchers'—cows and heifers, \$2.00 @ \$2.60. Receipts, 3,400.
Hogs are active and higher than previous day; heavy, \$2.70 @ \$2.80; light, \$2.50 @ \$2.60. Receipts for last twenty-four hours, 22,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 13 @ 15c; poor, in large supply, dull and a shade lower; cheese, prime Kansas, 7 @ 8c; eggs, 18 @ 19c; broom-corn, \$1.50 @ \$1.75; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50 @ \$1.75; turkeys, dressed, 9d. @ 10c; geese 6 @ 7c; potatoes, 60 @ 75c; salt, 10 @ 15c; green apples, \$1.50 @ \$2.75; peaches, 20 @ 40c; bush, flax seed, 10 @ 15c; castor beans, \$1.45; hominy, \$1.87 1/2; cranberries, 50 @ 75c; blueberries, 27 @ 30c; hay, 50 @ 75c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Family brands, 10 @ 12c; XXX, \$1.50; XX, \$1.50; Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn meal, 10 @ 15c.

There is no change since last week in either wheat or corn worth mentioning—scarcely a figure to change, except in Kansas City on No. 3 and No. 4—the result of a "squeeze" for December delivery.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 90c, December, 91c, January and 91c, February. In Chicago No. 2 is 82c, December, 82c, January and 82c, February. In Kansas City No. 2 is 80c, December, and 79c, January. No. 3 is 79c, December and 77c, January.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is a little lower than last week. There is a good deal of speculation in Kansas City on corn for May delivery. On Monday 20,000 bushels for May sold at 23c, 5,000 at 23 1/2c, 5,000 at 24c and 130,000 at 24c and 24 1/2c.

Corn is quoted in Baltimore at 42c, in New York at 47c, in Liverpool 29c. Red wheat is quoted in Kansas City at \$1.25 @ \$3.00; in St. Louis, \$2.25 @ \$4.50; in Chicago, \$2.75 @ \$4.25.

Rye and other grain have not changed materially. In fact there are few transactions in any other grain than wheat and corn. The New York board of trade have sent a circular to the various boards of trade in the United States recommending the adoption at an early day of the pound as the unit of weight in the sale of all articles of produce, large transactions to be indicated by the hundred pounds and multiples thereof. This mode, of selling grain and flour was adopted voluntarily by the city of Liverpool more than twenty years ago, and a recent act of parliament extends it over Great Britain, to take effect January 1, 1879. This we believe is intended to do away to a great extent with the bushel and other measures, especially in transactions in grain.

Gold in New York yesterday closed at par. Money was quoted at 4 1/2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 per cent. The stock market firm and advanced. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds firm; state securities dull. Clearances for the day were \$8,000,000. The principal activity in the stock market was in Granger shares, Lake Shore and Western Union. There was an advance of 2 per cent.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00;
 one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation
 of any paper in the State. It also has a larger cir-
 culation than any two papers in this city.

V. W. MAY, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon.

Gives particular attention to

Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar to Women.

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

City and Vicinity.

Do not forget that to-night is the time when
 that popular drama "Our Yankee Cousin"
 will be played at Liberty hall by the Y. M. S. C.

The mammoth ice-house being erected near
 the river, just north of this city, by Plankinton
 & Armour, of Kansas City, is nearly completed.

A PEDESTAL by the name of Hayman is
 now entertaining a Lawrence audience at Fra-
 ser hall. He began last night at 10 o'clock to
 walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours.
 He will of course be walking all day to-day
 (Wednesday) and up to 10 o'clock to-night.

This is January 1, 1879, the beginning of a
 new year and the day for the resumption of
 specie payments. We will keep open office all
 day and will hold ourselves in readiness to re-
 ceive gold in payment for subscription to THE
 SPIRIT. Our creditors will please call after 10
 p. m.

THE stockholders of the Douglas County
 Co-operative association will hold their annual
 meeting for the election of officers on the third
 Wednesday of January, at the grange hall in
 Lawrence, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WM. ROE, President.

WM. MEARS, Secretary.

Personal.

HON. ALFRED TAYLOR, of Johnson county,
 made us a brief call yesterday morning.
 Messrs W. P. Hayman and B. T. Collick, of
 Ottawa, made our sanctum a visit yesterday.
 These gentlemen came to the city to act as
 time-keepers for the pedestrian spoken of else-
 where.

Holiday Matrimonial.

Presents of gold and presents of silver pale
 into nothingness before such gifts as these:
 Married, at the residence of the bride's par-
 ents, in this city, on Christmas eve, Mr. O. B.
 Neill and Miss Ella Prentiss, Rev. A. C. Peck,
 of the Baptist church, officiating. The bride
 is the daughter of Dr. S. B. Prentiss, and
 needs no further introduction, at least to our
 city readers. The groom is well and favorably
 known in Lawrence and Douglas county. He
 is a brother of Lawrence's favorite vocalist,
 Miss Zella Neill.

And again, on the afternoon of the following
 day (25th), at the residence of Mr. and Mrs.
 Searing, North Lawrence, Mr. John Watt, jun-
 ior member of the firm of D. G. Watt & Son,
 horticulturists, was joined in the holy bonds of
 wedlock to Miss Jennie Kibbie, Rev. Mr.
 Frank, of the Methodist church, pronounced
 the words that made the single in this case
 single no more.

That many Christmas days may come
 and go, and each one finding peace and happiness
 reigning supreme in heart and household, is
 the wish of THE SPIRIT for these happy
 united.

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

Equinoctial Storm.

A cloud of Base Burners is gathering at J.
 W. Beard's that threatens 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 for the best stock.

Look here! Look here!
 The combined anvil and vice and you
 will get something that will be of so small val-
 ue to you. The vice is just what every farmer
 needs in repairing broken machinery, harness,
 etc., and you can sharpen your own plowshares
 and anvils. We warrant the anvil and vice to
 stand all work the farmer may use them for.
 The price of the combined anvil and vice 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. RHEINOLD,
 Lock Box 23, Lawrence, Kans.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such mar-
 velous cures, or maintained so wide a reputa-
 tion, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is
 recognized as the world's remedy for all dis-
 eases of the throat and lungs. The long con-
 tinued series of wonderful cures in all climates
 has made it universally known as a safe and re-
 liable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds,
 which are the forerunners of more serious dis-
 orders, it acts speedily and surely, always re-
 lieving suffering, and often saving life. The
 protection it affords, by its timely use in the
 throat and lung disorders of children, makes it
 an invaluable remedy to be kept always on
 hand in every home. No person can afford to be
 without it, and those who have used it never
 will. From their knowledge of its composition
 and its effects, physicians in all the leading
 sections of the country, and the clergy and
 clergyman recommend it. It is absolutely cer-
 tain in its remedial effects, and will always cure
 where cure is possible.
 FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

A new lumber yard has just been opened on
 Vermont street, corner of Winthrop, near na-
 tional bank building, where can be found pine
 lumber, doors, sash, windows, blinds, glass,
 cement, lime, plaster and everything usually
 supplied a lumber yard.
 Please call and examine stock before pur-
 chasing.
 LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.
 C. BRUCE.

CANNOT be exploded—the calcium oil sold by
 Lels' Bros.

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

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

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 10 to 20
 cents. These are hard pan prices. Good for
 the O. K., No. 66 Massachusetts street.

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

The People's Coal company office at the L.
 L. & G. depot will until further notice, for cash
 only, sell the Schanton coal at \$3.75 per ton;
 Leavenworth coal at \$5.50 per ton. The cash
 must invariably accompany the order.

P. M. HOWLAND, Agent.

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 clothes and their duty to their fami-
 lies, there are still thousands upon thou-
 sands of smart, hard working, intelligent men
 pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the
 garden of the West, where the Atchison, To-
 peka 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 price.
 If you do not believe it, write to the under-
 signed, who will tell you where you can get a
 cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a mod-
 est expense, you can see for yourself and be
 convinced.
 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 Pa-
 cific railway, through the famous "Golden
 Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world).
 Passengers for Denver and the Rocky moun-
 tains should remember that this is 120 miles
 the shortest, 23 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 to the East, North
 and South. The favorite line to the San Ju-
 an mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific
 can stop over at Denver and visit the mines
 and smelting works in its vicinity. Close con-
 nections made with the Denver and Rio Grande
 railway for Colorado Springs, La. Veta, Del
 Norte, and Lake City. The west end of the
 Missouri river equipped with the Westing-
 house improved automatic air brake. Freight
 shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast
 freight express makes the best time and affords
 the most rapid transit of freight between the
 Missouri river and all principal points in Kan-
 sas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Ar-
 izona.

For information concerning rates, maps,
 guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address,
 J. O. DOUGLASS, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't,
 JOHN BLAIR, Gen'l Frt. Ag't,
 T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt.,
 Kansas City.

"The Investigation."

Though the investigation of election frauds
 is still going on in Washington, the people of
 the great and prosperous West are not agitated
 very much over the title of Hayes to the pres-
 idency—that they want to know is where to
 go during the summer for recreation and plea-
 sure, and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and
 St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and of-
 fers cheaper rates, close connections, and
 through cars from Missouri river to the prin-
 cipal points of interest in the North, South and
 East. Through day coaches and Pullman sleep-
 ing cars are run from Missouri river points to
 Chicago via Quincy (and the Chicago, Burling-
 ton and Quincy railroad), making close con-
 nections with all lines to the North and East, also
 with the different steamboat lines on the great
 lakes. This is also the only line offering a
 day coach and Pullman sleeping car, from Mis-
 souri river to Toledo, Ohio (via the Wabash),
 without change, making close connections with
 rail lines to all points East, direct connections
 made with boat for Put-in-Bay (the Saratoga
 of the West). This is also the only line offer-
 ing a through day coach from Kansas City to
 Indianapolis without change, making close con-
 nections with all lines East and South. Pleas-
 ure seekers, business men and the public gen-
 erally should remember this fact and purchase
 their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices
 of the West, by mail, in letters, rates, etc.,
 call on or address, J. O. DOUGLASS,
 Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City,
 T. PENFIELD,
 Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

T. O. Stephens.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.,

No 73 Mass. street,

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of goods in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. O. Stephens a call.

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 18th, 1878, that any

of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the

office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve

percent per cent, as provided in chapter 36 of the

laws of 1877. A large number of persons may

avail themselves of this postponement of sale and

redeem their property at comparatively small ex-
 penses.
By order of the board of county commissioners
 of Douglas county, Kansas.J. B. DODGE,
 County Clerk.HAIR
RENEWER

This standard article is compounded

with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as

satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its

youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching

and dandruff. It gives the head a

cooling, soothing sensation, of great

comfort, and the scalp, by its use

becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties, it restores

the capillary glands to their normal

vigor, preventing baldness, and mak-
 ing the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been

found so effective or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer

of Massachusetts, says: "The con-

stituents are pure, and carefully se-

lected for excellent quality; and I

consider it the BEST PREPARATION

for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be

relied on to change the color of the

beard from gray or any other unde-
 sirable shade, to brown, or black, at dis-
 cretion. It is easily applied, being in
 one preparation, and quickly and ef-fectually produces a permanent color,
 which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,

NASHUA, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

The only route through Canada under

American management.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries, and will sell all kinds of

groceries,

Horticultural Department.

RASPBERRIES.

The Best and Most Profitable Varieties for Kansas—Manner of Raising.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As I have three letters from different parts of the state unanswered, asking my opinion as to the best varieties of raspberries to plant in Kansas, as well as the best mode of culture, I think perhaps it will be as well to answer all three through your columns, thereby giving some others the benefit of what little I know about growing the raspberry; in that way none of your readers will have to be to the bother of writing to me upon that subject.

I will say first, after an experience of twenty-four years in Kansas, the man or woman that intends to make fruit growing a specialty should select the earliest and latest varieties; it matters not whether it be large or small fruit, because there is always a flush of fruit of all kinds in their season, and many times it has to be sold at a less price than it even costs to pick it and take it to market. But if you have an early crop, it matters not what it is, you are sure of a remunerative price. It is also true of any late variety of fruit, from an apple to a raspberry, so if I should recommend some kind of raspberry that has been discarded by some one, please give me the credit of believing that it will pay for cultivation although it may not be as productive as some other variety.

I will take the Doolittle, which ripens first of all raspberries. It is of medium size but not a prolific bearer; besides, it takes full four weeks to finish up ripening its fruit. With all this against it, I should not think my fruit grounds perfect without it, still many I know have discarded it altogether as unworthy of cultivation; at the same time all admit the fruit to be par excellence.

The Seneca is a seedling from the Doolittle, about the same size; quality of the berry rather better. A splendid berry for family use, but for market I would not recommend it from the fact that there are others that ripen at the same time of larger size. Although not as good in quality, still I cannot afford to grow the Seneca for market as long as people will buy fruit with their eyes instead of their taste.

The Miami is a very good berry for size, very productive and well worthy of cultivation.

The Iron-clad, or Smith's as some call it, is a very large black berry, very good quality; called perfectly hardy by some but I can see no material difference between that and any other variety that I have upon my grounds as to hardiness.

The Golden Cap is a very good eating berry and looks fine while on the bush; of good size and perfectly hardy, but does not sell well in market. I would not recommend it only as a home berry.

The Mammoth Cluster being the latest and largest of all the black raspberry family, everything considered my judgment is there is more money in it than any other one that I have tried. It is very large; good quality; blue or nearly so; very prolific and many times grows as large around as a silver dime. In speaking of the Mammoth Cluster as being an independent variety, I am fully aware that many of your readers and others will bounce me like a hawk on a June-bug by saying that any fool knows that the Miami and the Mammoth Cluster are one and the same berry. I deny it, nevertheless, and if any one will come upon my grounds the first day of next July, if I do not convince him or her that the Mammoth Cluster and the Miami are two distinct varieties of fruit, as much so as the Seneca and Doolittle, I will promise that after that if they ever want Mammoth Cluster plants to set out I will be sure to fill their order out of the Miami patch.

I have had many inquiries in regard to red raspberries—if I know any that are hardy or will pay to try to fruit them. In answer to that I will say, I have tried some half dozen kinds of red raspberries since I have been in the state and all have proved a failure; but last year I sent to Illinois and got what is called the Turner and set them out early in spring, the result was I had quite a good many berries. They threw up most splendid canes for next year's fruit, and to-day they look in most excellent condition and I have faith that they will prove a success here in Kan-

sas. They do not put out better than those St. Louis fellows, but our stores with any more of them as they have for the past two years. They are very large; thimble shape; scarlet color; flavor equal to any of the old wild ones of the Eastern states.

My mode of culture of all kinds of raspberries is to keep the ground well cultivated all summer, if possible; plant in orchard, as a little shade is beneficial to them in this hot climate. My plan is, in setting out a plat of raspberries, to always set in early spring and to have the rows at least seven feet apart and two and a half or three feet in the row. About the first of June I go over them and nip off the terminal bud (say when the cane is two or two and a half feet high), that causes them to throw out laterals from the ground to the top; when these laterals are, say, a foot long, go over them again and clip them at the end, by this means you will get still another set of laterals. In this way you will get at least twice the quantity of fruit and you will avoid having a lot of small fruit that is hardly worth picking that always is a detriment if put into a box for market.

E. A. COLMAN.
KANAWKA, Kans., Dec. 28, 1878.

Fruit Rooms.

The *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following directions for building and managing a room for preserving fruit:

"Fruit cannot be long kept in the ordinary cellars under dwellings, and if it could, the danger from the gases arising from vegetable decomposition ought to deter us from storing fruit in these rooms. There is less objection to fruit cellars under barns and stables, as the ventilation of such buildings above is more complete. If the barn cellar can be arranged on a side hill (fronting south, if possible) and so isolated that it is kept free from the odors of manure, it may be regarded as a favorable location. If the barn or stable is not thus situated, it will be necessary to make an excavation into the side of a hill, fronting south or west, and cover it so as to protect it from frost in winter. The cellar should consist of two apartments, and the partition wall may be of brick or stone, as is cheapest or most convenient. The size of course will depend on the wants of the fruit raiser. A frost-proof room, twenty feet square and eight feet high, will hold the products of a large orchard, and it may be constructed cheaply. If two rooms are provided (which arrangement is desirable), the first need not be frost-proof, but may be open to air and light. The object is to secure a cool, airy room in which to store fruit during the late autumn months and into the early winter, if the weather is mild. A dark subterranean room, well protected, cannot be very dry in moderate weather; therefore it is best to keep fruit as long as possible in more exposed and drier rooms, and when zero weather approaches, remove it into the frost-proof apartment at once. Cold air is always dry air, and the inner room in winter, if properly ventilated, is filled with cold, dry air, but above freezing temperature. The nearer to 32 degrees Fahrenheit the air is kept without remarking at or going below that point, the better.

"The walls of fruit rooms may be constructed of stone or of brick. A roof supported by firm timbers is necessary, and a space between the rough board ceiling and the roof of 1-2 or 2 feet, filled with straw or hay, or dry sawdust, will protect from the frost unless the climate is very severe. The roof covering may be of ordinary tarred paper, well put on with battens, and then painted heavily with tar or pitch. The roof should come as close to the ground as possible. The whole of the interior room should be protected by the ground on the rear end and sides; the front or light room need not be so protected. This should protrude from the hill, and have at least a couple of windows and a door. The ventilation of the interior or winter room should be effected by opening the inner and outer doors in mild weather, and allowing air to flow in. And here an important caution is to be observed—never ventilate or open the doors of the winter cellar on very mild, damp days; select clear, dry days, when the thermometer is just above freezing, for airing the rooms. Be cautious in the spring in opening the inner cellar, as by admitting warm, moist air great injury is done.

The Household.

God Bless the Helping Hands.
This is the title of a beautiful new song. The words and music are by Mrs. D. Jordan, and the song is dedicated to the Howard association of the United States. It is a song full of merit, both in words and music; speaks kindly of the good that the Christian helping hands have done during the yellow fever excitement in the South.

FIR-T VERSE.

Where the orange groves are blooming and the summer never dies,
And the skies are ever beautiful and fair,
Where the mocking bird is singing and the cotton fields are white,
And the sweetest perfume floats upon the air—

There's a shadow darkly lying and the wall of grief is heard
Over all the stricken, mourning Southern land;

But a voice of sweet thanksgiving is heard through all the tears,
And it says "God bless the noble helping hands."

CHORUS.

God bless the helping hands!
The noble brother hands!
The hands that came to save and bless;
The noble helping hands.

It may not be uninteresting for the girls who read "The Household" to know something of the author of "God Bless the Helping Hands." I first saw her face painted in oil, hanging on the wall of the sitting-room of a village tavern (I use the word "tavern" as it implies all the accommodations found there, viz., for man and beast and etceteras), and as I looked about me it became evident that amid this rudeness there presided one at least who had a taste for better things. The fire snapped and blazed in the rude fire-place, and I wondered whose daintily dressed girl baby that was looking down so happy on all who came and went in that public place. After we had coffee and warmed, I asked who kept this house. Why, this is the M— house; have you not heard of Dulcinea M—? I said I had not. Well, that is her baby face. I met her afterwards, and the goodness that beamed from her face left no doubt about her life. She has that about her which makes you feel, after you have left her presence, that cascades of rippling music have been showered over your soul. Dulcinea M. Jordan seemed then as now, a fair priestess, the flutter of whose very garments would waft a benediction.

AUNT HELEN.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Dec. 30, 1878.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICAL TOOLS, ETC.,

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

REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL COMPANY,
LION, NEW YORK.

CAST STEEL SHOVELS.

SCOOPS AND SPADES

PLOWS, HOES,

GARDEN AND HORSE RAKES,
Mowers and Agricultural Implements generally.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 17 N. READE STREET.
Send stamp for illustrated Catalogue.

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.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Remington Fire Arms

Received Two Gold Medals at the Paris Exposition, 1878.

THE BEST SCORE ON RECORD

MADE WITH A

REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE

—AT—

Columbia Range, Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1878, by Mr. Partello.

SCORE.

75 at..... 800 yards.
74 at..... 900 yards.
75 at..... 1,000 yards.

224 Out of a Possible 225.

Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

Ilion, New York.

New York office, 221 & 223 Broadway.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN, ESTABLISHED
J. K. DAVIDSON, 1866.
WEBB WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A."

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

D. C. Wagner, Geo. E. Bunsley, J. R. Bunsley.

BENSLY, WAGNER & BENSLY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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.



USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED
CONDITION POWDER
FOR
HORSES & CATTLE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF
any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country.
Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and
safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superi-
ority of this Powder over every other preparation of the
kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing
effects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE GREAT LUNG BALM
REMEDY FOR
CURING

Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
Asthma, Bronchitis, and all
Throat and Lung Affections.
Recommended by the
Physicians. Taken by those
suffering.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PREScription FREE
FOR the speedy Cure of Spinal Weakness, Lost
Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indis-
cretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients.
Address, DR. JACQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St.,
CINCINNATI, O.

JAS. G. SANDS.
COME FARMERS,
WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING
Sands' Genuine All Wool
HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as
represented.

BIG STOCK OF
SADDLES & HARNESS

—FOR—
SPRING TRADE

JAS. G. SANDS.
(Established in 1855.)

Farm and Stock

American Meats and Cattle.

We have heretofore, says the *Kentucky Live Stock Record*, called the attention of our farmers and Western dealers to the low price of cattle in the feeding regions of the country. To-day good 1,500 and 1,600 steers are selling at not more than four and a half cents in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and even less west beyond the Mississippi river; and we noted the fact that on a given day in September last, cattle were selling in New York at ten cents (for the meat only on the New York plan) while on the same day in the great cattle market of London (the Metropolitan) live cattle (not exceeding first-class Americans) were selling there at nineteen and a half cents per pound for the four quarters, on the same plan as in New York. In other words, a steer whose four quarters would weigh 1,000 pounds was selling in New York for \$100, while on the same day he was selling in London for \$195. Now the offer (that is the hide, tallow, head, horns, feet and legs to the knee and the hock, tripe, liver, heart, blood, chitterlings, etc.) is worth a sum that will cover the whole expense of carrying the steer from New York to London. Of course it is to be remembered that the offer is worth as much more in London as beef is, that is nearly double. Thus it may be seen that a carcass of beef in New York is worth only \$100, when in London it is worth \$195, without expense of transfer there, the offer doing that.

From all this we may learn how the producer and feeder of cattle in this country are now victimized by the New York and Eastern buyers and shippers. The foreign trade has been monopolized and run to keep prices low in America, and would be hereafter if it could be. But the profits have been too large and too much attention has been called to this matter, and the trade has become too large, too important and necessary, to be longer monopolized. Next year the present butchers and dealers will have numerous wealthy competitors, in steamship corporations, in organizations in England and Scotland, and even on the continent of Europe as well as in Great Britain. The number who will go into the traffic are so large that monopoly, as it now exists, will have no power to live hereafter, and the breeders and feeders of cattle and sheep will begin to get value for their beasts. The breeders and feeders have now no union, no concert of action, no combination, and so can be easily victimized as they are now being. But all concert of action and combination will soon not be needed. The organizations soon to be in action will, by their own competition surely in the near future, come to pay the full value of cattle and sheep to breeders and feeders here in America. To-day in London, and for months past in the wholesale cattle market, the wholesale price of the best beef in the live cattle market has been above nineteen cents per pound for the beef, and twenty to twenty-three cents for the best mutton; and when the best cuts of these best carcasses of beef and mutton are retailed in London, the consumers pay never less than thirty cents, and about thirty-five cents per pound, and often forty cents a pound. Is there not a wide margin for profit to the exporter if he pays the American breeder and feeder twice what he now does for good cattle and sheep? And it is useless to ship any but the best, and thus our American breeders and feeders should understand.

As connected with the subject we are enabled to state that a capitalist has been some little time here looking over Kentucky, in view of this important subject. The person is Mr. Wm. Murray, of Aberdeen, Scotland. He has been some time in America on this business. He comes out here from Scotland, representing a large combination of capital there, to arrange for a large and continuous trade in cattle, sheep and hogs for export. Mr. Murray is a large dealer in Scotland, and has no less than twenty meat-selling stores in different parts of Scotland, and among the places are Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow. (This last city with near or quite a million people.)

Mr. Murray has allied himself with Mr. Charles Kahn, a large dealer in cattle, sheep and meats in New York. Mr. Kahn will be the representative of a large combination of capital in America, as Mr. Murray will be in Scotland.

The organization will be on a scale that will enable the corporation to have the best steamship arrangements; to adopt the best modes and the cheapest of transport across the sea for live beasts, and the most approved modes of conveying dead meat also. Ice is to be dispensed with, and the process of cooling the meat chambers by chemical or mechanical means adopted.

This mode has been shown a practical one, and is cheap, and all storage of ice dispensed with, and its freight room given up to additional meat. In short, every economy will be resorted to, and every appliance to make the modes of the traffic perfect.

Mr. Murray and his Scotch and American associates represent only the Scotch trade. We recently gave an account of an organization in Liverpool, England, to go into the importation into England from America, of cattle, sheep and hogs, and we are advised that other combinations of capital are forming in England to enter this traffic of the future. We congratulate our American farmers, breeders and feeders on the prospect.

Cattle and Corn Smut.

A meeting of an association of the farmers of Lancaster county, Nebraska, was held at Lincoln, Saturday, December 7th. It was not only interesting but instructive. After the disposal of business pertaining to the fair grounds, an interchange of views was had on the corn smut question. Many cattle have died during the present fall, in this county, and, in fact, all through Nebraska.

Mr. Dawson, of the firm of Messrs. Bride & Dawson, of Lincoln, made a statement that was new, and took many of those present by surprise. He is very certain that smut in corn never killed an animal of any kind, but that the great amount of dry shucks that a hungry animal will eat is the real cause of death, and not smut. A great many farmers compel their cattle to rely for their subsistence entirely upon what they find in the corn stalk field, and they fill themselves so full that the mass of dry shucks impedes if not entirely suspends digestion, and no amount of drugs will give action to the bowels. He thinks the thriftest farmer loses most in this way as he compels his cattle to live in the stalk field. His plan is to feed his cattle at the barn on corn and hay, to about half their needs, and turn them on the stalks for a few hours each day, and let them eat whatever they can find, whether of corn, smut and shucks, and he never loses any and is satisfied he never will with this management. They will not so greedily eat so many shucks when fed in this way. Again, Mr. Dawson thinks it quite essential that the bowels of cattle should be kept somewhat loose by a moderate supply of corn, and then indigestion will not take place. He strongly deprecates the plan of starving cattle to make them fill themselves full of dry corn shucks. Here lies the whole trouble. Mr. Dawson's plan is this: When he takes his cattle off grass he feeds them a little corn and good hay, increasing the corn from day to day until half the need is thus supplied, and no danger in the stalk field need be feared. If the cattle are to be kept cheaply, they had better be fed on straw and hay, than to allow them to make their living in the stalk field. A great many people, he says, do not know how to feed a pig, calf or cow.

Mr. Morse lets his cattle to hay, then into the stalks for two hours; then to water, then to hay again; but by this plan he has lost some cattle. Fed no corn.

Mr. Dawson—Did your milch cows which you feed regularly on corn or bran, and then let into the stalks with the other cattle, die?

Mr. Morse—No.

Mr. Williams mainly concurred with Mr. Dawson in his management, and, in pursuing a similar plan, had lost up cattle in nine years. He thinks the cause of the disease is in the indigestible shucks, instead of smut. Lets his cattle of one hundred head on stalks only a few hours each day.

Prof. Thompson said that in conversation with Mr. Cheney, he learned from that gentleman that he lost one animal before turning on stalks, and after turning to stalks lost six more. He thinks to keep them on stalks a small portion of each day will obviate all difficulties.

Mr. Williams mentioned an individual who fed smut to two animals, they

eating it greedily and abundantly, but found no ill effects from it. He also ate some himself without any injury.

Mr. Strader would plant pumpkin seeds all over the corn field, cultivate without any regard to the pumpkin vines, and when the corn is gathered out, turn the cattle in with impunity, and they will eat pumpkins enough to keep their bowels loose, and no amount of smut or shucks will do any harm.

One gentleman said that salt pork would cure an afflicted animal.

Mr. Morse said salt pork is not a remedy, but if the knife could be applied to excise the hard accumulations found in the stomach, then a cure might be effected.

Mr. Vanderpool thought they die of dry murrain, and no amount of drugs or other remedies will avail in forcing a passage through the regular channels.

Mr. Tester found in some of his animals no dry shucks, but only good hay; has fed smut without harm; believes their bowels should be kept loose; this can be done by feeding corn.

The attendance at the meeting was respectfully large, and a great deal of interest was manifested upon this important question.

Mr. Morfit lost two head of cattle, then gathered all the smut out of his stalks, and a week thereafter again turned his cattle into the field, and in two days lost another animal, which certainly ate no smut, as there was none to which they could have access.—D. W. K., in *Pravie Farmer*.

The Muscular Side of Our Domestic Animals.

It is a generally well known fact among the breeders of our domestic animals, that muscular development is a feature not to be lost sight of in the practical and successful rearing of them. It is also coming to be a recognized fact that in many families of our highly bred animals, of different breeds, deterioration in constitution and breeding qualities has already produced a marked effect. The breeders have too often been influenced by a desire for immediate rather than future results. The animals in many cases are cared for in view of their "good looks," rather than for the vigor of constitution. A pampered condition in young animals, and especially in the animals kept for breeding purposes, is generally well known to be detrimental to the best results in the long run, yet how little the warning is heeded among those who keep the improved breeds of animals for sale for breeding purposes. Animals as much need a certain amount of exercise, proper food, pure air, and require similar sanitary regulations to that of human beings, and yet how these things are neglected by many breeders.

There is no question about it, the farmers are running too much to the extreme of the "adipose" side of our meat producing animals, not only in the capacity of the animal to assimilate food and to lay on the fat, but in the food itself which is intended to produce this result. We mean to say this, that there should be a distinction in the kind of food and in the manner of treatment of the animal intended for stock breeding purposes, and the animal which is being prepared for the shambles. The life and health giving force is in the bone and muscular system. The fat portions of an animal are largely of excrement and subject to diseased conditions. It is only necessary for the farmers to continue to breed from the muscular side of the hog toward the fat forming side, and entirely exhaust his vital forces, and in time to entirely annihilate him from the face of the earth, by the prevailing hog disease. The skill no doubt has been wonderful in the development of the different breeds of hogs during the past few years, but the divergence from the natural order of things has been too great. Art is wonderful, but nature is wiser; at any rate, nature is better prepared to take care of herself than man is to care for and to protect his art perfection. Farmers must do more on the muscular side of the hog question, if the scourge of disease is to be stayed among swine. Better devote a portion of the meadow to a forage supply for the hogs. By cutting the hay while in a succulent state or when in bloom—and by cutting it fine and cooking it, we do not get a better food would be produced for the growing hogs and breeding sows than by feeding so much corn. Of course there are other kinds of food of similar quality and in more convenient forms which would answer the purpose as

well, but this is the line of policy which the farmer must adhere to more exclusively if he would be on the safe side.

It is right and the proper course to pursue, when an animal is fully developed physically, and it is desirable to prepare him for the shambles, to use such food as is largely carbonaceous that the flesh may be laid on rapidly.

To obtain the "marble" cuts from the well fattened ox, so admired by the butcher, it is important that the animal is matured by a normal growth rather than by a mere accumulation of fat, and to accomplish this, who would think of feeding corn alone to a steer, during any period of his existence? The flesh of any animal partakes largely of the nature of the food which produces it. If the food is largely nitrogenous and phosphatic in its nature, the bone and muscle are developed and the system is kept in good working order. The necessity for a variety of food exists equally with all our domestic animals. In the selection and care of any breed of animals it is not safe to run much in either direction—toward the muscular side or the fat forming side. The one animal may be unprofitable for its lack of vigorous constitution and healthy condition. Farmers will do well to consider this matter and be governed accordingly.

Hints for the Season.

Do not attempt to carry over more fowls than your houses will reasonably accommodate. The young stock, now well matured, should be disposed of at once, if your yards are overstocked. It is better to fatten and market them now if you have a ready sale for them for other purposes, than to keep them till spring, especially the young surplus cockerels. Good pullets will pay you for their keeping in eggs next spring, if you do not harbor too many in limited quarters this winter.

Lay in your vegetables for full supply of green food. Bear in mind that as soon as the snow flies your fowls must be artificially fed in this respect, and however well you may feed them on grains, that they must have "green food," as well, to keep them in constant good thrift. We conceive this indulgence of paramount importance in December and January—more particularly as a prime necessity for breeding fowls.

If thus fed and warmly housed, almost any kind of hens will give you eggs, more or less, in cold weather. Old fowls will commence to lay in winter, when properly cared for, several weeks earlier than when they are neglected and allowed to shift for themselves, comparatively.

Through the present month the two sexes may be kept together again, preparatory to spring breeding. All our birds have now passed through their annual molt, and the young fowls will shortly be fit for mating up in breeding flocks. After December but one cock to a dozen hens or pullets is sufficient for this purpose.

From now till March the stock should be fully fed. Poultry require more and heartier feeding in cold than in warm weather. Look out for roup and colds this month. Give your birds fresh water daily, and once or twice a week drop into the drinking vessels a little cayenne pepper. This is an excellent tonic, and it is warming to the crop in severe weather, but you must not use it too plentifully.—*Poultry World*.

The Management of Horses.

They should be fed according to their work. As the team may be wintered upon good hay, then working lightly, a few shovels of hay in the afternoon will be sufficient, with hay morning and night. With heavy work, ten quarts of ground corn and oats, and chaffed straw or corn fodder will be good feeding, and in many cases, for small horses, less will do. Good grooming is necessary for health in winter. Ground gypsum spread upon the floor will prevent the pungent odor common to stables. This vapor of ammonia is harmful to horses' eyes, and the frequent cause of ophthalmia, and resulting in blindness with which many horses are troubled. Throw a few pailfuls of water upon the floor first, and then scatter around a shovelful of gypsum. Fresh air should enter the stables at the bottom, and foul air leave them at the top. Make small sliding doors for ventilation, and cover them with wire netting or laths, to exclude vermin.

There are high in Missouri that suck cows, sitting on their haunches to perform the operation of milking.

Veterinary Department.

Carelessness.

I have a young saddle gelding. In riding him he drags his left hind foot so as to wear the toe. Please inform me, through your columns, if there is a remedy.

ANSWER.—A personal examination would be necessary before we could enter upon a positive diagnosis. It may be, and often is, present without any cause except carelessness on the part of the animal, and we are not sure but that the driver might come under the same category. A liberal use of the whip often remedies the evil to some extent. We think you had better make, or have made, a careful examination of the whole extremity, and if you do not succeed in finding a cause in some disease of the ankle or hock, or some abnormality of the muscular system, then have him shod with a thick shoe, long at the toe. Use him in that condition for a month—regardless of the fact that he drags—and keep him well up to the bit; then change the shoe for one thin and rounded at the toe, and have the wall of that part made as thin and short as it will bear. By alternating in that manner, you may in time overcome the difficulty.

Lung Trouble.

I have a mare I drove four or five miles on Saturday; she seemed to go all right except a little dull, and when she came in she refused to eat her feed, and kept her head hanging on the manger all the time, and breathed quite hard. She has been running from the nose for some time, and she had a little cough. In about two hours after coming in she lay down, and breathed very hard. She now stands all the time with her head hanging down; her ears and legs are cold. Will you please inform me what the disease is and the remedy, if possible? By so doing, you will oblige an anxious one.

ANSWER.—We are inclined to think that you have some lung trouble, possibly pneumonia of either one or both lungs. A personal examination would be necessary before we could venture upon a positive diagnosis. If she hasn't improved any by the time you see this, we would recommend the following: Take carbonate of ammonia, two; gum camphor, one; gentian root, pulverized, three ounces; mix, and make into eight balls, and give one three times a day; keep her in a dry and well ventilated roomy box stall; and give laxative food, green if procurable. If the bowels are constipated, try to move them by throwing up, per rectum, enemata of warm water and soap-suds. If the extremities should still remain cold, have them hand-rubbed and bandaged with flannel.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



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

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory affections, 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. W. S. 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 horse owner should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, VETERINARY SURGEON, LAWRENCE, DODDGE COUNTY, KANSAS.

ELY'S AUTOMATIC

COW MILKER.

(PATENT APPLIED FOR) PERFECTION AT LAST.

THIS IS THE SIMPLEST MILKER IN THE world, made all of Pure Silver. It is easily kept clean, and has no flexible or rubber tubes to sour and spoil the milk in warm weather; no brass or German-silver to rust and poison the membranes and muscles of the cow's teats, and cause them to be sore and callous, as done by the old-fashioned milks.

It is easily applied, every test flowing. Will milk sore or short teats or long very quick. Fractious cows become gentle by the use of this milker. It is the cheapest, best and only safe and perfect milker. It never gets out of order; never wears out. Price, \$3 per set; single tubes 15 cents. Full directions. Sub-agents wanted for every county in the state. For particulars and names of reliable dealers in silver and other goods, see *Star* of Kansas November 9, 1878. With said milker by mail on receipt of price as above.

General Agent for the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the Dominion of Wales.

