VOL. VIII .-- NO. 29.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 389.

For The Spirit of Kansas. BLESSED IN AFFLICTION.

BY E. ELLEN CHERRY.

Afflicted by Thy hand, O God, Help me to bear the chastening rod, And feel thy loving arms around To bear me past the billows' bound. For I indeed,

For I indeed,
A broken reed,
Lashed by the surging tide of griet,
Have failed in aught to find relief
Save Thee, my King.

My tribulated head, dear Lord,
I give to Thee; for Thy pure word
Has taught me this—just as I am—
To flee from sin's polluting ban,
And live to Thee
A life quite free
From the world's spot; and even more—
Bring all my tithes into Thy store,
Thy praise to sing.

Thy praise to sing.

The exceeding sinfulness of sin,
And beauty of holiness within,
With rapturous joy I now can see;
Thy mercies, Lord, are blest to me.
My joys complete,
My peace so great,
A dedicated life could not repay
The delt I owe to Thee today.

The debt I owe to Thee to-day, Washed by thy blood! Salvation's free ('tis well it is, 'Great are the godliness' mysteries). Yet with the Guide no child can err.

The wayfaring man may walk secure
By the true light
That shineth bright Into the hearts of all below Who seek the narrow way to know. Oh! God is good! LAWRENCE, Kansas.

MR. GRASSEY'S SECRET.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"So you have made up your mind to come and live with us, Mrs. Hedgington?" said Mr. Grassey; and as he spoke the words, a curious expression, which might be interpreted either as gratification or otherwise, came out around the corners of his mouth.

Mrs. Hedgington, a portly dame in black silk, with extremely juvenile curls on either side of her well-powdered cheeks, nodded assent, as she settled the bows of white ribbon that adorned her cap.

"Yes, Oswald," said she, "I have. Not but I'm not the dust under his feet." that my own little house is pleasant enough life for what the gay world calls society) but ers you so at all."

Sophia needs me." "Needs you?" repeated her son-in-law, with

some emphasis. "The housekeeping, you know!" suggested

Mrs. Hedgington. "We are able to keep plenty of servants," said Mr. Grassey. "And I really think we ought not to expect you to give up your time

and attention-" "It isn't that altogether," said Mrs. Hedgington, with an aggressive toss of the cap ribbons that betokened a sort of overt hostility." "No." Mr. Grassey's countenance became

inquiring. "It's Sophia's spirits," said Mrs. Hedgington.

"Oh!" said Mr. Grassey.

"The poor, dear girl pines," said Mrs. Hedgington. "She needs society."

"Really?" Mr. Grassey raised his eyebrows "I was not aware of that."

"And if I must say it." added the mother-inlaw, "although I am the very last person to wish to sow the seeds of dissension, you give her very little of your companionship,

"Business," said Mr. Grassey, briefly. "That's what men always say," said Mrs. Hedgington, with a meaning snift. "However, the fact remains the same-my Sophia droops. And as you can have no sort of ob-

corner in this big house-" "Not the least in the world," said Mr. Grassey.

without a blow. "What did he say, ma?" nervously questioned Mrs. Oswald Grassey, a meek, pink-eyed little creature in white muslin and blue rib- Hedgington took a good, comfortable swallow bons, who was a sort of female chameleon, out of each bottle.

taking the color of the nearest companion pro tempore. "He said he had no objection," said Mrs.

"Don't say that, ma," said Sophia.

"And he's one of the kind-sardonic, is it? or er-in-law hurried up stairs to impart her tidsatirical, or sarcastic-

"I'm sure I don't know, ma," said Mrs. Grassey "Well, it doesn't matter much," remarked

Mrs. Hedgington, belligerently scratching the bridge of her Roman nose. "One of the kind, I mean, that is always poking fun at you!" "O, ma!" fluttered Sophia. "I am sure Os-

wald means nothing of the kind." "Yes he does, too," said Mrs. Hedgington, sharply. "But I'll teach him. He'll find out that his secrets and mysteries don't go down with me!"

Mrs. Grassey burst into tears. In uttering these words, her mother had touched upon the spring of her heart's inward discontent. Oswald had secrets. There was no disputing that fact. Oswald came and went mysteriously, like a brigand, or a conspirator, kept a special key to the cellar, and when asked what all this meant, only chucked his partner under the chin and responded:

"Business, my dear; business!"

"And I'm sure, ma," whimpered Mrs. Grassey, with her pocket-handkerchief to her eyes, "I'd give all I'm worth to know what it means.'

"Down cellar, eh?" said Mrs. Hedgington, feeling reflectively of her chin.

"Yes," said Mrs. Grassey, "down cellar. In the little northeast room, where there's a gasburner, and a shuttered window, and a stone floor, and a lot of shelves."

"Can't you contrive to get hold of his key?" carries it about with him."

"It can't be counterfeiting?" said Mrs. Hedgington. "What nonsense, ma!" bristled up the bride.

"Or another wife hidden there, like Bluebeard !"

"Ridiculous!" said Mrs. Grassey. "Well," said Mrs. Hedgington, "it may be

ridiculous and it may not. But whether or no mean to find out what it all means!" "But how?" said Sophia.

"You'll see," nodded Mrs. Hedgington. "A married man has no right with secrets, and. besides, I'll show him that it doesn't pay to make fun of me. I may be his mother-in-law,

"Oh dear, oh dear!" said Sophia, with a (and dear knows I've no wish at my time of burst of weak tears. "I don't think he consid- wald-and I thought it was wine-and-and I living. She was an uneducated but amiable

> And Mrs. Hedgington threw up her head like a war-horse eager for combat.

> "I'll track out his guilty mysteries," said she,

"or I'll know the reason why." And within a week Mrs. Hedgington had

borrowed a bunch of keys big enough for a his chair. locksmith's sign, and fitted one of them, triumphantly, to the mysterious cellar door. And ton. "But I didn't mean any harm-I didn't never beat more exultant than did that of Mr. again!" Grassey's mother-in-law as she shuffled, slipper-footed, into the stone-floored sanctum.

She was not altogether certain what she had expected to find, whether a human skeleton, a nitro-glycerine; but it was to have been something very terrible. And her revulsion of spirits, on discovering only a row of bottles, was correspondingly great.

"Humph," snorted Mrs. Hedgington, holding up her candle and looking around. "Bottles! Nothing on earth but bottles!"

She sat down her candle and indulged herself in a second view.

"I wonder what's in 'em," said she to herself. The corks were not sealed down.

"It can't do any harm just to look," said Mrs. Hedgington, "or to smell, which amounts to the same thing."

And whipping out her pocket-scissors, Mrs Hedgington proceeded to remove the corks sey. jection to my occupying a little insignificant from the bottles and inhale the odor of their contents, one by one.

"Wine, as I live," said Mrs. Hedgington. "and good wine, too! Oh, the hardened sot! "I thought so," said Mrs. Hedgington. But Only to think of a man like Oswald Grassey she had anticipated a pitched battle on the making nightly visits to this spot, with his desubject, and was, perhaps, just a little disap- praved associates, just to drink himself into pointed that her son-in-law had capitulated delirium tremens! Oh, my poor Sophia! Oh, the wickedness of mankind! But it isn't bad

wine, I must say." And, out of a laudable spirit of inquiry, Mrs.

"A slight difference in the flavor," said she, smacking her lips. "In the bouquet, as poor, aginary. It isn't the poison business I'm indear Hedgington used to say. But none in the it's the California wine trade," Hedgington. "But I know he doesn't like body. One-two-three-four shelves full. Well, I never! What will Sophia say!"

And carefully replacing the corks and relock-"But I do say it," retorted the widow. ing the door behind her, Mr. Grassey's moth- mineral springs more without your mother?" tentiary darn'd close."

ings to Mr. Grassey's wife.

Sophia listened, wrung her hands and wept. "Oh, ma! oh, ma! she bewailed herself, what shall I do? Do you think he is really a drunkard?"

"Just wait, my dear, and hear me confront him with his sins," said Mrs. Hedgington, severely

"But what good will that do, ma?" sobbed Sophia.

"Child, I do believe you're a fool," said Mrs. Hedgington, almost angrily.

And there was the mysterious solemnity of an avenging fate upon her countenance when Mr. Grassey came home to dinner. She was still culling out, in her mind, the most appropriate terms to use, when the culprit himself broke silence, rubbing the palms of his hands complacently together.

"Well, Sophy," said he, "you can have a fortnight at Saratoga this summer, it you please.' "What?" said the pink-eyed wife, scarcely disposed to believe her own ears.

"I've done a smart stroke of business lately," added Mr. Grassey. "In the manufacture of

"What!" shrieked Mrs. Hedgington, drop ping her knife and fork.

"Exactly," said Mr. Grassey, all smiles. "To be sent out to Central Africa-ordered by the king of Gharri-Wakki to exterminate the hostile tribe of Fouchi-Haha. Put up and flavored like the choicest wines. No one can tell corrosive sublimate from Madeira, nor strych-"Oh dear, no," said Sophia. "He always nine from St. Julien claret! Of course, the whole thing is sub-rosa; the government passes 'em through for wines; but there's a for-

tune to be made out of the thing. And—" But here Mr. Grassey's tide of eloquence was interrupted by a fearful shrick from his

mother-in-law. "Eh!" said Mr. Grassey. "What's the matter, Mrs. Hedgington?"

But the old lady had started up, with both hands pressed convulsively over the pit of her

"Water!" she gasped. "White of egg!" Emetics! A stomach pump! Quick! Don't lose a moment !"

"You don't say-" began Mr. Grassey. "Yes I do," said Mrs. Hedgington, with a

choke and a gasp. "I got into the cellar, Ostasted every one! Oh dear! oh dear! what shall I do? Run to the druggist, Oswald! the old warrior and statesman. Bring me some warm water, Sophia! Do you mean, among you, to let me die?"

"So you've been prying into my affairs, eh?" said Mr. Grassey, deliberately leaning back in

"Yes, I have!" acknowledged Mrs. Hedgingthe heart of conquering Julius Cæsar himself indeed; and I'll never, never do such a thing She is now insane.

"I wouldn't if I were you," said Mr. Gras-

"Can't anything be done? Can't I be saved?" wailed the old lady, beginning to twist and set of counterfeiter's tools, or a can or so of writhe herself about, while Sophia clasped her bands in mute dismay.

"Don't excite yourself," said Mr. Grassey. 'If you've been breaking into my wine cellar, you're all right. I don't keep the poisons about the house."

"Oh, thank providence for that!" sobbed Sophia, while Mrs. Hedgington drew herself upright, with a jerk.

"Is this a joke?" said she, indignantly. "Well, if you choose to consider it so!" de murely acknowledged her son-in-law. "It's a shame !" shricked the old lady.

"Do you mean that system of yours, of pry ing and peeping around a gentleman's house I quite agree with you, then," said Mr. Gras

Mrs. Hedgington rose to her feet in a rage. "I won't stay another night under this roof," said she. "Don't, if you don't teel like it," said Mr

Grassey, blandly. And Mrs. Hedgington packed her trunks an

departed, leaving serene peace behind her. "Oswald," said Mrs. Grassey, feebly. "Well, my dear."

"Was it true ?"

"Was what true, my dear?" "About the poisons?"

"But the two weeks at Saratoga?"

enough! But don't you think you'll enjoy the

"Perhaps so, my dear," said Mrs. Grassey. And Mrs. Hedgington never came back to stay at the residence of her son-in-law again.

The Marriages of Great Men. Byron married Miss Millbank to get money to pay his debts. It turned out a bad shift.

Robert Burns married a farm girl with whom he tell in love while they worked together in the plow field. He was irregular in his life, and committed the most serious mistakes in conducting his domestic affairs.

Milton married the daughter of a country squire, but lived with her but a short time. He was an austere, exacting literary recluse, while she was a rosy, romping country lass that could not endure the restraint imposed upon her, so they separated. Subsequently, however, she returned, and they lived tolerably happy.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were cousins, and about the only example in the long line of English monarchs wherein the marital vows were sacredly observed, and sincere af fection existed.

Shakespeare loved and wedded a farmer's daughter. She was faithful to her vows, but we could hardly say the same of the great bard himself. Like most of the great poets, he showed too little discrimination in bestowing his affections on the other sex.

Washington married a woman with two children. It is enough to say that she was worthy of him, and they lived as married folks should -in perfect harmony.

John Adams married the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. Her father objected on account of John's being a lawyer. He had a bad opinion of the morals of the profession.

John Howard, the great philanthropist, married his nurse. She was altogether beneath told you my name three times in a row. him in social life and intellectual capacity, and besides this she was 52 years old, while he was but 25. He would not take "No" for an answer, and they were married and lived happily together until she died, which occurred two years atterward.

Peter the Great, of Russia, married a peasant girl. She made an excellent wife and a sa-

gacious empress. Humboldt married a poor girl because he

loved her. Of course they were happy. It is not generally known that Andrew Jack son married a lady whose husband was still

John C. Calhoun married his cousin, and their children, fortunately, were neither diseased nor idiotic, but they do not evince the talent of the great "State Rights" advocate.

Edward Lytton Bulwer, the English statesman and novelist, married a girl much his inferior in position, and got a shrew for a wife.

Be What You Seem.

There is a class of men who acquire a good deal of prominence in the community; they are much talked about, and their names are often seen in print; yet when you get at the real opinion entertained of them by those who know them best, you find they are but little respected. The reason is because they are not really true men. They affect to take a deep interest in reform movements, and to be largely occupied in philanthropic enterprises; but in or set me free. If this is not answered in four truth they are hollow-hearted popularity seekers, caring little for anybody but themselves.

Such persons impose upon others much less than they themselves imagine. The thin covering of pretension thrown over their selfishness is seen through as if it were gauze. They deceive themselves far more than they deceive others, for a secret contempt is generally entertained toward them.

Such men cannot be truly happy, for they cannot experience any feeling of satisfaction with themselves. And, indeed, it is with himself that every man should keep account. He should make it his own study to be true, and neal, and sincere. Even if he could obtain the respect of others without deserving it, he could not obtain his own. Be what you seem is a manly rule of life, worthy of every young man's

Two distinguished lawyers in Alabams formed a partnership after the war, and the try and write you a few lines. I see no answer junior stated to the senior that there were two "It was what they call poetic license, my things they must guard against—the poordear," chuckled the husband. "Entirely im- house and the penitentiary. Very soon the up stairs and saw a white cow in his white junior collected a fee of \$2,500, in a cotton case cotton patch, and he told a little white dog to which involved but very little trouble, and drive the cow out of the cotton. I will send ancounted out \$1,250 to the senior, remarking other one: I rode over the bridge yet I walked "Oh!" said Mr. Grassey. "That's true that it did not look much like the poor-house. over. Good-by. From your little friend, "No," said the senior, "but it rubs the peni-

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:-I thought I would write for the "Young Folks' Column" again. We had a heavy rain here on the 3d. Papa got my brother some chickens, and is going to have some full breed Cochins. Leo Drake did not answer my riddle correctly. The right answer is "Twenty white teeth upon a red gum." I see that the column is very full this time. I wil send you a riddle: A spoonful, a bowlfulcan't catch a mouthful. Good-by.

Your friend, HATTIE E. ZEIGLER. MANHATTAN, Kans., July 9, 1879.

MR. EDITOR :- Ma and pa are both grangers. went to school this summer. I study third reader, spelling and arithmetic. Our teacher's name is Mr. Frigg. Our school was out four weeks to-morrow. I have two sisters and three brothers. We have seven calves, and milk eight cows. We have thirty-one head of cattle. I will close by sending you a riddle: As I went over the bridge I met a man; and now I have told his name three times. Good-by. From your little friend,

MARY H. LONG, age 10 years. LA CYGNE, Kans., July 10, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:-I have a mare five years old. We have three little pups three days old. We have 120 little chickens and one little kitten and two pet pigs. I have two brothers and three sisters. Pa takes THE SPIRIT, and I like to read the young folks' letters. As I could not write very well I had my brother write for me, and I told him what to write. I will close by sending you a riddle: Silver my saddle and silver my bow now I have

Good-by. LOYD LONG. LA CYGNE, Kans., July 10, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:-I have been reading the Young Folks' Column," and it made me anx ous to write. This is the firstotime I have written for the "Young Folks' Column." I am ten years old. Our school is out. Since my school was out I have been beeing in the garden and thinning corn. It is mighty hot work. We have got fine looking corn, and seventy acres of flax, and it is ready to cut. "My brother has got a horse three years old and is afraid to ride it. I think the answer to Leo Drake's riddle is "The poise that goes with the wagon." I will close by sending a riddle: Way down in the meadow there is a red house; no doors, no windows, no room for a louse. Your little

friend. DILLARD WATTS. AUBRY, Kans., July 10, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR :- As I have not written for your paper for a long time, I thought I would write. Our school is out. I did not go any this summer for I had to farm, I have thirty-five acres of corn, and it is looking well. We have our wheat stacked. I guess we will cut our oats Monday. We have a reaper. We have cut about sixty acres of wheat besides our own. My brother and I caught two young prairie gray squirrels. We have nine little pigs, and they are all black. I will send the young folks a riddle: As I went out and in again, out of the dead the living came-six there were and seven there be. Come, tell me this riddle weeks I will answer it for you. Well, I guess I will close for this time. Yours respectful-LINCOLN B. ASKREN.

HOLTON, Kans., July 12, 1879.

MR. EDITOR :- As it has been some time since I have written for your paper, I will try and scratch you a few words. We have thirty-eight head of cattle and forty-three head of hogs, and we have got seven little pigs five days old. Papa takes the paper which you have been so kind as to publish. Papa and mamma are grangers, and I think it is a very good organization. I have two brothers and three sisters. We have fifty-five acres of corn; but we have not got any small grain this year, and I am glad of it for the oats are so short that they cannot be bound in this part of the country. They just cut them and drop them in rows and stack them up like prairie grass. It is very warm this evening, and I thought I would to my riddle, so I guess I will answer it. It is a white man in a white house, and the man went

GEORGE E. LONG. LA CYGNE, Kans., July 10, 1879.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1879.

Vatrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—Samuel E Adams, of Minnesota. Seorstary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson tounty. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

Wheat Calture.

[Essay read before Douglas grange, No. 225, June 29, 1879, by J. F. Chevalier, and sent to THE SPIRIT for publication.]

Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers :- At our last meeting you requested me to soon have something to say on the subject of wheat culture. I have therefore prepared a brief paper, looking to my own personal experience for ma-

Every farmer should have a place prepared to receive all the manure from the stables. That place should not be a pit, but ought to be lower than the ground around it in order to retain enough moisture after a rain so the whole will rot well together and not lose its virtue. If you pile up the manure as you take it out of the stable it will burn and mildew and lose its fertilizing qualities. In your cattle-yard pile up the surface of the ground which is rich, and repeat every time you think necessary and add it to the first piles. This should be done was held last week. Hon, Josiah Quincy is the after rains. Every load is worth one dollar, and will bring from 200 to 300 per cent. returns. Now, for instance, take one hundred acres of land and divide it into three equal parts. Haul out on 333 acres of this ground all the manure. patronize the store as liberally its success Clean out all the corners of your stable and cattle-yard in order to increase the quantity. the store, which is modeled after the English Then break your ground and put in your wheat, and in the following February, between a system of partial payments by which those the 1st and 15th, sow ten pounds of clover seed to the acre; and after the wheat is harvested you will perhaps have one crop of clover, or may be it will fortify itself for the following year. It will never fail to give a good crop the next spring. The said crop should be cut as soon as the heads are well formed, and the second crop ought to be plowed under before the clover is ripe. This will fertilize the ground to the value of ten dollars an acre.

The next spring sow the next 331 acres in oats and follow with the above quantity of clover seed, and roll the ground. This will give the same advantages for hay and fertilization as the 334 acres put in wheat the fall before, as manure should be hauled out on the fields twice in a all the spring manure on the remaining 331 acres for corn, and continue that way every year. Change crops each year. When you have practiced this three years in succession you will find a great benefit.

your granaries and cribs.

of manure will last three years.

Tribute of Respect.

WHERMAS, It has pleased the Divine Master, the supreme ruler of the universe, to remove from our midst by death our sister, Eliza A. Pearson, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1879;

er come.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Oskaloosa Weekly Sickle for publication.

A. P. REARDON,
Chairman of Committee.

W. F. LEACH, Secretary. DIMON, Kans., July 11, 1879.

Why am I a Granger?

While the principles, purposes and work of the grange have been uniform and unchanged, it will readily be acknowledged that many per- flannel weavers of this little town, who fursons joined the order with expectations and nished altogether only the very modest sum of designs foreign to what was contemplated by \$140, owned twenty years later a capital of its founders, and what a subsequent experience \$215,000, and did an annual business of \$750,proved to be the true interest of the farmer. Many were tempted by the baldest and most was. Others, and not a few-needy, poor, in saw in it a royal road to preferment and postrong in faith and principle, who believed for \$2,217,300, while their sales yield \$2,405,206. that the grange was simply a development and -Sunday Afternoon.

the advancement of agriculture and the highest good to the tiller of the soil. With these diverse opinions and purposes the order swept through the land like a whirlwind. In the turmoil, confusion and uncertainty the National grange in session at St. Louis published to the world its "declaration of principles," which, in eloquent terms, stated what the grange was and what it proposed to do. It tore aside the veil of mystery, held up to public view the objects it sought to attain and laid bare the secret processes of its machinery. This public paper dissipated the expectations of many who had joined the order and built their air-castles on a false and shadowy basis. That they failed is not matter for surprise. They who planned builded wiser than they knew. Coming up out of the necessities of the times, making for its object the thrift of the farmer in the present, and the ultimate good of the country its necessary result, they who joined in the first instance from narrow and selfish ends, or who failed to see its beneficent reach and intent, dropped out by the way and left for a moiety to work out the problem which so nearly concerned the entire agricultural class. It becomes pertinent, therefore, to ask the question that forms the caption to this article. With a clear conception of the aims and purposes of the order, and its methods of accomplishing these ends, there need be no apprehensions of the ultimate triumph over all opposition, and that through this agency will be developed a conservative power essential to the best and permanent interests of the country .-Grange Bulletin.

Co-operation in Boston. The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Boston (Mass.) co-operative store, says the Portsmouth (N. 11.) Weekly, of the 5th inst. chief promoter of the institution, and he addressed the meeting, stating that the patronage from non-shareholders had been much larger than expected, and if the shareholders would would be assured. He explained the system of plan, and added that they proposed to establish of very moderate income can become shareholders by paying a portion of the full price, all interest to accumulate until the total of principal and interest shall equal \$4, the price of one share. He also suggested that by combining and ordering all goods of one class of one dealer through the store, these goods could probably be obtained at an appreciable discount. He closed by congratulating the meeting upon the success thus far obtained, and hoped that it would be greater in the future.

The Transcript says: "It is gratifying to know that this store, established after long and careful deliberation as to the best plan to be pursued, is meeting with success, and its business on the increase. It is not desirable that year-in the spring and in the fall. So haulout this should grow too rapidly. The store was established more to give a practical illustration of the benefits of co-operation, and educate the public in that direction, than for large or immediate profit. The fundamental fact is that every purchaser participates in the profits of Never burn your straw, but make it rot by the store in proportion to the amount of his scattering it in the lowest place in your yard. | purchases, and not in proportion to the amount In increasing the quantity of manure you fill of stock he holds, although a stockholder is allowed a larger share of profit than he who has Manure should be hauled out from five to six no investment in the capital stock. Hence it loads to the acre. In continuing this way for will 'pay' every body to patronize the estabseveral years you will have fertilized your hun- lishment. This idea will gradually work itself dred acres. The production of one application into the public mind, and the result will be a sufficiently rapid increase in the business of the store. It will take a full year to demonstrate fully the advantage of this system (it has been proved over and over again in England), and when its success has been practically demonstrated we may hope and expect to see simi-

Pearson, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1879; and

WHEREAS. By her death the members of Delaware grange, No. 38, have lost an earnest and faithful member-ja zealous worker, a firm friend of every principle of honesty and true christian piety; the husband a faithful and devoted wife; the children a loving mother; the neighbors a true friend, annable in her character, one that while able was ever ready to assist the needy, to comfort the sick and the afflicted, one that bore her sufferings and afflictions with that patience and charity that is ever characteristic of a true christian; therefore Resolved, That the members of this grange extend to the bereaved family of our departed sister in this sad hour of affliction our deepest sympathy, and trust that God, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, will guide the footsteps of the little ones now bereft of a mother's care over life's thorny pathway to that beautiful and happy rest above where death can never come.

Resolved. That a conv of these resolutions be of the latter is largely in preponderance, and it would be no exaggeration to claim four-fifths of the total of co-operative societies as distributive societies. They come into collision with far fewer difficulties than other societies, and when they avoid that rock on which so many have been wrecked-furnishing goods on credit-they are almost certain of success. The oldest and most famous of these is the Pioneers of Rochdale, which, established in 1843 by some 000. The distributive society of Gloucester, established in 1870, did not set out in a fashion childish curiosity to see and know what this any more brilliant. At the beginning it had secret society with a new and untried name only twenty members, with a capital stock of about \$100; but in 1877 the number of its memdebt, looking for the sheriff-saw in it a mon- bers had increased to 2,016, and its capital ey-making scheme to lift them out of the mire. amounted to more than \$95,200, without includ-Still others, with an itching palm for office, ing their three warehouses, valued at \$55,400. Their semi-annual transactions require \$133,litical dignities. And others, looking with un- 800, and in the space of sixteen years have disguised concern at the rapacity, extortion amounted to \$2,208,000. We ought also to reand far-reaching purposes of monopoles and fer to the distributive society of the civil emimposing corporations saw a remedy in the ployes of London, the Civil Service Supply asconsolidated effort of the great conservative sociation, which has 4,488 regular members, class of the country. With all these there was with 14,980 customers admitted through favor. still another element, few in numbers but whose annual purchase of merchandise calls

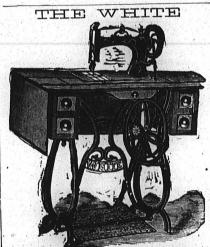
outgrowth of the times, having for its object UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS 1879.



Full course of study in Ancient and Modern languages. Law and Normal departments now established Music by competent instructor.
Fall session opens *eptember 10.
For any destred information, address iblished Music...;
Fall session opens September IV.
Fall session opens September IV.
For any desired information, address
For any desired information, Chancellor,
Lawrence, Kansar

Thirty thousand acres of choice lands in Ander-on, Woodson and Coffey counties for sale on very easonable terms. Address

onable terms. Address
W. J. HAUGHAWOUT, Land Agent,
Neosho Falls, Kansas



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.

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

arge 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

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 bobin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—Its works are all encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become oiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

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

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

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

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

J. T. RICHEY, Agent,

ewing machine at \$20.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent,

No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Ayers

Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysi-pelas, Rosa, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald

Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, the Bones, Side and Head, Female the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the

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

Its ingredients are so skilfully embined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions

which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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

TOE the speedy Oure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indis-oretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredienta ADDRESS. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, 6.

HENDERSON'S

GROCERY HOUSE CASH

PRICE-LIST.

Stop! Read! What Ready Cash Will Do!

	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Rio Coffee for	
91	nounds of	Cut-Loat Lugar for	1
93	pounds of	Crushed Sugar for	1
١.	pounds of	Brown Sugar for	-

SYRUPS WERE NEVER SO LOW.

그 아내가 그렇게 그렇게 그는 그렇게 하셨다면 그 없다는 사람들은 그래프리아 그리를 다 아니라 그래요?	
White Drips per gallon for	Sorghum Molasses per gallon. 25 Sorghum Molasses (very best) per gallon. 35
CALIFORNIA STRAINED HO	NEY 15 CENTS PER POUND.
SPECI Black Tea for Japan Sittings for TEAS, TEAS.	ALTY
Young Hyson per pound 25, 35, 50, best 80 Imperial 35, 45, 60, 80 Gunpowder 45, 55, 65, 80 Japan 40, 50, 60, 80 Black 40, 50, 60, 80 COFFEES, COFFEES.	Rio Coffee per lb

STARCHES. White Lily 14b boxes.

1-2

1-4

Other pure brands at same prices.
Baking in bulk 25c. and 30c. per lb.
3 lbs Sal-soda 1·c., 9 lbs for 25c.
4 papers Soda Saleratus (best brands) for 25c. White Lily Gloss, best goods, 6-lb wood boxes 45

' 3-lb paper 22

' 1-lb or 3 for 25

' 1 lb corn starch 10

' 4 lbs best in bulk 25

Peerless Starches and other brands at same prices.

BEST COAL OIL PER GALLON 15c. HEADLIGHT OIL PER GALLON 18c.

DRIED FRIHTS AT UNHEARD OF PRICES.

AT UNHEARD OF PRICES.

Dried Apples 6 lbs for 25c., for \$1 26 lbs.

Dried Peaches 4 lbs for 25c., for \$1 17 lbs.

New Prunes 4 lbs for 25c.

Dried Currants 4 lbs for 25c.

Dried Blackberries 3 lbs for 25c.

Raisins 8, 10, 12 and 15c. per lb.

Citrons, Leghorn, per lb 25c.

Orange and Lemon Peel per lb 25c.

Always fresh oranges and lemons and fresh fruits of the season.

FISH, FISH. Coddish from 4 to 7c. per lb.

A full line of salt fish. Prices reduced in proportion.

MISCELLANEOUS. Mixed Pickles (best) per quart 15c. Gherkin Pickles (best) per gallon 30c. Best New York Cheese per 1b 10c. Sardines 1-4s 15c. and 20c. Sardines 1-2s 25c. and 35c.

Sardines 1-25 20c. and 35c.
Baltic Delanp per box 25c.
shaddines per box 25c. and 35c.
Gross & Blackwell's pickles, sauces, mustards, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

TOBACCO.

 Lorillard Tin Tag per lb.
 .55

 Buchanan & Lyall Blue Tag*Neptune per lb.
 .60

 Buchanan & Lyall Red Tag per lb.
 .60

 Old Honesty (choice goods) per lb.
 .50

 Allen & Ellis' Tobacco per lb.
 .55

١	CANNED GOODS.
١	WHAT CASH WILL DO FOR THEM.
	Cove Oysters 1-lb can 5c. Cove Oysters 2-lb can 10c.
1	Tomatoes 3 lb can 1lc. Blackberries 1-lb can 10c.
	Peaches, choice yellow, 3-1b can 25c. Peaches 3-1b can 20c.
	Canned Corn 2-lb can 11c, and 12c.
	All California canned goods reduced from 35c. to
	1 25c. per can, except pears.
	Canned Salmon 1 lb 153. and 18c. Canned Salmon 2 lbs 30c.
	All other canned goods in same proportion.
	TOILET SOAPS
	at prices that will astonish you. 4 10-cent cakes for 25c. Other toilet soap equally as cheap
	BLACKING ALMOST GAVE AWAY.
	4 nickel boxes Bixby's Best
	and the state of the same asset and an hand

TOBACCO.
 Old Style smoking per lb.
 30

 North Carolina Seal per lb.
 55

 Eagle Eye, Virginia's choice.
 45

 Other tobaccos equally as low.
 "

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

HENDERSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE,

J. S. HENDERSON. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

ANDY J. SNIDER. GEO. R. BARSE.

Barse & Snider,

SSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited. Personal attention psid to the care and sale of all stock. We make all ales in person. Special attention paid to the feeding and watering of stock.

Business for 1876 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars.



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas. HILL & MENDENHALL

rse-Stricken Murderer-He Deserts His Young Wife.

[Leavenworth Times.] On the 4th of the present month a couple arrived in this city on the Kansas Central railway, coming in from Valley Falls, at which place they had arrived on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway. The couple found board here, but oh Monday the husband went out to make some purchases for his wife and failed to return.

Late that night Officer Cunningham found this young wife (she is but eighteen, and, as subsequently developed, a bride of but four months) wandering around the streets, almost distracted, seeking for her husband. The officer took her to the station, where she remained that night, almost bereft of her senses and in a violently hysterical condition, on account of her missing husband. The police force was put on the alert, but failed to find any trace of him. For several days the search has been kept up, but was unavailing, and day before yesterday, on a faint clue that her hasband was in Atchison, the wife left for that city, the money being furnished her by charitable persons, as she was entirely destitute.

While the lady remained in the city, after her husband left, Deputy Marshal Yerkes took her to his home and everything was done to soften the blow which had descended upon her. This kind treatmert finally won her confidence, so that before she left she made a strange, startling disclosure to her entertainers—no less than that her husband was a murderer, and that he had told her, after he had married her, of having committed such a crime, in the heat of sudden passion, years ago, in Cincinnati, the victim being a tellow-workman in a tailor shop with her husband. He had fled from the place and wandered all over the world until he finally came to Denver, met the girl and shortly afterwards married her. In a short time she noticed that he was in trouble and finally learned, the reason.

One day he came home suddenly and told his wife that they were to leave that night for Leavenworth, where, he said, he worked at one time; and without giving her time to prepare herself for the journey, they started and in due time arrived here. She had no clothing with her, and at the time she sent her husband out to make purchases for her she gave him \$45, all the money she had, and his disappearance left her destitute. Her husband, she said, had about \$800 with him.

She told of the many turns and dodges he resorted to before his arrival here, changing his clothing and the style of wearing his hair and beard several times on the road. He was also very restless, and she doubts not that it is his crime which is continually harassing him and driving him on and on like a wandering Jew, all his natural days.

A College in Emporia. [Emporia Ledger.]

The synod of the Presbyterian church in the state of Kansas, at its meeting in Fort Scott in October, 1877, resolved to establish a college of its own in this state—an institution of high order, with a full literary and classical course of studies-believing that the time had come when such a step was demanded of the church. To that end a committee was appointed to submit the matter to the people of the state, and invite proposals for the location of such an institution. This committee submitted a partial report to the synod at Wichita in the fall of 1878, and receiving still further instructions were authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the permanent location of such an institution. Several points in the state respending to their invitation have made liberal opositions to secure the location.

all striving for it, and at least two of these points have submitted substantial propositions, backed by subscriptions of their citizens irrespective of creed or denominational affinity.

A few citizens of Emporia, realizing the advantages to be derived by the people of our city and county in the location of the college here, have called the attention of the committee to this place, and assured them that our people would manifest a substantial interest in the enterprise. They have invited the committee to communicate the plans of the synod to them that they might be able to place the whole matter before the people in an intelligible form. A sub-committee of the general committee visited this and other points about the first of May, and were shown the various eligible locations around our city, and were interviewed by some of our citizens, when they expressed themselves delighted with the town and its surroundings, and are exceedingly anxious that Emporia should submit them an of

The synod propose in substance, first, to aim at a college of high order, with a full literary and classical course. Second, they will erect, in the beginning a building to cost not less than \$20,000 when completed. Third, they guarantee to raise as a beginning \$25,000 for a permanent endowment, and to increase this from time to time as they may be able.

Such is the general plan. This committee is to report to the annual meeting of the synod in October, and doubtless its report and recommendation will be the basis for such aetion as the synod will take.

The New Kansas Outlet.

[Nickerson Argosy.] From El Paso on the Rio Grande to Guaymas on the Gulf of California is 400 miles. Get the map and note the location of each and you will see where Kansas produce will eventually go to reach the seaboard. The principal owners of the A., T. & S. F. have formed the "Senora company" for the purpose of building this 450 miles of road, and have received a grant of 15,-000 acres of land from the Mexican government.

To Pensioners—A Haunted House—Indian Commissioners' Report.

[Topeka Commonwealth.] The biennial examination of invalid pensioners will be made in September next before another payment can be made. Pensioners who have lost a limb or other essential portion of the body, and those whose pension certificates state that "biennial examination is not required," are exempt from examination. All other invalid pensioners must go to the nearest examining surgeon on or after the 4th day of September next, present their pension certificates and be examined, before payment of pension can be made.

Some years ago a story was current that the old Custer property, a brick house on Quincy street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, was haunted by departed spirits, and that they made their presence known by touches on persons' faces, sounds, etc. The old story is revived, and there is a splendid opportunity for some one to immortalize himself by staying in that house all night. Persons have rented it but remained only a short time. One man says that he distinctly heard voices, while at one part of the house, outside, and went around to find them, but failed, and went away wonder-

The Indian commissioners, created under an act of the recent legislature to audit claims of persons who suffered from the depredations of Indians last year, have filed their report with the governor. The commission consists of Hon. R. E. Stevenson, Hon. W. R. Adams and A. W. Mann, with James Clayton as clerk.

During the progress of their labors they traveled 230 miles across the state in eighteen days, or made only thirteen miles per day on the av-

From this report we learn that the total number of claims presented was 116, which amounted to \$182.646.13. Of these there were ninety allowed, in the sum of \$101,766.88. The total number of deaths by Indians, 32; number of heads of families killed, 15.

Auditor Bonebrake says the report is one of the finest ever made to the governor. It is clear and concise, and rightly done.

Drowned.

[Wichita Eagle.] On Sunday, Frank Latham, thirteen years old, and Mattie Latham, ten years old, children of Henry Latham, who lives above town, were both drowned in crossing the Little river at Fry's ford. Two or three years since an uncle of these unfortunate little children was drowned at the same ford. It seems that the children had gone over on the west side to visit their sister, accompanied by Mr. Devore, who was driving a two-horse team. They were returning home in the evening when the swollen stream capsized the wagon, drowning the little girl and boy and one horse. The bodies of both the children have been recovered.

The catastrophe is an inexpressibly sad one. Mr. Fred. Lang was found drowned Monday evening in a pond near his house on the El Paso road. Nobody was at home but himself, his wife being in town. Coroner Rentz, accompanied by citizens, went down yesterday, found his body badly swollen and floating. He had evidently gone into the water on Sunday to bathe, as his clothes and a comb were found upon the bank. The pond was quite deepten feet in places. It had been excavated by Mr. Lang for fish, we believe, and was fed by springs or an underflow.

More Refugees.

[Topeka Capital.] The Kansas Pacific train that reached Topeka at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning brought another installment of colored refugees from the South. This lot numbered two hundred Abilene, Salina, Winfield and Highland are and sixty, and are mostly from Greenville, Miss. There are a few, however, from New Orleans and other places in Louisiana. Inconversation with different members of this party, as well as with previous arrivals, the fact seems to be established that all the complaints of outrages and mistreatment come from the country and interior towns.

Good Crops—Enterprising Farmers.

[La Cygne Journal.] Mr. A. J. Huffman, of Miami township, Miami county, says the corn prospect was never better in nine years in his neighborhood. Oats are a good crop. Wheat a little light. He reports that in Sugar Creek township, Miami county; some farmers who own sixteen quarter sections of land, all together, are preparing to build a board fence around the whole of it, separating their individual farms with fences of hedge

Nickerson County Crops. [Cor. Argosy.]

The harvest is well over, and wheat turned out better than was expected. Spring wheat is looking well, and the rains will help oats out finely. Corn looks beautiful and bids fair to make a greater crop than usual. The dry weather did not seem to injure it but helped to kill the weeds.

The farmers are very busy now stacking wheat and plowing for the fall crop.

Wants More Houses. [Holton Signal.]

The population of Holton might be much larger to-day if it were not for the fact that dwelling-houses have been so scarce. We know of a number of families that have left the city because they could find no place of shelter. There is no better investment for capital than in building dwelling-houses in this city. Property instead of decreasing in value is constantly increasing.

Don't be in a Hurry.

[Winchester Argus.] Wheat dealers and millers all advise farmers to stack their wheat and not rush it into the The main line of the Santa Fe will be pushed to market till it is dry and in good condition. El Paso to connect with the Senora line. Guay-mas will become a lively rival to San Francisco. Most of the farmers are calculating accordingly.

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 et work done in all the departments represented

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON, Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCH-ILL, 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.

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

BARBER BROS.

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

-ALSO--

LARD OIL,

And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES. THE 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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

and all kinds of farm implements constantly on hand; also a full assortment of Hardware. All good: 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 excei 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 BHEINSCHILD.

A FIRST-CLASS Read, Everybody! STORY & CAMP'S

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.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. J. K. DAVIDSON. WEB. WITHERS. ESTABLISHEI

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A."

GRAIN

COMMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

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 in-terest to call before purchasing.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED IN 1858

KIMBALL BROS

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE. - -HANSAS.

H. W. HOWE.

DENTIST.

First-Class Work

Done and Warranted. PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

OFFICE-Massachusetts street, west side, between Henry and Warren.

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., Opthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

Mammoth Music House,

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





MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Planos. Also the unri-ESTEY ORGANS.

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

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. There establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest west of New York. The members of the firm rank high among our stannchest, 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. James H. Pavne. Gideon W. Thompson.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY. A. MARKLEY,

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

Custom Boot and Shoe ESTABLISHMENT.

Sign of the Golden Boot, 67 Massachusetts street.

These goods will be made of the best material, by first class workmen, and sold from \$1 to \$4 on the pair less than prices heretofore paid for homende 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 b siness. Do not fall to call and examine quality and prices. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Ladies' fine shoes made to order.

M'CURDY BROTHERS,

The oldest Boot and Shoe house in Lawrence, es tablished 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in all kinds of



This is the season that farmers have to purchase an easy fit-ting shoe for plow-ing. 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 ompetition. Salesrooms 145 & 147 Massachusetts street, cor-ner Warren street.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1879.

CO-OPERATION IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

It pleases us to again be permitted to present for the examination of the readers of THE SPIRIT another report from that flourishing farmers' institution the Johnson County Co-operative association. The following is the twelfth quarterly report of that association for the quarter ending July 1, 1879, sent us by the able manager, Bro. H. C. Liver-

more.	CK.
Capital at commencemen Capital at close of quarte AV. DAILY SALES.	t of quarter 86 15 16
April \$355 99	April 8 9.25 3
June 394 04	May 11,295 44 June 9.8 1 11
PRO	Total\$30,4,2 18
Profits on sales for quart Clerk hire, rent, taxes, in etc	er\$2,939 91 surance, \$1,262 10
	1,426 25
DIVID	ENDS. \$1,503 76
Per cent. rebate to stock! Per cent. rebate to Patro	nolders
Library fund	IARY
Aggregate sales for year	ending June 30, \$99,848 85
Total profit for year endi	ng June 30, 1879. 9,521 36

DEATH OF EX-GOV. WM. ALLEN. OI onio.

N. ZIMMERMAN, Auditors.
Z. F. EZELL,
G. L. COLLINS,
GEO. BLACK, Invoicers.

8.348 05

Ex-Governor William Allen diad suddenly at his home near Chillicothe. O., on the morning of the 11th inst.

William Allen was born in Edenton, North Carolina, in 1806. When he was woman will respect that which is good. the bill to "strengthen the public credsixteen years old he moved to Ohio. And now right here we want to say a He attended the Chillicothe academy two years and then became a student at law. He was elected by the Jackson Democrats a member of the lower feature at our fairs, and many of the perpetrated such a great wrong on the house of congress from Ohio when he objections advanced are sound; but let people as the passage of such a law he reported discrepancy in his accounts at was twenty-six years old, and in 1836 us look on the bright side of the queshe was elected to the United States tion for a moment. Let it become gensenate and served as a member of that erally known that on a certain day body twelve years. In 1873 he was there are to be some fine exhibitions of and Stevens, were now living they elected governor of Ohio by the Dem- speed at the fair and great crowds of would be battling as earnestly against ocrats, and was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Rutherford ety and all branches of industry, flock stituted and controlled as they ever did

apparently in most excellent health and full of people. They witness the races, ing against the silver bill? and if so, spirits. His first mention of illness was and then very naturally scatter about should any of them be re-elected or re on Thursday morning, but he did not over the grounds to see whatever else tired to private life? regard his condition of sufficient conse- there may be on exhibition. At first quence to receive attention until the they look simply to satisfy curiosity. afternoon. At 4 p.m. he had symp- Many become interested. They study, toms of a chill and Dr. Scott, his son- get valuable information and put it inin-law and physician, induced him to to practical use. The next year these take some medicine and go to bed. Dr. same persons go again to the fair, and Europe during the past few days reand Mrs. Scott remained in attendance this time perhaps with some article for port the wheat crop very poor in a suit against John H. Morgan for breach and Mrs. Scott remained in attendance upon him, although Gov. Allen considered it useless and urged them to regested by an examination of an article so in France, which, it is expected, will so in France, which is expected which is expected. tire. He was up several times during of the same character on exhibition the have to import 80,000,000 bushels. In the defendant entered into a contract the night. About 1:30 this morning believing the stage of this have come to the knowledge of obgered to a chair, fell into it and died serving persons, and shall we not give the crops and will necessitate large imgered to a chair, fell into it and died serving persons, and shall we not give the crops and will necessitate large imply with the agreement and be married, without a word. Dr. Scott had seated to the horse races at least a portion of portations of wheat into the United but the defendant refused to marry her, himself in an adjoining room and re- the credit? The most severe moralist Kingdom, estimated at 120,000,000 bush- and still refuses, etc. The defendant is area of corn planted in the whole counsponded hastily to Mrs. Scott's calls, can offer no objection to a legitimate els. The season in Spain, Italy and but before he reached the governor's race; but we agree with such an one at Hungary has been thus far a bad one vate secretary of his father. The plainside he was dead."

YELLOW FEVER AGAIN.

That terrible, death-dealing disease, made purer. yellow fever, has again appeared in the city of Memphis. Four persons were suddenly stricken down on the 9th inst., and immediately thereafter a stampede of citizens began. Every train leaving the city was fairly packed with panic stricken people, and hundreds congregated about the depots unable to leave, there not being cars enough to accommodate them. On the morning of Thursday last the board of the following order:

To the People of the City of Memphis:—We would say quietly remove your families to a place of safety until we can at least see whether the few cases of yellow fever will assume an epidemic form. To the people along the lines of different routes of travel we say there can be adverged for the comment of the no danger of intection for many days to come.

new cases have been reported for sev- in favor of the full and complete renew cases have been reported for sevin favor of the full and complete re-oral days. Late advices state that the monetization of silver. No greater John Breckinridge, overtook Miss Nan-

precautions taken will prevent any spread of the disease.

There is some fear in our own state that the negro immigrants from the South may bring with them considershould be taken to avert it at once.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Are we ready-have we thought that the time for our annual exhibition is near at hand? and have we as farmers, each and every one of us, concluded to the next fair the very best we have ever had in our county or district? These This is an age of progress in agricul-

ture. Something new and better is being produced by the farmer and for the farmer each year. Science is being applied to agriculture. Those engaged in farm pursuits are using their best efforts to excel. The times demand that distant when it will stand before all the noblest branches of industry known measu; e to some effort or efforts, thing thing is it more indebted than to the annual fairs. Every honest man and termed horse racing at fairs. There are objections to the introduction of this people, representing all classes of soci- the Republican party as at present conto the grounds. There is a certain against the slave power. Of Mr. Allen's illness, a dispatch something about a good race that

Kansas will co-operate with the vari- ly, but in Central Italy the prospects of ous agricultural associations in the a good harvest are favorable, while in state, we will without doubt receive the southwest and Sicily the crops are reports in September and October to in tolerable condition, and in the souththe effect that the fairs held during east and Sardinia they are reported as these months have been the best ever held in the state. Our fruit crop this season, it is true, is not as good as in former years, and the wheat and oats in some localities may not be of the health of the city of Memphis issued best, but taken all together we are better prepared this year than at any other time to give splendid exhibitions.

good people until the associations are

Has our Congress Delegation been True to the People?

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Have the members of congress and senators from this state Every possible effort is being put forth by the board of health, Howard association and the medical profession congress by voting against the remoneto prevent the spread of the disease, tization of silver? I presume that nineand thus far they have succeeded. No tenths of the people of this state are down, and the damage is very heavy. excitement has subsided and there now exists a more hopeful feeling. And yet the discovery of one or two new cases would cause a panic at any time. New Orleans, Vicksburg, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Cairo, Norfolk, Oxford, and many other cities of the South, have been quarantined against Memphis.

Dr. Hamilton, supervising surgeongeneral of the Marine hospital service,

thinks there may be sporadic cases of pledges in this respect? All five of yellow fever, but considers that the them have voted against an increase of silver coinage, or in opposition to the Warner silver bill. A member of congress from Chicago recently returned and shot through the head, the wound from Washington. A reporter of the proving mortal. Chicago Tribune was sent to interview able infected baggage, and thus cause him. The reporter asked the member cases of yellow fever in our midst. If if he was in favor of free coinage of there is danger in this direction steps silver. He answered he was; that the whole West was almost unanimous for free coinage. Then why did you vote against the Warner silver bill? This completed, the Hamilton will then Well, he did not just like Warner; he take the secretary along the Eastern was not the man that exactly suited him and he voted against his bill on that perform a part that shall help to make account. I presume that if our mem- and largely interested in the Big Mud bers and senators were pressed for a reason why they voted against the Warare important questions just now, and ner bill they would give about as poor we hope that they have been considered and thin an excuse as the Chicago memby the readers of THE SPIRIT long ago. ber gave. The fact is these men are mere partisans and have to vote as their dent of the Commercial bank, and was party dictates, and the bondholders and the money power own the party and dictate all legislation in their interest.

Old Ben Wade when here in Lawrence some ten or twelve years ago made a speech from the balcony of the being litted up, and the day is not far he had been battling for the past twenty-five years to make the colored man classes of society recognized as among free, and that the next great issue that was coming before the American peoto man. Agriculture is indebted in a ple was capital against labor, and that he should be as he had been before on or things, outside of its own merits the side of the people. Old Thad. for these good results, and to no one Stevens got up in congress before an it," that made all the bonds of the govwould vote for Seymour and Blair soon- Milwaukee. er than for the Republican party. If these old stalwarts and heroes, Wade

The question is, has our delegation from Cincinnati of the 11th inst. says: never fails to draw. Now, then, we in congress been false to the interest of "He was in Chillicothe on Wednesday, have the crowd. The grand stand is the people and to their pledges by vot-

ROBERT MORROW. LAWRENCE, Kans., July 14, 1879.

The Grain Crops. [New York Herald.] Advices received in this city from kind at our fairs will be opposed by all seem that the deficiencies in those countries would be of a serious nature. The rain has completely destroyed the If the farmers and stock breeders of cereal crops in the northern part of Itaexcellent.

General News.

NEW LONDON. Ct., July 14.—Postmaster-General Key and party started to-day on a tour of New England.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—The steam-er Grand Tower, from St. Louis, was refused permission to land at Vicksburg or Pelta, La., because she landed at Memphis. The boat was forced to take her cargo back to St. Louis.

WOODVILLE, N. H., July 14.—A terrific thunder shower, with high wind and hail, swept over the village this avening. Hail stones the size of her? broken. Crops of all kinds are cut

rested yesterday and taken to-day to Mrs. Howell's house and fully identified by her. To-night he was taken that the total number of volunteers from his guards by a mob of about 100 men, carried half a mile from the town

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 14.—Secretary Sherman, accompanied by a committee of the Maritime exchange, the mayor, Speaker Randall, and other congressmen and well-known citizens, went on board the revenue cutter Hamilton, to-day, and started on an inspection on the Delaware river and harbor.

ST. Louis, July 14.-William J. Lewis, a prominent merchant and banker. dy coal mines of Southern Illinois, was overcome by the heat, at Carondelet, six miles below here, this morning, and died in twenty minutes. Mr. Lewis belonged to the firm of Bartholow,

Lewis & Co., bankers, and was presione of the most influential men in the

CLEVELAND, O., July 14.-The funeral of ex-Governor William Allen took place this morning from Forest Hill. Business throughout the city was and municipal authorities and sanitary generally suspended, and many business houses and private dwellings were delay endeavor to secure the best sanithey should. In a word, agriculture is Eldridge house in which he stated that draped in mourning. Among the many distinguished visitors present from abroad were Governor Bishop, Lieuten- may be held as to the cause of yellow feant-Governor Fitch, and most of the state officials. The cortege was very imposing. The entire populace seemed assembled on the line of the procession.

KANSAS CITY, July 14 .- Philip Best, nephew of Philip Best, of the Milwaukee Brewing company, and cashier of the branch concern located here for almost unanimous Republican house. several months, disappeared mysteri-I believe they had under consideration ously last night, inducing the belief that he has suicided. When last seen he was on Broadway, at Third, going toward the river. A diligent search toword in favor of what is commonly, ernment payable in coin. Old Thad. day has failed to give any clue to his denounced the bill as a fraud and a whereabouts, and persons acquainted swindle, and declared that if his party with him believe that he is at the bottom of the Missouri river. The only reason they give for the rash act is a

> MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 14 .- The following was telegraphed to-day to every station along the line of the four railroads leading from this city: No new cases since the morning of the 10th inst. The fever is confined to the six sporadic cases. Memphiaus are returnng. Persons from adjacent towns are coming in. Twice the usual number of passengers by Brownsville accom-modation train this morning. Signed by S. H. Collins, M. D., secretary of the board of health; A. D. Langstaff, president Howard association.

J. B. R. Spaulding, telegraph operator, died this forenoon from sunstroke. The deceased came from Baltimore last summer as a volunteer during the epi-

WASHINGTON: July 12 .- Quite a stir has been made in social circles by the fact that Mr. W. A. Cook and Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson, for Miss Lucy Walton Rhett Horton, have entered a willing at the time mentioned to commother and herself are residents of Dayton. The girl is now about eighteen years of age, a handsome brunette, graceful and modest looking. It appears from her statement that after the death of her father the two families, who were well acquainted before, were more intimate than ever, and Morgan became very attentive to her, but the courtship was only of a few mouths' duration. She charges that under promise of marriage he seduced her and afterwards attempted to keep up his im-proper relations with her, but she refused. She also states that having failed to keep his contract to marry her she charged him with seduction, and he is now under indictment for that offense at Selma, and that before the time ap proached when the case would be called for trial several attempts were made by parties who, she believes, were in the interest of Morgan, to kidnap her to keep her from appearing at the trial, and on one occasion an attempt was made on her life, a man shooting at her. Fearing that if the case was called for trial in Alabama justice would not be done her, a few months since she came

that the total number of volunteers was 2,678,968, distributed as follows: Maine 72,114, New Hampshire 136,295, Vermont 35,262, Massachusetts 152, 048, Rhode Island 23,699, Connecticut 57,379, New York 467,074, New Jersey 81,010, Pennsylvania 366,107, Delaware 13,670, Maryland 50,316, West Virginia 32,068, District of Columbia 16 Ohio 319,659, Indiana 197,147, Illinois 209,147, Michigan 89,372, Wisconsin 96,-424, Minuesota 25,052, Iowa 76,309, Missouri 109,111. Kentucky 79,025, Kansas 20.101, Tennessee 31,092, Arkansas 8,-289, North Carolina 3,156, California 157,200, Nevada 1,080, Oregon 1,810, Washington territory 964, Nebraska territory 6,511, Alabama 2,676, Florida 1.290, Louisiana 8.224, Mississippi 545, Texas 1,965, and the Indian nation 3,053. The troops furnished by the Southern states were, with the exception of those furnished by Louisiana, nearly all white. Florida furnished two regiments of cavalry, Alabama one white regiment, Mississippi one battalion, and North Carolina one regiment of

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The executive committee of the National board of health invites attention of all state organizations that they should without tary condition of places and people un-der their charge, whatever opinions ver and the recent appearance of that disease in Tennessee and Mississippi; and to act as if it were a disease due to a specific particular case which is capable of growth and reproduction, transportable, and may be destroyed by exposure to a temperature above 250 degrees Fahrenheit or by chemical disinfectants of sufficient strength if brought into immediate contact.

It is also prudent to assume that the growth and reproduction of this cause are connected with the presence of filth, in the sanitary sense of that word, including decaying organic matter and defective ventilation as well as of high temperature. The cases of fever recently observed should be considered as due to causes surviving from last year's epidemic, and not to a recent importation from foreign countries. It follows that there is a liability of the appearance of other cases in places visited by the epidemic of last year, and that there is danger of its spread north and east. The object in sending the circular is to advise cities, towns and villages to be at once made clean in a sanitary point. The first step towards securing clean lines is to obtain reliable information as to what parts of a place are clean and what foul—the results of a careful sauitary inspection. Almost any city or town will show the existence of colections of decaying and offensive matters, previously unknown, and which every one will admit should be promptly removed. Such inspection, to be of value, must be thorough, and made by persons competent to recognize foul soils, water and air, as well as the grosser and more palpable forms of sance. They should also be made by persons who would report fully the results of their observations without reference to the wishes of persons or cor-porations. When the whereabouts and extent of the evil is known, the remedy is usually almost self-evident. The

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Returns to the department of agriculture show the once when he says that racing of every for cereals, and at present it would tiff is the daughter of Senator Mortine in the South; Ohio and Indiana show kind at our fairs will be opposed by all seem that the deficiencies in those gan's deceased law partner and her some decrease, while Illinois increases seven per cent. States west of the Mississippi make the largest gains as a section, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri all ranging from 104 to 118. condition in all Southern states is low. On account of the drought in Texas there is not over half a crop. The Northern states show a fair condition; those west of the Mississippi river show a very high average, over 100. Spring wheat returns for July give an average condition of spring wheat at 91 against 106 for July 1, 1878; winter wheat 91 against 101 July, 1878. The New England states average 98 (the crop was small and late), but through the Middle states 86. Complaints of drought, mildew, Hessian fly and storms. In the South Atlantic states 95. It was thinned by winter killing and growths stunted by drought in many northern counties, but further down the coast the condition is greatly improved. This section would be a full average, but for injuries in Virginia, bringing the state average to 85. Georgia reports 108, with an excellent quality of grain. Commercial authorities quote an almost entire cessation of here to avenge her wrongs, and went the movement of Northern wheat to to the office of Morgan with the intention of shooting him. Her intention had, however, been communicated to Morgan, and when she appeared he was Mississippi are in high condition, but the movement of Northern wheat to Georgia, local mills fluding material sufficient in home growth. The Gulf states 75. The crops of Alabama and Morgan, and when she appeared he was BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 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 circulation than any two papers in this city. NEWSPAPER LAW.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

WE are indebted to friends V. L. Reese and at knock-down prices at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER. S. A. Gillett for a liberal supply of fine, fresh vegetables. These gentlemen will please accept our thanks, and best wishes for their continued prosperity.

AT a meeting of the board of county commissioners, held at the court-house on Monday, ex-Gov. Charles Robinson was appointed as agent for the county to go East and negotiate with the holders of Douglas county bonds for the settlement of the same.

SATURDAY of this week is the day for the meeting of our horticultural society at the Kansas Valley Fair grounds. The new exhibition building is so nearly completed that in case of a storm it will afford shelter for all who may attend. A grand time is expected, and everybody is invited.

DR. WM. EVATT, of the fair association, is now collecting amounts subscribed by citizens of Lawrence and Douglas county to erect an exhibition building. Get your money ready for him. Those who do not see the doctor will please leave amounts subscribed with the secretary, N. O. Stevens, at THE SPIRIT office.

Personal.

MON. ALFRED TAYLOR, of Johnson county, was in the city yesterday.

F. H. KINGMAN left for Massachusetts yes terday. He goes via the great lakes.

CAPT. ADDISON DAVIES left yesterday for New York and Liverpool. He goes to England to spend the summer. He will return to Lawrence in November.

Burning of Moak's Elevator.

Jacob Moak's grain elevator, located near the Bridge street crossing of the K. P. railroad in North Lawrence, was burned to its foundations at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Fire was first discovered in the engine-room and an alarm was immediately given, which was promptly responded to by the fire department; but the flames had gained such headway that nothing could be saved. The loss on building and grain is estimated at about \$15,-000. Insurance \$7,000.

A man was seen to leave the elevator just before the fire broke out and it is thought that if arrested he might be persuaded to tell about the authorship of the fire.

Hon. S. A. Riggs Seriously Injured.

Hon. S. A. Riggs was seriously it not fatally injured on Monday evening last by being thrown from a buggy. The facts as we learn them are as follows: Mr. Riggs and Mrs. J. E. chasing. Riggs were out for a pleasure ride. The horse they were driving was an unbroken colt. They were going north on the road just east of L. Bullene's residence when the colt became frightened and turned, suddenly throwing the occupants of the vehicle to the ground. Mrs. Riggs escaped with but a few bruises, but Mr. Riggs was picked up insensible and carried to the residence of Mr. Bullene, where, at this writing, he lies in a critical condition. Drs. Morse and Huson are the attending physicians, and they report that their patient sustained injuries in the lungs, head and spine.

Wednesday morning .- Mr. Riggs, although still unable to be moved to his own residence. is resting easy and is thought to be out of danger.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL institute will be held next Sabbath (July 20) at Kanwaka school-house, commencing promptly at 10 o'clock. The first half hour after the introductory exercises will be devoted to a Bible reading on "Christian Love," the topic for the lesson of the day. This will be followed by reports from the schools represented, given by superintendents and

Brief addresses will be made on the following topics, followed by free discussion: How to instruct children in Bible study; how parents can aid in Sabbath-school work; the successful teacher-why he succeeds. The ques-

Dr. King's California Golden Com-

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

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

Money to loan on improved farms, and insurance against fire, in good companies, by John N. Noyes, Lawrence, Kans.

A herd of 10 elephants, aggregating 83 feet in height and weighing 53,171 pounds. The best 10 trained performing elephants in the world with the big show at Lawrence July 25.

Castor Oil, White Lead,

Window Glass,

The Marvel of the Age.

The big show which exhibits at Lawrence July 25 is illuminated with the Brush electric light, yielding a flood of light equal in volume and superior in brilliancy to 35,000 gas jets. No other show can use it.

O. K. Barber Shop.

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

Under Water.

You can see the great electric light burning brilliantly under water. It illuminates a radius of over two miles. It is operated under the direct guidance of the eminent electrician, Prof. M. E. Sherman, B. D. E. L. It will be in operation all day at the big show at Lawrence July 25.

Announcement.

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

To Farmers.

Use Geo. Leis' celebrated condition powders the great American remedy for diseases of horses and cattle, recommended by veterinary surgeons, livery keepers, stock raisers and everybody who has tried it. Ask for Leis'. For sale by all druggists throughout the state. Price 25 and 50 cents per package.

Groceries-Harness

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

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

Lumber.

A new lumber yard has just been opened on Vermont street, corner of Winthrop, near national bank building, where can be found pine lumber, doors, sash, windows, blinds, glass, cement, lime, plaster and everything usually kept in lumber yards.

Please call and examine stock before purchasing.

C. BRUCE.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

Parties-Pienics.

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

Leis' Electric Insect Powder,

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

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 Doug-

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.

Various Causes-

ents can aid in Sabbath-school work; the successful teacher—why he succeeds. The question drawer will afford ample opportunity for presenting the difficulties and needs of our work.

All neighboring schools are cordially invited. Singers will please bring "Gospel Hymns, No. 1." Let all come prepared to spend the day.

Afternoon session will commence at 2 o'clock.

Atternoon session will commence at 2 o'clock.

A Saistant County Secretary.

A Card.

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

Warious Causes

Various Causes

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappoint, ment, and heredilary predisposition—all operate them either of them ment, and heredilary predisposition—all operate to them output of them of

THE STORY OF THE THIEF

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

CHEAP CHARLEY.



AND



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 madder yet and our customers keep on saying it is the NEW-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.

FOR TWENTY YEARS 1859. 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.

A NEW GROCERY IN LAWRENCE!

H. S. BOWMAN,

AT NO. 81 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Teas, Tobaccos and Cigars.

FINE TEAS A SPECIALTY, AND AT REMARKABLY LOW FIGURES. WASHING SOAP OF BEST QUALITY VERY CHEAP. EVERYTHING AT LOW-DOWN CASH PRICES. COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT.

We cordially invite the public to give us a call.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

The Second-Hand Store Again to the Front!

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Complete outfit stencil tools; bread and ironing boards; horse collars; bird cages, 50c. to \$1.50; mocking-bird cages, \$1 to \$3; broms, 15c.; whisk brooms, 5c.; curry combs; scrub, hair, tooth, whitewash, stove and shoe brushes; two copying presses at \$5 each; batha—sitz \$3; sponge \$3, plunge \$5; the Shepard fluter, best in market, at \$1.25; hat conformitor, \$3, cost \$30; new rubber bucket pump, \$2, cheaper than anybody else will sell at; fire-proof safe, \$50, cheap at \$75; footurner 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, \$4; Sattley's gang plew (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.

WATCHES.

Waltham watch, 3-ounce coin silver case and cap, for \$10; one gent's gold hunting case, Swisslever, \$25; one Jules Jacot watch, \$10. HARDWARE.

Twenty-six-inch hand saws, \$1; handled chop-ping axes, \$1; garden rakes, hoes, nail and tack nammers; slide wrenches, 40 to 50c.; braces, 35c., buck saws, 75c. A lot of bronze thumb latches STOVES.

New cooking stoves, \$7 to \$12; second-hand stoves, \$4 to \$12; one No. 20 Charter Oak, nine 9-inch holes, 30-gallon reservoir, with warming closet, \$30, cheap at \$60; pastry oven, will cook forty pies at one time, \$15. TINWARE.

Six-quart milk-pans, 10c.; dust-pans, 10c.; fire shovels, 5c.; pint cups, three for 10c.; quart cups, 5c.; pie plates, jelly-cake pans, nutmeg graters, at 5c.; dish-pans, 25c.; wash-pans, 5c.; th teapots, 20 to 75c.; 4-quart ice-cream freezers, 50c.

TABLEWARE. Double bolster steel knives and forks at \$1.25 per set; plain steel knives and forks at 500 per set; tinned iron teaspoons at 100. per set; tablespoons at 200. per set; rubber-handled table-khives, \$2 per set, worth \$3.

GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO \$100, in monthly payments.

SECOND-HAND GOODS bought and sold.

FARM FOR SALE. J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

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

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 office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 39 of the session laws of 1877. A large number of persons may avail themselves of this postponement of sale and redeem their property at comparatively small expense.

pense.

By order of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas.

B. F. Diggs, 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. L. 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, 57 Massachusetts street. Land Litiga-tion, Indian Titles and Tax Titles made a specialty.

CONFECTIONER.

T. HUTSON, Confectioner: Go to Hutson's and feetivals. Tibball's old stand.

A. J. REYNOLDS, Dentist. Office with Dr. Wheeler.

J. D. PATTERSON, Dentist. Office over Wood-ward's drug store.

E. P. CHESTER, Drugs and Medicines. 59

W. W. YATES, Druggist and Pharmacist.

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

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.

L SELIG represents the best Insurance com-panies. Office at American Express office.

LOAN BROKER.

W. COCKINS, Loan Broker. Office over

LUMBER, ETC. BRUCE, dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Sash, B'inds, Nails, etc., corner winthrop and Vermont streets.

MEATS. WM. 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.

H. WEEKS, New Photograph Gallery, 67 Massachusetts street. All styles of Pictures finished in best manner and at reasonable rates. H. LAMON, Photographer, 125 Massachutaken of every kind and size. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS. G. MILLER, M. D. Office over Yates' drug store. Residence corner Tennessee and Quincy streets.

A. FULLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
Confice at Chester's drug store. Residence 35
Tennessee street, west of Central park.

W. MAY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician.
Onice at Chester's drug store. Residence
northwest corner New Hampshire and Quincy Sts. R. MORRIS, Physician and Surgeon. Office Louisians street, between Winthrop and Henry, east side.

REAL ESTATE & LOAN AGENTS.

RIGGS & SINCLAIR, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Proprietors of Douglas county Abstracts 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. Bromelsick, proprietor. Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods. 117 Massachusetts street.

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

TINNER.

A STORM, the Pioneer Stove man of Lawrence. Established in 1867. Practical Sheet-Metal Worker. Roofing, Guttering and Job Work a specialty. 164 Massachusetts street.

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T. H. KENNEDY, U. S. Claim Agent, 57 Massachusetts street, upstairs. WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

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.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Condensed Proceedings of the Ninth Semi-annual Meeting, Held at Beloit, June 17-19, 1879.

[CONTINUED.]

The members assembled at the hour of adjournment. President Gale called the meeting to order. Exercises opened with the president's semi-annual address. Hon. Welcome Wells, of Manhattau, was invited to the chair, relieving the president while he delivered the address.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT E. GALE OF MANHATTAN.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the State Horticultural Society, and Citizens of Beloit:—We shall almost need to be reminded that we meet to-day, further toward the setting sun than ever before, in one of the youngest among the great sisterhood of Western cities, for we can scarcely make ourselves believe that this beautiful city has spring up as by magic in the midst of this has sprung up as by magic in the midst of this charming valley within the last decade, and that where a little while ago the lone waste of the wide prairie could only be seen we are to-day bidden welcome to elegant homes by an enterprairie and the problem.

enterpr sing and cultured people.

We are debtors to our race. No man liveth to himselt. It matters not whether our oblito himself.—It matters not whether our obligations are acknowledged or rejected, they still rest upon us with the certainty of fate. We owe it to our race to make the conditions of life brighter and happier, to cheer and gladden the weary walk of man, and to make the most of a world over which the Infinite Father pronounced his benediction of "very good" when the morning stars first sang together. It is our duty then to use to combine in unis our duty then to use, to combine, in unnumbered ways the elementary laws of nature, and especially of life. When we come to study the domain of life we find ourselves in a limitless field. We may see it here as finite, but it reaches on to the infinite life. We sometimes think that by the sid of the microscope we have reaches on to the infinite life. We sometimes think that by the aid of the microscope we have got down to the lowest round of the ladder where life first buds out from dead matter. But who among us is even of this quite sure? However this may be, no man will here be able to take the upward strides of the life that takes in at last the Infinite Father of all being. We may study first of all the simple organized cell which carries on all the essential functions of life. It is only a homogeneous mass, destitute of distinct organs, and yet it lives. Watch it for a little time and the one has become two, and the two four, and the four eight; and so and the two four, and the four eight; and so we may go on until lost in a progression past

we may go on until lost in a progression past the power of computation.

Vegetable and animal life hold the closest and most important relations. There is not only a very interesting interdependence, but there is also a very important mutual dependence, upon surrounding nature. Hence we do not simply suspect, but we know, that these two forms of life are only separate links in the great chain of created being. This relation is so intimate that the development or improvement of vegetable life must result in the improvement of animal life. The growth of the one is the growth of the other. The culture of the vegetable kingdom must result in the culture of the animal the other. The culture of the vegetable kingdom must result in the culture of the animal creation. This is specially true of that part of the vegetable kingdom ranged under the term horticulture. Can this be true? say you. It you doubt, consider just for one moment the influence of horticultural pursuits upon the family and upon the people. What, for example, is the influence of New York park upon those who can enjoy its retirement and heauon those who can enjoy its retirement and beau-ty? Bring together the charms of landscape gardening of flowers and fruit around a home and do not these educate and beautify the minds of the dwellers among shrubs and flowers, as well as make the surroundings more lovely? We must admit that there exists asvery close reation between the development of vegetable and animal life, and that the possibilities of the latter depend much upon what may be attained in the former. It is safe to conclude also that this reformer. It is safe to conclude also that this re-lation of dependence reaches not only to the physical but also to the spiritual being. The surroundings of nature may be made impor-tant helps to a happier and brighter life. In view of the relation which horticulture holds to life, we conceive there is opened before us in our chosen avocation one of the grandest and widest fields for experiment and observation in the whole round of human industry.

We cannot be, we have no right to be, con-We cannot be, we have no right to be, content with present returns and present attainments. Every department of horticultural investigation should have "excelsior" written over its gateway as with a pen of "iron with lead in the rock forever." He must be a novice indeed who supposes that man has gone as far of the perfecting of horticultural productions as can be desired. There are many questions demanding our notice. Among these are the production of new and improved varieties; improvements in the modes of propagation; the means of protection against unpropitious climatic conditions, and against that vast host of insect enemies that throng on every side; the best mode of protecting our friends among insects and birds from destruction; the attainable and most desirable modes of diffusing horticultural knowledge. All these are questions of primary moment to-day.

In the production of new and improved varieties of vegetables, plants and fruits we have a wide and important field well worthy our time and thought. We are encouraged in this work by the wonderful triumphs of the past, and we are in a measure urged to it also by the peculiar demands of our own climate. In all directions the most encouraging results have tent with present returns an

bining more of those qualities which in their place are desirable than can be now found in any of the fruit of the present. We may reasonably anticipate much in this direction. And the more carefully we survey this field the more we shall see that requires improvement. We may not be able to materially improve fruits and flavorers in certain directions, but we can hope to combine the excellencies of the many in one. We are all aware of many desirable qualities that enter into the character of some of our fruits combined at the same time with objectionable qualities. Now it is our work to combine the excellent and eliminate the undesirable qualities. It may take a long time to do this, but in many instances it will be done by the production of new varieties that must take the place of those that are now held as the popular truits of the day. We think that meter into the day. We think that meter into the day. We think that the popular truits of the day. We think that meter into the day. We think that meter into the day. We think that the popular truits of the day. We think that meter into the day is a production of the production of the day. We think that the popular truits of the day. We think that meter into the day is a production of the production of the day. We think that the popular truits of the day. We think that meter into the day is a production of the production of the day. We think that meter into the day is a production of the production of the day. We think that meter into the new part and around us. Some knowledge of our peculiar climate has been acquired, and the demands of our soil are so well known that the demands of our soil are so well known that the demands of our soil are so well known that the demands of our soil are so well known that the damands of our soil are so well known that the demands of our soil are so well known that the damands of our soil are so well known that the damands of our soil are so well known that the damands of our soil are so well known that the damands of our soil qualities that enter into the character of some of our fruits combined at the same time with objectionable qualities. Now it is our work to combine the excellent and eliminate the undesirable qualities. It may take a long time to do this, but in many instances it will be done by the production of new varieties that must take the place of those that are now held as the popular fruits of the day. We think that great results may be anticipated as following the work of this society in seeking to encourage the production of new and desirable varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers. We can only express the hope that our society will take an immediate initiative in this direction. There are among us those who have time and taste fitting them to undertake work of this kind will naturally divide itself according to the taste and circumstances of individuals. While one person will take to this field of inquiry, another person will as naturally occupy While one person will take to this field of inquiry, another person will as naturally occupy a different one. As illustrating how this work will divide itself, let us note a few items in our work. There are many desirable qualities which we much need to have combined in our apple list that we do not find there to-day. The same may be said of pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, raspberries, strawberries. And we might go further and include in the same list the nut trees, as the hickory, pecan, penon, and even possibly the black walnut, the persimmon and mulberry. It is evident, without saying anything of shrubs, flewers, that no one person will have time for all these. But circumstances and taste will frequently dictate circumstances and taste will frequently dictate where our time and efforts may be most profit-ably centered. It will probably be found out ably centered. It will probably be found out of the question to successfully assign these several fields to special committees named by the society, from the very obvious reason that men suited to this kind of work are self or providentially appointed—that is, they are impelled to it by inclination, taste or circumstances, of which a stranger must at first be ignorant. But we can certainly do this—that is, give this class of men all the direct and personal encouragement which the action of the society can secure for them.

There are peculiarities of climate which oft-There are peculiarities of climate which often render the question of propagating desirable varieties a perplexing one. Hence modes of propagating being rendered special by our peculiar climate probably demand more attention than we have hitherto given to them. Robert Douglas learned years ago that partial shade and dry sand would protect seedling evergeness during the hot summers of Illinois, and acting on these hints of nature the result is a gigantic business of almost untold value to the creat West. It is not improbable that there great West. It is not improbable that there are laying around loose some simple facts in vegetable physiology which our peculiar climate demands some wide-awake horticulturist to combine in the interests of man. As the telephone results only from the combination or application of long-known laws, so there may be well-known laws of the vegetable kingdom which when applied to the multiplication of individuals may some day produce great changes in the horticultural world.

in the horticultural world.

I wish also to urge upon your attention the fact that the peculiar climatic conditions of this great Central valley demand more of our attention than hitherto. The mysteries of our climate confront us at every step. What we can and what we cannot do depends upon great meteorological laws over which the modifying power of man, to say the least, is very feeble. A more thorough understanding of these laws would, I am confident, save millions to this nation during the next decade. We may flatter ourselves that dame nature will fail to bring in her accounts, or forget to strike her balances; but as time rolls on we shall find that she is as remorseless as the grave, and that in the round out as time roils on we shall not that she is as remorseless as the grave, and that in the round of years she never lorgets. We believe that the interests of humanity demand that a thoroughly mapped and carefully prepared report of the peculiar climatic conditions of the vast region from the Missouri to the mountains, with its possibilities and probabilities clearly set forth, should be scattered broadest over the land. should be scattered broadcast over the land. The claims which this subject has upon us grow out of the fact that our interest in it is second to that of no other class of men.

importance of which is greatly enhanced by every year's experience—that is, the mode of protection against insect enemies. We have receits. Every department of horticultural investigations should have "excellent" with the most of the perfecting of horticultural production to the provision of the perfecting of horticultural production of new and improved varieties; improvements in the modes of production of new and improved varieties; improvements in the modes of production of new and improved varieties; improvements in the modes of production of new and improved varieties; improvements in the modes of production of new and improved varieties; improvements in the modes of production of new and improved varieties; improvements in the modes of production of the varieties are the production of new and improved varieties; improved the perfect of the past of the already been taught most effectually that we can hardly be too enthusiastic in the pursuit of this subject. We occasionally meet men pro-fessing to have some knowledge of horticulture

will always be a pleasure to recognize their work. But we have no right to be satisfied with what the press has been able to do or will be likely to do in the future. The press aims chiefly to educate the adult population; but it chiefly to educate the adult population; but it we are to attain the cherished object of this society we must educate the children. It is our right and duty to press once and again upon the notice of our school teachers, and those who have the superintendency of our school system, the importance of giving horticultural instruction in our common schools, high schools, and, consequently, as preparatory to this, adequate instruction in this direction at our nermal institutes, normal schools and state university. You will doubtless, as you reflect, come to regard this matter as more truly fundamental than any other which will be likely to come al than any other which will be likely to come before you. I believe that we can safely as-sume there is no other class of men who from the nature of their pursuit are so thoroughly interested in the culture of the rural classes as sume there is no other class of men who from the nature of their pursuit are so thoroughly interested in the culture of the rural classes as we. Horticultural tastes will not grow among an ignorant people. And we are from the very nature of our business deeply interested in the universal diffusion of knowledge. Our motto must be the culture of the masses. We owe it to our children to insist that their culture should be broader in the direction of rural life than that which was given to us. To begun, then, we may urge that elementary instruction in horticulture should be given in our common schools. These schools are the only ones which are offered to the great masses of the people. Scarcely one in a thou-sand can go beyond the course of study taught in the old district school-house at the cross-roads. It is here then that we must begin our work in horticulture. We must give the teachers to understand that the stereotype curriculum of the old district pedagogue, consisting as he was wont to say of "larning the three r's—that is, reading, riting and rithmetic," will not answer for the rural classes any longer. I regret very much to learn, by the report of a teachers' convention lately held in the eastern part of the state, that they are not quite all dead yet. We will gently hint to these men at first that they who pay the taxes demand a broader culture than has hitherto been offered for their children. And if I could raise my voice so as to be heard in the State Teachers' association now in session at Lawrence I would emphasize the demand for a wider range of instruction by the intimation that, though they may not hear us to-day, the time is not far distant when they will either recognize the real wants of the people or be swept from their places as by the hand of God. We must make the people to know that we do not appoint committees and pass resolutions for the turn of the thing, "but that we mean business." Radical changes of the kind here urged involve difficulties, chief among these being the incompetency of business." Radical changes of the kind here urged involve difficulties, chief among these being the incompetency of the teacher. But we are to remember that when this demand is made really in earnest the objection will vanish. It is for you to determine whether this subject demands at our hands further consideration at this session. It is obvious that this work must begin by the instruction of the teachers of our common schools. In order to reach this, a short course in the studies belonging to the department of horticulture will be required in our teachers' institutes; and this required in our teachers' institutes; and this course, supplemented by the perseverance and energy of the more intelligent of our teachers, will bring this class of instructors to the front. We shail make sure of the earnest co-operation of the more advanced teachers. While some determination may be required on the part of the friends of this measure, we cannot for a moment regard the final result as doubtful. Old fogies will scoff, and some fossilated Rip Van Winkles may open their sleepy eyes in amazement, but the world moves and the objects which we seek after will be obtained. It is then with a courage wrought out of past experience that we look on to the future, hopeful, yes, confident, that as this society has done good service for the state in the past so in the required in our teachers' institutes; and this There is still another matter the manifest good service for the state in the past so in the coming years we anticipate yet grander results.

The Household.

Child-Help in the Home

They were willing pupils. It requires much patience and perseverance, but it pays well in the end. I believe that the children are happier, and they are certainly less trouble. In washing they began by washing some particular thing of their own that they felt anxious should look well, now they do more than their own washing and more than their own ironing. They can iron tucks, ruffles, puffs and embroidery nicely, and they are very careful about soiling their garments since they do their own washing. They have plenty of time to play, study, cut and make many small things of their own, and what belongs to their dolls, all by hand too! When they have learned to do all kinds of hand sewing, then there will be time enough to learn to do machine work. Teaching them to keep their hose in order has been the hardest trial to me of any, but now they take pride in mending their stockings nicely, so I have my reward. I taught them to sew before they were three years old. Children learn more readily when young, and the habit once formed is never forgotten; they find so much amusement too in sewing for their dolls. Try it, some of you overworked mothers, with your small children, and report .- Maria, in Rural New Yorker.

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

HOME GROWN STOCK,

SUCH AS

Apple Trees, Peach Trees, Pear Trees, Plum Trees, Cherry Trees,

Quinces, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Evergreens, Ornam'tal Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees

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

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICA-TION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

SOUTHWESTERN

Iron Fence Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

The best wire in the market, and sold as cheap as

the cheapest.

Lawrence,

Kansas.

W. S. Riley's Alterative Renovating

Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all ases 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 renovater 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 dandruf, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

DR. W. S. RLET, V. S.,

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

-BREEDER OF-

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

-AND-

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

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

All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid. Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS For this season's trade.

HENRY MIEBACH.

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas

OUR DESCRIPTIVE



ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST

For Fall of 1879

will be issued about August 25. All orders for them must be accompanied by nine cents for each copy. These Lists will be complete in every detail, illustrated with over 1,000 cuts, and contain the descriptions and prices of over ten thousand (10,000) different articles, such as

DRY GOODS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, Tinware, Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, Guns, Revolvers, Groceries,

and thousands of articles with no special classification, which you may learn the price of for 9 cents. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America who make this their special business. Address

MONTOOMERY WARD & OO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill,

Farm and Stock.

Horse Racing at Fairs.

It appears to us that this question should be met in the same broad and catholic spirit with which those who control public affairs have to meet other questions upon which there are differences of opinion. The most bitter opponent of racing will admit that many honest and respectable farmers in various parts of the country are engaged in breeding horses with especial view to speed and endurance at the trotting gait. Is the business of such farmers a legitimate one? Is it not true that there is a large and constant demand for the stoutest and fastest roadsters, and that the principal measure of value for horses of this kind is speed? Is not the purpose for which such horses are used a lawful one? Bonner, Vanderbilt, and hundreds of others, who never started a horse in a race for money, are ambitious to own fast driving horses; to such men the most attractive feature in a roadster is speed, and for exceptional speed they are willing to pay enormous prices. Is it legitimate for farmers to attempt to raise horses that will supply this demand? Certainly no intelligent man will say it is not. Then, is it not eminently proper that an agricultural fair should afford such farmers as choose to direct their breeding into this channel an opportunity to show what they have succeeded in producing? And can that be shown in any other way so thoroughly as by well-conducted trials of speed in competition with other

It may be claimed that breeding for speed is not a profitable pursuit for a farmer, and hence should not be recognized nor encouraged by agricultural societies; but even if this claim were true in all cases, has not each man a right to judge for himself upon such matters? There are many who claim that the breeding of all kinds of cattle except Short-horns should be discouraged, because, it is alleged, that no other breed is so well adapted to the wants and uses of the farmer. Another will claim that the introduction of the blood of the Jersey is a positive damage to our cattle interest, and hence they should be discouraged by agricultural societies. But all these conflicting views must yield, to the end that men may breed such stock as in their judgment is best suited to their wants, or which will, in their opinion, bring them the best and surest returns for money and time invested; and no agricultural society that is conducted by intelligent men will venture to discriminate against any kind of stock, whether horses, cattle, sheep or swine, that have a respectable standing in any part of raise as a legitimate business undertak-

That the business of breeding trotting horses and thoroughbreds is a legitimate one, in which any farmer may honorably be engaged, is too plain to admit of denial; and the character of the men, and the amount of capital engaged in the business, is such as to utterly preclude the idea of ignoring such an interest on the part of our agricultural societies. To what extent it should be fostered, each society must decide for itself, just as it decides upon the amount of encouragement that can be offered for the exhibition of any other kind of product. We are not in favor of having an agricultural society "run all to racing," no more than we are that it should give undue promi-Jersey cattle, or Berkshire hogs. But gent instruction. Reason is better than nence to Short-horn, or Hereford, or we want them all to stand on the same footing, that the breeders of each may have an opportunity of showing the points of superiority claimed for their favorites.

It is a fact almost universally admitted that nothing "draws" like a horserace; and, on this account, many, who would otherwise oppose racing, tolerate it as a means of increasing the revenue of a society. But, if our premises are correct-that there is nothing harmful in racing in itself, and that the breeding of trotting and running horses should be placed precisely upon the same footing as other legitimate agricultural enterprises—it becomes simply a question of how far this almost universal passion on the part of the people for racenue of a society. Certainly not to such following paragraphs: an extent that it shall overshadow ev- | "The victims of these bad times will with animal excrement.

famous horses should not be so large as to become a tax upon the society.

Betting in any of its forms needs not be tolerated on the grounds of an agricultural society. It is no part of letrials of speed and endurance may be conducted in such a way as to do no violence to the feeling of the most severe meralist. Notoriously bad characters need not be permitted to appear upon the grounds, either to drive or ride a horse in the race, or to hold a bull in the show-ring. All these things may be properly guarded, so that no one may be the worse either in morals or in purse for having attended a fair where he has seen a horse-race.—National Live-Stock Journal.

Breaking Colts.

Colts should be halter-broken when following the mare; it helps to subdue them, and supersedes the necessity of breaking them over again when grown "Once broken always broken" is an axiom as old as the art of breeding. It is advisable to break them to harness at two and one-half or three years old. They will receive no injury from careful usage in light vehicles. The most practicable mode of subduing wild colts is to hitch them up with a well-broken horse, and teach them by example to perform service.

The first step is to bit the colt—to make him bridle wise. This is accomplished by checking up the head with the bitting bridle. They may be turned into the yard to run at large, taking care that their heads are not left strained up more than one hour at a time. The head should be let down often to give the neck rest. It will prevent their contracting a coarse, unpleasant hog mouth. After they become accustomed to the bit, they should be driven in harness, without any load, for several days till they yield implicit obedience to the bit, and obey with alacrity the word of command. They will become comparatively broken by the simple process of suppling the neck, and teaching them to stop and go forward at the will of the driver. They will seldom offer any resistance when hitched to the vehicle. Patience and perseverance will accomplish wonders in horse flesh. Intelligent instruction improves the disposition and develops the speed and endurance of colts-essential qualities in the roadster. The more good qualities developed when young, the greater will be the merits of the recipients. Those subjects that will do the most work in the least time are the most profitable to the owner. It costs no more to keep or raise the fast worker than it does the slow monthe country, or which farmers feed and grel. The former will perform twice the service of the latter. The best are the cheapest to wear out; besides there is pleasure in using a superior animal.

Colts should be broken to harness before they get so strong as to control the driver. They are not perfectly developed for hard work before they are five years old. Gentle usage at light work for one or two years will bring them into submission. They will become accustomed to different kinds of service, and the force of habit will make them kind and trustworthy. When broken under the law of kindness, they seldom contract vicious habits-they are not naturally vicious; they are made so by ignorant or brutal drivers. Incompetent trainers make balky horses. They use too much brute force without reason or common sense. They appeal to the lowest passions, in place of intelliforce to govern the horse-kindness is the weapon to subdue the wild colt. This humane law removes terror, and secures the confidence of the colt in his driver; and, so long as that confidence is not abused, they will yield implicit obedience to the word of command. When the wild colt is trained under the law of force, he becomes terrorstricken with fear, and fights back to relieve himself from oppression; and, strength, often triumphs over his trainer and contracts the vice of rebellion. This vice lives on to be interred with his bones .- Cor. National Live-Stock Journal.

English Agricultural Distress.

erything else; and certainly the purses include many classes of tenants. They given to induce trials of speed between will engulf the tenants of bad land that never ought to have been inclosed at all—land without any backbone of fertility, and land so wet, stiff clay that it will not carry sheep; land without drains, without farm building for stock gitimate racing; and the most spirited or cottages for laborers. If the tenant has capital, such farms will take it like a colauder, and give nothing back; if the tenant is poor-if he entered his occupation on credit-he will soon be used up.

"There are also those who, on average or superior land, had just enough to stock it, who have made good profits in good years, and put nothing by for bad seasons. Financially they are just as badly off as the man who has been trying to farm a brick-yard or a gravel pit. Such farms are hired in times of reckless competition.

"At any rate, take them altogether, between tenants ruined by seasons and bad farms, tenants who have lost all their capital, and tenants who never had any capital, or tenants who have lost so much that they are afraid to lose any more, there are the materials for a very real, formidable cry of agricultural distress. Lamentable, certainly; and yet, with this important incidental effect, that this distress will of itself remove more than half the grievances that it was difficult to correct as long as farmers were ready to hire any farm, and pay any rent, and agree to any conditions a landlord chose to ask.

"Rents must and will be settled by the law of supply and demand; and as demand is slack, they must go down to a rate that will let the farmer live on an average of years. They must be settled between landlord and tenant, and they can be settled by no other power."

After citing a number of proposed measures of relief, our contemporary closes as follows:

"With equal absurdity, a recent claimant to the title of 'Farmers' Friend' proposes to tax, in order to punish the Americans, maize—that is, to deprive unnumbered farmers of the means of feeding sheep, cattle, horses and poultry. This is, more wonderful than those who ask for taxes in order to keep unjust agreements, to farm land not worth cultivating, and maintain a market for ill-made butter and cheese."

Profit in Pork.

Of course there is a profit which can always be realized in breeding porkers, but it must be conducted on sound business principles, the same as anything else, or failure will generally ensue. Large profits are not to be realized on pork now, however, so farmers must bring themselves down to facts and realize the situation just as it is. Speculative farming has seen its day, and we must not follow it as a mere speculation, but as a regular business. Some farmers rush into this or into that just as they think they see a prospect ahead of making a "big thing" out of it. This year sheep are down, and they argue that they had better shorten in their flocks to the minimum. This is done, and next year sees prices advancing, when a large flock is secured, and perhaps the following year prices are depressed again, when but few are kept over. This see-saw method never pays in the long run, besides causing infinite worriment and anxiety. The true policy to pursue is to keep a regular stock will support nicely, putting your entire dependence on no particular thing. When high prices prevail you have something to sell, and when low prices come the loss will not be severe enough to cause you any uneasiness. In a period of, say, ten years you will find your profits to average better than if you had adopted a different course. In breeding pigs to make them pay, raise a regular supply each year and you need not fear the general results.- Ex

At a late meeting of the New York State Dairymen's association, the estimated cost of keeping a cow for a year having the advantage of superior labor about \$7 per head. The cost of manufacturing cheese was \$1.25 to \$2 per 100 pounds. The total expense per cow is about \$40, leaving about \$7 per head on an average as profit.

Dr. Nichols, of the Boston Journal, as showing the sensibility of milk and The London Live-Stock Journal, in butter to foreign odors, says he has ing may profitably be wrought upon an elaborate article on the subject of known a pan of butter spoiled by a for the purpose of adding to the rev- agricultural distress in England, has the farmer walking into the dairy-room A Large Line of Speciacles and Eve-Glasses with his cow-stall boots on, covered

Veterinary Department.

Injured Knee

Will you be kind enough to inform me what is best to make hair grow on a colt's knee? He fell and knocked the skin off, and there is a small spot where the hair does not grow.

ANSWER .- The denuded surface, the seat of the injury, is probably due to the hair follicles having been destroyed, and if such proves to be the case, you cannot do anything to repair the damage; but if they should prove to be merely indolent, and need a little excitement to perform their normal functions, you have only to apply a cantharides ointment, composed of one part of oil of cantharides to ten of lard, melted together, and rubbed well in, which makes a good hair tonic. One application is usually sufficient. The new growth will start in about ten days or two weeks.

Trachitis.

I have a nine-year-old stallion as well and hearty and as strong a constitution as a horse can have, until about two weeks ago. I noticed he had passed a large white worm, and I thought I would give him something, so I got one ounce tartar emetic and gave him two drachms each day for four days. Then I gave him one pint of linseed oil. It seemed to strangle him, or at least he coughed, and has been coughing fre quently ever since. Never knew him to cough before. It made him very sick so he would not eat over half a mess of food. Was all right when I gave him the oil; has not been out of the stable for three weeks. I think he has not taken cold. I attribute it to the oil, as he coughed continually immediately after I drenched him. If you can prescribe from description, please do so.

ANSWER.-A favorite method of giving a drench by non-professional practitioners is through the nostrils, they never imagining the great danger there is from the liquid passing through the wrong passages, viz., through the larynx into the trachea, and causing a deal of mischief. In fact, many valua. ble animals are yearly sacrificed by just such men. The liquid, coming in contact with that delicate mucous mem brane, sets up an excessive irritation, which often terminates in bronchitis, or broncho-pneumonia, causing death We do not intend to infer that you have been guilty of so vile an act, but it is evident, from your description of the case, that a similar circumstance exists, which is possible, though rare, when s drench has been given by the mouth. You will have to regulate your treatment to the symptoms. If there is a good deal of irritation about the larynx and traches, it will, perhaps, be better to apply counter-irritation to the throat and along the course of the trachea. If the bronchia or lungs should prove to be involved you will, perhaps, require to apply the counter-irritant to the chest walls, in connection with stimulants and tonics administered internally. In short, you have a case for the veterinarian, and we advise you to call in one as soon as possible, as it is impossible for us to prescribe to any degree of certainty without seeing the case .- Turf Field and Farm.

GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

-AND-

of breeding animals, just what the farm Farm Produce Cheap

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGESTORE

FRESH GOODS

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

was reported from \$15 to \$35, and of Farm Produce Bought and Sold

Go to the Grange Store for bargains.

The highest market price paid for grain at the Grange Elevator.

G. H. MURDOCK. WATCHMAKER

ENGRAVER,

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19, 1878.

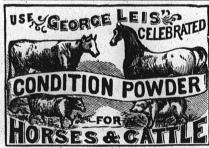
WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—Having witnessed the wonderful effects of HUNT'S REMEDY in my own case, and in a great number of others, I recommend it to all afflicted with Kidney Diseases or Dropsy. Those afflicted by disease should secure the medicine which will cure in the shortest possible time. HUNT'S REMEDY will do this E. R. DAWLEY, 85 Dyer street.

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.

HUNT'S REMED vice of physicians.
has stood the test
time for 30 years, i
the utmost relia
may be placed in
One trial will convi



AS THE LARGEST SALE OF

effects.

Every Farmer a 'd Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict at imals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hids-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Nell-w Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirits, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the 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 lat of Horse and Cattle Medicines.







LEIS' POV. DER or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat, it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by



ilk. Farmers s and dairymen attest the fact that of Leis' Condition Powder judicious use of Leas' Committon Fowder ut flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly it proved. All gress humoss and impurities of the blood ar at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leas' Chemissal Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calves also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring. &c.



Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Ming Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fift paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a epreventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogard

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT-ERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signa-ture of the proprietor upon each package, without which



ANDREW TOSH & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Lawrence, Kansas.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Marke	ta.	
ST. Louis.		879
Flour-XX		7
XXX		
Family		
Wheat No 9 full		
Wheat-No. 2 fall	. 94 (a)	
No. 3 red		
Corn—No. 2		
Oats		
Rye		
Barley		
Pork		
Lard	. 565@	
Butter-Dairy	. 12 (a)	
Country	τ (a)	
Eggs		12
CHICAGO		
		7.00
Wheat-No. 2 spring		
No. 3	. 88 @	
Rejected		
Corn		
Oats		311
Pork		
Lard	. 5.80 @	5.90
KANSAS CITY,	July 15, 1	879.
Wheat-No. 2 fall	. 95 @	96
No. 3 fall		
No. 4		
Corn—No. 2		
Oats		
Rye—No. 2.		
Nye-No. 2	. 00 @	40
마르크 레이트 그리아 보고 있는 아 이트 등 하는 하는 수 있 다.		A 10
Live Stock Mark	ets.	4.000
		000

KANSAS CITY, July 15, 1879.	
Cattle-Choice nat. steers av. 1,400 \$4.20@4.50	
Good ship, steers av. 1,350 3.90@4.15	
Fair butch, steers av. 1,000 3.35@3.90	
Good feed. steers av. 1,100 3.00(a/3.50)	
Good stock steers av. 900 2.25@2.90	
Good to choice fat cows 2.50(a)2.90	4
Common cows and heifers 2.00(a.2.40	5
Hogs-Packers 3.35@3.60	
ST. LOUIS, July 15, 1879.	•

Hogs, slow; heavy, \$3.25@3.80.

CHICAGO, July 15, 1879. Cattle, heavy native shipping firm and active; steers, \$4.60@5.20; fair to good cattle \$4.00 to \$4.40; Texans, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Hogs, heavy, \$3.50@3 65; light, \$3.85@4.00. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 11,000. Market slow and lower.

are quoted as follows: Butter, good, 9@121c.; perfect. cheese, prime Kansas, 5½@5¾c.; eggs, 7@8½c. broom-corn, 2@3c. P to; chickens, young, per doz., \$1.00@1.65; potatoes, 35@40c.; cabbage, 40c. per doz.; cherries, best, 35c. per gallon; apples, 90c, @\$1.15 per bushel; peaches, \$1.00 @1.50 per box of 1 bushel; tomatoes, \$2 per bushel.

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

There is little change since last week in wheat. Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is just the same as last week in Kansas

Rye and other grain nominal. In Liverpool, July 14, winter wheat was 9s. @9s. 6d., spring wheat 7s. 10d.@8s 6d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.20@1.21, No. 2

spring \$1.11. For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 98@99c. July, 984c. August, and 98c. September. In Chicago No. 2 is 99c.@\$1.00 July, 981@99c. August, and 973c. September. In Kansas City No. 2 is 95@96c. July. No. 3 is 91c. July, and 88c. August.

Wheat at Kansas City is 20 cents higher than

it was one year ago; corn is 2 cents higher. The highest figures on corn at Kansas City (35c.) are for white; mixed corn is only 30c. Cattle continue dull and there is a reduction in prices at Kansas City. Most of the sales are cheap stuff at from \$2.10 to \$3.00.

Hogs are a shade lower. There has been almost a panie in pork and bacon at Chicago. It affected lard and dry sall meats.

Money vesterday in at 21@31 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3 @41 per cent. The stock market opened active and advanced. Towards the close a slight decline took place and a falling off of on the general list of 1@3. Government bonds firmer railroad bonds generally strong.

The following is the visible supply of wheat and corn, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, July Wheat,

In store at

New York	1,159,019	1,917,747
New York, afloat	110,000	140,000
Albany	800	28,500
Buffalo	1,815,246	736,385
Chicago	3,825,035	3,199,922
Milwaukee	1,493,035	18,443
Duluth	154,846	49,061
Toledo	134,424	288,640
Detroit	165,800	11,024
Oswego	180,000	140,000
St. Louis	127,667	696,746
Boston	1,360	208,837
Toronto	129,290	200
Montreal	135,999	118,566
Philadelphia	163,531	683,822
Peoria	11,761	117,621
Indianapolis	6,200	21,300
Kansas City	76,348	45,108
Baltimore	296,440	736,434
Rail shipments, week	285,227	650,388
Lake shipments, week	1,357,125	1,052,486
On canal:	555,000	686,000
Total July 5, 1879	19 184 153	11,547,230
Total June 14, 1879	12 020 328	
	4,612,433	7,374,431
Total July 6, 1878	2.331.860	9.189.468

Total July 7, 1877..... 2,331,860 The following is from a Cincinnati paper: "There is no essential change in the general outlook for the crops. Severe storms last week in lowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin resulted in some local damage, but generally the wheat which was prostrated righted again after the storm, and the prospects are daily improving for a full crop of spring wheat. Oats are generally heading out better than was expected. It is quite possible that the crop, like the winter wheat, will prove to be exceptionally good in most sections of the West. The accounts from all parts of the West regarding corn are decidedly favorable. The weather in this vicinity is of that forcing character (damp and hot) which is so disagreeable, but which fairly makes the corn jump."

MARY MANNING, WHO RESIDES IN THE country of Webster and state of lowa, 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 petition on or before the 13th day of August, A. D. 1879, or 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. which was prostrated righted again after the

THE TWO LARGEST SHOWS IN THE WORLD! LAWRENCE, Friday, JULY 25.

THE BIGGEST, BEST AND GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH!

THE GREAT INVENTIVE TRIUMPH!

THE BRUSH

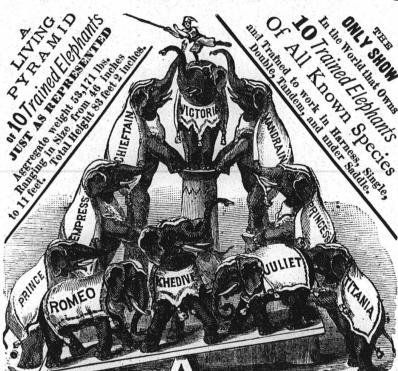
Electric Light

The Bright, Brilliant, Beautiful Illuminating Power of the Age!

OUR CANVAS LIGHTED WITH DAZ-ZLING BRILLIANCY.

Procured at an expense of \$15,000. The only Show that can afford to use the Brush Electric Light. Requiring a 30-Horse Steam Engine, requiring a 40-Horse Power Boiler, making 900 revolutions per minute.

Yielding a Volume of Light equal to 35,000 Gas In Kansas City leading articles of produce | Jets. Our Motive Power the most complete and



CREATION

AMUSEMENT WORLD

Unprecedented in Conception, Unparalleled in Diversity and Magnitude, Unexampled in Magnificence, and Unequalled in Attraction.

BEYOND ALL DOUBT OR CAVIL The Most Costly and Attractive AMUSEMENT ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD.

Chieftain, Mandaria, Princess, Sultan, Victoria, Of the World-famed Great London Circus, and

Titania, Khedive, Romeo, Juliet, and Prince,

Celebrated throughout Christendom as the "Great International" Elephants, consolidated in one Monster Herd, each individual of which is wonderfully trained, and aggregating in combination 83 feet 2 inches in height, 53,171 pounds

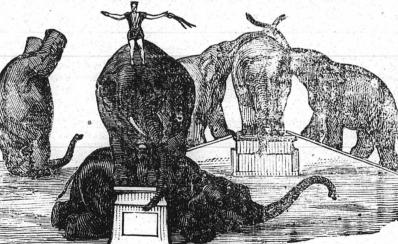
Has been Consolidated with the Great International Shows, and the

2 Big Menageries

Will Both Exhibit on the Same Day for One Price of Admission.

OPER, BAILEY & CO.'S CROWNING A COMBINATION EQUAL TO ANY TEN SHOWS IN THE WORLD.

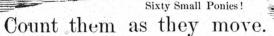
Its Department of Zoology the Most Perfect! THE CIRCUS IS THE VERY BEST IN THE WORLD



Germany, France, Italy, Eng North America, South America. The genuine talent and Skill of All Nations repre

20 Female Artistes! A Corps of Leapers! A Troupe of Gymnasts! A Congress of Athletes! 20 Peerless Equestrians!

100 Thoroughbred Horses!



Notice them in the Street Parade. THREE GREAT BANDS! ENCRUSTED DENS, VANS AND CAGES! No More, No Less! improbable and superiority impossible.

Ten Monster Elephants in Line of March. The entire outfit and paraphernalia so complete that rivalry is SEE and JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Lawrence Markets

TWENTY GOLDEN CHARIOTS.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 6@10c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry-chickens, live, \$1.25@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per 1b; turkeys, live, 6c. per to, dressed 8c. per to; potatoes, 30@40c.; corn, 27@30c.; wheat-No. 2 old 85c., new 75c.; lard, 4½c.; 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. Vegetables in great abundance ; prices nominal.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned. FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reason-able. Customers all treated alike. JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

\$250,000 TO LOAN! On Improved Farms,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.,

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO. Taxes paid for non-residents, abstracts of title furnished. Office in Standard bullding.