

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 362.

PLUCK.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Is there a race to run?
Then show your pluck and readiness,
And let it be begun,
With courage and with steadiness;
For if by fear or folly bound
You'll never reach the vantage-ground.
For it's ho! ho! ho!
Run while you may!
Ready, boys! steady, boys! you'll surely win the day!

Is there a fight to win?
Then let the charge be glorious!
And enter boldly in,
Or lose the crown victorious,
For Luck is captain of the band,
And Pluck the general in command.
For it's ho! ho! ho!
Strive while you may!
Ready, boys! steady, boys! you'll surely win the day!

Is there a tide to cross?
Then all your vigor rally,
With valor speed your course,
And don't stand dilly-dallying;
For it's upon the shore you bide,
You'll never reach the other side.
For it's ho! ho! ho!
Pull while you may!
Ready, boys! steady, boys! you'll surely win the day!

NATHAN HALE, SPY AND HERO.

The Story of the Brave Young Captain Who was Ready when Washington Needed Him—His Capture—Cunningham's Brutalities—A Noble Death—Shall he have a Monument in the City in which he Died?

While Dean Stanley was in this country he visited, with Mr. Cyrus W. Field, the spot where Major Andre was hanged and buried, and the dean seemed to be astonished because no monument marked the place. Thereupon Mr. Field offered to put up a suitable monument, and Dean Stanley promised to write the inscription. The publication of Mr. Field's formal offer in the *Sun* of the 21st inst. has raised a storm of protests. Mr. Wm. E. Cable of Lexington avenue offers, in a card, to be one of a hundred to pull down Mr. Field's "votive stone," and J. N. Bill of Lyme, Conn., has reminded Mr. Field that Nathan Hale, a captain in the revolutionary army, was captured near Huntington, L. I., while returning from a perilous and extremely important visit to a point within the British lines on Long Island and New York, and that no monument commemorates his sacrifice of life excepting one paid for by the women of his native town and a small grant from the state of Connecticut. This monument stands in the old cemetery in Hale's native town in South Coventry, Conn. To a great many others this purpose of Mr. Field has brought to mind, as shown by correspondence received by the *Sun*, that Hale has lain in a nameless and unknown grave since he was hanged in New York, and that congress could never be persuaded to commemorate his services, and that, on the contrary, in 1812 the British government appointed a commission to journey to America to remove the remains of Major Andre from the grave that was dug beneath the gallows under which he hanged, and subsequently reinterred them with royal honors in Westminster abbey. No further than this could royal honor go.

The late Henry J. Raymond once said that Hale furnished the most conspicuous example of patriotism that the history of the revolution has left us. "The equal of Andre in talent, worth and amiable manners, and his superior in that final test of character—the motive by which his acts were prompted and his life guided—he laid aside every consideration personal to himself, and entered upon a service of infinite hazard to life because Washington deemed it important to the sacred cause. Like Andre, he was found in a hostile camp; like him, though without a trial, he was adjudged a spy, condemned to death, and hanged." Mr. Raymond added—it was the occasion of dedicating the monument in Tarrytown, erected on the spot where Andre was captured—that while Andre's name and fate had been kindly remembered, we had left the body of Hale to sleep in an unknown tomb in his native soil, unhonored by any outward token.

In the summer of 1776 the battle of Long Island was fought, disastrously to the Americans, and a hasty retreat was beat to Manhattan island. It looked very black just then for the American cause. Men were sick and dying in appalling numbers. Desertions were rapidly thinning the army. The lack of food and the failures to receive pay were developing insubordination. Not more than fourteen thousand men were fit for duty, and these were scattered from the battery to Kingsbridge,

across East river, stretching from what is now Bay Ridge as far east as Greenpoint, with posts at Bedford, Bushwick and Flushing, and great ships of war at anchor in New York bay, was arrayed a British army of twenty-five thousand men, in grand fighting condition, whose special purpose had been announced to be to end forever the opposition of the rebels. Its commanding officer, Gen. Howe, was able and distinguished, and was flushed with the important victory he had gained on the crests, now the outskirts of Brooklyn.

Washington's anxiety was intense. It was a matter of infinite importance for him to know what Lord Howe would do. Did he propose to bring his army and navy down upon New York and attempt the city, then covering a comparatively small tract north of the battery, or did he purpose to cross from Long Island at Hell Gate and bear down upon the city, or by way of Blackwell's island to Harlem, or would he try by an attempt above or below Kingsbridge to cut off the American army, or would he make a simultaneous attack by way of the North and East rivers and surround Washington's forces? Washington felt that upon a correct anticipation of Howe's plans hung the fate of the American army. Washington had to decide whether New York should be held or evacuated, whether he should also abandon Manhattan island rather than stake the revolution on a single battle, with a superior force bearing down upon his army by way of Kingsbridge. With the utmost effort, Washington could get no inkling of Howe's plans. He determined, however, to evacuate the city, and did so, Gen. Howe taking possession Sept. 15, 1776, and Washington beating that remarkable retreat, by way of the Boston road, now the Bowery, out to Harlem Heights, where the American army encamped.

To Washington there seemed only one way remaining of discovering Howe's plans, and that was for an intelligent soldier to pass the British lines, penetrate the enemy's camps on Long Island, make careful estimates of his force, and accurate plans of his defenses and position. In short, he required the aid of an intelligent spy, and he so expressed himself to his board of officers. They acquiesced, and Col. Knowlton was asked to find the man willing and competent to undertake the hazardous. Knowlton invited competent officers of his own regiment to serve Washington and their country, but he urged in vain. He is described as turning "from a group of reluctant, half-resentful officers, fast yielding to the torture of disappointment," when there came a voice from among them with the painfully thrilling, yet cheering words, "I will do it!" and Capt. Nathan Hale, pale from the effects of a recent illness, stepped forth and volunteered for the dangerous, despised, yet in this case, vital duty of a spy.

His comrades are said to have recoiled at the prospect of the gifted and greatly esteemed young captain doing a duty they thought fit only for a sneak. His friends and fellow officers remonstrated. Capt. Hull, afterward a general, Hale's classmate at Yale, urged him to seek the sacrifice of himself for his country's good in the path of a soldier, not of a spy, and Hale answered Hull in these words:

"I think I owe my country the accomplishment of an object so important and so much desired by the commander of her armies, and I know of no other mode of obtaining the information than by assuming a disguise and passing into the enemy's camp. I am fully sensible of the consequences of discovery and capture in such a situation. But for a year I have been attached to the army, and have not rendered any material service, while receiving a compensation for which I make no return. Yet I am not influenced by the expectation of promotion or pecuniary reward. I wish to be useful, and every kind of service necessary for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary. If the exigencies of my country demand a peculiar service, its claims to the performance of that service are imperious."

Then Hale presented himself to Washington, and received his instructions. The commander-in-chief wanted an estimate of the number of the enemy, how they were distributed, the place of their encampment, their concentration of batteries at particular points, but above all such hints of their plan of attack as it was possible to gather. Procuring a school teacher's garb, Hale quit the camp at Harlem Heights, and made his way to Norwalk, Conn. Here he doffed his uniform, put on a brown suit and a broad-brimmed hat. Then he was taken by sleep across the sound, and about two hours before daybreak, he landed upon the point of Great Neck in Huntington bay, which jutted furthest into the water. The spot was then

called the Cedars, and is still known by that name. Hale passed the day and night with William Johnson at his farm near Huntington, and then plunged boldly into the enemy's country. Where he went, and how, what were his dangers and escapes, his devices, his information, and his "skill of imposture," there are no means of knowing.

He was gone about two weeks, and during that time he had made his way from Huntington through the British lines, into all the encampments in and near Brooklyn, and then he crossed to New York. He must have passed the lines of the army twice, for he was captured while waiting for the boat that was to take him back to Connecticut on the Great Neck point, upon which he had landed two weeks before. After finishing his work in New York, he probably crossed to Brooklyn somewhere near South ferry, and threaded his way back through the lines until he reached Huntington. Accounts differ regarding the discovery of his true character, but it has generally been believed that a tory relative recognized him while he sat in Widow Chichester's tavern, in Huntington, waiting for his comrades' boat, and betrayed him to a British naval officer, whose vessel lay in Huntington bay. Hale stood on the Great Neck point, waiting for the boat that he expected, and at length saw one. He walked down to the water's edge, prepared to leap aboard, and, when suddenly he saw a British officer jump up and order him to surrender. Several marines at once covered his body with their guns. He started up the bank. Again the officer shouted to him to surrender. Hale looked back over his shoulder and saw that escape was impossible. He turned and walked quietly to the rowboat, boarded it, and was taken aboard the ship *Halifax*. He was stripped and searched, and, as in Andre's case, there were found between the soles of his shoes detailed plans and memoranda. Further than this nothing has ever been known. Whether Hale was treated with the kindness that was extended to Andre after his capture is very doubtful. It is certain that he was not after he arrived in New York.

Hale reached New York on Saturday, September 21st, the day of the great fire that burned 400 buildings from Whitehall slip to Barclay street, where it was checked by the college green. He was taken at once, before Lord Howe, who was using the Beekman mansion, near Turtle bay, for his headquarters. The present site is Fifty-first street and First avenue. Here lived James Beekman in luxury; but, a strong advocate of the revolutionary cause, he gave up his elegant home when Lord Howe occupied New York, and took his family back into the country. Here the British officers received and entertained their guests, here Andre danced the night before he went up the Hudson to barter with Benedict Arnold, and here Hale, pinioned and guarded, was taken before Lord Howe. It is believed that Gen. Howe retired to a greenhouse just back of the mansion, and listened there to the charges against the young revolutionary captain, and was shown the plans and data found in Hale's shoes. Hale denied nothing. He admitted that he was a captain in Washington's army, said that he had been a spy and had been successful in his search for information, regretted that he was by his capture unable to serve his country, and then fearlessly awaited his sentence. He did not even demand a court-martial. In a few minutes he heard his sentence: "William Cunningham, provost marshal of the royal army in New York, is directed to receive into his custody the body of Nathan Hale, a captain in the rebel army, convicted as a spy, and to see him hanged by the neck until dead to-morrow morning at daybreak."

Hale was at once taken in charge by the brutal Cunningham, who was afterward hanged after confessing that he had been accessory in several hundred murders, and who was responsible for the awful suffering of federal prisoners in the old Sugar-House prison, still standing in Rose street. It is believed that Cunningham took Hale to the Provost, a prison that stood where is now the Hall of the Records. Beyond this, toward Broadway, and bordering on Chambers street, was a grave-yard, which also served as a place for public executions. Hale is believed to have been confined in a cell, the little window of which looked out upon the park and Center street. Cunningham asked Hale as he put him into his cell for his name, age, size and rank, and then read the death warrant to him. As he was leaving Hale asked that his arms might be unpinned and that he might have writing materials and a light. Cunningham refused this with an oath. Then Hale asked that he might have a bible. This, too,

was denied him. Subsequently a young officer of Hale's guard interceded for him, and his arms were freed and a light, pen, ink, paper and a bible were given to him. Part of the night he passed in writing—one letter to his mother, another to his sister and a third to his sweetheart. When Cunningham reached Hale's cell in the morning he found the federal captain and spy ready. It was just at daybreak. Hale handed the provost marshal the letters that he had written and asked as a dying favor that they be kept until they could be delivered. Cunningham read them insolently in Hale's presence, and then tore them up. When asked afterward why he did this, he said that "he did not want the rebels to know they had a man who could die with such firmness." Then he ordered Hale to make ready for the scaffold. His arms were pinioned, a coarse white gown trimmed with black was placed over his body, and a white cap put on his head. A rough board coffin was carried by attendants in front of him, a guard of soldiers was around him, and the negro executioner Richmond brought up the rear with the ladder and noose. Thus attended Hale walked to the gallows. It is probable that he walked from the prison to the cemetery, on the site of a part of which the new court-house stands. Then, while Captain Hale was standing on the rounds of a ladder, with the noose about his neck, Cunningham addressed him, and scoffingly asked him to speak out his dying speech and confession. It is said that Hale just glanced, with a touch of contempt on his features, at Cunningham, and then turning to the others he said quietly, but with an impressiveness that silenced the jibes of those who were there to joke, and melted some to tears: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

"Saying the rebel off," shouted the maddened Cunningham. In half an hour the body of the martyr was buried, probably in a grave dug beneath the gallows. The site was unmarked, and when the revolutionary army re-entered New York there was no one who could tell where Hale was sleeping. But the story of his heroic death, and of his memorable words under the gallows, speedily became known throughout the army. It inspired the men like a victory, and to after years until within a comparatively recent time, Hale's only monument has been the remembrance of him as the "Martyr Spy of the Revolution" and of his dying words.

Hale was just of age when he died. He was a native of Coventry, Conn., and born in 1755. Educated at Yale college, he was a teacher in New London, with the ultimate purpose of entering the ministry, when the news came from Boston of the battle of Lexington. He was one of the first to enlist a few hours after this news was received, and he encouraged others to enlist. "Let us march immediately," he is on record as saying, "and never lay down our arms until we obtain our independence." The next morning the New London company was on the road to Boston. Some years ago an effort was made to induce congress to make an appropriation for a monument to Hale's memory. It was unsuccessful. Then the women of his native town, Coventry, with the aid of a small sum granted by the state of Connecticut, collected money enough to erect a monument. It is a simple granite shaft forty feet high. It bears his name and the dates and places of birth and death, and his dying words, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Facetiae.

"See here, boy; this makes the second time I've called for you. Didn't you hear me the first time?" "No sir." "Then how do you know I called you twice?"

Scene: Restaurant.—Tramp (after finishing a hearty meal, to proprietor)—"Well, sir, I am ready." Proprietor—"Ready! what for?" Tramp (placidly)—"Ready to be kicked out, sir."

A little six-year-old, upon finding a lone and solitary stick of candy in his stocking on Christmas morning, mournfully exclaimed, "Gracious! if I had been born a twin, I'd only got half this much!"

A writer in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives a little incident in reference to Shakespeare at a transpontine theater in London: "Me lud, the duke of Buckingham, 'as harvired.'" "As 'e?" Be heavings, then orf with 'is blasted 'ead!"

A tramp called on a Raciné clergyman and begged for a pair of shoes. When they were given him he said tramps stooped now to beg, but the time would not be long till they would demand shoes and whatever else they wanted at the point of the pistol.

Young Folks' Column.

To Our Young Correspondents.

New Years day has come and gone, and some one of our little correspondents has won the prize we offered for the best letter; but we must beg the indulgence of the children one week more, for the reason we have been so pressed with work we could not find time to carefully compare the letters and decide who the lucky one is. But next week we will announce the name of the one that wins. The prize is now on hand, ready to send as soon as the decision is made.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the first time I ever wrote for the "Young Folks' Column." I will tell the young folks what a good time we had Christmas. I had lots of presents, and hope they did. Santa Claus had a large reindeer, and a little boy. I have two brothers and three sisters living and one dead. We have a vacation now. We had a good time the last day of school; we spoke pieces and sung. I am eleven years old, and am far ahead in my studies. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, writing, and take music lessons. Yours truly, IDA WADE.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Jan. 4, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I would have written sooner but I have been sick for a week. I hope some little friend has got the prize, if I didn't. I went to school New Years and our teacher treated us; I had a very nice time. Our school is going over next Tuesday night to spell against Mr. Draper's school, in Mr. Kelly's district; I hope we will beat them. When I came home from school grandma had to milk the cows, for I was so very cold that I could not help her. The folks up here have great times sleigh riding. Mamma was at home Christmas, and we had a nice time. We have two nice little calves four days old. This is the new year; now for another race. Try, try again! I guess I will close for this time. Your little friend, VIOLA BELLA BOOTH.

LECOMPTON, Kans., Jan. 3, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As I am just beginning to write letters, I thought I would try and write one for your paper. I see so many letters every week from the young folks, I thought I would spend this long evening in trying to help fill the "Young Folks' Column." I think you are very kind to give us a space in your paper by which, if we try, we can improve our spare time and our minds and talents, all of which tend to make us wiser, greater and better men and women. We have been living at Concordia since we came to Kansas, until the past two weeks. We are now on our own farm near Beloit. We have a beautiful farm; it is called the best and prettiest in Mitchell county. You can see the Blue Hills some thirty miles southwest of us, and many miles in all directions. I think this is a beautiful country, and Kansas is bound to be the most grand and beautiful state in the West. I will stop for this time. If you will please print this I will write again.

WILLIAM C. STEVENS.

BELOIT, Kans., Dec. 25, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written to your paper before. I have not missed but five days this term of school. We have had three months and three weeks of school. I study reading, geography, grammar, spelling, writing and arithmetic. Our school teacher's name is Mr. Abbott; he is a very good teacher. Pa is a granger; he was up to the state grange. Pa told me a pretty story when he came back from the state grange; it was that the people at the state grange named a little girl, and they named her Flora. Pa was gone a week. Santa Claus brought our Christmas presents at our school-house. The tree was real full of presents; it had more on than any tree that we ever had. I got a hoe, a band comb, a dress, a basket, a candy whistle and five yards of blue ribbon. I am going to take my hoe and make garden when spring comes; the handle is about three inches long and the hoe part about one inch long. My dress is very pretty. I have four brothers and three sisters. We have a large family; there are ten in the family. Santa Claus must have spent a good deal of money to buy all of our Christmas presents. Ma didn't get any Christmas presents—none at all. I forgot to tell you that the teacher boarded at our house. As I told you before, I have never written to your paper. I guess I had better close for this time. Please don't throw this in the waste basket. Yours truly, MARY NOON.

MARION CENTER, Kans., Jan. 2, 1879.

Autoread 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.
Henley James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.
KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Carlinus, Linn county.

FROM LYON COUNTY.
Severe Weather—Peaches Uninjured—
Emporia Grange—An Appeal to the
Legislature.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Since my last we have had and are having quite a winter. Snow about twelve inches deep on level; mercury down to fourteen degrees below zero. It was feared by some that the peaches were killed, but on examining our buds we found them all right yet.

Our grange elected its officers for the ensuing year as follows: J. A. Newlin, Master; C. W. Wilhite, Overseer; Mrs. Slocum, Lecturer; W. M. Wilhite, Steward; K. R. Ross, Assistant Steward; J. G. Traylor, Chaplain; Eli Fowler, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary Stratton, Secretary; Mrs. Zerilda Fowler, Ceres; Mrs. Callie Ewing, Pomona; Miss Katie Ross, Flora; Miss Maggie Wilhite, Lady Assistant Steward; J. B. Moon, Gate-keeper. After the grange closed the members and a few others repaired to the popular saloon of Mr. Stubbs and had an oyster supper at the expense of the officers elect. If this establishes a precedent we would not be surprised if it will put a damper upon seekers for official positions.

The time is drawing near when the legislature will convene at Topeka, and the farmers are very anxious that there be a just and wise law passed regulating railroad freight and passenger rates. It has been done in many other states and why not in this state? We are so far from the seaboard that unless we can get a reduction of rates in accordance with everything else the lot of the Western farmer will be a hard one. Now, we do trust and hope that our law-makers will do something to relieve us of a burden that is getting to be unbearable. If they do not, we must see to it that men are elected hereafter that will pay some attention to the wishes of the wealth producers of this country. There is a general desire that something should be done this winter to relieve us of an oppression that has long been weighing us down. We heard a gentleman say a few days since that he could travel cheaper with a livery team than he could by railroad. We do not say this is so, considering all things, but we do undertake to say that we have it in our power to fix by law freight and passenger rates on all the roads in Kansas, and if we do not do it it will be because our legislature is not composed of the kind of stuff it should be. We will wait patiently and see.

EMPORIA, Kans., Dec. 28, 1878.
RURAL.

Marion Grange.
EDITOR SPIRIT:—Marion grange is still alive and preparing for another year's work. At a meeting held on the 28th inst., the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: G. O. McKune, Master; H. R. Soxman, Overseer; J. B. Studabaker, Lecturer; Silas Bond, Steward; C. W. Surber, Assistant Steward; Mrs. T. Barton, Chaplain; A. Kelly, Treasurer; Miss Jenny Bond, Secretary; Abram Smith, Gate-keeper; Mrs. G. O. McKune, Ceres; Mrs. A. Smith, Pomona; Miss Sadie Myers, Flora; Mrs. Mary Kelly, Lady Assistant Steward.

We are making good use of the snow.
Yours truly,
MARION, Kans., Dec. 30, 1878.

How Patrons Manage Horse Thieves.
The Fairbault (Minnesota) county council, at one time organized an association of which the following is a copy of the constitution and by-laws:

WHEREAS, The farmers of this county suffer great loss and inconvenience from the depredations of horse thieves, which our laws are powerless to prevent, the thief almost universally escaping, and the expense of recovering the stolen property usually amounting to as much as the value of the same; be it therefore Resolved, by the Fairbault County Council of the Farmers of Husbandry assembled, That we use all the means in our power to have the following set of by-laws adopted by the several granges in the county:

ARTICLE I.
SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of each grange (adopting these by-laws) to elect five or more riders, whose duty it shall be to follow after thieves, and secure their capture, if possible.

SEC. 2. That when any member of good standing, belonging to a grange, having adopted these by-laws, loses a horse, mule, or farm stock, or other property, of the value of twenty-five dollars or over, by theft, he shall immediately notify the master, overseer, or secretary, of his grange, who shall immediately take measures to notify all the members of his grange, and shall call a special meeting of his grange, at the residence of the person having lost said stock, and after careful consultation, immediate action shall be taken for the capture of the thief, and recovery of the property.

SEC. 3. That any money in the grange treasury to the amount of five dollars for each rider, shall be at the disposal of the master or temporary presiding officer.

SEC. 4. That no excuse shall be considered good for non-attendance at said special meeting, after due notification, except serious sickness of self or family, or prior official engagement.

SEC. 5. That any male member refusing to attend, or refusing to act as directed at said special meeting, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of

five dollars, or expulsion from the grange, unless excused by vote of the grange, at next regular meeting.

SEC. 6. That if any of the regularly elected riders shall be absent, or if more riders are deemed necessary at said special meeting, the grange appoint others who are best qualified to act.

SEC. 7. That any other grange (having adopted these by-laws) may be called upon for assistance, and shall furnish at least two riders or fresh horses, as may be required.

SEC. 8. That all riders in pursuit of thieves shall carry certificates of membership with them, and be prepared to give the Patron's test, and shall then be the free guests of all Patrons.

Grange Stores on the Rockdale Plan.

There are now probably several hundred grange co-operative stores in the United States, organized in accordance with the plan recommended by the National grange. There should be a co-operative store in every neighborhood where the membership of the order is sufficient to sustain one. It requires but very little money to put such a store in successful operation, as nothing should be bought for show. The stock should consist of only such articles as the people will actually want, and have the cash to pay for. When a co-operative store is established, every man becomes his own merchant, and if a woman makes ten pounds of butter and sells it to the store, the latter profits of that butter will proportionally return to her pocket, if she holds a share in the store. All customers are entitled to quarterly dividends in proportion to their purchases from the store. Those who are not members receive but one-half the proportion paid to members. Co-operation is destined to become as popular in America as it is in Europe, saving millions to those engaging in it, and always helping the poor.

The grange is steadily marching forward in the right direction. As American farmers we stand higher and see further to-day than we did when the grange was first organized. Then but two words—farmers, unite—were heard here and there in the land. But they were words of magical power. To-day, another word, equally if not more potent, is heard in connection with these, and that word is "co-operate." The Rockdale idea of co-operation contemplates nothing less than the introduction into all our business affairs and social relations, of the principles of truth, justice, equality and candor. The competitive system of trade is founded upon principles the very opposite of these—upon fraud and misrepresentation; and our custom-house frauds, financial defalcations, in short, the industrial and commercial failures of the last five years, both in our own country and in Europe, are largely due to the unrestrained spirit of competition, regardless of its ultimate effect or result.—Grange Bulletin.

Value of the Grange to Farmers.

Evidence is constantly accumulating showing not only the value of the grange as a social organization but as an educator also. When we consider from either standpoint the progress that has already been made, we are not only surprised but gratified to witness the increasing interest which is being taken in agricultural pursuits. The order was established solely for the purpose of elevating farmers as a class, and farming as an occupation. It was designed as a medium for more social intercourse, to relieve the occupation from the constant and non-intermittent toil thus creating within the sphere of active farm life a much needed source of rational recreative enjoyment.

The founders of the order early recognized the principle that it is not sufficient that the farmer should simply know how to read and write, but he should understand what he reads and profit by it. It was on this ground that the founders of the order made the educational feature the leading one, for it is the only foundation upon which a superstructure of this kind could be reared that would be a permanent and lasting benefit to mankind. The order was designed with a view to general educational and instructive purposes, by establishing reading rooms and libraries for the delivery of lectures of general interest to farmers. It was designed as a medium for frequent consultations and discussions upon matters pertaining to the occupation its members were engaged in, and upon all business relations connected with it, thus affording opportunities for the same united action commercially that is constantly practiced by other occupations, and which had not heretofore been taken advantage of by farmers.

It is the principle of the universal education of the people that must underlie all healthy progress. The adoption of the educational features of the grange, in connection with its social tendencies, has infused new energy into farm life, and has awakened farmers to the importance of putting forth every effort in their power to abridge labor and render it more productive than heretofore. Education and progress go hand in hand—the one is a fitting supplement to the other.—Grange Bulletin.

The Relation of the Grange to the Farmer.

The Canadian Grange Record gives some good advice to those farmers who sneer at the grange as an asylum for those only who cannot take care of themselves. In ventilating the self-conceit of such individuals, that paper says there are farmers who plume themselves on not belonging to the grange, but we have yet to hear of the doctor or lawyer who took pride in not belonging to the law society or the medical association. Then why should a farmer think it a matter of self-gratulation that he is not a member of the grange? The grange stands towards individual farmers as these different societies do to our legal and medical friends, and why should it not be taken advantage of? It certainly can do our agriculturists no harm, while it offers to them at once the opportunity of benefiting others, and the possibility, to say the least, that they themselves by joining the order would reap benefits far in excess of what they at present have any definite idea.

The Bonanza Which a Trader and Two Shoemakers Struck.

DENVER, Dec. 28.—The discovery of silver in the lead carbonate ores of California gulch, on the upper Arkansas river, about one hundred and forty miles southwest of Denver, has culminated in one of the greatest mining excitements of the age. The new mining camp of Leadville is already known far and wide. It is undoubtedly to-day the richest mining camp in America.

Leadville is situated on the site of the old California gulch diggings, where in the early days of Colorado, from 1880 to 1884, ten thousand hardy miners wrestled with the sand and soil in which sparkled the golden grains that were the fortune of many and the ruin of many more. When the diggings were worked out the people left, and the population of the gulch dwindled to a few hundreds, and these for the most part abandoned mining for other pursuits. Years passed away and Lake county lapsed from the proud position as an ore producer into one of comparative insignificance. Worse than that; it obtained an unenviable reputation for lawlessness. A feud sprang up between the two leading factions of the county, which resulted in several assassinations, and finally culminated in the murder of County Judge Dyer in his court room at the county capital, Granite, a little hamlet of log cabins, eighteen miles below where Leadville now stands. The community was so shocked by this brutal act of lawlessness that peace and quiet were restored as if by magic, and the bullet holes in the walls of the log court-house, which still remain as witnesses of the bloody work done there that day, closed the record of the disgraceful vendetta. Hardly a murder has been committed in Lake county since Judge Dyer met his death four years ago.

As time passed on it began to be said that California gulch was coming to the front again with newly discovered riches; that the despised lead carbonates, which had been considered worthless were rich in silver. The news spread slowly. Had the discovery been made in some new country, it would have gained credence in half the time, and the rush of miners and prospectors would have been instantaneous, instead of gradual. But everybody knew California gulch, and most of the older miners had prospected every foot of ground there long years ago. "Carbonates" was a new word in connection with mining, and for awhile it had no significance. But there was then living in the gulch a man who had been there since 1880, and who had never lost faith in the "camp." He was eking out a livelihood by trading, and near to him a couple of sober, industrious Germans were mending and making shoes. The merchant said to the shoemakers: "Here is a grub stake; go out and prospect for carbonates; if you find anything we will share it among us three." They went. They found the Little Pittsburg mine, which is to-day worth five millions, and has yielded almost a million in one year. One of the shoemakers sold out soon after the strike for \$100,000. Two or three weeks later the other sold out for \$262,500. The merchant held on, and to-day is one of the richest men in Colorado. His name is H. A. W. Tabor, and he is the man who was last fall elected lieutenant-governor of Colorado.

No story was ever written which comprehended more elements of romance than the career of Mr. Tabor during the last year. His education has been sadly neglected. The struggle for subsistence has kept him so very busy all his life that he has had no time to improve his mind, and beyond a stock of sound, good business sense he boasts of no intellectual development. His personal appearance is eminently Western and peculiar. His clothes seem to have been built for somebody else, and hang upon his angular person as if he were a clothes rack. A heavy, drooping mustache falls nearly to the base of his lank jaw, and a slouch hat hastily thrown at rather than on his head hangs wherever it happens to light as he rushes through the streets, as full of business as any man in America. From head to foot there is nothing prepossessing about Mr. Tabor, but if any man picks him up for a simpleton he finds out his mistake very suddenly. Mr. Tabor not only has good judgment, but he has executive ability, and dispatches his business with great tact. He lacks order, however, and has a bad habit of forgetting things. Every two or three days his private secretary ransacks his pockets and fishes out forgotten bills, memoranda, receipts, etc. Besides being lieutenant-governor of the state, Mr. Tabor holds half a dozen offices at home. He is postmaster, county treasurer, mayor, etc. He is also president of the bank of Leadville, and is interested in a dozen mines, besides his first and best investment, the Little Pittsburg.

This property, together with several adjoining mines on Fryer hill, about a mile above town, is owned jointly by Mr. Tabor and Senator J. B. Chaffee. Chaffee bought in last fall, at a very low figure, and his interest in the consolidated property has already paid for itself. It is said that he never put up a dollar of the purchase money. His first move was to bond an adjoining property, which bond he afterward sold at an advance of \$55,000. With this money he made his first payment on a half-interest in the Little Pittsburg, and the mine has met all the later payments. Its output is now about \$10,000 per day, and the body of ore in sight is estimated at five millions of dollars. The expense of mining and superintendence is about six per cent. This statement may seem incredible, but herein lies the secret of the great profit attending the production of ore at Leadville. The carbonate ores are so easily worked that a pick and shovel are about all the implements required for mining, and they lay so near the surface that a whim worked by a horse or mule holds all that can be handled. Once above ground, they are loaded on wagons and carried down hill a mile or two to the smelters and sold for cash. The sand carbonates are smelted without crushing. The hard

carbonates are crushed before smelting, but the operation is easy and expeditious.

Besides the Little Pittsburg there are hundreds of mines in the same belt, some of them scarcely less valuable. The celebrated iron mine of Messrs. Stevens & Leiter ranks with the best. Mr. Leiter is of the firm of Field & Leiter, Chicago. Stevens has been operating in the gulch for years, hunting gold. A year ago last spring he was mobbed by his workmen and compelled to give them money enough to carry them out of the country. They walked to the railroad over these carbonate deposits, that would have made every man of them rich enough to go to congress.

The city of Leadville is already the second in the state in population and the first in business activity. It is the pride and wonder of Colorado. A recent visit, though made in mid-winter, showed that the town is going forward without a moment's pause. Buildings are springing up on every hand, and are occupied as soon as completed. Business of every kind is flourishing. There is not to-day hotel room enough for one-half the visitors. Strangers sleep wherever they can find a bed and skirmish for food at the restaurants. The saloons and gambling houses are so crowded every night that it is nearly impossible to make your way through the rooms. Dance houses and theaters flourish, and yet the town is strangely quiet and peaceable. There is no shooting, and very little fighting or quarreling. Law is supreme. Unlike most new towns in the far West, Leadville came into existence with an organized government, and the first evidence of lawlessness brought the strong arm of the law into operation. Life and property are as safe in Leadville as in Denver, and as safe in Denver as in New York.

Though at present somewhat remote from railway communication, Leadville will soon have two lines of railroad in operation. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe is building up the Arkansas river and will reach the carbonate camp next fall. The Denver and South Park is building direct from this city, and has already reached a point nearly midway between Denver and Leadville. Jay Gould has also surveyed a route for an extension of the Colorado Central from Georgetown to Leadville. All these routes pass through the most romantic mountain scenery in Colorado, and tourists will not only enjoy their stay at the wonderful carbonate mines, but also their journey to and from Leadville. At present three stage lines are crowded to their utmost capacity to accommodate the travel in and out, and in the spring a still greater rush is anticipated.

The best mines are only partially developed, and other strikes are expected to follow; but should no more mineral be discovered, the present supply cannot be exhausted for years. The marvelous profit of carbonate mining so far eclipses anything and everything that has gone before that even veteran miners open their eyes with astonishment when they visit the new camp. Instead of costly mills and hoisting works and steam pumps, and armies of laborers, and all that sort of thing, the mines of Leadville are worked as easily and cheaply as a bank of earth can be carted away, and no mine has as yet reached a depth greater than 100 feet. What riches remain to be revealed as depth is gained no one can know, but in the Little Pittsburg and some other mines solid bodies of mineral have already been uncovered which will not be worked out for years. Mr. Joseph C. Wilson, general manager of the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining company, of which Senator Chaffee and Mr. Tabor are the chief owners, says that the property is capable of yielding \$20,000 per day, at a nominal expense for working.

Temperance Department.
CONDUCTED BY GEO. W. CALDERWOOD.

Benson is preparing to go East.
Supreme Templar Hill is at Burlingame.

Branch has accepted a position on the Topeka Commonwealth.

Calderwood will soon make a short trip into Iowa and Nebraska.

Francis Murphy will, it is said, visit Kansas during the next month.

Nine-tenths of the creditless men of our land have mortgaged their souls for rum.

Of the 1,923 murders committed in the United States last year, over 700, says the Cincinnati Commercial, were the result of rum.

Keep the drink away from the man who has no appetite for it, and keep the man with the appetite away from the drink. There's safety in this.

The moderate drinker may not be a bad fellow, but he stands out in bold colors like the "fakir" in the "Gambler's Tragedy," he's there to lure others on.

A man that can sell whisky ten days and not be conscience-smitten at its results, can impale the quivering heart of a prattling babe, and never wince at the deed.

It is all nonsense and boshery to ask us to put down drunkenness by moral suasion, while the right to make drunkards is sanctioned by the law and fostered by society.

Law is a guard not a guide. Break away from it and you break away from a friend. Law is not intended to pick drunkards out of the gutters, but it will prevent saloon-keepers from putting them in.

Some boys are worth as much as some horses, yet I have known men—pretentiously good fathers too—to rant and roar with rage when they had a horse stolen from them. And yet these same men lacked the moral backbone to

vote against whisky, the father of crime, and perhaps save their sons from being horse thieves or drunken sots.

Some fathers gush and bawl over with apparent love for their darling little boy baby, and then on election day vote to license some hell-hole of iniquity for that same child to fall into. I want a law as strong for the protection of my boy as for the protection of my horses, and a man that won't vote for that kind of a law is unfit to father children.

Some fathers are so foolish as to think their boys need recreation from mental labor, and the innocent (?) game of billiards is suggested. The law of physiology here combats him and says the "weary mind wants rest—not a change of labor." If our boys are worth raising at all, they are worth raising right; and no boy can be raised right with a billiard cue in his hand.

A man who engages in the sale of rum, must, by reason of his business, see its horrible results. Day and night he stands behind his counter and sees manhood sink, honor go down, fame perish, happiness turn to misery, hope to despair, and life pass into death before his eyes. 'Tis a libel upon God to throw the mantle of charity over the deeds of such men. Out of the business I love them, in it I hate them, and to the bitter end shall I fight them.

Ministers would be doing a glorious thing for the temperance cause if at the grave of every drunkard whose funeral they preached they would utter something like this: "You, gentlemen, who hold the contrary, go where the night is blackest, and poor, weary hearts are slowly breaking under their weight of woe, and tell them you have joyous news! Tell them that for all this bitter desolation your palm is filled with gold! Tell the smitten victims of the household that out of their mouths off their backs, and from their blighted fields, you and your chosen instruments have gathered a harvest of gold! Tell the pale, wasting wife and mother that you have a pretty percentage of all that was noble in the husband or kind father, in yellow gold! Tell the drunkard that he dreams, perchance, that he can yet beat back the red billows that toss and consume him, and that for his poor body's death and soul's damnation you have gold! Stand at the threshold of the poor-house, and mockingly taunt the squalid, the deformed, and the idiotic, with the news that out of their ruin you gathered gold! Stand by the prison door, and as the remorseless hinge shrieks after the victim it entombs, peer through the grating, cheer the living dead with the news that you sold them to crime and infamy, for gold! Tell the murderer that you made him a murderer for gold! Stand by the new graves of the last twelve months, and whisper to the fifty thousand sleepers, victims of your 'regulated' traffic, that you slew them for gold! Enter the vestibule of perdition, and with the bible in hand, read that *no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.*"

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 place in the JOURNAL, 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 addressed distinctly to 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 subscriptions 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 in 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. YOUNG.

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 concerning natural phenomena, by savants of the highest authority. Prominent attention will also be given to those various sciences which help to a better understanding of the nature of man, to the bearings of science upon the questions of society and government, to scientific education and to the conditions 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, and, when 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.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Burn the Clay County Court-House.

[Clay Center Dispatch.]
An attempt was made, a few days ago, to fire the Clay county court-house. The plan was a desperate one, and the fire bug made up by a person skilled in the use of inflammables. The combustibles consisted of three sheets of heavy manilla paper, which had been saturated with oil of origanum, one of the most inflammable oils; a small piece of dark calico, saturated with some compound containing saltpeter, some strips of the same to serve as a fuse, and half a dozen boxes of common matches, and two or three pounds of flour of sulphur. The loose materials had been apparently tumbled into the paper indiscriminately, the corners of the paper gathered together and tied, making a pear-shaped little bundle containing death and destruction, when once fairly touched off. Linseed oil in large quantities had been poured on the whole, and run in little rivulets into the county surveyor's office and soaked through the ceiling of the county treasurer's office below. The deadly match had been applied to the fuse, and the flame crept slowly toward the infernal machine, apparently to the satisfaction of the dastardly criminal who must have hastily made his way down two flights of stairs and into concealment to wait with bated breath for the culmination of his hellish work. But it didn't culminate. The inflammables took fire, the paper burned down to the floor, the matches were ignited, but the flour of sulphur quietly melted, settled down over the burning mass, extinguished it, and saved the town.

Various theories have been advanced concerning the object of the incendiary, but perhaps it is best to not comment on the matter in its present shape, but to quietly put an experienced detective on the case and trust to luck in solving the mystery. The board of county commissioners should take action immediately toward following the clues which the criminal has left behind, through the failure of the plot. He did not expect that the public would ever find the pieces of new calico, the boxes of matches, the paper which did not burn; the sulphur in which he made his great mistake. These are all clues which might be followed until they end in a pair of handcuffs on the wrists of the very man to represent our county at Leavenworth.

Judge Clemens Goes for a Policeman.

To the Editor of the Topeka Blade:—Last evening my little daughter was taken very ill, and a boy was dispatched for Dr. Dick. For two hours I awaited his return with all the anxiety a parent can feel, or that a desolate man can feel for all on earth that loves him, when the messenger returned without having seen the doctor and reported as follows: Not finding him in his office, the boy started on a tour of the churches, not knowing where Dr. Dick attended. Unfortunately he first entered the Methodist church. Having assured himself that the doctor was not there he started out; but alas! "who enters here leaves hope behind." Officer Muzzy refused his exit and compelled him to remain till the conclusion and then bade him go straight home under the threat of "divers pains and penalties." Fortunately, by home appliances my little girl got better, though yet not out of danger, and I started in pursuit of the omnipotent gospel adjunct, but found him not. This is a fair sample of the despotism of this official, but appeal to the council would be useless. But I would like to ask the taxpayers of this city whether they pay policemen to act as auxiliaries to the grace of God at the Methodist church, or to walk their beats and protect life and property? No other church in the city requires a police force, and if there is a gospel performance going on of such a character as to render the presence of the police necessary to prevent a breach of the peace, then such performance should be suppressed and the police restored to their municipal duties.

I take this course with this matter because I am too poor to pay a fine for the privilege of knocking a policeman on the head; but if the result had proved fatal, there would have been a funeral to-day and a vacancy in the police force.
G. C. CLEMENS.

A Singular and Perhaps Fatal Accident.

[Galena Creek Banner.]
On Thursday morning, about 10 o'clock, Squire Moore, who lives about half a mile east of Galena, received injuries that will probably result fatally. The particulars are as follows: He was leading a mule to water, having one end of the bridle rein wrapped around his wrist, when the mule turned suddenly and kicked him on the thigh, fracturing the same. Mr. Moore then tried to disengage himself from the mule, but almost instantaneously it again kicked him, this time in the hip. This had the effect of throwing him to the ground, when he succeeded in getting the rein loose. The mule again kicked him on the right side, and the squire having a small derringer pistol in his pocket, it had the effect of firing it off, the ball entering his side and ranging upwards. A Mr. Dillon was in company with the squire, who assisted him in a wagon, sending him home.

Mr. Dillon came to Galena, after medical assistance. Dr. Dorman went out immediately to relieve the unfortunate man, but all his efforts to find the ball proved ineffectual. Mr. Moore is resting quietly to-day, and he may possibly recover.

Fatal Accident—Appointments.

[Atchison Patriot.]
Saturday afternoon, while John Boggs and Leander McElfresh were taking ice from Sugar lake, a few feet from the shore, a tree standing at the edge of the lake, at the roots of which a fire was burning, suddenly toppled over and fell with crushing force upon the men and their wagon. Boggs was struck in the head by a heavy limb and was killed instantly. McElfresh was badly crippled by the heavy branches but was not fatally injured. A man on the shore

warned the men, as he saw the tree falling, but too late; Boggs had barely time to look upward when he received the fatal blow. The fire had been built at the tree for the men to warm by, and had been burning several days. Harouff, the undertaker, sent a coffin over yesterday morning.

Mr. M. L. Sargeant has been appointed general freight agent, W. W. Fagan assistant superintendent, and J. P. Pomeroy purchasing agent, of the Central Branch Railroad company. Mr. Sargeant was for several years freight agent of the A., T. & S. F. road, while Mr. Fagan has been assistant superintendent of the same road, and also of the H. & St. Joe. Both gentlemen are old, experienced railroad men. They are well known here, and a host of friends will congratulate them upon their promotion. Mr. Pomeroy is comparatively a stranger in our midst, but comes well recommended, and the Patriot extends him a cordial welcome to our city.

A Bold Robbery.

[Barbour County Mail.]
We learn from the mail carrier on the route from this place to Hutchinson that two parties hired a team of horses, driver and spring wagon at Wichita, for the ostensible purpose of being driven to a point about three miles west of Smoot's creek. When they arrived at Smoot's creek, the driver alighted and proceeded to water the horses out of the creek, when the two men immediately picked up the lines, whipped up and left him standing on the bank of the creek. They drove on west and at last accounts were still going. The driver secured conveyance to Kingman, where notice of the robbery was given. The horses were light bays and very closely matched; the buggy was an open platform, spring, two-seated concern. They had in the buggy, aside from their luggage, two new Texas saddles. A reward of one hundred dollars was offered by the driver for the arrest of the parties and the return of the team. We did not learn the name of the owner of the property.

Suffering Among Stock—New Military Post.

[Ford County Globe.]
Maj. J. D. Smith came in from the West Monday night, and reports stock suffering considerably. The snow is too deep to allow them to get to the grass. Towards the mountains a great many are starving to death for the want of food. Should the snow remain much longer our stock men will suffer heavy losses.

The Twenty-third infantry regiment under command of Col. Jeff. C. Davis, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, was ordered to the Indian territory. Four companies will be stationed at Camp Supply, which will no doubt be headquarters of the regiment, and six companies will form a new post at Sheridan's Roost, sixty miles southeast of Supply, on the North fork of the Canadian river. They will arrive in about a week. All the supplies necessary to the establishment of the new post will be shipped by way of Dodge. Look out for lively times.

Children Made Happy.

[Seneca Courier.]
The sisters of St. Ann's convent gave the scholars of their school a party on Thursday of last week, and on Tuesday of this week all the Sunday-school children of Seneca were given a free dinner at the stone church. Every boy and girl in town was present; and the dinner was simply immense. The little fellows were all stuffed and went home happy. There were victuals enough left to feed another townful. We understand Mrs. J. H. Hatch and Mrs. Leroy Johnson originated the dinner.

Fine Hogs.

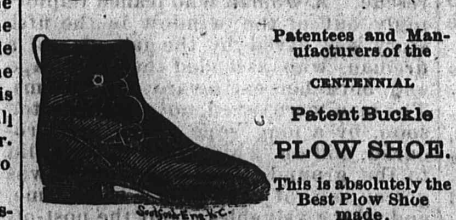
[Salina Herald.]
Judge Underwood sold last Thursday, to Wallace C. Tutthill, eleven hogs of his own raising the total weight of which was 7,550 pounds, giving an average of 688 pounds. The three largest averaged 780 pounds each. This was the finest and most perfect batch of porkers ever sold from the county.

McCurdy Brothers,**THE OLDEST****BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE**

In Lawrence, Established in 1846,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Patentees and Manufacturers of the

CENTENNIAL**Patent Buckle PLOW SHOE.**

This is absolutely the Best Plow Shoe made.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

Attend the Lawrence Business College

For a thorough course in

Penmanship, Book-Keeping and the Commercial Branches.

The best Commercial school in the state; open the entire year. Call on or address H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!**Farmers, Look to your Interest**

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

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

**THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW.**

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

**THE HOOSIER DRILL.**

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.**THE PARKHURST****WASHER!**

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

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!**A Seven-year-old Child can run it and not weary.****DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.**

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

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

REFERENCE.—Mrs. Stevens, Editor Spirit:—The above washer will be offered to the public in a few days by the subscriber.
A. MCKEEVER.**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, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, Tinware, Saddles, Baby Carriages, Rocking Horses, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

We sell all goods at wholesale prices in any quantity to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America. 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.**GEO. INNES & CO.****SECOND WEEK OF OUR KEEN CUTTING SALE!****TERRIFIC BARGAINS!****IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!**We open this morning—
A choice line of prints at 4c.A choice line of ginghams at 7½c.
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.**GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:**Wamsutta bleached 10c.
Utica nonpareil 10c.
New York mills 10c.Blackstone 7c.
Hill's semper idem 7c.**GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:**

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

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

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

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c.
Good black gros grain silks at 62½c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.
Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

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

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6½c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 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.

HASKELL & WOOD, architects, have established a branch office at Topeka.

A TROUPE of females advertised as "The British Blondes" exhibited themselves in Fraser hall last night.

We return thanks to Mr. A. B. Hard for some fine specimens of gold and silver quartz, from the Animas mines, near Lake City, Col.

A MEETING of the board of directors of the Kansas Valley Fair association will be held at this office on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

N. O. STEVENS, Secretary.

The publishers of *Godsey* promise to make the twelve issues of 1879 among the best that ever left their press, notwithstanding the great reduction of yearly subscriptions to \$2. We will furnish it and *THE SPIRIT* for \$3.SEE prospectus of *Appleton's Journal* in another column. The January number contains literature of a higher order of excellence than heretofore. Its articles, both original and selected, are by writers of acknowledged standing. It is the cheapest of the first-class magazines.The *Popular Science Monthly* has been enlarged to 144 pages. It is the completest reflection of the scientific progress of the age that can be anywhere obtained. Its freedom from unfamiliar technical terms makes it especially suited to the wants of non-scientific people. It is for sale at all bookstores. See prospectus.

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.

The sad intelligence comes to us that our fellow-townsmen, Mr. George Osborn, is dying. Mr. Osborn has been ill for many months, and several times during his illness he has gained strength enough to ride out, but each relapse left him weaker. The death of this good and useful citizen would indeed be a severe blow to the whole community.

HON F. G. ADAMS, secretary of the State Historical society, sends us the following: The annual meeting of the State Historical society, for the choice of a board of directors and the transaction of other business of importance, will be held at Topeka, on Tuesday, January 21, 1879. Editors and publishers of newspapers which are contributed to the collections of the society are included among its members.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of an invitation to attend the inauguration ceremonies at Topeka, on Monday, the 13th inst. The programme for the day as announced is as follows: Inauguration ceremonies at the State house, 12 m.; reception by the governor and other state officers from 8 until 10:30 o'clock p. m. Dancing to follow. Reception committee: John T. Morton, A. L. Williams, G. W. Veale, Edward Wilder, John Guthrie, C. F. Morse, H. B. Johnson, S. C. Gregg, John Martin, Ross Burns, J. C. Wilson, James Burgess.

Chambers' Cyclopaedia of English Literature.

Volume 1 of the new and beautiful edition of this excellent work, just issued by the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York, embraces the history of our literature from the earliest period to the times of Queen Elizabeth, with lives of all noted authors, and choice specimens from the writings of each. All who are interested in the higher class of literature will welcome this new edition, with its clear type and handy form, and all who have been longing for the era of cheap books will be more than satisfied with its wonderfully low price. The entire work, in eight volumes, numbering over 3,200 pages, is offered, delivered free of expense, to those who subscribe during January, in paper binding, for \$2.25; cloth, \$3.25; or half morocco, gilt top, \$4.75. Specimen pages, showing size, style, type and paper of the entire work, and giving full particulars, including inducements to clubs, will be sent free on request. To those who would like to examine it, volume one, which is complete in itself, containing 416 pages, will be sent, postpaid, for nominal prices—in paper, 20 cents; cloth, 35 cents; half morocco, gilt top, 50 cents. Purchasers have the option of getting the other seven volumes by paying at any time the remainder of the regular subscription price. The publishers sell only to subscribers direct, instead of giving to dealers and agents the usual 50 or 60 per cent. discount to sell for them, which accounts for the remarkably low prices.

Personal.

Mrs ZELLA NELL has entered upon her duties as teacher of vocal and instrumental music in Bethany college, Topeka.

WARREN TIMMONS has been enjoying a vacation among his many Lawrence friends this week. He returned to Kansas City yesterday.

N. C. JOHNSON, of the post-office department, and family went down to Ottawa on Monday for a week's visit with the "old folks at home."

MR. IRA B. DEMING, of Buchanan, county, Iowa, is visiting with his brother, N. P. Deming, in this city. He informs us that the weather has been very severe in Northern Iowa this season, the thermometer indicating at one time thirty degrees below zero.

MR. ARTHUR J. HOLLISTER has returned from a visit to Spencer, Ind.; and he came not alone, but was accompanied by Mrs. Hollister, she that was Miss Lura Allison. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's parents, in Spencer, on Wednesday evening, January 1st.

MR. E. K. CRILEY, for a number of years with L. Bullene & Co., leaves this week for Leadville, Col., at which place we understand he expects to go into business for himself. Leadville is situated in a rich mining region and is already a town of considerable importance. Mr. Criley's family will remain in Lawrence for a time.

Our Yankee Cousin.

This comedy-drama will be given for the second time, under the auspices of the Y. M. S. C., at Liberty hall to-night (Wednesday). It is repeated by special request. The following is the cast:

Asa Trenchard, the Yankee Cousin, A. B. Warren
 Lord Dunderbary, an aristocratic idiot, M. Skay
 Sir Edward Trenchard, Harry Schumann
 Richard Coyle, his agent, John V. Zerby
 Abel Murcott, Coyle's clerk, a wreck, Eric Owens
 Capt. DeBoots, with expectations, Victor Neil
 Harry Vernon, a sailor, just passed
 examinations, N. O. Stevens
 Binnie, an overbuilt brute, Louis Davis
 Bredemeyer, Dunderbary's valet, E. Charlton
 John Wickens, a servant, Frank Woodruff
 Mary Meredith, Sir Edward's niece (with song), Mrs. Belle Davis
 Florence Trenchard, Edward's daughter, Miss Berli Sloman
 Mrs. Mountchesington, an intriguer, mamma, Miss Nettie White
 Georgiana Mountchesington, the lovely sufferer, Miss Lilly Leiby
 Augustus Mountchesington, Mrs. M.'s daughter, Miss Nettie Hart
 Baldis, servants, etc.

Patrons, Look to your interests.

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

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

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

A SAFE light—the calcium oil sold at Leis' 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 15 to 20 cents. These are hard-pan prices. Good for the O. K., No. 66 Massachusetts street.

EVERYBODY is made perfectly welcome at Leis' drug emporium. They have 10,000 almanacs 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's for the best stoves.

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

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

DR. W. S. RILEY, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving 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 effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cure is possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Lumber.

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

Please call and examine stock before purchasing. C. BRUCE.
 LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

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

The Currency Question.

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

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 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 for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, Leadville, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse 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 Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, JAMES MURPHY, Gen'l Frt. Ag't, T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't, 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 presidency—what they want to know is where to go during the summer for recreation and pleasure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and offers cheaper rates, close connections, and through cars from Missouri river to the principal places of interest in the North, South and East. Through day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars are run from Missouri river points to Chicago via Quincy (and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad), making close connections with all lines to the North and East, also with the different steamboat lines on the great lakes. This is the only line offering a through day coach and Pullman sleeping car from Missouri 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 offering a through day coach from Kansas City to Indianapolis without change—making close connections with all lines East and South. Please seekers, business men and the public generally should remember this fact and purchase their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices in the West. For maps, time tables, rates, etc., call on or address, C. N. LEE, Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City, or T. PENFIELD, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

T. O. Stephens,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER

AND DEALER IN

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.,

No. 73 Mass. street,

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest stock of goods in his line in the city. Oysters and game served in superior style.
 Give T. O. Stephens a call.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We have concluded to close our clothing store and go out of the clothing trade; we therefore offer our entire new and complete stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, etc., regardless of cost. We mean to sell them, and prices are no object. This is the best chance ever offered to those in want of any of our goods in the above store. Our Show Cases, Clothing Tables, and all our fixtures for sale. We respectfully ask everybody to call and price our goods. They must be sold at some price, and it will pay you to buy of us. M. NEWMARK & Co., Kansas Clothing House, 103 Massachusetts street.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effective for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of following the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING.

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South.

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.
 FRANK E. SNOW,
 Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

W. H. Haney vs. Timothy J. Honnabrook et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SAID COURT, directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Saturday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county and state aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of Timothy J. Honnabrook and Mary Honnabrook and each of them in and to the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at the stone in the center of section eighteen (18), in township twelve (12), of range twenty (20), and running thence due west 191-100 chains to a stake; thence east 191-100 chains to the middle of the track of the U. F. & E. W. Co.; thence north along the middle of said railway track 191-100 chains to a stake; thence due east six (6) chains to the middle of the highway; thence north along the middle of said highway, and on said quarter section line to the place of beginning, containing twenty-nine (29) acres and six (6) rods, more or less, with the appurtenances; situate, lying and being in the county of Douglas and state of Kansas, and appraised at eight hundred and seventy (\$870) dollars. Said property to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1878.

H. S. CHAMBERLAIN,

Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

K. S. George vs. Joseph Hammond et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SAID COURT, directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Saturday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county and state aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of Joseph Hammond and Minerva Hammond and each of them in and to the following described premises, to-wit: Lot two hundred and twenty-eight (228) on Ohio street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and state of Kansas, and appraised at eight hundred (\$800) dollars. Said property to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 15th day of December, 1878.

H. S. CHAMBERLAIN,

Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

MARKET GARDENERS

Buy Fresh Seeds of the Grower.

BE THE FIRST IN MARKET!

And you will COIN MONEY.

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

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Dec. 7, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands and lots advertised in the Western Home Journal September 5th, A. D. 1878, that any office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 39 of the revised laws of 1877. A large number of persons may avail themselves of this postponement of sale and reclaim their property at comparatively small expense.

By order of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas. E. P. DUNN, County Clerk.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

The Sun will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past—to present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

The Sun has been, is, and will continue to be, independent of every body and every thing save the truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

The Sun is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men of measure are in agreement with the constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the president's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is the Sun's idea of independence. It is a respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The Sun has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. The Sun will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, the Sun does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disquieting condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of congress and the movements of the leaders in every section of the republic will have a direct bearing on the presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorrence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to explain, according to the well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of the Sun's work for 1879.

We have the means of making the Sun, as a political, a literary and a general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postpaid, is 55 cents a month, or \$5.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of thirty columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday Edition of the Sun is also furnished separately at \$1.30 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-eight columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10, we will send one free.

Address, I. W. NEWLAND, Publisher of the Sun, New York City.

PENN VAN MYSTERY!

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

STORIES. Lady Redwood's Daughter, by Mrs. Harriet Lewis; Count of Monte Cristo, by Alex. Dumas; Sir Allan'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 North Islands; Around the World, by Mrs. Brassey, etc. Illustrated.

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

SCIENCE. The Religion of the Great Pyramid; Discovery of Vulcan; The Moons of Mars.

HISTORY. Lake Dwellings of Switzerland and other parts of Europe; Glimpses of Babylon.

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

TERMS.—Single copy, one year, \$3; four copies, \$10; eight copies, \$20; single numbers 6 cents each. The remainder for club of eight entitled to a year free. Delivered to news agents and bookkeepers in any quantity direct from our office at \$1.25 per hundred. Remittances at our 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

W. H. Haney vs. Timothy J. Honnabrook et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SAID COURT, directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Saturday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county and state aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of Timothy J. Honnabrook and Mary Honnabrook and each of them in and to the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at the stone in the center of section eighteen (18), in township twelve (12), of range twenty (20), and running thence due west 191-100 chains to a stake; thence east 191-100 chains to the middle of the track of the U. F. & E. W. Co.; thence north along the middle of said railway track 191-100 chains to a stake; thence due east six (6) chains to the middle of the highway; thence north along the middle of said highway, and on said quarter section line to the place of beginning, containing twenty-nine (29) acres and six (6) rods, more or less, with the appurtenances; situate, lying and being in the county of Douglas and state of Kansas, and appraised at eight hundred and seventy (\$870) dollars. Said property to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1878.

H. S. CHAMBERLAIN,

Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

K. S. George vs. Joseph Hammond et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SAID COURT, directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Saturday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county and state aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right

Horticultural Department.

According to the *American Cultivator*, Boston has sent more apples to Europe this year than the combined shipments of all other American parts.

Whitewashing Trees.

This very old mode, among tidy farmers, to make their apple orchards look nice, but which for many years has been next to abandoned, is coming into vogue again, and discussions are being held as to the propriety of it. The *Germantown Telegraph* says: "What we know about the matter ourselves is, that we do not think that it makes much difference so far as the health and productiveness of the trees are concerned, whether they are whitewashed or not. In other words, we do not think it pays. It certainly has a tendency to close the pores of the trunks, as well as that it has an unnatural appearance. So far as it is declared that the whitewash causes the old bark to scale off and hiding places of insects to be disturbed, and this is about all that is claimed for it, how much better for every farmer having an orchard, to scrape the trees once a year, or only every other year, and follow it with a washing of whale oil soap or carbolic soap and water, applied with a short broom. This would be sure to dislodge the insects, open the pores of the trees, and give them a natural, healthy appearance. This would do the work effectually, and leave no room for doubt or discussion. Whatever aid the whitewashing of trees may be to their health and productiveness, the best orchards we ever saw, which bore full crops for a generation, were not whitewashed, but scraped and washed with soft soap."

Selection of Stocks.

The leaf of the tree is an indicator of its vitality and hardiness, and should be carefully examined in the selection of varieties. This principle will be readily recognized by anyone who has taken any notice of trees and their natural conditions. If a hardy tree is the object, one with a large, thick and dark green leaf is to be preferred. When engrafted upon, stocks have only the power of adding to or reducing the vigor of the variety engrafted upon them. This is effected by means of the roots. The graft elaborates through its leaves, the sap, and thus controls the formation of the wood and fruit. It will be observed, therefore, that both the stock and the graft retain their identity. If this is true, therefore, the health and origin of the stock requires special attention. Nothing can more clearly illustrate this than the graft of a variety of vigorous growth upon a dwarf.

The graft will continue its vigor until the top outgrows the root, the courses of the sap vessels will be broken, and the union will end. It will then begin to form fruit buds, as in the case of a dwarf tree. In the choice of stocks for grafting or budding upon, as a writer has correctly said, "examination should be made of them from the first year's growth. The healthy, vigorous plants only should be retained, and the weakly, sickly ones, or those that cast their leaves early in the season, should be thrown away. Next, those stocks that start their buds early in the spring should be worked with varieties of a corresponding time of vegetation; and so with those of a later period. This requires care and attention to much them during the time of starting. Another thing in the selection of stocks is, the character of the woods to be united—whether of fine or coarse texture, or of slender or gross growth. Were these points more attended to, we should have less complaint in orchard culture, and less of dispute respecting identity of varieties. We hope to see the time when the tree grower who uses this care will find the demand for his trees and the price so much in his favor, that it will become a universal practice."

If it is the design to reduce the habit and growth of the graft by engrafting, stocks that have grown from seed of a slow, slender growing tree should be selected. The reason for this is that such seedlings are more abundantly supplied with small fibrous roots, which supplying a less quantity of sap, the graft grows less vigorously. The result of this is that it sooner changes its buds from wood to fruit buds, than it would if it were worked on plants that have more power laid up in their roots.

Fruit Garden.

Under this head is placed whatever relates to the cultivation of what are generally known as the small fruits. In many cases these are cultivated in the kitchen garden, and in many more, we regret to say, they are not cultivated at all. There are so many advantages in having a compartment devoted especially to these fruits, that we advise it to be done where practicable; yet, the absence of a "fruit garden" need deter no one from growing the fruits. When we consider the small outlay required to begin with, the ease of cultivation, and how acceptable they are, we wonder that they should be regarded as a luxury anywhere.

If there is any one respect in which farmers—take the country through—do not live up to their privileges, it is in the matter of small fruits. The table of the city mechanic is better supplied with these fruits than that of many a wealthy farmer. We hope to see the time when every farmer's family shall have their fill of fruits, from the beginning of strawberries to the end of grapes.

The chief reason why small fruits are scarce on large farms is, that the preparatory work comes in spring, when the farmer is overwhelmed with other matters. The farmer's wife, the boys, or even the girls, might look after these. There is no lack of a plenty of guides. Barry's "Fruit Garden," Fuller's "Small Fruit Culturist" or "Roe's Manual of Small Fruits" are each excellent on planting and cultivation, while the catalogues of dealers set forth the claims of the varieties.

But small fruits pay, and this aspect of the question should be considered by those who live near a market. Growers within fifty miles of New York think that their fruit must go to the city, and they send it past smaller places, where it would bring a better price, to the crowded city market, where it brings a poor one. Probably the same occurs in the neighborhood of other large cities. Cultivate the home market. Many extravagant statements have been made as to the great profits of small fruit culture, and such works as "Ten Acres Enough" have led people into disastrous speculations. It is easy to cypher from the yield of a bed, a few feet square, what would be the yield of an acre, of five, or ten acres in strawberries, and such statements have done much to discourage small fruit culture. But from our own experience and observation we have no doubt that in almost any locality near a flourishing village or town they will, take one year with another, return a very satisfactory profit.

The succession in small fruits is: Strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries (usually sold green), blackberries and grapes. Of course, there is some lapping, the late varieties of one kind coming in with the early sorts of the next. Those who have had no experience in these are at loss how to begin. If one has the money to invest, plantations may be made this spring, but many, whose means are restricted, would like to make a beginning; such may purchase a few plants of each variety, and propagate them to obtain a supply for a planting. This will, of course, take time and cause the loss of a year with strawberries, and of two or three years with the shrubs. The works referred to give directions for propagation, and reasonable hints are to be found in these notes. We therefore commend the consideration of a fruit garden to the farmer, primarily as a source of health and comfort to his family, and as affording light and healthful occupation to its younger members, and, secondarily, as a source of profit.

Work to be done in gardens already established: Whatever of pruning has been omitted should be completed on mild days. The autumn has been so mild that we have not, up to the present time (December 15), covered the strawberry beds; it is better to wait until the freezing of the soil indicates settled cold weather, as strawberries are perfectly hardy, and the covering is more to avert the injury to the roots by frequent thawing and freezing than to protect from the cold. Coarse manure may be applied around currants and gooseberries; the soluble portions will find their way into the soil, leaving the rest as a mulch in hot weather.—*American Agriculturist*.

Look after your orchards, see that the rabbits do not bark them and cause loss.

The Household.

Dressing Children with Limited Means.

I don't know by experience just how it seems to set about the clothing of a family of children, with no regard to expense, but I do know what it is to feel that many garments must be supplied before the severest winter weather comes, when there is little money in the purse, and very little material about the house that is available. I know exactly how to sympathize with the burdened mother who cannot possibly see where the material for the clothing is to come from, or the time and strength for the necessary sewing. It is hard to keep up one's courage in such a pinch, and when deliverance comes in some unexpected way what a relief it is! But I confess to a considerable pleasure in some of the inventions which the necessities of straightened circumstances entail upon us, if the thing does not go too far and cause actual suffering. The little garments pieced up by some combination method are sometimes pretty and satisfactory. The dresses wear out first around the bottom. A broad stripe of strong fabric that harmonizes well with the old dress remedies this evil. At the same time the dress can be pieced down, if too short, by letting the broad stripe come down below the old skirt, with a strong, new calico or cambric lining. If the dress has been worn without a sleeve apron, the sleeves are worn out too. New ones can be made like the broad stripe around the bottom, or like the body of the dress, and trimmed with the stripe material. If one prefers to have the child wear high-necked, long-sleeved aprons, the broad trimming at the bottom, with a neat finish at the neck and waists of the same, makes the old dress practically a new one. Or, low-necked, sleeveless aprons can be worn, of a pretty, graceful pattern, which shows only the shoulders, sleeves and bottom of the dress skirt. All these may be covered with new material if desired.

I make all our clothes with a view to economy in washing, for our washings are inevitably large, let me save as best I can. In winter I want to keep as clear as possible of calico dresses—such a mass of calico must be washed, starched and ironed when the front of the garment is soiled. Calico or gingham aprons should take all this, to be worn with worsted skirts. Table bibs, made of calico or gingham, of generous size, buttoned around the neck by a strap, save some washing of children's aprons; but they must be encouraged to keep the bibs clean, for the sake of establishing cleanly habits as early as may be.

I saw an advertisement of Merino union undersuits for children, very cheap. I took the first opportunity to go in search of them, hoping to be saved some of my fall sewing; but the suits, unexceptionable in other respects, were made with short legs, the ribbed bottoms reaching only a trifle below the knee. It was worth something to see long sleeves provided, but why should the legs of children be left with less protection from the cold than the rest of the body? So I bought thick Shakers' flannel (much cheaper) to make suits covering the little bodies from wrists to ankles. They should be loose and easy in every part, with allowance for shrinkage and growth. When properly washed flannel need shrink but little, if any, and Shakers' flannel shrinks less than any other. I prefer to finish them without any cotton bindings or facings, because cotton washes harder than flannel and needs extra rubbing.

MRS. J. JOHNSON COUNTY, Kansas.

"OH! MY BACK!"

Pains in the back, side or 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 30 years, and saved from lingering disease and death hundreds of thousands of lives. 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, Weakness, Nervous Debility, Intemperance and Excesses. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Biliousness, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Bowels and Stomach and makes the blood perfectly pure. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for these diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you of HUNT'S REMEDY is purely Vegetable, and is used by family physicians, and the utmost reliance 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 W. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. Sold by all Druggists.

HUNT'S REMEDY

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 BRO

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,

Hill, New York.

New York office, 281 & 283 Broadway.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED

J. K. DAVIDSON. 1866.

W. B. 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. O. Wagner. Geo. E. Bensley. J. R. Bensley.

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 86 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 superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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

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



LEIS' POWDER acting both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of the 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, Billitress, Glanders, Megrima or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep them in a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attend the fact that the judicious use of LEIS' Condition Powder is proved. All gross humors and impurities are cleared out of the system. For sore teats, apply LEIS' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Cows also require an alterative and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel the worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



LEIS' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Kears, 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 REMEDY for fattening Hogs.

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WENGER & CO., St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BIRD & CO., St. Paul, Minn. COLLINS, Pitts.

THE GREAT LUNG BALSAM Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung Affections, Endorment, Whooping Cough, and all other Lung Diseases. **SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

PRESCRIPTION FREE FOR the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indulgence or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address, L. J. JONES & 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.

Is It Instinct, or Is It Reason?

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Mr. H. Crag, of Valley Brook, Osage county, sold, two years since, last September, a black colt three years old, branded H. C. It was taken away he knew not where, and he had not seen it since he sold it, until a few weeks since, when it returned bringing another horse with it. It knew its old stable, and knew and was known by a horse with which it was raised. The new-comer was taken under the care of its old comrade and no other horse was permitted to come near it. Mr. Crag has advertised but no one has appeared to claim it. It is supposed to come from somewhere near Council Grove. From the harness marks the horses appear to have been driven in a buggy. J. N. ASHLEY.

Getting Good Stock at Small Cost.

The cheapest, quickest, and, in a large majority of cases, decidedly the best way by which a farmer of comparatively limited means can improve his stock, is by the persistent use of the best males he can obtain. In most cases he will find it best to secure full-blood animals of the breed which most nearly corresponds to his ideal; use these on the best female he has or can readily obtain, and continue the use of equally good and well bred sires on the female progeny for the successive crosses. One of the most common failures in attempts to improve the stock of the country comes from resting satisfied with the results of one or two crosses, or else thinking a change of plan and the introduction of some other blood will give better results. With continued use of pure bred sires of one breed for eight or ten years, in the case of hogs or sheep, and for ten or a dozen years in the case of cattle, a farmer may have a collection of animals nearly or quite equal to the pure breeds in all useful qualities.

But there are some advantages in having thoroughbred stock; as a rule, they will be better cared for, and, consequently, give better returns, and often the surplus can be sold, for breeding purposes, at prices above those to be obtained on the general market. The objection is, the increased cost of the stock; and this is a serious one where it is contemplated to purchase a considerable number. But now that good animals of almost any breed can be obtained at unusually low prices, it is well to remember the rapidity with which a large flock or herd can be grown from a very small commencement. The wonderful productiveness of the hog needs no illustration. Two or three ewes as a starting point will enable one to build up a very large flock in ten years; and so the progeny of a cow, in a dozen years, unless she should prove a persistent "bull breeder," might form a herd of 40 or 50 females, of various ages. A catalogue has recently been printed in England of a Short-horn herd descended from one cow, that has had 116 female descendants in 30 years. It is not yet 45 years since the time of the Short-horn cow Young Mary by Jupiter (2,170), but her direct descendants must now number many hundreds. Of course, it is not often that so prolific a cow is obtained, as she was the dam of fourteen heifers and one bull.

Looking forward ten, twenty, or twenty-five years seems a long time to a young farmer; but he expects to live and farm that long, and to keep stock of some kind; and, by a little additional expense and a little additional care and skill in selection and management, he can, in either of the ways named, be steadily improving his stock, and securing those which will not only better please the eye, but which will also sell for more money, and give a better profit. In this, as in many other things, the two most important elements of success are, to start right, and then stick to it.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Sheep.

Our live stock contemporary in the course of an article on the above subject says:

"The first month of winter, more than any subsequent period, determines the success of the flock through the feeding season. The maximum quantity of food should be reached by a gradual increase from a beginning, extending back to the grazing season, and maintained at the point where it is thoroughly consumed. The poor economy of underfeeding has often been

deprecated in these columns. Indefensible under any normal condition, it is doubly so when the cereals are as cheap as at the present time in the agricultural sections. Corn is selling at a majority of the stations within two hundred miles of Chicago, at less than twenty-five cents per bushel. In view of this fact, the flock master who permits his sheep to pass through the winter in any condition short of No. 1, makes a mistake which next spring will bring home to his appreciation with an intensity that will not allow it to be forgotten.

"The propriety of feeding corn in heavy quantities, is somewhat of an open question with breeders in the Eastern states. The writer recalls an instance in which so eminent an authority as Dr. Randall questioned the propriety of feeding over half a pint of corn per head daily. This sounded oddly to men who had daily fed three bushels to the hundred sheep, for years in succession with added bushel when fattening was desired. The experience of many practical flock owners is, that if prudently increased from a small beginning, all the corn that sheep can be made to eat can safely be fed the entire winter, if accompanied by hay, or other well cured fodder.

"This course implies the opportunity for exercise under proper conditions of weather. But it is rarely necessary for the farmer to depend so entirely upon grain for the sustenance of the flock. He can utilize straw, rye fields and other dead capital about the farm. The value of stalk fields in corn growing localities, is rarely sufficiently appreciated by the stock owner. Very few men gather corn so carefully as not to leave a half bushel or over to the acre. This, with the dried blades and the grasses and weeds which too often creep in, will be thoroughly culled out and utilized by the flock if permitted access when the weather is dry and the ground frozen. The almost ubiquitous cockle-bur is the great drawback to this item of foraging. In its absence, the stalk field is commended to the farmer who is the owner of sheep as a source of profit and convenience."—*Western Rural.*

Does Farming Pay?

The *American Cultivator* asks the above question, and then answers it as follows:

"The oft-repeated question 'Does farming pay—is farming as profitable as other business?' can only be answered with the same replies that would be given in reference to any other profession. When the right man is found in the right place, the answer will certainly be 'Yes.' Farming is a failure only when the wrong man is in the right man's place. Success in agriculture requires a peculiar adaptation of the man to the place. But a small percentage of individuals, in any trade or business, are even successful in a pecuniary point of view, that as farming being no exception to the general rule.

"A shiftless, lazy man, without foresight, ambition or general knowledge of his business, will make a failure in any occupation. A man who has not been brought up on a farm, who has served no apprenticeship in tilling the soil, who has taken no pains to become thoroughly versed in the manifold operations of husbandry, will be likely to think that farming does not pay. The man who merely lives on a farm until some better chance offers, who has no heart or spirit in his employment, who makes no permanent improvements, who neither investigates, reads, reflects nor experiments, will surely think farming the worst occupation in the world. But the man who is really adapted to business, who loves to deal with nature's forces and labor among nature's beauties, he who is determined to understand his business, to acquaint himself with the best methods, the best seeds, crops, animals and machinery, he who takes hold of farming with a view of making it a life business, who takes a pride and interest in the progress and elevation of the cause, will usually achieve success in farming."

Bees Going Forty Miles for Clover.

Bees often make long journeys in search of food. A bee owner thinking perhaps that they visited the clover field of a friend forty miles away, sprinkled their backs with flour one morning as they left their hives, having previously requested the friend to watch for them. A telegram came from the latter during the day saying, "Plenty of your white jacket bees here."

Clawson Wheat.

The opposition of Michigan millers to Clawson wheat had the temporary effect in some instances, no doubt, of frightening some farmers, and possibly deterring them from sowing it. But the farmer who really knew what this wheat was, knew that "something was wrong in Denmark" and went right on sowing as if the millers had never spoken of it. A farmer purchased this seed on the very day that the millers took action, and paid no more attention to their resolutions than he would to the gentlest puff of the wind. He knew what the wheat was; and knew that the action of the millers was not honest. Subsequent events have certainly shown that they were at least mistaken, for to-day the Clawson is regarded as the best wheat grown in Michigan.

In yield and quality it certainly has no superior, and in some sections careful experiment shows that it has no equal. An experienced farmer in Ohio says that the yield is without question higher on the average than that of any other variety. From many parts of the country he had well authenticated reports of its yielding this year from forty all the way up to sixty bushels an acre. The yield by accurate measurement was over forty-six and one-half bushels per acre on ten acres, and on three acres it was a trifle over sixty bushels per acre. When sown side by side with other wheat he says it surpassed all except the Fultz, and surpassed that, except in one case where both gave the moderate yield (for Clawson) of thirty bushels per acre.

Of the quality this same gentleman says: "It has a splendid, large, white berry, but does not harden up as soon after cutting as many other kinds of wheat, and hence does not grind well at first. But it seasons well either in the mow or granary, or in the flour after grinding. Last year I had my year's flour ground and put in paper sacks immediately after harvest and thrashing. At first the bread was not so light, nor so white, as that from the best flour we had been buying. But it improved each week, and by December the bread was fit to set before a king. This year the flour on first grinding seemed not so light and white in the bread at first, and so we mixed it two parts Clawson and one part red wheat, and have splendid bread. The chemical analysis, if I remember, shows that the Clawson lacks in gluten, which most of the red wheats have in abundance. A miller told me that, mixed, they made better flour than either taken separately."

Winter Treatment of Poultry.

A correspondent of the *German Town Telegraph*, on this subject, says in brief, that each fowl ought to produce 160 eggs a year; that in winter warmth is indispensable; that the fowls must have some of the food they find at other seasons when at large; that they must have plenty of room in their house, and that their laying boxes kept perfectly clean; that they must be fed with corn, barley, oats; have a box of sand, oyster or clam shells pounded up, or old mortar, or bones dried and pounded fine; that mashed boiled potatoes and corn meal are excellent; that fatty matter of any description, fresh beef or pork scraps, etc., must form a portion of their diet; that hens are fond of vegetable matter during winter, and will eat cabbage, etc., and that they must be kept free from vermin, which nearly always follows entire cleanliness. In case, however, that vermin should still make their appearance, there is nothing so effective in removing them as rubbing the top of the head, under the wings and upon the back with lard. These suggestions we have made time and again; and have only to add now, that all who desire complete success, and of course satisfactory profit from poultry raising, must adopt them.

Points of a Good Cow.

She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn; she'll quickly get fat without cake or corn; she's clean in her jaw and full in her chin; she's heavy in flank and wide in loin; she's broad in her rib and long in the rump. A straight and flat back with never a hump; she's wide in her hips and calm in her eyes; she's fine in her shoulders and thin in her thighs; she's light in her neck and small in her tail; she's wide in her breast and good at the pail; she's fine of her bone and silky of her skin; she's a grazier's without and a butcher's within.

Breed Your Own Stock.

Usually the farmer is not guilty of entering into speculation. He is satisfied with slow profits, and is the gainer in the end. Still in this age of speculation, such warnings and advice as is contained in the following, which is at large, without credit, is timely:

"We lately conversed with a farmer who had lost his property in the stock business. He was one of those kind of men who cannot wait for the slow profits of ordinary farming and stock raising, and so he commenced buying stock and feeding awhile, then turning into the market, buying again, and so on. He succeeded well with the first few lots as it was during the flush times of the late war, and he was thus led on to deeper investments, losing on some, making on others, but in the main constantly sinking money, until he was entirely 'cleaned out,' and he is to-day engaged in buying stock for an employer and living in a rented house. He bitterly regretted the course he pursued, and his advice to all farmers is—be content with the moderate but sure profits which come from raising your own cattle, horses, sheep or swine, and in no case allow yourself to be led into uncertain mazes of speculation.

"To our suggestion that some undoubtedly 'made money by buying and feeding stock,' he replied: 'The fewest number, and they are shrewd buyers, keep themselves well informed, and by long experience are enabled to prognosticate the market and govern themselves accordingly. Of a score of men who went into business when I did, but two or three made anything by it.'

"There is always a profit in breeding and rearing good stock on the farm, and there is often profit in buying young stock and feeding it up to maturity; but if there is a profit in the latter case, it is much greater in the former, so that the wisest plan is to breed and raise all that your land will support, leaving the uncertain profits of buying and selling to those who have not learned to 'wait' as well as to 'labor.'"

The Most Profitable Horse to Raise.

In these hard times, when the prices of nearly everything are so depressed, and farmers are looking around to see what they can do that will make them any money, any suggestion will undoubtedly be appreciated.

There is one thing that has evidently been seriously overlooked by the generality of farmers. Large, compactly made, well formed horses, if active, are in good demand at prices almost as large as they would ever bring in the best of times. This shows clearly that there is a great lacking in the supply of this class of horses. We would therefore advise the farmers to turn their attention to breeding a class of large, strong and active horses that will be far more serviceable upon the farm than those now usually bred and will sell readily at good paying prices whenever placed upon the market. Such horses can be successfully bred from the common small mares of the country, by the use of the best types of the Percheron Norman stallions, that are being imported from France quite largely, and upon careful trial have proved to be the most popular and successful cross ever made for the production of a first-class general purpose and draft horse. Several hundred of these stallions have been imported and spread over nearly all of the northern part of the United States, so they are within the reach of a large number of horse raisers. All who are breeding from them are highly pleased and reported it a most lucrative branch of farming. The most far-seeing and progressive farmers are adopting this method, and there is certainly nothing that gives greater assurance of good returns than breeding to the best breeds of Percheron Norman stallions that can be found.—*Western Rural.*

To Dry a Cow.

In drying cows, care should be taken that all the milk should be drawn at each milking. The habit which some have of only partially emptying the udder, from time to time, when drying cows, is highly objectionable, and the milk left in the bag becomes thick and putrid, causing irritation and inflammation, and not unfrequently resulting in the loss of a teat or a portion of the bag the next season. When cows are being dried off they should be examined at intervals of a few days, and every drop of the accumulated milk should be drawn off from the udder.

Veterinary Department.

Remedy for Choking Cattle.

A remedy for choking cattle is opportune about this time when they are more than usually exposed to the danger of getting an apple, potato, or small turnip stuck in the gullet. A certain remedy is said to be to open the mouth of the choking animal and throw upon its tongue, away back, a tablespoonful of saltpeter, then let the beast go and the obstacle will either pass out or in, in a very short time.

Tuberculosis.

I have a cow with a large bunch on her head. Matter has flowed from it for some time. Now do you think that her meat will be good to eat? Some say it will, others say it will not. As there are many cows affected with this, an answer in your valuable paper will oblige.

ANSWER.—It is very probable that the tumor is of a tuberculous nature. Any organ or texture in which tubercle is deposited, as well as tubercular matter of any description, should not be considered fit for food. Except in a very advanced stage of tuberculosis, the muscles of the body are not usually the seat of tubercle, wherefore, if the general condition of the animal does not indicate the usual characters of wasting disease, there can be no valid objection to the consumption of the meat of such an animal, provided that it be thoroughly cooked. Before utilizing the internal organs, especially the liver and kidneys, they should be thoroughly examined, and the least trace of disease or abnormal appearance should be sufficient cause for their rejection.—*Western Rural.*

Shoulder Lameness.

I have a running horse (stallion) that went lame in a race, in his left shoulder; in four hours after the race he could hardly walk; it was on the 16th of September last. I brought him home and put some liniment on his shoulder once; kept him in his box-stall all the time; have not taken him out but six or seven times. He is almost over his lameness. I don't think his left shoulder-blade is as full as the other. I think it is shrunk a little. Please tell me what to do for him. Do you think he will be fit for the turf again? I have a nine-year-old mare that cannot put her head within six inches of the ground to drink. Her neck seems to be a little stiff. Please tell me what to do for her.

ANSWER.—We think you had better apply a mild cantharides blister to the atrophied parts, and not be in a hurry to use him. There is no reason why he should not do track work again.

2. There is probably some trouble with the cervical vertebra; an abscess may be forming on the poll, which will eventually discharge, and you will have a case that is commonly known as *poll evil*. You had better examine the poll very carefully, and if you succeed in finding any heat, pain or swelling at all there, you had better apply poultices to the parts until it points; then make an opening for the exit of the imprisoned pus, and inject once a day with the following: Take sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper and acetate of lead, of each, two ounces; vinegar, one quart; mixed.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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

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

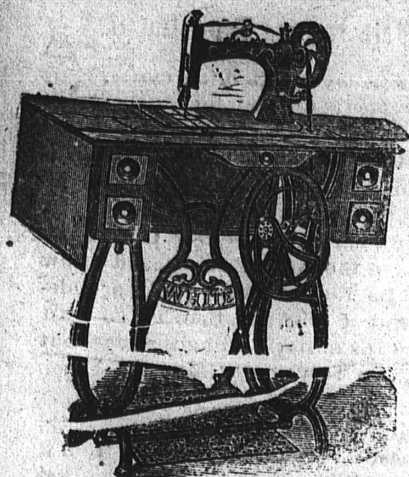
45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, the best and largest family sewing machine in the world.

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

Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$8.

J. T. RICHIE, Agent, No. 110 Massachusetts street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish.

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

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

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

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

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

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

J. T. RICHIE, Agent, Lawrence, Kans.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER,

113 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.,

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

WINTER MILLINERY

TO COST.

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

The Kansas Monthly

TELLS ALL ABOUT KANSAS.

Its resources and advantages, with valuable suggestions to immigrants.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

A copy of the

KANSAS HAND-BOOK,

giving a complete description of the state, accompanied by a map colored by counties, sent free to every subscriber.

Address J. S. BOUGHTON, Publisher, Lawrence, Kansas.

STANLEY IN AFRICA

A Most Exciting, fascinating and absorbing book of thrilling adventures. A complete record of the great explorations in the heart of the Dark Continent, and marvelous journey down the Congo, by Henry M. Stanley. No other edition can compare with it for attractiveness and cheapness.

AGENTS WANTED to send for full particulars and be convinced; or to save time send 50 cents at once for canvassing book, and state choice of townships. Profusely illustrated. Over 700 pages. Price, only \$2.25.

Address FORCHESSE & MAKIN, 188 West Fifth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

All kinds of

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

Go to the Grange Store for bargains.

The highest market price paid for grain at the Grange Elevator.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS.

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate.

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following:

Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$12.50.

Other trees in proportion.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

desires to say that he has his 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.

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.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

J. S. CREW - President

W. A. SIMPSON - Vice-President

A. HADLEY - Cashier

J. E. NEWLIN - Ass't Cashier

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON, Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCH, L.L., Carriage Painter, have arranged to do work in their respective lines in conjunction, at the LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can be done. Give them a call.

Shop on Vermont street, just north of the court-house.

ELMENDARO HERD.

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS.

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate.

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following:

Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$12.50.

Other trees in proportion.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

desires to say that he has his 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.

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.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

J. S. CREW - President

W. A. SIMPSON - Vice-President

A. HADLEY - Cashier

J. E. NEWLIN - Ass't Cashier

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

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

SINGER AND NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES, WITH DROP LEAF AND TWO DRAWERS. FOR \$25; ONE \$60 DAUNTLESS AND ONE \$30 WILSON SEWING MACHINES FOR \$25. SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES \$5 UP.

SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

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

GLASS SETS.

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

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

GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

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

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

THIS WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN

A BEAUTIFUL CRAYON DRAWING: THE ANGELS IN HEAVEN

From the world renowned painting by the Greatest Master of Art—RAPHAEL, which sold for \$82,000 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY!

This picture at once appeals to the truest and noblest sympathies of the human heart. The beautiful, innocent, holy, and pure expression upon the Angel Faces, as they turn their eyes toward their Home in Heaven, is such as to lead all who look upon them to exclaim with OUR SAVIOR, "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven." The artist has succeeded in making this be without this picture, and to those who have lost Little Ones this will be a valued treasure. We own the copyright of the American edition of this wonderful picture, and have published it as a Crayon Drawing, in a large variety of colors, making each figure life-size. This beautiful drawing sent free on receipt of Postal Charges and Certificate cut from this paper.

Dedicated to the Howard Association.

GOD BLESS THE HELPING HANDS

Where the poor and weak are blooming and the sum - mer new - born - or die. A New Sheet of Music—Song and Chorus—in memory of the good The Christian Helping Hands have done during the Yellow Fever scourge in the South. SENT FREE with every copy of "The Angels," making Premium worth \$5.35.

CUT THIS CERTIFICATE OUT. IT IS WORTH \$5.35 TO YOU. On receipt of this Certificate, together with Nineteen Cents (19c.) in Currency or Postage long by 1 1/2 feet wide, entitled "THE ANGELS and the Sheet of GOD BLESS THE HELPING HANDS" Free, by mail, post-paid. Send at once, stating Name in full, with Post-Office Address, County, and State. Address all Orders to CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING CO., 4 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

CERTIFICATE WORTH \$5.35.

GOOD FOR ONE YEAR FROM DATE

NEVER OFFERED BEFORE

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL COMPANY,

ELIOT, NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of the Lowman Patent

CAST STEEL SHOVELS.

SCOOPS AND SPADES

Made without Welds or Rivets.

PLOWS, HOES,

GARDEN AND HORSE RAKES,

Mowers and Agricultural Imple-

ments generally.

NEW YORK OFFICE, - 57 READE STREET.

Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D.,

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

FRANK SMYTH, M. D.,

Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

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 brassy

German-silver to verticillate and poison the meat;

brass and muscles of the cow's teats, and cause

them to be sore and callous, as done by the old in-

ventions.

It is easily applied, every test flowing. Will milk

sore or short teats or long very quick.

Fruitful cows become gentle by the use of this

milker.

It is the cheapest, best and only safe and perfect

milker.

If never gets out of order; never wears out.

Price, \$5 per set; single tubes 75 cents. Full di-

rections. Sub-agents wanted for every county in

the state.

For certificates commendatory, from reliable

dairymen and others of Kansas, see STATE OF KAN-

sas November 6, 1878. Will send Milkery by mail

on receipt of price as above.

G. W. HATCH,

General Agent for the State of Kansas, Residence,

southeast corner Alabama and Withrop streets,

P. O. box 636, Lawrence, Kansas.