

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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WHOLE NO. 404.

HONEST JOHN.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

When John was but a little lad,
And worked upon the farm,
He won a name that clung to him
And never did him harm.
For every action of his life
The sun might shine upon,
And prove that they made no mistake
Who called him "Honest John."

He thought it wicked to deceive,
Or to exaggerate,
And in a frank and fearless way
The truth would always state,
While other chaps would laugh and sneer
At this phenomenon,
Whom in derision they were wont
To nickname "Honest John."

But John, determined to do right,
Grew every day more strong,
And was not influenced by those
Determined to do wrong.
He would not cheat, or lie, or steal
The very least amount,
But lived each day as if prepared
To give his last account.

Men test the value of a man
By every word and deed,
And trifles, to the watchful eye,
The weightier act exceed.
And John, who from the righteous path
Was never known to budge,
Was called to fill an honored place,
And ruled an upright judge.

The guilty culprit feared to stand
Before his honest face,
And in his presence vice became
Aware of its disgrace.
The world was better while he lived—
His honored paragon—
And when he died a nation mourned
The loss of Honest John.

GYLDA'S DREAM.

BY MARY E. MOFFAT.

A beautiful lady lived in one of the picturesque islands belonging to Denmark, so long ago that the date is forgotten. She was the widow of Count Lauritz, a brave young nobleman, who was cut off in his early manhood by an accident.

When the sad news of her loss was carried to the young countess she fell like one lifeless, stricken into a state so like unto death that a faint fluttering at her heart alone betrayed that her spirit had not departed. For days and even weeks she remained in this cataleptic trance. Then a little daughter came to her, and with the first touch of her warm breath upon her cheek came a change. Life was no longer without an object. She would live for her child.

Gradually she learned to be submissive to her widowed lot, and to find pleasure in the little Gylda's education. One would suppose the child born and bred amid such surroundings would have been of a sad and pensive temperament. But by a strange caprice of nature she was an embodiment of innocent joy. She was very fair to look upon—with a clear white skin, rose-tinted cheeks, and red, smiling lips, and large, bright eyes, as blue as the flax-flower which loves to open its delicate petals amid the nodding ranks of bearded grain. She grew up tall and straight, and with a lissome grace which made her every movement bewitching.

Carefully as the Countess Mette had trained Gylda in other things, she had shrunk with a shuddering feeling of horror from telling her of that great mystery which must come to all of us—death. So Gylda had no knowledge that the beautiful world she rejoiced in was after a time to be shut out from her eyes, and knew not but she would always be young and happy.

So years rolled away until Gylda was sixteen. Rumors of her exceeding beauty and gentleness had reached the ears of an old friend of her father's—a nobleman, who lived in feudal splendor upon his estates. He had an only son whom he wished to contract in marriage to some maiden of gentle birth and breeding; and as he listened to the praises of Gylda he at once made up his mind to send young Otto to the Island of Falster, ostensibly to carry a message from his father to the Countess Mette, but in reality to bring the two young people together. If they were mutually attracted toward one another, then he would make formal proposals to the countess for her sanction to an alliance between Otto and Gylda. If not, no harm would be done.

It was a gay cavalcade upon which Gylda's eyes rested not many days after, as it wound its way up the road which led to the castle, with a stately youth at its head, clad in the rich garments befitting his rank, and riding gracefully upon the spirited horse which danced and caroled from side to side as

though proud of his burden. A sudden shyness took possession of Gylda, and when the countess's maid sought her to dress her hair, and robe her suitably for this her first appearance at the entertainment of honored guests at the castle, she was not to be found. She had upon the impulse of the moment mounted her pet pony "Dall" and rode off to a favorite sylvan retreat several miles distant, thinking thus to avoid an introduction to the strangers.

Meanwhile Otto had excused himself from his party, and had gone out on an exploring expedition by himself. He had ridden about an hour when he heard the sound of approaching hoofs, and soon Gylda, mounted on her snow-white pony, came in sight. Sir Otto drew rein, and lifting his plumed, helmet-like cap from his head, bowed low, even to his horse's neck, and said:

"Am I right in thinking you to be the Lady Gylda?"

"Yes, my lord, I am Gylda. And you?"

"I am Otto, son of your father's friend—Lars."

"I am glad to see you. You are welcome to the castle. But it is time we were home, for it is nearing the supper hour." Then, with sudden frankness, she said: "I did not mean to see you at all. That is why 'Dall' and I ran away."

Otto smiled at her quaint candor.

"Why did you do so? Were you afraid?"

"No," hesitatingly, "not afraid, but—the truth is, I can't tell how I felt. We so seldom see strangers I did not know what to say."

"Do not think of me as a stranger," he said.

"I am the son of your dear father's friend, and I wish much to be a friend to you."

Gylda looked at Otto a moment with an expression he did not understand in her wide, blue eyes. Then recollecting herself, she answered:

"I thank you for your kindness, my lord. But it is late. We must ride fast if we would reach the castle in time for supper. Which, think you, is fleetest of foot—your horse or my little Dall? Let us have a trial of speed."

A brisk run soon brought them to the castle; and, much to the Countess Mette's surprise and pleasure, Gylda came of her own accord into the banquetting hall, where she was dispensing her hospilities to her guests, and helped her to the honors with mingled dignity and grace.

As her eyes followed her daughter's movements with maternal pride the regretful thought would come—"Oh, that my husband could have been spared to see this day!" And when, at last, the sounds of revelry became hushed in night's solemn stillness, and the countess retired to her boudoir, it seemed as though the flood-gates of sorrow had again broken loose from their boundaries within her faithful heart as she cast herself upon her couch and wept unrestrainedly.

After a time the door opened softly, and Gylda came in, pausing at first in speechless surprise at such an unexpected sight. Then she stole to her side, and bending touched her soft lips to the clasped hands which were pressed convulsively over her mother's eyes, and through whose fingers crystal drops were trickling fast.

As soon as the countess became conscious of Gylda's presence, with a strong effort she regained her self-control. Her sunny-hearted child should not be saddened by her sorrow!

Furtively dashing away the tears, she drew Gylda to her.

"What is it, my dear? I thought you were asleep."

"I came to ask you a question, my own darling mother, about something I heard to-day from the lips of our noble guest. What does it mean to say one is dead? And why have I never before been told of my father's being dead? Surely I, his child, should know of all connected with him!"

The countess put out her hands as though to ward off a blow, murmuring under her breath:

"It has come at last!" Then she said, laying her pale cheek tenderly against Gylda's golden head as it rested upon her bosom:

"If you will know the truth, my poor child, I will tell it to you. Death is to lie white and still, with the soul gone out into unknown and unfathomable regions, where the voices of those who love you cannot penetrate, but fall only upon the cold and leaden ears of the pale semblance which is all that is left of the one you love so dearly! Now, Gylda, I have told you the truth. Will it make you any happier?"

The girl stood for a moment quiet and absorbed in thought, trying to realize the full meaning of her mother's words. At last she slowly said:

"I think I understand now. When I was

very small my pet robin fluttered his little wings in pain, and then became cold and rigid in my hands. I chirruped to it and held it to my warm cheek, but still it lay without sound or motion. My nurse took me from the room and I never saw my bird again. She said it had gone away, and I cried bitterly. Then, again, Olaf, the forester's boy, grew thin and pale, and lay in his bed for many days. Then, one day when I took a gift of fruit and flowers to him—he had gone away! Mother, does this change which you call death come to all?"

"Yes. All things living must die. But, Gylda, there is a bright side to think of in connection with what I have explained to you. There is a future life; for the soul is immortal; and were it not for leaving you I should have hoped ere this to have been reunited to my Lauritz. Yes, though the dead cannot come to us we can go to them! Now, my child, you must go to your rest, or those bright eyes will look dull and heavy on the morrow. Good-night."

But all through the remaining hours of that long night no sleep came to Gylda. She lay with wide-open eyes revolving in her mind the great mystery now for the first time unveiled to her.

After this a change came over Gylda. Instead of the unfailing, bird-like joyousness which had characterized her, she was at times fitfully gay; then she would sink into fits of gloomy abstraction. But after a time the unwonted gravity wore away, and when Otto's father and mother sent formal proposals for her hand, accompanied by magnificent gifts for the lady of their son's choice, life again seemed opening out fair and inviting to her eyes.

Before her wedding Gylda petitioned her mother to allow her to devote a portion of the vast patrimony of which she was the sole heiress toward the erection of a fine church, so that she could be married in it. The Countess Mette was well pleased at Gylda's proposing to do such a goodly work, and soon a magnificent building reared its fair proportions under the hands of skilled workmen.

Of her ultimate intention Gylda said nothing. But the truth was, she, a half pagan in her religious ideas, had conceived a strange fancy. In this noble structure, built by herself for the service of the Deity, on her wedding day, dressed in her bridal robes, she would petition, as a reward for well-doing, to be endowed with the gift of life for herself and for those whom she loved so fondly—her mother and her lover—until the massive walls should crumble into decay.

Time wore rapidly on, and at last all was completed, and the bridal guests were gathered at the castle to be in time for the wedding, which was to be solemnized on the day following.

Gylda, strong in her intended purpose, had retired to rest. Scarcely had her eyes closed in slumber when a series of remarkable visions passed before her. First, it was her wedding cortege on its way from the castle to the church, which was soon reached, and the words which made Gylda a wedded wife were said. Then, when the eyes of the assembled company were turned eagerly upon her, expecting to see her, rosy with modest blushes, take the proffered arm of her chosen mate and walk down the broad aisle amid their murmured blessings, what was their surprise to see her go forward and throw herself upon her knees before the altar, and petition for life to be spared to her mother, her husband and to herself—as a reward for her noble gift-offering until its walls should yield to time and decay! How vividly, in her vision, did Gylda see the changed expression which came over the hitherto admiring faces! and the blood ran cold in the veins of the sleeper as she seemed to hear a dreadful voice say:

"Thy wicked wish shall be granted in part. But it is not meet to punish the innocent for the guilty—and thy mother and thy husband shall not suffer for thine own impious attempt to guide the workings of Almighty will. They shall be gathered home like sheaves of corn fully ripe when their appointed time shall come. Thou shalt live!"

The scene vanished, and her gentle, beautiful mother lay dying! And, oh, the intense anguish which, in her dream, racked Gylda's mind. The words of the ministering priest had no meaning for her tortured soul as she listened:

"You can go to her, but she cannot come to you!" No! she could not go to her!

Then followed another harrowing scene. Her handsome young husband had grown old and feeble, and the kindly Death angel had come to release him from his sufferings. Gylda saw herself, silver-haired and tremulous with age,

standing by his bedside. But, alas! she could not go with him out into that spirit-world toward which his dim eyes were ever turning, and whose radiant scenes cast even then a holy light upon his worn face.

Again, all whom she had known and loved in her youth had gone the way of all living, and she was left behind. Not the beautiful, queenly, light-hearted Gylda, but a wrinkled, toothless, decrepit old creature, to whom life was a burden. At last, worn out and sorrowful, she prayed that she, too, might have Death's blessed boon of rest. But again that awful voice sounded in her ears:

"Those who sow sorrow must reap sorrow. Thy punishment is not complete."

Then, in her dream, she fell asleep, and was laid in a coffin, and was carried to the vault where her mother's and husband's bodies reposed. But hers was not the quiet, dreamless rest of a body from which the soul has taken flight; it was a slumber haunted by despairing visions. And when, once in the year, the chimes of Christmas bells rang out on the frosty air, the priest would come to her, she would awaken and rise and ask, "Is my church still standing?" and, on being answered in the affirmative, would sink back despairingly into the coffin and become as before—worse than lifeless!

With a wild shriek Gylda awoke, and sprang from her couch. All had been so vivid in its reality that it was some time before she could shake off the terrible impression it had made upon her, and feel that she was still young and happy, and free from the terrible curse which had been upon her in her dream.

Then she sank upon her knees and thanked God for the blessed boon of life, and also of death, and for the providence which had opened her young eyes to the rash and wicked act with which in her ignorance she had thought to signalize her wedding day.

Otto and Gylda were married, and as time passed in fair children were born to them. Their boys grew up strong and sturdy, and the girls blossomed into a beauty as delicate as that which had won Sir Otto's heart from his keeping in the olden days.

The Good Old Times and the Good Time Coming.

Under the most adverse circumstances there are two good times always present to the human consciousness—"the good old times" and "the good time coming." Thus memory and hope, like two mighty wings, are ever struggling to bear us over the calamities of the present.

It is well to look both backward and forward. They who look only backward become too conservative. They who look only into the future become too rash, and are incapable of true progress. For progress always implies a past, and is content to be an advance upon it. True development preserves the old and carries it forward in an expanded and improved form into the new. The last and most perfect type of the steam plow retains something (and something which it could not dispense with, too) from the first simple cross-ticks which broke the soil of the primitive earth.

To separate the past from the future would be to cut off the tree from its root, the stream from its fountain. The "good old times" were the root and spring of the "good time coming;" and he who gives a wise and well-proportioned heed to both is the man who has the true philosophy of history and of life.

Facsimile.

The clergyman in a certain town, as the custom is, having published the bans of matrimony between two persons, was followed by the clerk's reading the hymn beginning with these words: "Deluded souls that dream of heaven!"

A pompous young lawyer, in addressing an old judge, said: "If your honor please, it is written in the book of nature that the eternal law of—" "At what page?" exclaimed the judge, interrupting him—at what page?" The pompous young lawyer was visibly embarrassed.

Arithmetical toast—"The fair daughters of this land: May they add virtue to beauty, subtract envy from friendship, multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, divide time by sociability and economy, and reduce scandal to its lowest denomination."

An agent who had sold a Dutchman some goods was to deliver them at the residence of the purchaser. The Dutchman gave him the following directions: "You shoost goes behind de church; den you turns up de right for a while till you come to a house with a big hog in the yard. Dot's me."

Young Folks' Column.

Lessons for the Young Folks.

NO. X.

ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

3. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.

1. Emma Boles.....Lawrence, Kans.

DANIEL BOONE.

[Correction of Last Exercise.]

This was in the direction of his master's morning walks, and he thought now that he understood the secret of much of his ill-nature. He returned to the schoolroom; but when they were dismissed for that day, he told some of the larger boys of his discovery. Their plan was soon arranged. Early the next morning a bottle of whisky, having tartar emetic in it, was placed in the bower, and the other bottle thrown away. At the usual hour, the lads were sent out to play, and the master started on his walk. But their play was to come afterward; they longed for the master to return. At length they were called in, and in a little time saw the success of their experiment. The master began to look pale and sick, yet still proceeded with his work.

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

Please correct the exercise below by writing capital letters and pauses where they belong; omit curves and words between them and improve by writing one word, a better one, in their places. The exercise will be corrected next week. Send us your manuscripts at once and we will publish your names in one of two lists—a roll of perfection, and a roll of excellence. The entry of your name ten times on the first roll or fifty times on the second will entitle you to a desirable gift, providing your parents are subscribers to THE SPIRIT.

DANIEL BOONE.

(A few) boys were (called out) (one after another) to (say over) lessons and all whipped (thoroughly) whether right or wrong (at last) young boone was (called out) to answer questions in (the art of working with figures) he (came forward) with his slate and (marking tool) and the master began if you (take away) six from nine what (is left) said he three sir said boone very good said the master now let us come to (parts of one) if i (take) three-quarters from a whole number what (is left) the whole sir (said) boone you (stupid fellow, doll) (loudly) said the master (again and again striking) him you (dull) little fool how can you show that if i take one bottle of whisky said boone and (put in its place) another in which i have mixed an emetic the whole will (be left) if (no one) drinks it the Irishman (very, awfully) sick was now (twice as much) (angered, made mad) he (grabbed hold of) boone and (began) (again and again striking) him the children (spoke out loud) and (kept up a full, loud sound) the (mixed fight) (kept on) until boone knocked the master down upon the floor and (hurried, dashed) out of the room W. A. B.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you a correction of last exercise:

This was in the direction of his master's morning walks. And he thought now that he had found the cause of much of his ill-temper. He returned to the schoolroom. But when they were dismissed for the day, he told some of the larger boys of his discovery. Then their plans were soon formed. Early the next morning a bottle of whisky having Tartar Emetic in it, was placed in the bower of vines and branches and the other bottle thrown away. At the usual time the children were sent out to play and the master started on his walk. But their play was to come afterward. They were anxious for the master's return, at last they were called in, and in a little time saw the result of their strategy. The master began to look pale and sick, yet still he proceeded with his work. MARK C. WARNER.

TIBLOW, Kans., Oct. 26, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long, long time since I last wrote, so I thought I would write. We have moved out west, and pa has taken a claim, and has got some breaking done on it, and has eight or ten acres of wheat sown, and it looks very nice. Pa is building a stone house 22x26; he wants to get it done and move in it before cold weather. I like the country out here first-rate. I have seen stone fences out here half a mile long nearly as white as chalk. We live about eight miles from town and about two miles from the school-house. We have got a good well on our claim; it has about seven feet of water in it. We have eighteen head of cattle and one young calf, and we have five head of hogs, and three of the nicest pigs that I ever saw; they are a little over two months old; they weigh over one hundred pounds apiece. The wolves have taken all of our young chickens and most all of our old ones. Wolves are pretty plenty out here. Well, I guess I will quit for this time, so good-by. Yours truly, IDA E. SHIELDS. COUNCIL GROVE, Kans., Oct. 22, 1879.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popehoe, Topeka.

The Farmers and Their Critics.

Scarcely a paper can be found nowadays that does not contain advice to or criticism on the doings of farmers. The farmers may consider themselves blessed or cursed in being selected from among all other classes as being fit subjects to receive advice from parties whose ignorance of the subject they write upon (farming) is exceeded only by the length of their cars.

The secretary of the state grange of Indiana, writing on this kind of advice which is so constantly and gratuitously flouted in the face of farmers, and of the motives of those who give it, says to his "brother farmers everywhere, stop! Stop your everlasting work from before dawn until after dark. Take your shoulder from the wheel a moment. Straighten your bent form. You are men. Take time to think. Work? Surely! all men are commanded to work. Economize? Yes; economize more closely than you have ever yet done, if it is necessary, in order that you may have time left to study, but stop work with feet and hands long enough to ask and answer this question: Why is it always necessary for those who create wealth to so rigidly economize?"

Let each farmer answer this question for himself, and when he has done so let each ask himself if much of the hard work and necessity for such rigid economy is not caused by a lack of combined action, by high taxation, by the operation of laws which discriminate largely against agriculture, and because too many farmers allow themselves to be educated up against their own pecuniary interest, and almost unconsciously work for others and not for themselves. Yes, "when will you straighten up your bent forms? You are men." When will you combine for mutual protection as other classes do? When will you demand equal laws for all classes? Being wealth producers, farmers should be wealthy. Being wealth producers, farmers should not be made the pack-horses, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. But, after all, it is with the farmers to indicate the position, power and place they will occupy. It is said the gods help those who help themselves. We say therefore to the farmers, organize through the grange. You have the power in your own hands. Don't wait for the gods to help you, but help yourselves.—California Patron.

Politics in the Grange.

The farmers in this country are not only laborers and tillers of the soil, but they are, or at least they ought to be, free citizens. They should not only be cultivators of the ground, but should at the same time cultivate the mind with which a good God has endowed them. There are other means of education besides primary schools, colleges and universities. The most important lessons in life are not learned from books, but from contact with our fellow-men. The average farmer rarely takes the time to search the library for books on the principles of political economy and the science of government. The consequence is, his only ideas on these important branches of science are such as he may have obtained from his partisan newspaper or communicated by partisan leaders. He has simply adopted them without mature reflection just because they are the principles taught by his party. The purpose of the grange is to exclude from the meetings everything which even squints toward partisan politics, and in lieu thereof to inculcate the true principles as laid down in the science of political economy, which, in fact, constitute the very basis of all good government. The politics as taught in the grange is intended to enable the farmer to fit himself to fill with ability any position in the government. Not that we desire any class legislation, but that our profession and our interests shall no longer be ignored. In the grange meetings we can come together as good citizens, looking not only to our own welfare and interests but to the welfare and interests of the whole country, and of all people of whatever class or profession, and calmly and intelligently consider

some of those expensive trappings of government, both state and national, and see if they cannot be dispensed with without very great injury or detriment to the public service. We will go further, and see if some very important improvements may not be introduced to enhance the general prosperity; and while doing this we will also have an eye to our own great agricultural interest, upon which rests the prosperity of all others. We will constantly and persistently insist that the agricultural bureau shall be reorganized, and shall be conducted in the interest of the farming community, instead of partisan politicians, and that it shall have at its head a cabinet officer, who will see to it that it be so conducted. We shall not be turned aside from our proper and legitimate work by the senseless cries of the partisan papers and the seedy politicians that the grange is a political organization. Nor will we rest contented until the great industrial interests of the country are confided to those who will truly represent the wishes and supply the wants of their constituents.—Virginia Granger.

After the Railways.

At a meeting of the executive committees of the state granges of the Northwestern states, held at Chicago October 9, 1879, the following action was taken as expressive of the views of the members of the order in their respective states:

WHEREAS, The railways have by their recent advances in freights levied a severe and oppressive tax upon the farmers of the Northwest—advances which are not warranted, are unjust, and which are robbing the producer of the late rise in the value of his products; therefore Resolved, That combined action be taken looking to the establishment of just and equitable maximum tariffs or rates, to be made by law in the regulation of freight and passenger rates upon all railways; and to this end we call upon not only members of our order but upon all farmers to aid us in presenting this matter to our respective legislatures in such manner as may secure favorable action thereon. G. W. Curtis, of Illinois, Sec'y. Aaron Jones, of Indiana, Chairman.

It is not probable that railroads leading east, in their order to put up freights from time to time, cared very much about the grain they were to carry. They probably knew well enough that if the tariff was too high farmers would hold their grain. The bulk of them are in funds and can afford to do so. It is not a perishable product. Not so with stock and meat products. They are perishable; and besides, an animal once fattened must be sold, else it depreciates on the holder's hands. The winter shipment of prepared meats from the West to the seaboard is something enormous. Here is where the fine art of railroad freight engineering comes in. These products must be marketed when ready, and because the discrepancy between carrying grain at a very low figure and meat products at an exorbitant figure would look too glaring on its face, why, the tariff was raised all around. It is but a species of extortion and as dishonest as its gambling on grain through the buying and selling of options.—Prairie Farmer.

Grange Notes.

It would be generally considered strange and churlish at a reunion of Patrons if the stranger were uninvited to partake of the well-spread board, and not made to feel at home. And we universally find that both the stranger and the old tried friend are pressed to "come to dinner." But on two occasions recently we had the pleasure of seeing Patrons supplying themselves with an extra bag of oats or corn, and freely offering them to strangers, visitors and friends who are not supplied. This is the true spirit of the grange. It is the social, hospitable characteristic of the old pioneer that ought never to have gone out of practice, and carries with it peace and good will to all men.

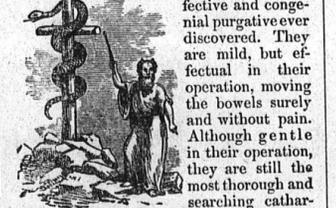
Agriculture has undoubtedly made very great advances within the past ten or twelve years. We have better roads, better houses, better crops, better culture, less grumbling and more content. We don't claim that the grange has done it all, but we may justly claim that it has been a most efficient factor in bringing about a higher standard of agriculture and a more hopeful condition among farmers. And as yet its power for salutary and widespread influences has not been told nor measured. Still in every neighborhood we meet the "old fog" who plods along in the old ruts, has no faith in "book learning," and describes the Kittatiny as "briers," and the rose geranium as "greens."

In almost every neighborhood we find one or more farmers who are opposed to the grange. We can readily understand why the town-man is "forrest," because he believes that the grange is hostile to his interests as a middleman; but this reason cannot hold with the farmer, and when the opposition is narrowed down to its true motive and intent it usually, if not always, resolves itself into "general contrariness." There is no better illustration of the spirit than Aesop's fable of the dog on the hay. It is commonly time wasted to try to convince such men of their error. They have built around them an impenetrable wall of prejudice and self-satisfaction that they believe, and seem to want the world to believe, wisdom will die with them.

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company OF NEW YORK. Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774. LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,238,809. Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000. Net surplus over all, 1,088,427. The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates. JOHN CHAMLTON. Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

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Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health. AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these PILLS may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW.

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL.

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

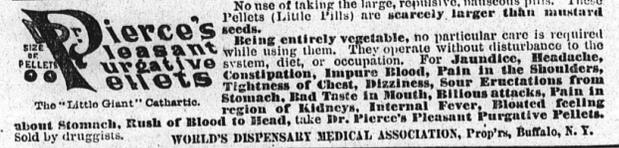
PHILIP RHEINSCHEID.

45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS. FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabancee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$5 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest. For further information apply to V. P. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

Golden Medical Discovery

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, or face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures. In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.



No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloating Feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by druggists. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS.

We use the best quality Steel wire; the bars well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CHEAP CHARLEY,



THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

IS THE POPULAR CLOTHIER

Because he MANUFACTURES GOOD CLOTHING, suitable for every age, occupation and condition of mankind. He marks every garment in plain figures and makes

NO DEVIATION IN PRICE!

A child can buy as cheap as the most expert man. In selling goods, they not only

WARRANT EVERY GARMENT

To be as represented, but should the purchaser, after home inspection, become dissatisfied with either fit, material or price he will cheerfully exchange, or pay back the purchaser's money; provided always that goods are returned in good order and in reasonable time.

CHILDREN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING.

We aim to keep constantly an unlimited stock suitable for every-day and Sunday wear at prices that cannot fail to prove satisfactory to every buyer. In

YOUTHS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING,

We display an endless variety of suits and separate garments, substantially made and handsomely trimmed, appropriate for either

LABOR, BUSINESS OR DRESS, AT SUCH LOW PRICES as to continually challenge but never produce successful competition. BOOTS and SHOES are sold at prices of the manufacturers, and

HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Always of latest styles, at Chicago jobbing prices, after addition of freight. One price C. O. D. to all. And buying for twenty-one different branch stores enables us to retail at wholesale prices and guarantee a saving of from 20 to 50 per cent.

KAUFMANN & BACHRACH.

FACTORY: 244 N. CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

From the Factory to the Wearer.

Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for \$7.50 A DOZEN!!

Advertisement for shirts with a small illustration of a shirt. Text: Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirts, made at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the consumers, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by middlemen and the retail trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer: 12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Shield Bosom, French Yoke, as above, ready for wear, \$7.50. 4.00. 2.50. An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 3, 6 or 12 Shirts. Sample Shirts finished complete with a set Buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of 25 cents. We warrant these Shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any Shirts in the market costing two or three times as much. Sent size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember! Boys' Shirts same price as above. Porter, Shirts and Currency Labels. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 421 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

NOTES FROM TOPEKA.

Opossums—Another Exodus—State Reform School—A Switchman Catches His Foot in a Frog and is Killed.

Two boys yesterday brought into the city four opossums which were killed by them west of here on the Kansas river. An old colored man from Kentucky, who saw them, went into ecstasies at once and used every endeavor to rake up enough change to buy them. Mr. Calk, a gentleman just arrived from near Nashville, Tenn., called yesterday. He says there is no doubt that there will be an exodus from that and other Southern states in the spring which will put in the background all pretensions of the last. It is his opinion that not less than one hundred thousand colored people will seek homes in Kansas, and it is useless to try to divert them into other states. He says that they will not come as paupers, however, as they are already saving and pinching to have money when they reach this state. Mr. Calk is a staunch Republican, and says he has seen so much of Democracy under Isham G. Harris and later leaders in that party in his state that he is heartily sick of it and has come to Kansas to locate.

The state board of trustees of charitable institutions yesterday selected the site for the new state reform school. The land lies three miles north and west of the corner of Sixth and Kansas avenues, and is known as the Watt farm. It is situated at the foot of the hill leading to Rochester cemetery, and lies on both sides of Soldier creek. Our readers may obtain a better idea of where it is when we say it is on the road that passes east of Captain O. H. McCauley's old farm, and is about one mile north of that farm, and is east of Dr. Campdora's farm. The Hardin property, where there was once a mill, adjoined it, and of this property it will be necessary to purchase twelve acres to make the 160 acres required by the provisions of the bill. Under that bill the county of Shawnee and city of Topeka, or either of them, is to furnish to the state, free of charge, 160 acres of land within five miles of the capitol. A special act was passed last winter authorizing the county commissioners to pay \$15 per acre toward the purchase, and we have no doubt they will do so. The land owned by Mr. Watt he has agreed to sell at \$25 per acre, and we are informed that Mr. Hardin will sell his for \$45 per acre. The county will then pay \$2,400 of the amount, leaving \$1,840 for the city to assume. It was supposed, when the bill passed, that the ground could be purchased for \$3,000. The increased cost will make no difference, of course; we will go ahead and perfect the title and make the deed to the state. We have this suggestion to offer, however, and think that it will meet with favor at the hands of our business men—that the merchants of the city, one hundred or less, make a note to run for eighteen months, for the money (\$1,840), and borrow the amount and turn it over to be used in the purchase. Then when the legislature meets there is little doubt that they will see the justice of refunding to the signers of the note the amount in excess of the \$3,000 at least, and perhaps the whole amount.

One of those distressing accidents which fortunately are of infrequent occurrence here happened yesterday morning in the yard of the Santa Fe Railroad company at this place. The news reached a *Commonwealth* reporter soon after the accident, and he at once repaired to the scene to gather such points as he might.

The facts, as gained there and at the inquest, are as follows: Mr. Robert J. Kennedy, a switchman, who came to Topeka during the strike, and has since been in the employ of the Santa Fe road, was at his usual business yesterday, and about 11 o'clock was assisting in the making up of train No. 7. It was necessary to run one car of three, which composed the number the engine was placing, on track No. 3. Mr. Kennedy, as is the common though dangerous practice among switchmen, signaled the engineer, Mr. Emil Heber, to go ahead, and stepped between the second and third cars to withdraw the coupling pin and let the force of the start send the car to its proper place. The pin was obstinate, as is frequently the case, and did not respond to his efforts, and he walked along between the cars, with the train, which was going at the rate of four miles an hour, as switchmen almost invariably do. Suddenly his heel became fast in a frog, and before he could extricate it the body of the car struck him in the back, bearing him to the ground, face downward. The wheels of the trucks on the north end of this car passed over him, breaking his ankle and laying open the flesh on the front side to the knee. It appears that then the body twisted and his back became the track for the murderous wheels. His face was pressed downward and probably onto a rail pin, for there are severe bruises about the head on the left side and a gash above the mouth and left of the nose which must have been made by some pointed or jagged instrument.

The deceased had a sister in Kansas City, we believe, and a father in Galesburg, Illinois. Both have been informed by telegraph of the blow which has fallen on them, and are expected as soon as they can arrive.

Mr. Kennedy had been unfortunate twice before since coming to Topeka, and within the year. On both occasions he lost one or more fingers. He is spoken of by his late companions as a kind, brave young man, sober and industrious, and the feeling exhibited among them is evidence of their respect for him. He was twenty-nine years of age and unmarried.

Constantly Coming.

Those who thought the emigration to Kansas had ceased were out of their reckoning. There is an almost constant stream of emigrant trains passing through here.

Kansas State Normal School. CALANDER FOR 1879-80.

The fall term begins Wednesday, Sept. 17, and closes Tuesday, Dec. 9. The winter term begins Wednesday, Dec. 10, and closes Tuesday, March 16. The spring term begins Wednesday, March 17, and closes Thursday, June 10. Winter vacation from Dec. 23 to Jan. 6.

COURSES OF STUDY.

In the normal department are two courses of study—one for two years and one for three years. In addition to the courses of study in the normal department there is a preparatory department, taught by the regular faculty, in which students complete the study of such subjects as are usually called the common branches.

There is also a training school in successful operation under the supervision of the president. A training school is considered as essential to a normal school as a hospital is to a medical college.

To graduate from either course, candidates must pass a written examination upon all subjects pursued in that course, and attain to a standard of at least 80 per cent. This is required upon the principle that the proficiency of the graduates, rather than their number, determines the efficiency of a normal school in the state.

Diplomas from this school are life certificates to teach in the common schools of the state.

EXPENSES. Good board is obtained in private families from \$3 to \$4.50 per week. Many of our students board themselves for less than half the above rates. Tuition is free to students intending to teach in the schools of Kansas. An incidental fee of \$3 per term is charged to all students. Rooms partly furnished rent for from \$3 to \$4.50 per month.

TEXT BOOKS. In the normal department subjects are taught by topics, therefore any good text book will be sufficient. Books can be had at the book-stores in Emporia at wholesale rates.

THE NEW FACULTY are educators of ripe experience, and students coming here may be assured of receiving the very best instruction.

The new normal building will be ready for use about the middle of January, 1880, and will be amply provided with the very best appliances for the promotion of health and accurate scholarship.

READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The reading-room is supplied gratuitously with the leading journals of the state and some scientific publications from other states. The editors of these journals have our sincere thanks. The library, though small, is much used by the students, and is a great educational power in the institution. Contributions to the library and reading-room are earnestly solicited.

For further information address E. B. WELCH, President, P. O. Box 686, Emporia, Kansas.

Dragged to Death.

A correspondent of the *Herald* says that a terrible accident happened at Hiawatha about sundown Sunday evening. A son of Rev. Mr. Bollinger, about ten years old, went to the field (about two blocks distant) for the cow to drive her home. He tied the end of the rope (the other end being around the horns of the animal) around his body, and started for home. When less than half way the animal was frightened by a dog and commenced running and jumping at a fearful rate, dragging the boy over the ground, dashing him against posts, stones, etc., until stopped by terrified citizens who rushed to the rescue. The rope was cut and the poor child carried home, where he expired in a few moments, amid a scene of anguish enough to melt a heart of stone. The father was absent on a ministerial trip to Wathena when the sad occurrence took place.

Mysterious.

Daniel French, who lives on the Morgan farm, just south of Fredonia, took his gun and went down to the timber on Fall river to look for some quails. On the bank of the river he was very much astonished to find a lot of clothing with Lo one near to claim it. There was a white wool hat, pair of cotton pants, leather belt, coat, pair of yellow overalls, a dirty shirt and a new, clean one. From the disposition of the clothing it looked very much as if some one had stripped to bathe in the river and change his linen. In the pockets were found four handkerchiefs, some chewing and smoking tobacco, several placards, and the card of a Kansas City lumber-yard.

Commencing Life Again—Fine Hogs.

A wedding occurred at Jewell Center last week Thursday, the contracting parties being James Dogget, aged 83 years, and Fanny Horr, aged 82. They are beginning life again, and we wish them many years of unalloyed happiness.

A couple of the finest hogs we have seen in a long time were brought into market last Tuesday morning by T. W. Johnson, of Union township. The two weighed 1,185 pounds, the largest bringing down the scales at 845 pounds. They were of the Poland-Chiba breed; and at the present low price of hogs brought the owner the nice little sum of \$29.83.

Look Well to your Fire-Breaks.

The day is fast approaching when the poor unfortunate homesteader and his wretched, half starved family will be found standing around a pile of blackened debris, and the father will mournfully remark, "Here is all that is left of our humble but once happy little home." The prairie fire fiend has been there. Friends, look well to your fire-breaks and be prepared to guard against such an emergency faintly pictured above.

The Wrong Man.

Emporia News. About 9 o'clock Sunday evening, as E. J. Fuller was going to the M., K. & T. depot, and was near it, two men jumped up from the ground and advanced toward him, evidently intending to commit robbery. Mr. Fuller pretended to draw a revolver (he had none) and ordered them to stand off. One of them remarked, "I guess we have waked up the wrong passenger," and both took to their heels. They either intended to rob him or assault somebody else, and found out that he was not the man they were after.

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has opened at No. 75 Massachusetts street with the Best Line of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

Cutting done for home making, at lowest cash prices. Don't forget the place—No. 75 Massachusetts street.

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

Apple Trees, Quinces, Peach Trees, Small Fruits, Pear-Trees, Grape Vines, Plum Trees, Evergreens, Cherry Trees, Ornam'tal Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate.

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

Send for Catalogue and Price-List.

A. H. & A. C. GRIEBA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House,

912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ESTLEY

ORGAN

DECKER

BROTHERS'

MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

ESTLEY ORGANS.

Five hundred Instruments for sale (on easy payments), exchange or rent. Astonishing bargains.

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. Their establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest west of New York. The members of the firm rank high among our staunchest, most honorable and most successful merchants and manufacturers. They have built up one of the strongest and best mercantile houses in the country, and their establishment is an honor to themselves and a credit to St. Louis.—St. Louis Republican.

W. W. LAPHAM, Gen'l Traveling Agt., Lawrence, Kansas.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. MCGOY - - - - - President

J. S. CREW - - - - - Vice-President

A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier

J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Ass't Cashier

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED

J. K. DAVIDSON. 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI

Attention Everybody

J. W. WILLEY,

at No. 104 Massachusetts street, wishes to say to the citizens of Lawrence and Douglas county that he has now on hand the

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

These Stoves will be sold at the lowest figures for CASH - Also a fine stock of

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tinware.

JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING

A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves,

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

A FIRST-CLASS

COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

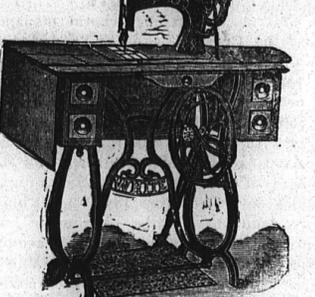
In fact, the CHEAPEST and BEST PLACE to get work done in all the departments represented above.

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON, Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCHILL, Carriage Painter, have arranged to do work in their respective lines in conjunction, at the

LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can be done. Give them a call.

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

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

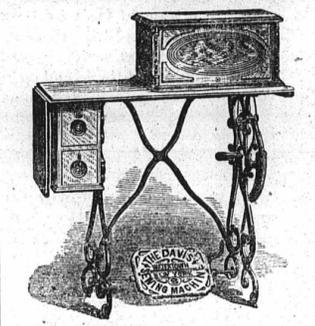
This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—It has more capacity and power than any other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

T. RICHY, Agent, No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED

SEWING MACHINE.



See what it will do without Basting.

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain. It will sew over seams in any garment without making long or short stitches, breaking of thread or puckering the lining of the goods at the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator except to run the machine and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses.

It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved edges together. It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woolen goods, such as soft merino, or goods difficult to hem on other machines.

It is the only practical machine for hemming bias alpaca, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem except out of a sheet without furling the under or upper side of the hem.

It will turn a hem and stitch on trimming at one operation. It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one operation. It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton or woolen goods.

It will bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. Blind folds without showing the stitches and sew on at the same time.

It will put on dress braid and sew in facing and a bias fold at one operation, without drawing either dress, braid or skirt, and without showing the stitch on right side.

Make French folds and sew on at the same time. Fold bias trimmings and sew on at one operation. Make milliners' folds with different colors and pieces of goods at one operation and sew on at the same time.

It will sew in a sleeve, covering a cord and stitching it into the seam at the same time. It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will make and sew a ruffle on any part of a dress skirt and sew on a bias fold for heading at one operation, showing the stitches on the right side. It will gather and sew on a band with piping between ruffle and band at one operation.

Make plaited trimmings, either scalloped or straight, and sew on in band and edge-stitch the band at one operation. It will, without one operation for each variety, without basting, execute 20 practical varieties of ruffing, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with same number of operations.

It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension. For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidery, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal.

Sewing machines repaired.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent,

No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$5 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1879.

AMBER SUGAR.

Mr. A. J. Russell, general manager of the Crystal Lake (Ill.) and Janesville (Wis.) Amber syrup and sugar refineries, in relation to their prospects, writes the *Prairie Farmer* as follows: "It is no longer an uncertainty with us about making sugar from Amber cane. We contracted for 550 acres of cane, and we are running night and day, with three 18x4 1-2 feet boilers and three mills. We made our first strike from an eight-foot vacuum pan to-day, and turned out as fine a batch of coarse grain sugar as one could wish to see, and in paying quantity."

TIMELY COUNSEL.

We find the following timely paragraph in an exchange and commend its counsel to the reader's consideration:

In all political conversations particular care should be taken to preserve the temper. None are so irritable as the tempers of enthusiastic politicians. It is better, if possible, to avoid political conversation when the speakers betray anger. I never knew an instance of conviction brought about by angry disputes.

We concur most heartily with the above advice. The great trouble with our politics is that we have altogether too much hot temper mixed up with it. Measures are introduced and laws passed in state legislatures and congress under partisan pressure by men who are mad, and thus the welfare of the people is lost sight of. We hope to see a better spirit prevail in the near future.

A LITTLE ADVICE.

It is the habit of a good many farmers to leave their farm implements lying in the fields and barn-yards during the fall and winter months that these tools are not needed for use. A place for everything and everything in its place is an old saying but it is a good one. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are lost annually by our farmers because of a want of proper care of their tools. Our advice is, have a place for your tools, be it ever so rude; take the best care you can of them, and have them all where you can lay your hands on any tool at any moment it may be needed. See to it that no tool is injured by rust or decay. In doing this, large sums of money will be saved, besides much valuable time. It will not be found hard to accomplish if all will go at it in earnest.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE OUGHT TO BE A CABINET OFFICER.

In the last issue of the *Prairie Farmer* the editor says: "We are glad to see so influential a journal as the *American Cultivator*, of Boston, is taking the same grounds as has been advocated by the *Prairie Farmer* in relation to the movement to make the commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer." Read what the *Cultivator* says and we will see how the *Farmer* feels on the subject: "We most sincerely hope the Western agricultural journals will not be successful in the plan which some of them are 'agitating' of having the commissioner of agriculture raised to the rank of a cabinet officer."

The editors of the above named journals may be very much smarter and more far-seeing than the editor of this unpretentious sheet, but until those papers give some better reasons than they have yet done we shall most emphatically disagree with them, and we shall do our utmost to have the great agricultural interests of this country represented in the cabinet of the president.

The man whose duty it is to look after the bloody wild Indian and also after the wild land belonging to the government is dubbed secretary of the interior, and is a cabinet officer; and these opposing journals seem to think that is all correct. Yet when you speak about representing the interest of twenty-two millions of producers of the country by raising their now feeble representative to the dignity of a cabinet officer they kick and say they hope the scheme will not win. The agricultural interest is by far the largest and most important interest in this country, and it should immediately be recognized as such and allowed to assume a place in our governmental affairs commensurate with its importance.

In our judgment there is no department of this government that so richly deserves a cabinet officer as that of the agricultural department. We certainly need a secretary of agriculture vastly more than we need a secretary of war.

With a cabinet officer, chosen on account of his fitness to represent our agricultural interests, he could with some assurance of success call the attention of the president and congress to a thousand things that need remedying in the interest of our agricultural people that now are given the cold shoulder simply because that class have no officer to urge their claims. But what surprises us most of all is, that any agricultural journal published anywhere in this broad land should oppose any scheme looking to bettering the condition of the very class they pretend to serve, and from whom they derive their support.

Editor Spirit:—I see a notice in the *Spirit* of October 22 from Arthur Sharp concerning Early Amber cane.

Inquiry 1. I have raised it. 2. It grows upon an average of eight feet high, when the head is cut off at first joint below the head. 3. It will mature in about eighty to ninety days from planting. 4. It makes a superior article of syrup, and sugar also. I have some ten bushels of pure seed for sale.

WILLIAM MEAIRS.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 25, 1879.

Franklin County Castor Bean Club.

Editor Spirit:—This club has been in existence a number of years and has by its co-operation saved many thousands of dollars to its members. This year it numbers over eight hundred members, and the committee sold 150,000 bushels at one sale, receiving 85 cents per bushel, having five weeks in which to deliver them. The yield per acre will average from 14 to 15 bushels. Frequently over one hundred teams are waiting at the elevator to unload. Outside of the club farmers receive from 75 to 80 cents per bushel. Some feel that the crop is overdone and that they can better afford to raise corn or wheat.

N. S. HANNA.

General News.

Uncontrollable coal-mine fires in the vicinity of Cumberland, Md.

The cabinet makers of St. Louis are "on the fence" as to having a strike. Nihilist newspapers in Russia are more open in their violent expressions. Gen. Grant had an enthusiastic reception at Virginia City, Nev., on Monday.

A powder mill explosion at Goshen, Me., killed an employe named Stokes, Monday.

The surrendered captives of the Ute outbreak will be sent to Lake City, thence via Del Norte to Denver.

Six prisoners escaped from the Delaware (O.) jail Sunday night by prying open the jail door with a stair rod.

Private Detective S. D. Muncie, of Cleveland, O., has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for perjury.

Dr. W. S. Mudge, a young physician of Williamsport, Pa., died in Kansas City, by an overdose of morphine, on Sunday.

Hanlan is not going to relinquish his title to the belt. He will row the winner of the Boyd-Elliott contest in February next.

An investigation has been ordered by Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin, into the alleged abuses in the house of correction of Milwaukee.

Hon. A. L. Brown, Republican senator elect from the district of Ross and Highland counties, Ohio, died Sunday night at Hillsboro.

The postmasters of New York, Louisville and New Orleans are directed by the postmaster-general to refuse to rent boxes to lottery agents.

A general resumption of business in Memphis on Monday, with but one case of fever. The streets are resuming their usual appearance.

The remains of W. D. Bodie, discoverer of the Bodie mine, lost in the snows of 1859, were found near the mine of his name on Sunday.

Policeman Lewis Chew, of Atchison, was fatally shot by a drunken negro, Monday, whom he was trying to arrest. The negro was also fatally shot.

Charles Tomlinson, reported to have absconded from Liverpool, has been arrested at his home on the charge of obtaining £10,000 with intent to defraud.

Crooked transactions are charged against several stockholders of the St. Louis Life Insurance company in favor of the New York Life, and numerous suits thereupon are threatened shortly.

The British announce that they have come to stay in Afghanistan. Yakob Khan, a voluntary prisoner in the British camp, is reported to be in a pitiable state of apathy and depression.

Burglars entered the fur store of Burkhardt & Co., Fourth street, Cincinnati, Sunday night, and carried away twenty-six fine seal skin sacks, valued at about \$5,000. No clue to the robbers is yet discovered.

The supreme court of Iowa has rendered a decision in favor of Sarah W.

Stanley for injuries received by a runaway horse, scared by a locomotive, the court holding that the city is liable for all damages caused by the employment or license of such motive power in the city limits.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—The body found yesterday on the shore of Lake Michigan, near Miller's station, is identified from a dispatch received here by Wm. E. Burr as the remains of his brother George Burr, who ascended with Prof. Wise in the balloon "Pathfinder" three weeks ago. Mr. Burr has telegraphed to have his body properly cared for, and a friend left this morning for Miller's station to bring him home.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—An *Inter-Ocean* Rockford special says a balloon, supposed to be the "Pathfinder," was seen passing over that city at a great height toward the northwest at 10:30 this morning, and again at 5 in the afternoon, going east, in a much less altitude, the car being plainly visible, and some persons claiming they could see a dark object in the car.

ATCHISON, Oct. 27.—A terrible accident occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad opposite this city yesterday morning. No. 83 of that road started to back down from DeKalb, Mo., to East Atchison for coal and water. Five persons were in the cab of the engine—N. N. Holmes, superintendent of bridges; D. A. Adams, a telegraph operator; J. C. Mull, brakeman; and the engineer and fireman. When about two miles east of this city the engine suddenly jumped the track and turned over in the ditch. Adams fell under the tank-box and was instantly killed; Mr. Holmes was dreadfully scalded about the breast and head; as was also Mr. Mull. Mull died at 8 o'clock last night and Holmes at 8 o'clock this morning. Their sufferings were terrible. The engineer and fireman escaped without injury.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 24—10 a. m.—Another heavy frost fell last night. A thin coating of ice was formed on pools of water in the suburbs. Thermometers placed by a signal service officer on the ground as a test marked 32 1-2 degree at 4 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *Hard Cash*, from St. Louis, arrived this morning at 9 o'clock, being the first boat to land at the wharf.

The following telegram was sent this morning to Hon. A. S. Marks, governor of Tennessee:

"The epidemic is declared ended this day. The camps will be broken up Monday. I thank your excellency in behalf of the people of Memphis county for the national assistance rendered. I have sufficient funds to carry us through and will not be compelled to draw on you for any."

[Signed] D. F. PORTER.

"President Taxing District."

The following is an official announcement of the board of health declaring the epidemic ended:

"Owing to the fall in temperature within the past three days, there having been two good frosts, with the prospect of a continuation of cool weather, the board of health hereby declares the epidemic of 1879 at an end, and announces that there is but little danger to be apprehended from yellow fever by absentees or other persons coming into the city, provided the instructions published September 28, have been complied with in regard to ventilation of houses, bedding, clothing, etc. It takes this occasion to advise the people on their return to avoid infected places. There are a few cases of yellow fever yet in the city, and a few cases may yet be developed, but by ordinary prudence there is no danger of the disease now spreading from that source."

"By order of the board of health."
"J. CHANDLER, M. D., Sec'y."

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—Camp Father Matthew was broken up this afternoon. The people in the camp formed a procession and marched to St. Bridget's Catholic church, where services were held. A benediction was pronounced. Fathers Kelley, Quinn and Walsh officiated. Undertakers reported one interment. The Howards have had no calls for nurses to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The insurance and professional circles are a good deal excited to-day by the presentation to Judge Wickham, of the circuit court, by Thos. T. Tatum, attorney for the policyholders of the St. Louis Life Insurance company, of an application asking the court to order Silas Bent, the receiver of said insurance company, to bring suit against certain persons named to recover money and property wrongfully taken or received by them and belonging to the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance company. The application is backed by an affidavit made by Frank J. Bowman, an attorney, which alleges that in 1873 certain well-known citizens of this city formed an association and entered into a conspiracy to wreck the St. Louis Life Insurance company, but after taking the initiatory steps in the scheme, they found that they could make more money by turning it over to the Mound City Life, and therefore wrecked it in favor of that company at the expense of many thousands of dollars paid to different individuals for their aid or influence in the matter. One of the persons referred to in the affidavit, and a prominent lawyer at the bar, was present when the application was made and entered a vigorous protest against its being granted by the court. Several speeches were made on both sides and Judge Wickham finally ordered the affidavit to be filed and referred

to Receiver Bent, and that the latter make a report on the case. There are now suits pending against two or three prominent citizens other than those mentioned in the affidavit brought by Receiver Bent to recover money alleged to have been illegally paid to them out of funds belonging to the St. Louis Mutual Life, and this case seems to have grown out of a strong belief and positive assertion that a number of persons in this city have large sums of money which properly belong to this company. There also seems to be a pretty general desire, as well as a demand by the public press, that the causes of the failure of so many life insurance companies within a few years past should be fully ventilated.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—The fifth annual convention of the Women's National Christian Temperance union meets in the First Baptist church to-morrow morning. The church is handsomely decorated. The executive committee to-day adopted a programme providing for morning, afternoon and evening sessions, closing Saturday evening. Over 200 delegates have sent in their names, and it is expected that fully 300 will be in attendance from outside the state.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 25.—The dispatch of last night regarding the Utes being on the war-path is confirmed by a private telegram to-night. Governor Hoyt has telegraphed to Washington for military assistance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following telegram was received this evening by the commissioner of Indian affairs:

"LOS PINOS, Oct. 21, 1879.
"To Commissioner Hoyt:—I arrived here at 2 p. m. Everything is quiet at present. I have had a talk with Ouray and the two couriers just arrived from the hostile camp, fifteen miles this side of Grande river, half way between here and the White River agency. Mrs. Meeker, Miss Meeker, Mrs. Price and her two children are prisoners in Johnson's camp. The courier met General Adams last night one day's march from the hostile camp. Ouray believes the prisoners will be delivered to Adams."

"At the Thornburg massacre twenty-three Indians were killed and two wounded. After Thornburg's fight, the Indians, knowing of Merritt's approach, made preparations for a great battle, and were on the eve of attacking, when they received orders from Ouray to cease fighting and return, which they obeyed. They will wait here the return of Adams, when the Indians expect to hold a great council, the result of which cannot be foreseen."

"POLLOCK, Inspector."

Secretary Schurz had a dispatch late to-night from Special Agent Adams, who has visited the camp of the hostiles—had a conference, and the captives were then delivered to him and he returned to General Merritt's camp. He hopes to be equally successful in future matters of his mission and believes future hostilities are at an end. Small fights have occurred between the Indians and hunting parties.

Secretary Schurz is very earnest and enthusiastic in his commendation of the intrepidity with which General Adams went among the hostiles to rescue captives and the evident skill and good judgment he has displayed in the conducting of the whole business with which he was entrusted.

The Indians have run away two hundred head of horses on Snake river, and the settlers are moving out of Brown's Hole, and the mail is not yet in.

Schurz, Sherman and the president are all in earnest consultation on the matter.

The body of Lieutenant Weir will arrive at Rawlins about the 1st of November.

The dispatches indicate that the trouble is not yet ended, notwithstanding the gilt-edged views held at Washington.

LOS PINOS, COL., via DEL NORTE. Col., Oct. 28.—The captive women and children are safe at Chief Ouray's house nine miles below. They stood the journey well, and Mrs. Meeker has improved in health every day since the start on the morning of the 22d. The Indians seemed unwilling for us to leave until they learned what success General Adams had in stopping the further advance of Merritt's command. The Meeker papers were burned, and what money Mrs. Meeker had was taken from her by Douglas. The intentions were to kill the women and children, as the windows of the room in which they first took refuge were riddled with bullets at the instant they had left it for a more secure place in the milk-room.

Mrs. Meeker thinks Susan, a squaw, wife of Chief Johnson, and sister of Ouray, did more than all others to save their lives. She was as kind to them as a mother, and their parting was very touching. Jack's band fought the agent and employes. Mrs. Meeker was shot at while running from the house attempting to hide in the sage brush. The bullet passed through her dress and made a slight flesh wound in the thigh about four inches long.

The arrangements for a fight with Merritt's command was most complete. Some 200 Arapahoes had joined Jack, and many others from neighboring tribes, and had it not been for the timely arrival of Chief Ouray's order to cease fighting, the name of Merritt and his command would have passed in history by the side of Custer, with the same epithet—"Annihilated by Indians."

Receiver Bent, and that the latter make a report on the case. There are now suits pending against two or three prominent citizens other than those mentioned in the affidavit brought by Receiver Bent to recover money alleged to have been illegally paid to them out of funds belonging to the St. Louis Mutual Life, and this case seems to have grown out of a strong belief and positive assertion that a number of persons in this city have large sums of money which properly belong to this company. There also seems to be a pretty general desire, as well as a demand by the public press, that the causes of the failure of so many life insurance companies within a few years past should be fully ventilated.

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Castoria

Millions of Mothers express their delight over Castoria. It is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. Unlike Castor Oil, it is pleasant to take, and unlike Morphine Syrup, it is harmless. Castoria regulates the Bowels, destroys Worms, Cures

Sour Curd and Wind Colic, and allays Feverishness. What gives health to the Child, promotes rest for the Mother. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It is the most reliable, effective and popular article dispensed by Druggists.

NEVER

Since Healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN

has there been known such absolute Pain-relieving agents as the

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

They soothe, heal, and cure. They HEAL—Cuts, Wounds, Galls, Old-Sores, Broken-breasts and Sore Nipples. CURE—Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear-Ache, Tetter, Pimples, Itch, Salt Rheum, and all Flesh, Bone and Muscular ailments of Animals. SUBDUCE—Inflammation and Swellings; RELIEVE—Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup and Quinsy; EXTRACT—Pain from Burns, Scalds, Stings, Frost-bites, Sprains and Bruises. The experience of centuries has made the

CENTAUR

Liniments, the most speedy and effective curative agents for

MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known. The Centaur

LINIMENTS

have relieved more bed-ridden Cripples; healed more frightful wounds, and saved more valuable animals than all other liniments, ointments, oils, extracts, plasters and so-called "pain killers" and "skin cures" combined. Physicians and Veterinary Surgeons endorse the Centaur Liniments; millions of men, women and children in all countries use them, and Housekeepers, Farmers, Planters, Travelers, Livermen, Teamsters and Stock-growers, are their patrons. They are clean, they are handy, they are cheap, and they are reliable. There is no ache, pain, or swelling which they will not alleviate, subdue, or cure. Sold throughout

THE HABITABLE GLOBE for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles, 25 cts.

Catarrhal Poison

Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh, explains the following important facts:

1. That Catarrhal Colds become a poisonous infection, at first local, and finally constitutional.

2. That, being Constitutional, the infection is beyond the reach of mere local remedies.

3. That impurities in the nostrils, are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respiratory and Genito-urinary organs.

4. That Catarrhal virus follows the mucous membrane and causes Deafness, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, and Consumption.

5. That Smokes, Douches, Inhalations, and Insoluble Snuffs, cannot possibly remove infectious inflammation from the organs named.

6. That an antidote for Catarrh must possess an inoculative affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the purulent mucus wherever located.

Based upon these plain theories, Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, it cures Catarrh at any stage. Home testimony:

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

W. D. WOODS, 457 Broadway, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Catarrh.

F. J. HARRIS, 859 Broadway, N. Y., 4 yrs Catarrh.

G. L. BUSH, 443 Broadway, N. Y., 10 yrs Catarrh.

S. BEMIDJ, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y., (lady friend), cured of Chronic Hay Fever.

Mrs. EMMA C. HOWES, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh.

REV. GEO. A. REIS, 169 Jay St., Brooklyn. "It restored me to my ministerial labors." "Worth ten times the cost."

REV. CHAS. J. JONES, New Brighton, S. I.

REV. ALEX. FREES, Cairo, N. Y., "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."

L. F. NEWMAN, 305 Fulton St., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. J. SWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

A real cure for this terrible malady, is the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering, since vaccination. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 DeW St., N. Y. for \$1.50 a package. To Clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is Post-paid and sent free to anybody.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

NEWSPAPER LAW. The courts have decided that—First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

Go to Daniel McCurdy's Head Center Boot and Shoe store, No. 128 Massachusetts street, for the best and cheapest boots and shoes.

J. W. KNIGHTEN, of Eudora township, this county, from a piece of 18 acres of wheat obtained a yield of 47 bushels to the acre.

Immense Radish.

Mr. Wm. Meals brought into our office one day last week a radish that weighed 17 pounds. Can anybody beat that?

The fine weather we have had all the fall has brought forward an excellent crop of Peach-blow potatoes, and our markets are bountifully supplied with an abundance of as large, fine potatoes as we have seen for years.

DOUGLAS county has a very fair crop of apples this year. We know of one man whose orchard yielded him three thousand bushels, mostly winter fruit. Good winter apples are bringing in our market one dollar per bushel.

CORN has steadily advanced in this market during the past week, and now brings 25 to 27 cents for 70 pounds new corn. Hogs and fat beef will necessarily go up as corn advances. Corn will undoubtedly bring 50 cents per bushel before a new crop can be raised.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

ARRANGEMENTS are nearly completed whereby Batcheller & Dore's great menagerie of living animals will be wintered at the Kaw Valley fair grounds near this city. The keeping of these animals will furnish quite a market for hay and grain, and also meat for the carnivorous kind.

A POUND social is to be given at the hall of the Home Aid society, in North Lawrence, on Thursday evening of this week. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Children's Home at Leavenworth. The affair is in charge of such persons as to guarantee a very pleasant time to all who may attend.

MRS. JENNE NEAL, nee Walker, formerly of Wakarusa, this county, but now of Humboldt, came up last week to visit her mother at the old homestead and to spend a few days with relatives and friends in this city. Miss Terence Neal and Mr. Thos. Neal, brother and sister of Mrs. Neal's husband, also came up to visit friends in and near this city.

MR. F. W. SPARR, one of our oldest and best citizens, has removed to Manitou Springs, Col. His main object is the restoration of the health of Mrs. Sparr, which has been poor for some time. We hope the good lady may be speedily restored to health, and that they may return to Kansas. We cannot afford to lose such citizens, and many will miss the kindly welcome of the Sparr mansion in Grant township.

MRS. J. F. CUMMINGS, widow of the late Hon. J. F. Cummings, who volunteered to aid the yellow fever sufferers at Memphis, where he died, is now a resident of this city. She is engaged in the business of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses on a new and improved method, and is a very competent lady. We hope she will receive liberal patronage. She will do work either at her residence in the Montgomery house, adjacent the Catholic church, on Kentucky street, or she will go to private residences.

PURSUANT to notice, a part of the creditors of Simpson's bank met at the court-house Saturday afternoon. Mr. Simpson stated the object of the meeting to be to make a proposition to the creditors by which they can be paid in full—dollar for dollar. Owing to the small number present, the meeting was adjourned to next Saturday, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the court-house. A full attendance of all the creditors is desired, as Mr. Simpson will then make a detailed statement of what he proposes to do.

Ancient Templars.

Lawrence lodge of Ancient Templars last evening gave the first of a series of public receptions at their hall over Leis' drug store. The members of the temple and their friends filled the hall to overflowing. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. S. P. Jacobs, pastor of the M. E. church; then came songs, speeches, instrumental music and essays. An hour or so was spent in social converse, and all spent a pleasant evening. We understand the Templars will give a number of these public entertainments during the coming winter.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Immense Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys and Children have arrived and are now on exhibition at

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

We can safely say that we are the BOSS CLOTHIERS of this town. Never! no, never! were we so well prepared as now to exhibit such a fine assortment of

DRESS SUITS, BUSINESS SUITS AND WORKING SUITS. PANTALOONS IN ENDLESS VARIETIES.

OVERCOATS!

From the very Cheapest up to the Finest quality, enough to supply the entire community.

Our Boys' & Children's Clothing Department

Is in full blast. Special care has been taken to make this department complete. Our stock of

Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags

cannot be excelled either in low prices or in quality, as our buyer has spent six weeks in the Eastern markets in the early part of the season, and buying such immense quantities of goods, which were bought very cheap for cash, and being satisfied with a small margin, we can easily convince the closest buyers that the place to get the full value of your money is at

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Having added a Custom department to our establishment, and having received a full line of samples of Cloths and Cassimeres, we will take measures for Suits and Overcoats with but a small advance from ready-made and guarantee a perfect fit at

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

Average Scholarship of Pupils of Sigel for October.

Table listing names and scores of pupils: Commander, Davis, 80; Martin, Freddy, 90; Doane, Myra, 88; McEwen, Archie, 90; Doane, Florence, 90; Petefish, Lincoln, 89; Doane, Frank, 85; Petefish, Willard, 80; Eldridge, George, 85; Petefish, Alva, 85; Evans, Lewis, 84; Stephens, Thaddeus, 70; Evans, James, 83; Stephens, Myra, 90; Heathman, Annie, 83; Shane, Jimmie, 89; Heathman, Minnie, 85; Straham, William, 85; Heathman, Richard, 88; Straham, Charles, 81; Hayden, Mary, 70; Straham, George, 80; Lacy, Julia, 80; Wiley, Mary, 90; Martin, Willie, 80; Whitlock, Eliza, 83; Martin, Charlie, 75; Weaver, Betty, 89; Martin, Wilson, 84; INA KERN, Teacher.

An Honest Medicine Free of Charge.

Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection of the throat, chest or lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, hoarseness, tickling in the throat, loss of voice, etc. This medicine does positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one-half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been effected by this truly wonderful remedy. For asthma and bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. Trial bottles free. Regular size \$1. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

Answers to Conundrums.

Who sells the best Clothing in Lawrence? J. HOUSE & CO.

Who keeps the largest assortment of Boys' Clothing? J. HOUSE & CO.

Who sells everything of the best for the very lowest prices? J. HOUSE & CO.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

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, down-stairs.

Groceries—Harness.

C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts street, is now ready to supply the public with first-class groceries at lowest prices. Cash paid for butter, eggs, poultry, etc. Mr. Worthington will still continue the manufacture and sale of harness, saddles, collars, whips, etc. Call and see him at No. 118.

Drive Wells.

We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us, as we keep a full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs. We handle the celebrated Bignall, Gould and Rumsey pumps, so that we can supply any style of pumps that may be desired.

COAL! COAL!

We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Seranton and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices. Now is the time to lay in your winter supplies. LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL CO. OFFICE—68 Massachusetts street.

FALL 1879.

WINTER 1879.

J. HOUSE & CO.

New Styles and Lower Prices!

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IS NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

We have taken great pains in selecting our GOODS and PATTERNS, and are confident that our present stock will fully sustain our well-established reputation for selling the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES.

J. House & Co., the Popular Clothiers,

79 MASS. STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Leis' Electric Insect Powder. For the certain destruction of moths, mosquitoes, flies, bed-bugs, fleas, roaches, ants, plant insects, vermin on fowls and animals, centipedes, spiders, and every creeping thing on record. This is purely vegetable, and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above mentioned insects. It is not poisonous, and can be used with perfect safety. GEO. LEIS & BRO., Sole Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Lawrence, Kansas.

How Watches are Made. It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a Solid Gold Watch, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as utility and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS'S PATENT WATCH CASES this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: A plate of nickel composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of Solid Gold soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centers, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enamelling. The engraved cases have been carried out until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

This is the only case made with two plates of solid gold and warranted by special certificate. For sale by all jewelers. Ask for illustrated catalogue, and to see warrant.

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

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

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

Elegant Day Coaches, furnished with the Horton Reclining Chairs, will be Run Hereafter between this City and Hannibal.

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step of management to us others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and materials. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East, who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition. Kansas City Journal, Feb. 9th.

Michael H. Lane, plaintiff, vs. Peter Iverson, defendant. Before O. G. Richards, J. P. of Eudora City, Douglas county, Kansas.

ON THE 26TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1879, said justice issued a garnishee summons in the above action for the sum of fourteen dollars (\$14), which said sum will be heard on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m. MICHAEL H. LANE, Plaintiff. EUDORA, KANS., Oct. 6, 1879.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

BARBER BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO—

LARD OIL,

And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW,

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

ANDREW TOSH & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Lawrence, Kansas.

We sell, rent and exchange farm and city property. We solicit additions to our list of desirable pieces of real estate. Inducements offered to buyers. Call and see us, or write.

Lawrence Business Directory.

GROCERS.

ADAMS & HOSMER, General Commission Merchants and Retail Grocers, Henry street, opposite court-house.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

A. L. SELIG represents the best Insurance companies. Office at American Express office.

PAPER DEALERS.

KANSAS PAPER STORE, 123 Massachusetts street, A. B. Warren & Co., proprietors.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

W. H. LAMON, Photographer, 125 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Pictures taken of every kind and size. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

SEWING MACHINE AGENT.

GEORGE HOLLINGBERRY, General Sewing Machine Agent. Machine supplies constantly on hand. Merchant Tailor, 121 Mass. street.

SHIRT DEPT.

SHIRT DEPT. Wm. Bromelick, proprietor Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods. 117 Massachusetts street.

SHOEMAKER.

HENRY FUEL, Boot and Shoe maker. Fine work at bottom prices. Repairing. Winthrop street, two doors west of national bank.

Farm and Stock.

Cattle Raising in Kansas

The increase in this business, from the foot hills of the Rocky mountains to the Missouri river, has been very large. This has been greatly stimulated by the cheapness of Texas cows, that can be bought for from six to ten dollars, and are crossed upon domestic stock with much advantage and large profits. I have seen the richest pastures in almost every part of the world, but nowhere have I ever seen them excelled by the grasses on the limestone region of Kansas. Nowhere have I ever seen stock of all descriptions lay on flesh as fast as they do in summer in this country—not even on the richest old pastures of Britain, that rent for the summer months from £3 to £10 per acre. Pastures here are free to all.

The wool interest is rapidly growing, and large profits are being realized under good management. The increase, taken at a low average, may be put at 80 per cent. The wool, at the lowest prices which have prevailed for a few years, will pay all expenses for keeping, leaving the increase clear profit. Fat sheep brought in the market last year 5 1-2 cents per pound (234d.); 100 pounds is about the average live weight. The cost of fattening and marketing these sheep would not exceed \$1.10. Twelve to fifteen tons of hay is sufficient to winter 1,000 sheep, with the aid of a little corn. The better you do to them the better will they do to you. Hay and grain can always be had at reasonable prices, and in any quantity desired. Labor is cheap.

The improvement of every description of stock all over the Western prairies is going on rapidly. Cattle, sheep, horses and hogs are undergoing the same ordeal. Never before was there such a healthy demand for good bulls of all sorts as at the present day, at prices ranging from \$100 to \$250—£20 to £50 sterling. This rapid improvement, Mr. Editor, is to let us pour in the faster fat stock on the English market, to let the poor as well as the richer classes of Britain get the benefit of cheap and wholesome Western beef.

I observe some members of parliament and landlords trying to persuade the farmers that the American trade in live, and dead meat will soon be exhausted, and that beef will rise to its former price. This is a delusion; it never will. It will annually increase both in quantity and quality. In the meantime, you get but a few head from the little Dominion of Canada and the Eastern markets. Before long you will be fed from the length and breadth of the great plains between the mighty Missouri and the Rocky mountains; aye, and from the remotest corners of Oregon and Washington on the Pacific. Ten thousand are already on the way from there, and another ninety thousand are expected to the Chicago market, to be finished off by the Illinois farmers, and made savory for John Bull. Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Nebraska literally swarm with cattle, some private herds reaching in magnitude to ninety-six thousand. From these homes of the long-horned Texans you have received nothing, nor will you for a few years, till a decided improvement takes place in the quality of the cattle, when we will supply you with the best beef at 2d. per pound. Four-year-old steers can be raised to 1,600 pounds or upwards for \$5 or \$7, so what is to hinder us from doing it?

The great cattle kings are fast turning their thousands of Texan scalawags into improved grades. It is wonderful what a change a single cross with a Short-horn or any other impressive sire makes, even in the first cross, from those miserable Texan scrubs. The second and third crosses are good enough to grace any pasture or stall. The bulls in greatest requisition for improvement are Short-horns, although Herefords are making fast inroads.

No animals are more adapted for our Western prairies than our Angus cattle. I saw a good illustration of this. Last September I attended the sale of the late George Grant, of Victoria, Kansas. There I saw the qualities of the Angus fairly tested in crosses with the native Texan cows, compared with crosses by Short-horns of the same class of cows. Those by the polled bulls looked best; they were very blooming, short on their legs, and great in their hearts—in every respect showing their

perfect adaptability to the soil and climate; they looked as though they were at home. At one year old the polled crosses weighed 120 pounds live weight more than the Short-horn crosses. I was told so by several Short-horn men that were eye-witnesses to the weighing, otherwise I would hardly have credited it.

Don't suppose, for all that, that Short-horns do not do well in Kansas; on the contrary, Kansas is as much their home as Yorkshire or Durham, and they improve in it, even from the blue grass region of Kentucky; they do admirably, and there are many very grand herds now in the state, the largest and best herd being Mr. Albert Crane's, of Durham Park, a herd formerly under my supervision, and there is none better in any country.—Wm. Watson, in *North British Agriculturist*.

What the Farm Should Be.

The farm should be not merely a place where men subsist and rear families, says the *Connecticut Farmer*, in the strictest economy, starving the soul to add a few more acres to the fifty or hundred already obtained, and which in reality are not thoroughly cultivated, but a home speaking of plenty, a home rich in attractions, buildings well kept, shade and ornamental trees, lawns with walks and flowering shrubs, not forgetting the furnished parlor and library. The newspaper, magazine, pictures and music, poets and history, should be here. True, the farmer's home is of necessity a busy place, but it should not be all kitchen and dairy, not all scythe and plow, not all an endless routine of treadmill duties, but where the farmer and his wife could find some time each day to mingle with books and in conversation. Away from the bustle and the clatter of the town it should be the place to grow large in judgment and fine in taste. One of the most hopeful indications of progress is the position occupied by farmers and the growing aspect manifest toward them. For practical, moral and aesthetic culture farmers' children have superior advantage.

The hills and forests, with their brooks and rocks, afford ample facilities for the study of botany, geology and natural history. Nowhere are the heavens so broad, or do the constellations offer greater attractions to the would-be astronomer, than upon the hill tops in summer, or when under the beautiful snow the earth lies buried at our feet. That these opportunities are appreciated is seen in the demand for agricultural colleges in all our states. It is not to be lamented that all the graduates of these colleges do not go back to the farm upon which they were reared. Many of them become manufacturers, merchants, lawyers, doctors and ministers, carrying into the town the practical good sense and thrift that purifies, and into rural districts with profession, or mercantile business inspiration to active social intercourse that overcomes reserve. So each year the distance between town and rural life is lessening, the one getting more the scent of the clover, the fields and the pure air which plays around the mountain top, the other more of the culture and refinement of the city.

Percheron-Normans.

These are also frequently called Normans, or French horses, in the Western states. But by whatever name called they are all practically the same, and are distinguished by their uniformity in color, being nearly always grey. Occasionally a black, roan, bay or chestnut is seen; but fully ninety per cent. of them, both in this country and in France, whence they are imported, are grey. Those imported to this country will range in weight from 1,400 to 1,900 pounds. They usually have good heads, rather short necks, with rumps rather short and often a trifle drooping. The breed originated in La Perche, an ancient province of France, and importations from that country to the United States have been very large since 1852. Many mares have been imported, and a stud book is published in which the imported as well as the native purely-bred animals are recorded. A few stallions have been imported from Northern France and from Belgium—some of them greys, but usually bays—that are larger and coarser than the Percherons, but these are not eligible to record in the Percheron-Norman Stud Book.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Wool Market.

The wool market is firm with an upward tendency to prices. Manufacturers have been receiving large orders for goods, which have been followed by sufficient purchases of wool to cover their contracts.

Owing to the activity in this direction so much of this year's clip has already passed into consumers' hands as to cause a scarcity of some qualities which have advanced from two to three cents per pound within the past ten days.

So much wool has recently been bought as to cause some anxiety lest the supply shall prove inadequate without heavy importations before the next clip.

Some large orders are reported to have been placed in England and Australia, for both coarse and fine wools, but we do not look for any action in this direction to be carried on to sufficient extent to make much difference for several months to come, for with the increased activity in woolen machinery it is quite evident that the American clip must be supplemented by foreign wool.

Fine wools are in greater demand and prices are firmer. A high character of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia XX and XXX sells freely at 40c., and sells at 38 to 39c., and average X and above at 39c., while fine delaine sells freely at 42 to 45c., the latter for the extremely fancy wools.

Fine unwashed that was recently worth 23c. now brings 25 cents, and fine unmerchanted that recently sold at 27 to 28c. now commands 30c. freely. Fine New York, Michigan and Western sells at 35 to 36c. for average lots, and 38 to 42c. for choice fine and medium.

Medium wools are in small supply and sell at 42 to 45c. for good clean, light 3-8 to 1-2 blood or No. 1 medium, the outside price 45c. has been paid for the last four weeks for good medium delaine as fast as offered.

Coarse wools or common and 1-4 blood sell freely at 37 to 40c. Coarse combed washed, which for a long time sold at 37c. (owing to the competition of Canada fleeces) now sells as fast as offered at 40c. Coarse unwashed that last week brought 28c. now commands 30c., and as high as 32c. has been paid, including the coarse combed and delaine at the same price.

We expect to find difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies to furnish our numerous customers, and believe that all wool sent forward from this time will command outside prices.

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1879.

Early Management of Calves.

All successful cattle feeding must have its start in calf feeding. It is very seldom that a neglected calf makes a profitable beef animal. The animal is a complicated machine for working up the raw material of food into meat, and it must be evident that the more perfect this machine the more economical will be its operations in the production of meat. The digestive system of the animal is the laboratory in which all these materials are prepared and turned into blood, ready for absorption into the tissues of the living system. The capacity of the calf then for growth must depend upon the development of this digestive system. The work done by an engine depends upon the capacity of the boiler to produce steam to drive it. The growth of the calf depends upon the capacity of its stomach to digest food and turn it into blood. This capacity is increased by judicious use. Suppose, for instance, that the calf is kept wholly upon milk; this will be digested in the fourth stomach, and the calf might be grown to 500 pounds weight without at all developing the first stomach, or paunch; and then suppose the milk were withdrawn, and grass substituted as the only food; it is probable that the calf would starve for the want of nourishment. This undeveloped first stomach, intended for the preparation of fibrous food for digestion in the true or fourth stomach, would be unable to perform its office. This is an extreme case, but it applies to scant feeding in the same proportion. If the calf is given inadequate food to produce a thrifty growth, its stomach is only partially developed; and if this continues for a considerable length of time, the capacity of the stomach is small, and any effort afterward to develop it will be unsuccessful, except through a long, slow and unprofitable process of growth, which,

when attained, will not be worth the cost. And this is the reason why stunted animals are so unprofitable under the best system of feeding. Experienced feeders do not want such animals at any price.

A distinction must be made between an animal that has been thrifty and well developed when young, and has then passed through a short period of scant feeding, becoming temporarily lean, and one that has been scantily fed through its first twelve to eighteen months. The former will soon recover its temporary loss of condition, and resume its rapid growth; but not so the latter, except in rare instances.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Live Stock and Dairy Notes.

Keep your stables light, clean and well ventilated.

Chicago kills six hogs for every minute of every hour of every day in the year.

To fill the requirements of usefulness the horse must be of good temper, well broken to work, sound and honest.

One hundred parts of average milk contains eighty-seven parts of water, the balance being butter, casein, sugar of milk, ash and salts.

An expansion of the cream globules makes them lighter in proportion to their bulk, or the space they occupy in the milk, and they rise quicker because of that expansion.

From present indications the raising of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules will bring the surest and largest returns for those residing some distance from market.

No especial claim is made for the Hereford on the score of milking qualities, the advocates of the breed having been content to rest their claims solely on the merits of Herefords as a beef producer.

There is no doubt of the hurtful character of corn smut, and cattle should be prevented from devouring stalks affected with it. Where the cattle are worth more than the labor of saving them, this may be done by throwing out smutty stalks by themselves and burning them.

Kind treatment and every care are due to an animal from whose services man derives such important benefits; but too often does man forget that he has a duty to perform, not only toward his fellow-man but toward those domestic animals which providence has intrusted to him for his welfare.

Veterinary Department.

Papilloma.

I have a thoroughbred colt, fifteen months old, that has a seed wart on his left leg on the hamstring. It is as large as a silver dollar. Please inform me what to do to have it removed.

ANSWER.—If the tumor is prominent enough clip the hair away from its base and apply an elastic ligature as close to the skin as it is possible to do so, and let it remain until the wart can be pulled off with the fingers; then, with a feather or camel's hair brush, touch the raw surface lightly with fuming nitric acid; then, in twenty-four hours, wash the part free of any materials that may have accumulated from the effects of the acid, and reapply, continuing the treatment until the wart has been eaten entirely away.

Laryngitis.

I have a horse in trouble for which I would be glad of your advice; he is a stallion four years old. For over a year, and ever since he had distemper, he has been troubled with a slight cough. At times it would disappear, but return again frequently. Recently he has been worse, occasionally having quite a severe coughing spell, but most of the time only slight. I have treated him with several simple remedies, all of which fail to cure him. Every change in the weather made him worse. He has a good appetite; is strong; hair looks well; and aside from the cough is well. I think the trouble is in his throat. He is not distressed by work in the least; is as liable to cough in the stable as in the harness; occasionally coughs phlegm. Please prescribe for him.

ANSWER.—From your description we are inclined to think your horse suffers with a chronic form of laryngitis, the result of having taken a severe cold, and would advise you to have the hair clipped from the throat, over a large surface, and apply a strong cantharides blister, composed of one part of pulverized cantharides to four

of lard, melted together, and applied with smart friction. Also give on his tongue four or five times a day the following electuary: Take chlorate of potash and muriate of ammonia of each two, aqua extract of belladonna one, licorice root (pulverized) three ounces, gum camphor (pulverized) half an ounce, honey sufficient to make into the proper consistency to drip from a spatula.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects. Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Flutula, Poll-Evil, Hilo-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Shift 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, Blindness, Glanders, Mergins or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moisten, 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 quantity of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore Teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—it will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents 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 ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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

Geo. Leis.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRANTHAM, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, BROS. & CO., N. Y.
COLLINS BROS.



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

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

At the Best Hotel—A Drive with Judge Hanway—Marble Works of Hanway Sons—Stone—John Brown's Cabin Gone—Avondale—A Substantial Farmer—Castor Beans—Abundance of Timber—No Prairie Chickens.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—This finds us at Lane, Franklin county, Kansas, where we enjoy the hospitality of Albert Wason, the genial lord of the best hotel in the place.

We accepted the invitation of our mutual friend, Judge Hanway, for a drive. His match ponies do not appear to possess the literary taste of the owner. In their frantic efforts to get away from some newspapers lying in the road they plunged headlong into a hedge, out of which they came with matter for sober reflection. Animals appear to possess tastes as well as men, and sometimes to the extent as to make some fine discriminations. A mule inspected our outfit, which we had left unguarded. Some books and papers he ate entirely, while others he never touched.

We visited the quarries and marble works of Hanway Sons, and was astonished at the magnitude of these works. The stone used in the fabrication of monuments, mantles and table tops is known as coralline, a highly crystallized limestone, which takes the highest kind of polish and beauty, and is rapidly growing in favor and preference where used.

A magnesian or calcareous limestone similar to the Cottonwood or Junction City stone abounds here, and is largely used in public and private buildings in this and adjoining counties. Mr. Hanway has built an elegant residence of this stone.

While on these everlasting hills we visited the site of John Brown's cabin. The old building has been removed, and there was nothing to mark the hearthstone except the rank growth of weeds. This township (Pottawatomie) furnished considerable material in the great drama now closed and gone down to history.

The new railroad (St. Louis, Kansas and Arizona) passes here, and a new town (Avondale) immediately adjoining the site of Lane is rapidly building up. Several large buildings are being completed, and others have just begun. A large town hall has been completed, and a park of ten acres of forest with abundance of water is secured. The good people here intend sociability as well as business. Among other enterprises, the grange store, kept by J. R. Henley, is reported as doing well. Business appears to be good. About one thousand bushels of castor beans are daily bought and shipped from this point. The country is well improved around here, and industry will be further stimulated by their new railroad.

I wish just here, Mr. Editor, to introduce to you Joshua Baker, one of the most substantial men of Franklin county. Mr. Baker came here in 1854, and settled his present home on Soc branch, a tributary of the Pottawatomie, before this was a county, before a surveyor ever ran a line, when there was not a post-office in the territory, and when to be a Kansan implied "nerve." He has quietly persevered in his pursuit as a farmer, through all the vicissitudes of his adopted state, until he has built him a first-class home, and settled a large family of sons and daughters, all prosperous, around and near him. He asserts that legitimate farming pays in every instance if those engaged in it will stick to it, and that the sequel of success is in sticking to the pursuit.

The farmers of this county are busily engaged in marketing their crop of castor beans. They clubbed their beans together to the amount of 150,000 bushels, and held them until they were sold to a St. Louis firm for 85 cents per bushel. The farmers claim that in this transaction they received an advance of 15 cents per bushel. This is a practical illustration of the benefit of co-operation. To get this immense amount to market daily crowds the streets of Ottawa with hundreds of wagons. So great has the rush been at times that some returned home without attempting to unload. If any who are not residents of Kansas should read this, and infer that castor beans are the only resources of Franklin county, we wish to disabuse their minds of such a conclusion. Their bean crop only furnishes their pin money, while for business they fall back on hogs and

cattle, backed up by their big crops of corn and wheat.

The rapid accumulation of timber in the older settled counties is wonderful. The area of forests has greatly increased since the settlement of the country. Since the encroachments of fires have been checked the forests are widening out, and what was twenty years ago a stunted growth of brush is to-day a stately forest, until timber to-day is cheaper than at any time before.

The disappearance of the prairie chicken is a subject of some comment and speculation. So scarce has that bird become that to see it would do your eyes good. Old hunters are of the opinion that the implacable war waged against them not only diminished their number but frightened away the few left alive, they fleeing to the savages for christian protection. An old and experienced bird hunter told us the chicken was literally chased out of the country; that he did not believe a single brood had been reared this season in Franklin or adjoining counties; and that he is daily importuned by poultry dealers of St. Louis and Chicago to send on prairie chickens, for which they will advance five dollars a dozen, which he could not undertake, not even if they would give one dollar a bird, for he could not find them here.

JOEL.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Pork, Lard, Butter, Eggs.

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Live Stock Markets.

CATTLE—Fairly active; values firm. Good to choice heavy shipping, \$4.10@4.60; light steers, \$3.50@4.00; exports \$4.70@4.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@3.25; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.00; grass Texans, \$2.25@3.12.

HOGS—Higher. Mixed packing, \$3.00@3.80; Yorkers, \$3.60@3.75.

CHICKENS—Active. Heavy, \$3.90@4.05; light, \$3.00@3.90. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 26,000.

CATTLE—The market opened with an unusually large supply, principally Colorado and Texas cattle. Good native feeders were in good demand. \$3.40 was the highest price paid yesterday (for two loads of native Colorado shipping steers averaging 1,200 pounds).

HOGS—Receipts light and market higher. prices ranged from \$3.25 to \$3.80.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter—good 18@22c.; poor and common in large supply at 5@10c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 10@12c.; eggs, 13@15c.; chickens—young per doz. \$1.50@2.25, old hens per doz. \$2.25; potatoes, 40@50c.; sweet potatoes, 30@40c.; cabbage, 25c. per doz.; apples, \$1.00@3.25 per bbl.; hay, \$7.50@8.50; hams, S. C., 9c.; tallow, 4 1/2 to 5c. per lb; onions, \$1.50 to 2.00 per bbl.; beans—poor 90c. per bushel, hand-picked \$1.50, navy \$1.75; hides—green 5 to 6c., salted 6 to 8c., dry flint 15 to 16c., dry salt 10 1/2 to 12c.; lumber—1st and 2d clear 1 1/2 to 2 inch \$42, 3d clear \$40.

Wheat and corn have both fallen since our last quotations, East and West.

Wheat at Kansas City is 42 cents higher than it was one year ago and 4 cents higher than it was two years ago; corn is 6 cents higher than one year ago and 1 cent higher than two years ago.

In Liverpool, Oct. 27, winter wheat was 11s. 6d. @ 11s. 9d., spring wheat 10s. 10d. @ 11s. 2d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.40 @ 1.46, No. 2 spring \$1.34.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.23 October, \$1.22 November, and \$1.27 December. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.16 October, \$1.16 November, and \$1.18 December. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.12 October, No. 3 is \$1.03 October, and \$1.04 November.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities continues increasing rapidly—over two million bushels last week. We believe it is larger now than ever before.

Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$1.25 @ 2.00; in St. Louis, \$3.50 @ 4.15; in Chicago, \$2.00 @ 4.50.

Hogs have improved in most markets, and bacon, pickled pork and lard have risen rapidly.

The stock market yesterday was, as is now

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usual, active and exciting during the entire day. Prominent in the transactions was the Wash and connections, including the D. L. & W. There was a long-continued and bit struggle between the bulls and bears, and various stocks were forced up and down repeatedly. The amount of business done in the stock exchange was enormous.

The speculative movement in the chief staples of food has been more active the past few days than any previous week; and in breadstuffs prices have been carried to figures that a few weeks ago would have been regarded as highly improbable. The trunk railroads are crowded with goods going West and South, grain going East and cotton to the New England states. Provisions have shown great excitement and activity. The direction of prices has been, as a rule, upward, the cause of the advance being mainly speculative, but there is a strong belief that provisions must go up because other things have gone up.

Reports continue to come from France, Italy, Hungary, Holland, some parts of Germany, and large districts in other countries of Europe, of partial failures of various crops—maize, potatoes, rye and wheat. Europe can consume every pound of food that America can spare this year.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@20c.; eggs, 12c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$2.00@2.25 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 40@50c.; corn, 25@27c.; wheat, 95c. @ \$1.00; lard, 6c.; hogs, \$2.95@3.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00@4.50 per ton.

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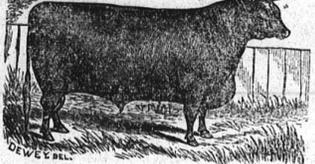
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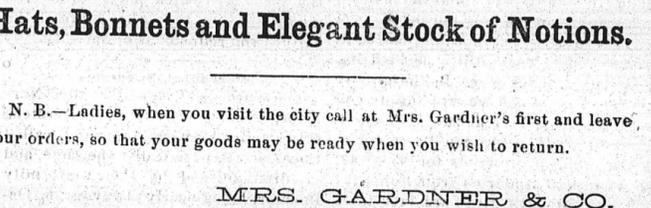
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