

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 407.

THE DISOBEDIENT RABBIT.

In the deepest thicket of the wood,
Under a log that was mossy and old,
There lived a rabbit both wise and good,
With three little children, safe from the cold.

By night they danced in the moon's soft ray,
By day they slept in their snug little nest;
For this the mother often did say,
"Venture not out till the sun is at rest."

"For a wicked man, with a gun and dog,
Comes hunting the forest all through and through,
And, unless hidden under a log,
He will take you home to make him a stew!"

"And so, whether you sleep, or laugh, or cry,
Or play on the snow in the evening bright,
Remember, unless you wish to die,
Oh, never go out in the broad daylight!"

But rabbits sometimes rabbits will be,
And one bright bun to his brothers did cry:
"The old folks are blind, young ones can see!
This man and a dog is all in your eye!"

"Only a cow that is lost in the wood,
Or a bunch of snow from a waving limb,
Or a wee squirrel, looking for food;
And I'm sure that I'm not afraid of him!"

So when mamma was safely asleep,
With both little brothers cuddled up near,
Quickly from out the nest he did creep,
And galloped away with never a fear.

First to the thicket over the hill,
With many a jump and tumble, he ran,
Then to the meadow back of the mill;
When there, just before him, he saw a man!

A wicked man, with a dreadful gun,
Aiming it straight at his poor little head,
And even before he could turn to run,
Bang! Came the bullet, and bunny was dead!

Now, little rabbits, this is the end,
And the moral runs all the story through;
"This is—obey your mamma's command,
Unless you wish to get into a stew!"

—Christian Union.

THE PRICE OF DORA'S GOLD.

BY S. ANNIE FROST.

"If you had half the spirit of a man, you would go too!"

Poor John Raynor had heard this so often in the last two weeks that at last he was roused to answer.

"See here, Dora," he said, pulling his wife down upon his knee, and holding her fast. "do you mean that? You have said it about fifty times since this expedition was talked about, now tell me if you want me to go."

Dead silence on the part of Dora.

"I have been working hard for five years to clear the mortgage upon the farm, that I might have a home for you," continued John, earnestly, "and it is mine now, clear of debt. We're not rich, but I am strong and not afraid to work, and you have been brought up a farmer's daughter, and know the duties of a farmer's wife. Six months ago you were happy as a bird, my bride and darling, but now—"

"Now," interrupted Dora, "I see an opportunity for you to become rich in a few months, instead of toiling and slaving for life, as your father and my father toiled and slaved to make a bare living by farming. They tell us that gold can be picked up at the Black Hills in pocketfuls at a time."

"Well?"

"And we could be rich. We could leave this miserable farm and go to the city to live in a great house, with servants, carriages, fine furniture. Oh, John!"

Dora had slipped from her perch upon her husband's knee and stood before him, her little figure drawn erect, her big blue eyes flashing, her cheeks crimson with excitement.

"And it would make you happy?" asked John, wistfully.

"Yes! Of course it would! Who would not be happy with plenty of money?"

"There are two sides to the question," said John, quietly. "The Indians have the right to keep us off this promising gold country, and they defend its passes. It may be your bag of gold will be only John Raynor's scalped head!"

"Oh, if you are afraid to go, that ends it!" Dora said, quickly.

It was a cruel speech, and stabbed the honest, loving heart of John Raynor to the core. He was no coward, but a strong, brave man, with a noble nature, but he was fond of his home, of the farm he had worked so faithfully to clear of debt, and of the wife he had loved for five long years.

Only six months had passed since his wedding day, when Dora seemed entirely happy in his love, and in the cosy nest he had taken an honest pride in winning for her.

Then the young men of the village of Top-ham became smitten with the gold fever, and about a dozen of them resolved to form an expedition to go to the Black Hills.

Dora's brother, Tom Haven, was the prime mover in the scheme, and coming every day to lay his dreams and plans before his sister, he had inspired her with the same feverish thirst for gold that was driving him from home to brave the toils and perils of the expedition.

Like many women brought up to work hard, to own but little finery, to live upon plain fare, Dora set a fictitious value upon the delights of wealth. She built gorgeous air-castles founded upon the few works of fiction she had read, and dreamed of an existence to which that of a princess in a fairy tale would have been dull and prosaic.

And with her head full of airy visions, it provoked her past all patience that John was content to follow his plow, to eat greens and bacon, and wear coarse clothing, as he had done all his life. He would listen to all Tom's glowing descriptions of the expedition with a grave, quiet face, sometimes speaking a word of caution or warning that fell upon deaf ears. He would answer all her hints and taunts by a gentle:

"I am well content here, Dora, with my life-long home, and my darling wife!"

But at last he was roused, not to any hope such as spurred the others on, but to the fact that Dora wished him to go.

"She thinks more of gold than of me!" he thought, rising heavily from his chair, and speaking slowly.

"Since you wish it, Dora, I will go!" he said, and even her enthusiasm was held in check a moment by his pale face.

"Oh, I don't want to drive you," she said, pettishly; "if you are content to vegetate for life in this miserable hole, I suppose I can put up with it."

"I will go!"

He spoke the three words with stern emphasis, and left the room. His heart seemed breaking.

For five years he had had but one dream for the future. Father and mother lay in the church-yard, brothers or sisters he had none, and the entire love of his heart was given to pretty Dora Haven. He was burdened with debts his father left for his sole legacy, his home was heavily mortgaged, and he would not ask Dora to share in the privation and toil by which he freed himself. And when at last he could ask her to come and brighten the home he had made for her, it seemed to him his cup of happiness brimmed over.

He passed from the room where he had announced his decision, and wandered slowly all over the house. It was small, but every portion was full of tender associations to him.

In one room his parents had died; in another the cottage furniture he had sent all the way to "York" to get to please his bride. The parlor carpet and substantial horse-hair set had come at the same time, filling him with pardonable pride at the preparations for his marriage.

These white curtains Dora had made in her first week of home life as his wife.

These autumn leaves they had gathered in their lover strolls, and Dora had made them into wreaths and bunches to bring with her to adorn the walls of her new home.

He was but a simple farmer, not yet twenty-five, with but a meager education, and not given to dreams or castle building.

Thoroughly content to live as his father and grandfather had lived before him, he could not comprehend the visions filling Dora's imagination.

He half hoped yet that she would urge him to give up his intention and remain at home, and yet he knew that her content with the humble happiness he could give her was gone.

But Dora, though frightened twenty times a day at the success of her taunts, would not speak the words he hoped to hear.

Very rapidly the preparations were made to depart, for the others were nearly ready, and the little nest-egg at the bank was all gone before John Raynor was fully equipped as a miner.

The first realization of what she was giving up for a dream came to Dora when she stood upon the platform of the rustic railway station, with Tom upon one side and John on the other, the former full of exultation, with merry smile and bright eyes, the latter grave and stern, with lowering brow and set lips.

"John!" the little wife whispered, if you do not wish to go—"

"It is too late for that!" he said, harshly; and then hearing the approaching train, his face softened, and he caught her in his arms.

"God keep you, little wife," he said hoarsely. "I go for love of you! I may come back rich and make you happy. No man will work harder for gold than I will to bring it to you!"

Through a mist of tears she saw him follow the others into the car, and then joined the groups of weeping women who had come upon the same sorrowful errand as her own.

Letters came but rarely. John's hard hands could guide a plow far more easily than they could wield a pen, and when he wrote his epistles were brief though loving. As the expedition went further and further from the borders of civilization the communications became less frequent.

But from the hour when the train carried John out of sight, Dora's punishment began. The cozy home his love had fitted up for her was a haunting reproach, and the excitement of Tom's visits over, memory began to recall all John's love and the change that had come upon him after he decided to join the gold-seekers.

It was no comfort to cross the lots and go to her old home, for there Mr. and Mrs. Haven bewailed Tom's absence, and gave Dora round scoldings for encouraging him in his crazy expedition.

"Like as not we'll never see either one of them again, or know how they died," Mrs. Haven would moan, rocking herself to and fro. "A good son Tom was till he got the gold fever."

"And a better husband than John never lived," Mr. Haven would say; "and you gave him no peace or rest till you drove him off!"

And going back to her desolate house Dora could gather no comfort in the old dreams, Nannie, her only servant, would bring her knitting to the sitting-room, and drive her mistress half frantic by her sincere lamentations for the master.

Night after night, kneeling to pray for John's safe return, Dora felt the agony of self-reproach grow keener and keener.

For it had come to this very soon, that the longing for wealth, the hope of being a great lady, all faded away, and the desolate wife's only prayer was for her husband's return.

A whole year passed away, and the miners had not returned. A wee snowdrop of a baby came to lie for one brief week upon Dora's breast, and then leave her. Occasionally the newspapers that came irregularly to the village told of disaster and death in the gold regions, but never were the names of the party from Top-ham in the list, and Dora hoped against hope.

Winter snows were lying over the farms, and fifteen months had dragged out their weary length since John Raynor had left his home. A pale, wasted shadow of Dora moved listlessly about the farm-house, and Nannie muttered often:

"She'll not be long after her husband and child."

Grief and remorse were doing a fatal work with pretty Dora, when one evening as dusk was settling into night shadows there came a startling knock at the door of the farm-house. Dora started to her feet, but sank back, half fainting, into her chair, saying, with white, trembling lips:

"Quick, Nannie, go quick! It may be John."

Nannie was not behindhand, and opened the door quickly.

A tall, brown-bearded man stood upon the porch, who passed the old servant, and entered the room where Dora, with white cheeks and startled eyes, looked at him, then beyond him—beyond him into vacancy.

"Tom! Tom! Where—where is—"

She could not frame the question, but her brother caught her wasted figure in his arms, as she reeled across the room to meet him.

"I have come alone, Dora!" he said. "There are but three men left of all who went from here."

The white lips moved, noiselessly; only the great blue eyes were strained in mute question.

"We were returning," Tom said, "and we had succeeded beyond our wildest hopes. We had sent the gold on by a circuitous route, with James Hill and Jerry Fane, and a guard of friendly Indians."

He paused, but the burning eyes never wavered.

"They got safe to the nearest fort, and forwarded the gold by careful stages to Chicago. But we were not so fortunate. We were encamped one night, and John was writing to you by the fire-light. He looked up at me to ask if it was worth while to write, when after so long a silence we were going home, and while he spoke the crack of a rifle, told us the Indians were upon us. The first shot killed John. He fell upon the grass beside me, gasping, 'Dora—tell Dora—farewell. I forgive—' and died. I have his letter, stained with his life-blood. And I only, of all the party, escaped. I will tell you later of how I managed, but—"

"The letter!" Dora whispered, "the letter!"

"I have it here. And, Dora, John's share of the gold will make you a rich woman. Now, I must go back to mother, but I will bring her back at once."

Dora did not hear him. With dizzy brain she was trying to read the letter that was John's dying legacy.

Sadly Tom kissed her, and, motioning to Nannie, left her, to hasten homeward.

Scant greeting he gave the loved ones there, to hasten his parents back to the farm, where his widowed sister was reading her letter.

In the deep arm-chair, where Tom had gently placed her, she rested, still clasping the blood-stained letter in her hands. But her eyes never read the lines there; her heart broke over the fatal news that her brother brought. She never touched the gold for which she had widowed herself; she never heard the story Tom had to tell of his wondrous escape. With her letter pressed to her heart, she lay in the arm-chair—dead.

Cure for Swearing.

John came in and inquired whether dinner was ready, and was told it was not.

"Well, why the devil isn't it?" said he.

"Because," she coolly replied, "the wood was so d— I wet the fire wouldn't burn."

"Why, Mary, what is the matter with you—are you crazy, or have you been drinking?"

"Neither," she said, and quietly proceeded to put on the dinner.

The beef didn't melt like butter between his teeth—it rather resisted all attempts at mastication, like so much India rubber; and finally John blurted out:

"What makes this d— beef so infernal tough?"

Mary looked up and archly replied:

"Well, John, I suppose you went down to the butcher's and without knowing the difference picked out a piece of some d— old stag that hadn't been fed for a month."

John jumped up and looked at his wife in dismay, and wanted to know what such language meant.

"It means just this, John; you are the head of the family, and just as long as you think it manly to swear in my presence I intend to do the same! If you don't like it you know how to prevent it."

There is only one thing more terrible than to say a meaning thing, and that is to do one.—*New York World.*

Less than 100 After All.

A negro known to the residents of "Kaintuck" as Old Tom-Tom has for the last few weeks been claiming that he was over 100 years old, and he has found many believers. He was yesterday warning his hands over a chestnut-roaster on Griswold street when an acquaintance came along and said:

"Well, uncle, I hear that you've got to be an old man."

"Yes, mass'r, I've bin a'gin' right up fast. I've ober a hundred now."

"Is that so? In what year was you born?"

"In 1779."

The man began to ask questions, and in five minutes had almost convinced the old darkey that he wasn't born until the year 1800, and consequently was only 79 years old.

"Dat takes me back a heap, but I can't most believe you am right," mused Tom-Tom.

"I must be right—can't be otherwise. Here's the figures right here to prove it."

"Waal, I've bin callin' myself a clean hundred," said the old man as he scratched his head, "but if I haint more'n 79 I've gwine to git dis crook outer my back, patch up dis obercoat an' prepar' to take a to'th wife 'fore de holidays! Much obliged dat you met me, sah; I've feelin' lighter in the heels already!"

—*Oil City Bulletin.*

A small boy was hoeing corn in a sterile field by the roadside near Bethel, Indiana, when a passer-by stopped and said: "Pears to me your corn is rather small." "Certainly," said the boy; "it is 'dwarf corn.'" "But it looks yellow," "Certainly. We plant the yellor kind." "But it looks as if you wouldn't get more than half a crop." "Of course not," said the boy; "we planted her on the halves."

Don't leave to memory what should be written; it makes lawsuits. Don't buy patent rights to sell again.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—The following is my poor correction of Daniel Boone for your examination:

It was a day of vacation for the boys. The story soon spread through the neighborhood. Boone was scolded by his Parents. But the Teacher was discharged, and thus ended the boy's School, thus dismissed from School he now returned more eagerly than ever to his favorite employment. His dog and rifle were his daily companions, and daily he started from home, only to ramble through the forest. Hunting, appeared to be the only labor of his life, and was never so happy as when at night he came home laden with the game. He was a fatigued wanderer.

From your little friend,
FLORA D. CHEVALIER.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 10, 1879.

LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

NO. XIII.
ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

6. James Stepp, Douglas county, Kans.
4. Emma Bales, Lawrence, Kans.
3. Mark C. Warner, Tiblow, Kans.
DANIEL BOONE.

[Correction of List Exercise.]

I do not know but that this passion for roaming was in some degree inherited by Daniel Boone. His father had already had three homes, one in England, one in Bucks county, and another on the Schuylkill; and he now thought of removing further. It is said that the passion of Daniel for hunting was the one cause which prompted his father to think of this. Land was becoming scarce, the neighborhood a little crowded, and game less abundant; and, to improve matters, he began to prospect for a new home. He was not long in choosing one. He had heard of a rich and beautiful country on the banks of the Yadkin river in North Carolina, and he determined that this should be the next resting-place for him and his household.

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.

all things were (made ready) as soon as (able to be) and (the travel of days) (began) it was a fine spring morning when (the pa) started for his new home with his (wife and children) his flocks and (horses, hogs, and cattle) their (travel of day) by hundreds of miles through a trackless (wild, lonely tract of country) yet with (joyful, glad) and (brave, bold) hearts they (crowded, hurried) onward when hungry they (led heartily) upon (deer-meat) and wild turkeys for daniel with his (grooved gun) was in (with them) when (dry) they found cool springs of water to (freshen) them by the way when (worn down) at night they lay themselves down and slept under the wide spreading (small limbs) of (the wide woods) (at length) they (got to) the land they (looked for) and (the pa) found it to be all that he (looked out for) the (thick trees) in that (place, tract, part) were (not out) to no man seemed yet to have found them land was soon (freed from trees) (a small house) (put up) and (the pa) (in a little time, soon) found himself (once more) (luckily) (fixed down) with his (wife and children)

RULES.

For capitals 1 and 2; for period 1 and 2; for semicolon 7; (8) inclose in parenthesis a remark not really necessary to the sentence, but useful in explaining it; for comma 4, 6, and (9) set off dependent phrases with a comma.

In this exercise there should be seven periods, four semicolons, eleven commas, one parenthesis, and one (10) hyphen to join parts of a compound word. W. A. B.

It Certainly Is.

Mrs Perkins, though a distinguished person herself, seems doomed to ever shine by reflection. She says: "Isn't it discouraging to be known only in connection with somebody else? Now, I am hardly ever Mary Beecher Perkins; it is either 'the sister of Henry Ward Beecher,' or 'the daughter of old Lyman Beecher,' or 'the mother-in-law of Edward Everett Hale.'"

Sensible to the Last.

The late Mrs. Angelina Weld left a paper in which she said: "I have purposely selected my old clothes to be buried in, that my good ones be given to the poor, that they may do them good after I am gone."

Historical Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 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.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Cactus, Lyon county.

What Has the Grange Done?

The worthy master of the Tennessee state grange answers this question:

"It has, by the introduction and cultivation of its social feature, removed isolation from the members; it has taught them the error of selfishness and the misfortune of living detached from their fellow-beings, and they now fully realize that their interests are identical with their neighbors'.

"Education being a prominent feature of the organization, it has taught members to fully realize that an agricultural education is essential to successful farming. Hence we do much more reading, deeper thinking, closer studying, employing various means tending to improve and elevate us as a class.

"The grange has taught us how to systemize our farm work to better advantage and to greater success. It has taught us to do more brain work, greatly to the relief of muscle power. The grange has taught us how to exercise and practically apply brain power in making farm labor more pleasant and profitable, and we now fully realize that scientific knowledge in agriculture, practically applied, produces prosperity and wealth profitably to individuals and nations.

"The grange has been reasonably successful in staying the progress of combinations and monopolies, and has to some extent succeeded in just legislation and legal decisions that are of vital importance to the people which might have lain dormant for centuries had it not been for the work done in the grange.

enterprise, and for the elevation of mankind; and that true orthodox grange doctrine, as taught in the declaration of purposes, and practiced by all true and faithful members, is the true and fundamental principle of good citizenship, good society and good government.

"The grange has been the direct means of elevating many thousands of its members—intellectually, socially and morally. It has taught us better to know each other, and to understand our duty to ourselves, to our neighbors, to our government, and to our God. This and much more is what the grange has done, and there are many thousands to-day enjoying the fruits produced by and through the work of the grange.

The National Grange.

The following suggestions are well worthy the consideration of all good Patrons, whether belonging to the National grange or to subordinate granges. In fact, the article is valuable for all in whatever kind of business engaged, or whether belonging to the order of Patrons or not.

"The near approach of the time fixed for the annual session of the National grange makes it proper to consider the probable work of the body. To obtain full understanding of the purposes that will animate the members it is well to consider what these members are—what positions they occupy in general affairs, as well as within the order.

"Briefly, it may be stated that the National grange comprises in its membership the masters of all state granges; their wives if they are enrolled in the order; members who have retired from the mastership by limitation of their full terms of office; officers serving the National grange; and a small list of honorary members who have earned the distinction by valuable service. The active working force of the grange is composed exclusively of members under the first designation—masters of state granges and their wives.

"The chief purpose of the grange is the promotion of agriculture. This involves improvement of methods; advancement of intelligence; wise economy in private and public affairs; and, as the sum of all, general prosperity for all industries. It may be said the grange has a great task in hand. Granted. It is a task that was not taken up by any association before the grange was instituted; and strangely enough the work attempted by the grange in this direction has been belied, the order vilified, and its efforts thwarted by the classes that would be benefited most in the full accomplishment of all the purposes of the order.

"The National grange will have no other purposes besides those delineated for the enlightenment of those persons who have honest desire to learn what are the real objects of the organization having a vast membership spread over all the states and territories of this continent whose representatives are soon to meet in this state. There may be differences of opinion about the ways by which to attain the objects sought (doubtless there will be such disagreements); but with a common purpose animating all the members, it will be easy to reconcile opinions that differ only as to methods of work.

"A single proposition worthy of careful consideration by the grange is, agriculture must be relieved of all taxation beyond its just share in the same ratio that other kinds of business bear. This will include exemption from excessive or discriminating rates for the transportation of its products. With concerted action on the part of the granges of all the states this relief could be obtained surely and without long delay. It is too much to ask the National grange to do this work by its own power (it will not be asked, for the body is simply a deliberative one, a sort of advisory board); but embracing as it does distinguished representatives of the industry that seeks to cast off excessive burdens, these representatives coming fresh from constituencies enlivened by the hope that the collective wisdom of the National grange will be adequate to devise means of effective labor directed toward the attainment of relief from discriminations that have degraded agriculture, it would be a serious disappointment if the session should pass without careful and full consideration of the proposition stated. Such work will be exceedingly opportune, for the people of this state are just now very much determined to press to the accomplishment precisely the work the grange has been for years past pushing into prominent view.

"Whatever other matters may claim attention from the National grange in the session soon to begin, let it be understood by the membership everywhere that the desire to accomplish the greatest good to all concerned will be the constant stimulus to action. And whatever the results may be, however wisely the work of the session may be performed, the chief responsibility, after all, will rest with the common membership. Men and women all

over the land must lend their efforts to the execution of the real tasks. The higher body has really but the power to plan. Let nothing more be expected of it; and especially let there be no captious criticism of a session convened for good and useful work, at least until the evidences of failure are plainly visible."

The Grange the Farmer's School.

The best and most practical way for a farmer's education is simple and easy and within easy reach of nearly every farmer who desires to avail himself of the opportunities offered. In considering this important question with all the opportunities afforded us by observation, inquiry and correspondence, I have become fully satisfied that the most efficient method of education for the farmers is to unite in an organization for that purpose, and here we have the Patrons of Husbandry, or the grange schools, just the thing that was needed, and now in successful operation, in which to do the work.

First, members must supply themselves with grange literature, such as treat upon the various agricultural subjects, and are published in the interests of the farmers. All cannot supply themselves with grange libraries, neither is it absolutely necessary, but a grange should have a good library to supply its members with useful reading. Good, reliable grange papers (I do not mean agricultural papers, but these are good in their place, as far as they go; they teach us useful and valuable lessons on agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, etc., and are worthy of patronage, but they are not grange educators) and the term grange paper means those papers which in addition to their agricultural teaching teach progressive ideas, which advocate the farmer's rights and sound grange principles, all of which greatly aid in the educational work. There are a great many good grange papers published weekly at the low cost of from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per year that are reliable upon all questions pertaining to farmers and grange interests, and at this low figure they are certainly within the reach of every farmer's family. Let these be carefully read and studied, and their contents talked over in the family circle, so as to become familiar with every subject, and with what is being done in grange circles elsewhere. Talk with your brother farmer in the neighborhood, and see whether you understand the different subjects alike; urge those that do not take papers to subscribe and read, so that you can aid each other in solving the different problems found in your papers.—H. Ekbaugh, in Journal of Agriculture.

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

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Golden Medical Discovery

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Sulfur-itch, 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, Goutte or Throat 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 alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, 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, Bloated 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!!



Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirts, Muslin, 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 consumer, 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 Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, \$7.50 per dozen. An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 3, 6 or 12 Shirts. Sample Shirt finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of 50 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 shirt in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you save all outside profits. Boy's Shirts same price as above. Postage stamps or currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 481 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

Drowning of Four Little Children.

[Council Grove Republican.]
About 4 o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th inst., Mr. Thomas Pool's son, a boy about sixteen years old, started with the team for the district school-house to bring home his sisters and from three and a half to eleven years. On the brother—three little girls and one boy—aged way he had to go through Laird's creek, which he found much swollen and almost up to the wagon-bed. At the school-house his sisters and little brother, and two boys by the name of Evans, aged respectively eight and ten years, got into the wagon, and with his living freight the boy started on his return. Reaching the stream, he drove into it without hesitancy, supposing it to be no higher than when he crossed a few moments before. Fatal confidence! He drove his little charges to a watery grave. The flood capsized the wagon and precipitated the entire seven into the whirling current. The four smaller children of Mr. Pool's were drowned. Hampered as they were by their clothing, they could offer no assistance to each other or even help themselves. The oldest girl met with a misfortune a few years ago by having one limb cut off in a mowing machine. She was about eleven years old. The other little girls were too young to do aught for their own preservation, one being only three and a half years old. The little boy was about five years old. These four children were drowned, and their bodies were afterward found caught in a wire fence which spanned the stream a short distance from the spot. The two Evans boys caught hold of the overhanging limbs of some trees as they floated and held themselves in that position until rescued some two hours later. The oldest of the Pool boys saved himself (possibly by swimming out; our informant does not state). The team, belonging to Mr. Pool, was drowned. The eldest boy, who escaped a watery grave, brought assistance to the scene, but too late to do more than rescue the two Evans boys from their perilous situation and search for the bodies of the drowned children.

The Grape Business and the Prohibitory Law.

[Troy Chief.]
The grape business of Kansas is becoming an important industry, and is spreading over the state. Here in Doniphan county it has assumed large proportions. We have hundreds of acres of vineyards, and thousands of gallons of wine are manufactured annually. The people here are not clamoring to have these vineyards turned out to waste, and the manufacturers to stop, because men can get drunk on wine, and because a class of fanatics, instead of endeavoring to reform men's principles, undertake to place it beyond their power to do a wickedness that is nevertheless in the heart. We do not know that there is a whiskey distillery in the state; therefore, the prohibitory law would be used exclusively to crush the manufacture of wine. The fanaticism does not stop here. In countries where they have triumphed over whiskey and wine they have concentrated their attack on cider also. Cider would be the next victim in Kansas. Beer would come under the prohibition. It would be a happy time, when the self-righteous had the right to regulate men's appetites and religion by law. It will be a good many years before the people of Kansas submit to this.

Change in the School Law—Short-horn Grace Young 4th.

[Manhattan Industrialist.]
Numerous complications in voting school bonds are continually taking place on account of the change made in the law last winter. Under the old law a two-thirds vote of those present and voting legalized the bonds. The present law requires a majority of all the voters in the district, both male and female. If the papers throughout the state would call attention to this change in the school law it would probably save some of their patrons and readers a good deal of trouble.

Grace Young 4th, one of the Short-horn cows belonging to the college herd, is quite a remarkable animal. We have had occasion several times in the past to notice some of her superior qualities. This time she comes to the front as an example of what the tame grasses are capable of doing as exclusive food for stock. Grace has eaten no grain for over a year, but has been kept on the grass in the meadow, or on the hay in the manger. Yesterday she was placed upon the scales and tipped the beam at just 1,705 pounds. This is an argument for the Short-horns as well as the tame grasses.

An Unfortunate Thief.

[Beloit Courier.]
Marshal Langford went for a thief last night stealing corn out of Mr. Spillman's field, about one mile east of town. He succeeded in capturing a team of nice horses, one bran new wagon partly filled with corn, and a crow-bar used for pulling spikes out of railroad ties; but the nimble thief slipped out, sans team, sans corn, sans crow-bar.

Not a Failure.

[Newton Republican.]
A woman who has just reached the fourth power of widowhood arrived here a few days ago, en route to Wichita. She said that life had not been altogether a failure with her, as she laid in the grave one good man, two indifferent and one very bad one. Marriage is a lottery after all, and life passes through sunshine and shadow.

Fall Wheat in Johnson County.

[Olathe Mirror.]
The fall wheat never looked better at this season of the year. At least forty per cent. more land has been sown in wheat this fall than has been the custom of our farmers heretofore. Plenty of bread, even if it is cheap, is better than a failure to supply the demand of the world. A full stomach is the best civilization.

Kansas has over 300,000 school children.

Work on the State-House to be Resumed.

[Topeka Journal.]
The anxiety among our citizens concerning the stoppage of work on the "west wing," and what will be the final result of the suspense, has not abated in the least, and they are constantly on the inquiry to learn something of what the contractors intend doing, or what the state will let them do. The Journal reporter called upon Mr. Tweeddale at his office this morning to learn, if possible, what was the status of affairs. The gentleman was in a humorous disposition, free and ready to answer any and all questions propounded. To the reporter's inquiries as to how matters stood now, he was confident in remarking that work would be resumed in a few days. The state-house commissioners will hold a meeting tomorrow, at which the matter will be definitely settled and no doubt settled satisfactorily. In the meantime, while developments on that job are waiting, Mr. Tweeddale has his whole force at work on the government building shoving that structure along with amazing rapidity.

Swallowed a Pin.

[Ottawa Republican.]
Yesterday a young child of Mr. Filesbach, of the house of Adler & Co., in some way got hold of a pin, and naturally put it into his mouth, and the next natural consequence was that the pin was swallowed, and got stopped in the child's throat. The parents discovered its distress immediately, and soon conjectured the cause. Assistance was called, and as immediate relief was found to be necessary a summary remedy was applied—a finger was thrust down the throat and the dangerous obstruction was happily removed. The child was fortunately not seriously injured.

The Citizen Hog.

[Industrial Journal.]
There are citizen hogs in every town. The citizen hog is eternally grunting and squealing. He pays little or no taxes if he can possibly evade them by a lie, or a subterfuge, or a trick. He is mean with his employees and with the poor about him. He does not patronize his own paper, but borrows it here and there. He scrapes and scratches and picks up pennies in filth if he expects to find them there. He is cross and surly when a favor of any kind is asked of him. The almighty dollar is his god, and that alone he worships.

Receiving French Publications.

[Larned Chronoscope.]
The State Historical society is receiving the regularly issued publications, annual, quarterly and monthly, of scientific and literary societies in France. These are sent at the solicitation of Hon. F. P. Baker while in France as commissioner of the Paris international exposition. These publications are forming the nucleus of what will in time prove of great value to the state in a direction of study and inquiry, becoming every year more general.

Kansas Libraries.

The largest public libraries of Kansas have the following number of volumes: State library, 10,500; Highland university, 5,000; Washburn college, 3,000; Agricultural college, 3,000; State university at Lawrence, 2,448; Leavenworth Law library, 2,200; Lawrence City library, 2,000; Topeka Library association, 2,000; Penitentiary at Leavenworth, 1,660; Y. M. C. A., Atchison, 1,500; Sisters of Bethany, Topeka, 1,500; Ottawa City library, 1,349.

Musical Convention.

[Manhattan Enterprise.]
Manhattan is at last booked for a first-class musical convention, to be conducted by Prof. H. R. Palmer, of New York. It is expected that it will be the biggest thing ever attempted in Kansas, and as all the leading business men in the town are taking hold of it there is little doubt that these expectations will be realized.

Fickle Fair One.

[Republic County Journal.]
A young couple of this burg started for the seat of government to get united in the bonds of holy wedlock, but on nearing the scene of action the young and buxom dame flew the track and skipped to her dear and kindred friends. The young man is quite ill.

Officers of State Fair Association.

The following are the officers of the Kansas State Fair association: Hon. T. C. Henry, of Abilene, president; Wm. Griffenstein, of Wichita, vice-president; Joab Mulvane, of Topeka, treasurer; and T. L. Stringham, also of Topeka, secretary.

A Fraud.

[Lawrence Standard.]
The body of Jesse James has not yet been found, and the belief is gaining ground that George Shepherd, who claimed to have killed James, has made the public the victim of a serious sell.

Effects of the Unseasonable Weather.

[Lawrence Tribune.]
The unusual and unseasonable warm weather of the fall months appears to be working its customary results, and sickness is becoming more prevalent than it has been for some time.

Prairie Fire.

[Phillips County Herald.]
There was an extensive prairie fire in the western part of this county on last Tuesday and Wednesday nights—many people having been burned out.

Cheering.

Telegraphic reports from Western Kansas are full of the bountiful rainfall, the prospects for an immense wheat crop, and the arrival of the "business boom."

Three circuses will spend the coming winter in Kansas.

STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House,
912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.



DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

ESTEY 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. There 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.

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP REINSCHILD CONTINENTAL Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774
LIABILITIES
Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,369
Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000
Net surplus over all, 1,038,427

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 CHARLTON.
Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

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.

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.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

—AND—
ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
No. 75 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

VINLAND Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

—TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.
PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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

Ayer's Ague Cure,



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

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

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

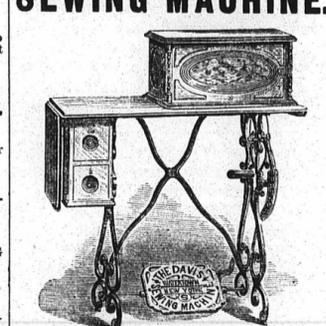
For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

SOLE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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 alpacas, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without fulling 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 trimming 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 trimming, either scalloped or straight, and sew on a band and edge stitch the band at one operation.

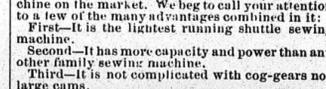
It will, with one operation for each variety, without basting, execute 20 practical varieties of ruffing, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with same number of operations. It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine.

It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension. For tucking, coring, 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.

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 encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled.

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

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

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

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

Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent,
No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.

\$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 \$3 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 \$1 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1879.

OUR careful and attentive readers will notice that THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS differs from most of the agricultural papers published in the West in this, it deals less in theory than in fact—it does not tell farmers what they ought to do so much as what they have done and are doing; it does not so much teach by precept as by example; it does not deal so much in the abstract terms of science as in the popular language of the best practical farmers. It is the great aim of THE SPIRIT to give the farming news of the day; to keep its readers well posted in the agricultural products of the country—the quantity raised and the amount exported; the successes and failures of the annual crops in the several states; and the condition of farming, and of farmers, and of farmers' families right here in Kansas. It is barely possible that we shall try to shame some of our sluggish and slovenly farmers into better methods of doing business by presenting to our readers a birdseye picture of their premises, with some moral reflections on their bad ways, and their bearings on character and life. We shall certainly pay attention to examples of good farming, and give credit where credit is due, and help along all we can the "golden age" of agriculture, when farmers shall be free from debt, have an abundance of food of the best quality, wear good clothes, live in convenient, ornate and well-arranged houses, find leisure to go to church on Sunday, possess the means for subscribing for three or four of the best agricultural journals, and have always at command at least one hundred dollars so as to pay cash for all the necessities requisite for good, respectable living. This "golden age" is bound to come, and it will be here soon, or be delayed long, just as farmers put, or fail to put, hand, heart and head into their work. Farming will never become absolute; it will be a paying business as long as the human family require food and raiment; but it will be respected and sought according to the sobriety, culture, nobleness of life and respectability of character of those who are engaged in it. To make farming a truly honorable profession we must have honorable men engage in it.

CANADA has during the past five years increased her imports from the United States by nearly forty per cent., while she has decreased her imports from Great Britain by twelve per cent.

THE statistician of the New York Produce exchange, after a careful estimate from the most reliable sources, places the wheat crop of the United States for 1879 at about 425,000,000 bushels.

EIGHTEEN of the states have civil damage liquor laws. Their provisions are substantially the same, making dealers responsible pecuniarily for all harm resulting from the sale of alcoholic beverages. New York, Maine, Massachusetts and Illinois have statutes precisely alike.

A LARGE bequest has been recently made to Harvard college, Massachusetts, by the late Walter Hastings, of Boston. It will amount to nearly \$500,000. The income of a large share of this sum will go to the support of poor students of honest and deserving character of American parentage.

A SINGLE firm of Wall street brokers report that they are making \$5,000 a week out of commissions alone, and "new faces are appearing every day." This leads the Springfield Republican to remark that "it begins to look as if before long the country would hold a good many poorer people, and Wall street a good many richer men."

THE report of the auditor of the treasury for the post-office department shows the actual cost of the postal service to the treasury for the past fiscal year is \$4,031,000, or \$1,600,000 less than the previous year. New York state returns the largest revenue (\$5,710,000) and Alaska the smallest (\$53). The revenue at 88 free-delivery post-offices was \$13,000,000 and the expenses \$5,000,000. Post-office money orders to the amount of \$88,254,000 passed through the mails. We see that the express offices of the United States are greatly reducing the tariff on small

packages. They can afford to do it, and the people will thank them for their disinterestedness in the matter.

OUR METHODS OF FARMING TO BE ENTIRELY REVOLUTIONIZED.

Agriculture, like other industries, can be so conducted as to combine the maximum of products with the minimum of cost. To obtain this desirable result there must be skilled labor, ample capital, and a careful and wise superintendence. Are these the conditions on which the greater part of our farming is now carried on? By no means. It follows, then, as a necessary corollary that our methods of farming must be changed so that the end aimed at can be attained. This change will involve an entire revolution in our methods of farming, just as our processes of manufacturing cloth and nails and shoes, and almost every other article of consumption, have been revolutionized, and just as a great many other kinds of business have been completely changed. This revolution will undoubtedly cause, for the time being, a great deal of suffering among the agricultural classes; but when it has become an accomplished fact, when the revolution has settled into a somewhat fixed and permanent condition of things, then all other industries will be adjusted to the new methods of farming, and farmers themselves, relieved by machinery from the necessity of incessant toil, will have time for thought and study, and for larger opportunities of recreation, social intercourse and the proper training of their children. Farmers must take courage. This transition period, from the lower conditions of farming to the higher and better, will require great patience, a steady hand, a level head, and the exercise of a hopeful, cheerful temper.

FARMERS MUST BE EDUCATED.

The mere fact of a man's having capital or owning a farm does not insure success; to this must be added probity, knowledge of his business, and diligence in prosecuting it. These qualifications are the fruits of a good education in the fullest sense of that term, and are no more to be looked for without it than good crops without good cultivation. Common school instruction will, of course, form the groundwork of a farmer's education; but to this should be added, if possible, that special training which will prepare him to become a successful business man in his chosen pursuit. In too many instances there seems to be a gap in the education of farmers' sons from the age of fifteen, or thereabouts, to twenty-one. During this period the great majority of farmers think that it is necessary to get all the work out of their boys they can. These years are spent under such hard and unpleasant conditions that very often at their close a large number of young men upon coming to their majority have made up their minds to go to the city to seek employment in a different kind of business or to try their fortune at the West. It may be that during this interval of hard work they have become proficient in every kind of manual labor performed on the farm, but of the science of farming they have acquired really little knowledge.

The business of farming cannot much longer be carried on with either satisfaction or success by ignorant and unskillful men. They must be trained as men are trained for the different professions. We think farmers are beginning to see the necessity of giving their sons larger opportunities for a thorough professional education if they would retain them on the farm. They clearly see that the easy routine of the olden time is gone forever by, and that without a thorough knowledge of at least some of the higher branches of a liberal education no man can now obtain any large success as a farmer. Our agricultural colleges are in their incipiency and have not yet met the real wants of farmers who wish to give a practical education to their children. We doubt whether they will ever be made to meet the necessities of the case. Neither their methods nor their spirit seem at present calculated to inspire the confidence of farmers. Very few have graduated from these colleges imbued with the love of farming or ready to enter upon its practice. Still the world moves, and many minds are patiently trying to solve the problem of an education adequate to answer the demands of the age so alive to great achievements.

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural society will be held at Holton, Jackson county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 16, 17 and 18, 1879, commencing on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock a. m. The members of the Jackson County Horticultural society and the citizens of Holton have generously offered the free hospitality of their homes to all persons attending the meeting.

The following rates of fare have been secured over the several railroads, viz.: The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad will return, upon presentation of the certificate of the secretary of the society that the holder has been in attendance at the meeting, and paid full fare one way, at one cent per mile. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, at one-fourth regular fare from Chanute to Parsons and Oswego. The Kansas Pacific railway, Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf railway, and Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern railway, at one-fourth regular fare. The Kansas Central railway will return at one-fifth of regular fare to all points on its line. None of the railway agents will sell return tickets at the stations in going to the meeting. (The railway agents at stations of departure will not be instructed with reference to reduction in fare, therefore can give no information relative thereto.)

The horticultural interests of our state are rapidly assuming an important position among the leading industries, and deserve the intelligent co-operation of all persons practically engaged in horticultural pursuits. The efforts of this society are being directed to secure such co-operation, and to bring together at its semi-annual and annual meetings the earnest, practical and intelligent culturists, for the purpose of considering and determining the best methods by which to secure satisfactory results. At these meetings the discussions are open to all, and an interchange of opinions sought. Many difficulties encountered in the culture and management of trees, plants, etc., are overcome often by the statement of a single incident occurring in the practice of an individual, and doubts as to varieties and their treatment expelled. Every one has some information to contribute to the general fund of state knowledge, which, when collected and published, forms a report of great value to our state. All horticulturists are urged to meet with the society and assist in the work proposed for the advancement of our state horticulture.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

N. B.—State exchanges please copy.

General News.

A Liverpool dispatch says there is an exceedingly active demand for cotton, and a general advance in prices.

The iron-clad agreement in regard to passenger rates on St. Louis roads is supposed to have been broken by some member of the agreement, and a meeting of Western agents is called to meet at St. Joseph to investigate the guilty parties.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Tribune says: Senator Thurman's son-in-law, ex-Governor McCormick, in replying to a recent remark that Thurman had been premature in declaring for soft money, said: "That was the greatest mistake of his life. Mr. Thurman allowed himself to be brought to the belief, however, that it was his duty to agree with his party in Ohio. He ought to have said: 'My views are the Democratic views, and you must come to me.' To oblige some of his friends and supporters he took that fatal step. If he had held out he would have been at the present moment, if not his own successor in the senate, the central figure of the hard-money Democracy both East and West."

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—It is understood that the interest purchased by Gould in the Missouri Pacific road is between three-quarters and seven-eighths of the road, and amounts to much more than Mr. Garrison's stock, as the entire stock of the road is only eight hundred thousand dollars. Jay Gould virtually owns the road.

Pretty well authenticated reports are in circulation here to-night, that Jay Gould and associates have purchased a controlling interest in the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad. It is known that Judge Baker, vice-president, has sold his stock—some 26,000 shares. He admits himself that the Gould party has bought it, together with other large lots.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The report of Horatio C. Burchard, director of mints, was submitted to the secretary of the treasury this afternoon, and shows the operations of the United States mints and assay offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

During the year the total deposits of gold and silver, including the silver

purchased, amounted to \$71,179,654, of which \$42,254,156 were gold and \$28,925,497 were silver. Of the above amounts, \$28,549,703 gold and \$26,934,728 silver were of domestic production; \$ 98,083 gold and \$1,060,779 silver were United States coin; £1,069,796 gold and \$1,072,919 silver were foreign bullion; \$149,881, gold and \$698,632 in silver were foreign coin, and \$937,741 in gold and \$208,609 in silver were of plate and other manufactured articles.

The coinage during the year amounted to \$68,312,592, and consisted of 2,759,421 pieces of gold of the value of \$40,986,913, and 2,722,850 pieces of silver of the value of \$27,327,882, and of minor coins 9,620,200 pieces of the nominal value of 97,798 cents each. The actual use of gold as a part of the circulation consequent upon the convertibility of United States notes into coin, it was anticipated, would create a demand for small denominations of gold coin, and during the last fiscal year there has been a larger coinage of eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles than in any preceding year during a period of sixteen years. The coinage of eagles and half eagles will be continued until the demand is satisfied. Silver coinage has been almost exclusively of standard silver dollars, of which 27,227,500 were coined during the year, and the total coinage to November 1, 1879, has been \$45,206,200. The total amount of subsidiary coin issued since the passage of the redemption act, \$42,974,931, the full amount.

The following is the condition of wheat, tobacco and corn, as issued by the department of agriculture to-day:

The wheat returns of November 1 show an increase in the wheat crop of 26,000,000 bushels over last year. This great increase is the result of a very large yield in all the states bordering on the Ohio and Missouri rivers. The Northwestern states show but little variation from last year. Kansas and California both decline in yield. Texas, of all the Southern states, is the only one that falls off in yield this year.

Tobacco indicates that the product of the entire country is 98 per cent. of that of 1878. The gain has been greatest in Tennessee, Connecticut and New York; the loss greatest in Ohio, Missouri and West Virginia, with a material decrease also in Maryland, Illinois and Indiana. Generally the quality is better than the previous crop, though damage to some extent is reported from pease burn in Kentucky and Virginia, and from frost in Ohio and Connecticut.

According to returns up to November 1, the corn crop promised an increase of over 200,000,000 bushels, or nearly 15 per cent. over last year. The Atlantic and Gulf coast states note some decrease; the other sections of the Union have greatly increased their yield. The Southern inland states increased nearly 30 per cent. over the other sections of the Mississippi valley. The Pacific states report about the same yield as last year.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 17.—The reports from Augusta of the intention of the governor and council to count out the Republican majority in the legislature and thus seize control of the state government for the coming year were fully credited by the leading Democrats here on Saturday, and the Republicans who were inclined to doubt the alleged revolutionary designs have come to regard the threatening as serious. The perpetration of an act of this character would undoubtedly cause the most intense excitement ever known in the state.

Many leading Republicans of this section go to Augusta Monday, when the formal count will begin, and a number of persons will be present from all sections of the state.

The Republican state committee of 1879 and the new state committee of 1880 will meet here to-morrow evening.

A later dispatch from Augusta says: The excitement over the expected counting-out of the Republican legislature runs very high here to-day. By the early trains a large number of leading Republicans from all parts of the state arrived. This evening the hotels are crowded. Hon. Daniel F. Davis, governor elect, and ex-Governor Hannibal Hamlin, Israel Washburne, Lot M. Morrill, Nelson Dingley and Sidney Perham are present. Hon. Nathan Webb, ex-United States district attorney, is here as counsel. Ex-Governors Chamberlain and Coburn have telegraphed that they will come. Senator Blaine is here, and Messrs. Reed and Lindsay, of the house, members of the Republican state committee for the current year, are in town, and in addition a large number of senators and representatives elect, whose seats are threatened, are on hand. The governor and council arrived during the day and assembled in the state-house at 4 o'clock. It had been given out generally through the state that they would at once proceed to open the official returns. At 4 o'clock a committee of one from each county waited upon the governor, who was unable to see them, as there would be no session of the government council this afternoon. A sub-committee of three was then appointed. A lengthy consultation with the governor resulted in an assurance from the latter that the returns would not be considered open in the sense of allowing any amendment or correction under the statute until the committee on elections should report the result of their canvass to the governor and council, and that there would be twenty days from that time for any legal correction.

CHILDREN

Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. They like it because it is sweet; Mothers like Castoria because it gives health to the child; and Physicians, because it contains no morphine or mineral.

Castoria

Is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. It cures Wind Colic, the raising of Sour Curd and Diarrhoea, allays Feverishness and Kills Worms. Thus the Child has health and the Mother obtains rest. Pleasant, Cheap, and Reliable.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

The most effective Pain-relieving agents for

MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known. Over 1,000,000 Bottles sold last year! The reasons for this unprecedented popularity, are evident: the Centaur Liniments are made to deserve confidence; they are absorbed into the structure; they always cure and never disappoint. No person need longer suffer with

PAIN in the BACK, Rheumatism or Stiff Joints, for the

CENTAUR

Liniments will surely exterminate the pain. There is no Strain, Sprain, Cut, Scald, Burn, Bruise, Sting, Gall or Lameness to which Mankind or Dumb Brutes are subject, that does not respond to this Soothing balm. The Centaur

LINIMENTS

not only relieve pain, but they incite healthy action, subdue inflammation, and cure, whether the symptoms proceed from wounds of the flesh, or Neuralgia of the Nerves; from contracted Cords or a scalded hand; from a sprained ankle or a gashed foot; whether from disgusting

PIMPLES on a LADY'S FACE

or a strained joint on a Horse's Leg. The agony produced by a Burn or Scald; mortification from Frost-bites; Swellings from Strains; the tortures of Rheumatism; Crippled for Life, by some neglected accident; a valuable horse or a Doctor's Bill may all be saved from

One Bottle of Centaur Liniment.

No Housekeeper, Farmer, Planter, Teamster, or Livestockman, can afford to be without these wonderful Liniments. They can be procured in any part of the Globe for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles 25 cts.

Swallowing Poison

Sputs of disgusting mucous from the nostrils or upon the tonsils, Watery Eyes, Snuffles, Buzzing in the Ears, Deafness, Cracking sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Fetid Breath, Nasal Twang, Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous and undermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our Children die of diseases generated by this Infectious Poison, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the impurities in the nostrils are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs to poison every part of the system.

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the farthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cure Catarrh at any stage. It is the only remedy which in our judgment, has ever yet really cured a case of Chronic Catarrh.

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

G. G. PRESBURY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh. S. BENEDICT, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y. (mem. of fam'y) Cured of Chronic Catarrh. E. H. BROWN, 339 Canal St., N. Y., Cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh. J. D. McDONALD, 710 Broadway, N. Y. (Sister-in-Law) Cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh. Mrs. JOHN DOUGHERTY, Fishkill, N. Y., Cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh. Mrs. JACOB SWARTZ, Jr., 300 Warren St., Jersey City, Cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh. A. B. THOMAS, 183 Montague St., Brooklyn, (self and son) Cured of Catarrh. Rev. WM. ANDERSON, Fordham, N. Y., Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh. MRS. AIMEE, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it." A. MCKINNEY, E. B. Pres., 35 Broad St., N. Y.: "My family, experienced immediate relief." &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the most important medical discovery since vaccination. It is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 48 Dey St., N. Y., at \$1.50 a package. To clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise is sent free to anybody.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1879.

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

The 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.

If you want a wagon, carriage, or anything that runs on wheels, go to J. Howell's. If you want any kind of an agricultural implement, Howell has it and of the very best make.

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.

Stockholders Meeting of the Fair Association.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Valley Fair association will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, December 2, at Miller's hall, over House's clothing store, for the election of officers and transaction of other important business.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

This city was startled Monday morning by the announcement that Samuel Odell, living eight miles south of this city, had been murdered Sunday night by a negro named Strawder Hines, and that the murderer was in jail, having given himself up.

He went to the fence near the house and set the musket down beside it. Then he walked back and forth several times, looking toward Odell's house, where he could plainly see Odell at work in the yard. He picked up the gun and started toward Odell's house. This was at dusk, and it was raining slightly, but he put his hand over the cap on the gun to keep it from getting wet.

Hines says he went home and told his folks what had happened. His father told him to get on the horse and come to town and give himself up to Sheriff Clarke.

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

cording as his own person seemed more or less in danger.

Mrs. Odell's own statement, as given before the coroner's jury, is as follows:

EVIDENCE OF MRS. ODELL.

My name is Ida L. Odell, wife of Samuel J. Odell, an acquaintance with Strawder Hines; saw him about 4 o'clock p. m. November 16; was sitting in the southwest room of the house; Mr. Odell was reading near the table, with his back to the north wall, opposite the east window; saw no one around; I heard a noise that was put out; had the baby in my arms; I then lay it on the bed and went back to the table to get the lamp, but could not find it, and then went to the kitchen and went to the east door and opened it, but saw nothing; I then went to the cupboard and got a lamp and went back to the southwest room and lighted it; I spoke to Mr. Odell, my husband, but he did not answer me; I found him on the floor with his head between the stove and the north wall of the room; I took hold of him and pulled him from behind the stove and saw that his head was all covered with blood and no sign of life; I stepped from the southeast room into the west room with the lamp in my right hand; almost immediately after entering the west room I met Strawder Hines, who had come into this room through the kitchen; the south door of the west room was locked; Hines caught me by the right arm, and I said to him: "Do you intend to kill me?" Hines's reply was: "Yes, I do. You will spare my life." I said: "No I won't if you will spare my life."

"I begged him to spare my life to take care of my children. He replied that my children would be taken care of better than I could take care of them. He asked me where I was going. I said to a neighbor's. He asked me what neighbor. I answered: "I don't know." He asked what I was going to tell them. I told him I did not know. When I met him I saw a knife in his right hand; it was a butcher-knife. He held it in a threatening manner, and I begged him not to kill me. Had nothing else in his hands that I saw. He then went out through the kitchen. He attempted to knock the lamp out of my hand, and in the struggle the chimney fell off and the light went out after the gun was fired. He knocked it off and the light went out. I said: "Let me light the lamp." He said: "No, the children will know me." I said they would not. I relighted the lamp and said to him: "Strawder, see what you have done!" He said he did not want to see. This occurred during our first meeting after the gun was fired. He then went out through the kitchen, and after about five minutes he came to the south door of the house and said he wanted to speak to me. I opened the door and saw him standing there with a gun in his right hand; he then stepped into the door and stood there and said: "This is what I killed him with." He said: "I put four inches of loading into it after I went home from church to-day. Now remember, don't you tell, or I will go to the penitentiary to-morrow." He then stepped back out of the door. I then shut the door. Saw nothing more of him after that. The shooting occurred on the evening of the 16th, about dark. I took my children and went to Wm. Reed's. He (Hines) told me that he came the evening before with the intention of killing him, but that he met the Ware boys in a wagon in the road. He asked me if I did not hear them go by. I said I heard them go past.

IDA L. ODELL.

Dr. King's California Golden Compound

Is a strictly vegetable preparation, and will positively cure dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach, coming up of food, pain in pit of stomach, low spirits, biliousness, constipation, jaundice, liver complaint or any affection of the stomach or liver, in the shortest possible time. You are not asked to buy until you know what you are getting. Therefore, as you value your existence, do not fail to go to your druggists, Barber Bros., and get a trial bottle free of charge, which will show what a regular one dollar bottle will do. Ask for Dr. King's California Golden Compound, and take no other. BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

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.

Answers to Correspondents. 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.

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 25 cents. These are hard-pan prices. Good for the O. K., No. 66 Massachusetts street, down-stairs.

A GREAT medicine in small vials—Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little pills). No cheap, pasteboard or wooden boxes, that allow a waste of strength. Sick headache, dizziness, rush of blood to head, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, jaundice, internal fever, boils and nettle rash. Sold by druggists.

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.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR REGENERATOR is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially indorsed by the state assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Regenerator has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

Elegant Day Coaches, Furnished with the Horton Reclining Chairs, will be Run Hereafter Between this City and Chicago.

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 developed and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations.

Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and material. 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.

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

60 Perfumed Chrome etc. cards, name on all. 10c. 4c. Hand cards & fine Pocket Folders, etc. Autograph Album, nicely bound in cloth, with fine designs of birds, etc. Gene Authors, 10c. 25 Pin & Scissors, etc. 25 Gold and Silver Chromo etc. cards. 10c. Imitation Russian Leather Card Case 10c. Pack Age 10c, etc. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

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

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public. Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

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. McCloy - - - - - President
S. CNEY - - - - - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Ass't Cashier

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.

\$250,000 TO LOAN!

On Improved Farms, AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. B. WATRINS & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

Michael H. Lane, plaintiff, vs. Peter Iverson, defendant; Beare O. G. Richards, J. P. of Edwards County, Kansas.

ON THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879, said Justice issued a garnishee summons in the above action for the sum of fourteen dollars (\$14), which said case will be heard on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m.

MICHAEL H. LANE, Plaintiff.

EDDORA, Kans., Nov. 4, 1879.

Publication Notice.

FREDERICK W. AUSTIN, A NON-RESIDENT of the state of Kansas, will take notice that Clarissa Manley did, on the 7th day of November, 1879, file her petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, setting forth that she is the owner of, and has the legal title to, and is in the quiet and peaceful possession of, the following described land, to wit: The northwest quarter of section 24, township 14, range 17, and alleging that said Frederick W. Austin claims some interest in or title to said land adverse to that of the said Clarissa Manley, and praying that said adverse title or interest may be declared null and void; and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable. Said Frederick W. Austin is required to answer said petition on or before the 25th day of December, 1879, or the same will be taken as true and a decree rendered accordingly.

CLARISSA MANLEY, By L. D. L. Toss, her Attorney.

Horticultural Department.

Roses.

The gardener cannot reasonably expect roses to bloom in the winter months in pots when they are taken up from the open ground. They must be grown in summer in pots under the favorable conditions of plenty of sun and moisture. A good supply of buds and a profuse bloom cannot be expected in winter only on well-ripened wood.

The Miner Plum—Fall Planting.

Albert Duulap, of Champaign, Ill., in the *Journal of Agriculture*, gives some timely hints, which we subjoin, on the subject of fall planting of trees, vines, etc. If his Miner plum shall prove itself exempt from the curculio it will be an important acquisition to our fruit catalogue:

"Three years ago we set fifty trees of this variety. The trees were on their own roots, having been raised from root cuttings. The growth has been very rapid, and they are now quite large trees. Every spring they have been full of bloom, but this is the first season they have produced any fruit. The fruit is scattering on the trees, but sufficient to satisfy us that the plum is worthy of cultivation. In size, they compare favorably with the Lombard; the skin is bright scarlet; flesh yellow. The curculio does not injure the fruit. As the trees attain age, and the growth becomes less vigorous, we think the yield will be large. As yet, we have not furnished the Wild Goose, and cannot therefore say how the Miner compares with it.

"As many will set out fruit trees and vines this fall, a few words in regard to fall planting may not come amiss. First of all, choose a suitable piece of ground—one that is well drained and having a gravelly subsoil is best; then supply enough stable manure, as it is necessary to have rich soil to grow fruit successfully. The plowing should be well done, and then thoroughly harrow, to destroy all lumps. See that the dirt is filled in among the roots of the trees, and press it down firmly. Do not be afraid of getting it too tight, as we have found in practice the more firmly the dirt is pressed the better the success. Fruit trees should be wrapped with some material to protect them from rabbits. Grapes, blackberries, etc., should have a mulching of straw, or some like material, to prevent bearing, and to protect against severe cold weather; but do not put any straw or litter around fruit trees, as it will attract mice, and they will be pretty sure to gnaw the trees. It is always best to remove all weeds and grass from around the base of trees in the orchard before cold weather sets in, as we have seen large trees ruined by the mice because of this neglect. We have had the same degree of success with fall setting as that of spring, and unless the ground is extremely dry we prefer it, as we are usually less hurried and can do the work better than at any other time."

Disbudding Trees.

In relation to disbudding trees in order to produce fruitfulness, in so-called non-bearing years, Mr. Robert Manning, secretary of the American Pomological society, in the last report of the society, says that in an attempt to disbud an apple tree in the bearing year, for the purpose of making it bear the "off" year, it required three days of hard work the first year to take off the blossoms, and the next year gave a moderate crop. The third year the tree was found to revert to its old time of bearing; but not discouraged, it was stripped of its blossoms again, and also a third time, with no better success. The first year the operation was performed the buds on a part of the tree were counted and an estimate made of the whole number of flowers. It was found that there were from 80,000 to 100,000 buds; and as a full crop of apples would not exceed 2,000 or 2,500 in number, not more than one blossom in forty produced a mature apple.

Our experience in this matter is that fully as much depends upon the season and conditions as in the act of disbudding. In fact, disbudding has the effect in seasons in which the conditions are favorable to growth of forcing the tree into superfluous growth, as to prevent the formation of fruit buds. We have had the best success with certain varieties inclined to bear by thinning the fruit so as only to allow the tree to bear a moderate crop. Thus Maiden's Blush, Jersey Black Bellflower,

er, the latter, on a well-drained sandy soil, we have made to bear uniform crops, except when the blossoms were killed by frost. The question of bearing and non-bearing years is, at best, not well understood, and is worthy of continued investigation by vegetable physiologists. The fact is, each variety may be made the subject of close study, and in this connection we may again call attention to experiments in ringing slightly at certain seasons to produce fruitfulness. To do this, however, understandingly, requires a pretty close study into the habits and characteristics of the trees to be operated on.—*Prairie Farmer*.

How Tap-Roots Extend After Water.

C. T. Haskins gives some remarkable statements in the *Southern California Horticulturist* of the depth to which the tap-roots of trees will extend in quest of water in deep porous soils. A former nursery had been permitted to grow up into a thick orchard. A part of the trees were then dug out. The ground not having been irrigated, there were few lateral roots, and the large tap-roots had to be cut off. Their great depth was afterward ascertained in digging a well twenty-eight feet deep. A tap-root four inches in diameter was cut off at the bottom, where it was as large as a man's wrist. The soil was gravel the entire depth, except at the surface. In another instance, a row of black walnuts was planted, and the trees grew slowly. In three years they were three feet high and an inch and a half in diameter. Laborers were set to remove them at this age, and after going down with a trench six feet deep the tap-roots were still larger than the trees. The roots were then cut, but having no laterals the trees all died in removal. Fruit trees are not affected with drought with such roots, and the drier the summer the better the fruit. Those who have seen sprouts from potatoes left in a dark cellar running six or seven feet toward light will be prepared to credit the statement of the great depth of these roots in search of water.

How Nutmegs Grow.

Nutmegs grow on little trees which look like small pear trees, and are generally over twenty feet high. The flowers are very much like the lily of the valley. They are pale and very fragrant. The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit, and mace is the thin covering over this seed. The fruit is about as large as a peach. When ripe it breaks open and shows the little nut inside. The tree grows on the islands of Asia and in tropical America. They bear fruit for seventy or eighty years, having ripe fruit upon them at all seasons. A fine tree in Jamaica has over 4,000 nutmegs on it yearly. The Dutch used to have all this nutmeg trade, as they owned the Banda islands, and conquered all the other traders and destroyed the trees. To keep the price up they once burned three piles of nutmegs each of which was as large as a church. Nature did not sympathize with their meanness. The nutmeg pigeon, found in all the Indian islands, did for the world what the Dutch determined should not be done—carried the nuts, which are their food, into all the surrounding countries, and trees grew up again, and the world had the benefit.—*Boston Journal of Commerce*.

Protection Against the Cabbage Worm.

Gen. Freeman reported to the horticultural society at Dayton, Ohio, that hot brine sprinkled on the cabbage plant had killed the cabbage worm. There is no doubt that the heat of the brine did the chief business. At the same meeting Charles Beck reported that he had employed over two hundred hands daily to pick off these worms, with imperfect success. This mode does well on a small scale, but it is hardly adapted to large plantations.

The Household.

Letter from Mattie.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—I said very busy this morning, but I mean to take time to give three cheers for Aunt Sally. I can indorse all you said about tobacco, and more too, for next to whisky I hate it the worst of anything, and have my private opinion of any one that indulges in the filthy habit; and as the editor did not consign your letter to the waste-basket I will not except him. Come again, Aunt Sally; I want to hear from you, and all the rest, often. I, too, wish we could get up some interest in this department. But for

pity's sake do not criticise me; if you do, I shall never dare to rise to speak again, and that would be a terrible calamity!

Do any of the readers ever make rag carpets? I am making one, and have such good recipes for coloring cotton rags I think some of you might like them:

To Color Yellow.—Dissolve 4 ounces of sugar of lead in warm soft water; dissolve in a tub of cold soft water 6 ounces of bichromate of potash. Mix well, and rinse from one to the other until the color suits.

To Color Blue.—Coppers 4 ounces; boil and dip fifteen minutes, then dip in strong suds, and then back to the dye two or three times; then make a dye of prussiate of potash 1 ounce, oil of vitriol 2 ounces (or five tablespoonfuls); boil thirty minutes; rinse and dry. This is for five pounds each. The colors are very bright and durable, and given up a carpet wonderfully. If this is published I may come again.

MATTIE.

OAKLEY, Kans., Nov. 10, 1879.

The Wife.

The first inquiry of a woman after marriage should be, "How shall I continue the love I have inspired? How shall I preserve the heart I have won?" Marriage is a solemn and an important event. I care not respecting the circumstances that may be thrown around it; nor does it matter whether the rite be performed in friend-like simplicity or by every ceremony calculated to impress the senses, yet the importance of it remains—the awful responsibility continues. It may have been brought about by selfish and interested motives; it may be the result of parental authority; or it may, as it ought always to be, the result of pure love and strong attachment; yet in either case it is alike binding for life, and will be the cause of happiness or misery, not only for time, but in eternity. How much then depends on this step, and what feelings press upon the mind! The home of childhood, the family circle, the loving mother, the kind father, the affectionate brother and sister, are all to be left, and another is to be your bosom companion—another to be the sharer of your joys and sorrows, your griefs and cares! New scenes, new duties, new trials and new circumstances will surround you, and you are now to act and live for others. Insincerity at the bridal altar is a sin of the blackest character, and he who would be false there would be false anywhere; and she who would be untrue at such a time would be untrue on every occasion. But where all is sincerity, confidence and love, happiness is then present indeed, and will continue through life. Changes cannot alter their affection for each other; affections only bind them closer together. Cares and anxieties only afford opportunities for the exercise of sympathy, and every year unites them by nearer and dearer ties.

Marriage places woman in that sphere where she may attain the greatest happiness; so does it advance to a station of power and respectability. Her power over her husband is almost absolute. By wisdom, by steadiness, by forbearance, by meekness, she may be to him a tower of strength; but no tongue can tell the ways in which she may annoy and make him wretched. Then cultivate and exhibit these virtues with the greatest care, constancy and good humor; they give beauty to the finest face, and impart charms where charms are not. On the contrary, a gloomy, dissatisfied manner is an antidote to affection; and though a man may not seem to notice it it is chilling and repulsive to his feelings, and he will be very apt to seek elsewhere for those smiles and that cheerfulness which he finds not in his own house. He may meet with pleasure in other houses, but let him find pleasure in his own house. Should he be dejected, soothe him; should he be silent and thoughtful, do not heedlessly disturb him; should he be studious, favor him with all practicable facilities; or should he be peevish, make allowances for human nature, and by your sweetness, gentleness and good humor urge him continually to think, "This woman is indeed a comfort to me; I cannot but love her." Particularly shun what the world calls curtain lectures. When you shut your door at night endeavor to shut out at the same moment all discord and contention, and look on your chamber as a retreat from the vexations of the world, a shelter sacred to peace and affection. A WIFE.

Gideon W. Thompson

James H. Payne.

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Farm and Stock.

Sheep Entrails.

The entrails of sheep are now used in California for machine belting, instead of hemp, which is said to be much less durable. A three-fourth inch rope made from these entrails will bear a strain of seven tons.

Fattening Hogs.

Now is the very time to force as fast as possible the fattening of hogs. The severe cold weather of midwinter will essentially retard the process. It is a safe rule to give to swine all the food they will eat up clean. There is nothing gained in trying to make hogs monsters of fat. A well-fatted hog weighing from 250 to 300 pounds is more salable and costs less per pound in fattening than an overgrown, unwieldy animal.

Peanuts.

The raising of peanuts is developing into an important branch of farming. In Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina the crop last year was reported at 1,390,000 bushels. This season there has been an increase so as to make the aggregate in those three states amount to 1,725,000 bushels, an increase over last year's harvest of 365,000 bushels. This crop cannot have yielded to those states a value much less than \$1,800,000.

Yellow Birds the Farmers' Friends.

In Bangor, Me., a farmer noticed that his wheat was being picked from the heads of his standing grain, and seeing a flock of yellow birds flying round shot some of them. Upon an examination of their crops he found 350 weevils and only three grains of wheat. When farmers' boys study the natural history of birds and insects they will not be inclined to shoot their best friends—those birds which eat pestiferous insects.

Fattening Fowls

In fattening fowls it should be remembered that garbage and impure and infected food will injure the flavor of the meat. Fowls that are permitted to freely roam abroad, picking up their food from barn-yards and other filthy places, become so tainted that their flesh is unfit to be eaten. It is best that fowls be fed very sparingly for a day or two before being killed. It is said that barley meal alone, or mixed with corn meal, is the food for fattening.

Care of Cows.

People who keep but a single cow will find that it will greatly increase the flow of milk by giving her three times a day a pail of tepid water in which are mixed three quarts of fresh bran. This mess will be improved by adding a small sprinkling of salt. This treatment will of course be of equal benefit to any number of cows. But most farmers would think, perhaps, that the extra trouble and cost would hardly be repaid by the increased quantity of milk. The experiment, however, would not be costly, and after a fair trial might be discontinued if found not to pay. One thing is certain, it will not pay the farmer to keep his milch cows on a meager diet and in cold places. To realize any profit at all from a dairy the cows must be generously fed and warmly stabled.

Pork.

The season is close at hand when farmers will be killing their hogs for home use. Let the whole business of butchering, cutting up and packing be done decently and in order. Be sure that the pork is packed in clean, sweet barrels. A suitable pickle should be prepared for the shoulders and hams. The salt for preserving the mess pork should be abundant and of the best quality. There should be an abundant supply of pork, not only for family use, but some to sell to workmen, and to neighbors in want of the article. In this way it will fetch twice as much as when sold to the regular packers. It might often be exchanged for other necessary articles much to the benefit of both parties. In these hard times it is necessary for farmers to be both economical and provident.

Twenty Square Miles of Wheat.

We have followed with great interest the working of the "Dalrymple farm," so called we suppose from the fact that he was the first one to inaugurate and manage successfully immense fields of wheat. This past year nearly 13,000 acres have been harvested. The average yield per acre has been 25 bushels, which would make the yield of these twenty square miles 325,000 bushels. Though we have seen no exact

computation of the cost of production, yet we presume it did not exceed 25 cents per bushel. One thing, however, is very certain, it costs much less to raise this amount of wheat on so vast a domain, with all the appliances of good management, the best of machinery, the most efficient labor, and a sufficient amount of capital controlled with skill, than it would to raise the same amount distributed among 500 farmers of small means and inadequate machinery.

In considering this triumph of capital and labor, for labor is certainly a very large factor in this grand achievement, we cannot but inquire what is to be the fate of small farmers, with small farms and small means to carry them on. They cannot successfully compete in the matter of wheat growing with such generals as Dalrymple, combining his forces and concentrating his means on the cheap land which he oversees.

But wheat is not the only product which can be cheapened by the application of skill, capital and labor, centered on vast domains of land. The production of other cereals can under the same management be cheapened also. And when all the products of the farm shall be raised under these greatly cheapened conditions the small farmer with few acres, limited means and inadequate machinery must certainly fare hard. It will be just as impossible for him to compete in farm products with large, wealthy and well-organized combinations as it would be for the hand weaver to compete in the article of cloth with the modern power-loom.

We can see no way of outcome for the farmers under these greatly altered conditions of production except by a combination of their individual small means, and by organizing joint-stock companies for farming purposes, just as other business men organize companies for building, equipping and running railroads, or doing express business, or carrying on trade, or manufacturing goods. The power of machinery to take upon itself the work heretofore done by human hands has altered almost entirely the condition of laboring men, and they are forced by the necessity of the case to become the owners of the machinery they direct or become slaves. We believe no other alternative possible.

Kansas Farming.

One noticeable feature of the wheat districts—the discarding of fences, namely—is prevalent in most of the new counties, and not a few of the older ones also, each county being authorized by an act of the legislature to settle the matter for itself. Upon the score of economy, the plan is manifestly a good one (statistics show that the cost of fences always exceeds the value of the live stock fenced against); and in the matter of appearance, a fenceless farm has much to commend it over a fenced one. Certainly, an utter absence of fencing is preferable to the staked-and-ridered rail absurdity which disfigures the natural scenery of some states, or to the insidious barbed-wire affair which a blunted public conscience permits in other localities. A neighborhood of farms divided from each other merely by a system of right-angled roadways has a cheerful, confident and hospitable look, and gives an impression that the people must be on cordial and trusting terms; where everything is left out of doors, as it were, suspicious of one's neighbors becomes a sort of self-reproach. There is a leaven of genuine, unspoiled veracity in such an outright renunciation of the main artifice by which man ordinarily asserts his sway over the earth; and it goes without saying that a people cannot be lacking in self-respect who keep their hogs from running at large. I am not sure but this fence question has a rudimentary relation to human nature, like original sin. They think so in Kansas, at least, where they will tell you that man is born either for or against the herd law.

It was reserved for a quaint and unimaginative class of settlers from over the sea—the Russian Mennonites—to supplement the herd law in Kansas with still another picturesque and excellent thing, to wit, the farm village—an expedient by which the farmer secures all the benefits of society without sacrificing any of the utilities of life in the country. The Mennonite village is simply a single long, straight street, with houses on one side of it twenty to sixty rods apart, and farms radiating from it in all directions; instead of twenty families (or more, as it may happen) who own twenty adjoining subdivisions of land living upon twenty aloof and separate estates, they establish their homes in a cluster at the center of the entire tract, where they have also a church, a school-house, a post-office, a blacksmith's shop, and sometimes a store and a grain warehouse. The buildings are, as a rule, of almost uniform size and appearance. The sides rise sloping from the earth, like a wedge-tent, and are thatched with hay; the ends are about eight feet high, and of home-made black bricks; in the middle of the room is a curiously swelled and tapered brick furnace for heating purposes, in which straw is used for fuel; in the rear, a door opens into the stable where the cows and horses are kept. The church and the school-house, and perhaps the residence of the "head man" of the community, are in imitation of the usual Kansas framed pattern, and made of stone, accented at times by a coat of red paint, with a modulation of deep green for the solid board window-shutters. Each dwelling has its liberal front-yard facing the street, encircled by young trees, and filled with primeval and flashy flowers; and not far off is the inevitable watermelon patch; for next, perhaps, to its unquestioning faith in baptism, the Mennonite heart hugs the watermelon above all things. The names of the villages, unlike the hap-hazard nomenclature of American towns, always have some distinct and suggestive meaning, as Ganadenan (place of grace), Bruderthal (vale of brothers), Hoffnungsthal (vale of hope), and so on; Hoffnungsthal, by a touching appropriateness, designates the homes of the poorest of the colonists. There are ten thousand of the Mennonites in Kansas, and they own in all a hundred and fifty thousand acres of land; so you come upon these fantastic villages quite frequently in traveling over the new counties. The architecture is gradually improving, too, as the latter-day devices of carpentry are slowly learned and accepted; and in course of time, no doubt, the houses will all be as big and snug as the "head man's"; and new stables will be built, a little further away from the family parlor; and the front-yards will become bright plots of blue grass, with here and there an evergreen; and over the long, broad street, now so raw and so practical, the cotton woods growing in a thrifty row outside the gates will throw a grateful and inviting shade.

—Henry King, in Scribner's Monthly.

Mushrooms.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript writing about mushrooms has this to say:

"A few years ago the banks of the lot opposite the Brunswick hotel, in this city, were sodded and the land leveled to its present grade. As the pick of the workmen broke up the soil, a white substance ran through every piece. Starting with large branches, it divided and subdivided. The smell was very strong, quickly noticed on the opposite side of the way. This subterranean white vein (for it had that appearance) was nothing but the hidden part of the *Corpinus comatus*, a mushroom freely eaten now, although twenty years ago thought to be poisonous. The common name of this substance is 'spawn.' Just as a cutting of the grape vine placed in conditions favorable to growth will shoot up, put forth branches, and bear fruit, so a part of this corpinus vine transplanted will continue to ramify and in time show the result in the form of mushrooms. The whole earth beneath your feet on a country walk is alive with vegetation to a great depth. This vegetation is just as real, and the various vines, or, in other words, the thousand varieties of mushroom spawn, are just as distinct as the hop vine and the woodbine, the ivy and the virgin's bower that twine their tendrils above your head. Just where grew this year a peculiar kind of toadstool, there, next year, and so on for successive harvests, will you find the same plant. There is no more mystery about its appearance than in the growth of the chestnut on the tree that shades it. Rapidity of growth is not near as great as it is thought to be. The common mushroom and many others form for days just below the soil. A heavy dew or an evening shower straightens the stem of the fungus and expands its top. It breaks the earth in the night, and the

gatherer is able to find in the morning the white buttons where he could see nothing the day before. So, popular error has made mushroom growth proverbial for a superficiality which by the fungi, at least, is undeserved. Further, the various varieties of toadstool succeed each other in rotation just as the bloodroot and anemones of spring are followed by the roses of summer and the cardinal or gentian of fall. These are not theories that are here advanced; they are the results of several years' careful watching of the growth of this order of plants. On the very spots where, in 1874, I gathered mushrooms, there, in 1879, I find the identical variety, so that the lover of fungus may have his regular harvest with all the certainty of the farmer who looks for the return of his wheat crop or the results of his cranberry culture. With just that degree of certainty, no more and no less, for, as certain years are favorable to the production of certain fruits, as the potato crop sometimes fails and the apple orchard is barren, so the mushroom spawn, usually producing abundantly its expected variety, may pass a year, or even, under difficulties, become extinct. The blight which may visit all life, animal or vegetable, does not fail to fall at times upon my humble friends."

Fattening Turkeys.

It is a goodly sight, as the summer days wane, to see the flocks of turkeys coming home from the woods and pastures at nightfall with full crops. If the farm has not been overstocked with these birds, they have very largely made their living upon grasshoppers, crickets, worms, and other small fry. The regular food they have had has been rather to keep them wretched than to supply any lack of forage. As the cool nights come on, and the supply of insects declines, the business of fattening properly commences. It should be remembered that plump, well-dressed turkeys not only bring a higher price in market but enhance the reputation of the producer, and make his market sure for future years. The turkey is one of the finished products of the farm, and one of the greatest luxuries in the market. The farmer should do his best in preparing his flock for the shambles. The main business now is to lay on fat, and the bird should have, every night and morning, a full supply of nutritious and fattening food. Instinctively the turkey follows his feed, and if the supply is abundant at the farm-yard he will not stroll far from home. Boiled potatoes, mashed, and mixed with meal, and fed moderately warm, is a very excellent feed both to promote growth and to fatten. If the pigs can be robbed of a part of their milk, and it be mixed with a part of the hot potatoes and meal, it will very much improve the dish. It is very desirable to supply the place of insects with some kind of animal food, and butcher's scraps is one of the cheapest and most desirable forms of food for poultry. Grain should be given at least once a day with the soft and warm feed. Nothing is better than sound corn.—Rural New Yorker.

The Farm—Position and Duty.

The following extract from an eloquent address by Hon. Wm. Newton, of Michigan, on the above subject is suggestive:

"Perhaps no granite monument will record and perpetuate the noble deeds of the laboring man, but the fields he has cleared, the swamps he has reclaimed, the outposts of the civilization he has established, the roads and schools and churches he has builded, and the lessons of temperance, virtue, faith and patience he has taught, will remain as monuments of his life and deeds more enduring and imperishable than the granite that perpetuates a warrior's fame. No great work in the world is finished by one man, or in one generation. Each in his day performs well the part allotted him as God gives him to do his work. One digs the trench, another mixes the mortar; one furnishes the material, and another lays block upon block until the dome crowns with a perfect and radiant finish the work of many minds and hearts and hands. Thus will it be in our civilization, until in its perfect ripeness the earth shall hold up to its Maker as its finest fruit—'man.'"—Husbandman.

While all good farms do not belong to good farmers, good farmers usually own good farms. They make them so.

Veterinary Department.

Farcy.

I have a six-year-old gelding that is troubled with sores breaking out on different places. First, one came on his nose, then on his side, now he has one on his girth just back of his elbow; they appear like heat blotches, about the size of a silver dollar, and, if chafed, the skin starts and shows a watery and bloody matter, and swells out in an irregular circle around the sore for a distance of two or three inches from the center. Otherwise the horse is in excellent health and spirits, and a first-rate feeder. Can you advise me for his benefit? What is your opinion of a seton to cleanse the system? He has already been subjected to that treatment.

ANSWER.—It looks very much like farcy. We would advise you to get some good veterinarian to see the case, and be guided by his opinion. If, as we expect from your description, you have such a case, treatment is useless. The sooner you make away with the animal the better for all concerned.

Navicular Arthritis.

Will you kindly, through the medium of your valuable paper, give me some advice in regard to an afflicted mare. She gets stiff and lame in the fore legs, oftener in the left. When taken out of the stable she is generally stiff, but when warmed up travels very freely. She formerly had fever in her feet, but of late they are seldom feverish. The left foot is the worst, and when standing she frequently rests it by placing it forward; she always rests it flat—never on the toe. Apparently her limbs are clean and sound, and her hoofs are good. When she raises her left foot you can always hear her knee joint crack.

ANSWER.—We suspect navicular disease. We would advise you to have her shoes removed; clip the hair from the coronet, and apply a good active cantharides blister, well rubbed into the skin, and in about twenty days, or as soon as the scabs are removed, give a second application, continuing the treatment until you have given three applications. She should have the run of a good pasture, where there are no stones, and not be driven for months afterward, and the probability is you will effect a cure.—Turf, Field and Farm.

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

For further information apply to V. P. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.



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

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

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

"OH! MY BACK!"

The wonderful success of HUNT'S REMEDY has induced a great many to advertise their worthless preparations for the cure of Kidney Diseases, hoping to sell them on its well-established reputation. Do not risk your health by using any of these injurious preparations but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY, which has stood the test for 30 years.

LATE HOME TESTIMONY.

299 Westminster St., Providence, R. I., Oct. 19, 1879.

WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—I have suffered very much with my Kidneys and Liver for years. In January, 1879, I grew worse, bloating fearfully. My physicians, some of the best in Providence, advised me to try HUNT'S REMEDY, as safe and reliable, as he had known it to cure Kidney Diseases when all other medicines had failed. I did so, and in twenty-four hours I passed four or five gallons of water, the blood was removed, and the great relief made me feel a well man. Were it not for HUNT'S REMEDY I would not be alive to-day.

E. E. SHEPARDSON.

HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and Incontinence and Retention of Urine, and is used by the Medical Faculty. Send for pamphlet to Wm. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I. Sold by all Druggists.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. St. Louis, Nov. 18, 1879. Flour—XX... 5.25 @ 5.40. Wheat—No. 2 fall... 1.26 @ 1.26. Corn—No. 2... 37 @ 38. Oats... 31 @ 31. Rye... 70 @ 77. Barley... 10.75 @ 10.80. Pork... 6.80 @ 6.95. Butter—Dairy... 28 @ 30. Eggs... 16 @ 17.

Chicago, Nov. 18, 1879. Wheat—No. 2 spring... \$1.15 @ 1.16. Corn... 41 @ 42. Oats... 10.40 @ 10.50. Lard... 6.75 @ 6.80. Kansas City, Nov. 18, 1879. Wheat—No. 2 fall... \$1.10 @ 1.10. Corn... 30 @ 31. No. 2 white... 31 @ 31.

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18, 1879. CATTLE—Fairly active; values firm. Little doing in shipping for want of supply. Good to choice heavy shipping, \$4.60@4.80; light steers, \$4.30@4.60; cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.00; grass Texans, \$2.00@3.00. HOGS—Higher. Mixed packing, \$3.60@3.80; Yorkers, \$3.40@3.55.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18, 1879. CATTLE—Market more active. Shippers \$4.00@4.90; light shipping, \$3.50@4.00; grass Texans, \$2.75@3.00. HOGS—Higher. Heavy, \$3.95@4.10; light, \$3.70@3.90. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 29,000.

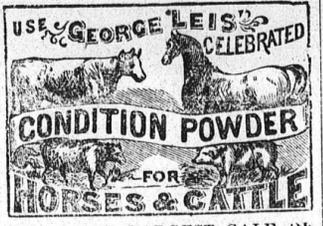
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 18, 1879. CATTLE—The market opened with a fair supply but dull market. Both buyers and sellers seemed to be waiting to see what turn the market would take. \$3.10 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 55 Colorado half-bred shipping steers averaging 1,016 pounds). HOGS—Receipts light; market better; demand good. Prices ranged from \$3.10 to \$3.40.

In Kansas City butter sells at 18@20c for choice, medium 12@14c; cheese, prime Kansas, 10@12c; eggs, 17@18c; game—quails \$1.00 @1.50 per doz., prairie chickens \$3.25, ducks \$2.25, rabbits \$1.00, jack rabbits \$2.00, venison per pound 8@12c; poultry—turkeys dressed 10c per pound, chickens dressed 8c do., live \$1.25@2.25 per doz.; potatoes—Early Rose 35c., Neshancks 40c., Peerless 45c., Peachblows 50c.; sweet potatoes, 30@60c.; castor beans, 85c.; flax seed, \$1.25; timothy, \$2.25; clover, \$4.50; millet 40c.

Wheat and corn have both risen since our last quotations, especially in the West. In Kansas City wheat is 2 cents higher than last week. In St. Louis it is 2 cents higher. In Chicago 1 cent higher on grade No. 2 spring; No. 3 is 6 cents lower. In Liverpool, Nov. 17, winter wheat was 11s. @11s 7d., spring wheat 9s. 9d @11s. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.36@1.42, No. 2 spring \$1.35. For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.26 November, \$1.27 December, and \$1.30 January. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.15 November, \$1.15 December, and \$1.17 January. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.10 November. No. 3 is \$1.02 November, and \$1.03 December.

The following is the visible supply of wheat and corn, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, Nov. 4, 1879:

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 20@25c; eggs, 16c 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, 50@60c; corn, 24@25c; wheat, 90@95c; 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.



USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE. HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF Compound principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superior kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.



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, Malaria, Mergins or Goldiness, Ac. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and scatter freely. When these diseases are known, and caught early by twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks of cholera they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—it will heal in one or two applications. Your Cows 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 Diarrhea, 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 COUNTERFEITERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

Advertisement for '1200 GOOD THINGS for Your Own Use, for HOLIDAY, & Wedding PRESENTS, etc.' featuring a list of items and a price of \$1.50.

Advertisement for 'FREE GIFT!' featuring a medical book on 'Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, or Nasal Catarrh' offered for free with a purchase.

Advertisement for 'BOOTS AND SHOES' by PERRY & COMPANY, LAWRENCE, featuring the slogan 'DON'T YOU FORGET IT!' and 'We will sell you your boots as cheap as any one.'

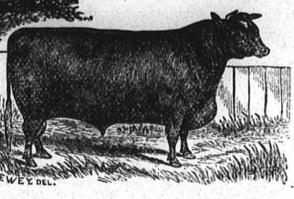
Advertisement for 'ORGAN BEATTY PIANO' and 'NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS' with contact information for L. J. MILLER, Cincinnati, O.

Advertisement for 'THE DEAF HEAR' through the teeth, featuring 'THE DENTAPHONE' and contact information for AMERICAN DENTAPHONE CO.

Advertisement for 'Poland-China Hogs a Specialty' by HENRY MIEBACH, featuring an illustration of a pig and contact information for Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

Large advertisement for 'THE BIG DRY GOODS HOUSE OF L. BULLENE & CO.' featuring '1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!' and 'SELLING AT LESS THAN VALUE!' with detailed descriptions of their stock and departments.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas. BREEDER OF THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

BERKSHIRE PIGS. Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality.

KING OF THE PRAIRIE. 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital required. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else.



ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

Eight weeks old... \$22 00. Three to five months old... 32 00. Five to seven months old... 42 00. Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. A Boar, eight months old... \$25 00. A Sow, eight months old, with pig... 25 00.