

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. IX.—NO. 4.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 416.

**"GRANT ME A DIMIT!"**  
*[On the death of a brother Mason.]*  
 Now dismiss me; though I linger  
 For one fond one dear word more!  
 Have I done my duty fairly?  
 Is there ought against my score?  
 Is there one in all our circle  
 Wronged by deed, or word, or blow?  
 Silence speaks my full acquittal;  
 Now dimitt me—let me go!

Let me go—I crave my wages;  
 Long I've waited, suffered, toiled;  
 Never once through work, days idle,  
 Never once my apron soiled—  
 To the chamber where the master  
 Waits, approving, to bestow  
 Corn and wine and oil for wages.  
 Now dimitt me—let me go!

Let me go. But you must tarry  
 'Till the sixth day's close shall come;  
 Hoat and burden patient bear ye  
 While you're absent from your home.  
 But a little, and the summons  
 Comes alike to each of you.  
 Mine is sounding; spirit wait me!  
 Now dimitt me—let me go!

O, the Sabbath day of heaven!  
 O, the joys reserved for them—  
 Faithful workmen of the temple;  
 Builders of Jerusalem!  
 O, the raptures of the meeting!  
 Where the friends 'twas bliss to know!  
 Strive no longer to detain me!  
 Now dimitt me—let me go!

Hushed the voice its fond imploring,  
 Faded that once brilliant eye—  
 Gone, the soul of labor wearied,  
 To the celestial lodge on high!  
 But the memory of his service  
 Oft shall lighten up our woe,  
 Till the hour we too petition  
 "Now dimitt me—let me go."

**AN ANGEL OF MERCY.**  
 "It's such a pity," said Mrs. Lee, and she turned her eyes from the window. Kate, her little daughter, stood near her, looking out upon the road—a small, blue-eyed, cherub-like creature. A man had just passed, and it was of him the lady said "it is such a pity."  
 "A greater pity for his wife and children," said Mrs. Lee's sister.

"Oh, dear! It's a pity for all of them," said Mrs. Lee, in quite a troubled voice. "Why doesn't the man drink cold water when he is dry, and not pour burning liquor down his throat? I've thought more than once of meeting him with a cool glass of water as he came by, hoping he would turn back to his shop, and not keep on to Huber's tavern."  
 "That would be too pointed," said the sister. "It might do good," Mrs. Lee went on. "Suppose he did feel a little annoyed, he would hardly refuse the cool drink, and once taken he might not feel so strongly drawn toward Huber's tavern. The next time I saw him coming I'd offer the drink again, and with a pleasant word. I could ask about his wife and children, and show that I felt interested. I'm sure, sister, good would come of it."

The sister did not feel so hopeful. "It will take more than a glass of water to satisfy his fiery thirst; and then, you know, that Barclay is easily offended. He would understand just what you meant, I fear, and grow angry and abusive."  
 "I don't believe it would make him angry to offer him a cool drink of water." The child, who had been listening to her mother and aunt, said this quite earnestly. The two women looked at each other, but did not answer her.  
 Mr. Barclay was a carpenter. He had been very well off, but would take a glass of liquor now and then. This led him into the company of those who visit taverns, and by them he was often drawn away from shop and home. So neglect of business was added to the vice of drinking, and the carpenter's way in the world turned downward. Mr. Barclay had several children. The youngest was named Fanny, and she was just four years old. He was very fond of her, and often struggled with his appetite on her account. Many times had he gone backward and forward before the tavern door, love for Fanny pleading against love for rum, and urging him to spend the few pennies in his pocket for a toy, or some candies, instead of for beer; but the dreadful thirst for beer always mastered. Poor man!

On the morning after Mrs. Lee and her sister were talking about him, it happened that Mr. Barclay was without a penny in his pocket. What was he to do? Not a single glass of liquor could be had at Huber's tavern, for he was in debt there, and they had refused to trust him until the old score was paid. But how was he to go through all that day without a drink? The very thought quickened his craving thirst. He opened a bureau drawer to get a handkerchief, when something met his eyes that made him pause, with a strange expression of face. He stood gazing with an irresolute air,

turned away and walked to the other side of the room. For some time he remained there, his back to the drawer. A bitter struggle was going on in his mind. Alas! he was not strong enough for this conflict.

Slowly, step by step, listening, looking just like a thief, Mr. Barclay returned to the bureau, and opened the drawer. What did he bring forth? It was a little wooden box, only a few inches square; he had made it himself of fine dark wood for his dear little Fanny. The pennies were few, but all she had received for many months were in this box. She was saving them to buy a present for her father Christmas.

A desperate look was in Mr. Barclay's face as he clutched the box. Hurdled he took from his pocket a small screw-driver, and in a minute the lid was off. Half the pennies were emptied into his pocket, and then the lid replaced and the box returned to the drawer. He had scarcely taken a breath while the box was in his hand. Now he sat down, like one suddenly robbed of strength, and panted. The dark flush went off his face, and he looked pale and guilty.

"Papa!" It was Fanny herself. The loving child came in and put her arms about his neck. It was as much as he could do to keep from pushing her with strong arms away.  
 "Are you sick, papa?" The child had caught a glimpse of his 'pale, disturbed countenance.  
 "I don't feel very well," he answered. His voice had so strange a sound to his own ears that it seemed as if some one else were speaking.

"I'm so sorry," and Fanny drew her arms tighter around his neck, kissing him. This was more than the wretched man could bear. Rising hurriedly, and almost shaking off his child, he left the house and started for his shop. He did not go to work immediately, but sat down on his bench. He had no heart for work just then.

"Oh, Jim Barclay!" he cried out at last, in a tone of mingled shame and anguish, "that you should come to this!"  
 He got up and walked about like one bewildered. Just then a man rode up to the door of his shop. "Is that shutter ready for me?" he asked.  
 "It will be done to-morrow," answered the carpenter, hardly noticing what was said to him.

"Just what you told me yesterday," said the man roughly. "The fact is, Jim Barclay," he added, "there's no dependence in you any longer, and I shall take my work somewhere else."  
 He was in no mood to bear patiently a hard speech from any one; so he replied as roughly, and the customer rode off in anger. Barclay stood looking after him his excitement gradually cooling until the blindness of passion was gone. "Foolish every way!" he muttered, turning slowly to his work-bench and taking his plane. "It wasn't so once. No dependence in Jim Barclay!" He was hurt by the accusation. The time was when no mechanic in the neighborhood could be more depended upon; if Barclay promised a piece of work, it was sure to be ready. Alas, how changed! He was just as fair in promise now—just as sincere perhaps when his word was given—but in performance how slow! He would start in earnest every day, and get on very well until the desire for liquor grew strong enough to tempt him off to Huber's tavern for a drink. After that, no one could count on him.

Some panels of the unfinished shutter lay on Barclay's bench. He began to grow worried, just as it had been with him many times. But where to begin his day's work, which of his neglected customers to serve first, he did not know. His hands were unsteady; a sense of heaviness weighed down his limbs; in body and mind he felt wretched. He thought of Huber's tavern and a refreshing glass. Just one glass, and his shattered nerves would be steadier for the day's work. Then he thought of the pennies in his pocket, the treasure of his dear little Fanny, stolen from her that morning; and such shame fell upon his heart that he sat down on his work-bench and groaned in pain.

"I'll get one glass," he said, starting up, "for I must have something to put life into me. The pennies are only borrowed, and I'll return them two for one. Just one glass to make me all right," and off he started for the tavern.  
 Between the shop and the tavern was a pleasant cottage. Mr. Barclay was nearly opposite this cottage, when out ran a child, holding in her little hands a small glass pitcher of water, her golden hair tossed in the wind. She was about Fanny's age, and beautiful as a cherub.  
 "Won't you have a cool drink, Mr. Barclay?"

said the child, stopping before him and offering her pitcher, while her earnest, tender eyes, blue as violets, were lifted to his face.

Surprised and startled by this sudden vision of innocence and beauty, Mr. Barclay did not hesitate for an instant, but took the pitcher and drank almost at a single draught every drop of the pure cold water.  
 "Thank you, my dear," dropped from his lips, as he handed back the empty vessel; and then he stooped and kissed the child. She did not turn from him and go back into the house, but stood between him and the tavern, gazing up into his face. He took a step forward. The child caught his hand. "Oh, don't, Mr. Barclay!" she cried eagerly, and in such a pleading voice that her tones went further down into his heart than human tones had gone for a long time.

"Don't what, little darling?" he asked, bending toward her in new surprise.  
 "Don't go to Huber's any more," answered the child.  
 Mr. Barclay drew himself up, and stood as still as a statue. The child looked at him with a half-scared expression, but she kept firmly hold of his hand. Suddenly catching his breath, he stooped quickly, and touched the child's fair forehead with his lips. He said not a word, turned resolutely, and went striding down the road in the direction of his shop.

From the window of the cottage mother and aunt had looked on the scene with surprise. The act was her own. They had no hint of her purpose until they saw her crossing the road with the pitcher of water in her hand. Her own act, did I say? Let me lift your thoughts higher. God's love and pity for the poor drunkard had flowed into the child's heart, and moved her to do just what she did. So it was God acting through her, just as He acts through every one of us when we try to do good to others. Think of this. God working mercy through us—making us angels of mercy.

Mr. Barclay returned to the shop, took off his coat and went to work. The cool water, but more, the good resolutions the child had awakened in his heart, gave tone and refreshing to body and mind. His nerves, all unstrung when he had started for the tavern, were steady now. No tremor ran through his hand as he grasped the mallet, chisel or plane. He worked with a pleasure not felt for a long time.

After an hour this feeling began to wear off, and the old heaviness and thirst for liquor returned. His thought went to Huber's tavern, and the tempting liquor there. But there was something in the way that he could not pass; not fierce lions, but a pure and innocent child. He felt sure that when she saw him coming along the road she would meet him with her sweet pleading face and pitcher of water, and to pass that by would be impossible. "Go around by the old mill," said the tempter, "and the child will not see you."

He hearkened a moment, and then, with an almost angry tone, said: "No, no, no! God's angel met me in an evil path and turned me back. I will not go around by any other way."  
 There was a spring not far from his shop. He drank freely at this, and then refreshed took up his work again. How clear his mind was—clearer than it had been for a long time. Like a beautiful picture was the image of that beautiful child meeting him in the road and offering her pitcher of cold water. It was always before him, and the longer he looked upon it the softer his heart became, and the stronger his good resolutions.

For the first time in months Mr. Barclay came home that evening sober and in his right mind. What throb of joy his pulses gave as he saw the look of happy surprise in his poor wife's face, and felt the delight of dear little Fanny's heart as she sprang into his arms and hugged him in a way that told what a new gladness was in her soul. Not until he had returned the pennies to her box did the red splot of shame fade from his manly cheeks.

Mr. Barclay was never seen in Huber's tavern again, nor in any other tavern. "If," he said to a friend, years afterward, "the old desire came back, and my thoughts went off toward Huber's tavern, it never got past the white cottage, for out from its porch I would always see that child come, and turn me from my evil ways."

**Quarrels.**  
 What do people not quarrel about? Is there anything that has not been the germ of a "row"? Nothing under the sun, I believe, from a broiled steak to a new baby's name; from the plate upon the area gate to the bricks

on the chimney top. Upon earth there is nothing so easy to find as a quarrel and a good reason for it. Money is a fruitful topic; but love, the sweetest thing we know of, has been even oftener fought over. Principles and feelings; things that have been done and things that have been left undone; things that have been said and that have been written; what your grandfather did and what your grandmother wrote in her will; art, music and literature; the politics of one's country, and even the christian religion—a fact which would amaze a learned heathen, who would believe its disciples to be very peaceful men—all these are fruitful sources of strife.

Surely, one would think there were subjects enough to quarrel over, if it were necessary to quarrel at all; but I heard the other day of two members of the same family who did not know it, and took the trouble of hunting up a word in the dictionary to base a feud upon. They have not spoken to each other for many years because one of them emphasized the middle syllable and the other the last; and they pretend that the quarrel was about the word. Humph! They wanted to quarrel; and it is generally that very thing which causes a quarrel. Like the Irishman at Donnybrook fair, they want "some gentleman to tread on the tail of me coat;" and when it is trodden on they fight.

**Two Glimpses of the Late Prince Imperial.**

We have two recollections of this unhappy prince, to which his unhappy fate has given a pathetic significance. One was the opening of the legislative body in 1866, when the emperor first associated his son with him officially. The splendid throne-room of the Louvre was crowded with the most brilliant company of christendom, with the great officers of state, of the army and the imperial household. The emperor entered and took his place on the raised dais; at his left sat the stout Prince Napoleon Jerome; and in an episcopal robe of violet silk the young and Apollo-like ecclesiastic, since Cardinal Bonaparte; son of the prince of Canino; while on his right sat the little prince, then ten years of age, as sweet and gentle a child as ever delighted a mother's heart. A year or two afterward, on the reserved terrace of the Tuilleries, we saw two boys playing with their velocipedes, and keenly enjoying the air and the exercise. One of them was the prince imperial, and the other Don Alfonso, of Spain; the former seemed secure in the prospect of the most conspicuous throne in the world, the other had just been driven, finally as it seemed, from a land which had been decreed eternal banishment to his race. We cannot fathom the immutable will that rules the event of human fortunes; who could have dreamed that in these few years the one of these boys would be lying dead in an African corn field; and the other, we know not how firmly, established in the palace of his ancestors?—*Harper's Magazine.*

**Choose Well.**

Never marry a man who has only his love for you to recommend him. That is very fascinating, but it does not make the man. If he is not otherwise what he should be, you will never be happy. The most perfect man who did not love you should never be your husband; but though marriage without love is terrible, love only will not do. If this man is dishonorable to other men, or mean, or given to any vice, the time will come when you will either loathe him or sink to his level.

It is hard to remember, amid kisses and praises, that there is anything else in the world to be done or thought of but love-making; but the days of life are many; and the husband must be a guide to be trusted—a companion, a friend, as well as a lover.  
 Many a girl has married a man whom she knew to be anything but good "because he loved her so." And the flame has died out on the hearthstone of home before long, and beside it she has seen sitting one she could never hope would lead her heavenward—one who, if she followed him as a wife should, would guide her steps to perdition. Marriage is a solemn thing—a choice for life; be careful in the choosing.—*M. K. D.*

A Boston paper says: "A butterfly was caught at the South End yesterday." It may be safe enough to catch a butterfly at the south end, but when you grasp a wasp, you want to catch it at the north end.

**Pedagogue.**—What is the meaning of the Latin verb ignosco? Tall student (after all the others have failed to give the correct definition)—I don't know. Pedagogue—Right. Go up head.

**Young Folks' Column.**

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following is the solution of Mr. Durall's question in your issue of the 14th inst.:

91 sheep, at 50c.....\$45 00  
 1 hog, at \$3..... 3 00  
 5 cows, at \$10..... 50 00  
 10 head of stock for.....\$100 00

Yours very respectfully, H. R. CUTLER.  
 LAWRENCE, Kans., Jan. 15, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just been reading the letters from the young folks. I thought I would write a few lines to THE SPIRIT. I go to school and study reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and geography. I live on the farm. I have a little brother; he was born on my birthday; he is eight months old. I am ten years old. My birthday was the 23d of April. My teacher's name is Mr. Elkins. As this is the first time I have written, I will close, and if my letter is in print I will write again. Good-by all. From RHODA MCNALL.  
 RICH P. O., Kans., Jan. 8, 1880.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for a long time, I thought I would write a short letter. I am a little girl nine years old. We have two head of cows to milk. I will tell you what I got Christmas. I got a doll, a work-basket, a pair of mittens, a pair of leggings, a knife, a silk handkerchief, a belt and some ribbon. My sister Bertha got a doll, a knife, a box of blocks, a silk handkerchief, a breast-pin, a muff, a scarf, a pair of mittens and a pair of leggings. Excuse all mistakes. Your little friend,  
 MATTIE E. JOHNSON.  
 LAWRENCE, Kans., Jan. 18, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I have written for the "Young Folks' Column." We visited Lawrence last fall. We started on the 25th of October. We could see no houses until we came to Duck creek. It was nothing but cold, bleak prairies, and hay badly stacked; cattle were tearing it down and ruining it. We looked behind us and saw a large fire burning the hay. Our encampment for the night was on Dragon creek. We camped with a family that came from Missouri. We made a fire and ate our supper, then went to bed. In the night we heard the wolves howling. Papa woke us up at 3 o'clock and said it was morning. We made a fire and ate our breakfast, then started on our journey. The first town we came to was Burlingame; the next was Scranton, Carbondale, Edgewater and Twin Mound. It was like a long time before we came to the next town, which was Clinton, and Bloomington; Sigel station comes next, and in about a mile from there my Uncle Samuel lives. We staid four days at his house then started to my Uncle Frank's, who lives in Leavenworth county. We stopped in Lawrence on our way to do a little shopping. We were going to the next town, which was some of the prettiest residences I ever saw in my life. We crossed the bridge over the Kansas river, which was the largest bridge on our route. We reached Uncle Frank's before night, and stayed there two days; then we went to my Grandpa Hale's, who lives in Johnson county. We stayed only one day and two nights. We had a good time. Grandpa had a large flock of sheep. My little cousins and I played with his sheep, and caught one of them by the ear. Grandpa gave me one of his sheep, and papa would not let it home for me. We went to Lawrence and stayed half a day, and I would have come to see you but was sick, and could not get around as much as I intended to. We ate our dinner at the Kansas bakery. We returned to Uncle Samuel's to prepare to start home the next day. Next day we turned our faces toward home; our encampment for the night was at Burlingame. A drunken man came into camp and was about to take possession. Papa had to lead him up the hill. He begged papa to let him lie down in the middle of the road. Papa led him further up and let him lying by the fence; he said if he came back he would wake us up. Papa came back and went to bed. In the morning papa woke us up about 4 o'clock. We got up and made a fire and ate breakfast, then started on again. We arrived home about 3 o'clock. I was sick. The place did not look natural at all; the pigs looked nearly twice as large as they ought. I am afraid my letter is getting too long. Regards,  
 MAMIE VIOLA HY  
 EMPORIA, Kans., Jan. 11, 1880.

A popular clergyman was greatly bored by a lady who admired him without reserve. "Oh, my dear Mr. —, there isn't any harm in loving one's pastor, is there?" "Certainly not, madam," replied the worthy cleric, "not the least in the world so long as the feeling is not reciprocated."

Class in agricultural college: Professor—Is there any way to obtain good fruit without grafting or budding? Student—Yes, sir. Professor—Please explain the process. Student—Watch your chance, and when the farmer goes to dinner crawl over into the orchard.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1880.

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—P. 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, Cadmus, Linn county.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—I embrace the present opportunity to inform you that the grange is not dead, for on the 20th day of December Liberal grange, No. 524, elected a full set of officers, and installed them on the 3d inst. Had a good dinner free for all. Had a splendid time. But on account of bad weather and very bad roads the attendance was not as large as was expected, but all those present took a lively interest in the good cause.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—Your correspondent attended the installation of the officers elect, S. C. Marshall, the old master, retiring; George Miller, the new master, duly installed and invested with the emblem and conducted to the chair, Capt. L. H. Tuttle delivering the charges. Various officers elect, viz.: George Miller, Master; James Skaggs, Overseer; George Kurtz, Steward; Xavier Jordan, Assistant Steward; James Stewart, Lecturer; Jacob Jones, Chaplain; Miss Jennie Marshall, Secretary; Mrs. Kate Griffith, Treasurer; David Griffith, Gatekeeper; Miss Ada Miller, Ceres; Miss Cora Griffith, Pomona; Miss Annie Ryant, Flora; Miss Lucy Miller, Lady Assistant Steward.

After the ceremonies of installing the officers there appeared a long table full forty feet loaded, more than loaded, double shotted, with the good things of this goodly land. The guests and children were seated first and waited on with every attention kindness and courtesy could suggest. This is the first time your correspondent has ever seen the grangers in communication, and will say that the grange came none too soon to lift into life and hope in a social way that large class of our best people; and if to enjoy a fellowship apparently so pure and strong, a social atmosphere so hale and cheerful, and to have such good suppers as this one now going and gone—if these are allotted to the granger, then let me live the life and die the death of the granger, and let my last end be like his.

Pursuant to call, the agents' co-operative meeting was held at the Tremont house, Kansas City, January 8, 1880. The meeting was called to order by W. H. Jones, of Holton, Jackson county. Hon. Wm. Sims of Shawnee county was chosen president, and H. C. Livermore of Johnson county secretary. The president then stated the object of the meeting to be as follows:

To all Boards of Directors and Agents of Co-operative Associations in the State of Kansas:—According to a resolution offered to the committee on Co-operation, and adopted by the state grange of Kansas, a meeting of the members of the board of directors or agents of such associations will be held at the Tremont house in Kansas City to perfect a co-operative union on the 8th day of January, 1880. A full attendance desired. GEO. BLACK, Chairman.

Representatives present: W. B. Scott, Oakwood, Linn county; Isom Pearson, Dimon, Jefferson county; J. W. Platt, Pleasanton, Linn county; J. R. Henley, Franklin county; W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; C. E. Mosier, Prairie City, Douglas county; J. A. Allen, Manhattan, Riley county; Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; James H. Berkshire, Spring Hill, Johnson county; H. C. Livermore, Olathe, Johnson county.

the Kansas State grange, and notice sent to every one interested. On motion of Scott, of Linn county, the secretary was instructed to have a report of meeting published. H. C. LIVERMORE, Sec'y.

Vermont State Grange. At the annual session at Montpelier December 9, 10 and 11 149 members were in attendance, besides which many members of the order not members of the state grange were present as visitors. Questions of great importance to farmers were discussed, and measures adopted which will doubtless be of benefit not only to the grange but to the cause of agriculture generally.

The secretary's report showed that there are 205 subordinate granges in the state whose charters are now in force, eight charters having been surrendered during the year. The treasurer reported receipts during the year to the amount of \$1,002.46. Cash on hand December 10, 1879, \$627.38.

The committee on Good of the Order urged that all means of promoting the educational and social interests of the order be diligently used, especially recommending field meetings during the summer and exchange of lecturers for the winter.

A state farmer's picnic was arranged for at some central point during the coming year. Fire insurance and the Vermont Patrons' Aid society received attention. Railroad discriminations, taxation, education and other important subjects were discussed.

At the closing session stirring speeches were made by Bros. Messer, Smith, Goddard, Joly, Boyden, Stone and others. New methods of awakening an interest in the meetings of subordinate granges were pointed out, and the members urged to take up the work with renewed vigor during the present season. The members returned to their homes feeling that the meeting had been a very suggestive and profitable one to all present.

Bro. A. B. Franklin in his excellent annual address as state master said: "Railroad corporations were asked for to subserve the public interest and to help on the march of progress—not to break down localities or individuals. They are under the control of legislative authority, to which they owe their existence, and should be compelled by wise and just legislation to transact business on an equitable basis with those who produce the material with which their freightage is made up, and which pays their vast revenues."

Letter from Worthy Master Eshbaugh, of Missouri State Grange. Reports from various sections of the state clearly indicate that a wave of revival in the grange organization has reached Missouri. We are daily receiving encouraging reports from members and subordinate granges of new zeal and greater determination manifested for earnest work in the order.

How to make grange meetings more interesting and more productive of good and how to infuse new life in the inactive members, how to reclaim the backsliders, how to revive down-cast and dead granges is inquired after, and the means necessary to be employed to bring about these results are being put into practice in many counties through the state and cannot otherwise but accomplish good results.

There is evidently a better feeling and a greater determination for good work manifested now than at any time during the last three years. And if working members will follow up the present opportunities in their subordinate granges and do their proper missionary work in their respective communities the advancements made during the present year will result in greater progress, more advantages and of more direct benefits than any work heretofore accomplished. And now is the time to do the work. During the winter months, when farmers are not as busy as in summer, meetings can be held and attended without loss or interference with farm labor. And while we are passing through a season of prosperous times should be our time to work, for our present seemingly prosperous times are not permanently established; those who may suppose it to be a fixed fact are laboring under a delusion. Present prosperity is only temporary, and may remain for a few seasons and may take its departure again any time without giving us any special notice or warning. Hence we repeat that now is the time to do our work. We can settle arrearages much better now than we could a year ago. We can afford to spend a few days' more time with our neighbors in grange missionary work (there is more work and of greater importance to be done at the grange session), and neglect on the part of the members will enable the enemy to enter the field and destroy much of the good work already accomplished, and sow the ground with tares that may grow up into discord and confusion that would require years of earnest labor

to eradicate and remove. Let us then be vigilant in our work; be earnest and faithful within and without its gates. Let him who will be a sluggard sleep, but let us be every watchful and earnest in the discharge of every duty as Patrons of Husbandry. Let it not be said of us by those who are coming after us that by and through our neglect we have permitted our rights to be battered away for trifles, and have exchanged manhood and justice for bondage to be delivered as an inheritance to our children. Patrons, heed the suggestion and profit by it; work while it is yet day and prospects are so hopeful.

Masters who are entitled to the annual communication for 1880 for their subordinate granges can procure the same from their county deputy, or from their late delegate to the state grange. Counties not represented at the last session of the state grange, and who have no deputy, must apply to the master of the state grange, setting forth the name and number of their grange, and that the election and installation has been had, and that their accounts stated balanced with the state grange.

Dead granges without funds to resume labor can upon proper application to the master of the state grange have dues remitted to January 1, 1880, provided, however, that regular labor is resumed before the first day of April next, to which time this order extends.

In obedience to the instructions of the Missouri State grange, we, in company with Brother Evans of Clay, and Brother Cochran of Lawrence county, visited the session of the Kansas State grange. We were the recipients of a very warm reception by the Patrons of Kansas, and long will we cherish with many pleasant recollections the kindness and the greetings received from the Patrons of Kansas during our stay with them, for which we tender to them our hearty thanks and extend to them our best wishes for their future prosperity.

The session was promptly called to order at the regular hour on the 16th of December by Worthy Master Sims. Upon roll call every officer responded present save one, and a large representation of delegates answered to the call. The usual work of the session was at once commenced, and it required no expert to discover that the officers and delegates were full of enthusiasm, and ready to undertake the important work for which they had assembled, and most faithfully did they labor with an earnest determination to accomplish good results. The body was composed of as fine looking, intelligent, earnest men and women as can be collected together in that or any other state. All seemed deeply impressed with the importance of the work committed to their charge; they realize the great necessity of organization, and fully appreciate its importance and value.

And most faithfully did they work to accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number. The order of Patrons of Husbandry is a permanent fixture in Kansas; the men and women who have it in charge have learned its advantages and know how to keep it.

The preliminary steps of interstate co-operation between Missouri and Kansas have been inaugurated. A system will be matured by the executive committees of the two states, and put into practice at an early day, that will doubtless prove beneficial to the Patrons in both states if they will avail themselves of the advantages and employ the opportunities that will be presented in interstate co-operation.

Gideon W. Thompson James H. Payne

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

WANT YOU TO READ THIS! NEW FAMILY PROCESS OF TANNING, SIMPLIFIED

And adapted to farmers and others not skilled in the art. Individual Rights sold for one-twentieth of their value.

The inventor has been a practical tanner over thirty years, in all the departments of the business, and been awarded the first premium on his tanning at the United States fair, Mechanics' Institute fair at Chicago, and at the Illinois State fair. This family process enables farmers and boys, and even ladies, to tan domestic furs and trophies of the hunt at a trifling cost, and apparel themselves at a cost 500 per cent. less than they can purchase those luxuries. They can tan furs of all animals, hair or wool skins, in a superior manner for

APPAREL, ROBES, RUGS, ETC.; can tan a beautiful kid calf leather for gloves, mittens and shoes; also a superior quality of whang or string leather to sew belting or mend harness.

The tan materials are but a trifle in cost, and readily obtained on the farm and in drug and grocery stores. Tans from one to ten days, according to the belt of hides or skins. The process and full directions are printed in pamphlet form, the blanks filled in with writing, a map of ladies' gents' and boys' glove and mitten patterns, of different patterns, sizes to cut out. All secured in United States patent office.

PRICE \$3.00. Remit by post-office order or registered letter to "KID LEATHER TANNER," care THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS office.

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879 HOME GROWN STOCK. SUCH AS Apple Trees, Peach Trees, Pear Trees, Plum Trees, Cherry Trees, Quinces, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees. IN GREAT VARIETY. Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price-List.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCHILL, Carriage Painter, have arranged to do work in their respective lines in conjunction, at the LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can be done. Give them a call. Shop on Vermont street, just north of the court-house.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest!

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

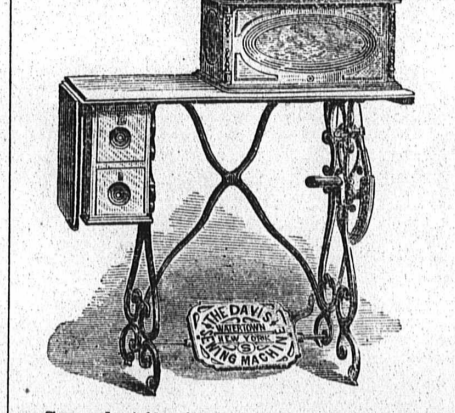
The St. John Sewing Machine

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP BREHNSCHILD.

THE DAVIS 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 or 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 goods, 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. Bind 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 trimmings, 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 ruffling, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with same number of operations. It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine.

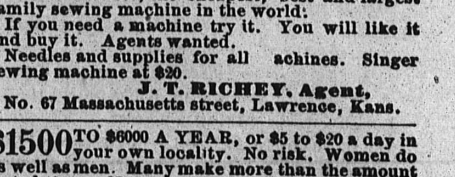
It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension. For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidery, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal.

Sewing machines repaired.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent.

No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

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

Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams.

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine. Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw. Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle. Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine.

Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needs and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

J. T. RICHET, Agent, No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.



**Fighting a Good Fight—Sad Calamity.**  
[Smith County Pioneer.]

D. R. Anthony, of the Times, is making a valiant fight upon the police force and gambling dens of Leavenworth. The colonel is one of those "speak-right-out-in-meeting" kind of men and means just what he says.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., Mr. J. J. Phillips, of Harvey township, had the misfortune to have his house and household goods entirely destroyed by fire. The calamity came near resulting in death. Mrs. Phillips, who has been a cripple for many years, unable to walk or assist herself in any manner, was at home alone with her small children. The fire caught in rubbish beneath the floor, and within a few seconds the entire building was wrapped in sheets of flame. Mrs. Phillips managed in some manner to get the two older children out of doors. She then attempted her own escape with an infant child in her arms. She succeeded in getting as far as the door, when she fainted and fell, her head and shoulders reaching as far as the doorsill. Clarence Willcutt, who was attending school in the building a few rods distant from the burning house, discovered the fact that the house was on fire, and lost no time in getting there. His presence was timely. He found Mrs. Phillips, with the infant child, lying insensible in the doorway. The flames had already reached her, and within a few moments herself and child would have been wrapped in flames. Clarence immediately rescued them, carrying both a safe distance from the burning building. His heroic conduct is truly commendable. Had it not been for his timely presence Mrs. Phillips and child would doubtless have been burned to death. By the destruction of their house and home this family are left in extremely destitute circumstances, and unless their kind neighbors will generously supply them with the necessities of life they will suffer this winter. Subscriptions have been in circulation asking for these necessities, and we trust there is not a man or woman in Smith county who will refuse to contribute something to alleviate the wants and sufferings of this unfortunate and needy family.

**An Interesting Relic.**  
[Anthony Republican.]

A very curious discovery was made by Mr. Willoughby last Monday, while going through a canyon near this place, north of town. He found an old Colt's revolver, rusted from exposure, and near by a grinning human skull. From the appearance of the decomposed skull and the rotted handle of the pistol it would seem that they had been there for a number of years, and assuredly for as long as since the date of the settlement of the county. The pistol is an old-fashioned powder-and-ball Colt's, and five chambers of the cylinder were empty, while the sixth still contains a load, over which the hammer stands at full cock, firmly rusted in its place. It is easy to conjecture that some poor fellow lost his life in a fight with the Indians, and it may be connected with the old relics we have in our office, consisting of a rusted gun and a wheel of curious construction found three miles south of town, some six miles from where the skull and pistol were discovered. The gun has been proved the property of an old man of seventy years, who trapped in this locality, and mysteriously disappeared about the time the first settlement was made in the county—in 1873. Possibly he had a running fight with the red-skins and escaped that far only to receive his death wound.

**Result of Throwing Coals from a Locomotive.**  
[McPherson Freeman.]

The prairie fire that started from coals thrown from the K. P. engine a week ago last Sunday and swept through New Gottland did considerable damage. James Pallah lost all his hay and three acres of young timber. A. W. Anderson lost his granary, stables, wheat, and machinery worth about \$1,000. Benny Pallah lost stables, hay, corn and some machinery. W. P. Switch lost twenty tons of hay. J. F. Shaner lost stable, hay, hogs and about 250 bushels of corn. Mr. Carlsson lost house and furniture and a barrel of pork. C. Johnson lost house, stable, hay, corn and household goods. The citizens have employed Hancock Bros. to collect damages from the K. P. company. The total damage will reach several thousand dollars. The throwing out of the fire from the engine was a piece of carelessness that has resulted in this loss.

**Short Creek.**  
[Baxter Times.]

Last Thursday we visited Galena, and found the young queen still booming ahead. The work of building is still going on, and there is a greater rush than ever for house room. The mines at present are not yielding the mineral they did a few months ago, though many of them keep up to the old standard. The apparent falling off is attributable to the increased work of prospecting that is going on all through the old mines. Many new shafts are being sunk and work is resumed in many shafts that have stood abandoned for many months. By spring the work of prospecting will be so far advanced as to open up many new mines and new discoveries that we look for more prosperous times in that region than ever before.

**All the Way on Foot.**  
[Atchison Globe.]

At peep of day this morning a long string of darkies, marching Indian file, might have been seen crossing the river to this side, bound for free Kansas. They were of all ages. On being questioned as to their destination, they could tell nothing definite. They carried little bundles of clothing in their hands, which seemed to be all their worldly possessions. They were from Bolivar county, Mississippi, and have been five months reaching here. Without a penny in their pockets, hungry and tired, in a strange land, they seemed perfectly happy, now that they had reached the promised land.

**Gilt-Edge Butter.**  
[Onaga Journal.]

Pottawatomie county is fast stepping to the front rank as the banner county of the state in all the productions for which our great state is noted. It is an acknowledged fact that our county leads the van in butter making, both in quantity and quality; and according to the assessor's books Mrs. Allen Meskimen, who resides three miles south of this city, is the largest producer in the county, having manufactured and sold during the last twenty-one months 2,850 pounds of "gilt-edge butter," which at fifteen cents per pound (the average price received per pound) brought \$576.50, milking on an average for the twenty-one months ten cows, realizing \$57.75 from each cow for butter; but in addition to that they have twenty-four head of calves, worth \$12 per head, or \$288. Total profit from ten cows in twenty-one months \$865.50. The pork made from milk fed to the hogs paid for all the feed and labor expended on the cows. When we consider that the cows can be bought for \$25 per head the figures are still more startling.

**Cotton Meeting Called.**  
[Chetopa Advance.]

Fellow farmers, please let me call your attention to the subject of introducing the raising of cotton with our other agricultural pursuits. Now, as we have experienced cotton raisers, pickers and ginners that have come among us, cannot we so arrange it that we can find employment for these freedmen, women and children, and make it profitable to ourselves too? Say, for instance, that fifty, seventy-five or a hundred farmers within a radius of ten miles around Chetopa would set apart and raise five, ten or fifteen acres each; this would demand two or three good gins and presses in our midst. I suggest that we hold a farmers' cotton meeting at the office of Col. J. B. Cook on Saturday, 31 inst., where we may discuss the propriety of introducing this line of agriculture. D. M. F. CLOSSER.

**Living in a Log.**  
[Topeka Journal.]

In the timber along the Shunganunga, about half a mile east of this city, and south of the Kansas City branch of the A., T. & S. F. road, lies a large sycamore log which is hollow. In this log lives a poor, penniless and friendless colored woman, and it seems that she has been living there all winter. For her bed she has some pieces of rag carpet, gunny sacks and old clothing. She also has a camp kettle, in which she cooks over a little fire what provisions she can beg. From the testimony of those who have seen her she seems contented and happy; yet it looks inhuman to leave her there alone when so many charitable people live in our community as there are in Topeka, and who are always ready and anxious to relieve the suffering when they know of it.

**The C., B. & Q. in Kansas.**  
[Minneapolis Independent.]

On Friday of last week Messrs. J. W. Deniers and H. S. Keley were in this city representing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company. This company is desirous of extending a branch of their road from their main line in Nebraska on south through Concordia, down Pipe Creek valley to this city, and thence through the Pawnee gap to Salina. Salina is offering the company liberal inducements to bring their road to that city. The purpose of these gentlemen in coming here was to ascertain what show there was to get some financial inducement to build the road through this county and city. If the road is constructed to this place the company will be able to take our produce from Minneapolis direct to Chicago on their own line.

**Plowing in January.**  
[Frat County Press.]

We often wonder what our friends in the states north and east of the Missouri river want to stay there for. Here in the middle of winter our people are plowing their broad fields for the spring crops, while in Iowa, Illinois, and north and east of those states, the benighted husbandman could not dig a post hole in the hard frozen ground.

**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.

**THE SKARDON**

**Darning Attachment**

FOR SEWING MACHINES.

**FOR SALE AT J. O. PENNY'S**

67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

**STORY & CAMP'S**

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



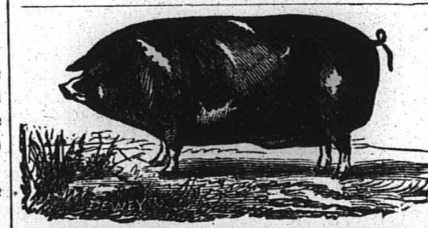
**DECKER BROTHERS'**  
**MATHUSHEK**

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivaled

**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.



**ROBERT COOK,**

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

**PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

—AND—

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

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

Eight weeks old..... \$32 00  
Three to five months old..... 32 00  
Five to seven months old..... 42 00

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

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

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

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

**ELMENDARO HERD.**



**LEVI DUMBAULD.**

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

**THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

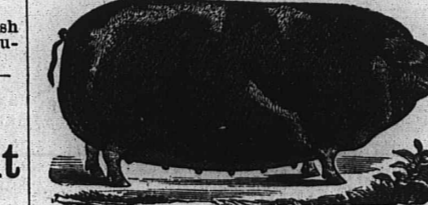
—AND—

**BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



**A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS**

For this season's trade.

Address **HENRY MIEBACH,**

Hawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,**

229 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

**GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE**

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

1859. } FOR TWENTY YEARS { 1879.  
The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

**MRS. GARDNER & CO.,**

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.**

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

**MRS. GARDNER & CO.**

**1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!**

THE BEST BUY ONLY  
ALWAYS WINS THE GENUINE!  
IN THE LONG RUN. Beware of Counterfeiters.



No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above.  
THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY.

Long Experience has proven the Genuine Singer to be THE BEST MACHINE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets, ST. LOUIS.

**W. A. ROGERS.** **H. D. ROGERS.**

**ROGERS & ROGERS,**

**KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.**

ESTABLISHED 1873.

**GEO. R. BARSE.** **ANDY J. SNIDER.**

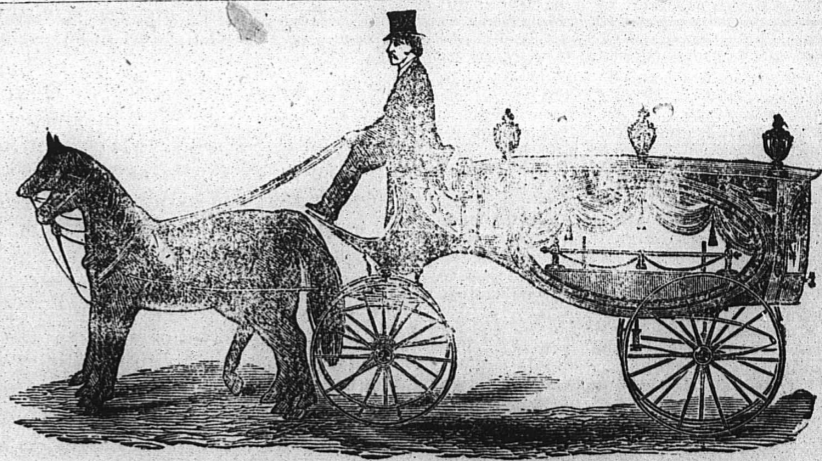
**Barse & Snider,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

For the sale of Live Stock.

**KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Consignments solicited. Personal attention paid to the care and sale of all stock. We make all sales in person. Special attention paid to the feeding and watering of stock. Business for 1876 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars.



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

**COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!**

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

**HILL & MENDENHALL.**



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1880.

## HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the well-known lady philanthropist, has published a curious little tract, contrasting the relative expense of religion, living, education, rum and tobacco. Rum, she computes, costs the country \$667,638,502 annually; religion, \$47,636,450; education, \$95,406,726. Rum costs each person annually \$17, whether they drink or not. Miss Thompson computes also that the man who drinks, treats and uses tobacco will spend on the average \$3.83 per week; \$4.17, she argues, will feed a family of six persons one week. Miss Thompson puts the family on the following rations: Sunday, three meals for six persons, hominy, sugar, sauce, meat soup, bread, cakes, pudding; expenses 63 cents. Sunday's rum bill for the father, two beers, one gin, tobacco, cigars, treats, 55 cents.

## OUR AIM, OUR WANT.

That agriculture is by far the most important material interest of these our Western homes is evident to all. Honored in being the avocation specially blessed of heaven in paradise, it is as important as life itself. Wherever man is sunk in barbarism, there agriculture is neglected. Wherever man is enlightened, there this employment suggests the attention of the wise and the great. But in these inland states, where commerce and manufactures are necessarily limited in their expansion, agriculture is the chiefest employment of man. With this view it will be our aim to furnish information upon agriculture in all its branches. To do this profitably to our readers we shall endeavor to keep in view the demands of Western farming. With our virgin soil, sufficiently rich by nature in all the elements necessary to the growth of plants suitable to this climate, we believe the great object should be to ascertain the best methods of culture.

Our creed is: *Deep plowing, fine harrowing good seed, early planting, thorough after-culture, rolling the ground.* Not everything of good farming is contained in these six maxims. How and when to put in seeds, rotation of crops, harvesting, stock raising, and everything that pertains to good agriculture—with this end in view we earnestly invite all persons to communicate to us the results of their experience in farming. Failures are often as instructive as successes. Thereby we are shown the rocks on which others split. We do not ask for elegant essays. The style of the communication is of but little consequence. We want facts sent to us in such shape as is most convenient to the writer.

Again we ask our readers to give us, in however brief a form, the benefit of their experience in farming, or to ask any questions of interest to themselves, which, if we have the ability, we shall always be pleased to answer.

## NATIONAL RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The following, from the Chicago Tribune, states the case so well we reproduce it for the benefit of our readers:

The popular demand for National legislation regulating the interstate railroad has now been brought before congress in the shape of a petition from the National League of Patrons of Husbandry asking for the enactment of such laws as will relieve the country from exorbitant and unlawful exactions from the transportation companies. Judging from Senator Eaton's promptness in presenting a bill for the organization of a national railway commission, and the announcement that the Kearyan bill will be revived, the Democratic side of congress seems to be disposed to recognize the importance of the popular grievance and to agree upon some scheme for relief. The Republican members should not be behindhand in this matter, and should not permit the Democrats of that body to lead in a movement which, properly shaped, will be the most beneficial and most popular of the present session. The constitution warrants legislation for the regulation of commerce between the states; the supreme court, both in the granger decisions and passing upon the Pacific railway funding act, has confirmed the principle of legislative regulation in the broadest sense; and the people of the whole country, without regard to party attachments, unite in an appeal for national protection against the extortion and abuses which the states, in separate and independent action, limited by their own boundaries, cannot provide. The only contention in congress over this subject should consist in a rivalry between the two parties as to which shall lead in the reforms upon which both should agree in the end.

Though the subject is now suggested by a grange organization, those members of congress will make a serious mistake who believe that the demand for national protection against the railroad robbers emanates from the rural districts alone. If that were the case, certainly the agriculturalists, who constitute one half of the working population of the country, and who are engaged in the pursuit that forms the basis of America's greatness and prosperity, are entitled to a hearing. But the protest against railroad extortion has extended to the cities of late years as well as among the farmers, and to the consumers of the East as well as among the producers of the West. The mer-

chants who handle the agricultural products of the country, and those who sell the manufactured articles to the producers, have come to realize that they suffer in common with the farmers; all classes are ground down by the selfish, overreaching and ruinous policy whereby the railroad corporations devour the substance of the country to earn profits upon fictitious capital and declare dividends upon watered stock. The people with one accord now point to the startling fact that ours is the only civilized government which tolerates the robbery of the masses by corporations that exist by public sufferance and enjoy grants and privileges of enormous value from the people. In determining this matter, congress has for its guidance the systems for public transportation that have been adopted by Great Britain, France, Germany, and other European nations, and it should be an easy task to outline a policy for controlling the greed of the corporations that need not be experimental or uncertain. The underlying principle of such policy should be to give the public an equal representation in the contracts for service which are determined by the charges now fixed arbitrarily by the railroad corporations.

The most outrageous and persistent extortions of the railroads are perpetrated during the period when lake navigation is closed. The system of American lakes, in connection with the Erie canal, furnishes a route for a large part of the year a waterway between the West and the seaboard which compels the railroads to make reasonable terms with shippers; but as the close of navigation approaches the corporations begin a series of upward charges which stop just short of confiscation. The rates for transporting breadstuffs from Chicago to New York are to-day more than double what they were during the summer. No excuse nor palliation is offered by the railroads for this increase in rates. The investment is precisely the same to-day that it was three months ago. There is no difference in the intrinsic value of the stocks, no increase in the debts, notwithstanding the gambling prices on Wall street. The railroads are charging more than double what they charged a few months ago for the same services simply because the public cannot help itself. This fact suggests as one of the most important features of national railroad legislation not merely the prohibition of an increase of rates within certain stated periods but the regulation of such periods in such manner as to make the prohibition apply specifically to the time at which the lake navigation ordinarily closes, and to extend to the entire season during which the lakes are closed. That single provision would go far toward suppressing the hardships which the public suffers at the hands of the corporations.

Senator Eaton's plan for establishing a national railway commission is probably an essential feature of the proposed national regulation of the railroads, but the denial of its nature. The commission would represent the people in their relations and contracts with the railroad, but public protection requires that it should be governed by specific instructions of law relative to the basis on which rates are to be fixed; the prohibition of an increase of rates within stated periods; the denial of the right to charge more for shorter than for longer distance, or to make any other unfair discrimination, such as rebates; and, finally, easy and inexpensive remedies for the people, and severe penalties for the corporations in all cases of violation of the law. The creation of a commission which should be left to its own discretion and subject to the capricious influences of the railroad magnates can always bring to bear, would furnish no relief, but might increase the burdens of the people and the excesses of the corporations. The provision of the constitution and the decisions of the supreme court give congress the broadest authority for bringing these railroads under control of the government, and the national legislation demanded by the people must be of a nature that will reader appeals to the national commission and the United States courts effective by reason of the plain principles and details of the law under which such appeals shall be made.

If the subject of railroad legislation has now made its way into congress in such shape as to command the earnest attention of both parties (which we hope is the case), the giant railroad combinations will undoubtedly organize a powerful lobby, and resort to the most corrupt methods to defeat the passage of an adequate law; but every man in congress should start out with the conviction, sure to be confirmed, that uncertain or suspicious action will be visited with the penalty of political death in every instance.

## From Clay County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As I seldom see anything from this county, I thought I would write a few lines.

Winter wheat is looking well for the time of year; and since the cold weather has abated the farmers are stirring about to get ends together to be ready for spring work. If they would only sit down and study carefully for their own interest in the future I do not think there would be more than one man out of ten who would let this spring pass without putting out more or less timber and a few vines and fruit trees, that when they get to be old, frail men and women they may sit under their own vine and eat fruit from their own trees. By putting out one acre less corn and putting out one acre of cottonwood or maple, and tending them for two or three years, it would be but a short time until they would have good-sized trees that would do for a wind-break in winter and a shade in the summer, and by putting out one acre each year in ten years a man would have out ten acres, and if it had been well tended to it would be worth more money than all the rest of his 160 acres and will have cost much less. Cottonwood grows readily from the cutting, and maple from the seed; also ash and box-elder; but I would not recommend box-elder in all cases, as it is a tolerably slow grower, and has been killed back in the winter badly for me.

In putting out timber prepare the ground the same as for corn, and mark it out five or six feet both ways, and stick cottonwood cuttings deep and tight in the ground, then they will be more sure to grow and the wind will not shake them about so bad. In plant-

ing maple and ash put two or three seeds where each tree is to grow, and after they have come up and are forming wood so that there is not much danger of insects destroying them go through and thin down to one in a hill. One of my ambitious, resolute, persevering neighbors worked on the above plan, and now he has the finest grove of young maples that I ever saw. But they want to be well cared for the same as corn or they will not amount to much; and then keep all kinds of stock out of them that will injure them. Black walnut (we must not overlook it) is a slow grower while young, but is so valuable that it should receive a great deal of attention. The walnuts should be gathered in the fall and planted where they are to grow. They should not get dry before planting.

RICHARD E. SHADLE.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Ferry introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution that suffrage shall not be restricted on account of sex, or any other reason that does not apply to all citizens. Referred.

Senator Pratt introduced a joint resolution requesting the president to invite the co-operation of foreign maritime governments in the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien. Laid on the table.

A number of private bills passed. Special order: The bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transportation was called up.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Saunders—Granting an increase of pension to the widow of Major Thornburgh, late of the regular army.

By Senator McDonald—Amending the Revised Statutes so as to allow rebate on duty paid on imported salt used for curing fish or in packing pork or beef.

On motion of Senator Morrill the resolution heretofore offered by him instructing the committee on Finance to inquire into the practicability of refunding any part of the public debt at less than 4 per cent. interest was taken from the table and referred to the committee on Finance. The bill relating to the transportation of stock was argued at considerable length, and finally, on motion of Thurman, it was allowed to go over until to-morrow, to be printed, together with the amendments proposed to be offered by several senators, and after a short executive session the senate adjourned.

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Immediately after reading the journal, the speaker called the states for bills, and the following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Bailey, of New York—Relating to an interoceanic canal. It requests the president to invite the co-operation of the governments of the principal maritime nations of Europe in the selection of a route for the isthmus ship transit which shall be found to serve most largely in the general interests of all maritime nations, and to communicate to such governments as desire this government to come to an understanding relative to the neutrality of such interoceanic transit.

By Mr. Vance—To repeal the duty on salt.

By Mr. Cobb, of Indiana—For the distribution of unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award.

By Mr. Townsend, of Illinois—Proposing constitutional amendments in regard to the election of a president and vice-president.

This bill provides for their election by a majority of votes of the people, and for the abolition of the electoral college.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Bland—Repealing the laws restricting the sale of tobacco.

By Mr. Young—For the retirement of officers of the army at a certain grade. It provides that lieutenants who have served thirty years shall be retired as vacancies occur with the rank of captain.

## General News.

Jules Favre, the French statesman and senator, is dangerously ill.

Killarney, Ireland, is flooded with tramps from the distressed districts.

Negro emigrants from Texas continue to arrive at Oswego, Kans., in great numbers.

A coal gas explosion occurred on the steamer Grace as she lay at the dock in New York City yesterday.

General Grant and party have engaged passage on the steamship Alexandria, which is expected to leave for Havana February 13.

Wm. McLeeds, formerly clerk in the Indian bureau, attributes the disaffection of the Utes to the utter inattention of Commissioner Hoyt.

The war among Western railroads over the Colorado business has been terminated, all participants agreeing to restore rates and maintain them.

A colored man, while crossing the railroad bridge over Dragoon river,

near Burlingame, Kans., was instantly killed by a passing coal train yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 17.—The card spinners, all females, of the Aquidneck and Perry cotton mills, struck for higher wages. One undertook to resume work and was outrageously assaulted by the strikers of both mills.

The house committee on Education and Labor will report favorably on Representative Goode's bill prohibiting Chinese immigration, striking out the section, however, which provides for the abrogation of articles 5 and 6 of the Burlingame treaty. The bill prohibits the carrying of more than fifteen Chinese passengers on one vessel.

The demand for government bonds is said to proceed in great part from persons who are preparing for the assessment of personal property by the tax commissioners in January. The law allows a man to deduct his debts from his taxable property and also exempts government bonds. Consequently, by borrowing money and buying governments with it to a sufficient amount taxation may be avoided altogether.

Thousands of tons of Limburger cheese are produced every season, mostly in the states of New York and Wisconsin, at a cost of less than half that of the imported article. It finds its market and is consumed mostly by our German-American population. It is more profitable to the farmer and maker than any other kind of cheese, because from a given quantity of milk more weight is obtained, and better prices are realized.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The case of Senator Ingalls was before the committee on Privileges and Elections. President Purcell, of the Manhattan bank of Manhattan, Kans., contradicts the testimony given by D. R. Wagstaff and Byron Roberts. He stated that he had received \$5,000 from the president of the Topeka bank on January 25, and sent it on the same day by his private clerk to his bank at Manhattan, and that no part had been returned or used by him in the senatorial contest. Purcell also stated that he had never paid nor offered Wait, the member of the legislature, any sum whatever to influence his vote.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 19.—Governor Joseph L. Smith at 4 o'clock this afternoon advanced to the gateway of the capitol, headed by some fifty persons representing themselves to be the legislature, and demanded entrance. Major Smith was informed that if he would put his request in writing it would be presented to the commander. Admission was denied, and the senate and house proceeded to transact business on the sidewalk, there being about eight in the senate and thirty-five in the house. The reading of the records was dispensed with, and without transacting any business of account they adjourned to Union hall at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The crowd then dispersed.

There was great complaint on the part of the fusionists, but no serious disturbances occurred. Admission was denied to all parties without any favoritism. The governor has issued an order instructing the subordinates of the state treasurer's office not to honor any demand for payment of money from the treasury emanating from or issued by authority of either of the bodies now claiming to be the legislature of the state until further advised.

At the fusion meeting in front of the Augusta house, held after the adjournment of the session on the pavement, James B. Lamson made a brief address, relating his grievances; that he was unable to gain admission to the state-house, though he had as much right there as any other citizen. He was glad to see the crowd so civil and respectful. John Talbot, speaker of the house, made a brief address in the same tone. Darius Alden, of Augusta, also made a few remarks. While there were quite a number of ugly-looking fusionists in the crowd, most of them were good natured and joked about the position of affairs. No threats were made, but the Republicans were given to understand in many ways that this would be used against them in the next campaign. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

Governor Davis, by whose order the state-house was closed against the fusion legislature, says he was unwilling that the farce should go on any longer. Had they applied as citizens, and not as a legislature, to-day, admission would have been granted. He said he was ashamed to occupy such a position as chief executive officer. We have a legal legislature, backed up by the courts, people, and the military. It was about time that the humbug part was done away with. He had no doubt that the ranks of the fusionists are all right, have honest purposes, and if let alone by the unscrupulous leaders would take their places in the legislature.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The Herald's Augusta special says: The scenes inside the state-house during the afternoon hours were extraordinary. The granite wall structure resembled a feudal castle awaiting an attack. In every passage way, from the subterranean regions up to the dome were policemen armed with revolvers. Police challenged every one, and exceedingly few persons gained admittance. A double guard protected the governor's room. The spacious room swarmed with men. When any one succeeded in getting past the guard, he was not admitted to the state-house without scrutiny from the vigilant special sentries who tended the carefully-locked doors.

## Castoria

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

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

## NEVER

Since Healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN has there been known such absolute Pain-relieving agents as the

## CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

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

## CENTAUR

Liniments, the most speedy and effective curative agents for

## MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known. The Centaur

## LINIMENTS

have relieved more bed-ridden Cripples; healed more frightful wounds, and saved more valuable animals than all other liniments, ointments, oils, extracts, plasters and so-called "pain killers" and "skin cures" combined.

Physicians and Veterinary Surgeons endorse the Centaur Liniments; millions of men, women and children in all countries use them, and Housekeepers, Farmers, Planters, Travelers, Livermen, Teamsters and Stock-growers, are their patrons. They are clean, they are handy, they are cheap, and they are reliable. There is no ache, pain, or swelling which they will not alleviate, subdue, or cure. Sold throughout

## THE HABITABLE GLOBE

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

## Catarrhal Poison

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Home testimony:

Cured! Cured! Cured!

W. D. Woods, 487 Broadway, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Catarrh.

F. J. HASLETT, 850 B'dway, N. Y., 4 yrs Catarrh.

G. L. BRUSH, 448 B'dway, N. Y., 10 yrs Catarrh.

S. BENEDETTI, Jr., Jeweler, 687 Broadway, N. Y., (only friend), cured of Chronic Hay Fever.

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

Rev. Geo. A. REIS, 169 Jay St., Brooklyn, "It restored me to my ministerial labors."

Rev. CHAR. J. JONES, New Brighton, S. I., "Worth ten times the cost."

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

L. F. NEWMAN, 805 Fulton St., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years Chronic Catarrh.

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

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

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



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

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

Independent Candidate.

I hereby announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of Trustee for the township of Wakarusa at the township election to be held in the month of February next.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, letter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions.

Revival Meetings.

The revival meetings which are being held in this city are growing in interest. The meetings were first begun at the Baptist church, conducted by Dr. DeWitt, of New York; he is greatly assisted in the services by Prof. Maxham, who sings with great effect.

There is also a revival meeting in progress at the Presbyterian church, conducted by Rev. Dr. Cleland, of Kentucky. All the meetings are crowded, and intense interest is manifested by large numbers.

HINTS TO BUTTER MAKERS

Is the title of a valuable little pamphlet, sent free to any address for one stamp. Address Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y. It tells you how to increase amount of butter from given amount of cream 6 per cent., improve quality of butter 20 per cent., make "glit-edge" or golden-colored butter the year round.

There is no magazine that we can recommend with more pleasure to our readers than Vick's Illustrated Monthly. It is printed on the finest paper, is accurately illustrated, and each number contains a beautiful colored plate of some group of flowers.

Death of B. F. Diggs.

Mr. Diggs died at his residence in this city on Friday morning last. Mr. Diggs had lived in Lawrence about twelve years, and has held many places of responsibility and trust which he faithfully fulfilled.

Removed.

Pemberton & Mills have removed their O.K. Barber Shop to the room a few doors south of McCurdy's shoe store, west side of Massachusetts street.

To Farmers.

Use Geo. Leis' celebrated condition powders, the great American remedy for diseases of horses and cattle, recommended by veterinary surgeons, livery keepers, stock raisers and everybody who has tried it.

Groceries—Harness.

C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts street, is now ready to supply the public with first-class groceries at lowest prices.

church assisted by Chancellor Marvin of the state university.

Truly a good and useful man has been taken from our midst. His loss will be felt by the whole community.

Dangerously Cut.

Sunday evening Mr. C. D. Andrus, night operator at the Western Union Telegraph office, with several companions, was walking up Massachusetts street when they were met by a squad of colored men, among them Perry Poke, Arthur Moak, who was one of the white men, spoke to Poke in a joking way, to which Poke replied in about the same words that had been used toward him.

The next that is known of Andrus he was found on a dry goods box near Newmark's by S. J. Wood, who supposed from Andrus's actions that he was drunk.

Andrus was removed to his boarding house on New Hampshire street and Dr. Mottram called. During the night, from loss of blood, Andrus was very low, but yesterday he rallied and was much better.

Perry Poke managed to elude the police all day yesterday, but a rumor last evening said he had been caught in Kansas City.

An Honest Medicine Free of Charge.

Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection of the throat, chest or lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, hoarseness, tickling in the throat, loss of voice, etc.

We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us, as we keep a full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs.

We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Ossage City, Scranton and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices.

The great blood and liver purifier and life-giving principle, purely vegetable. Manufactured solely at the laboratory of Geo. Leis & Bro., druggists and manufacturing chemists, No. 95, corner Massachusetts and Henry streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

PURE-BRED Plymouth Rock fowls for sale, in pairs or trios; also Plymouth Rock eggs. Call on or address C. L. Edwards, Lawrence, Kansas.

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.

Pemberton & Mills have removed their O.K. Barber Shop to the room a few doors south of McCurdy's shoe store, west side of Massachusetts street.

Use Geo. Leis' celebrated condition powders, the great American remedy for diseases of horses and cattle, recommended by veterinary surgeons, livery keepers, stock raisers and everybody who has tried it.

C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts street, is now ready to supply the public with first-class groceries at lowest prices. Cash paid for butter, eggs, poultry, etc.

GEO. INNES & CO. DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoining counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell. To our friends living to the north of us, we are glad to say that our bridge is free.

In dry goods and carpets: We know that we are selling these goods cheaper than any town in the state.

Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per cent. per annum. Also REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Call at our office over J. House & Co.'s clothing store. NOYES & GLEASON, Lawrence, Kans.

I have just received a stock of choice fresh groceries which I will sell as low as the lowest, and I hereby extend a cordial invitation to all my old friends and patrons to give me a call and examine my goods and prices.

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.

Not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins' Electric Soap next wash day. Used without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a Solid Gold Watch, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place and supply the necessary gold.

How Watches are Made. It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a Solid Gold Watch, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place and supply the necessary gold.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous Golden Belt (the finest wheat region in the world).

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, freight extra.

The volume of the Bazar begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS. HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, \$4 00 HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, 4 00 HARPER'S BAZAR, one year, 4 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

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Master's Sale. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. The Concord Savings Bank, Complainant, vs. Witter S. McCurdy, James McCurdy, M. C. Beale, et al., Defendants.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices.

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New Grocery. Justus Howell has opened a new grocery store at 138 Massachusetts street. A full line of goods constantly on hand.

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.

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.

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.

1880. Harper's Bazar. ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household. Every number furnishes the latest information in regard to fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; with the latest Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics give variety to its columns.

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1880--1880. THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, ST. LOUIS.

The Globe-Democrat renews its claims to popular favor and patronage, with increased facilities for gaining and retaining both, and with increased determination to more than redeem its oft-made pledges to fill the full measure of reasonable expectation as a political, family and general newspaper.

Politically the Globe-Democrat is recognized from one end of the country to the other as the unflinching champion of that Republicanism which came in power in time to save the Union from destruction, and has since devoted all its energies to the preservation intact of the fruits of the war forced upon us by the rebels of the South aided by the Democrats of the North.

As a general newspaper for the counting-room, the family and the fireside, the Globe-Democrat will keep abreast of the best publications of the day. Our facilities for the collection of news are unsurpassed either East or West.

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Administratrix's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of George Deay, deceased, that I was, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1880, duly appointed administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate that are not exhibited to the undersigned within one year from said date will be forever barred. LOUISA VITT, Administratrix.



## Horticultural Department.

## STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting, Held at Holton Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 16, 17 and 18, 1879.

## THURSDAY MORNING.

President Gale in the chair. Exercises of the session opened at 9 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Dr. Havens.

## HORTICULTURE IN SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS.

Quite an interesting history of the work was given under the above title by A. N. Godfrey, of Greenwood county. Mr. Godfrey is one of the Agricultural college students of the past classes which obtained a knowledge of horticulture under the teachings of the president of this society while in charge of the department of horticulture, and for a young man displays a talent and love for the pursuit and an interest in the work of this society truly gratifying and commendable. Here we have an example worthy of imitation by the young men of our state. The wisdom in selecting such a pursuit in preference to that of counter-jumping and yardstick flourishes speaks for itself. Next

## ORCHARD CULTURE

was taken up, and a lively discussion followed, from which the following points were sustained by the experienced orchardists:

*First*—Early spring is the safest time to plant.

*Second*—Young orchards should receive good cultivation. Crops of corn and potatoes, or any low-growing plants, may be safely grown between the rows. If near a market, such fruits as raspberries, strawberries or gooseberries are the best paying crops. Sufficient room should be given to the space between the orchard rows and the adjoining row of whatever crop is planted for an easy cultivation of the orchard tree row.

None advocated any of the small grains for a crop among young orchards.

*Third*—Preparation of the land to be planted to an orchard in the autumn before is desirable.

*Fourth*—That when an orchard reaches the fruiting period it should be sown to some of the suitable grasses or clover, which should be turned under every three or four years.

*Fifth*—That a bearing orchard should be manured when it has borne two or three exhaustive crops.

Frauds perpetrated by unscrupulous tree peddlers, who claim superior merits for such varieties of fruits as the Russian apples, Lombardy and blood-leaved peaches, tree strawberries, pears on French stock which never blight, and who offer such frauds as the sweet rhubarb, Conover's Seedling grape, or encouraged the buying of trees from nurseries outside rather than from home institutions, received a severe handling.

## FOREST TREE SEEDS.

By President E. Gale.

One of the first questions that forces itself upon the beginner in forest culture is, "How can I use successfully the material that nature places at my disposal?" Forestry with the great mass of people that locate upon the plains is a new occupation. We have seen the trees of the forest bloom and ripen their seed from childhood to manhood without giving scarcely a thought to the special conditions essential to the completion of the round of reproduction. Seeds were simply seeds, affording us no interest whether ripened in May or October. The botanist even seldom sees it a matter of moment to note the ripening time of the seeds, and much less does it come within the range of his work to deal with the mode of treating the seeds for reproduction. Hence when we come to a home where forest culture must take a prominent place we find ourselves in the very elementary principles of forestry sadly wanting. We see all along our creeks and rivers trees producing seeds, and we ask why may we not make these native seeds grow into forests? True economy dictates that we should use in our first essays at forestry that range of varieties which are found growing along our own creeks and rivers. When we go beyond this let it be with caution, and more in the way of experiment than extensive planting.

The seeds of our forest trees in most cases require special treatment. No rule will apply to them all. Even the seeds belonging to the same genus sometimes require different treatment. And

sometimes the same variety will succeed almost equally well when submitted to distinct modes of treatment. My object at this time is simply to submit only a few elementary facts of practical application to the beginner in forestry. In doing this I shall seek only to call attention to those species of trees that should first interest the planters on the plains. The beginners want nurse trees. For these we should look first to the rivers and creeks for our supply. In looking over the material from which our supply must come we find some

## SEEDS THAT MATURE IN THE EARLY SPRING.

These embrace the elms (*Ulmus Americana*, *U. fulva*, *U. racemosa*, and, we think, in the south part of the state, *U. alata*), the willows (*Salix*), the cottonwood (*Populus monilifera* and *P. angulata*), and the white and red maple (*Acer dasycarpum* and *A. rubrum*, the latter, however, not a native of the state). The seeds are all mucilaginous in their composition and require to be planted very soon after they mature. While they may be transported considerable distances, care must be taken that they do not become dry and brittle, or, on the other hand, become too warm by close or long confinement in large packages. The maple seed can be planted like corn in drills, and will need no special treatment but to keep the ground clean of weeds. The seeds of the elm, willow and cottonwood, being quite small, must be covered very slightly, and the surface of the soil must be kept constantly moist until they germinate. A partial shading and daily watering of the ground for a few days in our climate is often quite essential to insure success.

Next in the order of time is the

RED MULBERRY (*Morus rubra*).

This tree grows abundantly in our own river and creek bottoms. The seed matures in early June. The berries should be carefully crushed and the seed washed from the pulp. This seed can be planted immediately, or dried carefully in the shade and planted the following spring. The first course is the most desirable, as the seed with proper treatment is sure to germinate, and we gain one year in time. As the seed is small the soil should be sifted upon it very lightly, and the seed-bed made so as to be partially shaded. As this tree has a very lengthy tap-root the seedlings should be transplanted one year old.

Next in order of ripening its seed is the

LINDEN OR BASSWOOD (*Tilia Americana*).

This tree though not as valuable as many others yet as a native of our state has some claims upon the notice of the tree planter. The seed matures with us in early August, and should be gathered from the tree as soon as it begins to turn yellow, and should be mingled carefully with moist sand and kept until the following spring, when it should be planted in the seed-bed very early. As the seed comes up almost immediately, the young plants will be in danger of suffering in our climate from late frosts.

We come now to the

## SEEDS THAT MATURE IN AUTUMN.

These seeds will divide into classes having reference to the treatment which they should receive.

The first class embraces those seeds which should be either planted immediately or kept in moist sand or otherwise until spring, *i. e.*, the hickories, including the pecan (*Carya*); chestnuts (*Castanea*); the oaks (*Quercus*); the maples that ripen in the fall, including the *Acer negundo*, *A. saccharinum*, *A. nigrum*; all the ash genus (*Fraxinus*), if we except *F. viridis* or green ash, the seed of which will germinate if kept dry until spring, but which may be treated like the others named; also the persimmon (*Diospyros*). This class will also include the butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) and the black walnut (*Juglans nigra*). Of this class it is desirable to plant the seeds of the hickories, the oaks, the butternut and black walnut where the trees are to grow, as they do not transplant well. If it is not convenient to plant the hickories, the oaks and black walnut in the fall they can be spread thinly on the ground and covered with sod or light litter until early spring. The chestnuts, the ash genus and the maples can be conveniently mingled with sand or thoroughly decayed sawdust very slightly moistened and thus preserved until spring either in the cellar or covered over

with earth in the garden where they will be free from standing water.

The second class of fall-ripened seeds includes those which may be preserved in a dry condition until spring, and that then require only ordinary treatment for their growth. I name as worthy of trial here the ailanthus (only on high dry ground), catalpa, and red-bud (*Cercis*).

The third class includes the seeds which can be kept in a dry condition during the winter, but usually requiring some special treatment for successful germination if so kept. Dogwood (*Cornus*) will not germinate for two or three years unless cleared from its pulp and put into moist earth in the fall. The Kentucky coffee tree seed and that of the honey-locust require thorough scalding before planting in the spring. With this precaution there is really very little difficulty in securing an early germination. The red cedar is the only evergreen that I shall name in this connection. The seed of this tree will seldom germinate until the second year. In our climate some slight protection will be required for the first year in the seed-bed. In Kansas the red cedar makes a much more rapid growth than in the East, and for the sake of protection is no doubt worthy of cultivation.

## IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED

that this report has been prepared specially for Kansas planters, and for very good reasons does not include many of our old friends of the East; and as it is designed for practical use among the farmers of Kansas it may even exclude some which a nurseryman would be inclined to test.

## RESOLUTION.

Martin Allen, of Hays City, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Kansas delegation in congress, be urgently requested to use all reasonable means to secure Fort Hays and Harker military reservations when abandoned as military posts as experimental stations in agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

On motion, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

## EVENING SESSION.

Opened with music.

## SMALL FRUITS AND THEIR CULTURE.

One hour was devoted to this subject, which was as ably presented by such practically successful members as E. A. Colman, of Lawrence, and E. J. Holman, of Leavenworth, as the shortness of the time allowed would permit.

## FRUITS ON EXHIBITION.

The committee appointed to examine and report on the collection rendered the following:

Total number of named varieties 22, as follows: Rawles Genet, Ben Davis, White Winter Pearmain, Winesap, Willow Twig, Gilpin, Missouri Pippin, White Pippin, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Limber Twig, Lawver, Yellow Bellflower, McAfee's Nonsuch, Rome Beauty, Huntsman's Favorite, Smith's Cider, Red Winter Pearmain, Grimes's Golden, Fallwater, Fall Winesap, Sweet Romanite, and Black Warrior.

A plate of seedlings worthy of attention by G. C. Brackett, from the orchard of Hon. S. A. Riggs, near Lawrence; four seedlings of medium size from Dr. Wm. M. Howsley, Leavenworth, indicating keeping qualities.

Contributors to the display—Jacob Hixon, Jefferson county, 7 varieties; E. Colman, Jefferson county, 3 varieties; J. R. Hogerty, Jefferson county, 1 variety; Abner Allen, Wabauconsee county, 6 varieties; E. A. Colman, Douglas county, 12 varieties; G. C. Brackett, Douglas county, 7 varieties; N. P. Deming, Douglas county, 6 varieties; Lyon County Horticultural society, 3 varieties.

The collection averages in size and perfection below the usual exhibits, with the exception of the Winesap of the old varieties and the Lawver of the newer varieties.

Another feature we note is the fairness of the White Winter Pearmain that of late years has been so inclined to scab, which is an encouragement to the acquaintances of this variety to hope that the fine qualities of its former years may be restored in the future.

Notable is the plate of high-colored Rawles Genets, shown by G. C. Brackett, the coloring being produced by artificial methods; also that the collection of E. A. Colman is highly colored in comparison with the rest of the display. We mention the color of these contributions believing that it has to do with the flavor and its market value.

## FINAL RESOLUTIONS.

G. Y. Johnson offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the executive board of this society be requested to prepare a list of statistical questions upon horticultural matters and submit the same

to the superintendent of the census bureau at Washington, D. C., and ask of that office that information be gathered therein with the next census.

*Resolved*, That our thanks are due and hereby tendered to the members of the Kansas state legislature for their liberal appropriations to the work of this society for the years 1880 and 1881.

*Resolved*, That the special thanks of this society are due his excellency, Gov. J. P. St. John, for his manifest interest in our organization by a special message to the state legislature favoring an appropriation to our funds for the years 1880 and 1881.

## INTERESTING PAPERS

were read during the session as follows: "Happiness in Rural Life," by Chas. W. Murtfeldt, St. Louis; "House Plants for Winter," by Miss Mary L. Macy, Lawrence; "Our Summer Flowers," by J. W. Robson, Cheever; "Home," by G. Y. Johnson, Lawrence.

## VALEDICTORY.

The evening exercises closed with music—"The sweetest place on earth is home, sweet home"—followed by an impressive valedictory from the president.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

## January Meeting of the Manhattan Horticultural Society.

[Reported for The Spirit of Kansas.]

The horticultural society of Manhattan met at the horticultural room of the college on Thursday, January 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The president in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A card from Mr. G. C. Brackett, secretary of the State Horticultural society, was read, in which he asked a report of our society's proceedings for the year 1879, to be published in the next volume of the state society's report. The secretary asked that a committee be appointed to assist him in complying with their request. The society left the matter with the president and secretary to furnish such matter as they thought best.

The subject of ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, continued from last meeting, was then taken up.

Prof. Popenoe lead in the discussion, naming many varieties of native growth in addition to those mentioned by the president, T. C. Wells, at the last meeting, describing them. Many of them would be an acquisition to our gardens and lawns, and would improve with cultivation. I cannot in this report mention them by name, but will furnish them, together with those named by the president, the month previous for publication in the state society's report.

Mr. Todd was in favor of adopting and cultivating any and all plants to adorn and beautify our homes and landscapes. He was sure that very many of those found growing on our prairies would do this, and improve under the fostering care of the gardener; but it is well to know what we are about, and not introduce into our grounds those that will spread and root until they become a weed and a nuisance.

Rev. Mr. Parker said he had a plant on his place that had taken possession, and he would like to get rid of it; had tried his best to exterminate it but it baffled all his efforts. Had tried to find the name of it, but had not yet succeeded; had sent samples East, but still had not yet found out what it was.

Prof. Platt thought many of those plants named were so common that they lost their attractiveness. People wanted something more rare, harder to get.

Mr. Parker mentioned a plant called the "snow bank," or "snow upon the mountains," asked if it was poisonous.

Mr. Wells said it was a species of milk weed. Did not think it was poisonous unless it was crushed and the juice got on the tender flesh.

S. D. Moses said he had seen it cultivated East as a rare plant, and his friends wanted to give him some of the seed to bring West with him. It is a common wild plant here.

The wild crab apple tree was spoken of as a desirable one to plant for its beautiful flowers and perfume.

Prof. Platt gave Prof. Shelton's definition of weeds to be "a plant out of place."

Mr. Todd did not like that definition; thought a better one "a plant growing where you did not want it." All plants are in their place when they spring up spontaneously from Mother Earth where the Creator designed them, and when noxious ones grow among our crops we are to remove

them if we would eat bread "in the sweat of thy face."

Prof. Ward said that he had seen foliage plants in gardens East that were a pleasure to look upon; thought that we had here trees, shrubs and plants of this character which if transplanted into our gardens could be so grouped as to present a very fine appearance.

Rev. Mr. Parker said that in years gone he had been associated with others in the management of the college as a regent. They had mapped something of its future. Some of those plans had been carried out, but one of the things on the map which had not yet been fully realized was an experimental orchard and garden in which should be grown all our native and foreign trees, fruits, shrubs, plants and flowers that could be to familiarize the student with the name and habit of each and determine for the people of Kansas what is worthy of our propagation and cultivation. Individual enterprise and capital are not generally able or willing to do this.

President Fairchild said that in Michigan, at the Agricultural college, on a portion of their ground was a place called the rockery or wild garden where were gathered all their native plants, and it was a very attractive place. He was fully in accord with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Parker.

Prof. Popenoe also took occasion to say that he was in full sympathy with this experimental work.

Mr. Z. W. Blechly mentioned a shrub called the "creema," or "bee tree," that seemed to be a good thing, not only for its beauty as a plant, but as food for the honey-bee.

President Fairchild said it was well to keep out of our private grounds such plants as were likely to spread and become troublesome, but in an experimental way one and all should be tested to learn their habits.

The subject of pruning was assigned for next meeting, to be held at the college the second Thursday in February, to which time the society adjourned.

A. TODD, Secretary.

## Veterinary Department.

## Another Visit from Aunt Sally.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Aunt Helen says that Aunt Sally too forgets just a little. True, I forget, and neglect much; but if she means to say that I forget to write to "The Household" I think she is mistaken, for if I mistake not I have written more frequently within the last year than any one else. I do not wish to monopolize the whole space allotted to me. A household consists of two or more members dwelling in some fixed place; but I think our literary household consists of occasional visitors, making their visits so few and far between that we barely make their acquaintance, so that if they happen to return we fail to recognize them, and they have to introduce themselves anew every time they meet us. If we could so manage as to meet at least once a month we might make our department much more interesting.

I like S. A. B.'s "Notes from My Diary." I guess her to be a county superintendent. If so, she can give us much useful information, and we would be pleased to have her come often.

I have been waiting with impatience to hear more upon the subject of "How to Make Home Pleasant." I fully indorse all that has been said upon the subject, and hope the "Old Bach" is satisfied as to the premises on which the home is built. To Chasey, who suggested this subject and asked me to open the discussion, I would say, I am not much in a discussion, but would like to hear from her upon the subject. Please give us some ideas, and then perhaps I can find the key to unlock mine, so as to give a few of my ideas. But I could much easier tell you what makes home unpleasant.

We have miserably gloomy weather here at present, and have had for the last week.

January 3 we had grange installation of officers and a feast. It was a very gloomy day; rained some, and the road terrible muddy. We had a tolerably fair turnout considering the weather. The officers elected were all present except two, and we had a general good time. I think our grange is waking up a little.

## AUNT SALLY.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Jan. 5, 1880.

Good flour is not tested by its color, but by the amount of water it absorbs.



**Farm and Stock.**

**Inquiry.**

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I would like to ask, through the columns of THE SPIRIT, a few questions of some more experienced farmer than I am: First, what kind of tame grass makes the best sod for pasturing? and when is the best time to sow the seed? I ask, as I have a cultivated field which I wish to change to a pasture. I also have the field now in rye. Some one please answer, and oblige. Yours,

P. McNALL.

RICH, Kans., Jan. 15, 1880.

**Sheep Dogs and their Work.**

In all wool growing districts in this country there is a general outcry against the ravages of dogs among the flocks of sheep. At almost every session of our legislature petitions pour in "for the protection of sheep and the taxing of dogs." It does not seem to be sufficiently known that some species of domestic dogs are beasts of prey, and will commit havoc in a flock of sheep whenever a fair chance offers. The consequence of this is that a farmer, whose hope is in his sheep for the wool they yield and the price they will bring in the meat markets, may have all his profits swept away by the ravages of scavenging dogs, which are worthless for any purpose, not kept at his own place, but belonging to some thoughtless or reckless neighbor. A dog is considered by many farmers a good safeguard against thieves. But all professional burglars are familiar with the means of silencing a dog with poisoned meat, so that, while these dogs are often dangerous to an indiscreet visitor, they are harmless against an expert thief. As to the proper protection for farm property against thieves we do not propose to discuss the subject at present, merely observing, by the way, that it would be best for the farmers of a township to organize for mutual protection and adopt their own precautions. But certainly the loss sustained by the sheep farmers from the depredations of mongrel dogs surpasses a thousand times over any value that these dogs can be for the protection of other property. And one of the main reasons of many farmers for selling off their sheep is their inability to get any protection against these dogs. A Virginia paper new before us estimates the annual loss to that state by the destruction of sheep by vicious dogs at \$1,000,000; and if that be so in Virginia what must it be in such states as Pennsylvania and Ohio? The Virginia paper calls loudly upon the legislature of that state to levy a severe tax on dogs and forbid every dog owner to allow his dog in the highway or upon the premises of another person under penalty. It further demands that if the dog be caught at large the owner be put under bonds for the conduct of the animal. These may seem to be severe requirements, but they fairly represent the indignation of the sheep farmers and wool growers. The loss of so much valuable stock without a justifiable cause is enough to excite the indignation of any one; but indignation has been vented on the subject a long time without producing any apparent effect on the dog owners, and it is clear that a penal statute is the only remedy, but as to its exact provisions we shall not undertake to give an opinion. We need scarcely say that while we love respectable dogs, and there is a great variety of them, our sympathies are with the sheep farmers, and that if we can do anything to help them we will cheerfully render them whatever aid may be in our power. The interest has become a great national one, but the remedy for the evil complained of must be local or of state origin.—*Germanantown Telegraph.*

**What Breed of Sheep to Select.**

[Extract from Arthur A. Smith's paper, read at the Country Meeting at Greenfield, Mass. Published in the *Massachusetts Ploughman.*]

Having first decided what you desire to accomplish with your sheep, select the kind that will, from the best information you possess, meet your wants. If for wool alone, without regard to mutton, I think the testimony is in favor of Merinoes. If for mutton, then the long-wools—any of the varieties. But if you desire to combine the two qualities of producing wool and mutton then by all means take the middle-wools, the Southdowns being foremost in the list; or, what is still better, in my judgment, is to cross fine-wool ewes with a Lincoln, Cots-

wold or Leicester ram, thus securing a strong, robust and hardy constitution, with good size and a grade of wool which the wool speculator will allow you just as much per pound for as though it were combed or delaine. I am well aware that it is an absolute necessity to have the pure breeds of all kinds, and with present indications it would almost seem that the United States would before long export sheep to Europe for breeding purposes. Already has Japan ordered cargoes of Merinoes, as well as Australia and some of the countries of South America. There never was a more promising time for sheep breeders than the present.

Having obtained the cross-breed, then decide whether you will raise early or late lambs. If early, cross the Cots-wold-Merinoes with a pure-breed Southdown ram; but if for late lambs, to sell from grass to butchers in July or August, or keep for winter feeding, then continue to use a Cots-wold ram.

Never allow the lambs to remain with their mother after August. I believe that many of our sheep raisers might attribute their failure in sheep husbandry to the fact of allowing the lambs to draw from the ewes until the time to put their flocks into winter quarters, or deliver the lambs to the feeders.

**Sweet Corn.**

Last year while we were waiting for the season to come round for planting corn, and for all whisperings about frost no longer to be heard, we noticed that a market gardener who had sandy soil had spears of green corn three inches high coming out of his hills. We were a little surprised, but felt that the poor man was taking a great risk of frost. But he was a market gardener only, and he could afford to make a large venture. Luckily for him no frost came, and he had a very early market crop at a good price. He planted in the latter part of April. The ground, if not plowed the fall before, should be plowed and harrowed somewhat in advance of planting, so that the sun may make it warm. The soil should be light, dry, but rich. Old sod soil manured and turned over for the first time makes good sweet corn land. Last year our greatest success was on this kind of soil, while on wetter and clayey soil the corn ran to cobs and the kernels were small and insignificant. We notice that gardeners who have a sandy loam and who put plenty of fertilizers upon it have good crops of sweet corn. Of varieties there is, after all, but little choice. The Early Minnesota is without doubt the best early corn grown. It is a dwarf plant, and so can be planted rather close, but we think many amateurs make a great mistake in having too many stalks to the hill. The ears are small, but sweet and delicious, and they have a ready sale early in our New York markets. Of the large varieties the Triumph is earliest of all; but while we are sure that this is an excellent and fine variety, having had it in perfection from other gardeners, our experience has been unsuccessful, probably because the soil was not suitable for corn. At least last year our Triumph corn was not of a flavor which we liked. Crosby's Early Sugar is very nice. It is the kind so much esteemed by the gardeners in Eastern Massachusetts. Bliss had a variety of corn last year which he called Washington Market, and praised it as the best of the large sweets, but a blundering farm hand planted ours among Stowell's Evergreen and so lost it for positive identification. There is no late variety in our experience which can at all compare with Stowell's Evergreen. We plant it early and it comes late, lasting until frost, and we like it better in the cold days of November, or until frost comes, than at any other time in the year. It is large, sweet and prolific. We raised so much of that we are now feeding it to chickens; and occasionally an ear or two given to a horse is a tidbit to him. He will pick it out from ears of yellow corn. This Evergreen sweet corn makes a delicate white sweet meal for puddings and for the sick room. We plant early Minnesota sweet corn every two weeks during the summer.

**Sanitary Management of Swine.**

One great fault in the management is to keep too many hogs together in one inclosure. From want of proper protection in the way of housing hogs are very apt to crowd together in bunches

during cold weather; and, coming into the sheds wet and dirty, and being obliged to lie on old and filthy straw bedding or on a wet and damp floor, their sweating and steaming soon produces a foul atmosphere, and the bedding, not being removed at proper intervals, gets rotten, and adds to the contamination of the air. Being thus packed together in the building, the hogs, in a warm and perspiring condition, are next exposed to the influence of cold winds and wet by being turned out in the morning hours to run in the field among grass wet with cold dew or from rain or hoar-frost, or to be fed from troughs in the yard. Among the common consequences are congestion, cold or catarrh, and if the so-called hog cholera happens to be prevailing they are almost certain of becoming affected with that disease, as their system, under such management, is rendered predisposed or susceptible thereto. In many places the hogs are kept in miserable sheds, no provision being made for proper drainage, the ground sloping toward the sheds, which, frequently being unpaved, or without proper flooring, are constantly damp and wet, with pools of urine and filth abounding, and with wind and sleet approaching from all quarters. In proportion as the standard of breeding has become higher, so has the vital force, energy and hardiness become lessened; and the effects of improper quantity and quality of food, filthy or stagnant water, faulty construction of houses, and undue exposure to atmospheric influences, have become proportionately more baneful.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

**December Report of the Department of Agriculture.**

The December crop report of the department of agriculture states that preliminary investigation points to an increase of 12 per cent. in the area sown in winter wheat. The only states reporting a decline are Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, in which the united wheat area would not exceed that of some counties of the Northwest. All the other states show an increase, especially the spring wheat states of the Northwest. The winter wheat acreage of these states, however, is small, and hence their increase. Even a very high ratio does not add materially to the breadth sown in the country. But many large winter wheat states report great enlargement—New York, West Virginia, Ohio and Michigan, each 7 per cent.; Texas and Tennessee, each 10 per cent.; Kentucky and Indiana, each 14 per cent.; Missouri, 16 per cent.; Kansas and Oregon, each 20 per cent.; Illinois, 22 per cent. There are quite general complaints of the ravages of the Hessian fly in the early sown crops, and of the drought hindering germination in the late sown. Yet the crop starts out on the whole under prospects considerably above the average, especially in the large winter wheat states.

**Pekin Ducks.**

The Pekin ducks are one of the largest known varieties—more than twice the size of the common ducks. I have a pair that weighed twenty pounds when eight months old, and one pair that weighed eight and a half pounds at three months. They are very hardy—ducklings easier to raise than chickens—good foragers, mature early, great layers, single ducks often laying 150 eggs in one season, and for feathers are equal to geese; in fact, one of these ducks will yield more feathers at a picking than one of the common geese. They can be raised without water to swim in, provided they have plenty for drinking; and can be fenced in or out of a yard easily, for their great size makes it almost impossible for them to fly over anything in the shape of a fence. To sum up, they are superior to the common ducks in size, in laying qualities, for market and for feathers.—*Prairie Farmer.*

**Butter Making.**

C. C. Buell, of Rock Falls, Ill., said, on receiving a premium for fine butter, that his herd was part Short-horns and grade Jerseys. He insisted upon neatness. Milk was set in cold air and skimmed twice within forty-eight hours. There is no fire in the milk-room. Used a revolving churn with ten sides, which makes about forty revolutions per minute. The temperature of the cream is about 64 degrees, an hour and a half being consumed in churning. As the butter was about forming he introduced a pailful of cold

water in the churn, allowed it to rest a few moments for the butter granules to arise, then drained out all the buttermilk and then introduced four gallons of strong brine into the churn. The churn is then revolved half a dozen times for the purpose of washing out the buttermilk, it having mixed with the brine. Then with another strong brine and other revolutions of the churn the butter is about ready to pack. There are no streaks in his butter. Give the butter no other washing. Then work it enough to make it compact and pack it in tubs, sometimes adding a little salt. He is not quite satisfied with his method of setting his milk and thinks that some of the cream remains in the milk. He uses liquid and chemical coloring matter. He saves the brine by putting it upon hay. He uses in this way about double the quantity of salt that is used directly in the butter. His churning is sixty pounds of butter.

**Blackleg.**

Among the symptoms of so-called blackleg in cattle may be mentioned, in the order in which they generally proceed, extended neck and head, blood-shot and protruding eyes, dry muzzle, hurried breathing, increased heat of the horns, great depression, increasing pulse, labored breathing, difficulty in moving, staggering, lameness in one or both hind quarters, loss of appetite and rumination, great debility, recumbent position, with inability to rise, insensibility. Sooner or later, in the progress of the disease, swellings appear on the shoulders, back, loins, or quarters, which, on pressure, evince a peculiar crackling sound, as if filled with air; dry and scurfy patches appear about the swellings and elsewhere, which generally end in gangrene and ulceration. The tongue may become swollen and ulcerated, saliva more or less blood-stained drips from the mouth. Urine and dung are scanty; the former of a dark color, and both ultimately mixed with blood, and of a fetid smell. These symptoms all appear in quick succession; in fact, the disease generally ends fatally in from twelve to thirty-six hours. On account of the rapid disintegration of the fluids and tissues, treatment generally proves unavailing.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

**Farming.**

If a farmer does not care to magnify his own office, but as a rule continues to depreciate it, he may expect others will do the same. If the farmers are unwilling to stand up and assert their own claims to independence, they might expect to be pushed to the wall, as there are so many ready to do it if permitted. We cannot expect others to respect us if we do not respect ourselves, and we cannot expect our sons and daughters to respect the occupation of their fathers if the latter are always complaining. As like produces like, if farmers are continuous grumblers grumbling may be the only inheritance they can bequeath to their offspring. I have seen much of the West, and am certain if the New England farmer would only consent to one-half the deprivations to which the Western pioneer is subjected of necessity he can in twenty years' time be worth double his Western compeer.—*Thos. Whitaker.*

**Tainted Butter.**

Never allow milk cows to feed about the horse-stables. They are not unfrequently fond of the litter which has been thrown out of the horse-stalls, and will eat it eagerly, although it is impregnated with liquid manure. The result is that the milk and butter is very disagreeably tainted. Milk cows should be given only the sweetest and purest food.

**The Household.**

**Windgalls.**

Can you tell me what will remove what are generally called windpuffs, or windgalls, from a horse's ankle? ANSWER.—We are inclined to think the term windgall is of stable origin as it certainly has no meaning. What we understand by the term is a dilation of the synovial bursa, caused by a passive form of inflammation, produced by long and hard driving on hard roads, and, other than being a blemish, they seldom cause any great inconvenience to the animal, and so far as their entire removal is concerned treatment has never proved very satisfactory. By cold applications, rest and compress

bandages they may for a time be greatly reduced, but sooner or later will return. We have had better success from applying the actual cautery, and allowing the animal long rest, but except the animal is lame the result barely warrants the means. The firing should be applied the same as for an exostosis.

**Laminitis.**

I have a horse that I found one morning early, upon going to the stable, in a deplorable condition. He was so stiff that I could not get him out of his stall, and he wants to lie down the most of his time. When he walks he keeps his front feet well forward, walking upon his heels, and jerks his hind feet up with a quick, spasmodic motion, like the worst case of string-halt I ever saw. He did not do anything the day previous to the trouble except to walk to the watering trough and back to the stable twice, when he appeared to be all right. If, from this description, you can advise me, you will confer a favor.

ANSWER.—You have a case of acute founder, and it looks very much as though some one did himself the favor to give your horse a drive during the night previous to the morning you first saw the trouble. He has been used until made warm, then placed in the stall and permitted to cool too soon. You do not state how long the present condition has existed. If for over a fortnight the chances are that it will assume the chronic form, which will render him lame and of but little use in the future. If it is acute it will probably respond to a liberal use of nitrate of potash, say one ounce at each feeding for the first day, one ounce night and morning for the second, and an ounce daily for a week. At the same time remove his shoes and require him to stand in cold water for three hours daily. It may also be necessary to make an opening through the sole just forward of the point of the frog. As soon as he is able, require him to take exercise every day.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

**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

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THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20, 1880. Flour-XX \$5.60 @ 5.75, Family 6.10 @ 6.15, Wheat-No. 2 fall 1.28 @ 1.29, No. 3 red 1.33 @ 1.34, Corn-No. 2 35 @ 35 1/2, Oats 24 @ 24 1/2, Rye 87 @ 87, Barley 89 @ 90, Pork 13.00 @ 13.50, Lard 7.20 @ 7.50, Butter-Dairy 20 @ 25, Country 10 @ 18, Eggs 11 @ 12. CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1880. Wheat-No. 2 spring \$1.22 @ 1.22 1/2, No. 3 1.09 @ 1.09 1/2, Corn 38 @ 38 1/2, Oats 34 @ 34 1/2, Pork 13.25 @ 13.45, Lard 7.50 @ 7.70. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 20, 1880. Wheat-No. 2 fall \$1.16 @ 1.17, No. 3 fall 1.05 @ 1.05 1/2, No. 4 1.03 @ 1.03 1/2, Corn-No. 2 28 @ 28 1/2, Oats-No. 2 30 @ 31.

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20, 1880. CATTLE-Firm. Choice shipping steers \$4.90 @ 5.15; butchers' stuff, \$2.50 @ 3.50; feeding steers, \$3.50 @ 3.90; cows and heifers, \$2.25 @ 3.75. A drove of wintered Texans averaging 1 1/2 pounds brought \$4.10. HOGS-Lower. Light shipping, \$4.00 @ 4.15; fancy, \$4.35 @ 4.50; packing, \$4.20 @ 4.35. CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1880. CATTLE-Market active and firm for best grades; common cattle steady. Choice shippers, \$4.60 @ 5.40; medium shippers, \$3.60 @ 4.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 @ 3.70; butchers, \$2.15 @ 3.40. HOGS-Lower. Light, \$4.55 @ 4.80; mixed packing, \$4.25 @ 4.50. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 28,000. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 20, 1880. CATTLE-The market opened with a light supply of inferior cattle, but demand good. There was some inquiry for butchers' stuff at good prices. Bit there were not enough to test the full strength of the market. \$4.00 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 3 native shippers, averaging 1,173 pounds). HOGS-Receipts small; market steady; the prices were about same as a week ago, ranging from \$3.25 to \$4.30. The most of the sales were at \$4.10 @ 4.20. Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$2.75 @ 3.75; in St. Louis, \$3.25 @ 5.25; in Chicago, \$3.60 @ 4.50 for common, and \$5.00 @ 6.00 for choice.

In Kansas City butter sells at 14 @ 16c. for choice, medium 12 @ 14c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 10 @ 12c.; eggs, 11 @ 12c.; poultry-turkeys 8c. per pound, chickens dressed 7c. do., live \$2.00 @ 2.50 per doz.; potatoes-Early Rose 50c., Neshannocks 55c., Peerless 55c., Peachblows 65c.; sweet potatoes, 75 @ 90c.; castor beans, 90c.; flax seed, \$1.80; timothy, \$2.75; clover, \$5.00; millet 60c.; hay \$7.50 @ 9.00 for baled; apples (by the car load), \$2.50 @ 3.50. Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands sack, \$3.30; XXX, \$2.75; XX, \$2.25. Rye flour, \$2.75. Corn meal 75c. Wheat has fallen a little since last week in all the markets. For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.29 January, \$1.28 1/2 February, and \$1.32 March. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.24 1/2 January, \$1.23 1/2 February, and \$1.24 1/2 Mar. h. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.16 January. No. 3 is \$1.05 1/2 January, and \$1.06 1/2 February. These figures show a considerable decline since last week in "futures."

Wheat at Kansas City is 36 cents higher than it was one year ago. Corn is 6 cents higher than one year ago, and 2 cents lower than it was at this date in 1878. The "visible supply" of wheat and corn in the large cities is still rapidly increasing. In Liverpool, Jan. 19, winter wheat was 10s. 4d. @ 11s. 4d., spring wheat 10s. 1d. @ 11s. 1d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.49 @ 1.50, No. 2 spring \$1.38. Iron ore mines are in great demand in Pennsylvania. It is said that Illinois manufactures one-half of the farming machinery turned out in this country. It is estimated that the farmers of the United States increased their business \$416,000,000 the last year. Yet there is a portion of the farmers of Kansas as well as of other states that feel the pressure of the times as much now as at any time in the past five years. This is especially the case with those whose principal article of produce is corn, which does not sell for as much as it brought two years ago, while every article that the farmer has to buy is from 20 to 50 per cent. higher. But it is not improbable that the price of corn may be doubled within twelve months. The earnings of thirty-three lines of railroad for the year 1879, now reported, were \$109,900,000, against \$100,740,000 for 1878. The first consignment of Florida strawberries were received in New York January 2. They sold at \$5 per quart. It is reported that in the spring there will be an increase in the wages of all the employees of the Pennsylvania Central railroad. The New York Produce exchange has reconsidered its action in regard to the central system, and has postponed indefinitely its use. The grain trade was strongly opposed to the new system.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15c.; eggs, 16c. per doz.; poultry-chickens live \$1.75 @ 2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys live 8c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 60 @ 90c.; corn, 24 @ 25c.; wheat, 96c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.75 @ 4.00; cattle-feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50 @ 3.75, cows \$2.00 @ 2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$5.00 @ 5.50 per ton.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1880, rich in engravings, from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a speciality. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE IN Dolls, Doll Heads, Doll Bodies, Wagon Perambulators, Toy Chairs, Tables, Trunks, Drums, Violins, Accordions, China Tea Sets, Alphabet Blocks, Pianos, Guns, Swords, Tool Chests, Tin and Wood Toys, Dulcimers, Lithers, Horns, French Harps, Ten Pins, Trumpets, Surprise Boxes, Hobby Horses, Shoo Flies, Toy Castors, etc., etc.

IN FANCY GOODS. WE OFFER A LINE OF Japanese Cabinets, Trays, Boxes, at about one-fourth the Prices usually asked.

Majolica and French China Goods, Jewel Cases, Vases and Toilet Sets, Work-Boxes and Writing Desks, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Smoking Sets, Cups and Saucers, Backgammon Boards, Music Rolls and Binder, Clothes Hampers, Card Stands, Brackets, Clocks, Chromos, Lamps, Baskets, Meerschaum Cigar Holders, etc., etc.

IN JEWELRY, we offer the Latest Styles in fine Roll-Plate Goods, and Warrant every article to be just as represented. We have on the way, and shall open about the middle of the month, a line of China Cups and Saucers in New Decoration, Fancy Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, New and Elegant Toilet Sets, Cut Crystal Stands, and a line of popular

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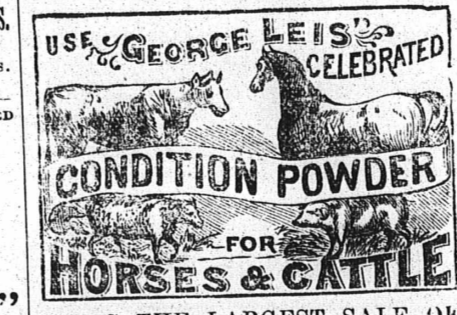
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LEIS'S POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found to excel in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one eighth the dose given to cattle.

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's Condition Powder for Horses, Cows require only one eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind Wels, Glanders, Megrim or Giddiness, &c. LEIS'S POWDER will cure all these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases.



Leis's 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's Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Testes, 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 REMEDY for fattening Hogs.

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