

# Spirit of Kansas

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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WHOLE NO. 397.

## JUST STARTING OUT.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

O youth, just starting out in life,  
To battle with its storms and strife,  
Like a brave warrior, sword in hand,  
Less prone to follow than command,  
With shining face, with lofty crest,  
No thought of peril in thy breast,  
By hope inspired, with joy elate,  
Why should we tremble for thy fate?

We who have trodden paths of pain,  
Have fought, and failed, and fought again,  
Have trusted oft, been oft deceived,  
O'er many a broken idol grieved,  
May well watch anxiously, through tears,  
Beloved ones of tender years,  
Who, still untouched by fear or doubt,  
From peaceful homes are starting out.

Now eagerly they throw aside  
The silken cords, too soon untied!  
How little do they know or guess  
Of all the odds against success!  
How vain the record to repeat  
Of early trial, sore defeat.  
They give no heed; they only know  
The voice within them bids them go!

Entreaties, tears, will not avail;  
To them there's no such word as fail;  
And voices that against them plead,  
But spur Ambition's fiery steed.  
And though our love for them would fain  
The dear, impetuous ones restrain,  
Still on the fields of martyrdom  
'Tis theirs to fight—and overcome.

The dust and ashes of our lot,  
Sorrow and grief, delay them not;  
But, adding fuel to the flame,  
Enlarge their hope, exalting fame.  
May speed the day when, full of cheer,  
They enter their untired career,  
And, trusting to their boasted powers,  
Expect a brighter fate than ours.

Although their feet we may not stay,  
We can but watch, we can but pray  
That He, who is their strength and sword,  
To each will needed help afford,  
Protect them from the cruel snares  
Which wait to trap them unawares,  
And with good angels hedge about  
These loved ones who are starting out.

## ITS NAME WAS WONDERFUL.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

I shall call no names, for my hero is living to-day—a hale, hearty old man, gliding down into the shadowy vale surrounded and sustained by every comfort that money can give. I want to tell you how he came by his money. I have told something of the same kind once before, but this is an entirely different affair, and the two must not be confounded; and, if I remember rightly, when I told the former story the present hero had not retired from business.

Ichabod Marvel, as we may know him, somewhere about the year 1844 to 1848, went to New York in search of business. He was a son of Maine, born and reared among the hills of Oxford county, and at the age of thirty, or thereabouts, with a hundred dollars in his pocket, he set forth for the far-away city to seek his fortune. By a mere chance he formed, first, the acquaintance of a man who had acted in the capacity of clerk for a celebrated pill maker, and he never tired in listening to the story of the ways and means adopted by the pill monarch for giving publicity to his medicinal wares. And shortly thereafter he formed the acquaintance of that genial, ever-bustling friend of mammas and nurses, then just rising into fame, for whose medicated lozenges the suffering children cried continually.

"I swan to man!" said Ichabod. "I b'lieve I ken dew that thing myself. Aunt Nabby's cough medicine'll be jest the checker! Sakes alive! what a wonderful thing printer's ink is it's only slapped on in just the right way. I'm blessed if I don't b'lieve I ken dew it!"

And he returned to his old home and obtained his venerable aunt's recipe for her cough medicine—a simple syrup, compounded from two or three common garden herbs, properly steeped and fixed with a requisite quantity of sugar, or, what was better, honey. In the course of a month he had set his aunt and her family into a fever excitement by the erection of a plain building behind the barn and the setting therein of three enormous iron boilers, capable of holding forty gallons each, with fire-pots beneath. I had heard of his strange "carrying-on," and was wondering what he could be up to, when, one evening, he called upon me at my dwelling. He wished to consult me privately. I took him into my study, where I assured him we should not be interrupted. He seated himself by my desk, looked carefully around, and having seen all safe and secure, he opened his business.

To make a long story short, he had taken a hint from the wonderful success of the patent medicine men, and was upon the eve of striking out for himself. He had made up about a bar-

rel of syrup from his aunt's recipe; had had bottles and phials manufactured to order, and was ready for "making a spread with printer's ink." He had read up thoroughly on the subject of cures, and had consulted the old family physician, likewise. Said he, after all this had been vouchsafed:

"Naow see, squire: Common colds—jest sich as we're havin' every day—is the way a good many folks git consumption. Wal—then, don't you see—it stands to reason 'at what'll cure colds 'll cure consumption, tew; or, at any rate, it'll stop it, and that's jest the same thing. So, as sure's yew're born, this ere stuff 'at I've made from Aunt Nab's prescription can't be beat for jest that kind o' work. I tell you I'm a goin' to be a—a—what d'you call it—"

"Why," said I, smiling in spite of my effort to appear serious, "I should say you would be a benefactor of your kind if—"

"Ah—ho!—that's jest it—jest the idee 't I was after. Yes, sir—I'll be a benefactor! And naow look."

And thereupon he took from a breast pocket a package of papers which he proceeded to spread upon my desk. First, he presented a sheet of foolscap, at the head of which, in an enormous hand, was set down the name he had chosen for his wonderful discovery—

"MARVEL'S MARVEL. THE MARVEL OF THE AGE!"

and then followed, as a finishing up of the label:

"No more colds! No more coughs! No more weak lungs! No more consumption forever! Marvel's Syrup is a never-failing specific for every possible affection of the lungs and bronchial regions!"

The second sheet contained a story of the way in which the wonderful ingredients of the marvelous syrup had been found, and how the panacea had been prepared, and was now offered to a suffering world; and that, too, at a price which would leave no mortal with an excuse for being consumptive.

Papers three and four were transcripts of affidavits, and letters, and personal narratives of people who had at sometime received benefit from Aunt Nabby Marvel's Cough Syrup, otherwise "Marvel's Marvel," etc., and they had been framed skillfully. I could see Ichabod's hand in them all, and he had certainly improved upon the same sort of issues made by his predecessors in the trade.

And all this material Ichabod wanted me to put into shape for him. For a time I hesitated, not only because I thought the work nonsensical of itself, but because I sincerely believed it would be a waste of time and labor on his part; but he finally prevailed upon me—or, an honest, involuntary tear upon his cheek did—and I went at the work. I was two full days in getting everything ready for the printer—O! "the printer" was Ichabod's anchor and ark—his hope and his stay—and when he left me it was with the promise that he would report success.

Two days later Ichabod came to me in a state of glowing jubilation; he placed in my hand a paper, and asked me if it was in proper form for print. I read it, and was surprised. It was from the hand of old Major Ben. Babson, a noted hero of the last war with England, a man eighty-five years of age, and known by almost everybody in Oxford county—aye, and in Cumberland county also. It was a certificate from the veteran of a wonderful cure of lung trouble, worked upon himself by "Marvel's Marvel," etc. Said Ichabod, after I had read it:

"Poooty slick, aint it? But it did do the cure, though. Ther' aint no slumkin' 'bout that."

I fixed the major's certificate into printable shape, and Ichabod went away with it. The next thing I heard of him was, that he had raised a thousand dollars by a mortgage on his old aunt's homestead, and that Major Babson had lent him another thousand, and that almost the whole of it had been paid for advertising! I can only say, I shook my head, and pitied the poor fellow in his infatuation.

But—when I next saw him he came to pay me fifty dollars which he said he considered he owed me. I had seen his advertisements flaming in the newspapers, but had not thought of his success.

"Hev I succeeded?" he cried in response to my question to that effect. "Sakes alive! I've had to trust you so fur, and I don't believe you'll blow on me if I tell you all about it." I assured him he might trust me, and thereupon he drew forth a memorandum book.

"Naow see," and he went on to explain. He said his first batch of the syrup had made just fifty gallons. His own children, with such help as they got from their mates, gath-

ered his herbs, but he had set down that item of expense at five dollars. He had been wise enough to strike for a big lot of sugar, which he got of Brown, of Portland, for six cents a pound. In fifty gallons of the syrup were five hundred pounds of sugar—thirty dollars. Two other ingredients, cost about two dollars more. Alcohol, one dollar. There was a cost of thirty-eight dollars, not counting his own time, and that he chose to reckon at the end of the year. Of that lot he made five hundred bottles, holding about three-quarters of a pint each, which retailed at one dollar. He had thus far sold to his wholesale agents at the rate of four dollars and eighty cents a dozen—forty cents per bottle—giving him a profit, over all expense, of one hundred and sixty-two dollars for the fifty gallons. He was explicit and minute in his account, and I was really interested. When I expressed a wonder that he should allow those who were to sell after him to make a greater profit than he made for himself, he winked, and chuckled, and screwed his features into the most comical contortions imaginable.

"Hal wait!" he cried. "That's 'only a dodge. Don't you see: I make it for the interest of them chaps to push it—to shove it ahead. They ken make money on it; and then they know how I'm slappin' on the printer's ink. Hll wait till the thing gits bottom of its own. Wait till people will have it whether or no. Jes' wait till then, and then I'll slap up the price. Within a year I'll hev seventy-five cents into my own pocket for every identikle bottle! You'll see."

When I asked him if he had sold most of his fifty gallons, he returned me a look of pitying wonder.

"Sarse and rhubarb!" he ejaculated. "You're as bad as Aunt Nab was. She was frightened when she seed me a spillin' nigh on to tew barr'ls o' sugar, as she called it. Why, bless your soul! I made my fifth mess yesterday—or, rayther, I finished off yesterday; and in that we'r jest a hundred dozen bottles, and they're all engaged ahead; and I've writ to ole John B. Brown to-day tew send me up fifty barr'ls o' sugar right off; and when I go down tew Portland agin I shal make a rap with him to hev my sugar come right from the West Indies, straight. Sakes alive! it's a big thing! Whew! them affidavies is what do's it. And then, d'you see! I've got a thing 'at's got vartue in it. It cures. It's good for colds. Ralily, 'squire, it's jest what I publish it—makin' jest a bit of allowance for the nateral nater of printer's ink tew spread and mystify. D'you see?"

I saw and understood. And now, in just a word, let me give the result as it developed under my own observation.

The man possessed pluck, shrewdness, perseverance, and tireless energy, with just a safe admixture of impudence and audacity. He grasped a thing that had real virtue at bottom, so that his wildest flights of fancy in advertising were "founded on fact." And, above all else, he made printer's ink his chief force and power. About two years after he had become firmly established, I saw in his hand an order from his general Canadian agent, located in Montreal, for six hundred dozen bottles "Marvel's Marvel," to be sent immediately. To-day Ichabod Marvel is retired from the toils of driving business, worth more than a million; and every dollar of it made from a simple decoction of two or three common New England weeds—that and a salve of printer's ink!

## The Simple Prayer.

The simple story itself is old. I introduced it for the purpose of giving it point. Many, in reading the anecdote, would be apt to regard the old priest's prayerful labors as hypocritical; but they were nothing of the sort. He prayed in order that he might lead the hearts of his people up to the Good Father, in hopeful trust, thus inspiring them to renewed efforts towards duty. The story is typical of very many prayers that are made in our midst—prayers that are ascending (if they can ascend) every day, and every hour—prayers of men who are contented to ask the Creator to do this for them, and to do that, never once thinking of lifting a hand to help themselves in the same direction. Look at the man who in the morning prays—"Lord, deliver me from temptation," and then, through the livelong day, plunges into temptation headlong! What sort of prayer was that? Look, too, at the man who prays for the poor and needy—"O, Father in heaven, feed the hungry, and clothe the naked! Be kind to the fatherless and to the widow, and help the unfortunate!" It is a noble prayer if the maker puts his hand to the

work—if he prays with his hands as well as with his lips—but if it be only lip service, then of all hypocrisy it is the most empty.

Here is the story, to the point exactly, because even a fool may comprehend it.

In a German parish the priest was in the habit, at the close of the seed time, to walk in procession, at the head of his parishioners, over the cultivated fields, and at the entrance upon each field he would stop and pray for a blessing on the crops. At length he came to a field belonging to a thriftless, lazy, beer-loving man, as he did afterwards to the field of a grasping, penurious man, on both of which occasions he exclaimed:

"Let us pass on, my friends. Prayers and praise can have no avail here. The owner must first apply richness of dressing!"—S. C., Jr.

## Reminiscences of a Remarkable Man.

A correspondent of the *Associate Reformed Presbyterian* gives some interesting reminiscences connected with the house situated at Timber Ridge, Augusta county, Virginia, in which the famous Gen. Sam. Houston was born. He says: "Sam. Houston, at the age of 17 years, came to the conclusion of seeking his fortune further West; and with a view of leaving his height indelibly impressed on the old building, loaded his pistol, turned his back against a partition, leveled a loaded pistol on the top of his head and fired the ball through a plank against which he was standing and made his mark. Van Buren, Gen. Jackson (Old Hickory), and many of the presidents of the United States, and other notable men, have visited the old Houston house during Dr. T.'s residence in it. All the Texas students attending Washington college or the Military Institute at Lexington visit the old house which gave birth to the man who gave birth to Texas independence."

## Facetiae.

I don't take any foolish chances. If I wuz called upon to mourn over a dead mule I should stand in front of him and do mi weeping.—*Josh Billings.*

An old usurer, whose dying hour is near, calls a confessor, who urges him, in order to ease his conscience, to restore a part of his fortune to his old patrons. "Impossible!" said the usurer, "every one of 'em has died in the poor-house!"

## Young Folks' Column.

Lessons for the Young Folks.

NO. III.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—We can hardly realize how useful a common word is until we try to do without it. If you, boys, wish to build a fire, you need a *match*; it's just the thing. You would scarcely have the patience to rub two sticks together until they were heated sufficiently to take fire, as the Indians used to do. If you, girls, wish to sew, you need a *needle*; it's just the thing. You would make sorry work with a slender fish bone, such as some savages use. So with words. If the right word is not used, your sentence will be awkward and the impression you make will be feeble. It was Daniel Webster's right choice of words, when he pleaded for the woodchuck's life, that made his father say, even before his speech was finished, "Zeke, let that woodchuck go!"

I told some children who were one day reading to me that every word they learned to understand and use was worth a dollar. They looked at me in doubt and surprise. I said, "How many of you will stop using just one word for a silver dollar?" Here I held up the shining "dust." Up went the hands of the whole class. They thought it would be easy to do. One little fellow agreed to stop using the word "happy." I gave him the dollar, and he put it in his pocket with a satisfied air that seemed to say, "You'll never see your dollar again." Presently I gave him a sentence to read containing this word. When he reached it he hesitated, and I told him he might omit it. He gave his schoolmates a knowing look which said plainly "He didn't catch me that time!" He was on his guard. After the class had finished reading I asked them some questions on the lesson. "How did the children feel when their uncle gave them the toys?" I asked. "Happy!" shouted the class, the little fellow among them. I reached out my hand for the money. He returned it promptly, but was unwilling to sell another word. He learned that words are of more value than he supposed. He had an idea in his mind which he greatly desired to express; "happy" was just the word for it, and he couldn't help saying it when his mind was free to act.

If you would speak or write well you must have something to say, and if you have made words your study they will come flying to you in a constant crowd, like a troop of fairies ready to do your bidding. I hope the little word-puzzle sent you last week has interested you, and that you made good use of your thesaurus and dictionary. "Crocker's Punctuation," published by A. S. Barnes & Co., is a nice little book for you to study.

Compare your manuscript with this key, and tell us if your work is correct:

The Adventures of Daniel Boone.

Chapter I.

Part First.

Some men choose to live in crowded cities;—others are pleased with the peaceful quiet of a country farm; while some like to roam through wild forests, and make their homes in the wilderness. The man of whom I shall now speak, was one of this class. Perhaps you have heard of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky rifleman. If not, then I have an interesting story to tell you.

If when a child was born we knew he was to become a (noted) man the time and place of his (birth) would (likely enough) be always (thought of again) but as this cannot be known great mistakes are often made on these (things, matters) as to the time when daniel boone was born there is no (trouble, thing hard to deal with) but people have (gone down) into many (awkward mistakes) some have said that he was born in england before his (father and mother) (went away from) that country others that he came into this world during the (going over) of his (father and mother) across the atlantic one has told us that he was born in virginia another in maryland while many have (said) that he was a (person born) of north carolina these are all mistakes daniel boone was born in the year 1746 in bucks (group of townships) in the state of pennsylvania W. A. B.

MR. EDITOR:—As it has been some time since I wrote, I thought I would write again. I have got one pig. I am cutting corn to-day. We gave our pups away. Pa is away to try to hire some hands to help cut corn. I am going to school this winter. They are going to have a drilled well. I will send a riddle: Blacketty black on black, blacketty black on brown, three legs up and six legs down. Your little friend, LOYD L. G.

LA CYGNE KANS., Aug. 23, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been some time since I have written for the column. I see it is full, and I will not write very much. My pig that I had got sunstruck and died Thursday, August 7, and pa gave me another one that is very nice. We have been putting up hay, and I will go to cutting corn Monday next. I will send a riddle: Away over on yonder prairie an ugly beast—ten tails and forty feet; that ugly beast got up to eat. I will send a verse:

No price is set on the lavish summer,  
And June may be had by the poorest comer;  
And what is so rare as a day in June?  
Then if ever come perfect d'ys  
Then heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,  
And over it softly her ear lays.

Ever your friend, GEORGE LONG.  
LA CYGNE, Kans., Aug. 23, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written I thought I would write once or twice, for I like to read the "Young Folks' Column" very well; and I thought that I would write; and I will close by sending a few verses:

A LITTLE BROWN ACORN.  
Little brown acorn swung on a tree,  
While the leaves turned yellow and red;  
Many a day I have been here, said he,  
And so as I'm tired as tired can be  
I think I will go to bed.

Little brown acorn let go his hold  
Of the mother oak, old and gray,  
And then down the mossy bank he rolled;  
And though the earth was wet and cold  
It uttered not with him.

Little brown acorn under a gray  
Moss-rock on the side of the hill,  
I never heard that he'd gone away;  
So should you look there this very day  
I am sure you would find him still.

Little brown acorn under the snow  
When the winter days are come—  
When the winds blow high and the winds are low,  
While the mornings dawn and the mornings go—  
Stays in his chosen home.

Little brown acorn naught will fall  
Till the storm months are o'er;  
But when in the oaks robins shall call  
He will lift up his head so green and so tall—  
Little brown acorn no more.  
I am a little boy twelve years old.

THOMAS LONG.

LA CYGNE, Kans., Aug. 23, 1879.

Historical Society



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1879.

## Patrons' Department.

## NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.  
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.  
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
Henley James, of Indiana.  
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.  
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

## KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
Secretary—P. B. Muxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
Treasurer—W. P. Poppenoe, Topeka.  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
Levi Bumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.  
J. S. Payne, Caninus, Linn county.

## Some of the Patrons' Duties.

[Lecture delivered in Union County Pomona grange, No. 53, by Sister R. S. Stewart, lecturer of the grange.]

Worthy Master, and Patrons:—You have placed me in a very embarrassing situation by electing me to an office that requires more talent than was given to me, and if I make many errors please consider well before censuring; and when you do censure, censure the voters for not voting more intelligently. I feel that a great responsibility rests upon the lecturer. It is an office, if properly filled, that has a great deal to do with making the grange a success.

There is a great duty resting upon the members of this grange, especially the officers, to be present at every meeting; and when I say present, do not mean 1 or 2 o'clock p. m. when the meeting is appointed for 10 o'clock a. m. We all know for weeks before when our next meeting is to be, and it is a duty you owe the grange to be in your places and do all in your power to make the meeting an interesting one. The most important part of our grange work is sadly neglected—that is, the educational part. What do we do in this department? I say not anything. If we do, what is it? Will some brother or sister answer?

I would like to have the grange, both Pomona and subordinate, so educated that if a visiting member asks us some leading questions about our working we would not be ashamed to answer them. We were put to that test not long since, and why were his questions not more fully answered? For once I can say, as did George Washington, I could not tell a lie, and the truth I was ashamed to tell; and I hid behind a passage of scripture, and I thought some of the brothers would have been glad if they could have called for the rocks and mountains to fall on them. But enough. Now what steps shall we take in this direction? For one I do not believe in the sisters making wall-flowers of themselves. I know they have talent equal to the brothers. Probably some of you brothers think differently. Now, sisters, will some of you please read the fifteenth chapter of Matthew, and see what becomes of the person that buries his talent? Sisters, I know if I should call at your house on a visit I should find your house in good order, your table filled to the groaning point, and everything pleasant. But when this is all, home is not perfect; there is something higher and nobler to live for. We must not neglect the intellect by letting those household affairs engross all our attention.

Some married women act just as though there was no need of advancement in education, or even putting in practice what they already have obtained. By so doing, how can we expect the rising generation to advance if we do not lead? And right here I want to say that we do not bring our young people into the grange as we should. We should bring them in and set them to work, and make the grange so interesting that they would look forward with anxiety to the next meeting, and not seek pleasure elsewhere—pleasure that will have a tendency to evil that may follow them all their lives. The young must have social entertainment, and I think it far better for us to furnish it than let the evil one. Idleness is inherent in many cases, while in others it is from indifferent training. I have heard parents say, when speaking of their children, even after they were grown up, "Let them enjoy life while they are young; cares and troubles come soon enough." Aye, truly; but may they not weigh heavier upon shoulders unused to even the lightest burden than upon those that have been strengthened by light burdens in childhood? How often have we seen children anxious to assist their parents in their different work more than happy if permitted to do so, their little hearts swelling with pride over their fancied usefulness. I have also seen the thoughtless mother send them away with cross words just because their little fingers were not as skilled as her own. Who knows but in this manner many a sensitive child has been a source of grief to the child as well as the thoughtless mother?

We should try to educate our young people so that in after life their garners should be filled with golden grain. I think any place without young people, both male and female, is like an old deadening well underbrushed—the old trees will soon be gone and no young sprouts to fill their places. Just so with the grange. If we do not recognize our young people to come in, this grange will soon be like an old field—not a tree to be seen.

It seems to me that if we would be more expeditious in the business part of our meeting, and spend more time in discussing the good of our order, we could do a great deal more good; for where is the brother or sister that has not some important question to ask that might be very satisfactorily answered in a very few words? One sister might want to know about the culture of some pet flower that she cannot coax into bloom; or some brother's hogs might

have the cholera, and would like to make some inquiries as to treatment.

And right here I want to make some inquiries. Where is our question box? and what has become of our paper of wants and sales? It does not appear to be very much of an advertising column. Or does no one want anything? or has no one anything to sell? If so, we must be a happy people.

If it would give to others the benefit of their discoveries and improvements, we should have a host of valuable facts put forth in this grange. That we do not more generally make these things known is not mainly from any selfish motive but more from a feeling that it may be considered egotism for us to do so, or from simple lack of taking the trouble to do so.

Now, let us lay aside all delicacy and indolence in this matter, and make this an agricultural school. The causes of success or failure in farming, as in all other pursuits, are to be looked for in the multitude of little things rather than any one or two great things.

One man has some mechanical skill and makes use of it—that is, he tries to do his work to the best advantage, and in the course of years has made large savings in time and money. Another carefully looks after the leaks, never getting so absorbed in these, however, as to forget or neglect the greater ones, and by saving a little here and a little there he too finally secures a large sum of money.

But it is not how to make money alone that we want to teach here, but the way to cultivate the brain so that we can appreciate the blessing so bountifully bestowed upon us.

Agriculture covers a wide field. One farmer cultivates his hundreds of acres, while another cultivates only a garden spot. The American farmer not only cultivates soil but brains. The man with his hundreds of acres cultivates his farm with his capital and brains, while the one with the garden spot with the spade and manual labor. Now which of these is the practical farmer?

The most potent educator is the agricultural press. It wields a power it did not possess twenty years ago. In looking over the agricultural reports I see its improvements have been wonderful within that period; and its progress was never so apparent as at the present time. The most practical, earnest and scientific workers are the writers of our rural literature. The mass of the farmers are advancing in intelligence, and no longer stigmatized as book farmers, as the written experience of many of the brain-workers will show in this country. The term of agricultural engineering is hardly understood as applying to a distinct branch of practical science. The tendency of this age and day of 1879 is to supersede manual labor by machinery; and while the capitalist plows his hundred acres a day with his gang plow propelled by steam, the spade husbandman will put in the same time on one-sixteenth of an acre. And I think he would be a more practical agriculturist than the man that was driving his steam plow with his capital.

I fully concur with some of our agricultural writers that the common plow has been so improved from time to time that it may be accepted as the most perfect instrument for preparing the ground. There is a strong tendency towards wheel plows, gang and sulky plows, with seat for driver. This is where the brain comes in again—where the capitalist can ride at his ease and prepare the soil.

Among the novel machines patented in the past few years was one for planting potatoes, which not only deposited the tubers in the ground but previously cut them in pieces.

I heard a returned missionary lady deliver a short address before the Oranier grange, and she gave us a sketch of how the heathen cultivate the soil. They use a forked stick for a plow, drawn by goats. I think they are practical farmers, but not theoretical. Many of the cultivators of the soil now are like the ancients who plowed the ground with a ram's horn and sowed it down with one grain of corn; but still they are practical cultivators in their own estimation, if they are not such successful harvesters. But I assure you they are poor husbandmen. But should they persevere even they may become more successful.

## Entomology in the Grange.

The grange is the farmer's college. The Patron may do as Zip Condon did—"go in at one door and out at the other"—but this mode of "going through college" brings no special good. The fact is, the wide-awake grange, like the wide-awake farmer, will find a thousand things to engage its attention and repay careful study. We wrote the other day of being able as skillful husbandmen to distinguish at sight the various kinds of wheat with their accepted names. To-day we suggest a study of entomology. How rarely we find a farmer who knows, we had almost said, one insect from another, and more rarely to find one who can describe accurately an insect from any other "bug." Yet in some seasons and in some sections their amazing increase threatens the crop. The pest at the same time is apt to bring its natural enemy, yet how rarely are we able to distinguish one from the other. Of course, there are some that have forced themselves on the farmer's attention, as the potato beetle, the canker-worm, the army-worm, and others; but what are these among so many? And how often the knowledge stops just there—accepting the infliction as one of the inevitable and necessary conditions of agriculture which no foresight nor industry could prevent. Many causes have contributed to this result. The farmer has, from the want of machinery, been too busy. He has not had the opportunity nor facilities which the present day gives. The range of studies in the district school was restricted to the three R's—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. Times have changed, and the thought-to-day is that high farming demands high mental culture—that the farmer of the future must be a thinker as well as a worker, and that he must make all knowledge his province.

ince. Entomology is a science that directly concerns him. The grange and grange hall offer unusual facilities for its study. The process will be very simple. Suspend a board of two or three feet square against the wall in a convenient place; glue pieces of cork of about the same size on the board; catch your bug or insect, and with a pin fasten it to a cork. It is said a little benzine will promptly kill. Let some one who has the taste and inclination to make it a specialty for the time being give the matter study for an occasional lecture. Let all lend a helping hand. A microscope or a good magnifying glass will give an added interest. If the acquisition of knowledge be a delight, what a world of pleasure the young farmer has before him and within his reach!—Grange Bulletin.



## HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

## Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,

NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

## HELP

FOR THE WEAK NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

## DR. HASBROUCK'S ELECTRIC BELTS

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy without the use of medicine of any kind, and without the slightest inconvenience to the patient's habits or daily occupation.

Reader, are you afflicted?

and you wish to regain your health, strength and energy of former years? Do any of the following symptoms meet your distressed condition: Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are your kidneys, stomach or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years, and find yourself harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms—restless nights, nightmare, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, etc. Thousands of young men, the middle-aged and even the old, suffer from nervous debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits by disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why then further neglect a subject of such vital importance when the remedy can be so easily procured?

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## ELECTRIC BELTS,

for self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement. The most eminent physicians endorse them, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves, who have been restored to

## Health Strength and Energy,

after dragging in vain for years. Send at once for descriptive circular, which will be mailed free, containing information worth thousands of dollars to the afflicted of either sex. Call on or address (all communications confidential)

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**\$60 A WEEK** in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try it now, as you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

## HENDERSON'S

## CASH GROCERY HOUSE

## PRICE-LIST.

## Stop! Read! What Ready Cash Will Do!

9 pounds of Rio Coffee for.....	\$1 00
(Sugars subject to the changes of the market.)	
94 pounds of Cut-Loaf Sugar for.....	1 00
94 pounds of Fine powdered Sugar for.....	1 00
104 pounds of A Coffee Sugar for.....	1 00
11 pounds of C Coffee Sugar for.....	1 00
12 pounds of Yellow C Sugar for.....	1 00
13 pounds of Fine Brown Sugar for.....	1 00
15 pounds of Brown Sugar for.....	1 00

## SYRUPS WERE NEVER SO LOW.

White Drips per gallon for.....	50
Silver Drips (best) per gallon for.....	55
Honey Drip Syrup (very fine) per gallon for.....	75
Sugar-Loaf Drips per gallon for.....	90
Fine Sugar House Syrup per gallon.....	50
New Orleans Molasses per gallon.....	60
Sorghum Molasses per gallon.....	25
Sorghum Molasses (very best) per gallon.....	35

## CALIFORNIA STRAINED HONEY 15 CENTS PER POUND.

COFFEES, COFFEES.		ROASTED COFFEES.	
Green Rio per pound.....	11, 12-2, 14, 15, 16	Rio Coffee per lb.....	16, 17, 18
O. G. Green Java per pound.....	25, 28, 30	Java Coffee per lb.....	30, 35
Ground Rio Coffee (best) 4-4 lbs for.....	\$1 00	Arabica's best per lb.....	20
Ground Rio Coffee (good) 5 lbs for.....	1 00	Henderson's Merique (drinks almost equal to Mocha and Java) per lb.....	25
Ground Java (best) 35c per lb or 3 lbs for.....	1 00		
Mocha.....	33	BLACKING ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.	

4 nickel boxes Bixby's Best.....10  
4 dime boxes, Nos 3 and 5, Bixby's Best.....20  
Blackening Brushes cheap.

MANDARIN TEA (SOMETHING NEW) 50c. PER POUND—FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOR QUITE EQUAL TO THE BEST 75c.

WORKINGMAN'S TEA, WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL, AT 35c.—CAN SAVE FROM 15 TO 25c. PER POUND ON YOUR TEAS.

TEAS, TEAS.		CRACKERS, CRACKERS—THE BEST VARIETY EVER KEPT IN THE CITY.	
Young Hyson per pound.....	25, 35, 50, best 80	3-1-2 lbs D & W trade mark (best) for.....	25
Imperial.....	35, 45, 60, 80	.....pices.....	2
Gunpowder.....	40, 50, 60, 80	Do-ton Butter (best).....	11
Japan.....	40, 50, 60, 80	Cream Crackers.....	10
Japan uncol'd.....	40, 50, 60, 80	Ginger Jumbles.....	15
Black.....	40, 50, 60, 80	Full line of fancy crackers.....	10

## GOOD COMMON STARCH 5c. PER POUND, 6 POUNDS FOR 25c.

STARCHES.		BAKING POWDER, ETC.	
White Lily Gloss, best goods, 4-lb wood boxes 45		White Lily 1-lb boxes.....	20
.....3-lb paper.....	22	.....1-lb.....	10
.....1-lb.....	or 3 for 25	Other pure brands at same prices.	
.....1-lb corn starch 10		Baking in bulk 25c. and 30c. per lb.	
.....4-lb best in bulk 25		3 lbs sal-soda 1 c., 9 lbs for 25c.	
Peerless Starches and other brands at same prices.		4 papers Soda Saleratus (best brands) for 25c.	

## BEST COAL OIL PER GALLON 15c.

## HEADLIGHT OIL PER GALLON 18c.

DRIED FRUITS		CANNED GOODS.	
AT UNHAPPY-OF PRICES.		WHAT CASH WILL DO FOR THEM.	
Dried Peaches 4 lbs for 25c., for \$1 17 lbs.		Cove Oysters 1-lb can 5c., 2-lb can 10c.	
New choice Prunes 15 lbs for \$1.		Tomatoes 3-lb can 11c.	
Dried Currants 4 lbs for 25c.		Blackberries 1-lb can 10c.	
Dried Blackberries 4 lbs for 25c.		Peaches, choice yellow, 3-lb can 2 c.	
Dried California Plums 30c. per lb.		Peaches 3-lb can 25c.	
Dried Pears 1 lb for 15c.		Canned Corn 2-lb can 11c. and 12c.	
Raisins 1, 10, 12 and 15c. per lb.		All California canned goods reduced from 35c. to 25c. per can, except pears.	
Citron, Leghorn, per lb 25c.		Canned Salmon 1 lb 15c.	
Orange and Lemon Peel per lb 25c.		Canned Salmon 2 lbs 30c.	
Persian Dates (choice) 1 lbs for 25c.		Fresh Mackerel 20 and 30c.	
Fresh Figs per lb 5c.		Fresh Lobsters 20 and 30c.	
Always fresh oranges and lemons and fresh fruits of the season.		Clams 15 and 20c.	

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

MISCELLANEOUS.		TOILET SOAPS	
Mixed Pickles (best) per quart 15c.		at prices that will astonish you 4 10 cent cakes for 25c. Other toilet soap equally low	
Gherkin Pickles (best) per gallon 30c.		25 bars German Soap 8c.	
Best New York Cheese per lb 10c.		M. Grolia and Tea Rose Toilet Soaps, mammoth cakes, 4 for 25c.	
Sardines 1-4s 15c. and 15c.		25 bars Blue Soap for \$1.	
Sardines 1-2s 25c. and 35c.		The best brands of Flour constantly on hand.	
Baltic Delicacies per box 20c.		Mill Fed at mill prices.	
Gross & Blackwell's pickles, sauces, mustards, etc., at greatly reduced prices.		Choice French Mixed Cardies 15c. per lb.	
Baker's Pure Broma 25c.		Choice Sticks 15c. per lb.	
Pattled Meats—ham, tongue, turkey and chicken.		Other fancy candies same rates.	
Jams and Jellies—California and imported.			
Bottled French Pickles—Quebec and imported.			
French Peas and best imported Mushrooms.			

NORTH CAROLINA SEAL TOBACCO (GENUINE) 55c. PER POUND. LORILLARD TIN TAG PLUG 55c. PER POUND.

TOBACCO.		TOBACCO.	
Lorillard Tin Tag per lb.....	55	Old Style smoking per lb.....	32
Buchanan & Lyle Blue Tag Neptune per lb.....	60	North Carolina Seal per lb.....	55
Buchanan & Lyle Red Tag per lb.....	60	Eagle Eye, Virginia's choice.....	40
Old Honey-Ty (choice goods) per lb.....	50	Lit's Joker.....	60
Allen & Ellis's Tobacco per lb.....	50	F. J. S. Smoking.....	30
Narragansett Tobacco.....	60	Charm Fine Cut Chewing.....	35
Royal Green Tobacco (choice).....	60	Other tobaccos equally as low.	
Jackson's Best.....	60	Cigars a specialty.	

SARDINES AUX TOMATOES, 20c. PER CAN. FRIED OYSTERS, 35c. PER CAN.

## ANOTHER REDUCTION IN SEWING MACHINES

AT THE

## SECOND-HAND STORE!

SEWING MACHINES.		HARDWARE.	
The Canada Singer—best in the world; drop leaf and two drawers. Wilson and New American, and Dauntless, with drop leaf and two drawers, for \$24; other dealers charge \$45 for the same machine. Twenty second-hand machines in good working order from \$5 to \$30, in payments of 50 cents per week.		Twenty-six-inch hand saws, \$1; handled chopping axes, \$1; monkey wrenches, 40 to 50c.; braces, 35c.; buck-saws, 75c.; thumb latches, picks, nail-hammers, hatchets and auger bits cheap.	
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.		STOVES.	
Jules Jacob watch, cost \$20, for \$10; Waltham watch, 3-ounce coin silver case and cap, for \$8. Alarm clocks, new, \$1.25.		New cooking stoves, \$7 to \$20; second-hand cooking stoves, \$2 to \$10; No. 20 Charter Oak, nine 9-inch holes, 30-gallon rice-oven and hot closet (will cook for a regiment), \$30; pastry oven, will bake 30 or 40 pies at one time, \$10.	
24x30-INCH CHROMOS.		HEADQUARTERS FOR TINWARE.	
Black walnut frames, \$1.50; 9x11 walnut frames with glass and back, 25c.; 8 1-2x21 mottoes, walnut frames, glass and back, for 50c.—less than half what other people charge.		And cheapest house in the state to buy it. Ice cream freezers, 50c.	
MISCELLANEOUS.		FIVE-CENT TRUCK.	
New harness, \$7, worth \$20; bird cages, 50c. to \$1.50; mocking-bird cages, \$1.25 to \$3; 25-cent brooms for 15c.; two copying presses at half price; sitz and sponge bath, \$3; Shepard filter, best in market (two heaters), \$1.25; hat conformator, \$3; cost \$30; new rubber-bucket pump, \$2, cheaper than anybody else; fire-proof safe (Diebold & Kienle make); grocer's galvanized iron patent oil-can, with pump; three lawyers' book-cases, one new, for private family; new and second-hand refrigerator; new 240-pound platform scales at \$6.50, cheap at \$10; new seven-shot revolvers, \$1.25; fine double-barrel gun, \$0, cost \$40; billiard table, slate bed, 4 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, in fine order, at less than half price; Saffley's gang plow (new), \$30, cost \$65; 100 feet 1 1-2-inch rubber hose; blacksmith's 30-inch bellows; No. 1 lawn mower at a bargain.		Fire shovels, quart cups, pint cups—three for 10c.; pie plates, jelly-cake pans, graters, wash-pans, tubed cake-pans, sauce dishes, tack hammers, molasses cups, flour dredges, A B C plates, pocket handkerchiefs, match safes, dressing-combs, dinner horns, napkin rings, ladies' shoe polish, curry-combs, two-quart milk-pans, soup bowls, earthen pie-plates, dinner-plates, memorandum, ivory scarf-pins, garden-trowels, mouse traps, funnels, wool mats, can-openers, towels, pressed cups, gravy strainers, large toilet soap, and hundreds of other articles.	
		FOR TEN CENTS.	
		A large variety of articles, including sugar bowls, cream jugs, towels, men's hose, six-quart milk-pans, dust-pans, shoe and scrub brushes, spring balances, preserves, dishes, sponge-cake pans, flour sieves, basting spoons, shaving brushes, bread toasters, spoonholders, boys' hats. Come and see.	

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.



### Killed while Resisting an Officer.

[Troy Chief.]

An unfortunate affair occurred early Wednesday morning in Bur-oak township, six miles northeast of Troy. A short time ago Joseph Schneider, living in the above named vicinity, was arrested on complaint of his son's wife for having threatened to kill her. We understand that one of his offenses was attempting to violate her, and threatening to shoot her in order to compel her to comply with his demands. He was released on bail, to appear on the first day of the district court. He failed to put in an appearance Monday, and his bail was forfeited. Constable H. C. Bailey, with a posse, was sent out Tuesday evening to arrest him, but they found him locked up in his house with an ax, a pitchfork and a revolver for weapons of defense, and threatening to kill any one who attempted to enter. The posse returned to town, when Judge Otis directed the sheriff to go and bring him in by Wednesday morning if it took half the county to secure him. Accordingly, that morning, Deputy Sheriff N. C. Bailey went out with a posse of three or four. Arriving at the house they found Schneider still intrenched with his weapons around him. Upon being summoned, he refused to deliver himself up, and threatened to kill any person who attempted to take him. Bailey then endeavored to enter by a window, but Schneider attacked him with the pitchfork, and compelled him to retreat. Bailey told him that if he continued his assaults he would have to shoot him, as he was ordered to arrest him, and meant to do it. Thereupon Schneider seized a navy revolver, making threats and demonstrations of shooting Bailey, when the latter quickly drew his revolver and fired upon Schneider, the ball passing through his left lung. He fell, the blood gushing from his mouth and from the wound. Bailey at once came to town for assistance, leaving the others as guard. Sheriff Burkhalter, Dr. Ashmead and others went out. He lived long enough to make his will, and died about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It is supposed that the ball lodged in his spine, as the lowest part of his body was paralyzed.

### Accident at the Coal Shaft.

[Leavenworth Times.]

The most intense excitement prevailed in this city yesterday morning by a startling report which spread like wild-fire that the coal shaft had caved in, burying about two hundred men hundreds of feet below the ground. As the report spread throughout the city it swelled in proportions until it was said that the mine was on fire, and that the miners' situation was a most critical one, as there was little possibility of getting them out until the majority were burned to death or suffered death from suffocation.

The scene which followed these reports almost baffles description. Business houses were almost emptied of their occupants; the idlers upon the streets were no longer to be seen, and dwellings were left empty, while all hurried with rapid steps in the direction of the coal shaft. The news spread with fearful rapidity among the miners' families, and the shaft was soon surrounded with excited women and children, the number being increased each moment by others who arrived, all disheveled and weeping.

That there was little cause for such intense feeling, a Times reporter soon convinced himself, and got at the exact facts, which were as follows:

At just 8 o'clock a cage of coal which was being hoisted to the top of the shaft suddenly gave way by a rope being cut in twain, and the cage and contents fell about seven hundred feet to the bottom of the shaft. There were no men in the cage or in the immediate line of its descent. About two hundred men were in the shaft at the time, but the accident only prevented them from reaching the outer world as soon as they otherwise would. As it was, the last man was taken up about 7 o'clock last evening, coming up through the air shaft.

It is claimed by competent authority that had there been men in the cage the accident would not have occurred, as the clamps would have caught the cage. The great weight of the coal, however, would not permit this.

The damage will be repaired immediately, so that work will be resumed in a very few days.

### Highway Robbery.

[Neosho Press.]

Last Saturday as Geo. Chapman and Gus. Bauman were on their way to Independence to attend the show they were the victims of a highway robbery. At the Elk river bridge a man stepped out from the brush, and presenting two revolvers demanded their "money or life." The boys took the wise course and handed over their money, which, although not very much, was all they had with them. They drove on to Independence, and the deputy sheriff, accompanied by the boys, started in pursuit, but failed to find their man. On Monday Deputy U. S. Marshal Davis came up here after Chapman to go down and identify a man they had arrested on suspicion. Chapman went down, but of course could not identify the man and he was turned loose.

### Conscientious.

[Newton Republican.]

Fletcher Meredith, the editor of the Hutchinson News, is an uncompromising temperance man, and has had occasion to test his principles. Not long ago a party who had leased a building from him for the purpose of keeping a store suddenly moved out and sublet to a party who proposed opening a billiard room and saloon. Mr. Meredith promptly ejected the new-comer, and not even an offer of ten dollars a month extra was looked at for a moment. This is preaching and practicing the same thing, and even those that have no scruples against rum selling will admire the manly course of the man who believes that it is wrong to aid in the sale of intoxicating liquors.

### Killed by a Desperado

[Wichita Eagle.]

News reached this city Monday of the murder of R. W. Stevenson, deputy United States marshal and marshal of Wellington. A team had been stolen in Kingman or Barbour county and a description of the thief had been sent to Stevenson, who, Friday last, spotted his map in the possession of the stolen property. On Saturday, after handcuffing the prisoner, he placed him in a two-seated rig and started back with him for the county in which the property had been stolen, accompanied by a boy who was leading the horses. In descending a steep declivity, the prisoner, who was sitting on the seat, suddenly snatched a revolver from Stevenson's belt and shot him through the breast. At the same time two commercial men coming up behind, the murderer compelled them to throw up their hands, disarming both, after which he appropriated the best horse and disappeared in the direction of the Indian territory.

The editor of this paper has been acquainted with Mr. Stevenson and his family and his father's family for over twenty years. Richard, with his father and brothers, settled in Lyon county, near Emporia, in 1857, since which time his father, sisters, wife and two brothers have died. Two of his brothers, William and John, met with violent, though accidental, deaths. They were a fine family of people, of Kentucky origin, but later from Illinois. Richard has held many important political offices and has always been looked upon as an enterprising, public spirited man. He was treasurer of Lyon county two terms and also commissioner. He moved to Sumner county in 1870, since which time he has served two terms as chairman of the board of county commissioners in that county. The grasshopper year he put in his whole time looking after the interests of the people. He leaves a mother and two sisters and a brother living near Emporia and two daughters living with him at Wellington. He was a good man, and Sumner county owes it to herself to capture and punish his murderer at whatever cost.

### The Missouri River Surveying Party.

[Atchison Champion.]

The United States surveying corps, which left Sioux City last June on an expedition to make a shore and topographical survey of the Missouri river from that point to its mouth, reached Doniphan yesterday. The party consists of eighty men, including engineers, assistants and boatmen, and are in charge of Capt. D. W. Wellman, U. S. A. They have with them the steam launch "Iris," a boat 53x10 feet, drawing two feet of water; two quarter boats 75x17 feet, on which the men quarter; twelve skiffs, and a triangulation boat. The latter is always ahead of the party while they are at work, but joins them at night. They left Sioux City on the 9th of June, and have made from six to eight miles a day. They are making a complete survey of the shore line and topography of the country to the bluff on each side. They will drop down to Atchison and tie up their fleet to-morrow morning. The Iris was at the wharf yesterday morning, but returned to Doniphan before noon. On board were Capt. F. M. Dozier, master; James Frey, engineer; Capt. Wellman and several hands.

### A Thrifty Farmer

[South Kansas Tribune.]

A few days since, in conversation with Mr. J. R. Swearingen, living southwest of our city, we learned of how farming pays. Four years ago he was \$800 in debt and emphatically bankrupt. But he had Kansas faith and leased the best bottom farm he could get, and went to work. On the first crop he paid \$288 cash rental. On the second he paid \$475 cash, and this year he will pay over \$700 cash rental. During these years he has paid as high as 24 per cent. interest, has bought over \$800 worth of implements, and now has over \$600 worth of stock. His wheat yield is 1,500 bushels, and he has 80 acres of 70-bushel corn, besides oats, potatoes, millet, and other crops, and "roughness" enough for 100 head of cattle which he desires to sell. During the time he has never been able to sell a fat steer or hog, as some of his creditors would always want it before he got it fat. His money has been made almost exclusively by grain raising.

### Two Horse Thieves Get a Warm Reception.

[Emporia News.]

Saturday night B. F. Parker, whose farm is three miles northeast of the city, was awakened by his calves running through the yard, and on going to the door he saw two men standing by the stable. Mr. Parker went into the house for his shot-gun, and on coming out the men had disappeared. He supposed they were after apples, and on going out into the yard saw one of the men leading a horse, saddled, from the barn. Mr. Parker called out for the man to halt, and fired at him. The man raised his hands and ran around the barn, and the other got out of the barn, and the two ran away together towards the corn field, Mr. Parker sending a second load of shot after them. The fellows ran "like white heads," and probably carried away some shot. The horse went back into the barn, where Mr. Parker found the other horse saddled and bridled also. He saved two horses that time, and has plenty more shot for nocturnal visitors.

### Neosho Falls Fair.

[Junction City Union.]

The people of Neosho Falls estimate that there will be 25,000 people in attendance at their fair on the day when it is visited by the presidential party, September 25. Colonel Gooss is laboring with his characteristic zeal and enthusiasm to make this exposition a success, and is anxious to make it assume state proportions. There is no reason why Kansas should not make as good a display of its products as it did at Philadelphia in 1876. We are glad that the president is going to Neosho Falls. He will be warmly greeted by the open-hearted and gen-

erous people of the glorious Neosho valley. The people there are competent and disposed to amply accommodate the president and all others who attend. Let all Kansas lend a helping hand.

### Horses Stolen.

[Spearville News.]

Sunday night last Mr. James Vandemark, living on the Osage, south of town, had his team of horses stolen. They were a large span of iron-gray mares which he had brought from the East, and the loss will fall heavily on him. No clue has yet been obtained to the thief; but we hope his dead body may be found mutilated beyond recognition and the horses recovered. We understand several other teams were stolen the same night. An effort should be made to capture these outlaws, and deal with them without regard to law, as a dead horse thief is the best one.

### All in One Year.

[Minneapolis Independent.]

James E. Smith, of Grover, has a grove of cottonwood trees planted a year ago last spring which will measure over four inches in circumference, and some of them are fifteen feet high, and will average ten feet high. Mr. Smith has only been here a little over a year, and has already demonstrated that he is a thrifty and progressive farmer. He will have nearly forty acres of fall wheat, and has some very fine corn, which will make fifty bushels. He has set out one mile and a quarter of hedge this year, and is going to hedge-fence his farm into twenty-acre fields.

## THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

All kinds of

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

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

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON, Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCHILL, Carriage Painter, have arranged to do work in their respective lines in conjunction at the LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can be done for them a call.

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

No More Gout, Neuralgia or Rheumatism.

A POSITIVE CURE.

Either of the above diseases driven from the system and wholly banished by a method invented and used by the great medical expert of Germany,

DR. M. VON TUANE, OF BERLIN

This is not a patent medicine, but the recipe of this eminent surgeon and physician, who has devoted years of study to the treatment of the above diseases, making them a specialty, and in no case has he been unsuccessful.

We will furnish on application testimonials from hundreds of patients, both abroad and in this country, who have been restored to perfect health by the use of this system of treatment, after having been pronounced incurable.

Send with full directions on receipt of \$1

WILLIAM H. OTTERSON & CO.,

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Teas, Tobaccos and Cigars.

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COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

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## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1879.

## FOR FIFTY CENTS!

Send in your subscriptions for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Fifty cents will get it till the end of the year. We do not say THE SPIRIT is the best, but we do try to make it as good and useful to the farmers as any agricultural paper in the West.

We will feel obliged to our friends if they will speak a good word for THE SPIRIT, and help extend its circulation.

Mr. M. S. WINTERS, of Leocompton, this county, during our fair, bought of W. H. H. Cundiff, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., the first-class Short-horn bull Altaham 6, sired by Lamartine 1,605—runs back to imported Starlight; dam, J. O.—runs back to imported Flora.

## NEOSHO VALLEY FAIR.

Mr. R. P. Hamm, secretary of Neosho Valley District fair has our thanks for complimentary ticket. In a private letter Mr. Hamm assures us that President Hayes and Gen. Logan will be present on September 25. Besides seeing and hearing the president and Gen. Logan, all visitors will have an opportunity to see samples of the fine products of the wonderfully rich Neosho valley. We hope the weather will be propitious and the fair a grand success.

## THE BRIDGE BROKEN.

On Tuesday, just before noon, some men by the name of Young arrived in this city from the Verdigris with about 300 fat steers, on their way to Missouri. Having to cross the Kansas river on a bridge, the herd was divided and about 150 cattle started across. From the moment the cattle got on the bridge they became restless and crowded and jammed one another. All went well until the cattle got to the middle of the north span of the bridge. Here the cattle got all in a heap, when all at once the timbers gave way, and into the river they went, cattle and bridge.

Old Mr. Young was driving a two-horse wagon just in front of the cattle for the purpose of somewhat steadying the drove, and he and his team went down with the cattle. Just as he landed a timber came down, grazing the side of his face and striking his shoulder with such force as to break it, also breaking several of his ribs. One of the horses and five cattle were killed and about twenty so badly crippled as to become worthless.

Dr. R. Morris was called, and attended to the old man's injuries, and says he thinks they will not be fatal. An attempt was made to swim the half of the herd left on this side across, but when they got part way over they became frightened and returned, and were afterwards stampeded by a Santa Fe train.

The Kansas Pacific railroad will transfer passengers, baggage and freight from the Galveston depot, and aside from the inconvenience to foot passengers and teams this will form all the means of communication necessary.

## KANSAS AND AGRICULTURE.

Upon the success of the farming interests of this state depends, mainly, the prosperity of Kansas. We may talk of the various means of enriching the state, but after we have had our say the truth comes home to us again, and deny it we cannot. If Kansas is to become a rich and powerful commonwealth it must be through the fostering of her agricultural resources.

To be sure, she has vast coal mines within her borders; but in how far is she superior to other states in this respect? She is scarcely their equal. Take Missouri, for instance. In addition to her fields of coal she has mountains of iron lying side by side with the former; and not iron alone but lead and other mines. We also have lead, but so far as known not as much as Missouri. Or take Illinois. She has lead mines as well and untold millions of tons of coal underneath her rich acres. Or Colorado—a state possessing an amount of mineral wealth impossible even to estimate. Turn in whatever direction we may, it renders the fact only the more evident that the interests of Kansas are inseparably united with the interests of the farmers. The fertility of her lands is boundless. It has been said "you have only to tickle her soil with

the hoe and she laughs a bounteous harvest!" Her land is her wealth. Then what is the conclusion to which we are driven? Simply this: The first-best efforts of our people, our press and of our legislators must be directed to the advancement of this element of our prosperity.

By a thorough devotion to this idea, Kansas will become one of the rich states of the Union; by a neglect of it she will be poor, no matter what else we may do. The cultivation of certain crops or the rearing of stock must be encouraged by the state government. It has been demonstrated that the finest of sugar can be made from the Amber cane. Let this industry be encouraged and thus assist to make our farmers wealthy and all our people independent. Wool raising and the breeding of blooded stock must be looked after. Arrangements must be made, by law if necessary, for the transportation of the products of our soil to the best markets of the world at reasonable rates, and without the assistance of too many middlemen. But the farmers themselves must take the initiative in all this, and anything else they need; they must manifest a lively interest in these things to induce others to champion their cause. If the farmers will not support the grange organization they should at least form clubs in every township. Experiments in agriculture should be assigned to different persons and the results reported as wrought out.

And especially should there be an end of borrowing foreign capital, either by the individual, town, county or state, whereby the profits of the year's labor are wiped out and a percentage of taxation imposed that is sure to bring ultimate bankruptcy to the borrower.

We need wise legislators now. One master spirit in each house at Topeka could do very much to secure the unbounded prosperity of this state. With the proper guidance the possibilities of Kansas would prove themselves of infinite extent.

## KAW VALLEY FAIR.

The following is a full and complete list of premiums awarded at the Kaw Valley fair, which was held at the fair grounds near this city last week:

## DEPARTMENT A—CATTLE.

## SHORT-HORNS.

Thos. R. Bayne, Jefferson county, cow 2 years and over, 2d; cow 1 year and under 2, 1st; cow 1 year and under 2, 2d; heifer calf, 2d. Wm. G. Bayne, Jefferson county, bull 1 year and under 2, 2d; heifer calf, 1st. M. Waltmire, Osage county, bull 2 years and under 3, 1st. Wm. Roe, Douglas county, bull 3 years and over, 2d. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo., bull 3 years and over, 1st; bull calf, 1st and 2d; cow 3 years and over, 1st and 2d; cow 2 years and under 3, 1st. James H. Wagener, Pleasant Hill, Mo., bull 1 year and under 2, 1st.

## JERSEYS.

I. N. Van Hoesen, Lawrence, cow 2 years and over, 1st; heifer 1 year and under 2, 1st; calf, 1st. Wm. Brown, Lawrence, bull 2 years and over, 1st; cow 2 years and over, 2d; heifer 1 year and under 2, 2d. C. E. Brown, Lawrence, bull 1 year and under 2, 1st; bull 2 years and over, 2d.

## GRADES AND CROSSES.

Thos. R. Bayne, heifer calf, 1st. M. Waltmire, cow 2 years and under 3, 1st; cow under 2 years, 1st; herd of grades and crosses, 1st; heifer calf, 2d. Wm. Brown, cow 3 years and over, 1st; cow 3 years and over, 2d; cow 2 years and under 3, 2d; herd of grades and crosses, 2d.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

Thos. R. Bayne, 5 calves shown with sire, diploma; herd of any age or breed, 2d. W. H. H. Cundiff, bull of any age or breed, 1st; cow of any age or breed, 1st; herd of any age or breed, 1st; 5 calves shown with sire, 1st.

## DEPARTMENT B—HORSES.

## TROTTERS OR ROADSTERS.

Mare 3 years and under 4, E. A. Smith 1st, C. E. Brown 2d. Stallion 4 years and over, Donnelly Bros. 1st, Pat. Hamlin 2d. Mare 4 years and over, E. A. Smith 1st, J. Willits 2d. Stallion 3 years and under 4, H. A. Cutler 1st. Yearling colt, James Towner 2d. Suckling colt, J. L. Jones 1st, J. J. McGee 2d.

## HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Stallion 4 years and over, Wm. Ingersoll 1st and 2d. Stallion 3 years and under 4, Chas. Reynolds 1st. Stallion 2 years and under 3, Robert Pierson 2d. Mare 4 years and over, Geo. W. Lewis 2d. Five colts shown with sire, Wm. Ingersoll 1st. Mare 2 years and under 3, Vincent Johnson 2d. Yearling colt, W. A. Pardee 1st, J. F. Whitlock 2d. Suckling colt, J. J. McGee 1st, Wm. Shank 2d. J. B. Coy 2d.

## HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

Stallion 4 years and over, Wm. Ingersoll 1st, J. B. Coy 2d. Mare, Wm. Ingersoll 1st, Swain Bros. & Bates 2d. Five colts shown with sire, M. B. Rhodes 1st. Suckling colt, Swain Bros. & Bates 1st, M. B. Rhodes 2d. Mare 2 years and under 3, James Towery 1st. Yearling colt, J. F. Whitlock 2d.

## MATCHES AND SINGLE HORSES.

Pair carriage horses, E. A. Smith 1st, W. H. H. Whitney 2d. Saddle gelding, Pat. Hamlin 1st, J. T. Meador 2d. Gelding for light harness, Mrs. W. H. Lott 1st, W. H. H. Whitney 2d. Pair farm horses, Geo. A. Patterson 1st.

## MULES.

Pair farm and draught mules, A. O. Lewis 1st, M. Snider 2d. Best sucking mule colt, Frank Wade 2d.

## DEPARTMENT C—SHEEP.

## LONG WOOLS.

Ram 1 year and over, A. Davis 1st, Swain Bros. & Bates 2d. Pen 3 ewes, over 1 year, Swain Bros. & Bates 1st and 2d. Ram 1 year and under, Swain Bros. & Bates 1st and 2d.

## MEDIUM WOOLS.

Four rams 1 year and over, Wm. Russell 1st. Ram 1 year and over, E. T. Trowe, Shawnee county, 1st and 2d; under one year, E. T. Trowe 1st and 2d.

## FINE WOOLS.

Pen 3 ewes under 1 year, E. T. Trowe, 1st. Pen 3 ewes under 1 year, E. T. Trowe 1st.

## DEPARTMENT D—SWINE.

Boar over 1 year, J. J. McGee 1st, J. Neal 2d. Sow—Solon Rogers, Johnson county, 1st, Wm. Taylor, Lawrence, 2d.

## BERKSHIRES.

Lot shoats under 8 months old, J. F. Roe, Douglas county, 1st. Sow and pigs, not less than 5 under 3 months, J. F. Roe 1st.

Sow under 1 year, J. F. Roe 2d. Boar under 1 year, Solon Rogers 1st and 2d. Lot shoats not less than 5, Solon Rogers 1st. Sow and pigs not less than 5, Solon Rogers 1st. Sow over 1 year, Solon Rogers 1st and 2d. Sow under 1 year, Solon Rogers 1st.

## ESSEX.

Boar under 1 year old, D. T. Mitchell, Lawrence, 1st.

## CROSSES.

Sow and pigs, J. J. McGee 1st, Wm. Linsey 2d. Lot of shoats, W. A. Pardee 1st.

## POULTRY.

Trio drake Brahmas, J. W. Jenkins, Lawrence, 1st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Sulky plow, Justus Howell, Lawrence, 1st. Two-horse stirring plow, Justus Howell 1st. Combined check-row corn planter, John Feldmire, Lawrence, 1st. Lawrence Plow company: Two-horse plow for general purposes 1st; two-horse plow for sod and turf 1st; one-horse plow 1st; double or triple shovel plow 1st; one-horse coulter 1st; grain drill 1st; two-horse harrow 1st; sulky hay rake 1st; hand corn planter 1st; two-horse corn planter 1st; sulky plow with attachment 1st; also for the best display of agricultural implements 1st premium.

THRASHING AND OTHER MACHINES.

Thrashing machine and separator, Lawrence Plow company 1st, Justus Howell 2d. Fan mill, Justus Howell 1st, Lawrence Plow company 2d. Horse-power corn sheller, Lawrence Plow company 1st. Road scraper, Lawrence Plow company 1st. Sickle grinder, E. A. Goodell, Tecumseh, Shawnee county, 1st.

GARDENER'S TOOLS.

Truck hoe, Lawrence Plow company 1st. Set gardener's tools, Lawrence Plow company 1st.

ENGINES AND MACHINERY.

Rubber bucket pumps, Smith & Ross, Lawrence, 1st. Lawrence Plow company: Portable engine 1st; pump for well 2d; cistern pump 1st; windmill 1st. C. W. Beard, Lawrence, takes premiums on cooking range—coal and wood 1st; 2 cooking stoves 1st; base burner 1st; heater 1st; copper wire 1st; granite iron ware 1st; display of table and pocket cutlery 1st; display of plated spoons, knives and forks 1st.

## VEHICLES.

Two-horse wagon, Justus Howell 1st. Wagon end-gate, Lawrence Plow company 1st. Carry-all, O. Carlson, Lawrence, 1st. Two-seated phaeton, O. Carlson 1st. Spring wagon, O. Carlson 2d. Blanche, L. N. Van Hoesen, Lawrence, 1st; also two-horse carriage 1st; display of carriages 1st; spring wagon 1st. Farm wagon, M. L. Wasson, Lawrence, 2d.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD IMPLEMENTS.

Combined flour chest, O. D. Pickens, Lawrence, 1st. Washing machine, W. A. Vernon 1st. Steam cooker, M. J. McCullough 1st. Self-condensing coffee and tea pot, M. J. McCullough 1st. Two sewing machines, Justus Howell 1st. One sewing machine, Justus Howell 1st. One dozen Eureka wringers, J. W. Beard 1st. Churn dash, D. N. Kostenbader, Lawrence, 1st.

MANUFACTURES OF ALL KINDS.

Gent's saddle, T. L. Hallig 1st. Cooley creamer, Lyman Shaler 1st. Case of horse shoes, J. Hunsinger, Olathe, 1st. J. S. Crew, Lawrence, best display stationery, 1st; best display fixtures, 1st; bound books, 1st; willow ware, 1st; pictures, 1st.

## FARM PRODUCTS.

Dried corn, E. C. Jones 1st, P. Voorhees 2d. Sample treach butter, Esther Manwaring 1st. Sorghum syrup, J. D. Meador 1st.

## GRAIN AND SEED.

One bushel yellow corn, John Pardee 1st. One bushel red winter wheat, W. A. Pardee 1st. One bushel early corn, W. A. Pardee 2d. One bushel early Dent corn, P. Voorhees 1st. White corn, R. C. Herrington 1st. Best bushel of oats, B. Johnson 1st. Two bushels of corn, J. Russell 1st. Yellow corn in ear, A. B. Wade 1st. Red winter wheat, A. B. Wade 1st. Sample corn on stalk, O. H. Ayer 1st, C. Harmon 2d.

## VEGETABLES.

Display sweet herbs, Mrs. Margaret Roe 1st. Miss Eckel 2d. Best specimen squash, T. A. Stanley 1st. Best specimen pumpkins, G. O'Brien 1st. Best collection of vegetables, H. Manwaring 1st. Display Irish potatoes, H. Manwaring 1st. Half bushel early Rose, H. Manwaring 1st. Half bushel red turnip beets, J. Russell 1st. Mangel-wurzel, J. Russell 1st. Head of cabbage, J. Russell 1st. Half bushel tomatoes, J. Russell 1st. Six egg plants, J. Russell 1st. Sweet potatoes, J. W. Jenkins 1st. Display sweet potatoes, J. W. Jenkins 1st. Half bushel red onions, J. Russell 1st. Half bushel parsnips, J. Russell 1st. Best collection of cabbages, Wm. Heigel 1st.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Fall apples, 3 varieties, John Pardee 2d. Winter apples, 5 varieties, John Pardee 2d. Half bushel Ben Davis, John Pardee 2d. Half bushel Missouri Pippins, John Pardee 1st. Pears, best variety, John Pardee 1st. Plate quinces, John Pardee 2d. Collection native grapes, 5 varieties, Alex. McCandless 2d. Half bushel Maiden's Blush, Wm. Evatt 2d. Apples, 15 varieties, T. M. Pierson 1st. Half bushel Maiden's Blush, T. M. Pierson 1st. Half bushel Gilpin, P. Voorhees 1st. Half bushel Rawles Genet, P. Voorhees 1st.

Half bushel Ben Davis, H. Manwaring 1st. Plate Bartlett pears, D. G. Watt 1st, O. H. Ayer 2d. Quinces, O. H. Ayer 1st. Collection native grapes, O. H. Ayer 1st. Fall apples, 3 varieties, D. G. Watt 1st. Winter apples 5 varieties, D. G. Watt 1st. Half bushel Rome Beauty, D. G. Watt 2d. Half bushel Winesap, P. Voorhees 1st. Half bushel Rome Beauty, P. Voorhees 1st. Huntsman's Favorite, P. Voorhees 1st.

## JELLIES AND JAMS.

Pie-plant, Mrs. J. W. Jenkins 1st. Best collection of jellies, Mrs. P. Voorhees 1st. Grape jelly, Mrs. P. Voorhees 2d. Plum jelly, Mrs. Voorhees 1st. Apple jelly, Mrs. Voorhees 1st. Grape jelly, Mrs. Wm. Bell 1st. Apple jelly, Mrs. Wm. Bell 2d.

## CANNED FRUITS.

Mrs. S. T. Rensch: Cherries, apples, watermelon—1st. Mrs. Voorhees, corn and tomatoes, 1st. Mrs. E. C. Jones, collection of canned fruit, 1st. Mrs. Wm. Bell, tomatoes and corn, 2d.

## FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Foliage plants, Mrs. Paul R. Brooks 1st, Mrs. J. W. Jenkins 2d. Best display of flowers and plants by amateur, M. E. Penny 1st, A. Rottman 2d. Mrs. Paul R. Brooks gets 1st premium on best display of flowers and plants, not less than 25 varieties, as professional gardener, on collection greenhouse plants in bloom, on foliage plants in pots, on roses in pots, and on floral designs of natural flowers. Rustic stand filled with plants in bloom, Mrs. E. C. Jones 1st.

Collection roses in pots, Margaret Roe 2d. M. E. Penny as an amateur gets 1st premiums on best display of flowers and plants, on greenhouse plants in bloom, on geraniums in pots, running plants in pots, floral designs natural flowers.

## NEEDLE AND FANCY WORK.

M. E. Penny, machine-made calico dress, 2d. linen collar and cuffs and plain sewing 1st. Lace work, Misses N. and B. Sands 1st, C. J. Noyes 2d. Bead work, C. J. Noyes 1st. Fancy knitting, C. J. Noyes 1st. Hand embroidery for underwear, Mrs. Gale 1st.

Crochet work, Mrs. Gale 1st. Agricultural wreath, J. Herron 1st. Hair work, Rosa Piper 1st. Handsewn made dress, Mrs. Wm. Evatt 1st. Handsewn made calico dress, Emma Dewert 1st.

Embroidered underwear, M. L. Robinson 1st. Bag carpet, Mrs. L. P. Rensch 1st. Mrs. A. Rottman: pair men's socks and plain knitting 1st. Double knit mittens, Miss A. Vancil 2d. Pair ladies' stockings, Miss A. Vancil 1st. Rug of any description, Dora A. Miller 1st. Fretless device, Miss Brinthal 1st. Worsted work sofa pillow, Mrs. F. E. Boswell 1st.

Worsted log cabin quilt, M. A. Caruthers 1st. Linen shirt bosom, M. E. Penny 1st. Pair double knit mittens, Rhoda Pierson 1st. Afghan stitch, A. G. Murray 1st. Cotton patch quilt, Mrs. Thos. Pierson 1st. Floss embroidery, Wm. Cunningham 1st.

BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

Fancy work of any kind, Bertie Crew 1st. Miss Hattie Sowell: Plain bed quilt 1st; worsted work 15 cents; lost of bread, salt rising, 50 cents; needle work button hole 25 cents. Hand sled, Morton Murray 1st. Calico dress, Annie Varnum 1st. Dressed doll, Hattie Varnum 1st. Plain sewing, Belle Varnum 1st. Rabbit trap, Frank Varnum 2d. Plain sewing, Annie Varnum 1st. Pound cake, Miss S. Adams 1st. Sponge cake, A. Eckel 1st. Card basket, A. Eckel 15 cents. Fruit cake, Mrs. A. P. Conant 1st. Chicken, Geo. Eckel 1st. Number natural curiosities, Geo. Eckel 1st. Kite, John Eckel 1st. Letter case, Nellie Gunn 25 cents. Crochet work collars, Julia Benedict 25 cents. Rabbit trap, Willie Brown 1st. Plain knitting, girl 10 years old, Hattie Varnum 1st. Motto in frame, Louisa O'Brien 35 cents. Child's swing, Bertie Searl 40 cents. Motto in frame, Pearl Murray 50 cents.

## HONEY.

Best box honey, P. Underwood 1st, J. Russell 2d.

BEE-HIVE AND FIXTURES, P. Underwood 1st.

## BREAD, CAKE, ETC.

Doughnuts, Mrs. M. A. Caruthers 1st. Browned coffee, Mrs. M. A. Caruthers 1st. Jelly cake, Mrs. A. P. Conant 1st. Fruit cake, Mrs. A. P. Conant 1st. Sponge cake, Minnie Hanscom 1st. Silver cake, Minnie Hanscom 1st. Marble cake, Mrs. J. W. Jenkins 1st. Cucumber pickles, Mrs. L. P. Rensch 1st. Loaf brown bread, C. E. Brown 1st. Gold cake, Mrs. P. Voorhees 1st. Loaf hot yeast bread, Mary J. Miller 1st. Sweet pickle cucumber, Mrs. A. G. Murray 1st.

DEPARTMENT N—SPEED RING.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING—MILE HEATS, 2 IN 3.

John Ross b. g. "Billy" 1st. Frank Willard "Kitty F." 2d.

## 2:40 CLASS.

James Donnelly b. g. "Dan Scully" 1st. E. Mitchell s. "Honest Dave" 2d.

I. N. Van Hoesen b. g. "Gov. Hays" 3d.

## THREE-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

E. A. Smith r. t. "Sister Wilks" 1st. J. Willits b. g. "Chrono" 2d.

Charles Brown g. f. "Buzz" 3d.

## 2:35 CLASS—MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5.

T. D. White b. m. "Phillis" 1st. J. Willits g. m. "Iona" 2d.

E. H. Doty b. g. "Wichita Charley" 3d.

## FIVE-YEAR-OLD CLASS—PURSE \$100.

H. H. Ludington b. m. "Kate Harris" 1st. E. A. Smith c. e. "Dutton" 2d.

James Donnelly b. h. "Elmo Pilot" 3d.

## LADIES' DRIVING.

Mrs. Lott 1st, Miss Lola Bell 2d.

## LADIES' RIDING.

Miss Fannie Carman 1st, Miss Kate Lamasney, Olathe, 2d.

## General News.

Receipts at the patent office at Washington for the fiscal year, \$703,146; expenditures, \$428,651.

The society of the army and navy of the Confederate states are raising funds for General Hood's children.

A famine is threatened in the province of Cheking, China. It has an area of 40,000 square miles and a population of 26,000,000.

The English demand for American products continues, and the English papers are anxious to know whether business will be so brisk in America as to create a demand for English goods.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.—The petition of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague for

the appointment of a trustee for her property came up in the supreme court to-day, and Wednesday next is assigned for a hearing.

FT. LARAMIE, Wyoming, Sept. 6.—Secretary Schurz and party arrived here this evening. The secretary will remain at Ft. Laramie until Tuesday morning, when he will proceed to Laramie Peak for a few days' shooting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The assistant treasurer here writes to the treasury department that there has been no change in the movement of gold. It still continues to accumulate in our vaults while the amount of certificates outstanding remains nearly stationary. There is really no demand for gold.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—An Enquirer special says that a party of two girls and two young men while crossing White river at Morgan's ferry, twenty miles south of Vincennes, Indiana, Thursday night, were thrown into the river by the horses attached to the wagon, in which they were seated, becoming frightened and backing off the boat. Alice Cottrell, aged seventeen, Ellen Dellinger, sixteen, and John Summitt, twenty-two, were drowned, together with the horses. The other young man succeeded in regaining the boat.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 6.—At 10 o'clock to-night a two-story brick building occupied by the music store of L. R. Bersurhan, a meat market and Mrs. Bell's boarding house, situated on Sixteenth street, fell in, completely wrecking the building. A number of persons were buried in the ruins. It is believed that all except two children of Mrs. Bell's were taken out. Col. G. J. Vandersand, whose parents reside in Boston, was taken out dead. The others were more or less injured. The building adjoins the office of the Western Union Telegraph company, the walls of which are considered unsafe.

The debris of the falling building was cleared away this morning, and the bodies of Mrs. Bell's boys, aged four and six years, were taken out. All persons are now believed to be out. The wounded are doing well, though none are fatally hurt. The accident is attributed to the giving way of a defective partition wall. The loss is almost total and amounts to \$11,000 on the building and \$800 on the stock.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 8.—Twenty-five cases in all—fifteen white and ten colored—were reported to the board of health to-day. Two additional deaths have occurred.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 8.—Large collections of money and provisions were taken up here to-day in aid of Memphis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The national board of health to-day received information from Morgan City, La., that there had been one death from yellow fever and the town was pervaded by a stench arising from the decaying bodies of fish swept ashore during the recent storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The official count of the votes in the city differs in some cases widely from the figures published in the city journals, and is likely to change the result. In the Third congressional district Gen. McMahon, Republican, has 271 majority over Boyd, Democrat, as some of the counties are partly estimated, and fully returns are expected to secure McKenna's majority.

A complete count in the city gives the following result: The Workingmen elect the mayor, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, tax collector, public administrator, surveyor, district attorney, city attorney, county attorney, police judge, one supervisor, five members of the board of education, and railroad commissioner of the city district. The Republicans elect assessor, recorder, coroner, county clerk, superintendent of schools, seven members of the board of education and a member of the state board of equalization, and re-elect Congressman Davy. Superior court judges elect are mostly on tickets of all parties. Some of the officers are elected by majorities so small that it is possible that an official count in some cases changes.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—Returns, though not official, show the house to be 87 Republican to 64 opposition, senate, 15 Republicans to 10 opposition, with Parke, Oxford and Franklin uncertain. One vote from either county gives Davis the governorship. In the event of the opposition getting all the others a Republican house would probably send up the name of Bion Bradbury, straight Democrat, for governor, who has a few scattering votes, and the opposition senate would, of course, elect him. This estimate gives him Cumberland, Sagadahoc, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Hancock, Washington and Piscataqua.

The Republicans carried Washington county by 150 majority, electing two senators and seven of ten representatives.

In case Davis (Republican) does not receive a majority of the votes cast for governor, the election of governor therefore devolves upon the legislature. The lower house is required by law to select two of the candidates, one of whom the senate must choose for governor. It is already declared to present the names of Bradbury (straight Democrat) and Davis to the senate.

York county (lacking one town), which gave three opposition majority last year, gives 50 majority for Davis.

The election



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 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.

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, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

A MEETING of the board of directors of the Kansas Valley Fair association will be held at the office of the secretary Thursday, September 11, at 1 o'clock p. m.

N. O. STEVENS, Secretary.

## Liberal Encampment.

The Liberal encampment which began at Bismarck grove on the 5th inst. has been attended by a large number of people. Quite a number of speakers are present. We were present Sunday afternoon.

After two pieces by the Valley Falls band and a beautiful selection by the choir, consisting of Messrs. Patterson and Hardestad and Misses Neill and Spaulding, Gov. Robinson gave an account of the origin and management of the encampment.

The president now introduced Geo. W. Julian of Indiana. Mr. Julian said the personal experience of every thinking man or woman in regard to religious subjects should be of interest to all. In the community where he was brought up religion seemed to be the chief concern. Religion was not so much a struggle for heaven as a means of escape from hell. The principal sect was the old volcanic Methodists. At about fifteen years of age I read a number of infidel books, which quite captivated me; but as I grew older I lost my fondness for them and they left me in perfect darkness. I then read a number of religious books. I then became greatly interested in Unitarianism. I became strongly anti-slavery in my politics. I became troubled in my theological views. I could not understand the miracles and other parts of the scripture. Finally I became convinced that I must put aside all superstition and join those who demanded perfect freedom of thought. My reason compelled me to believe that the divinity of the Bible was impossible, and finally became convinced that the only sure salvation was that of personal duty and endeavor. The question for every one who is rational is not what is saying, but what is true. I believe that the most deplorable infidelity is unfaithfulness to honest conviction. I honor and thank free thought more than words can express.

The above is but a short synopsis of the leading ideas in Mr. Julian's speech, but they will furnish the reader with an idea of the train of his remarks. We heard Mr. Julian make an able political speech nineteen years ago, when he was full of vigor and enthusiasm. He now seems considerably enfeebled by age, and also seems to have lost a good deal of his old vigor; but still he is a very pleasant speaker.

After Mr. Julian, Prof. Denton addressed the people on the subject of the "Pocahontas tragedy." He commenced by reading a poem, entitled "The Old Man's Out and Make Room for the New." He then gave a short account of this crime. Murders are common enough, but this was a religious murder, the result of the man's christian faith. The first step towards this crime was the man's belief in the infallible divinity of the Bible. He had in his mind the picture of Abraham and Isaac. Knowing this, I can readily conceive how the murderer imagined that he was commanded by God to butcher his little girl. The second step was the belief in the miraculous. He now read a letter from Mrs. Freeman to her sister to prove these assertions. The third thing that led to the crime was the belief that anything which God commands is right, however villainous it may seem. This devilish doctrine is found in the Bible. The next step was that he was educated in a religion of blood. It has for its divinity Jehovah, and Jehovah is a bloody deity. The Bible is a bloody book. It was written by barbarous men for a barbarous and bloody age, and it is not fit for the present age. The Jehovah religion, from which the christian religion arose, was a bloody religion. He then mentioned a number of uses to which blood was put in the ancient mode of service. The apostles, and even Jesus, were Jews. "It is only necessary to read the popular hymns of the christian churches to see the prevalence of blood in the christian worship. He quoted from Watts to substantiate this statement. What, am I to worship God in a slaughter-house? Such hymns tend to brutalize us. The reason that the Jews were bloody in their religious services is because primitive man could only exist by constant warfare with monsters, and could not live if they were not bloody. When men were in this condition their religion was necessarily bloody. Jehovah is only a modified Moloch. Christianity adopted all of bloody Judaism. The christian God reminds one of the "ogre" in the nursery rhymes. He then spoke of what he called the cannibalistic custom of communion. We live in a world that is governed by law, and acts have their inevitable consequences. We ought not to discard anything

good and beautiful in the Bible, or the life of Jesus. But the idea of salvation through Christ is supernatural and impossible. Freeman was imitating his God when he sacrificed his child. We demand a new religion, a new God and a new heaven. I believe that man has a spirit which survives death. Man is a spirit, and when we die we drop the covering of the spirit and permit it to go to a realm more in harmony with that spirit. This gives us the motives to lead a pure and useful life.

## Free of Cost.

The most wonderful remedy of the age is now placed within the reach of all. Be he rich or be he poor, it costs nothing to give this great remedy a trial. Dr. King's California Golden Compound, for dyspepsia, sick headache, low spirits, loss of appetite, sour stomach, coming up of food, yellow complexion, general debility, inactivity and drowsiness, liver complaint, jaundice and biliousness, for which it is a certain and speedy cure. No person should be without it. In order to prove that it will do all that we claim for it you are given a trial bottle free of cost, which will convince you of its truly wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

## Announcement.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Douglas county at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

H. B. ASHER.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 4, 1879.

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

## Steers for Sale.

I have 500 head of feeding steers for sale, on time, to feeders, in lots of one car load and upwards, to suit purchasers.

W. W. COCKINS.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

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

## 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.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

## USE DANDELION TONIC,

## THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

## AND LIFE-GIVING PRINCIPLE

## (PURELY VEGETABLE).

## FOR SALE ONLY AT LEIS' DRUG STORE.

## 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.

## 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.

## Leis' Electric Insect Powder.

For the certain destruction of moths, mosquitoes, flies, bed-bugs, fleas, roaches, ants, plant insects, vermin on fowls and animals, centipedes, spiders, and every creeping thing on record. This is purely vegetable, and will be found the 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.

## THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

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

## Quinine and Arsenic

Form the basis of many of the acute remedies in the market, and are the last resort of physicians and people who know no better medicine to employ for this distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing in the ears and depression of the constitutional health. AYER'S AGUE CURE is a vegetable discovery, containing neither quinine, arsenic nor any deleterious ingredient, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of fever and ague. Its effects are permanent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a positive cure for fever and ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for liver complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive, as well as a cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious marshy and miasmatic districts. By direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, it stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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

John Gleason, an infant, by O. G. Richards, his guardian to the suit, plaintiff, vs. John Pearson, defendant. Before John Wilder, J. P. Eudora township, Douglas county, Kansas.

ON THE 9TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1879, said justice issued a garnishee summons in the above action for the sum of thirty dollars (\$30), which said cause will be heard on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m.

O. G. RICHARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

## Publication Notice.

W. A. WILKINS, TRISTRAM DUNHAM and others, plaintiffs, vs. Mary E. Lane, W. Long and Amos D. Johnson, in an action of foreclosure, wherein the State Bank is plaintiff and the above named parties are defendants, and that the petition has been filed in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, at No. 457; that said defendants must answer said petition on or before the 10th day of October, 1879, or the petition will be taken as true and a decree will be entered for the foreclosure of all right and equity of redemption of said defendants in and to lots No. 3 and 4, northeast corner of Winthrop and Indiana streets, in Lane's first addition to the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, and state of Kansas.

J. W. JOHNSON, Atty' for Plffs.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

Mary A. McFarland vs. O. E. Learnard et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county and state aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of O. E. Learnard, Mary S. Learnard, Thomas B. Eldridge, Lida W. Eldridge, Shadrach W. Eldridge and Carrie Eldridge, and the National Bank of Lawrence, and of each and all of them, in and to the following described premises, to wit: The southeast quarter of section seven (7), township thirteen (13), of range twenty (20), in Douglas county, Kansas. Said property to be sold to satisfy one Mary A. McFarland in the sum of \$1,002 W. Eldridge and Carrie Eldridge of Lawrence the sum of \$655.70, and without appraisalment.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1879.

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

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

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

## Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON &amp; CO.

Taxes paid for non-residents, abstracts of title furnished. Office in Standard building.

## REMOVAL!

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

A. MARKLEY,

## THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER

Of Lawrence,

Has moved his Shop from 67 to 149, opposite Poehler's Grocery.

H. C. Patterson, late with J. R. Good, will be found in the same room with a full line of Eastern goods, as well as custom made, all warranted, and at bottom prices. Call when in need of Boots and shoes.

## THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

## THE SHORT &amp; QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

FRANK E. SNOW,

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

## M'CURDY BROTHERS.

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

## MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

## BOOTS AND SHOES

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

## CENTENNIAL

Patent-Buckle

## FLOW SHOE.

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

Salesrooms 145 & 147 Massachusetts street, corner Warren street.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED 1866.

J. K. DAVIDSON. WEB. WITHERS.

## VAUGHAN &amp; CO.,

Proprietors of

## ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

## LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

## KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

## MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

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.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

## THOMPSON, PAYNE &amp; 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.

G. H. MURDOCK,

## WATCHMAKER

—AND—

## ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

\$250,000 TO LOAN!

On Improved Farms,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can do right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

## CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

## OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879. \$3,327,774

LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses. 1,289,339

Capital (paid up in cash) 1,000,000

Net surplus over all 1,038,427

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates.

JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

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 33 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.

By order of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas. B. F. Dices, 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.

D. L. TOSH, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Lawrence, Kansas. 59 Mass. street.

WINFIELD FREEMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Lawrence, Kansas. Practice in State and Federal Courts.

JOHN S. WILSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 57 Massachusetts street. Land Litigation, Indian Titles and Tax Titles made a specialty.

## CONFECTIONER.

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

## DENTISTS.

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

J. D. PATTERSON, Dentist. Office over Woodward's drug store.

## DRUGGISTS.

E. P. CHESTER, Drugs and Medicines. 59 Massachusetts street.

G. W. W. YATES, Druggist and Pharmacist. 100 Massachusetts street.

## GROCERS.

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

E. W. WOOD, the oldest Grocer in Lawrence. Established in 1861. New stock—the best and cheapest. 155 Massachusetts street.

## INSURANCE AGENTS.

T. D. GRIFFITH, General Insurance Agent—Fire, Life and Accident—54 Mass. street.

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

## LOAN BROKER.

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

## LUMBER, ETC.

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

## MEATS.

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

## PAPER DEALERS.

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

## PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. H. WEEKS, New Photograph Gallery. 67 Massachusetts street. All styles of pictures finished in best manner and at reasonable rates.

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

## PHYSICIANS &amp; SURGEONS.

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

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



## Horticultural Department.

## Stock and Clon.

In a paper read before the Michigan Pomological society, at its late session, by Mr. H. L. Tyler, the writer held the following as his experience:

"It was an observable fact that in gathering the Rhode Island Greening, as an instance, that with trees of equal vigor and health the fruits were variable in size, flavor and keeping qualities. The same held good with the Baldwin, the king of apples, for beauty, keeping and for profit, and with the Esopus Spitzenberg, whose sprightly aromatic flavor has never been attained by any other good keeping winter apple, combined with that glowing beauty, to attract the attention of the lover of the good and beautiful and thus place it at the head of the list for ready sale in the market. Although at that early date the difference was not so apparent as now, for greater uniformity existed in all of the kinds of apples named, there was then no difficulty, even on the part of the school boy, in determining either of the kinds named readily at sight, and also the names of others which have met with equal change in desirable qualities since that time. While now it is no uncommon occurrence to find the experienced fruit grower in doubt as to the correctness of names attached to plates of apples placed on exhibition at our fairs, although they are veritable Greenings, Baldwins and Spitzenbergs.

"About the year 1849, at the time of gathering apples, I noticed while gathering that the several varieties named were quite different in general appearance upon different trees. Some of the Greenings were very large and perfect, somewhat inclined to russet, others medium in size with russet spots, yet all possessed the type of the Rhode Island Greening unmistakable to all. They were all grown upon top-grafted trees that had borne fruit for some years prior to working over, but were not considered of sufficient value to retain them in their primitive condition. The large, very nice ones were grown upon a healthy, strong growing, sweet tree, that had produced large, russet, firm fleshed, winter, sweet apples. The medium was grown upon as perfect a tree every way as the next in the same row, but had produced before grafting a sour apple of good size but entirely worthless except for cider.

"In making my observation at that time I came to the conclusion that the stock was mainly the cause of difference, and from that time to the present I have repeatedly noticed changes have been going on, destroying to a great extent the original character of the fruits herein referred to. The large and excellent Greenings referred to were pronounced *par excellence* the winter fruit for the dessert on account of its rich and mild flavor when at maturity, and on account of its superior excellence. Clons were repeatedly taken from the tree to perpetuate its kind and engrafted in the tops of other bearing trees, in some cases producing other changes as apparent. In one instance where the same was grafted upon a vigorous growing sweet apple tree the acidity of the natural Rhode Island Greening was still further removed."

His general conclusions were as follows: "Allowing then my position to be correct, it follows that to bring any kind of fruit to its highest state of perfection, and to so continue it, it becomes necessary to know the qualities to be gained, as well as to understand the laws and principles of its maintenance; and none but the true and untiring experimentalist and worker for effect can expect to develop grand results, and that with knowledge based upon the experience of the past, aided by the theories and experiments of veteran pomologists of the country. I will sum up my conclusions by premising that for success in attaining and holding a desired point of excellence in the growth of fruit the stock must be known to be healthy, hardy and productive, and of a kind, either sweet or sour, adapted to the maintenance and perpetuity of those qualities of the kind which is sought to be maintained. And with the philosophic principle held steadily in view, that the less in a principle carries the greater, the persevering and intelligent fruit grower will realize a profit from his labor, as well as to leave inscribed upon the tablet of time in gilded letters, 'I have done something with which to benefit my

fellow-man. My earth life has not been spent in vain."

"Hence my position develops the fact that by promiscuous root or top grafting, unaided by design, to continue all of good qualities of a kind, but operated for the purpose of rapidly multiplying trees for the markets, will always prove disastrous to the best interests of the orchardist and carry with it more or less disappointment and loss of time and money instead of profit and pleasure."—*Prairie Farmer*.

## Budding the Peach.

For the benefit of numerous inquiring friends we pen the following:

1st. Be sure that you have clean, healthy young stocks to operate upon. 2d. Select the shoots of the varieties you wish to propagate. If the twigs are taken from bearing trees choose those that have three leaves at each joint. These are preferable every way, as they are heavier and easier handled than the single leaved, and you are always sure to have a wood-producing bud. When buds are taken from young trees one year old from the bud there is no fear of failure for all these wood-buds. As soon as you cut the shoot from the tree, cut off all the leaves, leaving about half an inch of the leaf stalk of each of the twig, and wrap the shoots thus prepared in a damp cloth. 3d. Choose a smooth place near the ground, on the north side of the stock. First cut a horizontal incision clean through the bark, about one-third around the stem, then make a perpendicular cut down from this about an inch and a half. The two cuts will resemble the letter T. Now cut out the bud from your shoot, using a keen sharp knife; enter the blade of the knife half an inch above the bud, and cut clear down half an inch below cutting in about one-fifth of the diameter of the shoot. Never mind taking out the bit of wood that adheres to the bud. Take this bud by the piece of leaf stalk in the left hand; with the knife in the right lift the one side of the cut bark next to the cross cut on one side, and then the other, at the same time insert the bud and press it down gently, until the bud is almost half an inch below the cross cut; cut off even at the cross and it is ready to tie.

4th. To do this soft woolen yarn is the best, though old soft calico torn into narrow strips will do. Wrap the tie very firmly around all the cut part of the bark above and below the bud, only be careful not to cover the eye of the bud, and the work is done.

5th. Two weeks after budding examine the bandages; if the ligature is sinking into the bark it will be necessary to take it off and again retie, but not so tight as at first.

We know many will say, when they read this, "I cannot bud" and therefore think it is no use trying. Not so fast, my friend. Try it, and if you fail the first time don't be discouraged; a little practice will soon make you an expert, and you will delight in it as a pleasant pastime.

There is a large amount of fine seedling peaches in the country. Every farmer owns one or more. Make an effort to perpetuate the variety by budding. A little more rainfall and the bark will lift easily. The operation can be performed till the end of September. If you meet with success in this interesting experiment it will be a source of pleasure for years to come.—*J. W. Robson, in Dickinson County Chronicle*.

## Feeding Fruit Trees.

Good, healthy trees, says an exchange, are quite the exception. Poor, starved, stunted, half dead, dying trees are the rule. In larger gardens the trees are somewhat better, but even in many such the trees are the weakest features, and not a few fine walks are cumbered with the wrecks of worthless trees rather than furnished with fruit bearing trees in full health and beauty. This is generally admitted, and, indeed, cannot be denied; but then as the old trees produce a few fruits, often of excellent quality, they are allowed to live on from year to year, too often getting from bad to worse. Now, were there no remedy but actual uprooting and replanting, there might, indeed, be some fair and feasible excuse for this state of things. There is a simple remedy at hand, within reach of every possessor of the smallest garden. The majority of the trees above described are the victims of starvation. They find nothing

to feed upon in the soil and consequently they become so excessively weak that disease follows on the heels of weakness, and thus they get worse and worse, until death comes and snatches them away. But were they duly strengthened in time these self-same trees might become models of health and fertility, and nothing is easier than to strengthen fruit trees, and this is just the very season to do it. All that is needful is to go to the farm-yard and collect a cart or barrow load or two—according to the number of trees grown—of half decomposed manure, and spread over the surface of the roots, about two or three inches thick, and leave it there for the winter and summer also, if possible. Every shower will wash a modicum of food out of the manure and send it down to feed and strengthen the famished roots; and the latter, finding there is something good on the surface, will hasten up to feed upon it more directly. Not only will existing roots thus be strengthened, but their number will be greatly multiplied. Those, again, finding good supplies of food, will produce other and better roots, which will speedily form a new and better top, and a renovated tree will follow as a natural result of surface feeding or mulching. The surface is, in fact, the only safe place to feed fruit trees with manure. The old cultivators tried mixing the dung with the soil and failed; and modern growers, in their excessive reaction against rich borders, have rushed to the opposite extreme of starving their trees altogether, with what result is but too apparent in so many gardens.

## Grafting the Cherry.

Mr. S. D. Larkin, of Delaware county, Pa., who has had much experience and remarkable success in grafting cherries, gives the following directions for performing the operation:

"Cut and not split nor tear the limb open. For a limb of over an inch in diameter, set a cion on each side; cover all the wounds with a wax that will not run in hot sunshine and will last for years, or till the wounds are healed. Don't do a limb here and there through the tree, but do them all, and don't fail in any, and then your tree is made and not wasted. Leave all the small twigs you can for shade till the grafts grow, and if any limbs lie naked to the sun's direct rays, protect it with a paper or cloth stuck on with a little bit here and there of the wax that never flinches; and put on a ligature in place of the bark cut, on top of the wax, made of four parts resin, one part beeswax, one part pure linseed oil, for cold weather, or half a part oil for warm weather."

## Thinning Out Fruit.

Every tree, however hardy, will be hurt by heavy bearing. It is a strain upon the powers of the tree, lessening its vitality, requiring a year or more to recruit, and shortening the period of its life. The fruit fails (and largely) to come up to its usual standard, to say nothing of its highest condition under the best management. All this results from neglect of not thinning out, an operation much less difficult than is supposed. Remove down to a moderate amount of fruit, which in a heavily laden tree is at least half the crop; often more should be taken. This relieves the tree, and enables it to concentrate on the rest of the fruit, greatly increasing the size and the quality, which in market tells most. By lessening the number of specimens, the number of seeds is reduced; and it is this particularly that favors the tree, as the seeds draw sharply upon the tree's vitality. It also has the effect of favoring bearing the next year. We thus see how much can be done by this one operation. If all orchards were thus treated there would be a revolution in fruit growing.

## The Household.

## Bathing the Baby.

Faith Rochester, in the *American Agriculturist*, says: "In various exchanges one now sees a short article on the care of infants, which says, among other things, that babies should be washed in cold water twice a day, and oftener in hot weather. This article was probably written by some masculine writer, who knows extremely little about babies, and it is seized upon by male editors, and put into their household columns as a very wise bit of advice for ignorant mothers. But few mothers are so ignorant as to take such advice. Instinct teaches them bet-

ter. A well-dressed and well-fed baby needs a full bath only two or three times a week in cold weather. Warm baths are weakening, and cold baths make too great a demand upon the constitutional vigor, and are always injurious, unless there is pleasure in them, and a quick and complete reaction or warm glow of the skin. The water used should be neither cold nor decidedly warm, but comfortably cool or even lukewarm. Try it by your elbow to see whether it is too warm or too cool. The article mentioned says nothing about the conditions under which a bath should be taken, but it should never be immediately following a meal, or when the child is cold, unless it be a warm bath used as a medicine. No matter if the little one is in a perspiration when the bath is given, if neither the room nor the water chills it."

## Sweet Apples as Food.

There are very few people who seem to know what a healthful, nourishing, appetizing and satisfying use can be made of this fruit. Baked and served with cream they make a light and most delicious dessert. Sliced and used in puddings of various sorts, they save other sweetening, and give a grateful element of freshness to the dish. And this suggests that one reason why baked apples of any kind fall into disfavor in many families is because they are not fresh. A tinful or two is baked up "to save time," and they come upon the table more and more dead and dilapidated, shrunken and slippery, until the very sight of them discourages and sickens the family. A baked apple over one day old is past its prime; and an apple, like an egg, that "has seen better days," we don't want to exercise our charity on! But it is putting the finishing touch on a bowl of bread and milk that baked sweet apples find their highest mission. Given milk that is pure and fresh; bread that is both fore-ordained and perfected in grace for such a use, which means home-made, milk-rising bread, a little stale, but light, moist and sweet; and a plate of apples just done through, and only long enough out of the oven to have lost their heat without getting really cold—and you have a lunch fit for a king; too good, indeed, for most of the men who are in "the king business." This dish has the three elements of nutriment found in bread, milk and fruit; and if there is anything better than this combination the fact hasn't leaked out, either through science or experience. One meal a day of bread and sweet apples, for children and people of sedentary habits, would be better than the food that costs much more in time and money than many of them now indulge in. A pinch of salt or a spoonful of lime water will prevent the unpleasant effects that milk has on some stomachs. No keen appetite is required to give relish to such a lunch, and no digestion that is good for anything has any trouble with it after it is eaten.

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

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

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## Farm and Stock.

## American Cotswold.

Joseph Harris, of "Moreton Farm," N. Y., the well-known and popular writer for agricultural journals, and the author of several excellent standard agricultural works, has the following in his catalogue for 1879:

"I am decidedly of the opinion that the 'coming sheep' of this country will be what I will call 'American Cotswolds.' I have, hitherto, called these sheep 'Cotswold Merinos.' This designates their origin. But the time has now arrived when the name loses its significance. For instance, I have Cotswold Merino lambs with three and four crosses of pure Cotswold blood in them. In other words, these lambs have 93.34 per cent. of pure blood in them, and only 6.14 per cent. of the native or Merino sheep. The next cross will have only 3.12 1-2 per cent. of native or Merino blood, and the next only 1.12 per cent. A few years hence American Cotswold sheep will be shipped by thousands and tens of thousands every week to the English markets. There is no reason why they are not now shipped in large numbers, except the fact that they cannot be found. We do not raise enough of them, or feed them well enough. Our beef cattle are better than mutton sheep. The intelligence and skill of the American sheep breeder has been largely directed to the perfection of the Merino sheep. Wool and yield have been the objects aimed at, and great success has attended their efforts. There are no better fine-wooled sheep in the world to-day than can be found in the United States.

"There are many sections where Merinos are the most profitable breed of sheep to keep. But railroads and steamboats lead to rapid and wonderful changes. There was a time when I thought Cotswold or mutton sheep could not be raised with profit in the far West. I thought it was too far from market. But if cattle can be raised and shipped with profit to England, long-wooled mutton sheep can be raised and shipped with still greater profit. We do not raise more than half as much combing wool as the American manufacturers require. The duties on Merino wool are much higher than on combing wool. This is not just. But still, even with the present discrimination against combing wool, the herders of Merino sheep complain that wool growing is not profitable. Be this as it may, they cannot expect a higher protective tariff. Taking the average of the last ten years, the duty paid on clothing wool is equal to over thirty-one cents per pound on the scoured wool, while the duty on combing wool is equal to only sixteen and one-half cents per pound on scoured or real wool. If you buy \$10,000 worth of Merino wool, it cannot be admitted into the United States till you have paid a duty amounting on the average to \$10,589.85; while if you go to England or Canada and buy \$10,000 worth of combing wool, you have to pay a duty of only \$4,433! In other words, the growers of Merino wool have been receiving, since the present tariff went into effect, in March, 1877, more than twice as much protection as the growers of the Cotswold, Leicester and other combing wools. All right-minded men will say that this is unjust.

"It was asserted that we could not produce combing wool in this country, and that, therefore, there was no necessity of protecting it. The Merino Sheep Breeders' association seems to have said to the wool manufacturers: 'You want combing wool. We (Merino breeders) want to get good prices for our sheep, and if you will help us to get a rousing duty on Merino wool of the kind you want we will help you to get combing and delaine wool, which you very much need, admitted at a comparative low rate of duty. This will help you; and while it may not advance the price of Merino wool it will give us something to talk about and revive the drooping spirits of the Merino sheep breeders. No one will be hurt except the Cotswold and Leicester sheep breeders, and they are of no consequence.' This was a dozen years ago. All this is now changed. The president of the National association of (Merino) Wool Growers wrote from Illinois to the secretary of the association, a year or eighteen months ago, that Cotswold rams were being brought into his section from Canada, and were sell-

ing rapidly at \$75 to \$100 a head. And no efforts on the part of the Merino sheep breeders will stop the change that is now taking place. Cotswold rams are in demand and will continue in demand for years."

## Varieties of Wheat.

A special element in successful wheat culture is a good seed. The two most popular varieties in this and adjoining states are the Fultz and the Clawson. The Fultz is a smooth wheat; is very evenly six-rowed, the straw stands well, the chaff very close and adherent, the grains short and plump, and is of a dark amber color. A yield of thirty-five bushels to the acre is common. The Delaware County (Penn.) Record, in speaking of the variety, says: "James B. Hill, of Springfield township, recently thrashed out, from the product of a six-acre wheat field, 282 bushels of wheat. For this section such a crop, just forty-seven bushels to the acre, will be regarded as an immense yield, and one scarcely ever equaled." Messrs. Best & Sparks, extensive millers at Alton, Ill., who make and ship 140 barrels of flour daily, report that nine-tenths of the wheat raised in that vicinity is of the Fultz variety, and that it makes a first-class flour. The Clawson is a white variety, heads large, kernels large, is beardless, and may be quite ripe before cutting, as it does not shell readily. The straw is of a medium height and stiff at the bottom and not inclined to lodge. It is a white wheat, and commands in most localities a higher market price than the Fultz. Extraordinary large yields are reported, thirty-five to forty bushels per acre being quite common. A yield of from ten to fifteen bushels per acre of either of these varieties more than of the common ones seems to be the general verdict. The Clawson is a few days later in ripening than the Fultz.

Among the new varieties which are attracting more or less attention is Armstrong's Hybrid, grown near Kalamazoo, Mich. It is a cross between the Diehl and Tredwell. It is a white wheat. Yields about thirty bushels when thrashed. Another is the Washington Gloss wheat, and much grown in Western Pennsylvania. It is a white wheat, very prolific, yielding from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre. Mr. Joseph Galbraith, of White Horse, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, is said to be the originator of it, or at least is growing it. In regard to new varieties and the importance of disseminating them, the Austrian and Hungarian agricultural societies report, after careful investigation, that the new varieties of wheat are less subject to blight, rust or mildew than varieties that have long been in cultivation. They also find that even new kinds must be obtained from a distance occasionally to give the best results of a few years cultivation. The three varieties they report most favorably upon are the "Mainstay," "Urtoba" and "Adelaide." The "Mainstay" is quite popular in Great Britain, where it originated some four years ago. These varieties are regarded as being a rust proof, therefore of especial value when a greater degree of moisture and heat prevails during the harvest season than in this or more common latitudes. The most remarkable yield of wheat during the past year is that of 791 pounds of the Champlain variety from one pound of seed—an increase of nearly 800 fold. It was grown by A. J. Scrogins, Esq., of Leemore, Tulare county, Cal.—*Farm and Fireside.*

## Take off the Check-Rein.

The following article, under the above caption, is from the pen of our esteemed correspondent, Peter F. Alba, Esq., a prominent veterinary surgeon of Mobile, Ala.: "When the check-rein is drawn so as to derange the natural incline of the head, it causes a stiffness of the neck and a pressure of the cervical and dorsal vertebrae, changes the natural position of the windpipe, and interferes with free respiration. The neck being raised, curves the vertebrae of the back, making it hollow, which has a tendency to draw the hind legs forward under the body, or to thrust the body backward upon them. This deprives him of the power of extending himself. Because, by changing the natural carriage of the horse, you cause a greater demand upon his strength for the resistance against natural motion, and the action will be dwelling and slow. The shoulders being inclined out of position, throws the support off the

front legs, cramps the withers, which divides the free movement of each leg, and impairs the freedom and suppleness of his front action; for, as the front legs are kept stiff, so is the spring diminished, which is the essence of free action, and in proportion as the weight on the front legs is interfered with by overextension in the front, so does contraction of the suspensory and lateral ligaments, the flexor muscles and back tendons, take place. This is the prolific cause of the knuckling over the pasterns and springing of the knees. Besides, an undue bearing is being brought on the lumbar vertebrae, serious strain is produced on the loin and rear parts, and a disordered state of these members is the consequence. Hence come lumbago, vertigo, spinal meningitis and other diseases of the spine, to say nothing of the contracted heels, navicular-joint disease and leg disorders. Moreover, the head being drawn up in a constrained position not only the neck is stiffened but the muscles of the eyes likewise retract, alter the focus of the sight, strain the optic nerve, and, as it were, force the eyes from their sockets, and sometimes so distort them as to prevent the closing of the lids. In this manner the poor creature is sometimes left for hours exposed to the dazzling rays of the hot sun, the least consequence of which must be inflammation of the cornea and the lens itself. Do you wonder then at the number of weak-eyed, moon-eyed and blind horses? Only reflect, good Christians, for one moment what an instrument of torture we have invented, and what a sin we daily commit by this heart-rending punishment of our most submissive, faithful and noblest of servants."—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

## How to Treat Work Horses.

A vast deal has been written about the proper manner of treating work horses, but I have never read a lecture that did not contain a great deal of tomfoolery.

All new and inexperienced horsemen should consult common sense. Study the nature and habits of the horse, and do not vary from them one iota. Never strike a horse for any other purpose than to get his attention. If he is afraid of an object and you whip him past it you only increase his fright. Show him that the object he is afraid of will not hurt him, and he will walk up to it as fearlessly as if it was a peck of oats. If he balks and won't pull at the traces you must remember that he also balks and won't pull at the halter. The treatment that taught him to refuse to pull backwards is the very same treatment which induces him to refuse to pull forwards. Teach him to break a weak halter, and he will pull with all his might whenever fastened in that way. Teach him to pull a light load by the traces, and he will do his best at a heavy one; and when he does his best you ought to be satisfied. Give him clean, sound feed, and a warm, soft bed to lie on in winter, even if it costs you your parlor furniture to do so. It is better to have a knot of wood for a seat and your horse bedded with clean straw than to have a twenty-dollar cushion chair and your faithful work animal dozing on his legs in a filthy stall. In the former case your horse will earn you enough to buy a fine mahogany chair, but in the latter your fine furniture will be sold for debt, and you will be poor as well as your horse.

Farm horses should, whenever the day is warm enough to bring out sweat, be allowed to wallow and scratch their sides and backs on the ground. They will get much more comfort in this way than you can give them with the curry-comb. Many rely on the curry-comb to keep their horse in order. It is the greatest nonsense one can practice. Clean, sweet hay and grain, and a clean, soft bed to sleep on, with a proper place to wallow, will insure a fine coat of hair and a strong, muscular body. Nothing else can. As a general rule, those not tutored in the management of horses will do well to consult the horse, and treat him accordingly.—*Kay, in Colman's Rural.*

## Short-horns for Milk.

At the general meeting of the British Dairy Farming association, Mr. Finley Dunn, in a paper on the subject of Short-horns as milk producers, held the following views:

He had found that slow feeding cows were good milkers, and that quick feeders produced indifferent milk. In Short-horns there were different grades,

and by some five gallons of milk per day were given. Crossed Short-horns had proven very valuable as dairy stock, and were much prized in the midland counties; but in London many like the black and white Dutch cows, which, in his opinion, after a time fell away considerably, and entailed a loss in selling out. The Irish went in for Short-horns and Keries, and in Scotland, and especially in the West, Ayrshires. In Edinburgh, however, he believed that sixty per cent. of the dairy cows were Short-horn, valued at £25 to £30 each, and giving from five to six gallons of milk per day. The great predominance of the milk-producing characteristics the Short-horn formerly possessed in a high degree. Impresiveness, fixedness, and intensity could only be obtained by judicious selection—by breeding for good points and eliminating all objectionable qualities.

There were no less than 600 breeders in the United Kingdom, and over 20,000 cows, and the popularity of the Short-horn was in no way diminished, for the other day Mr. Strathford obtained an average of 1,700 gs. at Holker, and Mr. Thornton 600 gs. at Dunmore two years ago. Registration had done a great deal to preserve the purity of the Short-horn. The foundation rule was to prevent overfeeding and undue obesity, and in every way to promote the milking properties. There was nothing to compare with a good pedigree Short-horn as dairy stock.

It was believed that a cross between a Short-horn and Hereford made a good distinctive breed, but in his opinion none of these dissimilars answered well for breeding, in which great caution and judgment were required. Mr. Dunn had a note from a gentleman who said that he could "not fly in the face of royal judges and go in for milk," and was therefore bent on feeding for show and sale. Pure bred Short-horns gave richer milk, and the quality of the cream was affected thereby. Money invested in a few good Short-horns for dairy stock would in ten years give a better return than any other breed. Mr. Dunn, in conclusion, wished the British Dairy Farmers' association to give the claims of the Short-horns a little more consideration, and carefully select the qualities that would increase the milk supply.

## Salt or No Salt for Stock?

Certain inorganic substances are required in the field—chloride of sodium is one of them. It is just as essential that the chloride of sodium should exist in the food as phosphorus, lime, iron or sulphur. They are all necessary to carry on the functions of nutrition. Then when we find salt necessary, and we find it in all food, but in different quantities in different localities. Near the sea coast the common articles of food contain more salt than those produced in the interior, because it is inhaled with the atmosphere. Therefore it is necessary that we should feed more salt to stock in the interior than we do near the sea coast. Take a person from the mountains of Virginia or North Carolina and drop him at Norfolk. For a few days he will salt every article of food that he takes, but after awhile he will forget to salt his oysters. Why? Because he inhales an atmosphere saturated with salt. Cattle require but little salt given them within thirty miles of the sea coast.—*Cor. American Farmer.*

## The Lincoln Sheep.

An old sheep farmer writes of the Lincolnshire sheep, and says: "The Lincolnshire is the king of long-wooled breeds for bearing. While ewes and wethers of Leicester and Cotswold flocks seldom yield fleeces averaging more than seven or eight pounds each, the Lincolnshire generally average twelve pounds, and the wethers nearly fifteen pounds. The South Devon and Dartmoor sheep of the west of England probably come next to the Lincolnshire in affluence of wool bearing. The ewes in a flock of the former average about eleven pounds, and the rams and tegs twenty-three pounds each. As to the Dartmoor variety, Mr. Dent, in reporting to the Royal Plymouth show, said: 'But the rams really clip from twenty-one to twenty-eight pounds of wool each, and the showing ewes fourteen pounds. I do not know that the farmers could have a more useful breed.'"

See to it that your stock have plenty of water if you want them to thrive.

## Veterinary Department.

## Induration.

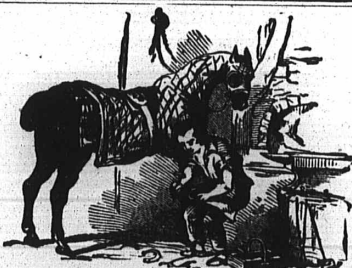
I have a valuable filly which got a cut on the outside of the near fore leg, two inches below the knee. The wound has healed up, but has left a lump about the size of a pigeon's egg. Now, I would like if you could name anything that would remove that lump.

ANSWER.—We presume there is nothing more than an induration or thickening of the skin, due to the inflammatory condition that was present during the cicatrization of the wound, and which will readily yield to the following preparation: Take iodide of resub and iodide of potassium of each two drachms; vaseline, two ounces; make into an ointment, and apply with friction—a little every day, till the part becomes highly irritated, when it may be discontinued. The absorbing process will be slow, but nevertheless sure. The hair will have to be clipped from the parts before the ointment is applied.

## Edema.

Having a horse troubled with swollen legs behind, and no one here knowing what to do for him, I write for information. He is a horse quite valuable, if not for that defect. Has been so for over a year. When exercised it nearly disappears, but he is getting a little straight on them also, and I fear it will ruin him. His work is not hard. I had thought of blistering, but concluded to wait until I got further information before doing so. By answering in your veterinary column you will greatly oblige.

ANSWER.—The swollen condition referred to is, in all probability, the result of a general debility, possibly associated with an indolent condition of the absorbent glands (lymphatics). Treatment: Prepare him by feeding for two days on bran mash; then give Barbadoes aloes seven, ground ginger one drachm, made into a ball, to be given before feeding, and, after it has acted, give one of the following powders daily: Take nitrate of potash, gentian root, pulverized, of each three; sulphate of iron and muriate of ammonia of each two ounces. Mix, and make into sixteen powders. Also rub the legs every alternate day with soap liniment. If after the present abnormal condition has resolved there should still appear a weakness of the ankle, a blister might benefit it, but for the present it is scarcely called for.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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

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

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

**"OH! MY BACK!"**

Do you have a Pain in your Back, Loins or Sides? If so, your Kidneys are diseased. Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY, the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine. It is prepared EXPRESSLY for Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence or Retention of Urine and Female Weakness. HUNT'S REMEDY has never been known to fail.

Wm. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—Eighteen months ago I had Dropsy around the heart; my physicians and friends despaired of my ever getting well. The first bottle of HUNT'S REMEDY gave me great relief. I feel I owe my very existence to HUNT'S REMEDY, and I am deeply thankful.

ANGELL S. COLES, Springfield, Edinham Co., Ga., May 17, 1879. Wm. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—I prescribed HUNT'S REMEDY in a complicated case of Dropsy which I had been treating for eight years, and I find HUNT'S REMEDY is the best medicine for Dropsy and the Kidneys I have ever used.

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has cured hundreds who have been given up by physicians. It cleanses, purifies and strengthens the whole system. All who use it enjoy good health. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to Wm. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. Sold by all Druggists.

\$1500.00 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$3 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.



## THE LATEST MARKETS.

## Produce Markets.

St. Louis, Sept. 9, 1879

Flour—XX	\$3.80 @ 4.05
XXX	4.45 @ 4.50
Family	4.50 @ 5.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall	92 @ 92 1/2
No. 3 red	89 1/2 @ 87 1/2
Corn—No. 2	31 @ 31 1/4
Oats	22 @ 23
Rye	40 1/2 @ 47
Barley	60 @ 67 1/2
Lard	5 50 @ 5 80
Butter—Dairy	12 @ 15
Country	8 @ 10
Eggs	11 @ 12 1/2

Chicago, Sept. 9, 1879

Wheat—No. 2 spring	87 1/2 @ 88
No. 3	82 @ 83
Rejected	63 @ 68
Corn	23 @ 23 1/2
Oats	23 @ 23 1/2
Pork	8 40 @ 8 50
Lard	5 70 @ 5 80

Kansas City, Sept. 9, 1879

Wheat—No. 2 fall	86 @ 86 1/2
No. 3 fall	84 @ 85
No. 4	83 @ 83 1/2
Corn—No. 2	27 1/2 @ 28
No. 2 white	32 @ 33
Oats	23 @ 24
Rye—No. 2	41 @ 42

## Live Stock Markets.

Kansas City, Sept. 9, 1879

Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,400	\$4 25 @ 4 50
Good ship. steers av. 1,350	3 75 @ 4 15
Fair butch. steers av. 1,000	2 90 @ 3 40
Good feed. steers av. 1,100	3 00 @ 3 40
Good stock steers av. 900	2 40 @ 2 90
Good to choice fat cows	2 50 @ 2 75
Common cows and heifers	2 00 @ 2 50
Hogs—Packers	3 00 @ 3 25

St. Louis, Sept. 9, 1879

Cattle, shipping grades in fair demand and steady; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.75@5.10; light shipping, \$4.00@4.60; grass Texans, \$2.15@3.15. The supply at present altogether grass Texans.

Hogs, higher; mixed packing, \$3.15@3.40; Yorkers, \$3.45@3.55.

Chicago, Sept. 9, 1879

Cattle dull, but a few cents higher; fair shipping, \$4.20@4.85; Texans, \$2.50 to \$2.80. Hogs, heavy, \$3.50@3.75; light, \$3.45@3.75. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 6,500.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter—good, 14@15c., poor and common 12@13c., and packed 10c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 5@5 1/2c.; eggs, 11@12c.; broom-corn, 2@3c. 1/2; chickens, young, per doz., \$1.00@2.00; potatoes, 55@55c.; cabbage, 75c. per doz.; apples, 85c.@\$1.40 per bushel; peaches, getting scarce, \$1.00 per peck; tomatoes, 35@50c. per bushel; grapes, 4 to 5c. per pound; watermelons, 35c.@\$1.00 per doz.; cantaloupes, 30c. per doz.; hay, \$7.50 to 8.00 per ton; tallow, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c. per pound; onions, \$1.80 to 2.50 per bbl.; beans—poor 90c. per bushel, hand-picked \$1.50, navy \$1.75; hides—green 4 to 5c., salted 6 to 7c., dry flint 11 to 14c., dry salt 10 1/2 to 13c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 sack, \$2.75@3.00; XXX, \$2.40@2.50. Rye flour, \$1.85. Corn meal 3/4 hundred, 75c.

Wheat fluctuated a little the past week, but our quotations are but slightly changed. In Kansas City it has risen a cent or more.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is one cent lower than last week in Kansas City.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 93 1/2c. September, 95 1/2c. October, and 95 1/2c. November. In Chicago No. 2 is 87 1/2c. September, 88 1/2c. October, and 88 1/2c. November. In Kansas City No. 2 is 86 1/2c. September, and 87 1/2c. October. No. 3 is 84c. September, and 85c. October.

In Liverpool, Sept. 8, winter wheat was 9s. 2d., spring wheat 8s. 1d. @ 8s. 9d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.10@1.11, No. 2 spring \$1.03.

Hogs have improved slightly, but there are few going to market.

Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$1.25@2.90; in St. Louis, \$2.50@4.00; in Chicago, \$2.75@4.50.

It is said that the increase in bank clearances over last year in Kansas City is 120 per cent., or about double that of any other city in the United States.

A New York paper says: "The month of August has been one of remarkable business for the season. The great improvement which has been observable for some months in all the various branches of manufacture, fortunately, has not been accompanied by such an advance in prices as to check consumption. The wholesale trade, leading merchants all say, has thus far been exceedingly large for this season, and buyers who supposed that they had supplied themselves amply with moderate orders are already coming for more goods. It is the general testimony that consumption was never larger in the Western and Central states, and trade at the South is excellent also, except within range of the fever. Meanwhile, domestic exports have become large beyond all precedent, last week's returns exceeding those of any other week for years in value." Yet August in many respects is usually the duller month in the year.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 5 1/2c. per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 5 @ 7 per cent. The stock market was depressed for a short time but towards the close and generally during the day was strong and active. Government bonds were firm; railroad bonds weak; state securities dull.

## Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@18c.; eggs, 12 1/2c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$2.00@2.25 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 50@60c.; corn, 22@28c.; wheat, new, 75@85c.; lard, 4 1/2c.; hogs, \$2.75@3.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 per ton.

## Read, Everybody!

S. G. McCONNELL,

## MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHES 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.

## BARBER BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

## PAINTS &amp; LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO—

LARD OIL,

And all kinds of

## MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

## THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCoy - President  
J. S. Crew - Vice-President  
A. Hadley - Cashier  
J. E. Newlin - Ass't Cashier

## THE Ninth Annual KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION!

WILL BE HELD

September 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 &amp; 27, 1879.

IT WILL BE

## THE GREAT FAIR

Of the West!

\$20,000 in Premiums!

EVERY DAY A GALA DAY!

Among the many attractions offered are CHAR-LOT RACES every afternoon during the week.

On Thursday, September 25, the GREAT PACERS—Sleepy Tom, Rowdy Boy, Mattie Hunter and Lucy—will compete for a purse of \$1,000.

In the Trotting and Running Races 100 OF THE FASTEST HORSES

in the world are entered for purses amounting to over \$10,000.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS

of Agricultural, Horticultural and Mineral Products, Fine Arts, Textile Fabrics, Manufactures, Mechanics, Vehicles and Agricultural Implements will fill the commodious buildings to overflowing.

The finest Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry in the West will fill over Eight Hundred Stables, Stalls and Pens provided for their accommodation.

Increased accommodations and facilities have been provided for both visitors and exhibitors.

Competition Open to the World!

All railroads running into Kansas City offer very low rates for both freight and passengers, and most of them run special trains during the week of the GREAT FAIR.

For full information or Premium List Address D. L. HALL, Sec'y, Kansas City, Mo.



## HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Sound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called 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 spirit also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



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



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

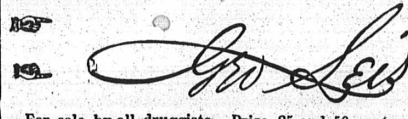


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen must be aware of the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For more facts apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alternative purgative and stimulant. Use this Powder with the best of milk, with which young stock are infected in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



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

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



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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.  
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.  
BROWN, WEBER & CHAMBERLAIN, St. Louis, Mo.  
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COLLINS BROS.

Our 25th Descriptive

Illustrated Price List for Fall of 1879 will be sent to any address upon receipt of NINE CENTS. It contains prices of over 10,000 articles with over 1,000 illustrations. No person who contemplates the purchase of any article for personal or family use, should fail to send for a copy. We sell most every class

of goods known to the civilized world. We sell all our goods at wholesale prices direct to the consumer (no middle men). The only house in America who make this their special business. One of these valuable Price Lists is indispensable. Address Montgomery Ward & Co., 227 and 239 Washington Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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.

## From the Factory to the Wearer.

Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for

\$7.50 A DOZEN!!



Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirts, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts, in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the consumer, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by middlemen and the retail trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer.

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

An elegant set of rolled gold plated Cuff and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 12 Shirts.

Sample Shirt finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of \$2 cents. We warrant these Shirts to be Best-Class in every respect, to be substantially and perfectly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any Shirt in the market costing two or three times as much. Sent size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you save all outside profits.

Days' Shirts have been in place, and are in use by many of our customers. Catalogue of goods sent with all the goods.

NEW & CLOTH FURNISHING CO., 421 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

## Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

## ROGERS &amp; ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

## Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

## HOME GROWN STOCK,

SUCH AS

Apple Trees, Quinces, Peach Trees, Small Fruits, Pear Trees, Grape Vines, Plum Trees, Evergreens, Cherry Trees, Ornamental Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

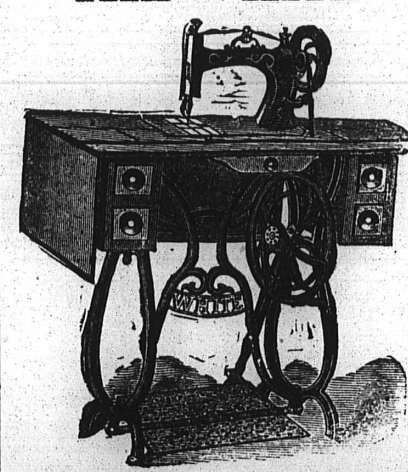
Also New and Valuable acquisitions, in Apple and Peach Trees

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

A. H. &amp; A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas

THE WHITE



## SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.

Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cums.

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw.

Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle.

Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine.

Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled.

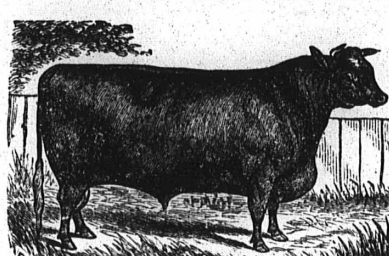
Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

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

J. T. RICHES, Agent.

No 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

## ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

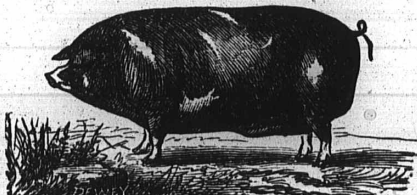
—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

7,488, 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:

Eight weeks old.....\$22 00  
Three to five months old.....25 00  
Five to seven months old.....42 00

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

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

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH,

Hawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

## PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indecent or Excessive. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

Address, DR. JAMES &amp; CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.