

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VII.—NO. 52.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 360.

CONTRASTS.

BY DR. C. D. GARDETTE.

The Titan throes that rend the hills
And strewn with wreck the whelming seas;
The blast that through the forest thrills
And strikes to earth its noblest trees;—
The mountain torrent's mighty roar;
The myrtle rainbow's gorgeous span;
The billows hurrying on the shore,
Such marvels stir the heart of man!
But ah, how soon familiar things
Shall cease to move us as we pass!
The bud that blooms, the bird that sings,
The insect glittering in the grass;
The worm we crush beneath our tread;
The flower we pluck and cast away;
The very heavens above our head—
Their wonders lessen day by day!
Through all of life these contrasts hold.
We glow at marvels vast and far,
While our accustomed hearts grow cold
To those that at our thresholds are!

Written Expressly for The Spirit of Kansas.
AN HONEST ROGUE AND RESPECTABLE COUNTERFEITERS.

BY MAURICE MACDONALD.

Mine was as fine a farm as graced the rolling prairie of an inland county of Illinois; and no man could have felt more just pride than I did on my finely improved six hundred and forty acres, for the war prices had paid the last dollar of incumbrance incurred by my late extensive improvements. Although two sons were in the army, yet two remained at home to assist me; therefore I had little cause for exertion, for with ordinary management and the usual flow of sunshine and rain there was little probability of want coming near our pleasant home. Yet with these blessings at hand, for the love of gain and flattered by the prospect of untold wealth I with three of my most respectable neighbors were lured into a trap that almost branded us as outlaws, and but for an opportune explanation we might have lost our good names and entailed upon our families a stigma of disgrace by a term within the walls of a state prison; and, stranger of all, the man who set the trap and led us four captive dupes into it was the very one who, when his ends were accomplished, dared to face a prison cell himself to save us from a load of shame.

It was a pleasant evening in June, 1864, when I first met this strange anomaly of villainy and honor combined, who was the author of our calamity. I was standing at my gate, thinking of a stroll to my neighbor's across the road, when I saw a man approaching who at first appeared aged and bent, but on a nearer approach proved to be a man about thirty-five, with a strange, disconsolate look and with a nervous and excitable temperament betokened in every motion of his body. He was dressed in a plain business suit, somewhat dingy with wear, but clean and neat, unlike either the ordinary "tramp," or the flashy "confidence man" of the West. His face denoted intelligence, and a broad, well framed forehead indicated a clear, inventive mind.

He approached and in a polite way asked for employment, though with an expression which plainly showed that farm labor was not to his taste.

I told him I knew of no one needing a laborer, and added that from his appearance I thought he would do better in some city.

"The city," said he, "has been my ruin financially, and unless aid comes soon I fear wreck of body, mind and soul."

His earnestness impressed me and I asked him to a seat upon the veranda, remarking that he had apparently seen rough times.

"Yes," said he, after taking a seat; "I have seen rougher times than I ever want to see again, but heaven only knows whether my troubles are near an end or just beginning, and with your consent will make a brief statement of who I am and why I am here as you see me."

I assured him that as I was unoccupied I would listen to his story, and at the same time tendering him the hospitality of my house for the night, which he thankfully accepted and then related the following experience:

"My name is William Mead, and I was raised in a manufacturing city of the East, and was early apprenticed to the proprietors of a novelty manufacturing establishment, and being naturally ingenious soon became an expert in constructing machinery for the manufacture of various devices made at our factory. It is a fact that the machinery to construct a rapidly selling novelty often requires a hundred times more inventive skill than the invention of the novelty itself. Some genius would invent a

salable article and then the perfection of means to manufacture it perfectly would devolve upon the manufacturer who undertook to supply the demand. By reason of my employment and a love for devising mechanical appliances, I developed a desire for invention bordering on a mania. Several very valuable inventions of mine were appropriated by my employer without compensation, except the paltry wages due me for labor. I left him and worked out a valuable improvement in sewing machines, and when patented I was obliged to sell it for a trifle, as I could not start a factory to compete with the giant corporations. Several other inventions followed, and shared a like fate, and finally I married and moved to Chicago to try my fortunes in the growing metropolis. I met with a stroke of success by selling an improved car coupler to a railroad company, and invested the proceeds judiciously in a cozy home. After securing my home I might have been a happy man by simply starting some commonplace business; but alas! the fierce raging demon of invention urged me on, like the drunkard's thirst for the "flowing bowl," until I found my home mortgaged for nearly its value, my wife dependent and in feeble health, and myself with no possible means of saving my home except by disposing of a patent reaper and a farmer's feed-mill, both worthy inventions and considered valuable by men who profess to know. I have sought in vain for a purchaser of either among the manufacturers, and though some have offered to manufacture on a royalty, none are willing to pay me an advance sufficient to meet my mortgage due one month hence and keep my family until more is due. And now to be frank, I came to the country more in search of a few able farmers to assist me than for a few days' work at plowing corn and if you know of any farmers who will club together and start a small factory I will assign both inventions for three thousand dollars, and I will guarantee the full amount in profits in a single year if they will employ me at a fair salary to superintend the work. Further, I will secure the guarantee by a mortgage on my home, to be paid one year hence should the enterprise fail. I am willing to risk my all on the success of these inventions."

His story was done, his statement made, and he handed me two patents for perusal, and walked the piazza with a nervous tread awaiting my opinion.

"Mr. Mead," said I, "you are tired and excited to-night, and I cannot say what I wish to say in answer to you; therefore leave these patents with me until morning and I will give you an opinion as frankly as you have made your proposal."

After he had retired I looked the patents over and found them a wide departure from the ordinary machines for the same purpose and probably entitled to first-class rank, but I fully made up my mind to dash his papers to the ground and if possible turn him into another channel, perhaps into trade, perhaps into farming; but little did I then know how deep the channel nor how swift, and fierce was the current of his tempestuous flowing river of invention. Had I known him then as now, I would have left things unsaid that I did say and said very different words in their stead; and how much better it would have been for both of us. But let the story tell.

The next morning, after breakfast, I asked Mr. Mead to a seat and coolly told him that I never had handled patent rights and never should; neither would I allow him or any other patent-right man to defraud my neighbors if I knew it, for it was a well known fact that nine out of ten of the patent vendors were frauds and humbugs, and while his inventions might be worthy, yet the chances were largely against them and I should as soon attempt gambling as to touch them. I said this not from any honest convictions against him or his inventions, but from a general antipathy to patent rights and a cultivated determination to oppose them at every opportunity. While, of course, I admitted that very many patents have proved indispensable, such as the sewing machine, corn planter, telegraph, vulcanized rubber, etc., yet thousands of good men had been bankrupt by dabbling in patents they knew nothing of.

During my remarks I saw the expression of his face change from one of timid humility to one of resolute determination, and he said, in answer to my tirade:

"I have still another invention, and one which never can be a patent, which perhaps may interest you. At first, of course, you will call me crazy, but I can convince even your county judge, who is legal authority in insanity cases, that I am wonderfully sane."

"Tell of this paragon of wonders," said I, "this invention so interesting that it can amaze the world and yet not craze the inventor?"

I watched him as I spoke and observed that his timidity was gone, and he never winced under my words of irony and distrust.

"You have heard," said he, "of the famous philosopher's stone and the foolish alchemist who for hundreds of years sought in vain for it in order to change the baser metals into gold, and who gave to the world as a result of the search the foundation of our present knowledge of chemistry? Deride me as you may, I can assure you by positive results that it has been left for me to discover that some of the baser metals, so-called, are in certain combinations simply alchemical forms of gold; as graphite and charcoal are of the same material as the costly diamond, so is this combination not only the same as gold but genuine gold itself. Compress and fuse a bit of charcoal precisely as nature does and you have a diamond; treat a piece of starch properly and you produce a lump of sugar; treat the sugar properly and you have a burning alcohol; in the same manner properly treat the right element and you have a ton of gold. Again, let me illustrate by the following ingenious sentences, so near alike and yet so unlike: 'Mr. Jones is now here in this vicinity.' Here we find the same letters in exactly the same rotation with exactly opposite meanings; yet by moving a single letter this way or that they are made alike or dissimilar. Likewise certain elements can be combined by nature and produce gold, and when combined by man something else; hence, the importance of knowing just how to move the element as nature does. I claim to have discovered the secret. I care not for your opinion; I care not for your sugar, of disbelief—they are but chaff as are my theories and arguments—but if you will call in a few of your best and most reliable neighbors, I will produce the results before your eyes, with materials of your own selection."

"And if," said I, "you should succeed, which I am not foolish enough to believe, what do you propose to do about it?"

"Let the future tell. I shall probably await your proposition, and if you want to see the experiment, select your men and sign an agreement of secrecy and we will leave the future to the future to solve."

His statement was so peculiar, his proposition so fair, that my curiosity was aroused, and in an hour I had Major Williams (our county judge), Deacon Smith and Rev. Howley in the parlor to listen to his recitation of the same theories advanced to me, with the same proposition, only with the appendix that one of us should go to G—for his tools and the needed metals. We all thought the matter very foolish, and yet out of curiosity signed the contract of secrecy and got a list of metals which I was authorized to purchase when I went for the tools with him. That afternoon we went to the city of G—, where we found a large trunk checked to him, and I soon purchased the metals required, at a trifling outlay, and before bed-time we were back at my house ready for operations next day.

Eight o'clock the next morning brought my neighbors, who found me and Mr. Mead, unpacking his trunk in my farm-shop near the house. There were models of his reaper and feed-mill and a fine kit of mechanical tools, which we paid little heed to so great was our curiosity to see the "goose that laid the golden egg." It came at last in the form of a beautiful little portable forge, with a bellows underneath and a tiny little plumbago crucible, set in a perforated socket, so that the fire could reach it all around. He next set up a shining pair of troy-weight scales and a small vise, and after carefully adjusting a small back-saw, declared himself ready to go to work. After looking the door he handed the saw to Major Williams and told him to cut off and weigh such metals as he ordered, while I was to keep charge of the metals and hand them out when wanted. In fact, I had kept possession of the metals myself and was sure there could be no delusion in regard to them. He then ordered the following metals cut off and weighed, and was so particular that not the slightest variation was allowed; even chips the size of a grain of sand were taken off or added to make the weight exact: Copper, fifteen pennyweights; zinc, two pennyweights; nickel, one pennyweight; tin, one pennyweight; antimony, twelve grains; bismuth, six grains; silver, six grains; making a total of just one ounce, the cost of which was but a few cents, but if transposed would be worth sixteen

dollars, and the premium considered double the amount in paper money. He placed the metals in the crucible and added a little white powder which he said was the secret element, without which the metals would never fuse into gold. He placed the crucible into the socket and packed pulverized charcoal around it to the top, and then placed a cover over it and packed a little mound of charcoal over it the same as a blacksmith does to make a good strong fire.

The charcoal had been lighted near the bottom, and Deacon Smith was asked to work the little bellows gently. The charcoal crackled and tumbled and finally warmed up into a white hot fire, while the fumes from the crucible set us all to coughing; but little we cared, for it was rare sport to see that foolish fellow trying to "pull the wool over our eyes," and we winked knowingly at each other whenever his back was turned. At last the fusion was complete, the cover was lifted and the molten metal, covered with dross at the bottom of the crucible, was poured out in the groove of a piece of flooring, and when cool I was requested to saw it in four pieces, and each of us to take one for inspection and test. He packed up his tools and locked the trunk and asked to borrow a shot-gun hanging in the shop for a ramble and hunt along the creek for the rest of the day, while we tested the metal that had been made. As soon as he was well out of sight, I went to the house and got some gold jewelry and coin and a bottle of nitric acid. We compared the samples, and the imitation was surely good. We applied the acid with no effect, and finally in desperation decided that Major Williams and I should go to G— immediately, while Deacon Smith and the minister should drive over to M—, nearly the same distance in another direction, and each one was to take his sample to a separate jeweler.

That evening we were a set of amazed men as each reported the article pronounced genuine, after a severe test, by the jeweler; while I, not satisfied with the jeweler's decision, had taken my sample to the bank for inspection with the same result. Of course we all decided the article genuine gold, but were sure there was some trick, and determined to try the experiment next day under conditions of our own dictation, and made Mr. Mead the following iron-clad proposition: He was to be bound hand and foot and placed in a chair ten feet from the forge and to give directions to us, and have no opportunity to touch the material or the metal made until we were satisfied.

"And if genuine, then what?" said Mr. Mead. "Then," said I, "we will give you a thousand dollars apiece for the secret and the tools, providing you will teach us one else in the state."

"Yes," added Major Williams, "we will make up ten thousand dollars' worth of gold next week and pay you off in your own coin."

"I don't want to go to prison just now," said he, "and hence want no gold; if I did, I could make it. What I want is greenbacks to pay off my mortgage without creating suspicion, for as sure as I should offer gold bars, so sure would I be arrested for robbery, as gold is scarce these war times and I could not prove my innocence without disclosing the secret, which I don't want to do now if I can help it; but if I have paper money I can simply say I have sold an invention, which is true, and if the mortgagee doubts my word a telegram from you would set it all right. Therefore, gentlemen, you can rest assured that my present difficulty, which must be met so soon, is the only reason why I demand greenbacks, and especially by disclosing this process; and had you seen fit to try the reaper and feed-mill, you would never have heard of this unpunished gold process. So if you desire it you can make a batch of gold on your own terms, but if successful my terms of four thousand dollars in paper money must be forthcoming within forty-eight hours after the experiment."

We withdrew for consultation, and in spite of all protests, misgivings and tears finally decided to risk the small sum of four thousand dollars if the next experiment was all right, for we could easily get that much back in a few days; and though Rev. Howley declared he had not a dollar to spare, the rest of us immediately offered to make up his share, for we wanted him to give moral dignity to the enterprise, and besides if he was willing to own stock in the concern it would appear conscientiously a little clearer to the rest of us. So like a set of donkeys we acceded to Mr. Mead's amendment to our proposition, and set next morning at 8 o'clock as the hour of final experiment.

[To be continued.]

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I wrote for your paper. We have five cows and six calves. The snow is twelve inches deep here. I am ten years old. I go to school; study arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing, geography, drawing and history. I am having the chills. We have fourteen hogs and two little pigs. I take the *American Young Folks*. I think I'd better stop for this time.

Yours truly,
H. HERBERT JOHNSON.
LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 18, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—Our school exhibition came off last Thursday night and we all had a ver-nice time; the house was crowded with visitors; they all said we did very well. Our parts were singing, speaking, tableaux, several dialogues and instrumental music. Our teacher's name is Miss Amelia Goodrich; we all like her very much. This is my first letter. I do not know whether you can read it or not; if you cannot, throw it in the waste basket and I will try again. From your little friend,

EMERSON, KANS., Dec. 20, 1878.
EVELYN MAY HYDE.

MR. EDITOR:—I am going to write a little letter for the children's column. I am a little girl from Pennsylvania; I moved to Chase county, Kansas, last March. I have two brothers and three sisters living and two brothers and one sister dead. Poor Dora was burnt to death. Pa has come to Kansas to get a farm. We have a cow and calf. We killed three hogs. We have seventy-five hens and chickens. If I see this in your paper I will write again and tell my young friends about the oil country of Pennsylvania.

From your little friend,
SYLVIA THOMAS.
ORDAN POINT, KANS., Dec. 23, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would drop you a few lines. It is coming near Christmas. I do not expect to get the prize but I will do my duty; the race is for them that win. Mr. Mead has been home for three weeks. We expect to have a nice roast, as grandma always does, for Christmas. The snow has been so deep that grandpa takes me to school and fetches me home. When it comes Christmas it makes me sad, for just five days before Christmas six years ago this month my father died; it seems hard for little folks to be left without a father, but God will take care of us. Grandpa is going to butcher to-morrow some very nice hogs. I expect Mr. Santa Claus very soon to fetch me something very nice. I wrote a letter to my cousin in Ohio and sent her one of my letters and she thought it was very nice. We have a little rat-dog about as big as a ground squirrel; he is so fierce that we can't hardly touch him. When he is hungry he will go and scratch on the kitchen door. If you will be so kind as to print this I will write another. Well, I guess I will close for this time. Ever your little friend,
BELLA BOOTH.

LECOMPTON, KANS., Dec. 17, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for a long time, I thought I would write a short letter. Our school exhibition came off the 6th of this month. We had lots of fun; we spoke and sang pieces. Willie sang "Little Bo-peep;" Charlie's piece was about a mocking bird and a donkey; Effie's was about a young bride leaving her home; and mine was about a letter being found in a dead soldier's hand, from his little daughter. We enacted three beautiful tableaux. I was in one of them; it was called "Liberty, love, mercy, truth, justice, combined with childhood. We were all dressed in white and wore crowns on our heads made of silver and gold paper. We enacted four dialogues. Everybody went home well pleased and satisfied that the exhibition was a success, and that everything went off well. We did our part as well as we could. Our teacher's name is Miss Amelia Goodrich. Neo-ho grange is going to have a feast on New Year's night; each member is allowed to invite one. Papa has invited Effie, and mamma has invited me. Papa is making a sled to take us to the feast. I caught two rabbits under our door-steps. I am going to catch all the rabbits I can to help buy Christmas presents for my brother and sister.

Good-by. From your friend,
MAMIE VIOLA HYDE.
EMPORIA, KANS., Dec. 20, 1878.

"This is too serious a matter to make light of," as the whale remarked to the man who was dipping the oil out of his head.

Antislavery Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Twelfth Annual Session at Richmond, Virginia.

NINTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.
The grange met at 9 o'clock on Saturday, pursuant to adjournment, and was opened in regular form. The committee on finance reported the following schedule of salaries for the current year: Worthy master, \$700; treasurer, \$500; lecturer, \$4 per day, when actually employed under the direction of the proper authorities; members of the executive committee, \$4 per day, when employed in the business of the order. All of these officers have their actual necessary expenses paid.

The committee also reported in favor of paying the janitor of the hall in which this meeting is held. The report was concurred in.

The committee on constitution and by-laws, to whom had been referred certain proposed amendments, reported that in their judgment it was inexpedient to legislate further upon the subjects proposed.

Authority was given to the Farmers' Trust company, of New York, to draw the interest on United States bonds whenever due, and place amount on their books to the credit of the grange.

Under instructions the committee reported an amendment regarding the representation in the state grange, allowing any fourth-degree member to be elected a representative from the county to the state grange. The report was not concurred in.

Mr. Lang, of Texas, presented the following as an amendment to the constitution: "State granges . . . shall be composed of representatives elected by the subordinate granges: Provided, That when the number of subordinate granges in any state becomes so great as to render it necessary such state grange may, in such manner as it may determine, reduce its representation. Section 2. Fourth-degree members in good standing are eligible, and may be elected as representatives in a state grange."

The amendment was not adopted, the committee subsequently reporting adversely to its adoption.

The committee on good of the order reported resolutions recommending, under request of the commissioner of agriculture, closer and more intimate connections with his department, and appointing a committee to confer with him. The report was adopted.

The committee on resolutions reported, recommending the adoption of the supplemental paper offered Friday night by Mr. Darden, of Mississippi. Adopted.

The committee on foreign relations reported fraternal resolutions of greeting to the Dominion grange of Canada, which were adopted.

The committee on order of business reported a regular order of business for the future, and recommended the appointment of eighteen standing committees. Adopted.

The committee on credentials reported that California was entitled to representation in the body.

The following paper was offered by Dr. Blanton and referred to a special committee, of which Mr. Wayne, of New York, is chairman:

WHEREAS, The internal revenue tax upon tobacco is not only unequal and unjust, but operates injuriously both upon the producers of this great agricultural staple and the consumers; and

WHEREAS, Its disastrous effects are to be seen in the depressed condition of all the markets for the sale of this product, as well as in the condition of the once flourishing towns and villages in some of the states in which this is the principal money crop; therefore

Resolved, That this National grange direct that a respectful but earnest memorial be prepared by the executive committee of the National grange, and have the same presented to the congress of the United States, praying for the repeal of the unjust law levying this onerous and partial tax, or at least a reduction of the same.

On this paper the committee on Saturday made the following report:

Your committee, to which was referred the foregoing resolution, has given careful attention to the subject-matter presented, and especially to the request embodied therein, by which this body is sought to direct its executive committee to prepare a memorial to the national congress, asking relief from an onerous tax. In the judgment of the members of your committee, there is rank injustice in the law that assigns to a special product of agriculture an undue share of the public burden; and that such is the fact in the case presented by this grange comply with the terms, and assign to the committee the duty of preparing and presenting the memorial at such time and in such manner as the committee may deem for the best interests of the farmers whose interests are concerned.

Very much interest was manifested in the matter, it seeming to meet the sentiments of every member, so much so that in order to make it more effective in its operations it was amended so as to make it the duty of the executive committee to have the memorial printed in the form of a petition to congress and sent to every subordinate grange in the country for signature. The report as amended was unanimously adopted.

The subject of change in the regalia of the order was referred to the executive committee for consideration and report at the next meeting of the grange.

Mr. Ellis, of Ohio, moved to amend the ruling so as to allow subordinate granges to balance for more than one applicant for membership at the same time. The motion was lost.

Resolutions of thanks to the governor for the

free use of the hall, fuel and lights were unanimously adopted with a rising vote.

The proposed amendments to the constitution were ordered to be promptly printed and forwarded to the state granges for their action thereon.

The proceedings of this session of the grange were ordered to be printed and forwarded to the secretaries of the several state granges.

A good many places for the next meeting were proposed by the members from the several states and their claims advocated. The law requires that the selection shall be made by ballot and the grange proceeded to vote. On the sixth ballot the town of Canandaigua, New York, was chosen as the place.

Mr. Chase, of New Hampshire, was appointed delegate to the Dominion grange of Canada.

Mr. Lang, of Texas, offered the following:

Resolved by the National Grange, That it is contrary to the laws and purposes of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry for a grange—subordinate, state, or national—to call political conventions, nominate candidates for political offices or discuss their merits.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The journal was then read preparatory to adjournment. After its approval the master, in a few remarks thanking the members for their courtesy and kindness and wishing them a safe and happy return to their homes, closed the session of the National grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

The following is the declaration of principles which were passed by the grange Friday night: We, the members of the National grange, desiring to define the precise objects of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and place them before the membership of the order throughout the Union, do hereby set forth the following propositions with our distinct declaration of purpose relating thereto:

The industry upon which our order is based is agriculture—the most important of all industries—the foundation and support of all others—the true basis of our national prosperity. We have observed the condition of our people, and viewed with alarm the encroachments upon their natural rights. While agriculture is the chief source of all wealth, and therefore deserving of at least equal recognition with other vocations, it is deprived of its just rewards and oppressed by the methods of law. It is made to bear grievous burdens not its own; it is compelled to pay taxes which an equitable distribution would place elsewhere; it is forced by wicked combinations to submit to hurtful discriminations against its products, both in transportation and in the markets of sale; its votaries have been and are now denied that consideration in public affairs to which the magnitude and the importance of their calling entitle them. The laws of the nation and of the several states are so framed as to divert from our great industry the rewards which are the great incentives to toil, and an earnest remonstrance against their injustice is urged.

In view of these truths we are bound in defense of our manhood to assert our rights, and we therefore declare our unalterable purpose to emancipate agriculture from the burdens unjustly heaped upon it, and the means by which we shall seek to secure the desirable ends.

1. We shall strive earnestly, within and without our order, to extend the benefits of education, which shall comprise knowledge of public affairs and the methods of self-government.

2. We shall demand admission in the legislatures of the several states, and in both houses of the national congress, for representatives of agriculture chosen directly from its votaries, as the only means of relief.

3. We shall accord to other industries all the rights, privileges and immunities which we claim for our own, and join with their representatives in earnest endeavors to impress upon the governments of states and nations habits of wise economy and frugality as essential to the thrift and prosperity of all the people.

4. We shall give constant care and attention to the public schools, in which the youth of the nation are deeply interested, limiting expenditures therefor only by their usefulness, striving always for that higher and practicable enlightenment which should become the distinguishing feature of a free people.

After the above had been adopted the following was also presented and passed:

In accordance with the above objects of our organization, and the methods by which they are to be obtained, we pledge our unyielding devotion to the work marked out. We believe the principles enunciated in our declaration are in full accord with the highest welfare of our country, and that they deserve support, especially by all farmers. The history of agriculture on this continent shows that no organization in its behalf has ever been attempted without direct effort on the part of those who prey upon its products to neutralize the work, and the lessons of the past establish the conviction that our only hope is in the full and cordial cooperation of farmers, wherever located, to insure that success which is within their grasp.

We appeal, therefore, to good men and women, whose interests are our own, to join their efforts with ours, confident that with their support we shall not wait long for the consummation of our hopes. We appeal to the agricultural journals of the land, asking their great influence in aid of the above objects as a potent means for the attainment of a great object. For these forces and to the intelligence of our people we present the purposes which animate many thousands of farmers in every state of our Union, and reverently trust in the direction of the wise Providence by whose decree we were made tillers of the soil that our efforts may be rewarded by the full accomplishment of the measures which justice demands in the relief of an oppressed industry and the higher enlightenment of its votaries.

Bro. John Taylor, of Delaware county, Ohio, in eighty-two years old and goes thirteen miles to attend the grange of which he is master. —Ez.

WORTHY MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Twelfth Annual Session of the National Grange.

Officers and Members of Kansas State Grange.
Under the blessings of our Divine Master we are again permitted, at the time indicated in our organic law, to assemble in annual session.

You have convened not merely for the purpose of renewing friendships and extending acquaintance, but for the discharge of important duties devolving upon you as the chosen representatives of the membership of our order in this state. You are here for the purpose of reviewing the past, and, by careful comparisons of the practical workings in your respective localities of our organic law and the recommendations and suggestions heretofore made by this body, relating to our co-operative plans, to discover what, if any, alterations or amendments are necessary to complete the success in the development of the true objects and principles, and purposes of our order, and to bring into more general use and successful operation the business arm of our organization; also, to provide by appropriate legislation for a more vigorous prosecution of the work on hand.

A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW
of our order and of its practical workings and results in this state, while not entirely satisfactory, is full of interest and encouragement in this, that it demonstrates the truth of the oft repeated assertion that in many localities we organized too rapidly—more rapidly than we educated—and as a result many came into our order under a misapprehension of its true objects, aims and purposes, and meeting with disappointment very naturally dropped out, and that too before they had any correct conception of the fundamental principles of our organization; and to this cause is largely attributable the heavy falling off in our membership in many localities. In other localities where we find substantial growth and steady progress in the proper application of our principles to the affairs of life, we find that our membership has been better informed as to the causes which contributed to make necessary and bring about our organization, and as to the uses and purposes for which it was intended and to which it is suited. In other words, we find that in proportion as we have studied well the lessons, heeded the suggestions and practiced the precepts of our order, we have increased in strength, secured advantages and realized the advancement promised in our declaration of principles, which we accept as proof positive of the correctness and practicability of the principles underlying our order and as the best evidence of the solidity and perpetuity of our organization.

In view of the facts above cited, I deem it of importance to the welfare of our order, and therefore commend to your favorable consideration, the expediency of adopting at this session some general plan for the formation, not only among our membership but agriculturists generally, of the information necessary to a correct understanding of the objects, aims, principles and purposes of our organization and the means to be employed in their accomplishment.

The correctness of our principles never has been seriously questioned. Their practicability among farmers is the great obstacle to success urged by those outside, and unfortunately by some within the gates; but this objection is fast losing its force, by reason of the success now being attained under the proper application of our principles to business affairs, and when fully understood and properly applied prejudice will be removed, satisfactory results reached and general success will attend our efforts.

Our order, being an outgrowth of the necessities of the times, and founded as it is upon principles of justice, cannot, when understood, fail in the accomplishment of the purposes of its organization; yet, like all other orders and associations of whatever character—religious, charitable, educational, protective and political—successful results can be obtained only through continued, persistent and combined effort exerted through organization. As taught in the lessons of our order, organization is essential to success in all matters relating to the general welfare. Every advance in the world's progress has been made by the combined efforts of men exerted through organization. The history of the world is but the history of organization and demonstrates alike its necessity and its beneficence. I therefore desire to impress upon you, and through you, upon the minds of the membership throughout the state, the importance of adhering strictly to the requirements of our constitution and the principles and purposes of our organization as laid down in our declaration of purposes, as the means best calculated to perpetuate our organization, and as the only safe and certain road to success.

For information, necessary to a correct understanding of the practical workings of the plan adopted at our last session for the promulgation of our principles, and especially those underlying co-operation, the great lever to success in the accomplishment of the original aims and purposes of our order, I refer you to the books and reports of our worthy secretary and treasurer, and the reports of the officers of our state co-operative association, and commend them to your thoughtful consideration.

CO-OPERATION
In the purchase of needed supplies and the sale of our surplus products, under the Rochdale plan, heretofore adopted by this body, have been productive of satisfactory results in every instance of which I have any knowledge where the plan has been strictly adhered to and the rules enforced. It may be well, however, as a means necessary to secure that concentration of trade necessary to success, and at the same time find a profitable market for the

products of the farm, to extend the advantages of our co-operative system to the consumers of our products who are not, by reason of their location, eligible to membership in our order. I therefore commend to your favorable consideration the propriety of so amending the recommendations heretofore made on this subject as to permit and invite those whose interests are intimately connected with our interest, and with whom co-operation would be mutually advantageous, to unite with us in our business enterprises.

On the subject of WHOLESALE OR STATE CO-OPERATION
I find nothing, in the experience of years, to change my individual opinion as expressed at our last session, and therefore call your attention to the suggestions and recommendations found in the address of Worthy Master Jones and embodied in the report of the committee on co-operation at the eleventh session of our National grange, to wit: "That wholesale (formed by a federation of retail stores, conducted upon the same principles, are necessary to thorough success. The wholesale being the stock in trade of the retail establishment, just as the latter are the stock in trade of the members, there is unity of interest, which alone can secure concentration and thorough co-operation. In other words, our co-operative principles having been recognized and adopted in the organization and work of our local retail stores, and having produced satisfactory results, will in due time call for and force the establishment of wholesale houses of the kind and character suited to their wants and necessary to thorough and complete success, the latter being the natural outgrowth of the demands of trade and the development of our co-operative principle."

REPORTS.
Our worthy secretary and treasurer will in due time lay before you their respective reports, from which you will learn the condition of our order—the receipts and disbursements during the year and the present condition of our treasury. With this information before you, you will be able to go forward, intelligently, in mapping out work for the year and fixing the compensation of your officers.

From the reports of the executive committee and the officers of our life insurance association, you will learn the action taken and progress made in their respective departments during the year.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.
At the twelfth session of the National grange, held at Richmond, Va., last month, the following amendment to our national constitution was recommended and submitted to the states for ratification, to wit: "Amend section 1, article 8 of the constitution by striking out the word 'ten' and inserting in place thereof the word 'five'."

The effect of the above proposed amendment being apparent, I herewith submit the same for your careful consideration, ratification or rejection, without comment.

DORMANT GRANGES.
At the same session of the National grange it was ordered that all past-due fees of dormant granges be remitted, and that such granges be required to pay dues only from the date of their reorganization on the number of members by them reported; and the digest was ordered to be amended accordingly.

How can we most effectually, with the means at our command, revive our dormant granges? This is a question of first importance in the work of this session and I trust will receive your thoughtful consideration; and believing, as I do, that the representatives from the different sections of the state, by reason of their observation and experience in their respective localities, are better qualified to give proper direction in this important matter than any one individual, I refrain from making any recommendation upon the subject, as to means to be employed but suggest the appointment of a committee, to whom should be referred all matters relating thereto, and that said committee report their findings, with recommendations, to this body for final action.

GRANGE PRINCIPLES.
While this may not be considered a proper time or place for lecturing upon grange principles, I cannot refrain, in this the last communication I shall have the honor as your presiding officer of presenting for your consideration, from making such remarks and suggestions as suggest themselves to my mind relating to the importance of our organization—its bearing upon the general welfare and the policy best calculated to promote its usefulness and guarantee its perpetuity.

First—Our organization is important because it is the only organization known in this country having for its object the mutual, moral and social improvement of those directly interested in agricultural pursuits, and as a means necessary to the accomplishment of this purpose, the better protection and advancement of their material interests.

Second—It is important because it furnishes the best fact for the general exchange of opinions and views upon subjects relating directly to agriculture, necessary to a correct understanding and the more successful prosecution of our business as producers; and also, for the proper consideration of questions of public policy and political economy, necessary to that understanding of public affairs and the methods of self-government to enable us intelligently to discharge the duties devolving upon us as citizens, while at the same time it furnishes ample facilities for the cultivation of the social amenities of civilized life and for that mental training necessary to improve the standing and fit to the general intelligence of the tillers of the soil.

Third—It is important because it is based upon, and seeks the advancement of, that great, productive industry of the country, agriculture, the foundation and support of all other

industries and the true basis of our state and national prosperity.

Its influence upon the general welfare is good in this, that we seek the greatest good to the greatest number; and, holding as we do that a government based upon the will of the majority can be a good government only in proportion to the intelligence of its people, we believe it to be eminently proper that we, as agriculturists, representing as we do about one-half of our entire population, should take that interest in public affairs which the importance of our calling and our interest in common with other citizens would seem to indicate to be necessary and proper, and that by thorough investigation seek to arrive at correct conclusions on all questions relating to the general welfare and prosperity of our common country.

AGRICULTURE.

In order more forcibly to impress upon your minds the importance of the responsibilities resting upon the agriculturists of this country, permit me, in the language of Senator Blaine, of Maine, to say: "The farmers of the republic will control its destiny. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures are the three pursuits that unite a country, but the greatest of these is agriculture; for without its products the spindle cannot turn and the ship cannot sail. Agriculture furnishes the conservative element in society, and in the end is the guiding, restraining and controlling force in government. Against storms of popular fury; against frenzied madness that seeks collision with established order; against theories of administration that have drenched other lands in blood; against the spirit of anarchy that would sweep away the landmarks and safeguards of christian society and republican government, the farmers of the United States will stand as the shield and bulwark—themselves the willing subjects of law, and therefore its safest and strongest administrators."

Appletons' Journal

FOR 1879.

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

It is the growing habit of the leading minds in all countries to contribute to the best intellectual work to the magazines and reviews; and in order that APPLETONS' JOURNAL may adequately reflect the intellectual activity of the times, we have resolved, 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 subscriber to an extra subscription gratis; that is, five copies will be sent one year for twelve dollars. Most favorably, for one year, for ten dollars. The volumes begin January and July of each year. Subscriptions received for any length of time. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

CONDUCTED BY

E. L. and W. J. YOUMANS.

Containing instructive and interesting articles and abstracts of articles, original, selected and illustrated, from the pens of the leading scientific men of different countries.

The application of science to the practical arts. The latest views put forth concerning natural phenomena, by savants of the highest attainments. 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 conflicts which spring from the progressive nature of scientific knowledge.

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

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is now a large octavo of 128 pages, and will be considerably enlarged, beginning with the issue for January, 1879. It is handsomely printed on clear type, 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 \$2.50 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.

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

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

STORIES. Lady Redwonder's Daughter, by Mrs. Harriet Lewis; Count of Monte Cristo, by Alexandre Dumas; Sir Allyn's Enemy, by Leon Lewis, etc. Portrait of Dumas and other illustrations.

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

GEOGRAPHICAL. Vestiges of Atlantis, the continent that existed 12,000 years ago between Europe and America; the last Anchor of Columbus; Current Explorations, etc. With map of Africa.

SCIENCE. The Religion of the Great Pyramid; Discovery of Vulcan; The Moons of Mars. Other parts of EUROPE, GILPESSE, BABYLON, etc.

LEADING ARTICLES. The Real Business of Existence; 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, one year, \$12; single numbers 6 cents each. The remitter for club of eight entitled to copy free. Delivered to new agents and booksellers in any quantity direct from our office at 45 cents per hundred. Remittance 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.

The Scraftford Case—Run Over by Cars—The Inauguration.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]
The above case was called at 2 p. m. yesterday, but nothing was done. The state filed an amended information, consisting of sixty-eight counts. An adjournment was had till 9 last night, to enable the counsel for the defendant to examine the information, and the jury was discharged till 9 o'clock this morning. The court met at 9 last night for some preliminary action, and we suppose that the first thing this morning will be the selection of a jury.

While in theory and in fact, Scraftford alone is on trial, yet owing to the nature of the charges, Lappin will in reality also be tried—that is, the testimony tending to prove the guilt of Lappin, will inevitably, we suppose, be given. The array of legal talent in the case is large. On the part of the state, Attorney-General Davis is assisted by Hon. G. R. Peak and Hon. A. M. F. Randolph; on the part of the defense, Judge W. C. Webb is assisted by Hon. John Guthrie, Hon. John Martin and two attorneys from Nebraska county. Witnesses came in on the part of the state yesterday, from different parts of Kansas and Missouri. There are a number of the prominent citizens of Northern Kansas here, as friends of Mr. Scraftford.

We are informed by Mr. W. A. Harris, of Lawrence, that the K. P. train coming west yesterday, ran over a man at Williamstown (this side of Lawrence) and injured him so that he will probably die. His name was Corbin Armstrong, a farmer living near that place. He was walking along the track, and when they called to him, he stepped one side, but not far enough to be safe. Mr. Harris thinks the man thought the train was going to stop, and he would have time to get out of the way. He was brought to Perry on the train, the conductor doing everything he could to make him comfortable. He was left with a brother, and physicians were called, etc. Mr. Harris thinks there were no hopes of his living when he left him.

The committee to make arrangements for the ceremonies, at the time of the inauguration of the state officers elect, on the 13th of January, met last night and perfected the arrangements. All of the uniformed companies of the state, including the Craig Rifles, at Kansas City, and the University Cadets, at Lawrence, will be invited, and be the guests of the Capital Guards of Topeka.

Arrangements have been partly made for free transportation of the military companies. The A. T. & S. F. have signified their consent, and it is expected that the other companies will do so. There will also be cheap rates made for others who may wish to be present, and they can come on the special trains which bring the military.

The ceremonies will take place at 12 m., at the capital.

The governor and state officers will hold a reception at the opera house from 8 to 10:30 p. m., and after that there will be dancing.

Another Theory of the Death of Cattle in Corn Fields.

[Seneca Courier.]
We notice your Clear creek correspondent thinks that if farmers would pull the smut off the stalks before turning their cattle in the field, there would be no danger of them dying. We have no doubt his experience has caused him to believe that smut is what killed them; but we can give him the affidavit of a farmer living in the south part of the county, who took his wagon and went through his field and pulled off all the smut, and hauled it off and burned it. He then turned his cattle in the field, salted them every day, and there was water in the field. He lost thirteen head, and had to take the rest out in order to save them. He made an examination and found both stomachs filled with dry husks. We think the only certain preventive is to keep your cattle out of your fields until there comes rain or snow to soften up the fodder and husks, or feed them plenty of hay and water before turning them in, and then not let them stay in longer than two or three hours per day. Our merchants here have bought, in the last two weeks, over sixty hides taken from cattle that had died from running in the stalk fields. One good three-year-old steer is worth more than any stalk field in the county.

Wholesale Horse Stealing.

[Harper County Times.]
During the recent severe snow storm Frank Wise, lately one of Bennett's herders, drove a herd of twelve horses into town and represented them as wild horses which he had found in the territory and followed for four days. With the aid of outsiders he succeeded in corraling all but three, which escaped, in Jones & Kelley's stable-yard. On Wednesday the ponies were claimed by Major Robinson, who is holding six hundred head of Texan ponies in the territory on Lightning creek, intending them for the spring market in this and adjoining counties. Afterwards, Major Robinson concluded that Wise had knowingly driven off branded stock, so Wise was taken to Wellington and committed for trial.

Post-office Changes.

The following are the post-office changes in Kansas during the week ending December 14, 1878, furnished by Wm. Van Vleck of the post-office department:

Established.—Keyville, Pawnee county, Henry T. Payne, postmaster; Wyckoff, Russell county, Christian Wyckoff, postmaster.

Names changed.—Hill Spring, Morris county, to Mildred, Jas. L. Watkins, postmaster.

Discontinued.—Midland, Republic county.

Postmasters appointed.—Allen, Lyon county, Miss Lizzie E. Leeper; Judson, Smith county, Elias S. Mobley; New Tabor, Republic county, John Kuchera; Rich, Anderson county, Chas. Reynolds; West Asher, Mitchell county, Solomon Boyles.

A Massive Three-Story Structure Tumbles Into Ruins.

Last Wednesday's Kansas City Journal says: "This morning about 3 o'clock witnessed one of the most frightful calamities in the annals of Kansas City. About that time the policemen at the station-house heard a deep rumbling sound followed by a tremendous crash, and rushing out into the street they saw that the massive three-story structure on the corner of Main and Fifth, known as Frank's hall, was in ruins. The third story of the building had fallen in, the walls on the south side falling into in, the walls on the north wall falling with all Fifth street, and the north wall falling with all its tremendous weight on the row of one-story brick structures north of and adjacent to Frank's hall, fronting on Main street. It was an awful moment to those witnessing the scene first. After the building fell they knew that many human beings had been buried under those massive walls, and were lying deep down under the great heaps of brick and lumber, suffocated to death, or writhing with broken limbs and mangled bodies. The alarm of fire was given by some mistake, and the fire department was out in a few moments; but the mistake was soon discovered. Keenan's saloon, a one-story brick, fronting on Main street, just north of Frank's hall, was crowded with men, who were in the back room when the building fell, and in one instant, awful moment, this room, filled with careless workmen, was transformed into a living tomb. The wall came down upon the roof of the saloon, its greatest weight falling upon the rear part, and in an instant the poor fellows in the room were buried under tons upon tons of brick and mortar and timber. The bar-keeper had just got up and gone to the front of the saloon to wait on some one when the wall fell, and this move saved his life. In the rear of Rudd's shoemaker's shop next to Keenan's a shoemaker named Gill was asleep, and he was crushed under a vast weight of brick and lumber. In a few moments men were at work. At 4 a. m. eight men were taken out of the debris of the saloon, wounded, and one dead, name unknown. The man Gill was taken out, after an hour's work, terribly mangled."

Revised Statutes.

[Emporia Ledger.]
The revised statutes to be presented to the legislature this winter contain many radical changes, some of which are a decided improvement over the present laws, while others might not be considered in that light. By this new code township assessors are done away with and a county assessor provided for, the lands to be assessed every three years. The office of register of deeds is to be combined with that of the clerk of the district court, a short form of conveyance used, and twenty-five cents to be the fee for recording. Township and school district treasurers are to be abolished, and the county treasurer is to be the only man in the county authorized to receive and pay out public money, and the record of accounts is to be kept by the county clerk, who will sign all warrants on the treasurer. Each township is to constitute one road district, the trustee is to be the overseer, and the work on the roads to be let by contract to the lowest bidder. The above is sufficient to show the nature of the contemplated changes in the statutes.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES



Patent Buckle
FLOW SHOE
This is absolutely the Best Flow 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.

REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL COMPANY,

ILION, 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 Implements generally.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 67 NASSAU STREET.

Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW.

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL.

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment. 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 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, Cutlery, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, Tinware, Saddles, Baby Carriages, Rocking-Horses, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

WROUGHT

Lightest Draft

SULKY

MADE.

—AS—

PER REPORT

—OF—

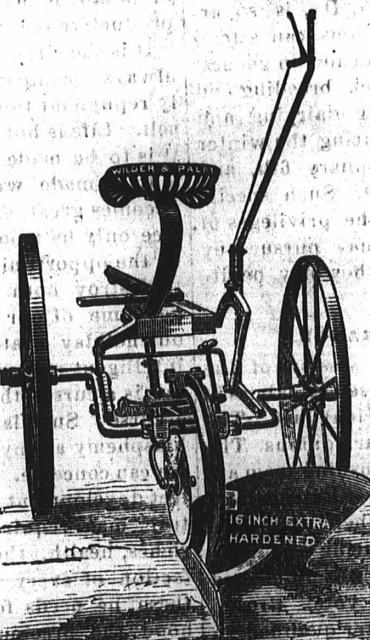
One week's Trial

—AT—

MISSOURI

Agricultural College

FARM.



STEEL BEAM

The Star Corn Planter, with Barrow's Wire Check-Rower, warranted to check more accurate than can be done by hand. Good Hand Planters.

Buckeye Self Binders, Harvesters, Table Rakes and Mowers.

1,000,000 extra good Hedge Plants, Avery Stalk Cutters, Railroad Plows and Scrapers.

Sandwich Power and Hand Shovelers, Avery Stalk Cutters, Railroad Plows and Scrapers.

The best Steel and Wood Beam Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators.

Wilder & Palm Wagon, with patent rubber iron.

Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1878.

GET UP CLUBS.

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

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

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

CORRECTION.

In publishing the list of delegates to the state grange, the name of E. F. Williams, delegate from Neosho county, was, through an oversight, left out. We make the correction now in justice to Bro. Williams, especially as we noticed he was one among the most industrious members of the state grange.

GRANGE FESTIVAL.

The members of Vinland grange and the Vinland Co-operative association, having completed their new store building and hall, will hold a grand festival in the hall on the evening of the 31st of January next. We are indeed pleased to notice these evidences of growth and prosperity and will endeavor to be present at the meeting, where there can be nothing but rejoicing over this successful advance in co-operative enterprise.

REGENT J. M. GREGORY announces that, to meet the cases of young farmers and others who may be able to give the three winter months to study, "the agricultural course of the Industrial university, Champaign, Ill., is so arranged that such persons can attend daily lectures of recitation on general farm management, stock breeding and management, including dairying and diseases of animals, during the winter term, commencing January 6th, and closing March 25, 1879. Such special students will have all the privileges of other students, and may pursue any other study for which they may be fitted."

THE STATE GRANGE.

The seventh annual session of the Kansas state grange closed its labors in this city at noon on Friday last. The meeting was entirely harmonious. The officers elected for the ensuing term are without exception earnest Patrons, and will undoubtedly do their utmost to build up the order during the next two years. Bro. Sims was re-elected master by a unanimous vote. Bro. S. is, in our judgment, better qualified to fill this responsible office than perhaps any other Patron in the state. Having had two years experience in the office, and during the time traveled extensively in the state, he fully understands the condition of our agricultural people and what is necessary to bring prosperity to the order. Bro. Maxson retains the place of secretary, and we can get no better man for the place. Bro. Pope is again our treasurer, and if it were not that the salary of this office is so small, we would say we hope Bro. Pope would continue to be our treasurer as long as he lives. Perhaps our executive committee have not quite as much business snap and jingle as some would like, but we know from a long personal acquaintance with these brothers that there are no better Patrons in the state, and what they may lack in a disposition to drive ahead is fully made up in caution. All things considered, in view of the mistakes of the past, perhaps this characteristic of our present committee is the very best thing for the order at the present time; at least we are not now prepared to say otherwise.

Although the state grange has a good corps of officers, still the prosperity and upbuilding of the order depends largely upon the activity and zeal of the individual members throughout the state. The officers may work with all their might and yet be able to accomplish but little, but when the members in every

locality go at it in earnest, grand results will follow.

We publish this week the master's address, and will publish the remainder of the proceedings as soon as we receive copy from the secretary. THE SPIRIT will continue to labor for the best interests of the order, and to this end we invite contributions for our columns from farmers and Patrons from every part of the state.

LABOR—IS IT A CURSE OR A BLESSING, WHICH?

Attraction, says Fourier, is in the hands of God a magic wand, by means of which he obtains through love and pleasure what man knows how to acquire only by violence. Why then should labor be excluded from this universal law of attraction? "Render labor attractive! how chimerical!" exclaim our moralists. Meanwhile let us trace things to their foundation. Is labor, *per se*, essentially and absolutely repugnant to man's nature? Before giving a decided answer to this question we must first agree to the meaning of the word *work*. What do we understand by the expression *to work*, taken in its most elementary sense? *To act*, is it not? The eye works when it surveys a landscape, or perceives the lines traced on this paper; my arm works when it gathers a fruit, raises a weight, makes a gesture. Finally, every one of our organs works when accomplishing the functions for which it was intended. *Labor or work* is then synonymous with *action, exercise*. Who then does not see that labor is as indispensable to an organ as existence itself, and that absolute inaction is the death of it? Then, rigorously speaking, to work is to live; therefore, to pretend that man hates work is to say that he hates to live.

But what man really dislikes is labor surrounded by circumstances hostile to his nature as a man, or hostile to his particular individual propensities—compulsory labor, for example. Man, the very personification of freedom, loathes labor imposed by violence or hunger, labor beyond his strength, labor without hope of adequate reward or honor, monotonous, brutifying, unproductive labor.

It is the circumstances which almost always accompany labor that are justly repugnant to man, and not labor itself. Life is but an incessant labor, if it is to be made fruitful of good, if it is to be made worth the living. Man becomes great, enlightened, happy and free only by labor. To deprive a man of the opportunity of work would be to destroy both body and soul. And yet some of our fine writers, some of our holiday orators, dare say to their intelligent readers and hearers that labor is a curse—that God pronounced it a curse. Such language comes as near blasphemy as any form of speech that we can conceive. For the full and perfect development of his many-sided nature, man requires elegance, luxury, riches, health, the pleasure and satisfaction of every sense. Nay, beyond these, he needs for a competent manhood the precious gift of knowledge, an education which is acquired through the free, full exercise of his mental and moral faculties; a development gained only through the medium of social intercourse, the intervention of art, the discipline of books, of science, of schools, and that spiritual culture which will make him master of himself and the fit recipient of all moral and spiritual life.

These great and manifold blessings of life are conditioned solely on labor. Work for them and they are yours. They are the sum total of life; they constitute all that is desirable or valuable in our earthly existence. To pronounce these things good, the great and only good, and then to say that the sole means of their attainment, the means which God himself has ordained, are a curse, is to mock our Creator and most impudently to put asunder what he has joined together.

Work performed under those happy conditions which God has pre-ordained; work entered upon from free choice, performed under the pleasant conditions of chosen associates, efficient co-operation, large recompense, fruitful results, is the greatest blessing of our earthly lot. It is the efficient cause, under God, of all that is great and good.

The curse of labor, and its only curse, results from man's ignorance—his undeveloped nature—his utterly selfish instincts which in his early history and

immature condition of growth and expansion are inadequate to understand and apply the laws of labor and to discover the true conditions under which it is to be performed. Food, the product of labor, is a curse when eaten immoderately, at improper times and with a glutton's appetite. All the good things of this life may be used ignorantly, inordinately and with an evil intent even, and so prove a curse to the possessor.

To know and fully appreciate the value of labor and the part it is to play in the good time coming, we must study it in connection with a vast coordinate system of tools, machinery, capital, skill, brains and all the co-operative forces of nature, art, science and a perfected humanity.

To bend one's back over a spade, to trench and pulverize the soil of a garden, is a work differing by many degrees in painful monotony, physical endurance and servile depression, from that of commanding and directing a powerful steam-plow that would tear up to the depth of one foot and reduce to powder a score of acres of our prairie soil in a day. If we take into account the productive power and the pecuniary value of these two kinds of day's work, the balance will be immensely in favor of him who guides the plow over the one who delves with the spade. The elevating character of the work and the satisfaction afforded to the respective laborers will be nearly in proportion to the effects produced and the ends realized.

Hard Times in England.

[Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Yesterday I had a long talk with Mr. Armour, of Armour, Plunkinton & Co., the largest pork and provision dealers in the United States. Mr. Armour has just returned from England, and he is filled with alarm at the distressing financial situation of Great Britain.

"What is the matter over there?" I asked.

"A general financial ruin stares them in the face all over England, Ireland and Scotland," said Mr. Armour. "Banks and individuals are failing everywhere. The newspapers do not tell half the story. The English people are in a dreadful condition. Manufacturers are running behind, the tenants cannot pay their rents, real estate has shrunk in value and cannot be sold at any price, the mechanic is idle, and the farmer is poor."

"Why can't the farmers pay their rents?"

"Because their crops do not pay. Prices for farm products are so low that the farmer only makes enough to live on. The 30,000 land monopolists are out in the cold. They can't collect their rents, and many seemingly rich families are actually suffering from poverty."

"What makes provisions so low?"

"The splendid crops made on this side. The fact is, the United States, having no large army to take away the laboring men, is making more provisions than the whole world can eat. We are putting wheat in Liverpool at \$1.08, and pork in Dublin and Glasgow—clear sides, dry-salted—for 5 1/2 cents. Now, how can the English farmer stand this? He pays rental on land worth \$300 to \$500 an acre. The lowest farm lands rent for \$10 an acre per annum, and average \$15. The average yield of wheat is eighteen bushels to the acre. Now, how can a farmer pay his rent? They used to sell their pork for 15 cents per pound; how can they sell it for 5 1/2 cents and live?"

"Then cheap American provisions are ruining the English farmers?"

"Yes. They are backing their \$300 land against our \$20 land, and the result is the \$300 land is tumbling. The shrinkage is awful already. They are struggling through what we have gone through, or rather they are fixed as we would be fixed if some great country like China should ship wheat to Chicago and sell it for thirty cents per bushel, and fill up Cincinnati with pork at \$3 per barrel. Where would our farmers be then? They would be ruined, and our land values would shrink half within a year, and another crash like that in England would be upon us."

"What remedy do they propose for the hard times?"

"They have no remedy. They are bewildered and discouraged. A member of parliament told that he was thinking of advocating an import duty on corn, pork and wheat, and thus put

wheat up to \$2 and pork up to \$10. But this would be only enacting the odious corn laws again. I told this member that if they should put an import duty on wheat and pork that the wages of laboring men would have to be advanced, and then our American manufacturers would have the advantage. 'See,' I said, 'we are already sending cotton cloth, cotton thread, and even steel goods and cutlery, to England.'"

"What do you think will be the end of the hard times in England?" I asked.

"They will end in dreadful depreciation of real estate, the stoppage of the manufactories, general poverty, mob violence, labor insurrections, and a general smash-up of business and society. If I had land in England to-day I would sell at any price."

"Have we got through shrinking in America?"

"No. That is we have and we have not. Lands east of Iowa must shrink still more in value. Two ten for live hogs and 20 cents for corn doesn't mean \$100 farm lands. It means \$20 farm lands. Our dear lands must shrink more yet, while our cheap lands have struck bottom. Corn, pork and wheat are the great levelers. They make the price of land."

"How did you find things in Germany?"

"Germany, since she demonetized \$350,000,000 of her silver is badly off too. Her people are running away to keep out of the army. They come to England stowed in the holds of vessels, hoping to get from there to America. The poor people in Germany and England are all looking toward America. Emigration will be immense next year. Every man who can pay his passage or steal it will get away from Europe, caused by its big armies and burdensome taxes."

"The fact is," said Mr. Armour, "real estate in England, Ireland and Scotland has got to shrink one-half within a year, and a half of the business interests of the united kingdom have got to go up with one mighty crash."

Something for Legislators to Consider.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It must be admitted that the coming legislature soon to convene at Topeka will be one of importance. Much important time will doubtless be occupied in maneuvering who shall be United States senator—a matter important it is true, but not of the importance to farmers that some other matters are.

It must be admitted that no towns and cities can grow and prosper without a growing and prosperous community around them. Every patriotic person wants to see all our unimproved lands brought into cultivation, and every facility should be offered the immigrant to locate among us. This has not been done. Here are thousands of acres yet unimproved that are owned by non-residents, and that are really not speculators but men that would come West and improve their lands if they could plow and plant without being under the necessity of fencing first against stock not their own. This is no guess-work or imagination; we have been here long enough to know what we are talking about.

It cannot be denied that any man and all men have entire right to whatever they honestly buy and pay for, without being compelled to put their property under a lock and key every day and night of their mortal lives to keep their dishonest neighbors from stealing it; and yet the present laws of Kansas admit cases of this very kind. I would tell you of a poor widow that located on an eighty-acre lot, put up the first year a neat little stone house, broke ten acres of land and is slowly improving her little farm, as best she can. She has not a stick of timber except what she and her little family have planted, but her crops cost her really more than they are worth if the cost of driving her affluent neighbors' stock off was counted in the cost. Some say this is all right; let her fence her crops or go into a herd-law county. This is precisely what too many are doing for the good of nearly all eastern counties, and the result is the western part is growing much the fastest. Now, if the legislature will settle this question this winter, by compelling every person to take care of their own stock, it will have accomplished much more for agriculture than by electing a senator.

JUSTICE.

General News.

TOPEKA, Dec. 21.—In response to the demand made by Gov. Anthony on the 8th of November, the authorities at Washington have ordered the captured Cheyennes to be brought to Fort Leavenworth, with a view to the identification of those guilty of outrages in Kansas, and that such be turned over to the civil authorities of Kansas for trial, and that the remainder be returned to their agency in the Indian territory.

The trial of Scrafford, the alleged partner of the late State Treasurer Lappin, for embezzlement of the state school fund, proceeds slowly. The entire time since 3 p. m. yesterday has been devoted to the arguments pro and con on the admissibility of certain testimony under the indictment as drawn. The argument closed at 6 o'clock tonight and the judge took the matter under advisement until Monday morning. At the rate of progress so far, it will take three or four weeks to get through. Every step is contested inch by inch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Congress had been in session two weeks and a half when it took the holiday recess this afternoon. In two weeks and a half the house has passed six appropriation bills, to wit: The naval, consular and diplomatic, pension, Indian, military academy and the fortification bills. This is almost an unprecedented thing and reflects great credit on the house, all buncombe proceedings being confined to the senate. Chairman Atkins, with a quorum of the appropriation committee, will remain here during the holidays to prepare the remaining bills. It is the object to send the last appropriation bill to the senate by the 15th of February, or three weeks before the final adjournment. At that time Mr. Atkins intends stating that if any rush is necessary with the bill in the last days of the session it will be the fault of the senate. The army bill will be reported directly on the reassembling of congress. It will be practically the same as the bill passed at the last session, the committee having decided to-day not to wait until the reorganization bill is disposed of, or to allow it to be tacked on the appropriation bill, but to insist that it shall become a law, if at all, on its own merits.

There was a scene in the house to-day when the report from Secretary Sherman showing the coin balances in the national bank depositories was read. Mr. Hewitt tried to announce, but his voice was drowned by the cries of regular order from the Republican side, that the first national bank of New York had, according to the statement, \$30,000,000 of government coin on hand for the last six months. Mr. Hewitt estimated that the profit to the bank was \$900,000. The coin was allowed the bank by John Sherman in refunding and the sale of bonds. There is no express law to prohibit his doing this, but he could have avoided it. The first national bank is the bank which grew out of the Jay Cooke concern, and has at its head Fehnestock, whose fortune, together with those of his bank, have been loked with the old District ring and with John Sherman's personal property. It is the same bank that kindly loaned Sherman the five thousand dollars with which he paid the expenses of the Louisiana McVeagh commission.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24, 1878.	
Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.00 @ 3.25
XX.....	3.45 @ 3.55
XXX.....	3.75 @ 3.85
Family.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	92 @ 92 1/2
No. 3 red.....	88 @ 88 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	30 @ 30 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	20 @ 20 1/2
Rye.....	42 1/2 @ 43 1/2
Barley.....	70 @ 75
Pork.....	5 35 @ 5.40
CHICAGO, Dec. 24, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 winter.....	90 @ 90 1/2
No. 2 spring.....	82 1/2 @ 83
No. 3.....	70 @ 70 1/2
Rejected.....	52 @ 53
Corn.....	30 @ 31 1/2
Oats.....	20 @ 20 1/2
Pork.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Lard.....	5.50 @ 5.55
KANSAS CITY, Dec. 24, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	79 @ 79 1/2
No. 3 fall.....	76 @ 76 1/2
No. 4.....	71 @ 71 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	22 @ 23
Oats.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Rye—No. 2.....	32 @ 33

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 24, 1878.	
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,500	3 75 @ 4.00
Good ship. steers av. 1,250	3.40 @ 3.65
Fair butch. steers av. 1,000	2.65 @ 3.25
Good feed. steers av. 1,100	2.80 @ 3.25
Good stock steers av. 900	2.50 @ 2.80
Good to choice fat cows	2.50 @ 3.00
Common cows and heifers	1.75 @ 2.00
Through Texans.....	2.00 @ 2.25
Hogs—Packers.....	1.70 @ 2.35
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24, 1878.	
Cattle are in fair demand but light supply; shipping steers, \$3.30 @ 4.50; butchers' \$2.75 @ 3.50; cows, \$2.25 @ 3.00; feeders and stockers scarce at \$2.25 @ 3.40. Receipts 1,500.	
CHICAGO, Dec. 24, 1878.	
Cattle are steady and firm; heavy native shipping steers, \$1.50; stockers and feeders \$2.80 @ 2.70; butchers' a shade lower—steers, \$3.00 @ 3.20; cows and heifers, \$2.00 @ 3.00. Receipts 2,400.	
Hogs are steady; choice heavy, \$2.80 @ 3.00. No change worth noting in cattle or hogs in St. Louis or Chicago.	
There is a slight improvement in winter wheat in some markets; it is from 5 to 8 cents higher than it was three weeks ago. Oats have been going up a trifle.	

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00;
 one month, \$8; 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.

To Patients.

Bro. Roe will be in Lawrence on Saturday
 of this week and also the second Saturday in
 January, to communicate the annual word.

WARM wool-lined boots and shoes, all kinds,
 cheap at Humes'.

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

LADIES, if you want the best makes and
 quality of fine shoes or slippers, Humes' is the
 place to find them.

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

STOP at Humes' for your overshoes and rubber
 boots—their improved ones, warranted not
 to break.

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

ALEX MARKS is wonderfully busy just now
 selling Christmas and New Year goods, but
 he will find time to wait on every customer.

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

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

READ T. C. STEPHENS' new advertisement
 which appears in another column. Mr. Ste-
 phens has on hand a fine lot of special goods
 for the holidays. Go and see them when you
 are making the rounds in search of presents
 for the children.

It is not yet too late to make selections for
 holiday presents from the elegant stock of al-
 imanacs and jewelry at H. J. Kishner's. Go
 and purchase something while the goods are
 going off at low figures.

Announcement.

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

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

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

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.

CHESTER has a big stock of holiday goods
 which he proposes to sell to the people of Law-
 rence and Douglas county at wonderfully low
 prices. He keeps a stock of clocks, watches,
 jewelry and silver-plated ware. Anything
 you want in his line you may rely on as being
 just what he represents them to be. Go and
 see him when you are making your rounds.
 Remember the place—E. P. Chester, opposite
 THE SPIRIT OFFICE.

Patrons, Look to your interests.

Buy the combined anvil and vise and you
 will get something that will be of no small val-
 ue 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
 range and county to order from me direct. I
 will make it to their interest. Address
 GEO. REINSCHEID,
 Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

In the Whole History of Medicine

In preparation has ever performed such mar-
 velous cures, or maintained so wide a reputa-
 tion, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which
 is recognized as the world's remedy for all dis-
 eases of the throat and lungs. Its long-con-
 tinued series of wonderful cures in all climates
 has made it universally known as a safe and re-
 liable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds,
 which are the forerunners of more serious dis-
 eases, it acts speedily and surely. It relieves
 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 new-
 ly and effects, physicians use the CHERRY
 PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and
 earnestly recommend it. It is absolutely cer-
 tain in its remedial effects, and will always cure
 where cure is possible.
 FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

FRIENDS,

Wishing to Reduce my Large Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

I WILL IN THE NEXT SIX WEEKS

Make such prices that it will pay you to call at

The Family Shoe Store

—OF—

R. D. MASON.

Lumber.

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

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

man Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness,
 colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary or-
 gans and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in
 connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been
 used with success and has given entire satisfac-
 tion 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 con-
 dition, 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.

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 fam-
 ilies, there are still thousands upon thou-
 sands of smart, hard working, intelligent men
 pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the
 Garden of the West, where the Atchison, To-
 peka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their
 choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming
 lands in the world at almost their own prices.
 If you do not believe it, write to the under-
 signed, who will tell you where you can get a
 cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a mod-
 est expense, you can see for yourself and be
 convinced.
 W. F. WHITE,
 Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever,
 Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague,
 Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed
 all the affections which arise from malarious,
 marshy, or miasmatic poisons.

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

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

For Liver Complaints, arising from travel, it
 is an excellent remedy; it stimulates the organ
 to healthy activity, and produces many remark-
 able cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
 Practical and Analytical Chemists,
 LOWELL, MASS.
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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.

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

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

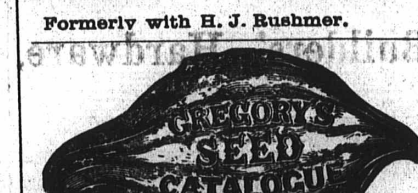
—AND—

ENGRAVER,

PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Bushner.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and
 Fruit seeds, rich in engravings,
 from original photographs, will be sent FREE,
 to all who apply. Customers of last season need not
 write for it. I offer one of the largest collections
 of vegetable seeds ever sent out by any seed house
 in America, a large portion of which were grown
 on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cul-
 tivation on each package. All seed warranted to
 be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should
 it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis.
 The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash,
 Pinner's Melon, Marbled Cabbages, Mexican
 Corn, and scores of other vegetables. I invite the
 patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed
 directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very
 best strain. New Vegetables a specialty.
 JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marbled, Mass.

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,
 Wabash and Allen. They have been surveyed
 by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to
 \$5 per acre, according to quality and nearness to
 railroad stations. Terms, one-fourth down and
 remainder in nine equal annual installments with
 interest.
 For further information apply to V. P. WILSON,
 Agent University Lands, Atchison, Kansas.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
 LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested
 in the lands and lots advertised in the Western
 Home Journal September 5th, 1878, that any
 of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the of-
 fice of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve
 (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 133 of the ses-
 sion laws of 1877. A large number of persons may
 avail themselves of this opportunity of sale and
 redeem their property at comparatively small ex-
 pense.
 By order of the board of county commissioners
 of Douglas county, Kansas. B. F. DIGGS,
 County Clerk.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,

213 Wabash Ave. Chicago,

Largest manufacturers of

SCHOOL, CHURCH

—AND—

OFFICE FURNITURE,

GLOBES, MAPS AND APPA-

RATUS.

Sent for Catalogues. J. B.

PARKS, Ottawa, Kans., gen-
 eral state agent.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS
HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, 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 of 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, \$13.50.
 Other trees in proportion.
 Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No
 charge for packing.

A. H. & A. C. GRIEBA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

T. C. Stephens,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER

AND DEALER IN

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.,

No. 73 Mass. street,

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest
 stock of confectionery in the city. Oysters and
 game served in superior style.
 Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Give T. C. Stephens a call.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest

stock of Poland-China hogs in the city. Oysters and

game served in superior style.

Horticultural Department.

Mr. S. Miller, Sedalia, Mo., says that in his neighborhood apples are scarce and selling at seventy-five cents and a dollar per bushel, and that three-fourths of those sold are the Ben Davis variety, which, if not of the first quality, is still the apple for the million.

Raising Apples.

Mr. H. E. Hooker, an experienced pomologist, said, in some interesting remarks at the Western New York Farmers' club, that he prefers to raise apples where the roots will not be disturbed, and he would refuse too much stimulating manure if long-keeping fruit is desired. However, the trees must be fed somewhat, and most orchards suffer for want of fertilizers and sunlight. His trees were planted two rods apart each way, but he cut out every alternate row, and they now stand two rods by four. President King endorsed this point strongly, reminding his hearers that they always find the fairest, highest colored and best flavored apples on the outer branches, fully exposed to light and air.

Sweet Apples for Baking.

Charles Downing, Orange county, N. Y., says: "Sweet apples for baking do not seem to be so much in demand as formerly. Why, I am at a loss to know. They are certainly more nourishing and quite as palatable."

Mr. Bateman, of Ohio, says, in the *Practical Farmer*: "Notwithstanding the superabundance of the apple crop this season, I have found considerable difficulty in procuring a dozen barrels of first-rate sweet baking apples for winter."

We suggest that our horticultural society look up this matter and see if a larger assortment of sweet apples, especially of the winter varieties, cannot be introduced into Kansas.

Planting of School Grounds to Trees.

The following resolution was adopted at the semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural society and endorsed at the last annual meeting of the same, namely:

Resolved, That the boards of school districts be urged, through the county vice-presidents, to adopt necessary measures to plant the school grounds to groves of trees for shade in summer and shelter in winter, and so to ornament the house surroundings as to make the whole place attractive to the pupils; also, to urge upon the members of the school districts the importance of an introduction of a course of lessons in practical horticulture in our common schools.

The first part of this resolution, that relating to the planting of trees and shrubs, could easily be carried out throughout our county if all the people in each district would feel an interest in the matter and would enter upon the work in a co-operative spirit.

Our school system is the pride of our state, and its practical workings is fast raising Kansas to that commanding position which enables her to compete, with a strong hope of success, with the foremost of the older Eastern states in the prize for the highest achievement in education.

The eastern and more densely populated part of our state has even now as large a share of commodious, well arranged, well built and well furnished school buildings as any other area of equal size in the United States. The grounds on which these buildings are erected are, in almost all cases, ample and well adapted to the culture of trees, either ornamental or fruit, or any and all varieties of shrubbery. Already our people have taken the initiative in regard to the grounds around the state university, and have met together to plant trees and shrubs. If our districts should follow this good example, and set apart some day each year, very soon our school grounds would be gardens of beauty, not only cultivating the love of the beautiful in the children but teaching them a practical lesson in caring for public property, in which young America is sadly deficient.

It is said in English trees are often seen by the wayside with certain marks showing them to be the property of private individuals, and though they may be fruit trees they are unmolested by the youth of England. An American gentleman on traveling there and remarking this expressed surprise that property of that kind should be thus respected, saying that at home our boys would not mind the marks at all. "Why," exclaimed the Englishman, in surprise, "don't you have public schools

where your boys are taught to be honest?" If our boys and girls could be thoroughly interested in making the school grounds beautiful, if they could be made to feel that the care of the trees belonged to them, would it not be a grand step in the right direction?

In order to accomplish anything definite it would be necessary to enter upon the work in earnest and to set apart a particular time for doing it. If one day each year could be devoted to ornamenting the school grounds, a very few years in this climate, where the growth is so rapid, would suffice to show most satisfactory results; and the eye of the traveler over our prairies would rest with delight on the lovely garden spots, which would indicate that the school was indeed the attractive place which it ought to be. Let Kansas people carry out the first part of this resolution in the letter and in the spirit and in five years the effect would not only be seen among our people, in the increased attraction and refinement which beautiful things always give, but it would make us known over the land as a people who not only can make fine agricultural and horticultural exhibits abroad but who are bringing up the children to have a taste and love for such things at home.

SARAH A. BROWN.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Dec. 21, 1879.

Pruning.

Have you an ax or hatchet, dull or sharp, and the pruning mania strong upon you, lock them up. Have you a sharp saw newly filed for the occasion, use it for sawing well seasoned wood, but keep it out of the orchard, unless indeed, you have sadly neglected it heretofore. In this case take the advice of some competent and common-sense fruit grower, before allowing ax, hatchet or saw to be used in the orchard. Do not take stock in the advice of the orators who advise pruning to umbrella heads or open branches to let the sun in. In England this may be admissible; not here. Our semi-torrid suns are what we must guard against. Therefore keep the heads of your fruit trees as compact and close as possible, always bearing in mind that each branch and leaf should receive a due proportion of sun and air so far as may be. This really is the sum of fine art in pruning.

We do not advocate a liberal use of the ax and saw in the orchard. We should rather advocate the no-pruning system rather than the old-fashioned butchering process, even now advocated by those who neither read nor observe, who like the Bourbons neither forget anything nor learn anything, but who at periodic times, like "Aunt Chloe," have a "finical claring up spell."

The time to prune is just when you see that a twig or limb wants removing, whatever the time of the year. If you have neglected this go over your orchard now and carefully take out such wood as is most needed to be removed. If you work carefully, looking over each tree intelligently, you will be surprised to see how little pruning is really needed. Thereafter, in going through your orchard, study the peculiar habit of each variety and you will be surprised to find that many varieties need almost no pruning in our climate and none the severe treatment that you have perhaps been taught to give them when you were young.

In the moist, cool, and comparatively sunless climate of England, it was long considered necessary to cut the tops of orchard trees most severely in order to let in the light and air to the tops. Many Eastern orchardists followed this system to their sorrow. In the West it was soon found to be fatal to the trees. Then Eastern pomologists found they were trimming too severely, and now English authorities are advocating comparatively thick tops. We say comparatively, for what would be considered a thick top in England, even now, would not by any means be so considered on the prairies.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Influence of Scion on Stock.

One cannot always tell the extent of the influence of scion on stock, or in what direction it operates. Prof. Beal gives the results of some experiments made on this interesting point. A pelargonium grafted with a variegated scion became variegated; a tomato grafted with a potato scion set small tubers in the axis of the leaves; a sunflower grafted from an artichoke produced tubers underground.—*New York Tribune*.

The Household.

Talks with the Girls.

Girls, you are fair and young and some of you are really pretty; but you won't be long if you don't stop being so careless about your style of dress, or, rather, be more careful. What I want to tell you is, to knit yourselves hoods and wear them—to school, on the street, anywhere—so you may keep warm. Your hats won't do it. Your grandmothers wore hoods always in winter, and who are fairer to-day than they? Smarter than your mothers. Why? Because we began to degenerate and conform to the caprices of fashion; succumb to alms in head-gear at every fifth turn we take. Cottage bonnets, coal-scuttles and Peg Woffington hats were not the most becoming affairs in the world, but there was a deal of common sense attached at least. These bonnets "beautiful" send you out with heads half uncovered, and by doing this very thing we will soon be a nation of women suffering the great climatic difficulty, catarrh! Look at your brother, from head to foot; he is sensibly dressed. Look at his cap, always made so as to cover up his ears. What a comparison! Girls be sensible first and last, and if, as Charles McKay sang, "There's a better time coming," help sing down the change; you can do it. The world needs you now to the front, to work while the day lasts.

Come, first get your knitting, make your hoods, knit your mother one, and while you work weave in some holy thoughts, kindle fires on the altars of your hearts, with love for humanity, putting away the false and holding the true; remembering the brave and good who serve a worthy cause can only one way fail. By perishing therein, is it to fail? "Not every great and good man's death is a step, firm set toward their end—the end of being, which is the good of all and love of God."

AUNT HELEN.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

desired 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.

J. S. CREW, President
W. A. SIMPSON, Vice-President
A. HADLEY, Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN, Asst't Cashier

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.

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Remington Fire Arms

Received Two Gold Medals at the Paris Exposition, 1878.

THE BEST SCORE ON RECORD

MADE WITH A

REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE

—AT—

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

SCORE.

75 at 800 yards.
74 at 900 yards.
73 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.
WEB. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

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

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

CRYSTAL PALACE

BARBER SHOP,

Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Customers all Treated Alike.

MITCHELL & HOBN, Proprietors.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Rounder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-evil, Hile-bound, Inward Strain, Scratches, Mange, Nettle-rash, Hooves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complains), 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 lustering of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



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



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



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' CONDITION POWDER, the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood in at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' CONDITIONAL Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scours, &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 Throats, Sore Eyes, Mange, Itch Cholera, Sore Teats, Ring Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of awl and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the Best Remedy for fattening Hogs.

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WELSH & GILMAN, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, BROS. & CO., New York, N.Y.
COLLINS BROS.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CURING
ALLEN'S LUNG BALM
Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Endorsed by the Press and Physicians. Taken by thousands. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PREScription FREE
FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indecent or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Endorsed by the Press and Physicians. Address, DR. JACQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

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

All Collars Guaranteed to bear represented.
BIG STOCK OF
SADDLES & HARNESS
—FOR—
SPRING TRADE

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

Farm and Stock.

Winter Shelter.

Happy the farmer who has during this cold, snowy period a good shelter for his stock, a good comfortable pen for his hogs and warm quarters for his calves. To the farmer who has any feeling for the animal creation—for the dumb cattle—nothing can so touch his heart as the sight of his stock shivering and suffering with the cold piercing blasts of winter, exposed to the snow and sleet and the stinging air at a temperature of zero. In such a condition of exposure not only his cattle suffer but the man suffers with them; and his pocket suffers, for his stock remaining but a few days under such inclement skies and in such a perilous condition will shrink in flesh and in value to a large amount. To those farmers who are caught by this severe winter weather without shelter for their stock, this cold snap will be a touch to their sensibilities which they will keenly feel, and make them form good resolutions for the future. Such a hard experience as they are now going through will be a good schoolmaster.

Cheese Factories on the Co-operative System.

Our dairy products constitute a very valuable branch of our national agriculture. Large quantities of butter and cheese are now exported to England. Our farmers are realizing many millions of dollars annually from the exportation of these articles. Two causes are operating in our favor, enabling us to compete with the home market of England in these as well as in various other farm products. The first of these causes is the cheapness of our land. The other cause, Horatio Seymour, ex-governor of New York, so clearly explains in a lecture before the International Dairy fair, recently held in New York City, that we cannot do the readers of THE SPIRIT better service than by giving a quotation: "Formerly cheese was made by farmers at their homes in small quantities and of varying quality. It could only be sold to near-by traders; it had to pass through many hands and be loaded down by many charges before it reached New York. It could not be sent abroad. Some years since, Mr. Williams, of Oneida county, in this state, a skillful farmer who got high prices for what he made, found that he could buy the milk of his neighbors and make it into cheese and sell it for more than they could get. In this way he built up a large factory and showed the economies of his methods. His example was followed and it has led to the establishment of thousands of such factories in the United States and Canada. While there may have been cases in a small way of cheese making by co-operative labor in other countries, there is nothing approaching it in principle or magnitude as it exists on this continent. It has not only given rise to a large export trade, but has developed industries, social customs, general intelligence and business methods of a novel kind.

"Under this plan the farmers take their milk to the factories and the amount is credited to each. When it is made up and sold the proceeds are divided ratably among them, less the cost of making. Each has an interest in the concern, and knows the market price of his cheese, and as that varies he learns the causes. If the prices got by his factory are less than those paid to others the maker loses credit for skill. This excites the factoryman to excel if he can. As the farmers meet each day at the factory, they learn about their comparative success in the management of their farms, and this incites all to efforts of industry and intelligence. Beyond this there are influences that touch their home habits. Nothing is more liable to be tainted than milk. The least impurity about their cans will evolve the germs which will destroy not only its value but all with which it is mixed at the factory. The farmer who is careless, not only subjects himself and others to loss, but his family to a disgrace which is keenly felt. This system also throws light on what makes the strength of laws. If any one puts water in his milk all his neighbors will be losers, for he will get an undue share of credit upon the books of his factory. Water will not make cheese. We know that when milk is sold out of the country into cities, water is apt to get into it, and suspicion of this does not seem to harm the seller very much

in the eyes of his neighbors. Even the deacon can use the pump somewhat for various specious reasons, for his neighbors are not interested in the matter. But it is very different when water is put into that which goes to the cheese factory. If this is done, all are up in arms; and he who is convicted of the offense is lowered in the eye of his neighbor to the level of those who steal. He is thrown out of the association, and it is hard for him to outlive the disgrace. Legislators can learn from this that the force of laws depends upon active interest for their enforcement. It will be seen that every feature of this system, from the care of the herd to the sale of the butter or cheese in our own or foreign markets, tends to diffuse order, morals and intelligence throughout the communities in which it is practiced."

The above is as fine an illustration of co-operation in a single branch of farming as we have ever seen. We hope it will be carefully read, nay, studied, till its entire scope and meaning can be fully understood. If co-operation has worked so well in this special branch why cannot it be applied with equal advantage and produce as large results in other branches of farming? Our hope for the future of farming and farmers rests on co-operation. The day of competition is passing away. It has been, in its day, useful in stimulating and perfecting the productive power of the individual. These individual forces which have formerly acted in opposition to each other are now assuming organic form, are co-ordinating themselves, and will at some future day become as potent and productive in the other branches of agriculture as they have already become in cheese making.

Is There Any Profit in Feeding Hogs?

An idea seems to exist among some farmers that there is little or no profit in feeding hogs; they seem to think that the time spent in attending to feeding is time and money lost. But this is undoubtedly a wrong view to take of the matter. This question depends on the kind of stock selected for feeding. Where feeding for profit is the object in view, the selection from pure bred stock is a very important item; hence, there is nothing like facts to confirm a theory. If it were really believed that good selection and good feed would increase the average size of hogs a third or more, it would not be difficult to get intelligent farmers to pay more attention to these points. The fact is, a litter of pigs of good breed, if properly fed, can be made fit for market at less than a year old, which makes them more profitable than those which require two years to arrive at a salable condition. It is only necessary to consider that when we feed two animals of one hundred pounds each, we have to supply the demands of two sets of breeding, circulating and muscular apparatus, which are considerably more extensive than those of one animal of two hundred pounds. For instance, eight small, long-nosed, thick-skinned, wiry-haired, harmless scrubs, weighing one hundred pounds each, will cost much more to feed than four pure bred Berkshires of two hundred pounds each; besides the gain in feed, we have also a large advantage in the less proportionate amount of offal in the fewer. When feeding for profit, this consideration ought to have great weight in the selection of stock. Farmers should realize the important object of fattening quickly when feeding for the market. To enable one to carry out this object, it is necessary to have warm, dry, and well ventilated pens, and the best of food; hogs can be fattened much quicker in such pens than where they are confined in muddy, nasty pens and exposed to the inclemency of the weather without shelter or bedding.—*Young Farmer, in Rural World.*

Stock Growing at the South.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that there is "a quiet kind of improvement going on in the Southern states that but few people seem to realize. In numerous localities can be found here and there a man who is beginning to improve his breed of cattle, sheep and hogs; others are attempting to raise their own horses and mules, and are bringing in better breeds of horses than we have generally had in these states. The Merino sheep is beginning to attract attention in the Gulf states far more extensively than in former years,

and fine sheep of the Merino, South-down, and Cotswold breeds are sold at a great deal cheaper than formerly. A good Merino ram formerly sold for \$75 or \$100; now they can be purchased for from \$25 to \$35. The Jersey, Alderney, Short-horn, and other breeds of cows are being introduced into the South more than ever. The improved breeds of hogs, particularly the Poland-China and Berkshire, are getting new holds in many parts of these states such as they never had before. Improved chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys, etc., are on the increase." Nor does the improvement stop with stock. Surprising fruit triumphs have been made within a few years. The peaches, pears, grapes, plums, and other fruits of the middle Southern states are most excellent in quality.

A Dutch Dairy Farm.

Mr. J. Howlett, of Syracuse, N. Y., writes from Europe: "After feeding the horses and resting a little while, we drove about eight miles further on to one of the best stock and dairy farms in Holland. They used the very same stable at the farm that they did in the fourteenth century. They have little rings in the ceiling with cords passing through them, by which the cows' tails are held up to keep them from getting dirty. The stable was carpeted and had plants and flowers in it. The floor of the stables was of small bricks. At the back of the stalls was a trough of masonry about eighteen inches wide and nine inches deep, with a ditch or reservoir of water at one end. As soon as the trough was dirtied they turned on the water, and all the manure, etc., was carried out to a covered vat, whence it could be removed to the fields or wherever they wanted it moved to. The cows were as clean, if not cleaner, than your horses. All the fastenings they have is a little cord around their necks, and they are so gentle and quiet that they do not require anything stronger.

"They use brass milk pails instead of wood or tin ones. We saw the way they make the round cheeses that are sent to America. They have wooden molds in the shape of two hemispheres or half balls. These are hollow and fit together. The cheese curd is first roughly pressed into shape and then placed in the molds. The lower half of the mold is stationary, while the upper part is fastened to a kind of screw working in a beam overhead. The upper half is screwed down tight, and the cheese is left for a week. At the end of a week it is screwed down tighter and left another week. At the end of a third week the cheese is exposed to the air and the curing begins. It takes three months for a cheese to be cured, and a year before it is fit for the market. Everything was as sweet and neat as any parlor I was over in.

"The stables and stalls for the horses were covered with matting. You have no idea how clean everything was, without seeing how it is done. They use the same kind of churns, the same kind of cheese presses and the same kind of pails, etc., that they did five hundred years ago. They think it is showing disrespect to their ancestors to make any improvement in the implements that their forefathers used.

"I inquired the price of cattle and found that the cows cost from 200 to 350 guilders, and the bulls from 300 to 450 guilders, or in our money cows from \$80 to \$140, and bulls from \$120 to \$180 or \$200 each."

Calving Heifers and Calves.

An enthusiastic beginner in Jersey breeding asks the following: "As my Jersey heifers are springing very fast, I thought I would consult you as to the raising of the calves—whether I should leave them with the heifer until her bag is in good condition (that is if it should get hard and feverish) or take them away and feed on skimmed milk, as I was told had to be done with all Jersey stock. I take the liberty of asking you (as you have been among this kind of stock and seen them raised) before any calves are dropped, so I will know just what to do." In the first place, your care should begin before calving. Do not allow the heifers to run with older animals, for fear of accident from "bullying," give them all the fresh air and sunlight you can; keep them from damp land, and while keeping them in thrifty condition be careful that they do not get too fat. Let the first calf suck at least ten days, and until the bag becomes thoroughly soft. It will be well

to milk the heifer dry three times a day so that the calf shall have to work for his living. If the teats are small it is a good plan to leave the calf on her for a month or more until they are well developed. The calf must be changed from new milk to skim milk very gradually. First teach it to drink fresh milk, then add a little skim milk—more and more every day. If the quantity is increased too rapidly the calf may scour. The remedy for this is to decrease the proportion of skim milk.—*Bulletin of Jersey Cattle Club.*

A Cheap Corn-House.

The cribs now generally used are built of pine lumber, wide enough to permit a wagon to be driven through them lengthwise, with a crib on each side. The wagon floor is from eight to ten feet wide, and the cribs are as wide as they can be and allow the corn to dry without molding. The length of the house is determined by the amount of corn raised on the farm. There are double doors at each end of the drive way.

Sills six inches square are placed on pillars of stone or brick (where either is difficult to get; if handy, a continuous wall, perhaps one foot below the surface of the ground and one foot above, giving the cats a chance to hunt the rats). The usual space between the sills is about eight feet. Across all place two by eight-inch joists about eighteen inches apart. The corner posts are four by four inches, and the posts to hang the doors upon are of the same size. The side frame is made of studding, two by six inches, eighteen or twenty inches apart—same distance as floor joists. To keep the frame from spreading apart when filled with corn, strips of boards are spiked crosswise on about every fourth stud, high enough above the floor to be out of the way of the man unloading corn. Also, in the same way, from plate to plate at the top, to keep all from spreading. The outside and inside are boarded with common fencing, leaving about a half inch space between each two boards. At two or three places on the inside, a stud is cut out half way up, or more, through which space the corn is thrown from the wagon by a scoop shovel. At each corner on the inside a door is placed in the crib, to get the corn by a basket or wheelbarrow. The studding must be long enough, so that the cross pieces are out of the way of the head of the man unloading the corn from the wagon with the scoop.

The roof boards are wide and plowed near the edge, placed near together and battened with four-inch strips. On top of the studding a plate two by four inches is placed to receive the rafters, which are two by six inches. The gables are boarded perpendicularly. The drive way, which is the entire length, at all seasons of the year except when cribbing the corn is used for storing heavy farm implements, carriages and wagons. And directly overhead are stored all lighter ones, such as hay rakes, cultivators, plows, etc. This is the nicest possible place to hang the braided seed corn, over winter, between the rafters.

The doors are fastened with clasp and hook. Over each door is a window for light. When much stock is fed in yards, either hogs or cattle, the lumber wagon, being in place, is always ready. When little stock is fed, the wheelbarrow does the transportation. No auger is needed in putting up the crib, to weaken the timber in any way. We have no use for a basket in gathering corn, nor for a hoe in cultivating it.—*Cor. Colman's Rural.*

Raising Poultry Pays.

The farmer should prepare comfortable winter quarters for his grateful birds. It will pay him liberally to have their quarters warm, well ventilated, clean and light. It pays in the satisfaction which a man of soul experiences in the consciousness that his dependents are comfortable; it pays in the pleasure one enjoys in hearing the music that comes out of the quarters upon the cold, piercing winter air; it pays in the regular compensation returned by the thankful fowls in the shape of rich and nutritious eggs; it pays in the accumulation of a quantity of manure so rich in nitrogenous materials as to rival very successfully the best of imported guano; it pays in having good conditioned fowls ready for the table upon any emergency which may arise during the season of ice and snow, and it pays in every other sense.—*Ec.*

Veterinary Department.

Indurated Mammary Gland.

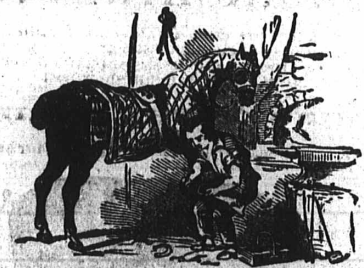
I have a cow who, about seven months ago, gave bloody milk from one teat. At the time I saw, or at least was handed, an article treating upon a similar trouble. I followed the advice therein recommended, and it appeared to get better; but having occasion to leave home for a time, the treatment was discontinued with, and on my return, to my surprise, I found that side of the udder much swollen and very hard and hot. I immediately applied the remedy again, which soon reduced the inflammation, but the swelling remains, and she don't nor hasn't given any milk from that teat since I left it. Will you please advise me what to do?

ANSWER.—Owing to the long-standing inflammation, the adventitious tissue became infiltrated, and not being able to throw off that morbid product, a permanent thickening or induration has resulted, and for its removal you will require to apply the following blister: Take biniodide of mercury, two drachms; lard, two ounces; mix well together and apply a coating over the parts and rub well in, and after a fortnight, if any thickening remains, repeat the application.

Lumbago.

I have a couple of horses in my stable that seem weak over the kidneys and "give down" under the pressure of the hand. Please prescribe a remedy, also recipe for a good hoof ointment and tonic condition powder.

ANSWER.—Lumbago or strain of the psoas muscles is caused by running up an inclined plane, or from jumping, and is characterized by a slow, dragging gait, pain on pressure, more or less heat, that may usually be appreciated by having the hands come in contact with the injured parts. They may also, in a few cases, present difficulty in micturition, and, unlike other diseases located in the same region, there will be an absence of constitutional symptoms. Treatment: If you have succeeded in making out such a case, which we cannot, from the symptoms, prepare and give a cathartic, composed of Barbadoes aloes seven, ginger one drachm; made into a ball and given before feeding. Take liquid ammonia one, to olive oil five parts; mix, and with it bathe over the lumbar region once a day. Give laxative food and keep them quiet. 2. Equal parts of English soft soap, linseed oil and pine tar, mixed, make an excellent hoof ointment. For a condition powder, take nitrate of potash four, sub-carbonate of iron and caraway seeds, pulverized, three ounces; mix, and give half an ounce once a day in feed.—*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 keeps the skin in from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in the spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

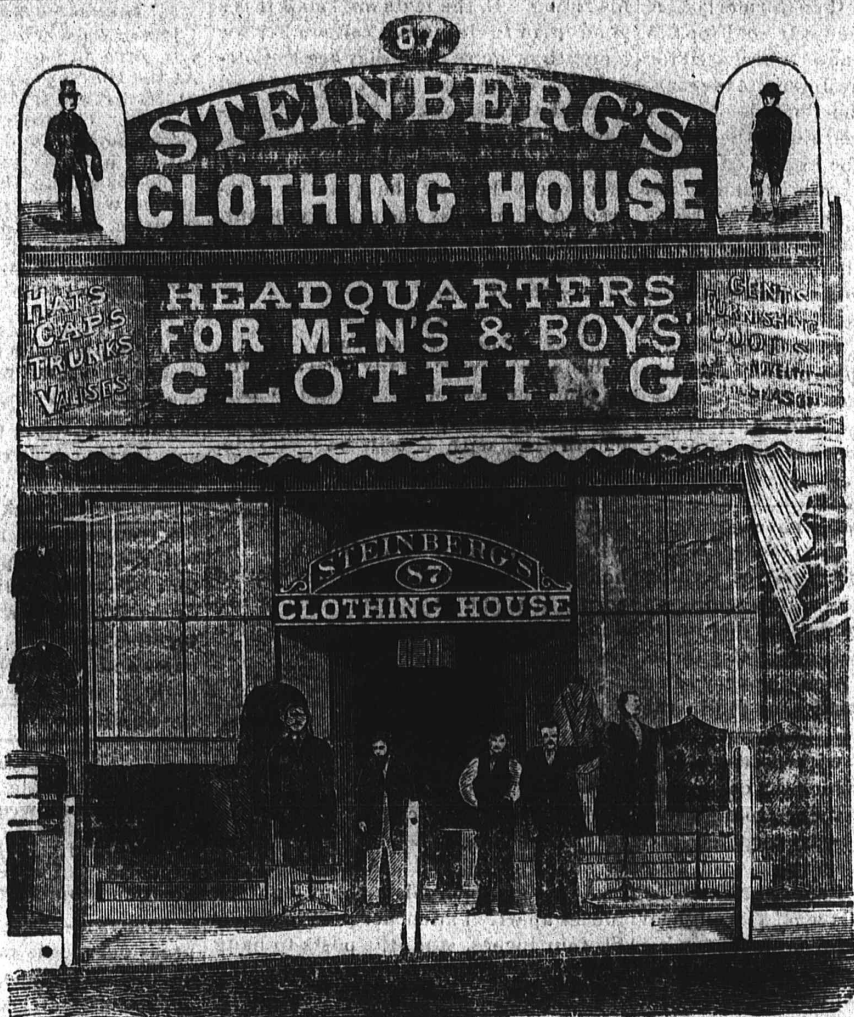
ELY'S AUTOMATIC COW-MILKER.

[PATENT APPLIED FOR.]

PERFECTION AT LAST.

THIS IS THE SIMPLEST MILKER IN THE world, made all of Pure Silver. It is easily kept clean, as it has no flexible or rubber tubes to sour and spoil the milk in warm weather; no brass German-silver to vertiginate and poison the membrane and muscles of the cow's teats, and cause them to be sore and callous, as done by the old inventions. It is easily applied, every teat flowing. Will milk sore or short teats or long very quick. Fractious cows become gentle by the use of this milker. It is the cheapest, best and only safe and perfect milker. It never gets out of order; never wears out. Price, \$3 per set; single tubes 75 cents. Full particulars. Sub Agents wanted for every county in the state. For certificates commendatory, from reliable dairymen and others of Kansas, see *Spirit of Kansas* November 8, 1878. Will send Milkers 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 986, Lawrence, Kansas.

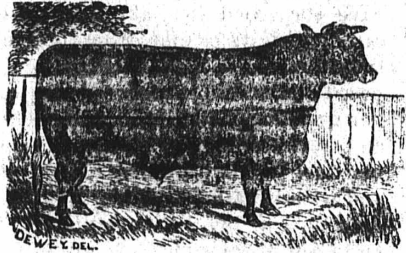
STRICTLY SQUARE DEALING.



ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

THE LARGEST STOCK!!
BEST MADE CLOTHING!!
THE LOWEST PRICES!!
WE DEFY COMPETITION.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

-AND-

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.
17,488, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

-AND-

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....	\$25 00
Three to five months old.....	32 00
Five to seven months old.....	41 00

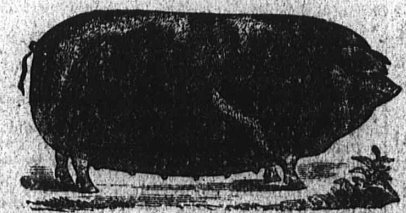
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

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

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

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

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.
(Established in 1868.)



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

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs (recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All Pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped C. O. D.

J. V. RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

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 7 1/2c.
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.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c.
Good black gros grain silks at 63c., 68c., 70c. 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 lisse ruchings in white, tinted and black—perfect gems.

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6 1/2c. 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.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER.

118 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.

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 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, only \$2 1/2.

STANLEY IN AFRICA
Best Edition for agents.
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 a 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. Profitably illustrated. Over 700 pages. Price, only \$2 1/2.

FORBEE & McMANIS,
188 West Fifth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

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

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

SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

Silver-plated Teaspoons, 75c.; Tablespoons, \$1.25; Forks, \$1.50; Bristol Cutlery company Triple-plated Table-knives at \$2.50 per set. Rogers Bros.' Teaspoons, \$1.50; Tablespoons, \$3; Triple-plated Table-knives, \$3; Forks, \$3 per set. Rogers, Smith & Co. Triple-plated Casters, 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.

HOLIDAY GOODS! HOLIDAY GOODS!

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

Just received at

H. J. RUSHMER'S,

FRESH FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, AN IMMENSE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Rings, Bracelets.

IN FACT, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN THIS LINE.

Silver Ware, Tea Sets, Water Sets, Ice Pitchers, Casters, Fruit Dishes, Cake Baskets, Solid and Plated Goods of all kinds and of the newest styles.

These goods were purchased for the Holiday trade, and will be sold at wonderfully low figures. Don't fail to call and see the stock while it is full and fresh. Everybody knows the place.

H. J. RUSHMER,
NO. 57 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

1878---Christmas and New Year---1879.

ALEX MARKS TO THE FRONT.

The old-time custom of making Christmas and New Year presents is still observed, and thousands of loved ones all over the land are made happy with each return of this season. ALEX MARKS, the Jeweler, has just filled his store almost to overflowing with

THE FINEST STOCK IN KANSAS!

OF ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS IN SOLID AND PLATED SILVER WARE, FROM HUGE POLAR ICE PITCHERS DOWN TO NAPKIN RINGS.

IN CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY,

He has an endless variety from which to make selections.

This is surely the place to go to buy beautiful Holiday presents for friends and relatives. The goods will be sold at away-down-low prices. Go early and see Alex Marks' stock, and you cannot fail to find something that will please.

Remember the place—No. 57 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH

\$12 WATCHES

For Only \$3 Each.

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF WATCHES, Warranted for One Year.

This bankrupt stock of Watches must be closed out in 90 days. The former price of these Watches was \$12.00 each. They are silvered case and open face, all one style, and of French manufacture, the movements of which being well known the world over for their fine finish. They are used on railroads and steamboats, where accurate time is required, and give good satisfaction. Think of it, a \$12.00 Watch for only \$3.00, and warranted one year for time.

The Walters Importing Co. is an old established and very reliable house, and we cheerfully recommend them.

After the closure of sale of this bankrupt stock of Watches, which will continue 90 days from date of this paper, no order will be filled at less than \$12.00 each; so please send your order at once. With each Watch we furnish our special warranty for one year for accurate time. We will forward the Watch promptly on receipt of \$3.00, or will send C.O.D. if customers desire and remit \$7.00 on account.

Address all orders to **Walters Importing Co., 180 Elm Street, CINCINNATI, O.**

SEE TO WATCH SPECULATORS: We call particular attention to these Watches, as they sell readily at from \$12.00 to \$20.00 each.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH