

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 387.

SMILE WHEN YOU CAN.

When things don't go to suit you,
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown;
Since life is oft perplexing,
'Tis much the wisest plan
To bear all trials bravely
And smile whenever you can.

Why should you dread to-morrow,
And thus despoil to-day?
For when you borrow trouble
You must expect to pay!
It is a good old maxim,
Which should be often preached—
"Don't cross the bridge before you
Until the bridge is reached."

You might be spared much sighing
If you would bear in mind
The thought that good and evil
Are always here combined.
There must be something wanting,
And though you roll in wealth,
You miss from out your casket
That precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy
You may have an empty purse—
And earth has many trials
Which I consider worse;
But whether joy or sorrow
Fill up your mortal span,
'Twill make your pathway brighter
To smile whenever you can!

HENRY BESSEMER.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Nervous persons who ride in sleeping-cars are much indebted to Henry Bessemer, to whose inventive genius they owe the beautiful steel rails over which the cars glide so steadily. It was he who so simplified and cheapened the process of making steel that it can be used for rails.

Nine people in ten, I suppose, do not know the chemical difference between iron and steel. Iron is iron; but steel is iron mixed with carbon. But, then, what is carbon? There is no substance in nature of which you can pick up a piece and say, this is carbon. And hence it is difficult to explain its nature and properties. Carbon is the principal ingredient in coal, charcoal and diamond. Carbon is not diamond, but a diamond is carbon crystallized. Carbon is not charcoal, but in some kinds of charcoal it is almost the whole mass. As crystallized carbon or diamond is the hardest of all known substances, so also the blending of carbon with iron hardens it into steel.

The old way of converting iron into steel was slow, laborious and expensive. In India for ages the process has been as follows: Pieces of forged iron are put into a crucible along with a certain quantity of wood. A fire being lighted underneath, three or four men are incessantly employed in blowing it with bellows. Through the action of the heat the wood becomes charcoal, the iron is melted and absorbs carbon from the charcoal. In this way small pieces of steel were made, but made at a cost which confined the use of the article to small objects, such as watch-springs and cutlery. The plan pursued in Europe and America, until about twenty-five years ago, was similar to this in principle. Our machinery was better, and pure charcoal was placed in the crucible instead of wood; but the process was long and costly, and only small pieces of steel were produced at a time.

Henry Bessemer enters upon the scene. In 1831, being then eighteen years of age, he came up to London from a country village in Hertfordshire to seek his fortune, not knowing one person in the metropolis. He was, as he has since said, "a mere cipher in that vast sea of human enterprise." He was a natural inventor, of studious and observant habits, not unlike the illustrious Edison. As soon as he had obtained a footing in London he began to invent. He at first devised a process for copying bas-reliefs on card-board, by which he could produce embossed copies of such works in thousands at a small expense. The process was so simple that in ten minutes a person without skill could produce a die from an embossed stamp at a cost of one penny.

When his invention was complete he thought with dismay and alarm that, as almost all the expensive stamps affixed to documents in England are raised from the paper, any of them could be forged by an office-boy of average intelligence. The English government has long obtained an important part of its revenue by the sale of these stamps, many of which are high priced, costing as much as twenty-five dollars. If the stamp on a will, a deed, or other document, is not genuine, the document has no validity. As soon as he found what mischief had been done, he set to work to devise a remedy. After several months' experiment and reflection, he invented a stamp which could

neither be forged nor removed from the document and used a second time. A large business, it seems, had been done in removing stamps from old parchments of no further use and selling them to be used again.

The inventor called at the stamp office and had an interview with the chief, who frankly owned that the government was losing half a million dollars a year by the use of old stamps; and he was then considering methods of avoiding the loss. Bessemer exhibited his invention, the chief feature of which was the perforation of the stamp in such a way that forgery and removal were equally impossible. The commissioner finally agreed to adopt it. The next question was as to the compensation of the young inventor, and he was given his choice either to accept a sum of money or an office for life in the stamp office of four thousand dollars a year. As he was engaged to be married, he chose the office, and went home rejoicing, feeling that he was a made man. Nor did he long delay to communicate the joyful news to the young lady. To her also he explained his invention, dwelling upon the fact that a five-pound stamp a hundred years old could be taken off a document and used a second time.

"Yes," said she, "I understand that; but, surely, if all stamps had a date put upon them they could not at a future time be used again without detection."

The inventor was startled. He had never thought of an expedient so simple and so obvious. A lover could not but be pleased at such ingenuity in his affianced bride; but it spoiled his invention! His perforated stamp did not allow of the insertion of more than one date. He succeeded in obviating this difficulty, but deemed it only fair to communicate the new idea to the chief of the stamp office. The result was that the government simply adopted the plan of putting a date upon all the stamps afterwards issued, and discarded Bessemer's fine scheme of perforation, which would have involved an expensive and troublesome change of machinery and methods. But the worst of it was that the inventor lost his office, since his services were not needed. Nor did he ever receive compensation for the service rendered.

Thus it was that a young lady changed the stamp system of her country, and ruined her lover's chances of getting a good office. She rendered him, however, and rendered the world, a much greater service in throwing him upon his own resources. They were married soon after, and Mrs. Bessemer is still living to tell how she marred and made her husband's fortune.

Twenty years passed, with the varied fortune which young men of energy and talent often experience in this troublesome world. We find him then experimenting in the conversion of iron into steel. The experiments were laborious as well as costly, since his idea was to convert at one operation many tons' weight of iron into steel, and in a few minutes. As iron ore contains carbon, he conceived the possibility of making that carbon unite with the iron during the very process of smelting. For nearly two years he was building furnaces and pulling them down again, spending money and toil with just enough success to lure him on to spend more money and toil, experimenting sometimes with ten pounds of iron ore, and sometimes with several hundred weight. His efforts were at length crowned with such success that he was able to make five tons of steel at a blast, in about thirty-five minutes, with comparatively simple machinery, and with a very moderate expenditure of fuel.

This time he took the precaution to patent his process, and offered rights to all the world at a royalty of a shilling per hundred weight. His numerous failures, however, had discouraged the iron men, and no one would embark capital in the new process. He therefore began himself the manufacture of steel on a small scale, and with such large profit that the process was rapidly introduced into all the iron-making countries, and gave Mr. Bessemer ample consolation for her early misfortune of being too wise. Money and gold medals have rained in upon them. At the French exhibition of 1868, Mr. Bessemer was awarded a gold medal weighing twelve ounces. His process has been improved upon both by himself and others, and has conferred upon all civilized countries numerous and solid benefits. We may say of him that he has added to the resources of many trades a new material.

The latest device of Henry Bessemer, if it had succeeded, would have been a great comfort to the marquis of Lorne and other persons of weak digestion who cross the ocean. It was a scheme for suspending the cabin of a ship so

that it should swing free and remain stationary, no matter how violent the ship's motion. The idea seems promising, but we have not yet heard of the establishment of a line of steamers constructed on the Bessemer principle. The inventor being now only sixty-five years of age, we may yet have the pleasure of swinging from New York to Liverpool.

A Gentle Hint.

It was a cutting hint, also; but well deserved. A man, whose name shall not be given, had accumulated much wealth, having started in life poor. But he could not be classed with the truly self-made men; because all he had made, and all he had ever aimed to make, had been money. The idea of a more grand and expanded manhood was above and beyond his comprehension. And, furthermore, he had gathered his money by means which a man possessed of a good heart could never have willingly used. He had lent money at high rates of interest; he had looked always to getting bottom mortgages, and, in the end, snapping the poor man's home away from him, and leaving the houseless ones to shift for themselves as best they could. We would not cast a slur upon the man who finds himself obliged to foreclose, in order that he may gain what is righteously his own. No, no—not that, by any means—but this man deliberately spread his net for the unfortunate borrowers, and meanly wheedled and lied them into his power. Such men are on every hand making a cloak of the law, and never admitting its spirit into their bosoms.

One day our man of wealth—owner of lands and houses—standing in a public place, surrounded by a score or more of his fellow-citizens, began to expatiate upon the grandeur of his estate.

"Look at it!" he cried, with a suggestive sweep of the hand around the four cardinal points of the universe; "behold my possessions! Think how I came among you poor and friendless; and look now. Go through the town, and through the town adjoining, and see how many pretty homes you will find that are mine—all mine—mine own—every one!"

"Ah!" spoke an unfortunate man, standing near, whose face bore deep traces of suffering, "you came to us poor and friendless! Are you not friendless still? And, Sir, if every other man had his own, truly and righteously, wouldn't you be stripped of much of your gains?"

The poor man spoke and turned away; and then others turned away; and presently the owner of so many homes found himself alone, not one—not one—having felt it in his heart to stop and give him sympathy!—S. C., Jr.

Reliable Men.

Of all the qualities that combine to form a good character, there is, not one more important than reliability. Most emphatically is this true of the character of a good business man. The word itself embraces both truth and honesty, and the reliable and truthful must necessarily be honest. We see so much all around us that exhibits the absence of this crowning quality that we are tempted in our bilious moods to deny its very existence.

But there are, nevertheless, reliable men, men to be depended upon, to be trusted, in whom you may repose confidence, whose word is as good as their bond, and whose promise is performance. If any of you know of such a man, make him your friend.

You can only do so, however, by assimilating his character. The reliable man is a man of good judgment. He does not have to talk a great deal. He is a moderate man, not only in habit of body, but in mind. He does not jump at conclusions. He is thoughtful, not frivolous. He turns over a subject in his mind. He is not a partial or one-sided man, but looks all around, and is very apt to see through everything. He is not passionate by nature; he has overcome it by his strong will. He is sincere, not a plotter or schemer. What he says may be relied on. He is trustworthy, and you may feel safe with your property or the administration of your affairs in his hands. He is brave, for his conclusions are logically deduced from the sure basis of truth, and he does not fear to maintain them. He is a good man, for no one can be thoroughly honest and truthful without being good.

Is such a quality attainable? Most assuredly so. It is not born but it is made. Character may be formed; of course, then, its component parts may be molded to that formation.

A handsome woman pleases the eye; but a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel; the other a treasure.

The Professor Stumped.

It was a professor of legerdemain of whom I speak. He was exhibiting in Thom's hall, at Conway, N. H., and he had a goodly audience. Those far country villages are the places for real enjoyment of such things. The honest, plodding people are not satiated with amusement, and when, semi-occasionally, a good show comes along they turn out *en masse*, taking all hands with them.

On the present occasion the professor was going to perform the wonderful trick of causing a piece of money to pass, by the simple effort of his will, from a securely-locked box upon the table, or from a gentleman's hand into the pocket of one of the boys in the audience. Of course, he must call up a boy to help him; and he chanced to fix his eye upon a tow-headed urchin near the front, who promised, in appearance, to answer his purpose. He called, and the boy came up.

"Now, my man," said the professor, in his grandiose way, at the same time laying his hand upon the boy's head, "I am going to cause that piece of money—you see it?—it is a solid piece of metal—to pass from that box, in which you shall see me put it, into your pocket. You don't think I can do it, do you?"

"No, sir, I don't!" answered the lad, with decided emphasis.

"Well, do you stand up here, and we shall see."

"But, sir," persisted the boy, "ther' aint no use'r yer tryin', 'cause I know you can't do it."

"You know I can't? Don't be too sure. Wait and see. Just you stand right here—there! Now hold up your head and look steadily at me to see that I do not cheat you."

"O, well!" muttered the persistent urchin, with a comical twist of the freckled face, "I'll stand anywhere you want, only, 'u git any money inter my pocket, I reckon you'll hev ter find the pocket, for I aint had sich a thing sich two months. I tored 'em out a hookin' apples, and haint had none put in sence. I haint dared t' ask 'em ter do it, 'd you see?"

The pocketless hero was applauded vociferously. It was rich and rare, and helped to make up for much that would have been lacking of fun and interest without it.

In the Black Maria.

Not long ago a lad of nineteen came up from the country to one of the sea-board cities and secured a position in a large and well-known importing house. He was a gentle, blue-eyed young fellow, almost womanish in his tastes, and in his love for his home and family.

Unfortunately he had no friends in the city. His evenings were passed in absolute solitude, or in the vulgar society of a cheap boarding-house.

The boy became depressed, gloomy. He fancied he needed "bracing-up," and fell into the habit of dropping into a cheerful restaurant for a glass of wine.

He soon made friends there who would join him in a bottle. As with most men not accustomed to intoxicating liquor, he was madened by a little.

One night, being drunk, he quarreled with his companion and stabbed him with a knife which lay on the table. The wound was not serious, but the lad was arrested and kept in the police station until morning.

He was then led out (being now sober and in his right mind), and ordered to get into the prison van (known to the town as the Black Maria), which waited to convey him to prison. He shuddered and turned ghastly pale, muttering—

"What will my father say?"

But he was thrust in and the door locked. There was no one else in the van. When they reached the gate of the prison the door was opened. The boy lay dead beside it, the blood from his throat clotting the face which his mother so lately had kissed.

This is an absolutely true story. It teaches, of course, to young men the madness of tasting that first glass of liquor, of yielding to the temptations which beset friendless boys on every side in a great city. But has it no meaning to those older men, christians and fathers, who leave such lads without a friend, and put out no kind hand to hold them back from temptation?

"Pa," said a little boy who was looking at pictures of strange creatures, "an auk is a bird which one would be apt to shun, isn't it?" "I suppose so," tranquilly answered the father. "And if any one should shun an auk, then that would be an auk-shun, wouldn't it?" The unhappy parent fled to his office.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—My enigma was answered correctly. Charlie is writing to you now. It has been very dry here and the garden and corn almost dried up, but it rained hard to-day. I go to Sunday-school, but it rained and I did not go to-day. We did not have any school this summer, and I do not know who will teach our school this winter. I like to go to school and I want to be a school teacher when I get old enough. The answer to John Sorrell's riddle is an "Egg," and the answer to Mary Sorrell's riddle is "Potato." I guess I will close.

Your friend, MARY COWDERY.

BUFFALO, Kans., June 22, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the first time I have written for the "Young Folks' Column." I am ten years old. I read in the fourth reader, study geography, history, arithmetic and spelling. Our school closed last month. We have been having very dry weather but have lately had a rain. For fear of making my letter too lengthy I will not tell how many pigs, cows and colts we have. The answer to Hattie Zeigler's riddle is "A field of buckwheat," and George Long's is "A man named Mr. White sends a white dog to drive a white cow out of a field of white clover." I will send the young folks a riddle: What goes when the wagon goes, stops when the wagon stops? The wagon don't need it, and can't get along without it. I will close for this time.

LEO DRAKE.

SPRING VALLEY, Kans., June 24, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write to your paper. Here I am once more. We are having very dry weather this year. We are done harvesting. One of our horses died. I wrote for the fair the last term of school. Our teacher's name was Madge Yeckley. Our school was out last Friday. We had two months' school. I like to go to school. I have went to school nine months altogether. The chinch-bugs will take the corn if we don't have rain in a few days. We have thirty-eight little chickens. Ten of them are mine. We have worked my colt. She works very well. I will send you a riddle: Inclosed in walls as white as milk, all lined inside as soft as silk; no doors there are to this stronghold, yet thieves brake in and steal the gold. Please accept thanks for publishing my last letter, and oblige your little friend, ALBERTUS DUMBAULF.

HARTFORD, Kans., June 14, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I am ten years old. My father owns 100 acres of land, and fifty-five acres in cultivation, and all in corn but a garden. Corn is tasseling some. Winter wheat is in stack. I have a yearling colt. I earned twenty-five cents dropping corn. We have a cat that we have kept for seven years, and I guess we will have to kill him for he has got to catching chickens. His name is Tom. I will send you a charade:

I am composed of seven letters.
My first is in Peter, but not in Ham.
My second is in Henry, but not in Sam.
My third is in Orin, but not in Nelly.
My fourth is in Charles, but not in Ella.
My fifth is in Ida, but not in Fan.
My sixth is in Joe, but not in Ann.
My seventh is in Nell, but not in James.
My whole is one of my brother's names.
Yours truly, CHARLES COWDERY.

BUFFALO, Kans., June 22, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write again. It has been a long time since I wrote to the "Young Folks' Column." I would have written before, but I had no time, being at school. Our school closed last Friday. After all, our former teacher, Mr. S. S. Still, gained the day, so I still continue to think him the best teacher. I have got almost through the third part arithmetic. I studied hard to get through, but could not. I told my little friends I had a pet sheep. Now she has got two pretty lambs, and we clipped nine pounds of wool from her. Mamma is going to spin it so we will have some warm stockings this winter. I sometimes think I can see the corn growing in this part of the country. I feel so glad we have not been visited by the storms I heard of in THE SPIRIT. I hope none of my little friends have been injured either. I thought of you all, seeing the names of places where some live have been visited by the storm. I will not write any more, for fear of keeping some of my little friends from writing, so good-by. From your little friend, LIZZIE ANDERSON.

EUDORA, Kans., June 28, 1879.

A nice little boy calls himself Compass because he is boxed so often.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
L. J. Hubbard, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Calamus, Lincoln county.

Outside the Gates.

The grange has this advantage over all other secret social organizations—that of a continual progress. First, there is a necessity for this; and next, the work of which it takes cognizance is unending in its nature. Ritualism and special benefits elsewhere form no part of the bond of union. The grange work goes with our daily life. Whatever concerns the farmer's thrift, or comfort, or general good, is its legitimate work. What may be of great interest in one grange, or of essential importance to insure success, may be of little concern in another. The cause is not difficult to explain. Neighborhoods differ in characteristics and opportunities. The farm, compared with other pursuits, has not been considered a money-making investment. If a farmer has, from year to year, made "both ends meet," and has accumulated a "well-to-do" name from the enhancement in the value of his land from adventitious causes, he has been called "well off" and successful. It is questionable whether the great majority of farmers make out of the ground much more than a good living. This, too, we think, admits of explanation; and this is one of the very objects that the grange in the very nature of things is intended to help. There is no reason why the farmer, if he understands his work, shall not be continuously prosperous. Agriculture underlies every other industry. By a simple law of cost and product, relatively the products of the factory decrease in value, while the products of the farm are enhanced. That is, as time runs on the same amount of farm products will buy more and more of the products of the factory. But whatever may be the status of different granges in reaching after that higher and more profitable farming, or that reaching out for a more social intercourse than now prevails, there is one thing that ought to be common to all—to show to the world that one of the first tendencies of the grange is to surround the home with attractions, not only in the improvements that save labor, but in the adornments and surroundings which give a constant pleasure—trim hedges, neat carriage-ways, shady trees, flowering shrubs. These do not cost much, and more than repay the investment. Where the cabin is surrounded by the "stake and ridged fence," and the surroundings are in harmony, we should hardly expect so complete a metamorphosis in a year or two. But the year or two ought to make a good move in the right direction. If the grange does not, or cannot, infuse this life and taste and love of beautiful surroundings into its members it has missed part of its essential work. What to do, and when and how, are worthy all consideration in the grange. Let the outside world see that the order means something more than a school to make money. Let the world be able to say, "There lives a granger."

When will Farmers Become Educated?

In mechanics by the aid of machinery one shoe-maker can make as many shoes in a day as fourteen used to in the same time. The carriage-maker can now make a dozen carriages where he could make but one in old times. The carpenter can now plane a hundred boards in the time he could plane one then. So too the slow sailing vessel has largely been set aside for the fast sailing steamer, and railway cars have taken the place of stage coach and old time transportation teams.

Professional and business men are constantly seeking and adopting more scientific and approved methods for prosecuting their purposes, and all these things regarded as improvements have been wrought out by patient, persevering labor; they have not sprung up unbidden. But what has the farmer done while all this change has been going on about him? Has he not done himself up within himself and waited for something to turn up? It is said by one who has studied carefully the characteristics of this class that down in the deep recesses of the farmer's hopes may almost always be found an undefined belief that sooner or later he is bound to stumble on hidden treasures—a fortune that is lying in store for him somewhere.

He makes industry and frugality his cardinal virtues. He does not stop to learn how to apply his labor so it may give him the largest returns, or how to make the most rational and profitable investment of the proceeds he does receive, but he continues on and still looks ahead for the good time coming; and sometimes when the oily-tongued agent comes along with his knife-grinder, tree-trimmer, or some other humbug, he is sure his dream is about to be realized and for this he willingly parts with his hard earnings and careful savings.

The farmer's fullest hopes of prosperity may be realized if he will work for, himself through the grange, as others do with the appliance peculiar to their class. But what can be done or what do farmers know of what should be done so long as not more than two per cent. of them take or read the papers devoted to their interests?—*Dirigo Rural.*

Co-operation.

Co-operation means working together, helping one another, bearing one another's burdens. Hence, it gives strength. United action is always strong. "In union there is strength." A man might break a dozen sticks taken singly, but not if they were placed in a bundle. And if co-operation gives strength it gives stability. "United we stand, divided we fall." A house divided against itself cannot stand; but if it be without division, it cannot fall. Now if stability, then confidence; and if confidence, then boldness. No great evil would ever be assailed were it not for the boldness begotten of co-operation. The world would not know reform without this boldness. Again, united purpose does not always bring united action; but united action insures a union victory. By united action or co-operation the children of Israel escaped from Egyptian bondage. As long as they presented a united front, they were bold to attack their enemies, and victory perched upon their banners; but where divisions arose they became impotent and weak.

Every example of history proves that co-operation gives strength, stability, confidence, boldness and success.

Co-operation denotes kindness, and kindness denotes love. It is always a kindly feeling, the offspring of love, that prompts us to help our fellow-men. It also denotes harmony, for harmony is one of the most important conditions of united action. For this reason union of action brings union of heart. The bonds of co-operation strengthen the bonds of brotherly love and feeling. The tie that binds our hands and heads will bind our hearts in one common tie of sympathy.

Co-operation is profitable. Facts and figures prove that it is profitable in a pecuniary sense. This is more plainly evident in England than here, because there it has been longer tried. The grange has saved thousands of dollars. But co-operation is profitable in many other ways. Indeed, pecuniary profit is the very least of its advantages. Not only the pocket-book is profited, but our fellow-men, our friendships, our heads, our hearts, in short every point of character and every shade of feeling. If this be true then co-operation is a most excellent thing.

Among all nations and every class it should be practiced and its profits and benefits realized. If there be any difficulty to overcome, any wrong to be righted, any oppression to be lessened, or any burden to be made lighter, united action will make such a work possible and easy.

The farmer has many evils to overcome, many advantages to grasp that have been wrested from him by unlawful means. Combinations of capital in unworthy hands have oppressed him; unholy unions and societies have sought to abridge his rights; he has become arrayed against his neighbor and his own best interests; downright failures because of divided action have made him overconfident and lacking in self-confidence; through long repetition he has come to believe that he is really inferior to other classes; railroads robbed him, sharpers cheated him, agents grew rich at his expense; his city cousin looked down upon him with contempt; he was ignorant, verdant; his life was drudgery; his pleasures insignificant; his profits none; his self-confidence and respect gone; his taxes enormous, and his boys growing up dissatisfied, or his girls disappointed in life. These wrongs and burdens at last, through the instincts of self-preservation, drove him to a desperate struggle for release, and realizing that co-operation was his only hope, organized the grange, whose whole foundation was co-operation; brotherly love and kindness the pillars that supported the dome of mutual benefit.

Farmers, the grange is our life-boat! Remember that mere existence does not mean life, but that "it is not all of life to live." This boat will guide you over a sea of trouble. The grange means not only co-operation in the grange halls, but co-operation everywhere. Co-operate to produce wisdom, moral excellence, learning, intelligence, thought, peace, love, charity, harmony and wealth. Do not be content to drag out a miserable existence here, but try to get good and do good. Make your grange hall a temple of thought; your meetings a "feast of reason and flow of soul." Think and talk; speak out in meeting. The grange will meet you half way. If you become interested, it will improve you. Make yourself a committee of one to make your grange better. Making yourself better by bettering it, bettering it by making yourself better.

The grange has done a mighty work. It has broken bonds and shattered the links of mental serfdom. It has bred thought and stimulated intelligent action. But its work is hardly begun. A century from now the incredulous granger will smile when he reads the historian's account of the early struggles of the grangers. Young worker in this guild, when you are old you will remember with gladness that you were a pioneer in this cause, and around the grange of yore there will cluster bright memories sweeter than honey and better than gold.

—John M. Stahl, Camp Point, Ill.

A Paying Liberality.

The object of a farmer is the same as if he were engaged in any other business—to make money. This object is best attained by a species of liberality to the soil he cultivates. It is true that by denying to the soil that which is its life, his net profits may be much greater for a few years, but having exhausted it by his piggyback economy, his profit ceases. That farmer is the best who gains from his farm the largest net profit, while at the same time his management is such that the source of his income not only is not closed nor diminished, but is increasing from year to year. Notice the ways in which the benefit of a habit of liberality will make itself manifest. If you are liberal in providing and supplying yourself with the best utensils, you save both time and labor, for the

more perfect the instrument, the more profitable the work. If you are liberal in purchasing and keeping the best stock, the profits arising from this branch of farming will be greatly enhanced. If you are liberal in building large and convenient barns, your outlay will be again and again overpaid in increasing the health of your stock, in lessening the supply of food necessary for them, and in increasing their strength, and adding to their comfort. Again, by such means your crops will be housed and all injury to them prevented. Its benefits make themselves manifest in providing abundant food for domestic animals. Since you desire them to excel in beauty and size, you must not give to them with hesitating hand that which is the source of their flesh and their muscle, while their careful housing will be amply repaid by the richness and preservation of their manure.

Again, liberality to the earth in seed, culture and manure produces a kindly return from it of bountiful harvests. Since grass and grain must come from the seed, and the number of stalks are proportioned to the seed, liberality on the one hand with the proper soil must be followed with bounty on the other. A thorough and complete system of culture should succeed the sowing. Nothing has ever been gained by a hap-hazard and sluggish mode of tillage.

Every crop, too, it must be remembered, takes from the soil a portion of its substance, and in accordance with the magnitude of the crop must be the quality of the manure returned, otherwise it is a rapid process of exhaustion.

Thus we see that in farming, as well as in other departments of life, providence has inseparably connected our duty and our pleasure with our happiness and success. The greatest obstacle in the way of prosperity to every people is a system of false economy—economy that for a moment fills our hands, but at the expense and through the exhaustion of our resources.

Now, brother grangers, I have just space to add that it is right and proper to practice and teach economy in the grange, but at the same time be liberal where it pays to be liberal.

The grange is moving at a snail's pace now, simply because the farmers of this nation did not show sufficient liberality years ago in the education of those who now constitute the grange.—*Samuel A. Houston, in Grange Bulletin.*

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

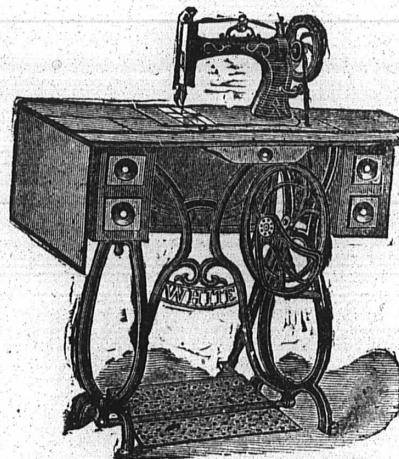
SPRING GOODS

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 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 it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.
The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world.

If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted.
Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

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

GREAT SACRIFICE

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS AT

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING H'USE

NO. 87 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

In order to reduce our immense stock we will offer extraordinary bargains to those in want of any goods in our line. Below we give a few quotations:

MEN'S WHITE COTTON SOCKS 25c. PER DOZEN, FORMERLY 40c. AND 50c.
MEN'S SUMMER COATS 35c., FORMERLY \$1.00.
BOYS' SUMMER COATS 35c., FORMERLY 75c.
MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS 10c., FORMERLY 20c.
MEN'S WHITE TIES 20c. PER DOZEN, CHEAP AT 50c.
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS 75c., WORTH \$1.00.
INDIA GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS 25c. A BARGAIN AT 40c.
MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS 25c. AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S SUITS—LINEN AND OTHER STYLES—\$1.25.
MEN'S EXTRA LENGTH SUSPENDERS 25c. A BARGAIN.
MEN'S BLACK AND COLORED ALPACA COATS \$1.00 AND UPWARDS.
MEN'S DARK LINEN VESTS 75c., CHEAP AT \$1.00.
MEN'S WOOL HATS 50c.; BOYS' WOOL HATS 25c. A SACRIFICE.
GENTS' LONG DUSTERS 75c. AND UPWARDS.
GENTS' DRILL DRAWERS 25c., FORMERLY 50c.
GENTS' BEST BRITISH HOSE 25c., WORTH 35c.

Something new: Men's Combination Linen Collars; can be worn with three different size shirts. Call and see them.

Manhattan Beach Linen Collars—new style. Everybody wears them.
The best assortment of all kinds of Summer Underwear, such as Lisle Thread, Balbriggan, Nain-sook, Fine Merino, India Gauze, etc., at prices to suit the times.
Men's Black Worsted, Fine German Broadcloth, Scotch Cheviot, and Indigo Blue Flannel Suits at a great reduction from former prices.

Our stock is fresh and selected with great care, and all we ask is a fair inspection before purchasing elsewhere. Do not be humbugged by new-comers, but go to

The Old Reliable and Square Dealing Firm

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Mass. street, opposite the Grange Store, LAWRENCE, KANS.

THE STORY OF THE THIEF,

TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM HIS PURSUERS, CRYING "STOP THIEF!" REPEATS ITSELF, FOR

CHEAP CHARLEY.



AND



One Price Only!

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

Is after him. We feel convinced that our style of doing business—that is, our Low Prices, selling our own manufactured goods at jobbing prices, and our superior style of goods, must have displeased our competitors, but it suits our many customers; and we will continue to SLAUGHTER GOODS and PRICES so that our competitors will grow quainter yet and our customers keep on saying it is the LOW-COMER who gives us the best goods for the least money.

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Furnishing Goods Below any Published Prices with Cheap Charley, Leis' old stand, Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

KAUFMANN & BACHRACH.

Factory, CHICAGO. Branches in Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

Goods sold in Retail at Wholesale prices.

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

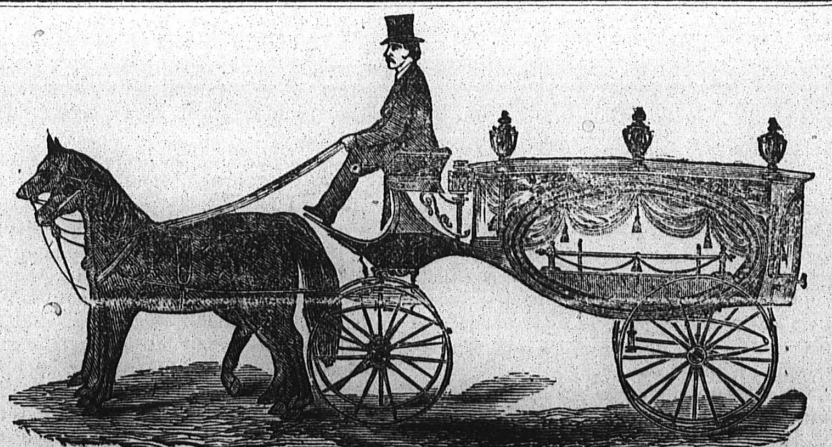
MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

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.



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.

From Lawrence to Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We received a copy of your interesting and valuable paper to-day, and were reminded that we had promised to send you a letter. In all probability you think because we are under the influence of the gayety of Gotham and the City of Churches that we have forgotten there is such a state as Kansas and such a city as Lawrence. Did you ever hear of a person who left Lawrence that had a memory so weak as that? Such a question I defy you to answer in Pinafore slang. Even poor Conway, confined in a lunatic asylum near Washington, D. C., remembers that he once labored for Kansas in the national capital, and asks to have the opportunity to do so again. Now, then, we have convinced you that the best state in the Union and the best city in that state are indelibly written on our memory's tablet.

The ride from Lawrence was long and tedious, but we arrived safely and were soon rested. In passing through the northern part of Missouri we noticed that the wheat looked promising and thrifty, and the corn was up and vegetation generally apparently well advanced, but the farms did not look so well cared for as those in Illinois; indeed, just as soon as we crossed the line we observed the difference in the aspect of things. In Illinois the fences were kept in better repair, the houses were neater and the barns looked more inviting; the cattle and horses were fatter and in better condition. The farms in Indiana were well tilled also, but the towns were miserable and squalid, quite in contrast with the Hoosier cities. Ohio has long been famous for her industrious agriculturists, and of course what farms we saw on our flight through her northwestern portion were exceedingly attractive. At Toledo we took the Canada Southern railroad for Buffalo, and tried to feel proud because we were riding through British territory, but we could not, for the reason that we came very near freezing, had our eyes filled with smoke and saw nothing but patches of grass, ice on the streams and thousands of uninteresting stumps of trees. If the country in the vicinity of Montreal is as dreary as that which we saw, we do not wonder that the princess Louise is homesick and wants to go back to her mamma "Vic."

The ride from Buffalo was the most delightful of all our journey. On both sides as far as the eye could see the apple trees were covered with blossoms and the corn fields were as beautiful as those in Kansas, though, of course, not covering as many acres. If a Kansas corn field were put down in New York state the people would never get through uttering ejaculations of wonder.

At last the train steamed into the Grand Central depot and we found ourselves in the great metropolis once more. We glanced around us and saw the towering buildings and busy people hurrying in all directions, and then looked upward into the blue arch of heaven and beheld the sun—the same glorious sun that makes the Kansas prairies so fertile and its farmers so happy—shining down upon us and seeming to say, "No matter where you go, I'll be there to cheer you."

Now, remember, Mr. Editor, we do not wish to forget you nor Lawrence, so send us THE SPIRIT to keep us company and remind us of the good times gone by. In our next we shall endeavor to write of some of the glories of this city and of New York.

F. B. H.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 17, 1879.

Marion and McPherson.

[Cor. Topeka Commonwealth.]

MCPHERSON, Kans., June 22, 1879.—The existing topic here, and in fact the only item of news, is the progress of the Marion and McPherson railroad. This company, though bearing a different name, is in fact but a part of the familiar "Santa Fe," whose indomitable energy has led them to push their branches to almost every portion of productive country where business demands. They are now pushing forward their building, and by October 1 McPherson Center may style herself a railroad town, and claim all the advantages that other and older towns possess. The grades are now at the east line of the county, and by the middle of the week will be scattered along from here to the county line a distance of sixteen miles. The people are jubilant over the idea of their new acquisition, and so expressed themselves when they voted bonds, as not a single vote was cast against them in the township.

It is rumored that the K. P. will be built here also, but they will hardly meet with the friendly patronage that the above road will, for their actions with the residents here have been anything but satisfactory, and a strong feeling of antagonism exists against them.

The temperance movement is raging strong here, and everybody wears a blue ribbon. Four druggists were fined yesterday \$35 and costs for selling sweet (?) cider, and other cases are being brought to light daily.

Crops are looking fine, and wheat cannot be excelled in any portion of the country. A good rain visited all portions of the country Friday night and was gladly received.

Sad.

[Wichita Beacon.]

Another dreadful calamity has brought grief and almost despair into a happy household. Allen Lawrence, aged fifteen years, son of Mr. Henry Lawrence, of West Wichita, met his untimely and sudden death last Tuesday a little before noon. He was driving the wagon used in hauling wheat from the field to the stack, and the load was nearly completed, when the ladder on the front of the wagon gave way, precipitating the unfortunate boy onto the double-trees. The frightened mules started on the run, and Allen clung with desperation to the single-trees until his strength failed him, when he fell to the ground. Both wheels passed lengthwise over his body, inflicting such injuries, external and internal, that death ensued in less than an hour.

Under the Wheels.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

On Tuesday morning another invoice of colored people arrived by the K. P. road, and were left in the cars which brought them. During the evening their condition became intolerable, on account of the closeness and crowd, and Mrs. Grace Johnson, with her children, sought a more comfortable position under the cars after the rain was over. Lying there they dropped asleep, and were insensible to any danger which might result from their folly.

When freight train No. 6 came along, it was switched off to the side track on which the refugees' cars were standing, and being a long one it was necessary to move these cars a distance of thirty feet or more. It is supposed that the shock awakened two of the sleepers, at least, and to them it was most unfortunate. A boy, probably ten years old, raised up to see what was the matter, and was caught by the break-beam and bent almost double, one of the bolts making a ragged hole near his spine. His hand was also badly injured. Another's hand was mashed to a jelly, and it was necessary to amputate one foot.

Doctor Sheldon, surgeon of the road, was called, and assisted by Dr. Hibbens and H. E. Barnes performed the necessary amputation and cared for the other wounds. The boy will probably die, and it is doubtful whether the other can live. The injured people were taken to the depot, where every attention was given them.

Mrs. Johnson states that her husband is somewhere in the state, but where, she don't know. She has no means, and now, with the afflictions mentioned, is an object for sympathy and charity.

A Church Society in Trouble—Drowned.

[Ottawa Republican.]

The Baptist society of Appanoose township, who have recently completed a handsome stone church, at an expense of \$1,600, are in sore tribulation as to the title of the ground, and not only that but to the ownership of the building. It seems that in 1877 John McMillan, of Sangamon county, Ill., gave a deed to a certain acre of ground to the society, which deed the society neglected to have recorded. In the meantime the tract containing this acre was sold by McMillan to Thos. Jones, and Jones' deed was recorded at least a year and a half before the society's deed was. In selling to Jones, McMillan reserved an acre for the society, but by some unaccountable mistake it was not the one he had deeded to the society. Jones claims the acre on which the church is erected (which was the one originally deeded to the society by McMillan), and as it is a permanent improvement he claims the building also, and we are informed that he intends to take possession. A big lawsuit will be the probable result.

Last night about 1 o'clock, and during the prevalence of the thunder-storm, a little ten-year-old daughter of Mr. J. Altman, a German living on Wilson creek, became frightened and ran out into the darkness. Since that time she has not been heard of. Many citizens are engaged in the search for her this morning.

LATER.—Mr. Fraser informs us, just as we are going to press, that the body of the little girl was found in the creek, a very short distance from the house.

Kansas Statistics.

The Winfield Courier publishes the returns of the assessors' for Cowley county. The population, on the 1st of June last, was 18,157—an increase of 2,767 during the past year. The farm-houses erected during the year numbered 281, valued at \$133,368. The area in winter wheat aggregates 56,010 acres; in rye, 163 acres; in corn, 66,008 acres; in oats, 11,498 acres; in potatoes, 1,260 acres; in barley, 153 acres; in sorghum, 513 acres; in flax, 789 acres; in castor beans, 58 acres; in tobacco, 19 acres; in broom-corn, 40 acres; and in millet, 4,827 acres. The old corn on hand aggregated 279,477 bushels. There are in the county 6,636 horses, 1,481 mules, 4,911 milch cows, 9,331 other cattle, 12,558 sheep, and 34,934 hogs. There are 12,807 bearing apple trees, 838 pear, 220,915 peach, 15,161 plum, 5,458 apple trees. The wool clip of 1878 aggregated 50,997 pounds. The whole area in farms aggregates 278,754 acres.

The Yates Center News publishes the statistics of Woodson county. The population is 6,058—an increase of 544 during the past year. The real estate is valued at \$1,030,091; the personal property at \$259,204; and the railroad property at \$61,857—a total of \$1,352,052. There are in the county 2,896 horses, 351 mules, 4,087 milch cows, 11,432 other cattle, 8,189 sheep, and 6,797 hogs. The value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, during the past year, aggregated \$114,571.

The Santa Fe on Top.

The following dispatch from Mayor T. J. Anderson to the Commonwealth indicates that in the last round the Santa Fe knocked the Rio Grande clean over the ropes:

DENVER, Col., June 23.—The United States circuit court, to-day, Judges Miller and Hallett presiding, decided that before the issuance of the writ of injunction on the filing of the order the case was removed into the United States circuit court, and the writ issued by the state court was absolutely void. The court further decided that if the writ had been valid, and Santa Fe railroad, and not to an officer, it could only be served upon the Santa Fe company, and if they refused to obey, the remedy was by further proceedings in the state court. As for contempt of court, the writ did not authorize change of possession, and gave the sheriff and other officers no power to change the possession whatever; that the sheriff and other officers changing the possession were culpable, and must suffer the consequences of their acts in violating the law, in pretending to serve the writ, and in changing possession under the writ. Ordered, that the Denver and Rio Grande company reinstate the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company in its possession, and give the Denver and Rio Grande company three days to comply with the order. Both

judges indicated that the writ must be peremptorily obeyed, or the company to take the consequences.

An Unruly Team Backs off of a Pontoon Bridge.

[Junction City Tribune.]

On their return from Fort Riley last Sunday evening, Frank Yerkes' horses became frightened at the movements of the loose planks in front of them on the pontoon bridge, and, starting back, became unmanageable. They backed right off into the water which was higher than usual, very muddy and swift, turning the buggy completely over. Sherer, Frank's brother-in-law, who was with him, was lucky enough to spring out upon the floating timbers, but the rest of the outfit went overboard, and for a time it was a serious question whether either man or horses would get out alive. During the interval of doubt the evening express train whizzed by almost directly over those horses' heads, and for once they did not run from the cars. By persevering effort everything of value was rescued. Only a neck-yoke was lost.

Eloping Children Overtaken by their Fathers and Married.

[Atchison Globe.]

We hear rumors of a youthful runaway couple from Cloud county recently. The young gent was aged about fourteen years. Fearing parental opposition, they took matters into their own hands, and started out on foot for this city. The fathers of the runaways made pursuit, and overtook them in the neighborhood of Frankfort on the second day of their flight. Procuring a marriage license, and calling in the services of a magistrate, the old gentlemen proceeded at once to have the young folks united in marriage. They then took them up behind them on their horses, each father taking his child, and returned home with the wanderers.

Doniphan County Crops.

[Atchison Champion.]

Judge Maynard, an old citizen of Doniphan county, called yesterday, and informs us that the wheat crop in that county will be the best he has ever known. The grain does not stand as thick on the ground, but the heads are one-third longer than usual, and the berry remarkably plump and fine. Corn and oats also promise an excellent harvest, and the farmers are jubilant over the prospects. The outlook was never better for them in that county.

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 & SULLY PLOW,**

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

**THE HOOSIER DRILL,**

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, 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 REINSCHEID.

G. H. MURDOCK,**WATCHMAKER**

—AND—

ENGRAVER,**A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.**

No. 75 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

Attention, Farmers!

CLYDE & BLISS,

BUTTER AND FRUIT

MERCHANTS,

Are Paying the Highest Market prices for

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FRUITS, ETC.

They pay cash, and treat all alike. Consignments carefully and promptly attended to. Mr. Clyde of the firm has had twelve years' experience in the business. Don't forget the place—No. 42 Massachusetts street, three doors north of the post-office.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED
J. K. DAVIDSON.
WEB. WITHERS. 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

BARBER BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO—

LARD OIL,

And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

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.

STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House,

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

ESTEY ORGAN**DECKER BROTHERS'**

MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

ESTEY ORGANS.

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

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

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

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

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

A. MARKLEY,

Late of Fort Wayne, Indiana, has opened a first-class

Custom Boot and Shoe

ESTABLISHMENT.

Sign of the Golden Boot, 67 Massachusetts street.

These goods will be made of the best materials, by first-class workmen, and sold from \$1 to \$4 on the pair less than prices heretofore paid for home-made work. Farmers and members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas will find it to their advantage to club their orders and send to this house, as a class of goods will be manufactured to meet this particular trade. Send for price list. Mr. Markley has had thirty-three years' experience in his line of business. Do not fail to call and examine quality and prices. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Ladies' fine shoes made to order.

WHEN IN WANT

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES,

CUSTOM

—OR—

READY MADE,

CALL ON

A. G. MINGER,

82 MASS. STREET.

M'CURDY BROTHERS,

The oldest Boot and Shoe house in Lawrence, established 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

This is the season that farmers have to purchase an easy fitting shoe for plowing. The

CENTENNIAL

Patent-Buckle

PLOW SHOE,

Manufactured by McCurdy Bros., is conceded by everybody to be the easiest on the feet as well as the best fitting of any plow shoe made. Call and examine, or send your orders.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition. Salesrooms 145 & 147 Massachusetts street, corner Warren street.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1879.

ONLY SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

As a special inducement for the farmers of the state to try THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, we will send the paper the remainder of the year for *Seventy-five Cents*.

We ask our friends to make this offer known to their neighbors. The way for farmers to help themselves is to help the papers that are working to assist the agriculturist and help to elevate his calling. The Patrons especially ought to see to it that THE SPIRIT has a large circulation.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

In obedience to a concurrent resolution of both houses of that body, the first session of the Forty-sixth congress adjourned without date at 5 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon.

EDITORS' VACATION.

Chicago—Lake Michigan—Mackinac—Cold Weather—Seasickness—Perilous Adventure of a Lady.

Once again the editors and publishers of this our Kansas have rested from their labors and enjoyed a brief summer vacation. This time they were privileged to journey northward, even to the rock-bound shores of Mackinac, where cool breezes never cease to blow and beautiful trout and white fish flourish from June to June.

This "Kansas association of brains" met at Topeka on the 12th ult., and on the following day left via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Chicago and Alton railroads for Chicago. Arriving at the great grain center early on the morning of the 15th, they were met at the depot by representatives of Frank Parmelee's omnibus line and taken immediately to the dock of the Northwestern Transportation company. Here stood the magnificent lake steamer "Peerless," with flying flags and hissing steam, ready to receive the party. Soon "All aboard!" was sounded, and while the Emporia Knights Templar band played an inspiring air the graceful "Peerless" steamed down the river and out into Lake Michigan, her prow pointing to the north. How glorious the prospect and how quickly did the sensitive natures of those Kansans respond to the inspiring surroundings. For a moment Kansas and all her greatness was forgotten and dreams of fairy-land with a never-ending supply of Michigan strawberries and Mackinac trout were indulged in. Who would censure fallible man, even though he forget home, sweet home, in such an hour?

The ride to Milwaukee, the city of much and good beer, was delightful. This point was touched about 2 o'clock of the 15th (Sunday), and notwithstanding a heavy rain that had just begun to descend a large number of the editorial party went ashore to do the city. At about 5 p. m. the open lake was again reached, and almost immediately thereafter was opened a chapter in the history of eight out of ten of that party of one hundred and thirty that will ever be remembered as containing an eternity of much-mixed experiences. There was a storm without and a storm within. The broad bosom of old Lake Michigan heaved and rolled and the proud "Peerless" bowed in acknowledgment of a superior power. Bowed, did we say? Yes, and she continued to bow until the whole physical make-up of those poor eight out of ten seemed as a boiling mush-pot! It was simply awful. Where now was the poetry of the morning? where the elevated hopes and bright prospects of an hour ago? With each heave of the "Peerless" and each responsive groan of the tortured Kansans they sped from before the vision into a darkness that seemingly could never be pierced with rays of light. Sharp, of the Ottawa Republican, had just sat down to strawberries and cream when a mighty white-crested wave from the north stood the "Peerless" on her beam's end. Sharp's eyes rolled in their sockets for an instant, then he suddenly choked down a huge berry, stood erect and with one last wild look at anxious friends disappeared through a side hall-way and was seen no more—for thirty hours! We mention Sharp's experience particularly, because in so doing the whole story is told.

Some time during the night of Mon-

day the "Peerless" entered the straits of Mackinac, and ere the sun had risen Tuesday morning she whistled off Mackinac island and soon rounded into the docks. Here the editorial party divided, some going to the Astor house and others to the Island house, both old but comfortable hotels, built of wood, as are most of the buildings on Mackinac island.

The island of Mackinac is situated in the straits bearing the same name. Its location may be better described, perhaps, by saying that it lies in the waters connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron. It is about three miles in length and two wide. We will not attempt to speak of the history of this island, its traditions, etc., but will say that it is already a popular summer resort, and especially for parents who wish to spend the warm months with their children in a cool, quiet spot. The natural features of Mackinac are wonderful. Among the curious rock formations that attract the attention of visitors are "Robinson's Folly," "Giant's Stairway," "Sugar Loaf Rock," "Lovers' Leap," "Skull Rock," "Devil's Kitchen," and "Arch Rock."

On the day that our Kansas editors visited Mackinac, "Arch Rock" was the scene of one of those daring adventures the witnessing of which always causes mingled feelings of fear and admiration for the adventurer. Just before noon, and while everybody belonging to the editorial party was roaming about the island, a small number of the editors with their ladies happened to come upon "Arch Rock." With this little party there was an old settler of the island, and he in describing the rock stated that it was a natural bridge and spanned a chasm 40 feet wide and 150 feet deep. When he had about concluded the description, he incidentally remarked that there was no woman living who had crossed over from one side of the channel to the other on the arch or natural bridge. "Some years ago, however," he continued, "a lady had crossed over in safety, but that lady was now dead." The man added as a reason why an attempt at crossing the arch would be attended by great peril—that the bridge was very narrow, at one place being only eight inches wide. Miss Gertrude Bullene, of Lawrence, Kans., one of the party, and who had been a silent listener up to this time, suddenly expressed a determination to cross the bridge. She wanted it said that a woman *now living* had at least made the attempt. Her friends told her again of the danger of such an attempt, and expostulated with her against making it, but their words availed naught; the plucky Lawrence girl would go, and go she did. With breathless suspense the fear-stricken party watched her as she climbed step by step over the awful chasm. One hundred and fifty feet below the waters of Lake Huron were washing the base of the solid perpendicular columns of rock. One false step and a terrible death would surely be the result! But on she went, carefully and surely, never looking back until she finally reached the other side in safety. In two hours the fame of Miss Bullene had gone throughout the island, and everybody was asking after the lady who had dared to cross "Arch Rock."

One day was spent by the editors viewing the many interesting features of Mackinac island, and at about 10 o'clock Tuesday night the whole party boarded the propeller "City of Duluth" and were on their return down Lake Michigan. Chicago was reached late on Thursday morning. And here again the ever prompt and accommodating Parmelee had buses in waiting to convey the party to the Sherman house. On Friday morning, and in charge of as fine a body of business men as the Editorial association ever met, the Chicago Stationers' Board of Trade, a tour of the city was begun. Fifty handsome carriages were in readiness for the accommodation of the party, and not a wheel moved until every member had found a comfortable seat. At noon order was called at the Transit house, and here, before the discussion of a bountiful lunch was begun, Mayor Harrison welcomed the Kansas editors to Chicago and the "City of Hogs." Happy responses were made by Col. D. R. Anthony and Hon. G. A. Crawford. The day was spent visiting the stock-yards, South park, Lincoln park, city water-works and other points of interest. Indeed, the gentlemanly

stationers could not well have done more had their guests been kings and queens.

Saturday morning, homeward bound via the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road was the order.

At a special meeting of the Kansas Editors' and Publishers' association, held at Edgerton Junction, Mo., June 22, 1879, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the best thanks of the members of the association be extended as follows:

1. To the citizens of Topeka, and Capital Guards of said city, for hospitable and pleasant entertainment during the convention.
2. To the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad for a special train from Topeka to Kansas City, and other timely favors.
3. To the Chicago and Alton railroad for transportation from Kansas City to Chicago, and extra efforts to render the trip a satisfactory one under unlucky and perplexing circumstances.
4. To the officers of the steamers "Peerless" and "City of Duluth" for considerate and gentlemanly attention on the voyage to and from Mackinac.
5. To George C. Ketchum, postmaster at Mackinac, for polite and friendly services in arranging entertainment at Mackinac.
6. To A. Hulbert, proprietor of the Sherman house, Chicago, and his clerks, for hotel comforts and conveniences during the stay in that city.
7. To Frank Parmelee, of Parmelee's Omnibus line, Chicago, for free transportation of the editors' party to and from hotel and steamers.
8. To Stationers' Board of Trade, Chicago, for a delightful carriage ride over the city, a complimentary dinner, and other enjoyable courtesies.
9. To the proprietors of Hooley's, Haverley's, and McVicker's theaters, Chicago, for free admission to all said places of amusement.
10. To the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad for transportation from Chicago to Atchison and Leavenworth, and for other favors.
11. To the Knights Templar band, of Emporia, for plentiful and excellent music on the whole journey.

The following resolution was also offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the special thanks of the association be tendered to Henry King, president, and W. W. Walton, acting secretary, for their uniform courtesy, care and good management, and their constant and successful exertions to provide for the comfort, convenience and pleasure of the party from first to last.

Our thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Huntton, of Topeka, whose hospitality we enjoyed while in attendance upon the recent meeting of the Editorial association.

Kindly Suggestion.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grange:—I wish to kindly ask of you, for your good and the good of our order in Kansas, that you take some good, live grange paper, one devoted to the building up of our order, and guarding the interests of the farming class. I am led to the belief that our members have, as a class, acted very differently in this matter from all other organizations known among men. We all know that each religious denomination print and circulate their own papers, and the members take, read and pay for them. The political parties have their papers by thousands taken and read carefully, and sometimes paid for, by the millions of voters. Secret orders have their journals. And, in fact, in this day and age, spreading knowledge among the people, the paper has become as necessary as their daily food. Paul said "if the wives would learn of the teachings in his day let them ask their husbands at home;" but in these times if they or any one else would know of what is going on in the world, and especially of matters in which they are interested, let them take some good newspaper devoted to the cause, and pay for it, then read it and communicate the information to others, and then get a triple blessing.

I would not say so much, brothers and sisters, for the cause of papers did I not feel that there is a lack of such information in many localities, and I judge from the kind of letters I receive and from the fact of so many dead and dormant granges appearing on the records of this office. Yours fraternally,

P. B. MAXSON,

Secretary Kansas State Grange.

EMPORIA, Kans., June 24, 1879.

A Request.

I wish to ask each secretary of granges that have not made a report for 1879 of their officers that they would do so at once, as I wish to make out a full list for the use of the commissioner of agriculture, as he signifies his intention to distribute seeds and agricultural reports, and such other information as he may desire to communicate to the farmers through the grange organization. I wish that any grange which expects to take the benefit of the act in relation to the reorganization of dormant granges would do so at once, and report to this office the date of reorganization, and the name and post-office address of worthy master and worthy secretary, that I may include

them in the list for the commissioner of agriculture.

I need not argue the importance of maintaining a grange organization, for the reasons are so plain and many and have been so often urged that it becomes a waste of words to repeat the reasons. Fraternally yours,

P. B. MAXSON,
Secretary Kansas State Grange.
EMPORIA, Kans., June 24, 1879.

HORTICULTURAL.

A Reliable Statement of the Fruit Crop of Kansas for 1879, Reported to 20th of June.

APPLES.

Half a crop in the following counties: Atchison, Osage, Doniphan.

Light in Bourbon, Crawford, Douglas, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon, Miami, Pottawatomie, Wabunsee, Wyandotte.

Very light: Allen, Anderson, Butler, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Davis, Franklin, Lincoln, Montgomery, Mitchell, Morris, Riley, Reno, Saline, Sedgwick, Sumner, Wilson.

Failure: Chase, Dickinson, Shawnee. In many other counties the trees have not reached a bearing age, therefore no report has been made.

Trees in all the counties are reported to be in a vigorous, healthy state. Such as had attained to fruit-bearing age blossomed profusely. The reduction and failure in the fruit crop is attributed to the severe freezing weather on the 3d of April.

PEACHES.

Crop light in Atchison, Crawford, Douglas, Ellis, Harvey, Jackson, Johnson, Labette, Lincoln, Leavenworth, Mitchell, Pawnee, Pottawatomie, Reno, Riley, Sedgwick (mostly seedlings), Wabunsee, Wilson, Wyandotte.

Failure: Allen, Anderson, Butler, Bourbon, Chase, Cherokee, Chautauqua, Cowley, Davis, Dickinson, Franklin, Jackson, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon, Miami, Morris, Montgomery, Osage, Pottawatomie, Riley, Saline, Shawnee, Sumner.

Eighteen of the herein mentioned counties report the bearing trees badly injured, and large numbers killed outright, by the extremes of the past year.

PEARS.

A medium crop in Labette, county (near Parsons).

A light crop: Allen, Atchison, Butler, Cherokee, Crawford, Chautauqua, Davis, Douglas, Jackson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Miami, Osage, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabunsee, Wilson, Wyandotte.

Failure: Anderson, Bourbon, Chase, Cowley, Dickinson, Elk, Ellis, Franklin, Harvey, Linn, Lyon, Montgomery, Sedgwick.

The trees are reported in a healthy condition in the foregoing counties, and in other counties in which the trees have not reached a bearing age.

PLUMS.

are reported fruiting in the following counties, and trees generally healthy wherever planted: Allen, Chickasaw and Miner; Butler, Chautauqua, full crop same varieties; Cowley, ditto, of a very large variety; Cherokee, Crawford, good, of Wild Goose and Miner; Douglas, few Wild Goose; Ellis, heavily, of a large wild variety; Johnson, Leavenworth, Wild Goose variety; Lincoln, full crop, wild varieties; Morris, full crop, wild varieties; Pawnee, Reno, Sedgwick, Wabunsee, of Wild Goose and Miner; Wilson.

Twenty-four counties report no fruit of this class.

CHERRIES.

Sedgwick, full crop of English Morello (in some orchards), half a crop of Plum-stone Morello; Riley, half a crop, English Morello.

Light fruiting in following counties: Allen, Atchison, Bourbon, Butler, Chautauqua, Cowley, Cherokee, Crawford, Davis, Douglas, Dickinson, Ellis, Franklin, Harvey, Jackson, Johnson, Labette, Linn, Lyon, Leavenworth, Miami, Morris, Montgomery, Osage, Pottawatomie, Reno, Riley, Shawnee, Sumner, Wabunsee, Wilson, Wyandotte.

Twenty-seven counties besides the above report no fruitage, mostly from want of age, and all a promising condition of trees.

GRAPE.

Cherokee, Crawford, Morris, report a heavy crop; Atchison, Bourbon Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Douglas, Labette, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pottawatomie, Riley, Saline, Shawnee, Sumner, Wabunsee, a full

crop; Allen, Johnson, Miami, Riley, Sedgwick, a medium crop; Anderson, Johnson, Miami (destroyed by rose-chaffer), Reno, a light crop.

SMALL FRUITS.

Strawberries.—Heavy crop in Miami county; medium in Allen, Chautauqua, Crawford, Cherokee, Dickinson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Sedgwick; light in Anderson, Bourbon, Butler, Cowley, Douglas, Elk, Franklin, Harvey, Jackson, Johnson, Labette, Linn, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Mitchell, Morris, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wilson, Wyandotte. A failure in fifteen counties.

Raspberries.—Heavy crop in Atchison, Cherokee, Dickinson, Franklin, Leavenworth, Pottawatomie, Riley, Saline, Sedgwick (wild varieties), Wyandotte; medium crop in Allen Anderson, Crawford, Chautauqua, Davis, Douglas, Elk, Harvey, Jackson, Johnson, Lincoln, Miami, Osage, Sumner, Wabunsee; light crop in Butler, Bourbon, Cowley, Labette, Linn, Mitchell, Montgomery, Pawnee, Riley, Shawnee, Wilson.

Blackberries.—Heavy crop in Cherokee and Saline counties; medium crop in Allen, Butler, Bourbon, Chautauqua, Crawford, Cowley, Lincoln, Osage, Pottawatomie, Sedgwick, Sumner; light crop in Anderson, Davis, Dickinson, Douglas, Harvey, Jackson, Johnson, Labette, Linn, Miami, Montgomery, Pawnee, Riley, Sedgwick, Wabunsee. Failure in ten counties.

Gooseberries.—Reported light in all the counties excepting Leavenworth, where there was a full crop, and a failure in six counties. The mountain variety is proving very satisfactory in several counties.

Currants.—Reported nearly a failure in all the counties, but in most places making a promising growth of plant. The mountain currant is proving a success and desirable wherever tried, being hardy both summer and winter in open grounds.

The service-berry (syn. June-berry, shad-berry) is reported in cultivation and successful in Allen, Linn, Miami, Neosho and Sedgwick counties. The plants are hardy and productive.

Remarks with reference to this report deferred will appear in next issue.

G. C. BRACKETT,

Sec'y State Horticultural Society.

General News.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., July 1.—A fire on Water street caused a loss of \$75,000; insurance \$50,000.

COLUMBUS, O., July 1.—A fire in Neil's stock-yards this morning burned three large stables and about one hundred tons of hay. Loss about \$10,000.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The senate confirmed Benj. Harrison, of Indianapolis; Jos. B. Eads, of St. Louis; B. Morgan Howard, civil engineer, of New Orleans; Lieut.-Col. Quincy A. Gilman, Maj. Cyrus B. Comstock and Maj. Charles Sutler, U. S. engineer corps; Henry McDowell and George E. Deterick, surveyors and members of the Mississippi river commission. Receivers of public money—Louis Hancock, Salina, Kansas; E. J. Jenkins, Concordia, Kansas.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The president has nominated John A. Hunter, of Missouri, as chief justice of the supreme court.

The president and cabinet are at the capitol.

During the session of congress just terminated 727 bills and forty-six joint resolutions were introduced in the senate, and 3,395 bills and 119 joint resolutions in the house.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The Democratic state convention assembled at Sacramento at 1 p. m. to-day. A full delegation was present. J. Campbell Short was chosen temporary president. The usual committees were appointed and recess taken. A strong disposition was manifested to endorse Dr. Glenn as the "H. B." nominee for governor, but opposition to the endorsement increasing an effort will be made by the "H. B." managers, who are in attendance, to induce the convention to endorse all the Democrats on the "H. B." ticket, but the proposition meets with but little favor except in the case of a few nominees.

The senate confirmed John A. Hunter, of Missouri, as chief justice of the supreme court of Utah; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Newton to be colonel, and Major George H. Mendell to be lieutenant-colonel of engineers.

The debt statement, issued to-day, shows the increase of debt for June to be \$24,788. Cash in the treasury, \$358,152,577; gold certificates, \$15,413,700; silver certificates, \$2,466,950; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$30,370,000; refunding certificates, \$12,845,210; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$15,842,605; United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency, \$8,375,984; called bonds not matured for which four per cent. bonds have been issued, \$104,072,410; decrease for the fiscal year, \$8,579,576.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1879.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—
 First—Any person who takes a paper regularly
 from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether di-
 rected to his name or another name, or whether
 he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
 Second—If a person orders his paper discon-
 tinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers
 may continue to send it until payment is made,
 and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken
 from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

"This time," says Nick Johnson, "it is a
 daughter." Born Sunday afternoon. All well.

WM. C. STEVENS, Esq., who has been the
 guest of his son, the editor of this paper, for a
 few weeks past, left yesterday for his home in
 Princeton, Ill.

THIS morning, at about 3 o'clock, a colored
 man named Charles Williams, while assisting a
 German fisherman to secure a large fish, just be-
 low the dam on the north side of the river, lost
 his footing and fell headlong into the rapid
 waters and was drowned. Up to this writing
 the body has not been recovered.

TOPEKA has another vocalist. Not much is
 known of the accomplishments of this new-
 comer, but they do say that some fine music
 may be expected in the near future. To be
 brief, it's a girl, born Sunday morning last, and
 Judge and Mrs. C. G. Foster are the proud and
 happy parents. Grandpa Ludington smiles
 with silent satisfaction.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

THE national camp meeting for the promo-
 tion of holiness, now being held at Bismarck
 grove is attracting hundreds of people each
 day. During the afternoon services on Sunday
 last there were at least five thousand people in
 attendance. Morning, afternoon and evening
 services will be held during this week. On
 Sunday next further announcements will be
 made.

Old Settlers' Meeting.

The old settlers of Kansas have decided to
 celebrate, at Lawrence, with fitting ceremonies,
 the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding
 of the state.

On the 15th day of September next a general
 reunion of the men and women who took part
 in settling Kansas is proposed. Those who
 came to Kansas at a later period are also in-
 vited to be present and participate in the festi-
 vities of that occasion. Eminent men and
 women outside of our state who were the
 friends of freedom in Kansas in those early
 days are invited to come also.

El Thayer, N. P. Banks, Lyman Trumbull,
 Edward Everett Hale, Wm. M. Everts, Geo.
 W. Julian, and others, have already indicated
 a desire to be present with us on that occasion.
 J. S. EMERY,
 R. M. MORROW,
 C. W. SMITH,
 Committee of Invitation.

Races at Next K. V. Fair.

Our horsemen, and those who love to see good
 trotting, will be interested in the following
 speed-ring programme for the Kansas Valley
 fair to be held in this city during the first week
 in September next:

WEDNESDAY—FIRST DAY OF RACES.
 Three-year-olds and under: Half mile heats:
 best 3 in 5. Purse \$40—first \$22.50, second
 \$12.50, third \$5.

THURSDAY—SECOND DAY.
 Three-minute class: Mile heats: best 3 in 5.
 Purse \$100—first \$50, second \$30, third \$20.
 2:45 class: Mile heats: best 3 in 5. Purse
 \$150—first \$75, second \$50, third \$25.

FRIDAY—THIRD DAY.
 Five-year-olds and under: Mile heats: best
 3 in 5. Purse \$100—first \$50, second \$30, third
 \$20.

2:35 class: Mile heats: best 3 in 5. Purse
 \$150—first \$75, second \$50, third \$25.
 All trotting to harness, unless otherwise
 specified.
 All entries to close at 12 m. on second day of
 fair.

The Cheyenne Prisoners.

There arrived in this city the other day from
 Dodge City, and in charge of the proper offi-
 cers of Ford county, seven Cheyenne Indian
 prisoners, as follows: Wild Hog, Old Man,
 Left Hand, Frizzly Head, Porcupine, Black-
 smith and Old Crow. These noble red men
 of the plains, with the exception of Old Crow,
 who has been released on a nulla poene, are
 now boarding at the Douglas county jail await-
 ing trial at the next term of the district court
 for the high crime of murdering citizens of
 Kansas in September and October, 1878. The
 case was to have been tried at Dodge City, June
 24, but the defense prayed for a change of ven-
 ue, which prayer was granted by Judge Peters
 of the Ninth district.

The following extract from a letter written
 by a citizen of Dodge to the Topeka Common-
 wealth seems to reflect the sentiment of settlers
 in the counties suffering from Indian depreda-
 tions toward the prisoners: "In the name of
 justice and humanity, I protest, as all the citi-
 zens of Western Kansas will, against this most
 unheard-of and iniquitous mode of proceeding
 of Kansas justice. The voices of forty citizens
 of Western Kansas, in the counties of Decatur
 and Rawlins, murdered by these savages in
 their cruel raid in those counties on September
 30 and October 1, 1875, call from their graves
 and cry aloud for justice and the punishment
 of those by whom they were so inhumanly
 murdered. The cries of twenty widows and
 children of a hundred orphaned demand the ex-
 ecution of these red fiends in human shape.
 The twenty-five outraged and violated females,
 the melancholy and unhappy victims of the
 brutal lust of the Cheyenne chiefs and warriors,
 demand the punishment, to the extreme limits
 of law and justice, of these prisoners, who,
 with others, violated the laws of nature, man
 and God. Upon those on whom the responsi-
 bility of the execution of law and justice rests
 in Kansas, we commit and leave the case of the
 Cheyenne Indian prisoners."

For the Ladies.

Mrs. Coulter will this week reduce the price
 of all black Milan hats now in stock to \$1.
 Corsets of all styles at cost.

Established

J. HOUSE & CO.

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR STOCK OF

CLOTHING,
HATS, AND FURNISHING GOODS

IS THE LARGEST AND BEST IN THE STATE, AND WILL BE SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES.

A cordial invitation to call and examine our goods is extended to all.

J. HOUSE & CO.

Better than Gold.

The grand climax of success is at last achiev-
 ed. The poor rejoice, the sick arise and walk,
 the rich bask in the golden sunshine of per-
 fect health. The physical miseries of the hu-
 man frame need no longer be endured. Dr.
 King's California Golden Compound, for dys-
 pepsia, constipation, sick headache, coming up
 of food, jaundice, liver complaint, biliousness,
 general debility, drowsiness and low spirits.
 This wonderful remedy will positively cure, and
 that where every other remedy has failed. To prove
 that this wonderful remedy will do all we claim
 for it you are presented with a trial bottle free
 of cost, by which you will readily perceive its
 wonderful curative qualities, and which will
 show you what a regular one dollar size bottle
 will do. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence,
 Kansas.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at
LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

MONEY to loan on improved farms, and in-
 surance against fire, in good companies, by
 JOHN N. NOYES, Lawrence, Kans.

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

THE season for disorders of the stomach and
 bowels is at hand. Give all attention to
 Woodward's Blackberry and Kino, which we
 believe to be the very best preparation of its
 class, and probably the only one combining the
 juice of ripe blackberries with the virtues of
 kino and other agreeable astringents, aromatics
 and tonics. It is as pleasant to take as a syrup.

Lard Oil, Castor Oil, Linseed Oil,
 White Lead, Window Glass, Putty, etc.,
 at knock-down prices at
 LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

A Card.

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

One Dollar for Fifty Cents!

"Why will ye doubting stand, why still de-
 lay," when that valuable Aque Cure of Wood-
 ward's sold for the last twenty-one years at one
 dollar a bottle can now be bought at fifty cents,
 and will cure your acute and all bilious at-
 tacks? Nowhere else in the United States can
 you buy so good a medicine for the money.

USE
 DANDELION TONIC,
 THE
 GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
 AND
 LIFE-GIVING PRINCIPLE
 (PURELY VEGETABLE).
 FOR SALE ONLY AT
 LEIS' DRUG STORE.

To the Farmers.

I am now putting a corn-mill in the Douglas
 County elevator, and in a few days will be pre-
 pared to exchange corn meal and chop for
 shelled corn.

All grain, whether for sale or exchange,
 must be delivered at elevator. Cash for wheat,
 oats, rye and shelled corn.
 J. D. BOWERSOCK.

Parties—Picnics.

Let everybody read, Wm. Wiedemann &
 Son, confectioners, at No. 129 Massachusetts
 street would call the attention of all, and es-
 pecially granges and other organizations ex-
 pecting to give parties and picnics during the
 warm season, to the fact that they are now
 ready to furnish such parties and picnics with
 ice cream, fruits, confectionery and other items
 in their line at lowest prices. Call and get
 figures before making arrangements. Remem-
 ber the place—No. 129 Massachusetts street.

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

"I Want to Know!"

This familiar exclamation current in Yanke-
 e-land might have many practical applications.
 For instance, a great many farmers in Douglas
 and adjoining counties "want to know" where
 they can buy their harvest oil—castor oil,
 winter-treated lard oil, and lubricating oils of
 all kinds—of the best quality, at the lowest
 prices. Now, if we were to answer this, we
 should say that such a concern as Woodward's
 "Round Corner," that buys such oils by the
 car load, can undoubtedly make the lowest
 prices on them possible.

Farmers!

Cash paid for shelled corn, oats, rye and
 wheat at Douglas County elevator.
 Farmers desiring to hold their grain can
 have it stored at reasonable rates in the Dou-
 glas County elevator.

The corn mill is running. Meal and chop for
 exchange and sale.
 All grain, whether for exchange or sale, must
 be left at elevator.
 J. D. BOWERSOCK.

1862.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country,
 composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and
 safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superi-
 ority of this Powder over every other preparation of the
 kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing
 effects.

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an
 impure state of the blood originates the variety of dis-
 eases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper,
 Flashes, Pol-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches,
 Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflam-
 mation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard
 Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint),
 proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is
 the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore
 health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure
 the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit,
 also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the
 marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER by
 the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

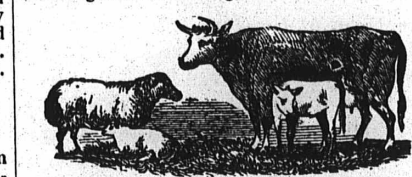
Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage
 companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that
 LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the
 list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



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



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

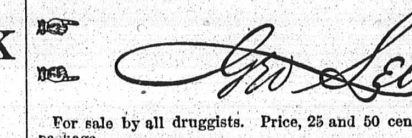


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to
 mention the fact that to keep up a regular secretion of
 milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by
 judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder the
 flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly im-
 proved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood at
 once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Chemi-
 cal Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applica-
 tions. All gross humors and impurities of the blood at
 once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Chemi-
 cal Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applica-
 tions. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood and
 is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.



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

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



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per
 package.
 WHOLESALE AGENTS.
 FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
 BROWN, WEBBER & GRUBB, St. Louis, Mo.
 MEYER, BROS. & CO., St. Paul, Minn.
 COLLINS BROS., St. Paul, Minn.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLI-
 CATION.

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

LAWRENCE
EYE AND EAR
DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.
 S. S. SMYTH, M. D.,
 Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

FRANK SMYTH, M. D.,
 Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

MARY MANNING, WHO RESIDES IN THE
 county of Webster and state of Iowa, will
 take notice that Benjamin S. W. Manning did, on
 the 21st day of June, A. D. 1879, file his petition
 in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas,
 charging the said Mary Manning of being guilty
 of extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty, and
 asking that he may be divorced from the said Mary
 Manning, and for other relief; and that said
 Mary Manning is required to answer the said pe-
 tition on or before the 15th day of August, A. D.
 1879, of the same will be taken as true and divorce
 shall be rendered accordingly.

BENJAMIN S. W. MANNING.
 By WINFIELD FREEMAN, his Attorney.
 June 21, 1879.

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

These lands belong to the university of Kansas.
 They comprise some of the richest farming lands
 in the state, and are located in the following named
 counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon,
 Wabunsee and Allen. They have been appraised
 by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to
 \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to
 railroad stations. Terms, one-fourth down and
 remainder in nine equal annual installments with
 interest.
 For further information apply to V. P. WILSON,
 Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
 LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878.
 Notice is hereby given to all persons interested
 in the lands and lots advertised in the Western
 Home Journal September 5th, A. D. 1878, that any
 of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the of-
 fice of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve
 (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 39 of the ses-
 sion laws of 1877. A large number of persons may
 avail themselves of this postponement of sale and
 redeem their property at comparatively small ex-
 pense.
 By order of the board of county commissioners
 of Douglas county, Kansas, B. F. DROGS,
 County Clerk.

Lawrence Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS, ETC.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Attorney and Counselor
 at Law, Lawrence, Kansas.
 CHARLES CHADWICK, Attorney at Law,
 Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.
 L. D. TOSH, Attorney at Law and Notary
 Public, Lawrence, Kansas. 59 Mass. street.
 WINFIELD FREEMAN, Attorney and Coun-
 selor at Law, Lawrence, Kansas. Practice in
 State and Federal Courts.

JOHN S. WILSON, Attorney and Counselor at
 Law, 67 Massachusetts street. Land Litiga-
 tion, Indian Titles and Tax Titles made a specialty.

CONFECTIONER.

H. T. HUTSON, Confectioner. Go to Hutson's
 for Confectionery and Ice Cream for picnics
 and festivals. Tibbault's old stand.

DENTISTS.

A. J. REYNOLDS, Dentist. Office with Dr.
 Wheeler.
 J. D. PATTERSON, Dentist. Office over Wood-
 ward's drug store.

DRUGGISTS.

E. P. CHESTER, Drugs and Medicines. 59
 Massachusetts street.
 W. W. YATES, Druggist and Pharmacist.
 100 Massachusetts street.

GROCERS.

A. DAMS & HOSMER, General Commission-
 Merchants and Retail Grocers, Henry street,
 opposite court-house.
 E. W. WOOD, the oldest Grocer in Lawrence,
 established in 1861. New stock—the best and
 cheapest. 155 Massachusetts street.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

T. D. GRIFFITH, General Insurance Agent—
 Fire, Life and Accident—54 Mass. street.
 A. L. SELIG represents the best Insurance com-
 panies. Office at American Express office.

LOAN BROKER.

W. W. COCKINS, Loan Broker. Office over
 W. Leis' drug store.

LUMBER, ETC.

C. BRUCE, dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Lath,
 Doors, Sash, Boards, Nails, etc., corner
 Winthrop and Vermont streets.

MEATS.

W. M. T. FAXON, Fresh and Cured Meats—
 everything in its season. Corner Winthrop
 and Vermont streets.

PAPER DEALERS.

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

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. H. WEEKS, New Photograph Gallery. 67
 Massachusetts street. All styles of Pictures
 finished in best manner and at reasonable rates.
 W. H. LAMON, Photographer, 125 Massachu-
 setts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Pictures
 taken of every kind and size. Satisfaction always
 guaranteed.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

V. G. MILLER, M. D. Office over Yates' drug
 store. Residence corner Tennessee and
 Quincy streets.
 A. FULLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
 Office at Chester's drug store. Residence 35
 Tennessee street, west of Central park.

V. W. MAY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician.
 Office at Chester's drug store. Residence
 northwest corner New Hampshire and Quincy Sts.

R. MORRIS, Physician and Surgeon. Office
 at E. P. Chester's drug store. Residence
 Louisiana street, between Winthrop and Henry,
 east side.

REAL ESTATE & LOAN AGENTS.

RIGGS & SINCLAIR, Real Estate and Loan
 Agents. Proprietors of Douglas county Ab-
 stracts of Titles. Lawrence, Kansas.

SEWING MACHINE AGENT.

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

SHIRT DEPOT.

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

SHOEMAKER.

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

TANNER.

A. STORM, the Pioneer Store man of Lawrence.
 Established in 1857. Practical Sheet-Metal
 Worker. Roofing, Guttering and Job Work a
 specialty. 161 Massachusetts street.

U. S. CLAIM AGENT.

H. KENNEDY, U. S. Claim Agent, 57 Mas-
 sachusetts street, upstairs.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

E. P. CHESTER, Watches, Clocks and Jewel-
 ry. 59 Massachusetts street.
 H. J. RUSHMER, Watches, Clocks and Jewel-
 ry. Sole agent for the celebrated Rockford
 Watch. 57 Massachusetts street.

Horticultural Department.

FERTILIZERS.

Essay of Dr. Charles Reynolds, D. D., Before the Douglas County Horticultural Society at its June Meeting.

The subject proposed to be discussed in the present paper is not fertilization, as announced in your local paper, but fertilizers, or the proper use of manures. Fertilization of the soil can require no labored argument before a body of intelligent and practical agriculturists and horticulturists, such as are now before me; but fertilizers, and how to use them, may open a wide field for thought and discussion. And, as I know from my reading of your doings that it is your custom to analyze all the theories that are advanced by the speakers and writers who are invited to address you, I shall feel that I have taken advantage of the honor conferred upon me when you announced me as one of your essayists if I dwell upon a subject which was all *pro* and no *con*, and which would deprive you of the privilege which the sailor said he enjoyed in the Episcopal church of being able to "jaw back."

Plants, like all other living organisms, cannot live and grow without food. Indeed, they are more epicurean than animals; for it matters not how much food is within their reach, they will partake of none that has not been thoroughly prepared. They differ, however, from the ordinary epicure in that they never eat, but demand that all their nourishment be furnished in a liquid or aeriform state. All the food furnished by the soil must be dissolved in water, and nothing is plant food until it is in solution. In no other form can nutriment enter into the composition of plant organism. It must receive its entire nutriment through the pores in its leaves and in the fibers of its roots, which are too minute to be discernable by the naked eye.

Animals have the power of locomotion, and ambulate from point to point in search of their food, while the plant, from its organism, must remain stationary. It is true that it does make faint efforts at locomotion by extending its roots and rootlets in search of nourishment, but its powers in this particular are always limited.

Chemistry has taught us that manures and fertilizers furnish the ingredients which plants possess, and which they must therefore receive in a decomposed and liquid form. The moss and the oak feed alike. To be of avail, then, as plant food, fertilizers must be applied in such a way as to insure the solubility of the chemical elements which they possess, and must be so distributed through the soil as to enable the rootlets to form a connection with their decomposed and soluble constituents. And numerous experiments have made it positive that the more thoroughly and intimately the plant food is diffused through and mixed with the soil the greater will be the growth of any plant placed therein in a given time. These facts, which no one can gainsay, make it necessary for us to inquire what are the constituents of plants, and to ask if they receive all the nourishment which enables them to live and grow from the soil; or to learn, if possible, if the air of heaven be a mutual and reciprocal partner in this great and never ceasing work.

And what a wonder, what a unity, in this atmosphere by which we are surrounded, and by which all things live. It possesses properties so dissimilar that we are slow to believe that they can exist together. It rises above us with its cathedral dome arching toward that heaven of which it is the most familiar synonym and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object that the Apostle John saw in his vision—"a sea of glass like unto crystal." So massive is it that when it begins to stir it tosses about great ships like playthings, and sweeps cities and forests like snow-flakes to destruction before it. And yet it is so mobile that we have lived years in it before we can be persuaded that it exists at all; and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass, yet a soap-bubble sails through it with impunity, and the tiniest insect waves it aside with its wing. And yet so rich is it in nutriment that every plant that lives and grows feeds upon it in a greater or less degree. Without it the rainbow would want its triumphal arch,

and the oak its majestic form and figure.

"Plants," says the father of agricultural chemists, "are found by analysis to consist principally of charcoal and aeriform matter, and that the principles which they yield, on burning or distillation, were derived from elements which they gain, either by their leaves from the air or by their roots from the soil. All manures from organized substances contain the principles of vegetable matters which, during putrefaction, are rendered soluble in water or aeriform, and in these states they are capable of being assimilated to the vegetable organs. No one principle affords the pabulum of vegetable life. It is neither charcoal, nor hydrogen, nor azote, nor oxygen, alone, but all of them together, in various states and various combinations."

In this paragraph Sir Humphrey Davy enunciates broad principles, but he narrows in the nutrition of the plant to carbon, hydrogen, azote and oxygen, and fails entirely to do justice to potash, soda, lime, magnesia and the phosphates. But later chemists—Bousingault, Gilbert, Lawes, Johnson, Caldwell and others—who, stimulated by Sir Humphrey's successes, have traveled further in the road which he opened than his own life permitted, have proved beyond a cavil that plants are composed of silicic acid, alumina, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, potash, soda, chlorine, sulphuric acid, phosphorus, carbon, etc. The last named is of vital importance to all plants, and therefore is furnished in two ways—1st, to the soil, which it makes more retentive of manures, enables it to appropriate larger quantities of the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere, gives it greater power to absorb moisture and renders it warmer and more congenial to plant life and development; and 2d, it unites with the oxygen of the air, makes carbonic acid gas and floats at will from plant to plant, and imprints its carbon through the leaves. Waring, in his "Elements of Agriculture," says: "Carbon gives to the soil power to absorb moisture, because it is of itself one of the best absorbents in nature. * * * It renders the soil warmer, because it darkens its color. Black surfaces absorb more heat than light ones, as a black coat, when worn in the sun, is warmer than one of a lighter color. By mixing carbon with the soil, we darken its color, and render it capable of absorbing a greater amount of heat from the sun's rays."

"It will be recollected that, when vegetable matter decomposes in the soil, it produces certain gases—carbonic acid, etc.—which either escape into the atmosphere or are retained in the soil for the use of plants. The production of these gases is always accompanied by heat, which, though scarcely perceptible to our senses, is perfectly so to the growing plant, and is of much practical importance."

The most careful and abundant analyses of grasses, cereals, roots and fruits have been made in England, France and Germany during the last thirty years which show the sources whence all plants feed, and prove that without these elements they will not live and mature. It is true that but a small per cent. of their food is received from the earth, and that the amount is quite variable with different plants, nevertheless it is indispensable for all.

Analyses prove that there are over sixty elements on the earth, but that plants select and use less than one-half of that number, chief among which are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, potassium, sodium, iron, phosphorus and silicon. The first four are obtained in part from the atmosphere, while all the others must be furnished by the soil. It is this which makes "the proper uses of manures and the maintenance of the fertility of the soil" a subject of paramount importance. If continued cropping of fruits, cereals or vegetables removes from the land those minerals which are necessary for plant life and growth, a marked decrease of crops, and finally a total barrenness of soil, must follow. Hence the importance to every agriculturist and horticulturist of knowing what manures should be applied to maintain the fertility of his soil while he is calling upon it for large yields of the various products which make food for man and beast.

A thought arises here which, if I mistake not, is of too great importance to be omitted, and which has been suggested purely by the caption of this es-

say. Our soils have all been derived from the gradual disintegration and decay of rocks, which are composed in part of the minerals which are absolutely necessary to sustain plant life. But are not those minerals often locked up in chemical compounds, and by mechanical conditions which render them unavailable? Is it not, therefore, a "proper use" of certain manures to break up these compounds into elementary substances, or, in other words, to unlock these supplies, and prepare them for plant use? This may tax the skill of the agricultural chemist, and of the observant manipulator of soils, but will not both be more than repaid by the benefits which may follow from their labors?

Another proper use of manures is to atone for the exhaustion caused by the growth of previous crops. And, as certain crops require large amounts of certain elements, say potassium and phosphorus, the fertility of the soil cannot be maintained unless these elements are given back. The soil may abound in all the other prerequisites, but if these are wanting it will be useless for the production of those plants which feed largely on these elements. Did this assertion require proof, I could furnish it by the volume.

The elements most likely to fail us in all our Kansas lands are but three, and these can be supplied by barn-yard manures, by the raising and plowing under of red clover, or by the judicious application of "commercial fertilizers." But to supply either of these by littering the barn-yard, to be trampled by stock, while wind, rain and sunshine each in turn is exercising a damaging influence upon the compost, is not an economical labor. When such stuff is hauled out upon the land nine-tenths of each load is mud and water.

Potassium, phosphorus and nitrogen are the only elements of the soil that we are likely to exhaust. The latter is furnished to the plant in part through its leaves, but only in part, as it cannot be assimilated by the plant save in some compounded form. It must be furnished, therefore, in some degree through the soil, either by the application of nitrogenized salts, by an abundant application of ammoniacal manures, or by the plowing in of plants which are known to possess it in large degree. And no plant, as far as at present known, stores up in its stems, leaves and roots such large supplies of nitrogen as the red clover.

Peter Collier tells us that the roots of clover amount in weight to two-thirds of the stem and leaves, and that a good crop will leave upon the soil after the removal of the hay from 150 to 200 pounds of nitrogen per acre—a supply abundant to meet the wants of any one subsequent crop of grain, or roots. And Bousingault and other French chemists assert that 250 pounds of clover roots are of equal value to 1,000 pounds of barn-yard manure. And the growth of red clover on all uplands is, I know, from observation during my boyhood, in Putnam county, N. Y., greatly stimulated by the use of sulphate of lime, called in commerce gypsum or plaster.

Why nitrogen should be sought for in commercial fertilizing establishments, while it can be procured so cheaply from the stable or barn-yard, or from the growth of red clover, I am at a loss to devise; and I see no wisdom in carting stable manure a mile or more for the purpose of nitrogenizing the soil when it can be done quite as effectually and far more economically by raising a crop of clover. Red clover should be every farmer's and horticulturist's *vade-mecum*. He should sow it, make hay of it, feed it, plow its roots under, and swear by it, whenever he has any swearing to do. It made farming profitable in England and Scotland, and it will do the same for Kansas if we employ it as our agent.

Potassium, another of the plant elements liable to be wanting in our soil, or to have been exhausted by cropping, can be imparted by wood-ashes, and by all other substances that contain potash. Feldspar is rich in pure potash (15 per cent.), but owing to its extreme insolubility it is practically useless to the farmer. Potash is contained also in the excrements of animals, but in limited quantities that are not sufficient to restore the proper balance to soils where it is largely deficient. But if the crop which has exhausted the potash be fed upon the farm, and the alvine discharges be carefully preserved

and applied to the soil, there is but little loss of this most valuable element. And if it be needed in abundance as food for the potash and other roots it should be given liberally in manures, or supplied to the soil in those commercial fertilizers which contain it in abundance. Perhaps the most valuable in this ingredient of all domestic places are the hen-house and the ash-hopper, both of which are often ignored by the fruit grower. The last named not only supplies potash but renders close and compact soils pulverable. The first named is as rich in phosphorus and nitrogen as much of the merchantable guanos. The Chincha islands are nearly exhausted of their guanos, and the Guanape and other islands which furnish the present supply, while they may be as rich in the phosphates as the Chincha, are said to be far less so in ammonia. Prof. Johnson, in his learned work, "Agricultural Chemistry," gives this test for guanos: Mix a little quick-lime with the guano, and the odor of ammonia will be strong if it is reasonably rich in that element.

Prof. Colwell, of "Cornell," has a learned letter upon this subject which all purchasers of fertilizers would do well to read and heed. He shows how merchantable and soluble phosphates become insoluble, and therefore useless to plant growth.

The most scientific horticulturists in England will buy but one kind of artificial fertilizers, viz., superphosphate of lime, believing that their stables and clover fields supply every other plant food required. But it must be remembered that the English farmer not only makes, but protects from deterioration a large amount of manure yearly.

The subject I have endeavored to discuss is of boundless limits. To do it justice in all its bearings a volume must be written; but this of course was not expected by you of me.

Mr. President, I should like to add one word before you give this sharp-witted audience a chance to "jaw back," and it is this: I have avoided, for reasons that I deemed good, the use of chemical and scientific terms; but I acknowledge, sir, that this may lay me open to the charge of want of exactness. I hope, therefore, that you will counsel them to be a little tender in their criticisms, not only on account of my extreme youth, but on account of my desire to be useful to my old neighbors and to my fellow-Kansans generally.

The Household.

Woman's Doings.

The first woman ever naturalized in this country was Margaret Landergan, of Portland, Me., who took out her papers in June, 1857.

Mrs. Hayes has a flower mission of her own, which does good in more ways than one. The conservatories of the White House bloom most abundantly. Each morning a messenger on horseback is dispatched by her to bear baskets of freshly-cut flowers to ladies of her acquaintance. The poor are also remembered in this exquisite manner.

A Portuguese woman, of whom nothing is said save that she was the wife of a shepherd, and her name was Theresa Maria, on her way to the field with her husband's dinner saw a wolf attacking a little boy. With an impulse of heroic self-devotion she ran at the fierce beast, seized him, and after a terrible struggle blinded him with a stone she had picked up, and eventually killed him. The boy, wounded as he was, ran to the nearest village, Niza, for help. The noble woman died in a month, from her many wounds, while the child for whom she gave her life died in two days after the encounter. She was permitted to console herself with the belief that she had saved him. She leaves eight children to feel the absence of so noble a heart.

That the women of Paris work, cannot be doubted, if a letter in *Harper's* be a correct delineation of the many avenues open to them. Indeed, they make occupations which in our own country are given over to the most ignorant men. Rag picking, paper gathering, collecting bits of bread, vegetables, etc., which they haul, with the aid of a donkey, to their humble little homes in the suburbs, to serve as food for rabbits, chickens, etc. They sweep the streets with big, heavy brooms, made of twigs. They stand on the street in certain localities waiting to be hired—a novel and inexpensive sort of intel-

ligence office. Little boxes are stationed here and there, behind which they sit, busily knitting, waiting for a customer whose shoes they may black. Nearly all these women wear caps, always clean and tidy. Women waiters are no rarity. But the buttonhole-maker, that slave of the needle, takes her collars to the Jardin des Plantes, and sits there in the shade, wearily earning her thirty sous a day, on which she must support herself, and often a sick husband or little ones. Women own and manage small businesses—sometimes a little shop, or else they are accountants in their husbands' drug stores. Selling postage stamps in the government offices is a long way from frying potatoes on the street before a little coke fire, and yet both these French women are engaged in making a living. They are found pulling hand-carts, acting as porters, sell milk from house to house, card wool, etc. These are some of the humbler employments. There is a small army of women printers, teachers, artists, saleswomen, etc. Indeed, it would almost appear as if every woman in Paris was engaged at some avocation outside the home circle.

A simple way to remove iron rust from any white cotton or linen fabric is to soak it for several days in sour milk. This rarely fails, but if it should, phosphoric acid (liquor) may be applied successfully and without injury. No process is required but to touch the spots with the acid and let it dry.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Constipation, Jaundice, Indigestion, Puff Swelling, Rheumatism, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood.



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these PILLS may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY

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

"OH! MY BACK!"

HUNT'S REMEDY for the Great Kidney and Liver Disease cures Pains in the Back, Side, and Limbs, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weakness, and Excesses; HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for these diseases.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19, 1878. WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—Having witnessed the wonderful effects of HUNT'S REMEDY in my own case, and in a great number of others, I recommend it to all afflicted with Kidney Diseases or Dropsy. Those afflicted by disease should secure the medicine which will cure in the shortest possible time. HUNT'S REMEDY will do this.

E. R. DAWLEY, 85 Dyer street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16, 1878. WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—A member of my family had been troubled for several years with Kidney Disease, and had tried numerous remedies without relief; she used HUNT'S REMEDY and was completely cured.

S. A. APLIN, No. 3 Exchange street. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely Vegetable, and is used by the advice of physicians. It has stood the test of time for 30 years, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. For sale by all Druggists.

HUNT'S REMEDY

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. ADDRESS, DR. JAMES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

Farm and Stock.

Horses' Teeth.

The first subject which I have chosen to write upon is horses' teeth, says J. E. Seeley, V. S., in the *Nebraska Farmer*. It might seem strange to many, nevertheless it is true, that a horse's teeth have much to do regarding his general condition, as well as his good driving qualities. Oftentimes you will see a horse in poor flesh, hair looking bad, head hanging down, and you wonder why this should be so; you can give no particular reason for it. Pretty soon you will buy a paper of "condition powders," or perhaps something else, but you find but little good from them, if any, or you keep on trying something else till the horse gets worse and worse all the time. Little do you dream that the horse's teeth need looking after. "Why, no. Who has ever heard of a horse having bad teeth?" And I must say right here, before I proceed any further, that horses suffer more from bad and diseased teeth than from any other diseases that you can name, old horses in particular. I have known horses to die from actual starvation, and among the noted ones I can name Lexington and the Lewis mare, by American Star. Now you will perhaps want to know why they died, so I will try and explain right here. The Lewis mare died for the want of masticating her food. One of her upper molars was fully one inch longer than her lower molar. This you will see kept her jaws apart, and hence she could not masticate her food. Had this tooth been filed down on a level with the rest, I have every reason to believe that the mare would have lived for several years to come; as it was, she closed her eyes in sleep that knows no waking, and is now in the animals' kingdom where the pastures are ever green and bad teeth in horses are unknown. And so with the great Lexington, whose name is known in every home through the land. After his death a post-mortem examination was held and it was shown beyond all doubt that he died from no other cause than the one similar to which I have already referred you. The cause of so many horses becoming "pullers," "side lines," *i. e.*, driving on one rein, "tongue lollers," etc., is sharp teeth, and this same trouble causes many trotting and pacing horses to be unsteady in their gaits that would be reliable were it not for this cause. Where the cheeks are forced in against sharp teeth by the pressure of the bit it gives the horse so much pain that he is compelled to change his gait to enable him to relieve his mouth, and many bad results often occur owing to this kind of chafing.

In conclusion, I will say that bad, sharp and ragged teeth in young or old horses will cause the following diseases: Coughing, driving on one rein, balking, scouring, running at the eyes, pulling, shying, and diseases contingent on imperfect mastication. If owners and drivers in general would examine or have them (the horses' teeth) examined by a good and competent person, and remove the cause, they would save themselves much annoyance, and their horses much suffering.

The Farmer's Horse to Use and Sell.

It is strange that farmers who usually watch so closely the current of the markets in everything, and are so ready to shift from one branch of industry to another, with the varying prices, sometimes greatly to their ultimate detriment, should make horse breeding so marked an exception to their general practice. They seem to regard work on the farm as the end and aim of all horse flesh; and so long as the old mare will raise a colt that, when it grows up, can take her place at the plow or the wagon, that is all that is necessary. They seem to overlook the fact that there is an immense amount of difference in the adaptation of horses to farm work, and a still greater difference in the price they will bring when it becomes a matter of necessity or convenience to offer them for sale. In their breeding operations they often act as though it made no difference whether a horse be large or small, gentle or vicious, sound or unsound. The class of horses bred in this hap-hazard way with which farmers have overstocked their farms in their foolish efforts to breed fast trotters, or to save a few dollars in the service fee of a stallion, can't be sold at any price; they must be traded or trucked off as it may happen, or they must be kept on the farm to do the work that

could be more profitably done by the more salable ones that have been disposed of to advantage. Even the large young mares are, as a rule, sacrificed to the demands of trade or the pressing necessities of the farmer, and only the little things that can't be sold are kept to reproduce themselves and their worthlessness. There is only one remedy for this. Farmers must protect themselves from loss in this direction, and insure salable produce by breeding to large stallions. Not the accidentally large ones of no particular blood, for such horses, on account of their own mixed origin, cannot be depended upon to reproduce themselves with any certainty. They are quite as likely to get foals that will resemble the little scrub of a dam or granddam as any other; and more especially is this true when the mare that is bred to such a horse's herself a worthless brute, with a little of everything in her pedigree. Breeding for an especial object is never an absolute certainty; but if there is any one thing in the science of breeding settled it is that in proportion as the ancestry for many generations on both sides have been distinguished for the possession of any given quality, so will the probabilities of transmitting that quality be increased. If we wish to breed large, sound horses, with good action, we must with our mongrel mares select stallions that are *purely bred* and of a breed that is known to be uniformly of good size, sound, hardy and possessing fair action. The purer and more firmly established the breed the better. And when we have found the breed that possesses these characteristics as a breed, then we should select the very best representatives of that breed, for here as elsewhere in breeding *selection and pedigree* must go hand in hand.

Thus far all intelligent breeders will go with me, but when I come to name the breed best suited to produce such horses as I have described I shall probably awaken some antagonism. But even here I lay down a platform that nearly all will accept, when I say that the Clydesdales, the English draft, and the Percheron-Norman are all adapted in a greater or less degree to fill the requirements named. My judgment, based upon an experience of twenty-five years as a breeder, leads me to give a decided preference to the Percheron-Norman as the cross most uniformly successful in stamping its impress upon our mixed stock and producing the most salable horses. I am satisfied that as a breed they are more uniform and better established than any of the other breeds of large horses; that as a breed they come more nearly up to the standard required by American farmers than any other, and that as a breed farmers will find them the most profitable as a cross. There are exceptions to this, of course, but as a rule, from the simple fact that they are the oldest, the purest and best established of all the large breeds, they are the most profitable of all the large breeds to use as a cross upon our mixed stock. This, Messrs. Editors, I give you as the result of twenty-five years of my experience.—*Cor. Western Rural.*

The Best Wool Sheep for the West.

Sheep farming must in time become one of the chief industries of a large part of the Western country, including the territories and Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Much of the country named is peculiarly adapted to this industry by climate, the richness of the grasses, and by the fact but little other profitable use can be made of the land. We expect to see the day when the foothills and mountains of the West will support thousands of flocks of sheep, kept almost exclusively for the wool they will produce. There is no doubt room enough there for flocks to give us all the wool this country needs. The *Rocky Mountain Husbandman* has an article upon the subject which will be of no little interest to the people other than those of Oregon, and for this reason we reproduce it here:

"The wool most wanted in Eastern markets, and consequently commanding the highest prices, is the grade known as No. 1 or fine medium, or three-eighths blood. It happens fortunately that this is the grade most easily produced here, and the most profitable to the Montana wool grower. It is the result of a cross of any long wool variety upon the Merino, and would be easily produced here by crossing Cotswold, Leicestershire or Shropshire upon full or three-quarter blood Merino. It would be reasonably nearly attained by crossing the common or Oregon sheep

with the Merino—at least the result would be a great improvement of much of the present wool product. The wool might not be as long as is desirable, but would be fine enough. It is better to have it too fine than too coarse. The result of the cross first suggested would be a large and vigorous sheep, which would do well even in large bands, and be well calculated to endure the winters and get its living even if it should have to dig in the snow for it; which would always own its lambs and raise them, and affording a medium grade of wool. If hereafter the demand should change to either crosses or fine wool, the change could be made with the cross in breeding. Eastern farmers cannot afford to raise these large sheep because it is too expensive to feed them, while here the amount of fodder consumed is not a consideration. There is now less of this grade of fine medium wool produced than any other, and this state of things is likely always to continue. The difference in value between wool of the common sheep and wool of the sheep so improved would be from three to five cents per pound, and if the common sheep has a coarse, hairy skirt, seven cents per pound. Such wool would also always have a quick sale, since it is the only grade which is not always in full supply. It is probable that such sheep would yield a proportion of the worsted wools, known in markets East as combing and delaine, which have of late years sold for very full prices; but while the sheep are exposed to all weathers it is not expected that the worsted selection can be very large.

"Montana wool has already attained in the Boston market a better reputation than that of any other territory and some of the states, partly because of its grade, but mainly because of its condition and freedom from burs and seeds. If now it can improve its grade as suggested and establish a well fixed and known type so that Montana wool will be recognized wherever exhibited, better, larger and more regular prices can be obtained. Already the high reputation of Montana wools is attracting into the territory parties who desire to embark into the business of sheep raising. We expect to see the product very rapidly increased. We believe that growers will find it largely for their advantage to shear as late in the season as they can, thus saving a greater growth and weight of wool, and especially a growth of brighter and stronger staple, which adds to the appearance of the fleece as well as to its value. This is emphatically true if sheep have the scab, as the indications of that disease largely disappear in midsummer."—*American Stockman.*

How to Make Bees Pay.

We produce the following practical article, which appears in the *German-ton Telegraph*, from the pen of Mr. J. M. Hicks, an Indiana bee-keeper:

"I will say to all who contemplate keeping bees for the honey or for stock, I would recommend for use a good movable frame bee-hive, of which there seems to be many various kinds and styles, as well, I might say, many more that are wholly worthless, having used twenty-three different movable frame hives, all of which I laid aside some eight years ago, and am now using a hive that has no loose honey board or boxes to misplace before seeing your bees and brood, which is so often neglected and let go to ruin through utter negligence. But since I have used the hive I have adopted as the one for future use I have not lost a stock of bees with the moth, from the fact that I can open the brood out to full view and see each and every brood comb, take out every worm in three minutes and close up my bees ready for work. This advantage alone is worth to the bee-keeper at least the value of twenty-five stands of bees in the old box. The value of time in attending bees is of more consequence than most persons are aware of, as it too often takes up so much time in handling your bees that they get to fighting and robbing each other before you can replace all the rattles and close up your bees for business again.

"But let me further say, if you have a hive and feel confident it possesses the proper proportions that go to make up a good bee-hive, I would not advise you to make any change, as here is where too many failures are made—in changing, and too many kinds of hives in our apiaries, which should be avoided. Therefore, I would say, never use but

one style of hive, and let that be a first-class movable frame hive; and have all your frame hives made exact inside measure as your sample, all of which should be well made and painted two good coats of paint and linseed oil. This hive business is of more importance than most people think, and is too often overlooked by many who make their own hives, often, too, from lumber not as dry as it should be, and of an inferior quality.

"Now let me say, in conclusion, get the hive as above, and have all your bees transferred into the same; and do for justice's sake look after their interests once in awhile, and your reward will be plenty of honey, as well as good strong stocks, with a good prolific queen in each hive, and you will have the gratification of having your bees pay you from 500 to 800 per cent."

Learn by Observation.

Visiting and carefully studying the practice of others is often an advisable step for those already at work as farmers. If a dairyman, in some region where this branch of farming is carried on, wishes to learn something of the best practice in the dairy regions of Northern Illinois, or of Wisconsin, the best possible mode of learning this is to go and see for himself. If a farmer has recently purchased a small herd of Short-horns, and desires information as to the best mode of handling them, he can learn most by visiting the farm and herd of some experienced breeder.

We are not, in this advice, underrating our calling. The more such a visiting farmer, or a farm pupil, has read and studied on the subject, the more intelligently will he observe, and the more information he will gain. In like manner, the more he knows by personal inspection, the more intelligently and profitably will he read further details of practice, and the better will he appreciate accounts of variation in practice.

The best farmers in any vicinity are among our most effective teachers of improved agriculture. The neighboring farmers, the casual visitors, even the passers by on the highway, get more or less valuable lessons. They may not put them in practice at once. They may even have a laugh or a sneer for the teacher; but, sooner or later, successful practice secures imitation. Making more money than his neighbors do is the surest possible mode of inducing them to adopt his system of management. The influence of even a single intelligent, enterprising, progressive farmer on any community may be almost incalculable in its good effects.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

An Agricultural Creed.

According to the *Canada Farmer* the agriculturists of Canada met in convention not long ago and adopted for themselves the following creed:

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe the earth loves to eat as well as the owner, and ought therefore to be well manured.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep plowing, and enough of it. All the better if it be a subsoil plow.

We believe in large crops which leave land better than they found it, making both the farm and farmer rich at once.

We believe that every farmer should own a good farm.

We believe that the fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without these, lime, gypsum and guano will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good farm houses, good orchards, and good children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, a dairy and a clear conscience.

We believe that to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but of much benefit.

We believe that to keep a place for everything and everything in its place saves many a step and is pretty sure to lead to good tools and to keeping them in order.

We believe that kindness to stock, like good shelter, is a saving of fodder.

We believe that it is a good thing to keep an eye on experiments and note all good and bad.

We believe that it is a good rule to sell grain when it is ready.

The largest farm in Nebraska is owned by M. E. Fuller, of Madison, Wis. It is located two miles from Schuyler. Besides large tracts of corn it contains a 1,200-acre wheat field.

Veterinary Department.

Tumor.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—About four weeks ago I noticed a lump coming on one of my calves' lower jaw. It is now larger than a hen's egg. It is hard, but not grown to the bone. What is it? and can it be removed? Answer through the veterinary column of THE SPIRIT.

Yours respectfully,

W. F. GRIFFEY.

HARTFORD, Kans., June 24, 1879.

ANSWER (by Dr. Fugate).—The lump on the jaw of your calf is a tumor and was caused probably by a bruise. The tumor can be removed easily and by any careful person whether he be a veterinary surgeon or not. Take a lance or a sharp knife and after pressing the lump close against the skin cut it through the center. When this incision is made the tumor can easily be squeezed out and cut off. No danger will attend the operation. Apply afterwards, once each day for three days, a solution of carbolic acid one part, water twenty parts.

Blood Spavin.

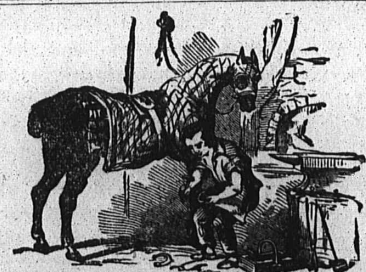
I have a valuable colt that has a soft wind puff on his gambrel, low down, where bone spavin comes, and looks like one, until you handle it. It is soft and has never lamed him, but I don't like it and must have it off, if there is any such thing. Please tell me through the paper what to do.

ANSWER.—A remedy which often proves effective where the tumor is of recent origin or of less magnitude consists of an ointment made of a scruple of biniodide of mercury, with half an ounce of simple cerate. The hairs covering the part should be clipped short. Apply once daily during a week a small portion of this ointment. During the next week apply once daily to the same place a coat of hog's lard. Tumors of this kind are very apt to return at any time, when the animal is put to hard work, or is overexerted.—*Western Rural.*

Eczema.

I have a three-year-old colt brought from Orange county, N. Y. He is troubled with biting at his flanks, and on the patella. When he takes spells, he becomes very much excited; otherwise, he looks well. Appetite good; hair in good condition; so far as I know, urine all right. He has been box-stalled, with play-ground; has had good oats and hay and potatoes. Can you give any light on the subject? He has been thus troubled about two months.

ANSWER.—Your horse is a victim of eczema, a humid tetter and non-contagious disease. It is characterized by a mild form of inflammation of the derma, with a few scattering and very minute vesicles forming on the skin. It usually makes its appearance in the warm months, and is, perhaps, due to perverted nutrition. In some horses it occurs periodically, or when a change is made in feeding. It is often troublesome to get clear of. Treatment: Prepare the animal by feeding on bran mash for two days, and give the following cathartic: Take Barbadoes aloes, pulverized, 7 drachms; ground ginger, 1 drachm; make into a ball and give before feeding, and, if it should fail to act after 48 hours, repeat; after purging has ceased, take arsenious acid, 6 drachms; bicarbonate of soda, 3 ounces; water, 2 quarts; mix, and steep over a slow fire till the acid has become dissolved; then cool and strain through calico; give an ounce of the solution once a day in his feed or water, and after a fortnight give, in combination with it, an ounce of sublimed sulphur. Keep his hair well brushed out, and bathe the parts he is inclined to bite with the following: Tincture of opium, fluid extract of belladonna and Goulard's extract, of each two ounces; water, one pint; mixed.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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

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

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

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1879.	
Flour—XX.	\$4.40 @ 4.70
XXX.	4.80 @ 4.90
Family.	5.15 @ 5.40
Wheat—No. 2 fall.	97 @ 1.00
No. 3 red.	94 @ 95
Corn—No. 2.	31 @ 34
Oats.	50 @ 52 1/2
Rye.	50 @ 65
Barley.	9.95 @ 10.25
Pork.	5.95 @ 6.15
Lard.	7 @ 11
Butter—Dairy.	7 @ 9
Country.	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Eggs.	74 @ 84

CHICAGO, July 1, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring.	\$1.06 1/2 @ 1.07
No. 3.	80 @ 80 1/2
Rejection.	67 @ 67 1/2
Corn.	35 1/2 @ 36
Oats.	31 1/2 @ 32
Pork.	9.80 @ 9.90
Lard.	6.10 @ 6.20

KANSAS CITY, July 1, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.	94 1/2 @ 95
No. 3 fall.	91 @ 92 1/2
No. 4.	84 @ 85
Corn—No. 2.	31 @ 36
Oats.	30 @ 30 1/2
Rye—No. 2.	36 @ 45

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, July 1, 1879.	
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av.	1,400 \$4.35 @ 4.60
Good ship. steers av.	1,350 4.00 @ 4.25
Fair butch. steers av.	1,000 3.35 @ 3.90
Good feed. steers av.	1,100 3.25 @ 3.60
Good stock steers av.	900 2.50 @ 3.00
Good to choice fat cows.	2.50 @ 3.00
Common cows and heifers.	2.00 @ 2.40
Hogs—Packers.	3.40 @ 3.65

St. Louis, July 1, 1879.
Cattle, unchanged; choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.80 to \$5.00; good do., \$4.65 to \$4.70; light, \$4.55 to \$4.60; native butcher steers, \$3.50 to \$4.30; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$3.50. All grades dull.
Hogs, active; heavy, \$3.60 @ 3.55.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1879.
Cattle, firm and active; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.40 @ 4.95.
Hogs, heavy, \$3.80 @ 3.90; light, \$3.80 @ 3.95. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 15,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, good, 9 @ 12 1/2 c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 9 1/2 @ 10 c.; eggs, 9 @ 10 c.; broom-corn, 2 @ 3 c. 1/2; chickens, young, per doz., \$1.75 @ 2.00; potatoes, 70c. @ \$1.00; strawberries, \$2 per case of 8 quarts; raspberries, \$2.75 per case of 24 quarts; blackberries, 50c. per gallon; cherries, best, 50c. per gallon; apples, 90c. @ \$1.00 per bushel; peaches, \$1.50 per box of 1/2 bushel; tomatoes (getting scarcer), \$5 per bushel.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 sack, \$2.85 @ 3.00; XXX, \$2.40 @ 2.50. Rye flour, \$1.85. Corn meal 1/2 hundred, 85c.

Wheat is lower than last week at Kansas City and St. Louis, but spring wheat has risen in Chicago. No. 2 spring is quoted at Chicago 8 or 10 cents higher than No. 2 winter at St. Louis. Spring wheat in New York is several cents higher than winter wheat. This is said to have been brought about by Jim Keene and confederates, who own all the spring wheat in New York, Chicago and Milwaukee—about 5,700,000 bushels. What the clique intend to do hereafter is unknown. This grade of wheat will probably fall early in July, but they will probably force it up again during the month.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 93 @ 94c. July, 91 1/2 c. August, and 91 1/2 c. September. In Chicago No. 2 is 96 @ 97c. July, 91 @ 91 1/2 c. August, and 88 1/2 c. September. In Kansas City No. 2 is 89 @ 90c. July. No. 3 is 86 1/2 c. July and 85c. August.

Wheat at Kansas City is 11 cents higher than it was one year ago; corn is 5 cents higher and oats 10 cents higher.

The highest figures on corn at Kansas City (36c.) are for white; mixed corn is only 31c. Cattle continue dull, but there is no material change in prices.

Hogs are firm and the demand good. There is beginning to be a demand for stock hogs.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 3 1/2 @ 6 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2 per cent. The stock market opened active but towards the close a slight decline took place in St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern. Government bonds strong; railroad bonds firm; state securities dull.

A Chicago man, who has traveled extensively throughout the wheat-growing regions of the West, thinks the average yield per acre this year will not be over about 1 1/2 bushels, or at most 380,000,000 bushels, against 425,000,000 a year ago. The falling off he attributes to the drought that prevailed very extensively over the West from about the first of March to the middle of May. The exportable surplus out of the crop of 1879 he estimates at 45,000,000 bushels less than that of the crop of 1878. The end of the fiscal year will show that we have exported to foreign countries in grain, flour and bread, just about 150,000,000 bushels of wheat. The stock of wheat now remaining in sight in the United States is somewhat larger than at the corresponding time last year, but it is well understood that there is less wheat in farmers' hands than there was last year, so that the surplus appears larger than it really is. Besides, there are the larger demands for a population which is now increasing more rapidly by immigration than it was one year ago, and the increased requirements for seed on the steadily expanding area sown in wheat, so we shall have a much smaller surplus for export.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10 @ 15c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.25 @ 2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 50 @ 60; corn, 27 @ 28c.; wheat, No. 2, 90; lard, 4 1/2 c.; hogs, \$3.00 @ 3.20; cattle—feeders 3.00 @ 3.25, shippers \$3.25 @ 4.00, cows, \$2.25 @ 2.50; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 per ton.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGESTORE.

FRESH GOODS

Are kept constantly on hand. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. All kinds of

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

Go to the Grange Store for bargains. The highest market price paid for grain at the Grange Elevator.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

Office—Massachusetts street, west side, between Henry and Warren.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

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

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS

ROGERS & ROGERS,
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

The Second-Hand Store Again to the Front!

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Complete outfit stencil tools; bread and ironing boards; horse collars; bird cages, 50c. to \$1.50; mocking-bird cages, \$1 to \$3; brooms, 15c.; whisk brooms, 5c.; curry combs; scrub, hair, tooth, whitewash, stove and shoe brushes; two copying presses at \$5 each; baths—sitz \$3, sponge \$3, plunge \$5; the Shepard sluter, best in market, at \$1.25; hat conformer, \$3, cost \$30; new rubber bucket pump, \$2, cheaper than anybody else will sell at; fire-proof safe, \$50, cheap at \$75; foot-turner jig saw, \$1.50, balance wheel and crank cost \$3; three book-cases for lawyers; 240-pound platform scales at \$6.50; 600-pound platform on wheels, \$22; grocer's beam scales, brass hopper, 1-2-ounce to 25-pound, \$1; Sattley's gang plow (new), \$40, worth \$65; grocer's 40-gallon oil-can with pump, \$10, worth \$15; second-hand guns, 50c. to \$12; new 7-shot revolvers, \$1.25.

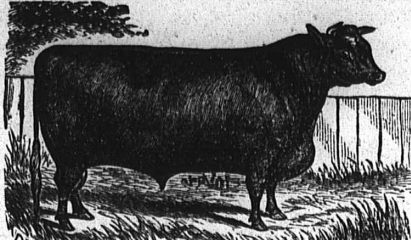
PICTURES.

A large variety from a bankrupt stock, selling at half what the frames are worth. The cheapest lot of pictures ever in Lawrence. Pictures, 24x30 in nice black walnut frames with one inch gilt lining, \$1.50; small oval ones, in 2x1 black walnut frames and glass, 30c.; silk velvet, nickel-plated easel frames, 25c.

SEWING MACHINES.

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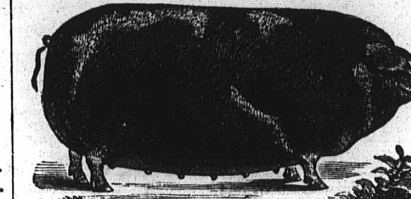
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