

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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TRUST NOT TO LUCK.
BY GATH BRITTLE.

"I am content; I trust to luck,"
Sings one whose lot is pleasant.
"To-morrow's perils fright me not;
I live but in the present."

So sings the lightsome, careless heart
That bath not known a sorrow,
It little dreams what woe may wait
In that unknown-to-morrow.

"I trust to luck; it waits on me.
Unlike my hapless neighbor,
I waste no thought on future needs,
Nor tire my limbs with labor."

Ah, thoughtless soul, your luck's a friend,
Frat, flighty, false and fleck;
Far better friends your neighbor has—
His plow, his fall and sickle.

Trust not to luck. Let honest toil,
Strong, earnest, brave endeavor,
Earn competence, content for you;
Luck will befriend you never.

You dream that it must serve you well.
The dream is bright and cheery;
But when the reverie is o'er,
The truth comes sad and dreary.

As fades the iris after rain
In April's tearful weather,
The vision vanishes, and peace
And hope depart together.

ORIGIN OF THE STEAM ENGINE.
BY JAMES PARTON.

It is with pleasure that I comply with a request from New Jersey to indicate the origin of the steam engine.

In the English county of Monmouthshire, near Wales, a region of coal mines and iron works, there are the ruins of Raglan castle, about a mile from a village of the same name. To these ruins let pilgrims repair who delight to visit places where great things began; for here once dwelt the marquis of Worcester who first made steam work for men. The same family still owns the site; as indeed it does the greater part of the country, the head of the family being now styled the duke of Beaufort. The late Lord Raglan, commander of the English forces in the Crimea, belonged to this house, and showed excellent taste in selecting for his title a name so interesting. Perhaps, however, he never thought of the old tower of Raglan castle, which is still marked and indented where the second marquis of Worcester set up his steam engine two hundred and twenty years ago. Very likely he had in mind the time when the first marquis held the castle for Charles I. against the Roundheads, and baffled them for two months, though he was then eighty-five years of age. It was the son of that valiant and tough old warrior who put steam into harness, and defaced his ancestral tower with a ponderous and imperfect engine.

For many centuries before his time something had been known of the power of steam; and the Egyptians, a century or more before Christ, had even made certain steam toys, which we find described in a manuscript written about 120 B. C., at Alexandria, by a learned compiler and inventor named Hero. One of these was in the form of a man pouring from a cup a libation to the gods. The figure stood upon an altar, and it was connected by a pipe with a kettle of water underneath. On lighting a fire under the kettle, the water was forced up through the figure, and flowed out of the cup upon the altar. Another toy was a revolving copper globe, which was kept in motion by the escape of steam from two little pipes bent in the same direction. Of this contrivance the French Professor Arago once wrote: "This was, beyond doubt, a machine in which steam engendered motion, and could produce mechanical effects. It was a veritable steam engine! Let us hasten, however, to add that it bears no resemblance, either by its form or in mode of action, to steam engines now in use."

Other steam devices are described by Hero. By one a horn was blown, and by another figures were made to dance upon an altar. But there is no trace in the ancient world of the application of steam to an important useful purpose. Professor Thurston, of Hoboken, in his excellent work upon the history of the steam engine, has gleaned from the literature of the last seven hundred years several interesting allusions to the nature and power of steam. In 1125 there was, it appears, at Rheims, in France, some sort of contrivance for blowing a church organ by the aid of steam. There is an allusion, also, in a French sermon of 1571 to the awful power in volcanic eruptions of a small quantity of condensed steam. There are traces of steam being made to turn a spit upon which meat was roasted. An early French writer mentions the experiment of exploding

a bomb-shell nearly filled with water by putting it into a fire. In 1630 King Charles I., of England, granted to David Ramsey a patent for nine different contrivances, among which were the following: "To raise water from low pits by fire. To make any sort of mills to go on standing waters by continual motion without help of wind, water or horse. To make boats, ships and barges to go against strong wind and tide. To raise water from mines and coal-pits by a way never yet in use."

This was in 1630, which was about the date of the marquis of Worcester's engine. It is possible, however, that these devices existed only in the imagination of the inventor. The marquis was then only twenty-nine years of age, and as he was curious in matters of science, it is highly probable that he was acquainted with this patent, and may have conversed with the inventor.

It is strange how little we know of a man so important as the marquis of Worcester in our modern industrial development. I believe that not one of the histories of England mentions him, and scarcely anything is known of the circumstances that led to his experimenting with steam. Living in a county of coal and iron mines, and his own property consisting very much in coal lands, his attention must of necessity have been called to the difficulties experienced by the miners in pumping the water from the deep mines. There were mines which employed as many as five hundred horses in pumping out the water, and it was a thing of frequent occurrence for a productive mine to be abandoned because the whole revenue was absorbed in clearing it of water. This inventor was perhaps the man in England who had the greatest interest in the contrivance to which in early life he turned his mind.

He was born in the year 1601, and sprung from a family whose title of nobility dated back to the fourteenth century. He is described by his English biographer as a learned, thoughtful and studious Roman Catholic; as public spirited and humane; as a mechanic, patient, skillful, full of resources, and quick to comprehend. He inherited a great estate, not perhaps so very productive in money, but of enormous intrinsic value. There is reason to believe that he began to experiment with steam soon after he came of age. He describes one of his experiments, probably of early date: "I have taken a piece of a whole cannon, whereof the end was burst, and filled it with water three-quarters full, stopping and screwing up the broken end, as also the touch-hole, and making a constant fire under it. Within twenty-four hours it burst, and made a great crack."

That the engine which he constructed was designed to pump water is shown by the very name which he gave it—"the water-commanding engine"—and, indeed, it was never used for any other purpose. The plan of it was very simple, and, without improvements, it could have answered its purposes but imperfectly. It consisted of two vessels from which the air was driven alternately by the condensation of steam within them, and into the vacuum thus created the water rushed from the bottom of the mine. He probably had his first machine erected before 1650, when he was still a young man, and he spent his life in endeavors to bring his invention into use. In doing this he expended so large a portion of his fortune, and excited so much ridicule, that he died comparatively poor and friendless. I think it probable, however, that his poverty was due rather to the civil wars, in which his heroic old father and himself were so unfortunate as to be on the losing side. He attempted to form a company for the introduction of his machine, and when he died without having succeeded in this, his widow still persisted in the same object, though without success. He did, however, make several steam engines besides the one at Raglan castle; engines which did actually answer the purpose of raising water from considerable depths in a continuous stream. He also erected near London a steam fountain, which he describes.

During the next century several important improvements were made in the steam engine, but without rendering it anything like the useful agent which we now possess. When James Watt began to experiment, about the year 1760, in his little shop near the Glasgow university, the steam engine was still used only for pumping water, and he soon discovered that it wasted three-fourths of the steam. He once related to a friend how the idea of his great improvement, that of saving the waste by a condenser, occurred to his mind. He was then a poor mechanic living upon fourteen shillings a week.

"I had gone to take a walk," he said, "on a

fine Sabbath afternoon. I had entered the Green by the gate at the foot of Charlotte street, and had passed the old washing-house. I was thinking upon the engine of the time, and had gone as far as the herd's house, when the idea came into my mind that, as steam was an elastic body, it would rush into a vacuum, and, if a communication were made between the cylinder and an exhausted vessel, it would rush into it, and might be there condensed without cooling the cylinder."

He had found it! Before he had crossed the Green, he added, "the whole thing was arranged in my mind." Since that memorable day the invention has been ever growing; for, as Professor Thurston well remarks: "Great inventions are never the work of any one mind." From Hero to Corliss is a stretch of nearly twenty centuries; during which, probably, a thousand inventive minds have contributed to make the steam engine the exquisite thing it is to-day.

The Power of Conscience.

Blessed is the man who keeps his conscience bright and clean, as he would keep the delicate machinery of the fine chronometer that gives to him the passing of time. The intricate works of the watch may be regulated until its dial is no more to be depended upon; and so may conscience be neglected—its silent admonitions disregarded—until its moral power in life is gone. And the conscience of man may be more easily blinded than many are apt to think. To the heart that is fresh and pure in the morning of life the voice of conscience is a saving power, sure under every circumstance to give heedful admonition in the season of temptation and danger; and the conscience that is implicitly obeyed will retain its power of blessing to the end.

Seneca, in speaking of the teachings of Pythagoras, relates an anecdote to illustrate the power of conscience in the bosoms of the disciples of that celebrated philosopher and teacher.

A follower of Pythagoras, once upon a time, purchased of a poor cobbler a pair of sandals, but not having the money at hand wherewith to pay for them, he promised to pay on a future day. Having at length obtained the money, he went with it to the cobbler's stall, which he found closed, and, upon making inquiries, he learned that the cobbler was dead. The man was himself very poor, and without stopping to inquire into the circumstances of the deceased, he returned to his home, feeling glad that he was thus enabled to save the price of a pair of sandals.

But his gladness was not to be of long duration. His conscience whispered to him that he had a sum of money in his pocket not his own. It belonged to the family of the cobbler; and he knew that a widow and a fatherless daughter had been left. He slept a single night over the thought, and on the following day he went to the cobbler's humble dwelling, there to find that the widow had passed away into the dark vale.

"Surely," said the man to himself, "fortune means that I shall enjoy this money;" and he again went to his home with the silver in his pocket; but not to enjoy it. Ah, no! The silent monitor was still a power in his bosom, and it would not let him rest with comfort and satisfaction.

A third time he went to the cobbler's stand, this time to find that the daughter who had been long feeble had died, and had been buried by the side of her parents.

And the poor scholar stood in the deserted dwelling and reflected. "Ah!" he soliloquized, "to the world the cobbler and his family are dead, but to me they will be alive while this unjust sum is in my possession!"

And he sought out a poor woman who had been kind to the suffering family, and who had received no pay therefor, save such as her own conscience yielded to her, and to her he gave double the sum he had owed for the sandals. The woman blessed him with tearful eyes, telling him that he was a worthy child of the Heavenly Father, and fit to be a teacher of men.

The man bowed his head and reflected. "Thank God!" he murmured, with his hands clasped upon his bosom, "this last opportunity did not escape me. Had I not found this woman the memory of an unjust deed would have followed me to my grave. Oh, power of conscience! be thou ever fresh and quick within my breast, and never again will I trifle with thee for a moment! Alas! what man so wretched—that man so utterly buried in the rubbish of life's wreck—as he whose conscience is dead within him!"

A little sense is requisite to polish the behavior; but a great deal to polish the mind.

"I Don't Know What the Country Is."

A little girl of seven or eight, one of the street peddlers, accosted us the other day, offering the fruit which she carried in her basket for sale.

Having just returned from the country with a fresh reminder of its many delights for children in our thoughts, we asked her: "Did you ever hear the birds sing?" "No," was her softly spoken answer, as she opened her large, dark, wondering eyes. "Were you never in the country?" we inquired. "I don't know what the country is," was her reply.

What a deprivation to a child to know nothing of the sweet and varied attractions of country life! Verily, it is one of the most commendable of all charities which devotes frequent excursions on steamboats for picnic parties of poor children during the summer. It is something for these little folks to catch even a transitory gleam of country sunshine, and to listen to the birds, if only for an hour.

Among those who have done much for poor children in this way are our esteemed contemporaries the *Daily Times*—the originator of the plan—and *The Evening Post*, which has continued it with praiseworthy zeal. These excursions now form bright spots in the memories of thousands of children who could otherwise have said with the little girl: "I don't know what the country is."—*Ledger.*

How the Indian is Treated.

Professor Elliott Evans, of the United States, tells this story concerning his grand uncle, Joseph Elliott, and an Indian chief, Red Jacket. The two having met at Tonawanda swamp, sat down on a log which happened to be convenient, both being near the middle. Presently Red Jacket said, in his almost unintelligible English, "Move along, Jo." Elliott did so, and the sachem moved up to him. In a few minutes came another request, "Move along, Jo," and again the agent complied, and the chief followed. Scarcely had this been done when Red Jacket again said, "Move along, Jo." Much annoyed, but willing to humor him, and not seeing what he meant, Elliott complied, this time reaching the end of the log. But that was not sufficient, and presently the request was repeated for the fourth time, "Move along, Jo." "Why, man," angrily replied the agent, "I can't move any further without getting off from the log into the mud." "Ugh! Just so, white man. Want Indian move along—move along. Can't go, no further, but he say, 'Move along.'"

Facetiae.

A SMILE.—Little Daisy's mother was trying to explain to her the meaning of a smile. "Oh, yes, I know," said the child; "it is the whisper of a laugh!"

"He was a very voluminous author," said the widow Biggs, retreating to the defunct B. "Yes, very voluminous; he was the author of all our misfortunes."

A man having stepped on a cat's tail, and means her mew piteously, his companion remarked that her cry was involuntary; but the other exclaimed, "Oh, no, it was a *purr-purr*."

"I always know something unpleasant is coming when people are anxious to tell the truth," said Disraeli, when an opponent solemnly arose and informed "this house" that he had "a truth to state."

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.—"Let's illustrate it," hiccupped a political orator. "Oh, yes, you see, an old farmer comes to town loaded with new wheat, and he goes home loaded with old rye!"

"Why don't you spend your money at home?" asked an exasperated wife of her dissipated husband. "Why," said he, rousing up spiritedly, "why, you haven't opened a bar in the house, have you?"

"Doctor," said an old lady, "do you believe in ghosts? Do you believe that the dead ever actually walk on this earth?" "No doubt of it, madam," answered the doctor; "I've repeatedly heard the Dead March in Saul."

SOMETHING TO HIS ADVANTAGE.—The following announcement lately appeared in a paper: "Edward Eden, painter, is requested to communicate with his brother, when he will hear of something to his advantage—his creditors are dead."

"That's a stupid brute of yours, John," said a Scotch minister to his parishioner, the peat-dealer, who drove his merchandise from door to door in a small cart drawn by a donkey; "I never see you but the creature is braying." "Ah, sir," said the peat-dealer, "ye ken hearts warm when frien's meet."

Young Folks' Column.

LIZZIE A. MARSHALL.

WILLOW SPRINGS, Kans., Dec. 15, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I go to school and study spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. We have a man for teacher this winter; I don't like him very well. It snowed here last Saturday all day; we had lots of fun at school. We made a snow-man, but he fell over and broke his neck and his wife froze to death; then we made a snow-ball out of them instead of burying them. We have nine little chickens. We had some deer for dinner but my ma said it wasn't good. I will close this time. From your friend, PET UBER.

LYNDON, Kans., Dec. 5, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I last wrote so I thought I would write again. I love to read the "Young Folks' Column"; I always read it the first thing when the paper comes from the office. I have been knitting. I commenced knitting my sister a pair of stockings Tuesday morning, and I have got one of them done and the other one in the foot. My oldest brother was at home yesterday and it was the first time in six weeks. I and my sister did mamma's washing to-day while she was out taking a ride. Pa has 16 head of cattle, 3 horses and 4 head of hogs. I guess I will close for this time, so good-by.

IDA E. SHIELDS.

DE SOTO, Kans., Dec. 8, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—This is the second time I have written to the "Young Folks' Column." I went to Sunday-school to-day. We organized a lyceum in the Starwano school-house. I go to school now; I study the fourth reader, spelling, third part arithmetic, first part grammar and first part geography. I am twelve years old; will be thirteen the 15th of February. We had a hard snow storm the 30th of November and a sleet yesterday. Pa has 21 head of cattle, 40 head of hogs and 5 head of horses. Our chickens and turkeys died with the cholera, all except eighteen chickens and eight turkeys. We are going to have a Christmas tree Christmas. I will close. From your friend, ADDIE M. RHOODES.

FERRIS, Kans., Dec. 8, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I will try and write for the "Young Folks' Column" again. I am very sorry that the young folks are not more attentive to their column. When the editor is so kind as to give us a column in his paper I think we ought to try and fill it. What has become of Maude Moody and all the rest of the young folks? I would like to hear from Aunt Helen; I can't remember the rest of the aunts' names. Our school is out and I am very sorry. Some other time I will tell you what a nice time we had the last day of school. I will stop for fear of crowding some other little boy or girl's letter out, so by-by for this time, and may be I will come again. ELVA ELENORA BROWN.

P. S.—I am going to see if I can't tell Stella Ewer what her middle name is. I do not know but what I am wrong; if I am, she may correct my mistake. It is "Blanche." E. E. B.

MINNEAPOLIS, Kans., Dec. 8, 1878.

An Italian innkeeper confessed to a priest, who asked him if he never greased the teeth of his guests' horses to prevent their eating. He replied that he had never done so. The next time he confessed that he had committed the act several times. "Why," said the priest, "you told me the last time that you had never done it." "Holy father," replied the innkeeper, "I did not know the trick then."

"Tom, why did you not marry Lucy?" "Oh, she had a sort of hesitation in her speech, and so I left her." "A hesitation in her speech I never heard of that before. Are you not mistaken?" "No, not at all; for when I asked her if she would have me, she hesitated to say yes, and—so I cut her for another girl."

"Anything stirring this morning?" asked a gossiping fellow, as he poked his head into his neighbor's breakfast-room. "Yes," blandly replied the gentleman of the house, as he glanced at the spoon with which he was stirring the sugar in his coffee.

Handwritten: *Handwritten*

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Twelfth Annual Session at Richmond, Virginia.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The grange was called to order at 9:30 o'clock by the overseer, the master being still too unwell to assume the chair.

Mr. Darden made a forcible, telling speech in presenting his paper, making good points, and forcibly illustrating his ideas.

The paper was referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. Chase, the delegate from this body to the Dominion grange, of Canada, reported that he had attended to the business entrusted to him and established the most fraternal relations with that body.

The committee on constitution and by-laws reported an amendment to the constitution, making the minimum price of dues to subordinate granges five cents per month.

The committee also reported an amendment to the article in reference to representation in the state grange, placing it under such regulations as the state grange may prescribe.

The committee also reported favorably on several proposed amendments, which, requiring alterations, etc., of the constitution, they asked for further time in order to perfect them.

The committee on the good of the order, to whom was referred the report of the lecturer, made a report, approving of most of the report, but reported unfavorably upon some portions of it, especially that part which censures members of the order for accepting candidacy for political office.

The lecturer strongly defended his report, giving numerous instances of real injury to the order which had come under his personal observation from the cause stated in his report.

The official bond of the secretary was fixed at \$1,000.

Compensation was ordered to be allowed to the officers present who are not delegates to the grange.

Under a call of the states a number of resolutions, amendments, etc., were introduced and referred to appropriate committees, and the grange adjourned to meet on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

TRIP TO NORFOLK.

In accordance with the invitation accepted by the National Grange to visit Churchland grange, No. 10, near Norfolk, a party of fifty-seven ladies and gentlemen—officers, members and visitors—under the escort of Mr. S. B. Carney, past-master of Churchland grange, embarked on the tug E. O. Arnold and barge Greenbush about 2 p. m. on Tuesday and sailed down the river, taking the fine steamer Old Dominion below Dutch Gap.

The trip was full of interest to most of the party, who for the first time were passing points made famous by the early and later history of our country. Powhatan, Pocahontas and John Randolph, well remembered as the estates named for and still in the families of their descendants, were passed.

Daylight found the steamer in Hampton Roads, where Captain Walker kindly anchored for over two hours, so as to afford the party an opportunity to approach Norfolk by daylight.

The entertainment and courteous treatment by all connected with the steamer received the highest words of commendation on all sides.

WHEREAS, The members of the National

grange, Patrons of Husbandry, having accepted an invitation to visit Churchland grange, No. 10, of Norfolk county, Virginia, the Old Dominion Steamship company generously placed the magnificent steamship Old Dominion at the disposal of the party for its transportation to Norfolk, and they having accepted and enjoyed the liberal entertainment of the company; therefore

Resolved, That they hereby express their grateful acknowledgments to the Old Dominion Steamship company for the princely hospitality which they have received upon this excursion.

Resolved, That they hereby express gratification that the Old Dominion Steamship company has heretofore manifested its friendly feelings toward the aims and objects of the order by the liberal and equitable manner in which the company has always met the Patrons of Husbandry in its business relations.

Resolved, That their thanks are hereby tendered to Captain G. M. Walker, master, for the courteous manner in which he received us on board of his beautiful ship; to H. G. Hill, chief engineer; W. W. Caldwell, purser; J. Girdard, steward; Mrs. Greenwich, stewardess; and their associate officers and the crew for their untiring effort to contribute to their pleasure and comfort during the trip.

A meeting was held immediately after adjournment yesterday afternoon and similar resolutions adopted in regard to the steamer Wyanoke, on which they returned to this city; to George W. Couch, the captain; James M. Gallagher, purser; George A. Lamjan, chief engineer; George H. Michelson, steward.

On motion of Brother Piolet, of Pennsylvania, it was resolved that thanks be returned to Captain Ellis, commander of the United States gunship Franklin, for the very courteous reception given the members of the grange on board his ship, thus enabling many the only opportunity they ever had to see a first-class man-of-war, and the perfect discipline of the men under command, and of the wonderful equipments of such a ship; also, to the officers in charge of the navy-yard for facilities of transportation to points of interest.

Resolved, That we are under very great obligation and desire to express our thanks to the Churchland grange, No. 10, for their untiring efforts to make our visit a pleasant one, and for the generous entertainment given us, and especially to Brother L. B. Carney, past-master of Churchland grange, for his very efficient escort from the time of our leaving Richmond to our return, making every possible arrangement for our comfort and convenience; also, to Colonel William Lamb for the numerous acts of courtesy received from him.

SEVENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The National Grange was called to order at 10 o'clock and the usual opening and other preliminary exercises were had.

Mr. Sims, chairman of the finance committee, reported various accounts which had been referred to them, all of which were concurred in.

Mr. Eshbaugh, chairman of the committee on mileage, reported the amounts due each member for mileage and the number of days consumed by each in making the round trip. The estimate for the number of miles traveled by the member from Oregon in coming and returning was 7,950 miles, with twenty-eight days on the road.

Mr. Aiken, chairman of the committee on claims and grievances, made report of certain papers entrusted to them, among which were the accounts of the late secretary, which they had adjusted satisfactorily to Mr. Kelley. The report was concurred in.

Reports were made on several other cases which have, some of them, for a number of years been before the grange. They are now all cleared up, and the committee deserve much credit for their labors in adjusting them and getting them into a shape for action by the grange.

On motion, the hour of 9 o'clock during the evening session was set for the exemplification of the unwritten work of the order in the first four degrees.

Speeches were, on motion, limited to five minutes during the remainder of this session, and the hour for the beginning of the morning session fixed at 9 o'clock.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That no per diem will be paid the members of the grange for the time consumed in the excursion to Norfolk.

The thanks of the grange were tendered the member from Oregon for the valuable specimens of the products of his state which he had displayed in the grange.

In the annual report of the lecturer, he makes certain suggestions and criticisms upon the actions of members of subordinate granges in some localities in accepting candidacy for partisan political office. This is strongly condemned by him as tending to disorganize the members and disrupt the grange.

This seems to have created some degree of feeling among some of the members of this grange, and the report has been very strongly commented on. It has been up more than once and discussed, and was called up again yesterday morning.

Whenever the report has been assailed, its author has warmly and strongly defended it. On the subject of co-operation, the views and recommendations of the lecturer have also met with opposition and been productive of much discussion. The two subjects were again before the grange yesterday morning, and after remarks by a number of members, and before reaching a conclusion on either of them, the grange took a recess until 3 o'clock—placing the report again on the special order.

The matter was taken up again during the afternoon session, and the following—being that part of the report of the committee on the good of the order (Mr. Moore, of Maryland, chairman)—relating to the subject was adopted unanimously: "Your committee feel constrained to disagree with our worthy lecturer in his views as regards members of our order in the capacity of citizens accepting positions of honor and trust from political party organizations. We cannot believe that it has been productive of harm either to the order or our country. The order certainly cannot pretend to deny to its members the highest rights of citizenship, nor does it deny to any member the right to a full discus-

ussion of any question affecting the body politic. Your committee are unwilling to disapprove of the conduct of worthy members of the order who have accepted these positions of honor and trust at the hands of the people; but it is a duty resting upon us as citizens and members of this order to secure, maintain and uphold good government in our country."

The term used by the lecturer in his report was "leading Patrons"—not "members of the order," as reported on Wednesday.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The presence of Mr. William Saunders, of Washington, the first master of the National Grange, was announced by the presiding officer. Mr. Saunders said that he came here as the bearer of a communication from the commissioner of agriculture at Washington, asking that closer and more intimate relations be entered into between the Patrons and the department, and deputizing him to represent the department in this meeting of the farmers of the country. He also bore an invitation from the commissioner to this body to visit the department and to call in a body on the president, who was anxious to meet them. The letter was ordered to be spread upon the minutes, and referred to the committee on the good of the order, for them to present some plan by which suitable response may be made to it.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on the good of the order, reported, recommending that the next meeting of the National Grange be held at 10 o'clock a. m., on the third Tuesday in November next, in the town of Canadagua, N. Y. Several other names being proposed, showing the grange was not ready to select a place for meeting, the matter was laid over for the present.

Some discussion was had as to the location of the office of the secretary, and without action the subject was indefinitely postponed.

The committee on the good of the order reported adversely to the purchase of a place for the meetings of the grange and the location of the secretary's office.

The committee on finance made several important reports, which were all concurred in. The committee on accounts reported one or more accounts which they had audited, and which were concurred in by the grange.

Messrs. Aiken and Forsythe, members of congress, were appointed to present the memorials to congress ordered by this grange to be so presented.

The election of a member of the executive committee in place of the one who goes out by limitation was made the order, for 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The committee on resolutions reported back the resolutions on this subject offered by Dr. Blanton, of Virginia, and recommending their adoption.

As the subject-matter was not well understood by the members generally, a motion was made to refer the subject to a special committee of three.

On this subject Dr. Blanton strongly opposed this reference, as being a question of principle far above that of dollars and cents. Tobacco stands upon a different footing from any other product of the farmer. We claim that taxation must be equal on all the great staples. He warmly defended his resolutions and strongly urged their adoption.

The motion to refer was concurred in. The following was offered by Mr. Lang, of Texas, viz:

Amend the constitution of the National Grange under "Organization of State Granges" so as to read as follows:

State grange, section 1, fifth degree, Pomona (hope), composed of representatives elected by the subordinate granges: Provided, That when the subordinate granges in any state become 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 grange then took a recess until 9 o'clock at night to hear the master exemplify the unwritten work of the order in the first four degrees.

EIGHTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The grange was called to order at 9 o'clock, the worthy overseer in the chair. The opening exercises, reading the journal, etc., consumed the time until 9:30, the hour fixed on yesterday for the election of a member of the executive committee. This committee consists of three members of the order, the term of one of them expiring each year. The committee is at present composed of Messrs. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio; and Henly James, of Indiana. The term of Mr. James expires with this session, and the election was held to fill the vacancy. On the third ballot Mr. James was re-elected.

Mr. Chase, from the committee on constitution and by-laws, reported that the committee had carefully considered all the proposed amendments referred to them, and deemed it inexpedient at this time to legislate upon the subject.

Mr. Lang, of Texas, moved as a substitute for the report the resolutions offered by him as follows: "Sixth degree (Flora), composed of representatives and their wives who have taken the degree of Pomona, and who have been elected by their several state granges, and the officers and members of the executive committee of the National Grange: Provided, That only representatives and their wives shall be entitled to vote therein." In a speech of force and power, full of argument and illustration, he urged the adoption of his resolution. Other speeches were made, and the vote taken on the substitute by yeas and nays. It was defeated by the following vote: Nays, 32; yeas, 15.

It being evident there was a desire to have certain changes in the constitution, the subject was sent back to the committee with instructions to report amendments as indicated—yeas, 24; noes, 16.

Dr. Blanton, from the committee on co-operation, made report. The committee states that this is one of the most important questions now affecting the Patrons of the country. In order to succeed it requires the aid of all. This is so in any proposition we may undertake; but all must be done in strict accordance with the principles of the order. Co-operation means acting together. We have now reached the point at which the National Grange can no longer refuse its protecting and fostering care over the subordinate granges. It must make suggestions and give instructions. The principles of co-operation must be well understood and strictly adhered to. The best men in the order must be employed in the enterprise whenever undertaken, and the cash system rigidly adhered to; and where properly carried out the stores must succeed. The report closes with the following recommendations:

First—That the members of our order organize co-operative associations, in accordance with the rules and regulations for co-operative stores, as suggested by the National Grange.

Second—That the establishment of co-operative interstate agencies, or interstate co-operative associations, be left to the discretion and good judgment of the executive committees of the several states and the co-operative associations of the several states.

Third—That the executive committee of the National Grange be instructed to prepare and send out of the states a circular letter embracing the true principles of co-operation and the rules and regulations recommended by the National Grange for the establishment of co-operative stores, and thus keep this important and vital matter before the membership of our order.

The report and accompanying recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Piolet, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on transportation, made a very interesting report in the form of a memorial, petitioning congress and the legislatures of the several states to enact such laws as to prevent unjust and discriminating tariffs on produce.

Mr. Harwell, from the committee on education, made report recommending that the matter referred to them be referred to the executive committee for action in their discretion. One of the recommendations was in favor of publishing a monthly newspaper or bulletin, to be sent to every grange.

A motion to recommit with instructions to bring in a report against the propriety of publishing such a paper was lost.

The question was then divided, and the first recommendation was defeated and the second laid on the table.

The committee on education also reported, urging the importance of legal enactments incorporating into the public-school laws of the country such changes as will require an elementary training in agricultural chemistry. Adopted.

The committee on ritual reported, recommending some important changes, which are not given to the public.

A recess was then taken until 3:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Piolet moved to amend the constitution so as to make the annual dues to the National Grange three cents per member instead of five, as it now stands. The motion was defeated by yeas 9, noes 27.

Mr. Ellis, of Ohio, introduced a preamble and resolution against the use of intoxicating liquors, recommending that Patrons should carefully consider before they vote for any man for office who is in the daily, habitual, or even moderate use of them.

The resolutions were adopted by the following vote: Yeas, 28; noes, 11.

Resolutions of thanks to Churchland grange for their hospitality during the late excursion of the National Grange to their section were passed.

Mr. Lang, from a special committee to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Darden, offered several days since, reported in favor of its adoption. [This is the paper referred to by us at the time of its presentation as more clearly defining the declaration of principles of the order. It takes higher ground in seeking and obtaining redress for the grievances under which it is stated that the farmers of the country are laboring. The report is also emphatic in its plans to make the education of the farmers one of its leading, central ideas.]

A long, earnest and interesting discussion was had on this subject.

Before coming to a vote the grange took a recess until 8 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The consideration of the subject was resumed and discussed until 10 o'clock. Upon a call of the roll it was passed by a vote of thirty-one yeas to nine nays. The grange then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

After adjournment the grange was organized in the seventh degree and the degree conferred upon all who had not heretofore received it.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

AND ENGRAVER, PICKETT'S DRUG STORE, 75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

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

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

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Glands, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blisters, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alternative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome diseases.

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PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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It is the growing habit of the leading minds in all countries to contribute their best intellectual work to the magazines and reviews; and in order that APPLETON'S JOURNAL may adequately reflect the intellectual activity of the time thus expressed, it will admit to its pages a selection of the more noteworthy critical, speculative, and progressive papers that come from the pens of these writers.

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THE NEW ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY Family Newspaper of LEON and HARRIET LEWIS, 3 pages, containing:

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TERMS.—Single copy, one year, \$3; four copies, \$10; eight copies, \$20; single numbers 6 cents each. The remitter for clubs of eight entitled to copy free. Delivered to news agents and booksellers in any quantity direct from our office at 25 per cent. Remittances at our risk only in P. O. orders on Penn Yan, or bankers' drafts on New York.

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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, Wabasha and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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Attend the Lawrence Business College

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

A Cawker City Merchant Loses \$6,000 While En Route to Beloit.

[Cor. Leavenworth Times.]
BELOIT, Kans., Dec. 11.—Some little excitement was caused in this place about 11 o'clock this morning over a report that Mr. S. E. Barrett, a prominent merchant of Cawker City, a small town situated twenty miles west of here, had lost from his pocket a package containing six thousand dollars in currency, while en route to Beloit from Cawker. I interviewed Mr. Barrett upon the subject of his loss, and the facts as I obtained them are as follows: He had been merchandising in Cawker City for some time past, but failing health required that he should change his avocation to a business where more outdoor exercise could be afforded, and on yesterday made sale of his establishment to a man from Blue Rapids, Kans., by the name of G. W. Dockstader, receiving from Mr. D. \$5,000 in \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills. To this he added \$1,000 in bills of like denomination, and wrapped the entire amount in a newspaper, wrote his name upon it and placed the same in the safe until this morning, saying to the new owner of the store that he would turn the keys over to him on this morning. Early this morning he proceeded to the hiding-place of his treasure, took it from the safe, placed it in the hip pocket of his pants, turned the keys over to his successor, and, in company with a cousin and a former clerk, took a buggy and started for Beloit, where he contemplated purchasing bills of exchange and afterward going into the lumber business at Cawker City. Arriving in Beloit he left his team at the livery stable and proceeded to the Avenue house, where he got his dinner, immediately thereafter proceeding to Hart's bank, where the necessary bills of exchange were made out; but the feeling which took possession of Mr. Barrett when he reached to get his money and found it was gone will have to be imagined by some one who "knows how it is himself," as the "shover of this quill" has never been there and don't know how it makes a fellow feel.

A courier was at once dispatched over the road to Solomon Rapids, the last place Mr. Barrett remembers feeling the money, but as more than one hundred teams had passed over the course during the day the search was of no avail.

Mr. Barrett is a young man about twenty-six years of age, has a small family and has many sympathizers in his misfortune. But the feature which elicits the deepest feeling is the fact that he has not only left his family without means, but that dread disease, consumption, will soon leave the flock without a father. Six years ago he began his career as "peanut boy" on a railroad train, following that business for two years, and then going into the merchandise business on a small scale; but look at him tonight—near enough like some very intimate friends of mine to be a brother—dead broke.

Five hundred dollars reward have been offered for the recovery of the money, and if there is a possibility of its return this amount would seem sufficient to bring it.

Caved.

[Kansas City Journal.]
One of the largest grain elevators in Kansas City went to smash Monday night, destroying nearly \$45,000 worth of property. Premonitions of the coming crash were received by the men working in the building as early as 9 o'clock, given by a loud cracking sound and unmistakable indications that the building was settling upon its foundations. An expeditious evacuation of the building was made by all hands. Sixteen men were there at work on Monday night, and they hastened outside and then stood awaiting the inevitable crash. Twelve cars on the track near the elevator were destroyed. The elevator contained 45,000 bushels of wheat, 28,000 bushels of corn and 2,000 bushels of rye. The quantity was in excess of any which had yet been within its walls. The total loss upon the elevator and grain in store is about \$45,000.

What is Sauce for the Gander is Sauce for the Goose.

[Oskaloosa Independent.]
While two men, who ought to have been at home with their families, were playing billiards at Hoffman's saloon, on Wednesday night, the wife of one of them unexpectedly entered and to the amazement of all affected an at-home air, ordered the drinks, and proposed to take a hand in the game. The surprised and shame-stricken husband endeavored to get her to leave with him, but she remained and carried out her part until after he had hastily departed, and then followed, to suffer the reaction from her unnatural conduct. It is to be earnestly hoped that the husband may profit by the lesson, and make right use of his naturally bright gifts of mind and heart, and that his associates may have the manliness to aid rather than hinder him.

Heavy Halls.

[Wichita Eagle.]
There was made up in the Wichita post-office for the next morning's stages for the south over a ton of mail matter—twenty sacks for the Wellington and Indian territory routes, seven sacks for the Winfield and Arkansas City route, two for the Haysville route and one each for Jamesburg, Blenden, Augusta and Eldorado routes. Of course this does not include the mails made up to go east over the railroad the same night. If anybody thinks there is no work connected with the post-office let them drop in an hour between 9 o'clock at night and daylight the next morning.

Salaries of Officials.

The governor's salary is \$3,000 per annum; the secretary of state, \$2,000; the auditor, \$2,000; the treasurer, \$2,500; the attorney-general, \$1,500; the superintendent of public instruction, \$2,000; the state librarian, \$1,500; the supreme court judges, \$3,000; the district judges, \$2,500; and the superintendent of insurance, \$2,500.

To Use Kansas Stone—Capture of "Wild Horse Frank."

[Topeka Commonwealth.]
The following letter from Senator P. B. Plumb to Hon. J. G. Waters, of this city, will show the feeling at Washington about using home material for the construction of the new federal building:
UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1878.
DEAR WATERS:—Yours at hand. The architect is prepossessed in favor of Warrensburg (Missouri) stone, but has substantially promised me that he will use home material. I quite agree with you that only Kansas material should be used.
The rubble work was awarded to John Emille to-day. I think Cottonwood or Florence stone will be used for the entire building.
Truly yours,
P. B. PLUMB.

Deputy United States Marshal Jones, of Wichita, yesterday brought to Topeka and placed in the Shawnee county jail Frank C. Wise, who is charged with stealing twelve horses on Wild Horse creek, in the Indian territory. He is a jolly fellow, takes things as they come, and says if it had not been for the snow, he would have gotten off. His familiar name is "Wild Horse Frank" and he is well acquainted with the country where he was arrested. He will be tried at Fort Smith, Ark.
A nephew of O. Anderson, of Monmouth township, was lost last Tuesday morning in the following manner: He left home in the morning with gun and dog to have a hunt, and not coming home during the day, at the close of the afternoon his parents began a search, assisted by their neighbors, which lasted until midnight. The little fellow had come home about sundown; having got wet in crossing the creek, and not wanting the folks to know it, he had run through the corn fields to get warm, and had gone home about 8 o'clock in the evening. The lad came home better prepared to show what game he had got than some of our hunters in town, his dog having caught two rabbits. The boy's age is only five years.

Thief Captured.

[Wyandotte Herald.]
About 5 o'clock on Friday morning Sheriff Ryus, Marshal Collins and Deputy Sheriff Ward captured a fellow, who gave his name as John Smith, in a dugout near Armstrong and nearly a wagon-bed full of boots and shoes which had been stolen from the cars of the different railroads centering at the mouth of the Kaw. Last March this same fellow offered a box of tobacco for sale at Andreas Heschler's store, but managed to elude the clutches of the marshal. Some two or three other men have been seen with Smith at the dugout, and it is evident that a regular organized band of car thieves have made it their headquarters for keeping their stolen plunder. He is said to be the same man that set fire to Barker's barn a short time ago.

A Heavy Railroad Case.

[Atchison Champion.]
The Sue Flinn railroad accident case, which commenced on Monday, is still in progress today (Wednesday). She is the little girl who had her legs cut off at Iowa Point or White Cloud. The suit is a large one, the parents suing for \$25,000, and both sides are fighting every inch. The little girl is in Troy, and every day can be seen in the court room. She is bright and intelligent, and as pretty as a picture. One of her legs is off below the knee, and the other above. Among the Atchison bar present are Waggener and Everest for the prosecution and Guthrie and Stringfellow for the defense. The witnesses are numerous—many from the A. & N. E. R., St. Joe and Denver and some from the A., T. & S. F.

Reinforcements from Iowa.

[Atchison Patriot.]
Two hundred laboring men from Council Bluffs crossed the bridge, last night, and went west, to work on the extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road.

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THE OLDEST
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE
In Lawrence, Established in 1865,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Patentees and Manufacturers of the
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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.

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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:



Gilpin Sulky

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

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

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

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

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

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

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

REFERENCE.—Mrs. Stevens, EDITOR SPIRIT.—The above washer will be offered to the public in a few days by the subscriber. A. MCKEEVER.

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Of the very best materials, viz.:

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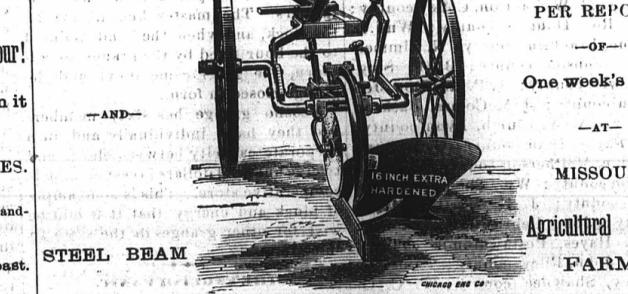
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The Star Corn Planter, with Barnes' Wire Check-Rower, warranted to check more accurate than can be done by hand. Good Hand Planters.

Buckeye Self Binders, Harvesters, Table Rakes and Mowers. 1,000,000 extra good Hedge Plants.

Sandwich Power and Hand Shellers, Avery Stalk Cutters, Railroad Plows and Serapers. The best Steel and Wood Beam Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators. Wilder & Palm Wagon, with patent rub iron.

Call at 118 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.



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. 18, 1878.

G. W. CALDERWOOD.

We have secured the services of this gentleman as a contributor to our columns. He is an able writer and all his articles bear the imprint of a scholarly mind.

MEETING OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The Kansas state grange began its seventh annual session in this city on yesterday (Tuesday) morning.

Master Sims called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock a. m. After opening the grange in form the master delivered his annual address, which we will publish next week.

On assembling in the afternoon the master announced the different committees, and work for the good of the order commenced in earnest.

According to the books of the secretary about one thousand members have joined the order in the state during the past year.

The following is a list of the officers and delegates who were present at the commencement of the session: Officers—Master, Sims; Overseer, Willits; Secretary, Maxson; Lecturer, Stevens; Treasurer, Popenoe; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Rippey; Pomona, Mrs. Barnes; Ceres, Mrs. Sims; Flora, Mrs. Otis.

Delegates—John Andrew, Atchison county; Joseph Hadley, Butler county; M. Williamson, Coffey county; Wm. Roe, Douglas county; Wm. L. Delano, Franklin county; N. Zimmerman, Johnson county; B. F. Singer, Jewell county; A. P. Reardon, Jefferson county; J. McComas, Jackson county; A. W. Plumb, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Linn county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson county; A. Noce, Marion county; Wm. Thompson, Marshall county; J. H. Martin, Miami county; John Rehrig, Osage county; Thos. Hayes, Pottawatomie county; E. St. John, Riley county; James M. Harvey, Shawnee county; T. C. O. Morse, Sumner county; G. S. Keeland, Wabaunsee county; D. E. Ballard, Washington county.

A large delegation from Johnson county is expected to-day. Worthy Master Shipley and his wife, of the Oregon state grange, will arrive here by to-day's train from Ohio, where they stopped on their way from the National grange at Richmond to visit the meeting of the state grange of that state.

We will publish the official report of the meeting now in session in full, commencing with next week's issue.

TRAVELS OF STATE LECTURER—A VISIT TO EMPORIA.

Having received a very cordial invitation to be with Emporia grange on the 4th of the present month, we cheerfully accepted and on the afternoon of the 3d inst. took our seat in the cars for a ride of ninety miles.

form, Sister May Stratton, of Emporia grange, read the following beautiful ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Bro. Stevens, and Sisters and Brothers of our Neighboring Granges:—In behalf of Emporia grange we extend to you a cordial welcome on this the eleventh anniversary of our noble order. Once, twice and thrice welcome! It is with feelings of pride that we point to the firm foundation upon which the Patrons of Husbandry have builded.

Next in order was a lecture from the writer of this article. The occasion, as will be seen from the address of welcome, was the celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

We found in Emporia one of the best co-operative stores in the state. Commencing business less than two years ago with a capital of only \$600, we find them now doing a business of \$75,000 a year.

In the evening we went home with Bro. Wm. Hollingsworth. After supper, in company with Brother H. and his family, we visited Neosho grange, this being the evening for their regular meeting. With a due consideration for the other good granges in the state, we must say that Neosho grange is, all things considered, the best we have found in our travels over the state during the last three years.

Neosho grange has sixty members and they have individually and in a corporate capacity between eleven and twelve hundred dollars invested in their co-operative store.

THE ENGLISH PANIC.

A financial storm similar to the one which lately swept over this country and left so many wrecks in its path has struck England with even greater force, carrying down many great institutions before it and superinducing a wide-spread panic in capital and distress in labor.

When the shrinkage of values commenced in this country after 1873, and money appreciated and property de-

preciated, hundreds of prominent business houses and banks were exposed to the blast and went to ruin until hundreds of millions of dollars were involved in bankruptcy.

We see American and Belgian cotton goods sold in Manchester and London; foreign cutlery imported into Sheffield; ironmongery to Birmingham; worsted and woolen goods brought to Leeds and Bradford; Cleveland iron taken to Belgium, and returned to us as wrought iron, cheaper than we can make it in England.

THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE—CENSURE OF THE POLITICAL PRESS.

President Hayes, in his last message to congress, quotes from Washington's eighth annual message some wise and weighty words in regard to the importance of agriculture and the consideration it ought to receive from government.

President Hayes, in his last message to congress, quotes from Washington's eighth annual message some wise and weighty words in regard to the importance of agriculture and the consideration it ought to receive from government.

tary of war, the navy, interior or postmaster-general. The Patrons of Husbandry and the farmers of the country will never be satisfied with the workings of any agricultural department founded on any less comprehensive scale, or run on any narrower gauge, than the other departments of state.

While thus making known our views and our convictions, we wish further to state that we have no sympathy with that portion of the agricultural press which has so largely indulged in sneers, sarcasms and ridicule against the present head of the agricultural department, Gen. Le Duc.

General News.

DARMSTADT, Dec. 14.—Princess Alice is dead. The grand duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, Princess Alice, of England, died at 7:30 this morning, of diphtheria.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 6 p. m.—The blinds are drawn at Buckingham palace, St. James' palace and at Marlborough house, in consequence of the death of Princess Alice.

OTAWA, Dec. 14.—Flags are everywhere at half mast as a mark of respect to the memory of Princess Alice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A committee of the New York chamber of commerce appeared with counsel to-day before the committee of ways and means, and advocated the bill introduced last session giving merchants the same rights as claimed by the government as regards subsequent adjustments and correction of errors in the imposition and collection of custom duties.

from the last session's appropriation bill, the solicitor of the treasury this morning testified that Benson came to him and stated he had sufficient evidence to convict Senator Conover of complicity with the transaction, and desired a law clerk to go with him before the grand jury to have the senator indicted.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular of instructions concerning the resumption of specie payment.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO) and Live Stock Markets (KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO). Lists prices for various commodities like flour, wheat, corn, and livestock.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 13@15c.; poor, in large supply and not quotably higher; cheese, prime Kansas, 7 1/2@7c.; eggs, 18@19c.; broom-corn, \$25@30 per ton; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50@1.75; turkeys, dressed, 9c. per lb.; geese @7c.; potatoes, 35@55c.; salt, \$1.50; turnips, 40@50c.; green apples, \$1.50@2.75 per bush.; onions, 35@50c. per bush.; flax seed, \$1.50; castor beans, \$1.35; cranberries, \$2@7 per bush.; sauerkraut, \$7 per bush.; hay, \$3.50 @9.00.

The "visible supply" of wheat has increased the past week 1,000,000 bushels. Corn "in sight" during the same time has increased nearly 600,000 bushels.

There is a perceptible improvement in the markets within the past two weeks. Cattle, hogs and wheat have risen slightly. The advance may be only temporary, occasioned by the cold weather.

Gold in New York yesterday closed at par—the first it has reached it for many years. Money was quoted at 3@5 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4@6 per cent. The stock market firm and advanced. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds firm; state securities dull. Clearances for the day were \$6,000,000.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1878.

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

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.

ON Friday morning last the dead body of a white infant was found on a cob pile in Rev. A. C. Peck's woodshed. Nothing has been learned as to how the body came there or to whom it belonged.

GOWER & BOWEROCK's new elevator, located on the river bank near the bridge, has the roof on and will be completed in a few weeks. The elevator has a capacity of about seventy-five thousand bushels.

A PETITION is being circulated among the property owners of Lawrence, and will be presented to the city council at its next meeting, asking for an appropriation of about nine hundred dollars to sink a test shaft for coal somewhere within the city limits. If a paying vein is found the persons in charge of the enterprise will refund all moneys appropriated from city funds.

ED. FREY, the colored man who committed the assault on Mrs. Lamborn, of which we made mention in our last issue, was taken before Justice Chadwick on Friday morning last for preliminary examination. Mrs. Lamborn, the victim and principal witness for the prosecution, promptly identified the prisoner as the guilty party, and he was again committed to jail to appear at the April term of the district court for trial.

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

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.

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

THE best boots and shoes—all new winter goods, bought since the decline from the tundra, 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 buying there. Try them.

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

THE People's Coal company office at the L. L. & G. depot will until further notice, for cash only, sell the Seranton 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 stove.

In the Whole History of Medicine No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergyman recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cure is possible. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

FARMERS, FRIENDS!

BIG BARGAINS IN

BOOTS & SHOES!

UNTIL JAN. 1ST!

CITY SHOE STORE,

NEXT DOOR MRS. GARDNER'S

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

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

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Human Family. Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public. For burns either of these remedies have no equal or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction if used as directed, by responsible parties. 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 families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a signed, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced. W. F. WHITE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

"The Golden Belt" Route. The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona. For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Sup't, T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't, Kansas City.

"The Investigation." Though the investigation of election frauds is still going on in Washington, the people of the great and prosperous West are not agitated very much over the title of Hayes to the presidency—what they want to know is where to go during the summer for recreation and pleasure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and offers cheaper rates, close connections, and through cars from Missouri river to the principal places of interest in the North, South and East. Through day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars are run from Missouri river points to Chicago via Quincy (and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad), making close connections with all lines to the North and East, also with the different steamboat lines of the great West. This is also the only line offering a through day coach from Kansas City to Indianapolis without change—making close connections with all lines East and South. Please seekers, business men and the public generally should remember this fact and purchase their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices in the West. For maps, time tables, rates, etc., call on or address, C. N. LEE, Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City, or T. PENFIELD, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.

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'.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

The SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past—to present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall. The SUN has been, is, and will continue to be, independent of everybody and everything save the truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper needs have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

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

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

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, the SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the prompt, fullest and most accurate intelligence of what is in the air. To the end the resources belonging to well established prosperity will be liberally employed. The present deplorable condition of parties in this country and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of congress and the movements of the leaders in every section of the republic will have a direct bearing on the presidential election of 1880—an event which may be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the frauds of the administration and the spread and strengthening of the party of renouance of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to do so according to the well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of THE SUN's work for 1879.

Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona. For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Sup't, T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't, Kansas City.

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 GREAT WESTERN 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. W. M. E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Detroit.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—13th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$13.50. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. O. GRIESSA, Lawrence, Kansas.

REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL COMPANY,

ILLION, 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, 57 READE STREET.

Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

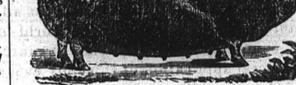
Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. S. CREW - - - - - President

W. A. SIMPSON - - - - - Vice-President

J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Cashier

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIERBACH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

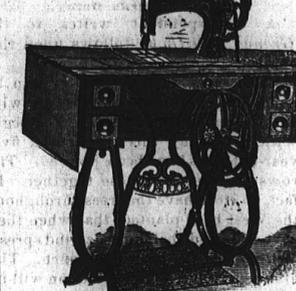
State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. W. H. Haney vs. Timothy J. Honbrooks et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Saturday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county and state aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of Timothy J. Honbrooks and Mary Honbrooks and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at the stone in the center of section eighteen (18), in township twelve (12), of range twenty (20), and running thence due west 1891-100 chains to a stake; thence south 19 99-100 chains to the middle of the track of the U. P. R. W. Co.; thence north along the middle of said railway track 18 9-100 chains to a stake; thence due east six (6) chains to the middle of the highway; thence north along the middle of said highway, and on said quarter section line, to the place of beginning; containing twenty-nine (29) acres and six (6) rods, more or less, with the appurtenances; situate, lying and being in the county of Douglas and state of Kansas, and appraised at eight hundred and seventy (\$870) dollars. Said property to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 18th day of December, A. D. 1878. H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it. First—it is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—it has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. Third—it is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams. Fourth—it is the simplest and best constructed machine. Fifth—its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw. Sixth—it has a steel feed on both sides of the needle. Seventh—its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled. Ninth—it has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. Tenth—it is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.

The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

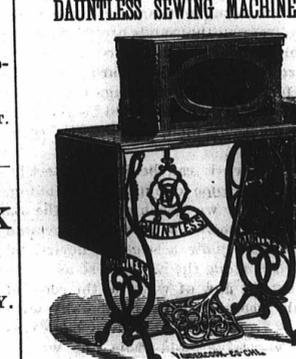
J. T. RICHEY, Agent, No. 110 Massachusetts street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread. All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish. Best HOBBS WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work. Best TENSION and TAKE UP, only the needle to be threaded.

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

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

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given. Dauntless Manufacturing Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent, Lawrence, Kans.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and ponies; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs. REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. R. S. George vs. Joseph Hammond et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Saturday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1879,

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

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 18th day of December, 1878. H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

Horticultural Department.

Why Orchards Decay.
A correspondent writes to the *Grange Bulletin* as follows upon this subject:

"The reply to this inquiry can be condensed into two words, to wit: Injudicious management. To begin with, too many three, four and five-year-old trees have been planted. The rows have been too close together. In fact, so close have the trees throughout the West been planted, that when they have acquired their full size and spread of limb that the branches touch. The first step in the right direction will be to plant one and two-year-old trees not less than forty feet apart each way.

"Another cause of failure that is overlooked, is the allowing of the soil beneath the trees to become nearly as solid and compact as a road-bed. In this case the soil is nearly always destitute of humus on account of close pasturing, and it is no wonder the orchard starves. Not only must the orchard be fed with ashes, rotten chip manure, leaf mold, decayed leaves, rotten wood, broken bones, raspings of horns, and parings of hoofs, animal hair of all kinds, tag locks and refuse wool, leather chips and shavings, but the soil beneath the branches and at the extremities of the roots must be loosened up so as to admit directly to them the rain that falls. Heavy clay soils, made impermeable by the tramping hoofs of animals month after month renders the soil water-proof beneath the trees. In dry climates where irrigation is a necessity, and the soil is a heavy clay, circular depressions are made about the tree to the depth of a foot at the extremities of the limbs, the depth being lessened as the stem of the tree is approached, and this space is then filled with sand and saturated with water and kept moist.

"It will pay to loosen the soil beneath the trees on thousands of sterile knobs along the heads of water-courses, and throw out some of the hard clay so as to form a horizontal elongated basin at each tree, to which should be returned the muck or mold found in the creek bottoms.

"This work can be done in the winter. Let some one make a beginning. If no other way, then plow up the old orchard now—harrow the ground smoothly, plow a series of horizontal furrows along the hillside, so as to obstruct the flow of water at the roots of each tree. Top dress liberally with muck from the creek, decayed leaves and vegetable mold from the woods, and in February seed down heavily with red clover and orchard grass, and let these substances grow up, fall down and decay, year after year, and thin out the branches of the trees from the top down, and not from the bottom up, and the orchards that are now completely worthless will begin to be the most remunerative portion of the farm."

Starving Orchards.
A ton of dry unleached ashes per acre will furnish nearly the same ingredients advised by the *Scientific Farmer* for the fertilization of orchards, which is 200 to 250 pounds of bone dust and 300 to 400 pounds of sulphate of potash per acre. This gives some 70 or 80 pounds of potash, 50 to 60 pounds of lime (from the bones), and 10 to 20 pounds of nitrogen, and some magnesia in the potash and fertilizer, all of which are called for to nourish orchards on insufficient soil, as the flesh of most fruits contains much potash as well as lime, in combination with the fruit acids, and the seeds phosphoric acid. Whether the ingredients required are applied in the formula given or in the unleached ashes suggested, it is recommended to sow broadcast and lightly harrow in, leaving it to the rain to more thoroughly incorporate with the earth. Such treatment has proved successful in orchards showing signs of decay, both in this country and in Europe.

Coal ashes and salt are employed with great benefit to some soils, especially in orchards bearing sour fruits. Orchards, the soil of which, from close pasturing or other causes, is nearly destitute of humus, will gradually deteriorate and finally die, unless restored to that state of fertility which is necessary for the thrifty growth of the tree and its existence in a healthy and vigorous state. Such orchards are greatly benefited by a top dressing of leaf mold, rotten chip manure, muck from a creek,

broken bones, animal hair of all kinds, and similar material generally at hand on farms, which can be applied without other expense than the time and labor expended. When manures are used they should be well decomposed. Fresh, warm manure excites young trees into a very rapid growth, but the wood is watery and feeble. A dry soil of moderate richness is the one that produces and sustains hardy trees. Their wood is firm, and their buds are plump and close together and the parts well proportioned.—*Round the World.*

Peach Culture.
Mr. Wm. Barry says peaches are a valuable crop, and should not be neglected here merely because they are grown more extensively, a little south of us. The impression seems to be entertained that peaches may be grown on thin, poor soil, a long distance from market; but they pay much better on good, rich land, close by the market. The trees are short-lived, and should be frequently renewed. By planting a few trees every third year, constant supply may be had for three months during the summer season, and if care be taken to keep out the borers, the lives of trees will be prolonged. We had a few trees in bearing this summer of the Amsden June variety, the fruit of which was all ripe and gathered during the month of June. Early in July we have the Beatrice, Early Rivers and Louisa; Hale's Early, we have discarded. Troth's Early, Mountain Rose and Large Early York come next, and continue into August; then the rich golden Foster, Crawford's Early and Reeve's Favorite, last till September, when we are all ready for those magnificent fruits, the Old World, Crawford's Late, Stump the Mixon, Ward's Late Free and Harker's Seedling. Then still later, for preserving, near October, Smock's, Crockett's and Temple's Late White, Late Heath Cling, Salway and Steady, peaches which continue till frost.

Large fortunes have been made in Southern states from peaches. One farmer near Middletown, Delaware, although peaches are comparatively a failure this year, sold his crop on the trees for \$10,000, estimated at 20,000 baskets.

Manure for Orchards.
Wood ashes are doubtless excellent for orchards, but instead of being put around the trees, they should be spread over the land. But where are the ashes to come from in this region? We have little or no wood, and of course little or no ashes. In our limited experience we have learned one thing about orchards as well as fruit trees of every kind that we have cultivated, and we believe the principle can be applied pretty much to everything that grows upon the earth, which is, "that the application of manure benefits them all." Ground occupied by fruit trees should be manured as liberally as are other portions of the land used for the raising of wheat or corn. It is the neglect to do so, in connection with the general negligence with which the orchards are treated in many sections, that makes them unprofitable and to be worn out permanently. And as to the kind of manure with which orchards ought to be treated: While any kind, almost without exception, will prove an advantage, there is none in the world to be compared with barn-yard manure. A liberal application of this only every third year, while careful pruning, scraping and washing the trunks of the trees, will make a prodigious change in an orchard. This top dressing can be applied at any time when the ground is not frozen, and, if not bestowed in too heavy lumps so as to injure the (orchard) grass, will yield a couple of tons of good hay.—*German town Telegraph.*

Captain Jack Strawberry.
O. B. Galusha, secretary of the Illinois Horticultural society, says: "Captain Jack is a vigorous grower; the foliage withstands extremes of climate, is enormously productive of firm fruit, of fine size, beautiful appearance and good quality. It is also a self-fertilizer, and will scarcely fail to meet the most sanguine expectations of the planter. Its season is later than of most sorts." Of Cumberland Triumph, the same author states: "The Cumberland Triumph is a magnificent sort, both in plant and fruit; very large in size, specimens measuring six inches around; of good variety, though not firm enough for sending to a distant market; very productive and profitable; a self-fertilizer."

The Household.

"The Household" Growing—A New Recruit Welcomed.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Will you admit a stranger this morning? I enjoy reading "The Household," had intended contributing my mite but neglected to, not from want of interest but for want of courage, like other girls.

What has become of that young lady who wrote a long time ago? I have forgotten her name. I liked her conversation very much and hope more girls will take the same stand against tobacco and rum. I wish she would write again; perhaps it would encourage others?

Some one said men liked to see themselves in print, but women preferred seeing themselves in silks and velvets. Let us prove to them it won't apply to all, by appreciating the editor's kindness and keeping "The Household" full. We should not be intimidated into silence by the thought that our articles are not so interesting as those of older and wiser heads; though our efforts are feeble I think we would be welcomed. FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Co-operative Bakery.
The *Springfield Republican* is looking after labor-saving machinery for the women as well as for the men. It says: "In view of this growing ignorance of men-folks respecting the common things of life, is it not time that they stop prating about the necessity that women should acquire the old-fashioned household virtues? meaning, forsooth, such homely accomplishments as washing clothes, making bread and cleaning dishes. If the husband has reduced the bother of living to the minimum, why should not the wife do the same? Sauce for the gander is surely sauce for the goose. The next need of American civilization is, plainly, the introduction from abroad of public bake-houses, where the dishes now prepared in private kitchens can be cooked for delivery at a specified time, thus relieving the housekeeper of much care and responsibility. Such a practical scheme as this for relieving woman of her present drudgery is worthy of the consideration of those who would introduce her to a higher sphere of action."

Recipe for Curing Hams.
Hams that obtained a premium in Kentucky were cured after the following recipe: Mix 2 1-2 pounds saltpeter, finely powdered, 1-2 bushel fine salt, 3 pounds brown sugar, 1-2 gallon molasses. Rub the meat with the mixture; pack with the skin down. Turn over once a week, and add a little salt. After being down three or four weeks, take out, wash and hang up two or three weeks, until it is dry. Then smoke with hickory wood three or four weeks, then bag, or pack away in a cool place—not cellar—in chaff or hay.

Protection Against Rust.
Recipe: Take any quantity of good lard, and to every half pound add of rosin a piece of the size of a hen's egg. Melt them over a slow fire, stirring the mixture till it cools. Apply this with cloth or brush to any metallic surface which you desire to protect from the effects of rust. This coating can be easily rubbed off, and it will effectually exclude air and moisture, the active agents of oxidation. If from any cause this coating is removed, a second or third application is easily made.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.
Every Farmer a 3-Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a mule, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Round, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, X-Low Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



LEIS' POWDER 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, tilted neck, Glanders, Megrima or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. 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 is kept free from all diseases. All gross humors and impurities of the blood as at once removed. For Sore teats, apply LEIS' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your CATTLE also require an alternative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all spring worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



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

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Farm and Stock.

Farmers' Mistakes.

A serious mistake is made by farmers in attempting to cultivate too much land. Any one attempting more than he can perform must break down; besides it is a great foe to good work. Crops are run over hastily and slovenly; nothing prospers as it should, because it does not receive the attention it should, and energy is wasted in attempting to grasp what cannot be held. Do not overcrop. Calculate your force and deduct a tenth at least for weather and other contingencies.

It is a mistake to expect to succeed at farming without plenty of good, honest work. Some men may have made money without work, but no farmer ever made a crop without a good deal of this indispensable article. Some men try to shirk as much of it as possible, but the result invariably is, crops and money shirk them and in harvest they have little to reap but disappointment. Don't delude yourself into the mistake that corn, potatoes and beans will grow unless somebody stirs the soil and keeps down the weeds. You must know that work pays in proportion as it is honest and thorough.—*Rural Messenger.*

Outlook for the Farmers.

The last few years have been discouraging not only to farmers but to the merchant, mechanic and laboring man as well. But the idea so often put forth by some writers that the business of farming is above all other pursuits in a bad way is a fallacious one. As a rule, farmers have made but very little money—many of them have been losing—but as a class they have been as prosperous, and perhaps more so, as any others who labor for a living. We believe there is a bright and prosperous future arising before the farmers of America. They are to feed the world. They have the rich soil, the earnest industry, the remarkable enterprise; and if they lack any one thing more than another it is faith in their business and confidence in themselves.

The farmers of this and other states are looking after their interests with more intelligent care than they have been wont to exercise. They see the need of making their influence felt in public affairs—in preventing public extravagance, and thereby keeping down taxation; in securing just treatment from corporations, and having their great industry, the foundation of national wealth and prosperity, duly recognized and protected by the laws. While they are looking after these interests they are not neglecting intelligent study of their intricate business, and they are learning to appreciate more and more the need of intelligent management in the personal supervision of their farms. Every means likely to benefit agriculture is brought into more general use than ever before. Agricultural fairs, farmers' institutes and the grange were never more liberally patronized. American farmers are reading and thinking and working to better advantage than at any former period in the history of the country, and they will surely reap their reward.

Rearing or Buying Cattle.

In many parts of the country it is a very general practice to almost entirely separate the business of breeding and rearing cattle from that of fattening them. A similar division is, or has been, very commonly made as to rearing and using dairy cows. Farmers on whose fields are to be found hundreds of steers often do not rear even one calf, relying on purchasing, either in small lots from small farmers who have grown a few steers, or buying "store steers" in the great markets, as at Chicago. Undoubtedly this practice has often given larger profits than could have been realized if a smaller stock had been reared and fed on the same farm. Nor is the practice one which can be opposed as necessarily contrary to sound business principles. Some localities and some farms are better fitted for rearing stock than for fattening them, and the reverse is equally true. Oftentimes the feeder of large numbers of cattle can do the work with less expenditure than can the smaller farmer with a half dozen head or even a smaller number.

But while all this is true, the safer plan is certainly to combine the two branches of the business as a general rule. This is especially true at times when profits promise to be small at

best. Within the past year or two, for instance, the cases have not been rare in which the purchaser of a lot of steers had been kept for some months on grass or grain, to be little if any above the price paid for them. It may well be that the cases are equally numerous in which the seller of "store cattle" has not received as much as they cost him. But it is clearly true that the man who both rears and feeds stands a better chance of making at least a small profit, from one or the other, than if he confined himself to either one. The loss on the one may be balanced by a gain on the other.

It may be said that cattle reared on the farm are worth "what they will bring," and that it amounts to the same thing whether they are so reared or are bought. But it does not follow that, if the cattle are not reared on the farm, sales will have been made of produce to an amount equal to the cost of such cattle in the general market. It is one of the great advantages of stock growing, that it enables the farmer to profitably use land and produce which would otherwise be comparatively or actually idle or wasted. The cow and the calf, in very many cases, get a considerable part of their living without much direct attention or labor on the part of the owner, and from that which but for them would bring scarcely any revenue. This seems a strong argument for the rearing of stock by farmers who own but small places, or who give their chief attention to some other branch of agriculture. There is truth in the saying that "what they eat is scarcely missed," and the time required for their care does not usually appreciably diminish the work done in other directions; and so of fattening. While if a strict account were kept it might seem that it was wasteful of time and labor to feed in small lots, in practice it is often found that the needed time and labor can be spared from what would otherwise be done and without any real loss; while the sum received when the stock is sold may make a very handsome addition to the income of the farm.

Another and very strong argument in favor of the feeder rearing his stock is found in the fact that by this course, as a rule, better stock can be had, and they can be kept in a better condition. It certainly is true (even the most obstinate opposer of improved stock will admit it) that some cattle can be more profitably fed than others. Other things being equal, the owners of good stock are less likely to wish to sell them than are the owners of poor stock. The farmer who must sell a few young steers because of special need of money, as a rule, is not the one who has used much care in breeding, or been very generous in the feeding. The feeders who "pick up" lots of "common Western steers" will admit that these do not fatten so readily as a better class of cattle, nor bring so good a price when fattened.

There is also a loss from the extra shipping necessary if the stock be brought from a distance for feeding; and also some loss necessarily must result from placing the animals in new conditions. Generally this last point is not much thought of, but there is often a very perceptible check in the growth or fattening of cattle simply from their being removed from one region to another, even with careful handling, and this they do not always receive.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Scientific Agriculture.

When a man by personal, untiring industry becomes successful, thereby saving a competency by farming, his neighbors praise and he is pointed out as a pattern for the aspiring boys to follow; but when a man, by reading and experimenting, using the thoughts of others, wins a name and competency in a much shorter period, the neighbors are very apt to look aghast and instruct the boys to steer clear of the "book farmer," and his ideas are without sufficient practical proofs to give them credence. We have been told repeatedly by those who have tried it that when a new variety of grain, an improved breed of cattle—in fact, anything having a tendency to develop and improve the agricultural resources—their own neighbors are their poorest customers and that they depend solely upon foreign custom for market. As proof of this we will cite an instance of which we were personally cognizant: A few years ago we were interested in a large farm. Being young and desirous of re-

alizing as largely as possible from our investment, we turned our attention to breeding dairy stock and draught horses. Our neighbors were shocked at the prices we paid for males and females to begin our stud and herd, and predicted our early bankruptcy. Pointing to their native stock they spoke scoffingly of our Clydes and Ayrshires, saying, "We'll show him that he does not know more about farming than we; and as for his horses and cows, we would not have one on the place for a greater price than the ordinary run of stock sells for." A few years passed. We did not become bankrupt; on the contrary, we soon began to realize upon the investment. Our surplus stock was always in good demand, and in less than three years the very people who were so shocked at us always claimed their cows had a strain of Ayrshire and their horses of Clyde whenever they had any of either or both to sell; and, being successful with horses and cattle, we tried sheep, swine, poultry, grains, vegetables, etc., with like results.

Strictly speaking, to farm scientifically is not such a difficult thing at the present day with knowledge so cheap. It implies nothing more nor less than such a knowledge of chemistry as enables the cultivator to analyze his soil and determine the relative force and quantities of the materials comprising it. It is a deplorable fact that the ability to do this is restricted to comparatively few; but this deficiency is measurably supplied by practical knowledge, obtained from experience in farm management on the part of many. They know by the appearance of crops whether underdraining is needful to secure more ample returns; whether subsoiling will enhance productiveness, or the application of clay to soils apparently rich enough is desirable. It is experience systematized which governs such farmers in their operations, and this is, at least, as near scientific farming as first-cousinship. It is science in a crude form, and valuable for the result flowing from it. But, we would inquire, does it detract from its usefulness if this plan with its results be told to the neighbors or printed that those, far removed from you are benefited by your observations and experiments? This is what is called "book farming." If the ability and time are at command, to secure a nearer relationship to scientific farming, use them by all means; but if not, husband well the resources in possession, and add to the store as experience, observation and reading shall supply the materials. Much useful information may be obtained in this way, though the possessor may be at a loss how to give it scientific designation. "Improve the mind as well as the soil," is a motto all should follow.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Butter and Cheese.

So rapid and silent has been the development of the dairy interest in the United States during the past few years that few are familiar with its marvelous progress. It is scarcely thirty years since the production of butter and cheese as specialties began in the eastern part of New York, whence it has extended northward and westward until it has become the leading industry of the state. The best counties in Pennsylvania are now devoted to dairying, and almost exclusive attention is given to making butter and cheese in the northern part of Ohio, in several counties of Michigan, throughout all of Northern Illinois, the best sections of Wisconsin and portions of Iowa. Within ten years California has changed from an importing to an exporting state in these articles. Many cheese factories have been established in Colorado. Fifteen years ago Chicago used to obtain its supplies of cheese from the East; at present one hundred million pounds of cheese pass yearly through that city for New York. Within a brief period Canada, which formerly bought of us, has become our competitor in the English market to the extent of 80,000,000 pounds annually. Excepting the states mentioned and a few counties in Vermont and New Jersey, the remainder of the United States buy more than they produce. The whole South is supplied from New York City and the West.

The statistics collected are simply amazing. Thus the value of the land and cows of the United States employed in furnishing milk, butter and cheese is set down as not less than \$1,300,000,000, or the sum of nearly half the na-

tional debt, at its highest point. Over three thousand factories are engaged in this business, and tens of thousands of private dairies besides. The production of cheese is estimated at 350,000,000 pounds per annum, and of butter about 1,500,000,000. Of the former 130,000,000 pounds will be exported this year and about 25,000,000 of the latter. The value of both is about \$350,000,000. The number of cows in the United States is over 18,000,000, which is six times the number in Great Britain, over twice the number in France, two and a half times more than in Russia and more than the countries of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Finland, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland combined. These figures alone suffice to give an idea of the growth which the dairy interest has already attained in America, and of its promise of future growth.

Farm Accounts.

Let any farmer make the experiment, and our word for it, he will find it both interesting and useful to keep a detailed account of all the outgoes and incomes, and he will know at the end of the year the actual profits of his occupation. Let everything, therefore, which can be measured and weighed be so tested; and let that which cannot be brought to an exact standard be estimated as if the farmer himself were about to sell or purchase it. Let him also, as near as possible, measure the ground which he has cultivated, the quantity of seed used and the manure applied. The labor required in doing this is nothing compared with the satisfaction of having done it and the benefits arriving from it. Conjecture, in these cases, is often wild and uncertain, varying widely with different individuals almost 100 per cent. Exactness enables a man to form conclusions which may most essentially and in innumerable ways avail to his advantage. It is this alone that can give any advantage to his experience; it is that which will make his experience the sure basis of improvement; it will put it in his power to give safe counsel to his friends, and it is the only ground on which he can securely place confidence in himself. The cost is not much and sinks into insignificance when compared to a lawsuit, which often follows an ignorance of dates, purchases, sales, etc. Try it and begin at once!

Diminution of Live Stock in Britain.

The London Times is apprehensive of coming evil to British farmers from the fact, brought out by recent agricultural statistics, that not only is the area of land in the united kingdom under arable crop undergoing annual diminution, but that the number of head of live stock is also decreasing. There seems to be no doubt of the fact. From 1866 to 1874 there was a steady increase of all kinds of stock, and since that date there has been a steady decrease. In 1866 there were in the united kingdom of cattle, 8,570,000, and of sheep, 26,880,000. In 1874 these figures had increased to—cattle 10,291,000, and sheep 34,826,000. In 1877, however, the numbers are found to be, cattle 9,734,000, and sheep 32,220,000. These figures indicate either that British farmers are discontinuing sheep and cattle raising, or that there has been excessive mortality among their flocks and herds—either of them a sufficiently serious affair. The price of meat has never been so high as during the three years in which the decrease has taken place, so that the stimulus of a good market has not been lacking.

Berkshire Marks.

The National Swine Breeders' convention at their late meeting settled upon the following markings for thoroughbred Berkshires: Black, with white on feet, face and tip of tail, and occasional splashes on the arm. A small spot of white on other parts of the body does not indicate an impurity of blood, but is to be discouraged, to the end that uniformity of color may be attained by breeders.

Raise the best breeds of all kinds of stock. Why? Because it pays the best, and because there is really more satisfaction in being the possessor of fine graded steers than there is in owning little scrawny Texas steers or native cattle. Take the best of care of the young stock during the winter; keep the young animals growing; give them plenty to eat and a good warm place to sleep. It pays.

Veterinary Department.

Quarter Crack.

I have a small bay horse who has a crack on his near front foot; the segment made by the same is about one and a half inches in width, and does not extend the whole length of the hoof. Please advise me what to do for it.

ANSWER.—We infer, from your description, that you have a quarter crack, and that the segment referred to is from the crack to the bulb of the heel. If he has a good strong wall and you can get the proper instruments, it may be clamped in such a way as to arrest its further progress. In lieu of that, you should pare the wall, commencing at the coronet, one inch each way from the crack, after the shape of the letter V, with its apex resting on the lowest extremity of the crack, and its base on the coronet. It should be gradually thinned till it reaches the crack. Pare the inferior margin of the wall—of the entire quarter—so that it will not rest on the shoe. Clip the hair from the coronet and apply a cantharides blister to that part. The animal should not work till the wall has grown well, down from the coronet.

Contused Wound.

What is the best treatment for a collar bruise?

ANSWER.—If the injury proves to be something more than a mere chafing of the cuticle, it may, if not attended to at the beginning, suppurate, and an abscess will form. For such a case, cooling applications, followed by equal parts of tincture of iodine and tincture of aconite, mixed, and applied once a day, may have the effect to abort what would otherwise become an abscess. But if, after three or four days, there should prove to be no perceptible diminution of the size of the enlargement, warm poultices should take the place of the other remedies, and as soon as the swelling fluctuates—which may be determined by carefully compressing it with the hands—have it opened, and a discharge of pus will immediately follow. Then you have only to keep the parts clean, and inject the cavity with one part of carbolic acid crystals to forty parts of water, mixed; inject once a day, and keep up the treatment for at least one week. For chafing, take one part of sulphate of copper to four of tincture of aloe; mix and bathe once a day.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative 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. W. S. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and treads the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

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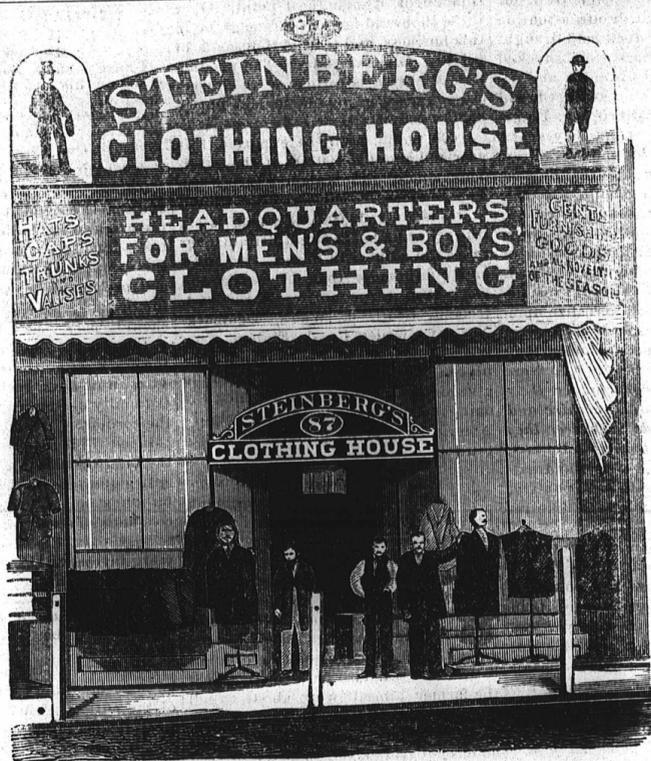
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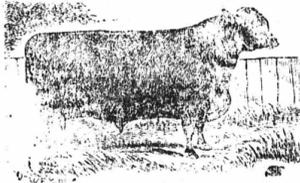
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THE LOWEST PRICES!!
WE DEFY COMPETITION.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

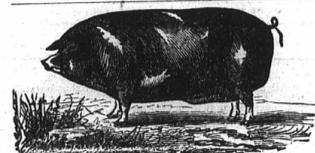
—AND—

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.

17,468, 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..... 42 00

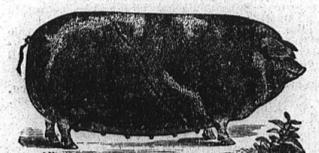
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.
A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00

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

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

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.

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

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

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

A choice line of gingham at 7c.
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

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

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

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

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

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES!

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

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

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

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER,

113 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.,

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

WINTER MILLINERY

TO COST.

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

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

The Kansas Monthly

TELLS ALL ABOUT KANSAS. Its resources and advantages, with valuable suggestions to immigrants.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

A copy of the KANSAS HAND-BOOK, giving a complete description of the state, accompanied by a map colored by counties, sent free to every subscriber. Address, J. S. BOUGHTON, Publisher, Lawrence, Kansas.

STANLEY IN AFRICA

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 marvelous journey down the Congo, by HENRY M. STANLEY. No other edition can compare with it for attractiveness and cheapness.

AGENTS WANTED to send for full particulars and be convinced; or to save time send 50 cents at once for canvassing book, and state choice of townships. Profusely illustrated. Over 700 pages. Price, only \$2.25. Address, F. B. HEBB & McMAKIN, 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; Teaspoons A. I., \$2; Tablespoons, \$3; Triple-plated Table-knives, \$3; Forks, \$3 per set. Rogers, Smith & Co. Triple-plated Castors, five Engraved Bottles, \$6; Butter-knives, 75c. I have one Quadruple-plated Butter-dish for \$5, cheap at \$8.

GLASS SETS.

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

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

GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

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

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

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, Oasters, 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 Years 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. Do early and see Alex Marks' stock, and you cannot fail to find something that will please.

Remember the place—No. 83 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 30 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.

CINCINNATI, O., October 1st, 1878.

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 to exist on 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 \$1.00 on receipt.

Address all orders to Walters Importing Co., 150 Elm Street, CINCINNATI, O.

SEE TO WATCH SPECIALLY: We call particular attention to these Watches, as they sell readily at from \$12.00 to \$20.00 each. Do not miss this Advertisement Out.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH