

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 380.

YOU MIGHT HAVE KNOWN.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Ah, is it enough to say,
When slackens the cruel bow,
That you never a moment thought
How deep the arrow might go?
Swift as the flash of light
It sped, an envenomed dart,
Nor paused till it found a lodgment sure
In a quivering human heart.

The word that you lightly spoke,
The deed that was rashly done,
Has brought the day to a close,
A shadow over the sun;
Too soon are the robes of light
Exchanged for the weeds of woe,
And the evil wrought for want of thought
Is greater than you can know.

By many a simple sign
That comes to the feeling heart,
By many a lesson learned
In taking a brother's part,
We are warned of the danger near
Ere we reach the perilous brink,
Down which the bitterest waters flow
That a dying wretch may drink.

Ah, 'tis not enough to say,
When hearing the cry of woe,
And seeing the shadow fall,
"Alas! that I did not know."
For spirits to guide and warn
Do ever upon us wait,
And the heart that never has paused to think,
May know when it is too late.

UNCLE JEHORAM'S WEDDING GIFT.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"Girls! girls!" cried I, triumphantly, waving an old-fashioned yellow envelope in the sunny September air, "I've got a letter from Uncle Jehoram!"

"Open it!" cried Nelly Pinkham, who was my first brides-maid.

"Do let us hear what he says," chimed in Alice Eden, my second.

So I sat down on the big, canvas-covered traveling-trunk, with my hair all down my back. I had just unfastened it for Nelly to experiment a little with the bridal wreath, and, with the bevy of girls clustering eagerly around me, I broke the seal of Uncle Jehoram's letter and read it aloud with all the elocutionary airs and graces that I had learned at Madame Benton's "institute."

"DEAR NIECE," it said, in a queer, little, cramped hand like the characters on a Chinese tea-chest—"Yours of 21st inst. duly received. Am glad to hear that you are to be married to a worthy young man who is able to support you. Accept my good wishes. By this day I express I send a present which I hope you may find useful—and no more at present from your affectionate uncle,
JEHORAM JOHNSON."

"There!" cried I. "What do you think of that?"

Alice Eden clapped her dimpled hands. "The old darling!" cried she. "It's a real cashmere shawl. Nanny, you may be very certain!"

"Or perhaps a Persian rug," said Nelly Pinkham, "all dim blues and greens and delicious blotches of yellow!"

"The deed of a house and lot!" said Mary Moxley.

"Diamonds, most likely!" interposed Juliet Greyson. "Or real oriental pearls, each one as big as a tear-drop!"

"He's very rich, isn't he?" said Alice.

"Of course he is," said I. "or, at least, I've always heard so."

"And an old bachelor?"

"Yes, an old bachelor!"

"But he doesn't say whether or not he's coming to the wedding?"

"Oh, of course he'll come!" said I.

"What is he like?" questioned Nelly, thoughtfully.

I burst out laughing.

"Do you know, girls," said I, "that I never saw him in my life!"

And then Harry came in, with a delicious little bouquet of white rosebuds, and, of course, that put everything else out of our heads. For my hair had to be twisted up in a hurry, and Harry would insist on seeing the wedding wreath and veil, and an exquisite *tele-a-tele* set of real pink *Seres* came in from Mrs. Montagu Jekyll, and we never thought of Uncle Jehoram again until the next day, when there was a prodigious peal at the door-bell, just as we were all sitting down to a gypsy sort of tea, in the old school-room—the parlors and dining-room were in the hands of the confectioner's men—and Betty, the maid, made her appearance, with a puzzled expression of face.

"It's a bundle, ma'am!" said she; "come by express, with Mr. Jehoram Johnson's compliments on a card."

I jumped up, oversetting a cup of tea and a plate of peaches and cream, all excitement.

"Bring it in here, Betty," cried I, "at once!"

"Bless your dear heart, miss," said Betty, "it 'ud take four men to lift it! The expressman he swore awful when he titted it up the steps, and said as it ought to be paid double rates!"

We looked at each other in a sort of delightful bewilderment.

"It must be something very valuable," said Juliet, breathlessly.

"A sewing machine, perhaps?" suggested Harry.

"Nonsense!" cried Alice. As if a rich old uncle would send anything as poky and commonplace as that!

"Well, perhaps it might help to solve the riddle somewhat," said Harry, gravely, "if we were to go out and look at it!"

And at this suggestion we all rushed out en masse.

There, in the middle of the marble-paved hall, stood a huge, oblong bundle, some three feet high, and wide in proportion.

"No wonder the expressman swore!" said Harry, with a shrug of the shoulders. "It's carpeting!"

"Oh, the dear old creature!" cried Nelly. "A real Aubusson, from Paris. Oh, do open it, somebody!"

Harry slowly produced from his vest pocket a tortoise-shell-handled knife, and ripped the coarse burlaps covering which enveloped the parcel. We all started back.

"A rag carpet!" exclaimed my husband-elect.

"A common, coarse thing, only fit for a dust-man's kitchen!" cried Nelly Pinkham; while Alice Eden, who had worked herself up into a high state of nervous expectation, burst into tears.

"Who ever heard of such a thing!" said Juliet Greyson, disdainfully. "He horrid, mean old miser!"

"Girls!" cried I, recovering myself as best I could, "you must not talk so. Uncle Jehoram meant it in all kindness. I dare say he thought I could make it useful—and I mean to accept it in the spirit in which it was offered."

Harry stooped down and gave me a kiss.

"You're a dear, sensible little thing," said he; "and Uncle Jehoram has reason to be proud of his niece."

"But you'll never put it on exhibition with the other presents!" said Alice, incredulously.

"Of course I shall," said I.

And I did. And the girls never knew of the little private "cry" I had all by myself, when they thought I was selecting the prettiest flowers to decorate the big bride-cake, for I had expected something very nice from the rich old bachelor uncle whom I had never seen, and somehow the bundle of striped rag carpeting was a disappointment.

But the eventful day came, with its white satin bows, and odor of hot-house flowers, and rustle of silks and laces, and Uncle Jehoram's rag carpet occupied a place of honor among the silver teapots, and china services, and embroidered sofa-pillows, and countless pretty gimcracks that burden the "present-table."

We had been married for about half an hour, and I was standing beside Harry under the great floral bell, receiving the congratulations of my friends, when a queer, little brown-faced man, in a faded wig, and a suit of clothes that exactly matched his complexion, walked up to me, bowing low.

"Wish you much joy, Mrs. Monteith," said he.

"Thank you, sir," said I, trying to remember who he was, and failing altogether. But I made up my mind that he must be the eccentric little Methodist minister who lived around the corner, and who was in the habit of going where he pleased, whether he was invited or not.

"I've been looking at your wedding presents," said he. "Curious thing, that bundle of rag carpet!" pointing at it with his knobby walking stick. "Shouldn't have supposed you'd have put that among your pretty gimcracks."

"Well, it is rather a strange gift," said my husband, "particularly as it came from a rich old curmudgeon, who—"

But I checked Harry with a look.

"From a dear relative of mine," said I, "whose kind remembrance gratifies me beyond expression!"

"Oh!" said the little brown man, looking from Harry to me with keen, bright eyes like those of a bird. "You're pleased with it, then?"

"More pleased than I can express!" I answered, earnestly.

"Humph!" commented the little old man.

"Would you object to having it lifted down and unrolled? I've some curiosity to look at the pattern."

It was a strange request, but we scarcely knew how to refuse it; and presently the gay stripes of the rag carpet were unrolled on the floor before the astounded eyes of our wedding guests, yard upon yard, backwards and forwards, until, from the very heart of the tightly-packed cylinder, outfell a small, black, leather box!

"Eh?" said the little brown man, pouncing on it more like a bird than ever. "What's this? Not—diamonds?"

Diamonds, in good truth. The scintillating blaze of a necklace—the glitter of solitaire earrings—that nearly dazzled our eyes!

"Uncle Jehoram! It is Uncle Jehoram!" cried I, the scales suddenly falling from my mental vision.

"Niece," said the little man, as he ceremoniously hung the sparkling chain around my neck. "If you had scornfully rejected the old man's homely present, and sent it back to him, as some young women would have done, you would never have discovered the secret of the old family diamonds. Niece, you are a sensible girl, and I congratulate your husband on the possession of a treasure more precious than rubies!"

And on this Uncle Jehoram Johnson made a curious little bow, like a jack-knife shutting itself up, and disappeared among the crowd. And from that moment to this I have never seen him, although he writes me a kindly letter every year, declining all invitations to visit us.

"I am but by myself," he writes. "When I die, you will find that I have not forgotten you. Until then, let me live on, like the solitary old oyster that I have taught myself to be!"

And the rag carpet covers the floor of our second guest-chamber, which is furnished after a substantial style, and the diamonds are the envy and admiration of all my female friends!

"Hey?"

Up Woodward avenue a piece is one of those men who, even if he understands perfectly well an inquiry addressed to him, invariably replies "Hey?" and the inquiry must be submitted again. The world has tens of thousands of these "heys" but until the other day this Detroit was the worst of all. Along came a stranger the other evening who might and might not have known of this man's eccentricity. Entering the store he remarked:

"I want four pounds of sugar."

"Hey?" replied the other.

"I said I wanted a sausage stuffer," continued the man.

"What's hey?"

"I asked if you had pickles in vinegar," coolly remarked the stranger.

"Hey?"

"I want a gallon of—of—turpentine," slowly replied the stranger.

"Bless your soul, but I don't keep it!" suddenly exclaimed the citizen.

"I didn't suppose you did."

"Hey?"

"I said I'd take some liver pills in place of it."

No doubt the dealer had heard every single word of the entire conversation; and he didn't like it very well, either, but habit prevailed and again he called out: "Hey?"

"Calico! calico!" shouted the stranger.

"I've asked you a dozen times over if you had any good eight-cent calico!"

"No, sir—no, sir—no, sir!" was the indignant answer.

"Hey?" called the stranger, his hand to his ear.

The citizen looked around for the four-pound weight, but when he found it there was nothing to throw at.—*Free Press.*

More Learned of Africa.

Major Pinto, the leader of the Portuguese African expedition, announces by telegraph from Pretoria that he has virtually crossed Africa from the west coast. It is thought that his route must to some extent coincide with that of Livingstone. As he has saved his records, charts, maps, note-books, drawings, etc., he will probably be able to furnish a very important addition to our knowledge of African geography. He speaks of having discovered the secret of the Cubango, probably referring to the river which under various names was supposed to be the upper course of the Congo.—*Harper's.*

A lad of eighteen, confined in prison at Paris for theft, has recently constructed a watch which runs three hours, his only materials being two needles, a pin, a little straw and some thread. Efforts are being made to procure his release, in hopes that he will, as a mechanic, be a useful member of society.

That Mysterious Transparent Clock.

One of Houdin's most puzzling contrivances was a clock, consisting simply of a brass hand and a glass dial, and which, in spite of its complete transparency and absolute lack of anything corresponding to an inside pendulum or weights, kept accurate time, and what was more curious still, returned to correct time if purposely moved backward or forward. There were other performances of this mysterious time-piece, but the chief source of interest was the veritable keeping of time by a clock without any works, and the same kind of mechanical mystery has since been frequently exhibited, very much to the bewilderment of people in general, if not to the more ingenious mechanicians. The French society for the encouragement of national industry has recently been investigating and reporting on the subject. They have issued a "bulletin," illustrated by engravings, which lays bare the mystery in all its details. Without entering into the minutiae of the matter, it may be explained that the mechanism, it appears, lies coiled up in the ornamental knob in which the hand terminates behind the central pivot—at the end of the hand opposite to the point indicating the time on the dial. This knob contains the whole of the clock-work, consisting of a main-spring and a system of wheels which carry round a little platinum weight once in twelve hours. The motion of this weight round the side of the ornamental knob keeps altering the center of gravity of the delicately-balanced hand, which thus by its own weight moves in a circle round the dial once in twelve hours, or, by a simple modification of the machinery, once every hour. It is easy to see that as any external interference with the hand or hands of such a clock does not affect the motion of the little platinum weight, they must naturally revert to the position in which that weight will sustain them on being allowed to move freely again.

A Tough Story.

A Glenburn farmer, says a Bangor (Me.) paper, came into the city recently, and among other things purchased some rice and a pint of whisky. Fearing the bottle might get broken on the way home, he put it in the box containing the rice. When he reached home and took his box from the wagon he found that the stopple had got out of the bottle, and rice and whisky were thoroughly mixed. He dumped the box behind the barn, and in a short time a huge turkey came along and, as he was not as particular as the farmer, gobbled up the medicated rice. Shortly after this the farmer was greatly surprised to see the turkey lying out behind the barn "dead as a door-nail," and vowing vengeance on the man who sold him whisky rank enough to kill a turkey, he carried the bird into the house. The farmer was soon after seen carrying the naked bird—as every feather was gone with the exception of wings and tail—out behind the stable, where he left it on the snow. The next morning when he entered the stable, it being hardly light, he detected what he thought was the ghost of that intemperate turkey and could almost feel his hair rise; but he made up his mind to investigate the matter, and boldly advanced. Imagine his surprise on getting nearer to discover the bird shivering on the roost and looking at him with reproachful eyes for having stolen his clothes while hopelessly drunk. At last accounts the turkey was doing as well as could be expected during the zero weather.

Facetiae.

An accountant who visited Bunker Hill monument last summer and climbed to the top said it was the largest column he ever footed up. A farmer in the neighborhood of Doncaster was met by his landlord, who accosted him thus: "John, I intend to raise your rent;" to which John replied: "Sir, I am very much obliged to you, for I cannot raise it myself."

San Francisco ladies have their opinion on the Chinese question, and of course they let it be known. At a recent masked ball in that city the prize for the most original costume was awarded to a fair dame who represented "California overridden by the Chinese." This she managed by carrying about on her shoulder all the evening the figure of a Chinaman, while she herself was dressed as the Golden state.

He was a venerable and agricultural-looking man, attired in the latest New Jersey fashion, and he stood on a street corner near Washington market. Holding up his left hand, and gazing reflectively upon three pieces of string tied round an equal number of fingers, he soliloquized: "That's to remind me—get a spool of cotton; 't'other means don't forget the calico. But, what in thunder's this one for? Ah! by gum! that's don't get drunk again."

Young Folks' Column.

Some children roam the fields and hills,
And others work in noisy mills;
Some dress in silks, and dance and play,
While others drudge their lives away;
Some glow with health and bound with song,
And some must suffer all day long.

Which is your lot, my girl and boy?
Is it a life of ease and joy?
Oh, if it is, its glowing sun
The poorer life should shine upon.
Make glad one little heart to-day,
And help one burdened child to play.
—St. Nicholas.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not written for your paper, so I thought I would write. I have seen the rest of the letters and I think they are very nice. I don't suppose I can do as well, but I will try. My sister is writing for your paper and I thought I would. I think you have some nice letters in your paper. I will end by a riddle: A house, a house upon a hill; it has so many windows you can't get in.
Your friend,
NANNY WADE.
LAWRENCE, Kans., May 10, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for the "Young Folks' Column" before, I thought I would try to write a small letter, so you must excuse all mistakes. I am a little girl eleven years old. I go to school and study reading, arithmetic, spelling and writing. Our teacher's name is Mr. McCarthy; I like him very much. If you can read this so as to print it I will write again. I have four sisters and one brother. Pa and ma and my oldest sister are strangers.
Yours truly,
MARY HEFLEBOWER.
SPRING HILL, Kans., May 6, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—Well, I thought I would write again for the "Young Folks' Column." It rained last night. It is pretty muddy now. Everything looks very well. Pa hasn't got his corn planted yet. I go to school. We have four little calves and two little colts; we have thirty-four little chickens. We live three miles from Cedar Point. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and writing. I love to go to school. We go two miles to school. We live in the country. Pa is marking out corn ground this afternoon. I guess I will close.
From your friend,
N. A. PAYNE.
CHASE COUNTY, Kans., April 24, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I last wrote for your valuable paper. Crops are looking very good in this part of the country. Well, I will tell you about my crops. I have three acres of wheat, four acres of corn, four acres of castor-beans, of which I get a third, and some watermelons. We had a nice rain here last night. All that mars the happiness of the farmers is the gloomy prospect for fruit, of which they fear there will be but little. Well, I will close by sending you a charade:

I am composed of thirteen letters.
My first is in joy, but not sorrow.
My second is in loan, but not in borrow.
My third is in man, but not in boy.
My fourth is in table, but not in toy.
My fifth is in oats, but not in wheat.
My sixth is in light, also in heat.
My seventh is in grass, but not in grain.
My eighth is in tempest, but not in rain.
My ninth is in noble, but not in grand.
My tenth is in valley, but not in land.
My eleventh is in earth, but not in dust.
My twelfth is in iron, but not in rust.
My thirteenth is in suffer, but not in danger.
My whole is the name of a noted granger.

From your friend,
E. J. MOON.
LABETTE CITY, Kans., May 1, 1879.

Power of a Sweet Voice.

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels, and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth, and be on the watch night and day, at work and at play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thoughts of a kind heart. But this is the time when a sharp voice is most apt to be got. You often hear boys and girls say words at play with a quick, sharp tone, as if it were the snap of a whip. When one of them gets vexed, you will hear a voice that sounds as if it were made up of a snarl, a whine and a bark. Such a voice often speaks worse than the heart feels. It shows more ill will in the tone than in the words. It is often in mirth that one gets a voice or tone that is sharp, and it sticks to him through life, and stirs up ill will and grief, and falls like a drop of gall upon the sweet joys of home.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Lumbard, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

The Cash and Co-operative vs. the Credit System.

A Louisiana brother relates the following story in the *Patron of Husbandry*. Our Kansas Patrons will do well to read it and ponder over it:

Mr. Bertram was one of those honest, well-meaning men, who would be a good Patron if he could. Year after year it was a tight matter for him to settle up; he always fell a little behind, and had not one dollar left from his cotton crop to join in the co-operative store or send in bulk to T. J. Carver, New Orleans.

On the 20th of January last he sold his whole cotton crop, seven bales, to his merchant, at an average of \$35 per bale—in all, \$245. His account was all purchases of actual necessities, and when summed up amounted \$250.53. In order to meet his indebtedness, he deferred purchasing till he had settled up the old account. As usual he supplied himself bountifully on the day he opened his new account, and went rejoicingly to his expectant family, with a bottle of whisky, which he emptied before he reached home, and a present for each of his seven children.

His noble wife, after all the goods were exhibited, carefully examined the account, which read about as follows: 600 pounds clear sides, 12½c.; \$75; 60 pounds coffee, 30c.; \$18; 100 pounds sugar, 15c.; \$15; shoes, per pair, \$2.25; tobacco, 80c.; flour, per barrel, \$12; nails, 10c.; etc.—sum total, \$250.35.

She then turned to Carver's old price list, and found bacon quoted at 6½c., sugar 8c., shoes \$1.12½, flour \$6.50, soda 6c., nails 3c., molasses 40c., etc.

Mrs. B. compared each item, and found that with the cash she could have duplicated this \$250 for \$125. She was troubled, for she too well remembered how hard she and the children had toiled to help make this \$245 worth of cotton. While reflecting over his hardship, Mr. B. cried out:

"Credit, wife!"
"Credit, indeed!" said his better-half. "Have we got to give one-half our hard earnings for six months' credit? We have actually paid for 1,200 pounds of meat and only got 600 pounds, 80 gallons of molasses and only got 40, \$80 worth of cloth and got \$35 worth, and four barrels of flour and got two. It is a duty we owe to ourselves and our children to give them 80 gallons of molasses, 4 barrels of flour, and 1,200 pounds of meat, out of their hard labor. But see; every time we give our poor children one pound of meat, one gallon of molasses, or \$1 of anything, we give this rich merchant just as much; besides, our children are suffering for many necessities, schooling, for instance, but we must take away what really belongs to them, and give it to this rich merchant."

Mr. Granger did not seek whisky to hide this discovery, but sought his generous merchant for an explanation. The merchant did not pretend to deny these undeniable figures, but took down two or three ledgers, and in his portfolio showed him worthless notes and papers to the amount of thousands of dollars, all of which he once thought good. One hundred per cent. profit is a legitimate credit business. "Now," said the merchant, "somebody had to make these good. Fifty thousand dollars taken out of my effects, the amount of these worthless notes, and I would be bankrupt."

The granger thought it was an outrage to tax him to make up these bad debts, but the merchant silenced him by reminding him of the old adage—"He that leth down with dogs must expect to get up with fleas."

Fellow Patrons, spurn all the allurements of credit. Speculation will often prove a snare to your feet. Anything that takes that seven bales of cotton out of Bro. Bertram's control puts him in that dog's bed. The best paying capital any farmer can have is enough money to pay for his supplies during the year.

How many Patrons give one-half their crops to perpetuate this credit system? How many that are ignorant of this fact? They see and feel its bitter fruits, but do not understand the real cause.

The Added Purpose.

The grange being established essentially to break up the isolation of the farmer's life, and to bring the agricultural communities together in social and friendly intercourse, from which the changed conditions of trade and the conventional wants of the community had led, it was natural in obedience to the progressive spirit of the age to make out of it an ulterior good. Success in life is always a common purpose. How, therefore, the grange movement might be made tributary to this purpose was not only a natural but an inevitable thought. The financial pressure, which just then was making the too common cry of "hard times" a reality, stimulated this thought into more active effort, and how to turn an honest penny became the engrossing topic. States, counties, townships, towns, individuals, were in debt. Overproduction in all the departments of industry had glutted the markets, and labor was not in demand. The creditor was importunate. The debtor was short, and human wants con-

tinued. As a rule, men prefer to be honest, and sooner than make assignments, or enter the court of bankruptcy, will struggle on, striving against hope and bad luck and hard times to recover the lost ground or keep square with the world. The farmer was in the same leaky boat with the commercial world, with this advantage, that acting only for and by himself he held no prestige of numbers in organized associations, nor the experience which usually accompanies the speculating trader. It was the most natural thing in the world, therefore, that the order should take a step forward and incorporate in its platform of principles a financial purpose, and suggest plans of buying and selling. In the formative stage these were crude and unsatisfactory, but coming within the province of the subordinate grange, led unquestionably in many cases to wild and impracticable schemes, and in some cases to the pecuniary loss of the best intentioned. In principle it was right, and no mistakes rendered it either inexpedient or impracticable.

True Objects of the Grange.

1. The promotion of a spirit of brotherhood among agriculturists.

2. The elevation of agriculture by the mental, moral, and social improvement of its members, which is to be effected by frequent meetings, free discussion, a cultivation of the taste for the beautiful, the refining influence of the presence of women, and the reading of such books, periodicals and newspapers as tend to promote these objects.

3. The adoption of a more rational system of tillage—one that will require the exercise of more brain and secure for the farmer a larger return for his labors—a return commensurate with the capital, brain and muscle employed in its production.

4. Higher prices to the farmer for all he produces and cheaper prices for all he consumes by adopting the cheapest outlets to the markets of the world, direct trade between those who are mutual consumers of each other's products, and the cash system—thus dispensing with the services of an army of middlemen that now subsist on the fruits of productive industry.

5. Economy in expenses—particularly the purchase of nothing that can be as cheaply produced at home.

6. Local manufacturing establishments of all kinds—the encouragement of home labor in all branches of industry.

7. The making of home beautiful, and farm life attractive.

8. Opposition to special and class legislation in every form, and the curbing of the power of monopolies, gained by misguided legislation in the past.

9. Pure men for office who will not prove self-seekers nor the tools of the monopolies, corporation and corrupt rings.

Lawsuits.

It would be well for everybody, and especially our brother Patrons, to consider the cost before engaging in lawsuits with their neighbors. Instances are rare, indeed, where suits are brought before the courts that both parties are not in fault to some extent. As a rule, if parties have a disagreement and are willing to do what is fair and equitable, and are unable to settle it between themselves, a few of their neighbors would be competent to do it for them with justice to both parties. How frequently it occurs that neighbors fall out about some trivial matter, involving, perhaps, but a few dollars, go to law and spend hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of dollars, and then one party is just as much dissatisfied as he would have been with a board of arbitrators, composed of a few of his neighbors, decided against him, and both parties are generally heavy losers, and the lawyers are the only ones benefited by the transaction. We urge our brethren to steer clear of the courts; if you have a disagreement of any kind submit to a board of arbitrators, and the chances are you will have justice done you. If justice is what you want, your neighbors would be able in most cases to give it to you; but if you want to avoid it, employ a lawyer and appeal to the courts. We do not mean this as a reflection upon either the lawyers or the courts, but in most of cases suits are prosecuted not so much to obtain as to evade justice. Spite and a desire to injure, is another prevalent cause of lawsuits. Let every true friend of reform, and more especially Patrons of Husbandry, try to keep out of all lawsuits.

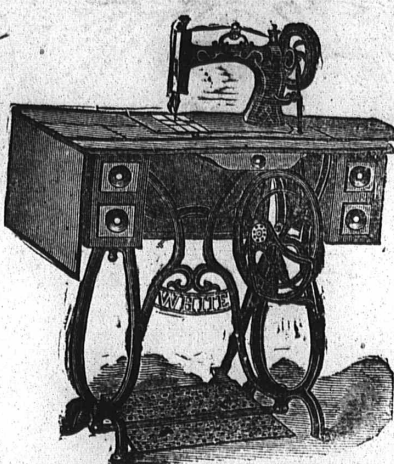
The Order in Georgia.

The time has come for action. "To be, or not to be, that is the question." We need not here eulogize the Patrons of Husbandry. We all know that it is the best institution that has ever been organized for the advancement and protection of the interests of the farmer. The order has proved itself eminently efficient to accomplish all its most laudable ends; and yet, there is no disguising the fact—this great and good cause is failing in Georgia, and if not resuscitated by immediate action it must dwindle into a premature and unhonored grave. To resuscitate the grange, we must meet the danger which threatens its destruction face to face, with the firm resolve to do or die. As every effect is produced by some sufficient cause, let us first seek the cause, and then if possible remove it, and reorganize upon a wiser and surer foundation.—Georgia Plantation and Granger.

Confide in Each Other.

We have too little confidence in each other and in mankind generally. The want of this is felt in the work of our order. Confidence in the veracity of mankind is the foundation and support of all society, all organizations, and the only hope for the perpetuity of a republican form of government. The knowledge we receive from the historian, the traveler, the naturalist and scientist generally is based upon this principle. Even in the most common events of life we are compelled to proceed upon the confidence we place in others.—Worthy Master Woodman, of Michigan.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. RICHEY, Agent.

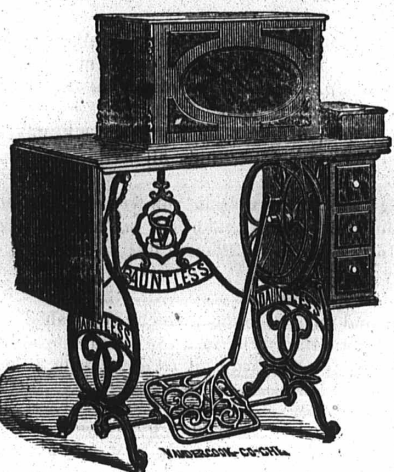
No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish.

Best BOBBIN WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work.

Best TENSION and TAKE-UP, only the needle to be threaded.

Best SHUTTLE in the world, the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more thread than any other.

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Dauntless is, that beyond doubt it is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction.

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED at Lawrence.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,

Norwalk, Ohio.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from

West, North and South.

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and

ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

FRANK E. SNOW,

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

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients.

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

Our 24th

Descriptive Illustrated Price List

IS NOW READY, and will be SENT FREE to any person who may ask for it. From this desirable book you can obtain the wholesale prices of nearly every article you may require for personal or family use, such as

Ladies' Linen Suits, at \$1.10 and upwards.

Serge, Mohair, Poplin, Bourrette and Cashmere Suits at \$4.50 and upwards. All well made in the Latest Styles.

Also, a full and complete line of

Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps,

Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver

Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks,

Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, Tinware,

Saddles, Baby Carriages, Rocking Horses, Velocipedes,

Groceries, etc., etc.

We sell all goods at wholesale prices in any quantity to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America. Address,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implem'ts

Hapgood and Skinner Sulky Plows, Peoria Plows and Cultivators, Jackson Farm Wagons (with celebrated Truss Rod Attachment and Whipple Guide), Watertown, N. Y., Spring Wagons. Also

HOWE SEWING MACHINE

And fixtures, and

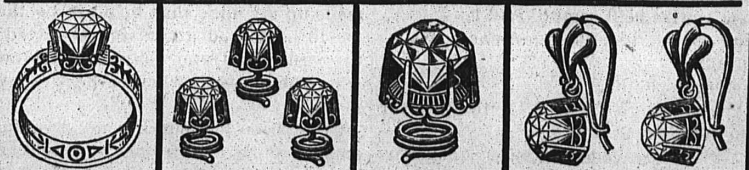
THE BEST WASHING MACHINE EVER MADE.

All goods sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods warranted.

STORE & WAREROOMS NO. 138 MASS. STREET, LAWRENCE, KANS.

DIAMONDS

IN SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS FOR ONE DOLLAR!



Lefevre Ring, \$1. Set of Studs, \$1. (The Shah) Stud, \$1. Lefevre Ear Drops, \$1.

The articles above represented for One Dollar are solid gold, mounted with

THE WONDERFUL LEFEVRE DIAMOND!

The only perfect fac-simile of the real Diamond, which for Wear, Brilliance, and Beauty is not excelled by the natural gem—either of which will be sent free by registered mail to any address.

ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR.

The LEFEVRE DIAMOND is of the purest whiteness, as delicately cut, and possesses the same refractive qualities and exact proportions as the real diamond.

The LEFEVRE DIAMOND is a marvelous and perfect imitation of the real gem, and the American Jewelry Co. are entitled to great credit for their energy, in being able to mount them in solid gold for \$1.00.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The LEFEVRE DIAMONDS are coming into great favor in the world of fashion, and so far as appearance go, are just as beautiful as the genuine jewels. The company publish an interesting catalogue in which the history of these celebrated gems is told."—Andrews' Bazar.

OUR BOOK ON DIAMONDS FREE—

Illustrated with engravings of the newest styles of artistic Diamond Jewelry, and fine gold and silver American Waltham Watches, with the lowest prices attached; also very interesting information of the origin and value of celebrated Diamonds—mailed on request. Address

AMERICAN JEWELRY COMPANY, 5 Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The New School-Book Law.

An act of the legislature of Kansas which became a law March 16, 1879, requires every district school board, within six months from the passage of the bill, to decide upon a uniform series of text-books to be used in each separate branch of study in each school, and when such selection of text-books shall have been adopted and introduced no change shall be made for a period of five years from the date of such introduction of any particular series of text-books, unless four-fifths of the legal voters of such district shall petition for a change.

This is a step in the right direction. Its aim is two fold—first, to obtain uniformity in books; and second, protection from constant changes. The first is absolutely necessary to the thorough working of our schools. Many a teacher's time is frittered away by the necessity of hearing a dozen classes when half that number could be managed much more economically and advantageously if they had only had the same books. This difficulty is thus obviated, and I greatly rejoice that it is so. I only wish that the uniformity had extended over the entire county instead of being limited to the district, and that district boards had been advised to own the books and loan them to the children, under the direction and care of the teacher. This would have entirely removed the difficulty of procuring a change of books on moving from one district to another, and so would greatly have benefited the renting classes of our people.

Districts which have now a uniform series which is satisfactory to the people of the district can retain them without danger of change for five years.

S. A. BROWN.
Lawrence, Kans., May 9, 1879.

Proceedings of the Penitentiary Commission.

[Leavenworth Times.]

The penitentiary commission met on the 6th and 7th of May. Full board present. The warden submitted his report for the month of April, as follows:

Purchases for the month amounting to \$7,432, covered by itemized vouchers, were approved by the board.

Earnings from convict labor..... \$4,061 75
Boarding U. S. prisoners..... 949 50
Other incidental earnings..... 91 92

Total earnings for the month..... \$5,102 47
Prisoners confined the first of month..... 563
Received during the month..... 38
Discharged from the prison..... 15
Transferred to Oswatimie asylum (insane)..... 4
Total confined at close of April..... 587
Increase during the month..... 19
Number reported to be discharged during month of May..... 7
Prisoners who have violated the prison rules during April..... 37

The warden also reported the general affairs of the prison to have progressed during the month in the usual satisfactory and quiet manner.

The correspondence had with parties in reference to the position of superintendent of the prison coal shaft was submitted, and after due consideration the board appointed Mr. O. F. Lamm superintendent, and directed the warden to at once proceed to purchase the necessary machinery and tools; also to advertise for proposals to supply the necessary lumber for buildings, to be opened at the next meeting of the board.

The board, after doing the usual routine of business in approving vouchers and inspecting the prison, on the 7th adjourned to meet on the 5th and 6th of June next.

Kansas for the First Quarter of 1879.

The quarterly report of the secretary of the state board of agriculture, Hon. A. Gray, for the quarter ending March 31, 1879, has been received. The report covers 77 pages, contains a fine township map of the state, description by counties of the condition of crops and farm animals, disease among farm animals, fruit prospects, grasses, and a tabular statement of the acreage of wheat and rye. The report effectually disposes of the assertion made by some that nothing can be raised west of the 100th meridian. He shows the value of farm products in Kansas for 1878 as follows:

Field products..... \$49,914,434 88
Increase in total value of farm animals..... 6,401,871 30
Products of live stock..... 10,415,330 32
Products of market garden..... 247,510 29
Applian products..... 55,141 15
Horticultural products..... 2,642,770 87

Total valuation of farm products for 1878..... \$69,877,067 31
Population in 1870, 364,399; in 1878, 708,497. Acres in organized counties, 33,599,600; in unorganized counties, 18,443,920; acres under cultivation, 6,588,727.85; increase of cultivated acres during the last six years, 3,557,120.85; increase from 1877 to 1878, 943,422.86.

McPherson leads in field crops, and Sedgewick county comes second. Miami stands at the head of the list in live stock, Leavenworth in applan products, while Douglas outstrips all competitors in the value of fruit productions.

Whisky Did It.

[Topeka Capital.]

The murder of Mr. George L. Chapman, of St. Joseph, on Sunday, at Kansas City, by two roughs, was of the most brutal and unprovoked character. Mr. Chapman, who had gone to Kansas City to meet a brother whom he had not seen for seven years, was stopping at the Coates house. Mr. McAvoy, a friend of Mr. Chapman's, in company with another acquaintance, called at the hotel and invited Chapman to take a ride. While out on this pleasure drive on the Westport road south of Kansas City, two roughs on horseback, under the influence of liquor, attacked the party in the carriage without the slightest provocation or cause. During the fuss a stone was thrown, striking Chapman in the head, from which cause he died in a few moments. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Chapman came to his death by a wound inflicted with some blunt instrument by the hands of Richard Scroggins, assisted or abetted by Edward Ryan. Whisky did it.

Organized Ministers—Burglary.

[Burlington Independent.]

The preachers of Burlington have organized a Monday morning preachers' meeting, by which they not only mean to bring themselves in better acquaintance with each other, but to improve the work of the churches. They met last Monday morning at the study of Rev. Carpenter and organized with H. K. Stimpson president, and H. W. Chaffee secretary. The meeting next Monday will be held at the study of Rev. J. M. Lau Bach at 10½ a. m. Any preachers temporarily stopping in the city will be welcomed.

On last Wednesday night the grocery store of Sanders & Hoffmans was broken into, and twenty-five or thirty dollars taken from the drawer. The store was closed at a little after 9 o'clock, and when it was opened yesterday morning it was found that a panel in the back door, opening on the alley, had been broken in, the mark of three heavy blows remaining. The blows had evidently been struck with the pole of a hammer or hatchet, for they were smooth and round. They need not have been very heavy, for the ordinary strength of panels in a pine door is not great. From the opening thus made it was easy either to creep into the store or reach the key and bolt and unlock the door. The drawer in the counter on the north side of the store was arranged with an alarm and had been taken off, clefts and all, without any attempt being made to draw it open. It was known to have contained more than twenty-five dollars on Tuesday night, besides several orders and an account for the week with W. J. Kent, of the Central house. No tracks are to be found anywhere about. It is only a step from the back door to the sidewalk and it is easy to go away without leaving a trace. The drawer cannot be found. The lamp which had been left on the counter was found in the morning on the cigar case, leaving the impression that the gentle burglar will smoke at the expense of Sanders & Hoffmans. Nothing else of importance was missed. The loss, of course, is too small for extended remark, but the burglary is quite too large to be quietly passed over. If men can break into stores and escape with whatever they may choose, leaving no trace, with no chance of detection, no business man in Burlington is safe.

LATER.—A ten-pound sledge hammer has been found under the old warehouse on Third street, north of Hudson. The size of the hammer and the marks on the door are of exactly the same size. White paint and bits of pine still adhere to the hammer. It is, without question, the one with which the burglary was committed. During the afternoon Jerry Harlan was down the river fishing, when he saw a box floating past. It had a curious appearance, with wires across the bottom, and he hauled it in with his fish-line, and found it to be a money drawer, containing two orders, drawn in favor of Sanders & Hoffmans. He had not heard of the burglary, but brought the drawer to town, where it was identified. Still no clue to the burglar.

Encouraging Township Report.

[Atchison Champion.]

H. J. Watson, township trustee of Lancaster township, favored us with a call last evening. He had just completed the assessment of that township, and reports that the crops are better than he has ever known them to be at this season of the year. There are 6,700 acres in wheat—an increase of about 3,500 over the acreage of any previous year. The area in flax aggregates 1,700 acres, 8,500 acres in corn, 1,100 acres in oats, and rye only 49 acres. This is a large increase in the area in all crops except oats and rye. There are in the township 525 horses, 1,880 head of cattle, and 2,640 hogs. Of the area in wheat only fifteen acres in the whole township were reported injured. All the rest is looking remarkably well, having a thick stand, and being about a foot high.

The Next Editorial Excursion.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

At the meeting of the Arkansas Valley Editorial association, the following letter was read:

J. S. COLLISTER, President, etc., Newton—My Dear Sir:—Please say to the meeting of your association on Saturday that Mackinaw has been decided upon as the objective point of the editorial excursion this year. The time will be the latter part of June, and the details of the trip will be arranged and announced in ample season. I think I may safely assure you that this will be one of the most interesting and delightful excursions yet undertaken, and I hope every Kansas editor will contribute his talent and beauty to the occasion. Yours very truly, HENRY KING.
TOPEKA, Kans., April 29, 1879.

Kansas vs. Michigan.

[Pratt County Press.]

F. W. Hunter says if he could take forty acres of our prairie land to Michigan he would be in good circumstances. Why, he remarked, I see people riding around in easy back chairs while they do their plowing. They take a spring seat and go out riding when they plant corn or sow small grain. When they want to harvest they fill their pipes, hitch up their self-binders and take a ride. One lazy rascal, on the road to Hutchinson, had a stool fastened on a barrow, and was actually riding. In Michigan, forty acres of wheat is called a field, and the owner is a large wheat grower. Here, forty acres is a patch.

Robbery.

[Fort Scott Monitor.]

Sunday night some party or parties entered the house of Mr. H. Catts, who lives about three miles south of the city, and succeeded in getting the sum of \$112 belonging to Mr. John Catts. In the morning the pantaloons of Mr. Catts and his nephew, a young boy, were found at the front gate, with the open pocket-books lying near. No clue has yet been obtained of the thieves, and Mr. Catts offers a reward of \$50 for their arrest.

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

Cutting done for home making, at lowest cash prices. Don't forget the place—No. 75 Massachusetts street.

BARBER BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO—

LARD OIL,

And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

THE

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 - - - - - Asst't Cashier

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-lined.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

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

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$5 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.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

And those who do their own painting will have no other kind.

Give these Paints a Trial

And you will certainly be convinced that these statements are correct. Send to

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

for information pertaining to painting and it will be cheerfully given.

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

VAUGHAN & 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.

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D.,

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

FRANK SMYTH, M. D.,

Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

BOSWELL & CO.,

Removed to McCurdy Bros.' old stand, a few doors north of their former place of business.

THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP RHEINCHILD.

Boswell & Co. are selling all kinds of agricultural implements cheap. Give them a call.

J. I. CASE & CO.

Racine, Wis.

Annually manufacture and sell more

THRESHING MACHINES

Than any other Firm in the World.

**GOLD MEDAL at PARIS**

Medal of Honor and Diploma of Merit, at the

Centennial Exposition

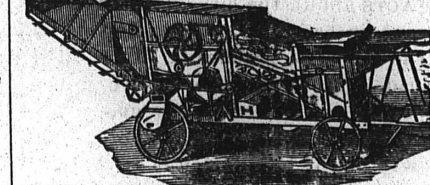
PHILADELPHIA.

Highest Award and Silver Medal at

OHIO STATE FAIR, 1878.

First Premium Gold Medal

COLORADO. CALIFORNIA

**Eclipse Apron Machines**

Will Thresh, Clean, Save per day more bushels of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax, Timothy and Clover Seed than any other Threshing Machine in the United States.

Threshers and Farmers save your Money by purchasing J. I. CASE & CO'S THRESHING MACHINES.

TRACTION AND PORTABLE

FINEST THRESHING ENGINES, 8-10-15 horse power, Combining SAFETY, ECONOMY, POWER, FINISH, STRENGTH. S. I. Pits, 4-wheel Woodbury, 2-wheel Woodbury, Down Pitts, Down Climax, one and two horse Sweep, Tread Power.

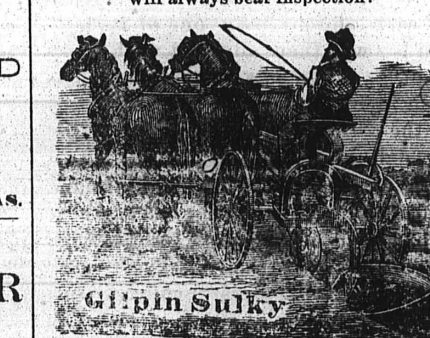
CATALOGUES WITH FULL PARTICULARS of Improvements, etc., sent free on application.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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

**THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,**

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

THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

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PHILIP RHEINCHILD.

Boswell & Co. are selling all kinds of agricultural implements cheap. Give them a call.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, 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 arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

JOHN FRAZER, with Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, smiled upon his many friends in Lawrence for a few days last week.

A DISTRICT Sunday-school meeting will be held at Sigel grove May 31 and June 1. All district schools in the county are invited. And again on June 7 and 8, in the grove near the county farm, meetings of the same character will be held.

A MEETING of the board of directors of the Kansas Valley Fair association will be held at this office on Saturday, May 24, at 10 o'clock a. m. Considerable business of importance will come before this meeting. It is therefore desirable that each member of the board be present. N. O. STEVENS, Secretary.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Short-horn cattle sale this month in Kansas City. This is the fourth sale made by the Messrs. Hamilton, whose names and reputation for the superior breed of stock they handle have extended throughout the country and in Europe.

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.

Lincoln Sheep. On Saturday next, Capt. C. A. Davies, of Leavenworth county, will have at the store of Boswell & Co., of this city, three Lincolnshire sheep. Two of them are yearlings and one the captain imported from England. There are no finer sheep in America. Every farmer at least should see them.

THE Michigan evangelist, who for many weeks has devoted his time and talents to the work of turning sinners from the broad road in this city of ours, smiled in upon us early Monday morning, and these were the words which he spoke: "I have at my house, born Sunday morning, a bright example of diligence to sacred obedience—an infant. Let the valiant pursue." He then vanished, not even tarrying long enough to tell us whether the "example" was a boy or a girl.

OUR respected friend R. C. Tasker, formerly of this city, now of Otero, New Mexico, dropped down upon us yesterday morning, looking as happy and healthy as of old. He is at present connected with the wholesale grocery house of Moore & Bennett, at Otero. R. C. comes to Lawrence just at this time with serious intentions—important business. We will probably have something more to say about it next week. This Spirit will visit Mr. Tasker's home in Otero regularly the next twelve months.

NICHOLAS HOYSRADT is no more of earth. He died at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, after six months of patient suffering. Our readers will remember that on the night of November 19 last Mr. Hoysradt was shot by Simon Stover. He had so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to attend to his professional duties, but was again prostrated about two weeks ago by a new trouble, brought on by the long-continued strain upon his nervous system, and gradually grew weaker until death came to his relief. Mr. Hoysradt was about forty-one years of age at the time of his death. The funeral will take place from the family residence on Rhode Island street this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Members of the Douglas county bar will attend the funeral in a body.

MARRIED, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents at Independence, Mo., Prof. C. H. Rurey to Miss Jessie Frazier.

The above notice will be read with surprise by the many friends of Prof. Rurey in and about this city, for he has carried to a successful issue his plan for a better and happier state of existence in so easy a manner that even we who keep an open eye for probable matrimonial happenings heard not the slightest whisper. The bride is the daughter of a prominent merchant of Independence, and is withal an accomplished and admirable lady. The groom is well known in this city, he having been a teacher in our schools for a number of years, until about a year ago, when he accepted the principalship of the Rudora public schools, which position he still occupies.

May peace and prosperity attend these happy united through all the days of their lives.

A SOMEWHAT interesting yet comparatively unimportant criminal case, wherein the state of Kansas was plaintiff and Abraham Vandusen, John Macy and Stephen Macy were defendants, was tried before Justice Chadwick on Monday afternoon. All parties interested are residents of Bloomington and Clinton and vicinity. The prosecuting witness, a man by the name of Slack, claimed that the defendants had during the month of April habitually disturbed the peace of the community by boisterous and indecent conduct, shooting of fire-arms at midnight, and so on. County Attorney Green conducted the case for the state, while a Mr. Shepard and the political war-horse of Clinton, John W. Bullock, Esq., battled bravely for the defendants. We have Bullock's word for it that there were few Clinton noses not represented in that court-room. Bullock stood confessedly ready to produce half the human population of his district should such a thing be necessary to balance the weight of evidence, and indeed he did swell his number of witnesses to a small host before he was persuaded to call no more. A jury of eleven men finally took the case, and after three hours of uninterrupted mental labor (?) agreed that the best they could do for Bullock was to make a verdict against two of the defendants for simply disturbance of the peace. Thus ended the great case.

Wanted.

I desire to exchange a new organ that has never been used for a good, kind, family horse. H. J. RUSHER, 57 Massachusetts street.

BULLETIN.

NEW LINES OF GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
COME AND SEE THEM

We have a lot of Reynolds Bros.' best Serge Shoes in Lace and Button. Can sell extremely low.

Newport Ties in abundance for Children, Misses and Women.

Ladies' Serge Buskins, 50 cents per pair.

Ladies' House Slippers, web, 25 cents per pair.

A large assortment of goods, and prices to suit the present times.

THE HEADQUARTERS FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

Established

1862.

J. HOUSE & CO.

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, AND FURNISHING GOODS

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

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

J. HOUSE & CO.

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

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.

Hunt's Headquarters for Dry Goods. An endless variety of dry goods—fine goods, coarse goods, goods for young and old, goods fresh from the manufacturer and importer, notions, goods at almost our own prices—is what may be found at Geo. A. Hunt's just at this time. And now is the time to buy. Go and see for yourselves whether these things are true. Make one visit and you will surely go again.

Use the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Leis' corner.
Lard Oil, Castor Oil, Linseed Oil, White Lead, Window Glass, Putty, etc., at knock-down prices at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

Harness and Saddles. Those of our farmers and others wishing to purchase Harness, Saddles, Collars, Whips, in fact anything kept in a first-class harness store, should not fail to call on C. WORTHINGTON, at No. 110 Massachusetts street. Repairing neatly and promptly done. Prices always as low as the lowest.

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

Lumber. A new lumber yard has just been opened on Vermont street, corner of Winthrop, near national bank building, where can be found pine lumber, doors, sash, windows, blinds, glass, cement, lime, plaster and everything usually kept in lumber yards. Please call and examine stock before purchasing. C. BRUCE. LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

To Breeders of Trotting Horses and Roadsters. (Property of J. A. McCoy.)

ERIE—Gray stallion, bred by Geo. C. Hall, New York City—by Young America, a son of Hoagland's Gray Messenger; dam, Lady Grant, by Roe's Abdallah Chief.

ERIE is 10 years old, is 16 hands high and weighs 1,125 pounds, and will stand for the season of 1879 at the Akers stud farm. Call and see him.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

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.

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.

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.

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 a most effective 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.

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

I. N. VAN HORSEN, General Agent for McCormick's Harvesting Machine, Lawrence, Kansas—Dear Sir:—During the fall of 1878, and winter 1878 to 1879, the pieces of wire left in the wheat harvested with wire binders occasioned me some annoyance and alarm, so far as we have been able to observe; and the magnets not only find wire, but tacks, pieces of nails, cylinder teeth and other metal in sufficient quantities to stock a small hardware store. In fact, should wire binders go out of use, I should still consider the use of magnets necessary. Respectfully, J. D. BOWERSOCK, Proprietor of Douglas County Mills.

By Universal Accord. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, prove them to be the best and most effective purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

GOLD MEDAL.

Jerome I. Case & Co.'s Agricultural Machinery—Gold Medal.

Racine, Wis., was founded in 1834, and then consisted of one log cabin. It is to-day the second city of Wisconsin in population, and the first in manufactures. Its trade covers two hemispheres and five continents, and it bids fair to become the rival in industry of the largest and greatest of its competitors. Among the most prominent industries that have contributed so much to make the city what it is are the works of Messrs. J. I. Case & Co., constituting in their entirety the largest thrashing machine factory in the world. Its capacity is double that of any other in this country, and the seventeen acres of ground it covers are full of life and scenes of enterprise. It was founded in a small way in 1842 by Mr. Case, and now turns out annually three hundred and twenty-five thrashing engines, twenty-five hundred separators and horse-powers, three hundred heading machines, etc., besides doing repair work amounting to over \$150,000. The capital employed is over \$2,000,000; the pay-rolls foot up over \$25,000 per month; more than 500 men are constantly employed. The yearly consumption of iron is upwards of 4,000 tons; of lumber, 5,000,000 feet; of belting, 50,000, etc. Messrs. Case & Co. have over 600 agencies scattered over North America and its active business girdles the world. In no case was the gold medal of the Paris commissioners better or more fittingly bestowed, and in no quantity of work rank and prize. Their heading machine, to which was awarded a gold medal in California, also received the same award at Paris. The excellence of the machines manufactured by Messrs. Case & Co. is attested by the thousands who have them in constant use. They stand every test, and in quality and quantity of work rank with the best. Case & Co. manufacture their celebrated "Apron" and "Eclipse" separators, down and mounted horse-powers, portable and traction farm engines, all of the first order and constructed of the best materials, and in the best manner by the best workmen. The firm was organized in 1859, and is composed of Jerome I. Case, Stephen Bull, Massena B. Eskin and Robert H. Baker.—Boston Journal of Commerce, Dec. 7, 1878.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Human Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public. For burns either of these remedies have no equal; or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of ointment we warrant to give satisfaction if used as directed, by reasonable people. DR. W. S. RILEY, Lawrence, Douglas county, 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 step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and material. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—Kansas City Journal, Feb. 9th.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific, which is the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between Kansas City and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't, T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't, Kansas City.

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced. W. F. WHITE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

For the Ladies. Mrs. Coulter invites the ladies to examine her very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Notions and Millinery, comprising the finest quality of goods as well as those of lowest prices.

Office of County Clerk. LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands and lots advertised in the Western Home Journal September 5th, A. D. 1878, that any of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 39 of the session laws of 1877. A large number of persons may avail themselves of this postponement of sale and redeem their property at comparatively small expense.

By order of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas. B. F. DROES, County Clerk.

A. D. Grout, plaintiff, vs. S. T. Nelson, defendant: Before John Wilder, J. P. Rudora township, Douglas county, Kansas.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1879, said justice issued a garnishee summons in the above action for the sum of thirty-one dollars and fifty cents (\$31.50), which said cause will be heard on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m. O. G. RICHARDS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

EUDORA, Kans., May 2, 1879.

Lawrence Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS, ETC.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Lawrence, Kansas.

CHARLES CHADWICK, Attorney at Law, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

L. 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.

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

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

DRUGGISTS.

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

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

GROCERS.

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

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

INSURANCE AGENTS.

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

A. L. SELIG represents the best Insurance 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, sets street, Lawrence, Kansas. Pictures taken of every kind and size. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

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

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE & LOAN AGENTS.

R. IGGS & SINCLAIR, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Proprietors of Douglas county Abstracts of Titles. Lawrence, Kansas.

SEWING MACHINE AGENT.

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

SHIRT DEPOT.

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

SHOEMAKER.

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

TINNER.

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

U. S. CLAIM AGENT.

T. H. KENNEDY, U. S. Claim Agent, 57 Massachusetts street, upstairs.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

E. P. CHESTER, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. 59 Massachusetts street.

H. J. RUSHER, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Sole agent for the celebrated Rockford Watch. 57 Massachusetts street.

Horticultural Department.**Useful Garden Implement.**

A pretty wide iron rake with long sharp teeth is an almost indispensable instrument in the garden for stirring the ground and killing the weeds, even before they appear on the surface. One hour of good faithful work with such a rake at the very first appearance of weeds will save seven or eight hours' work later in the season when the weeds are somewhat firmly rooted. "Take time by the forelock," was one of Franklin's wise maxims.

Ignorance in the Care of Orchards.

Vick says that in the majority of our orchards nearly half of the fruit is not marketable, and this is the legitimate result of ignorance and carelessness. Trees are allowed to grow as they please, producing, in many cases, such dense heads as to prevent proper maturity of fruit; they are allowed to overbear, producing a few good specimens and a great many poor ones. We must learn to give our trees judicious pruning, remove all surplus fruit as soon as set, leaving on only those the tree can mature; give good culture, top dressing with proper food—and then we will not spoil three barrels by selecting one fit to send to market. When Americans learn how to grow and pick and pack apples properly, we shall have an almost unlimited and exceedingly profitable market in Europe.

Orchard Culture.

Much has been said and written upon the subject of orchard culture, says a correspondent in the *Toledo Blade*, and the best means to ward off borers and damage inflicted by rabbits. We are here sadly afflicted by both these pests, and not unfrequently whole orchards are destroyed in one winter by rabbits, or if any trees remain unharmed by them the borer finished up the work of destruction during the next summer.

I will, therefore, give my plan of dealing with the rabbit and borer. In setting out young apple trees (which I aim to get two years old) I, for the first three years, protect the entire trunks of the trees by wrapping them with old newspapers during the winter, which not only saves the trees from the mischief of the rabbit, but also shields them from the blighting effect of the winter winds. My trees are washed every fall and spring with soap and ashes, scrubbing them with an old broom, even up into the branches; and this course should be followed so long as the orchard may last. I seed to clover after the third year from the nursery, hoeing about the trees two or three times during the summer, thus keeping down all weeds, grass and rubbish, all of which offer inducements to the rabbit, and the beetle depositing the larva out of which comes the borer. This treatment gives the tree a healthy and thrifty growth, and in ordinary rich soil without the use of manures. Manures ought not to be used until the tree comes into bearing, then top dress every fall with well rotted compost, out as far as the tips of the branches. I have never lost a tree by rabbits so far, but the borer gives me more trouble, and nothing but "eternal vigilance" can ever overcome the pest of the orchard. I believe out of some three hundred apple trees I have never lost one except one year—being absent from home, and giving the charge to another person, four trees were destroyed by borers. They are to be found at all times during the season, from early May to late September, and the earlier they are destroyed the better. Should one escape your notice, the next year will find him perhaps in the heart of the tree, having eaten up and down and entirely girdled the tree before being discovered. There is nothing in the way of lime, ashes or sulphur, or any of the nostrums I have ever seen advertised, that can keep off "this worm that never dies."

The "ever watchful eye" and the skillful handling of the knife, together with a beautiful and steady growth, by constant cultivation, can alone do the work. Let no one attempt to raise an orchard who cannot give it proper attention, for by that alone it will be found to pay, and pay well; without this, all labor and expense are lost. Remember that late washing with soap and ashes, and washing thoroughly, leaving the ashes on to be washed off by the winter rains, will surely save your tree from being girdled, or even disturbed by the rab-

bit. Set out your trees to-day and not to-morrow, for they grow whilst you are sleeping.

Plant Lice (Aphis Mali).

This class of insects constitutes a large family, having very small round bodies, some being green, others white, brown, black, yellow and blue. The bodies of all the species are very short, and furnished at the hind extremity with two little tubes or pores from which exude minute drops of a very sweet fluid. Their upper wings are much longer than the body, about twice as large as the lower ones, and nearly triangular in shape.

Plant lice infest all kinds of trees, the leaves and softer portions of the stems being often completely covered with them. Cultivators of soft-wooded greenhouse plants are much annoyed by them, so much that periodical applications of tobacco smoke are needed to destroy them, for they would destroy the plants.

But there is scarcely a tree, shrub or herb that grows in our gardens or fields that is not infested with some of the species. For instance, the young shoots of the grape vine are often found covered with the brown species; the currant and plum with the blue; the pear with the black; the oak and linden trees with the yellow; the apple with the brown and green. Yet in spite of their diminutive size, and the disgust we naturally have for the insect, a host of interesting associations are connected with them. Their manner of living, and reproduction also, has attracted much interest. They both deposit their eggs, and bring forth their young alive—a phenomenon on which does not take place in any of the four-winged insects. The young are hatched in the spring, and come to maturity; and, what is remarkable, these bring forth living young. Their powers of multiplication are immense, and, considering their size, astonishing; for each generation are wingless females who at maturity bring forth living young, and these also female, and in this way brood after brood is produced, even to the fourteenth generation, in a single season, and this without the appearance of a single male. The last brood in autumn contains both males and females, which at length have wings, pair, stock the plants and trees with eggs, and then they perish.

Reaumur, the naturalist, has proved to demonstration that a single *Aphis* in five generations may become the progenitor of five thousand millions of descendants, and were it not for the checks which they receive from their numerous insect enemies, as well as by weather and cold winters, all of our wet vegetable productions would not suffice to nourish them.

Wherever plant lice abound ants collect to feed upon the honey-like fluid produced by them, and the most kindly relations exist between these two kinds of insects. The late D. B. Walsh, of Illinois, who did more than any other man to make entomology popular and practical, used to term them the "milk cows of the ants." These insects careen the *Aphis* with their antennae, apparently soliciting them to give out the sweet fluid, and the plant lice yield to these solicitations. We have often seen a single *Aphis* give in succession a drop to each of a number of ants waiting to receive it. In return, the ants take the kindest care of them, warding off danger, and in some cases they have been known to carry them to a place of safety. If, therefore, we see ants running up and down the trunks and branches of trees and shrubs, we may consider it a certain indication of the presence of plant lice.

The best remedy to rid plants and trees of lice is a strong infusion of tobacco mixed in a pail of soap-suds. This sprinkled over and under the leaves will destroy them.

One of the greatest natural checks to their increase is an insectivorous insect belonging to the natural order *Coleoptera* which we hope to describe in our next issue.—*J. W. Robson, in Abilene Chronicle.*

We advise no one who has but a small lot for a garden to put out a willow hedge or windbreak about it. Willow is an intolerable feeder, and in a few years it appropriates all the substance and moisture for two rods on either side.—*Ec.*

Strawberries are said to be selling in Charleston, S. C., for 4 cents per quart.

The Household.**Scientific Reliance on Soap.**

Dr. Richardson lectured recently in this city on the germ theory of disease. He acknowledged his obligation to Tyndall for his microscopic investigation on air-dust, spores and other comforting and salutary topics. It is worth while for common people to learn that 50,000 typhus germs will thrive in the circumference of a pinhead or a visible globule. It is worth while for them to note that these germs may be desiccated and be borne, like thistle seeds, everywhere, and, like demoniacal possessions, may jump noiselessly down any throat. But there are certain things spores cannot stand, according to the latest ascertained results of science. A water temperature of 120 degrees boils them to death, and soap chemically poisons them. Here sanitary and microscopic science come together. Spores thrive in low ground and under low conditions of life. For redemption fly to hot water and soap, ye who live in danger of malarial poisoning. Hot water is sanitary. Eight typhus, smallpox, yellow fever and ague with soap. Soap is a board of health.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Iron for Flowers.

Any person who cultivates only a few flowers in pots or on grassy lawns, or on spacious parterres, may readily satisfy himself of the exceedingly useful part the foregoing material plays in the production of beautiful flowers.

Even white flowers, or roses that have petals nearly white, will be greatly improved in brilliancy by providing iron-sand and unleached ashes for the roots of growing plants. Ferruginous materials may be applied to the soil where flowers are growing or where they are to grow by procuring a supply of oxide of iron in the form of the dark colored scales that fall from the heated bars of iron when the metal is hammered by the blacksmiths.

Iron turnings and iron filings, which may be obtained for a trifle at most machine shops, should be worked into the soil near the flowers, and in a few years it will be perceived that all minute fragments have been dissolved.—*Ladies' Floral Cabinet.*

TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS**HOME NURSERY!**

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$12.50. Other trees in proportion.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Justus Howell is our agent for the city. A general assortment of trees can be had at his place of business.

A. H. & A. C. GRISEA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND**Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm**

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

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

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.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

A. MARKLEY,

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

Custom Boot and Shoe

ESTABLISHMENT

In the room with W. F. Penny, 67

Massachusetts street.

These goods will be made of the best material, by first-class workmen, and sold from \$1 to \$4 on the pair less than prices heretofore paid for home-made work. Mr. Markley has had thirty-three years' experience in his line of business. Do not fail to call and examine quality and prices. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Ladies' fine shoes made to order.

WHEN IN WANT

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES,

CUSTOM

—OR—

READY MADE,

CALL ON

A. G. MENDER.

82 MASS. STREET.

M'CURDY BROTHERS,

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

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

CENTENNIAL

Patent-Buckle

FLOW SHOE,

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

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

Ayer's**Hair Vigor,**

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effective for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House,

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



MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled.

ESTEY ORGANS.

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

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



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating

Powders.

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

Farm and Stock.

The Sheep Interest.

It is certainly gratifying to observe the solid advance which sheep husbandry has made in this country during the last fifty years. While there are but very few sections, if any, that are stocked with as many sheep as they could sustain, the industry has spread very rapidly and is all the time attracting greater attention. In the Pacific states and territories sheep growing has increased until the Pacific coast alone produces fifty millions of pounds. In Texas the industry has wonderfully increased, and it is healthy and encouraging throughout the South. In the older states mutton has attracted so much attention that the growing of mutton sheep is supplying our worsted manufacturers with wool, which formerly was only produced in England and Canada; and while this is true the mutton of the country has been improved generally and in many locations is as good as any in the world.

A very great improvement has been made in the breeding of sheep and in the character of the wool. The improvement in the wool is a prominent feature of this progress. Nowhere on the face of the earth is there better cloth made for the price than is made in America from American wools. We now have, according to the report of the secretary of the National Wool Growers' association, thirty-six millions of sheep which produce over two hundred and ten pounds of wool annually. Surely these facts and figures are encouraging. The report referred to says that a few years more of this uninterrupted increase, and the United States will have a surplus production of wool for export, as is clearly foreshadowed by the steady decrease in the volume of wool importations—now barely 40,000,000 pounds annually—and the equally steady increase in the volume of production. It is indeed a question for conscientious deliberation, whether a word of caution ought not to be uttered to the vast capital now seeking investment in this direction, lest the ratio of increase in the production of wool exceed a point consistent with proper and permanent remuneration.

This, however, together with all other questions connected with the wool industry, may be safely left to the regulation of the natural laws of supply and demand, if unvexed by further tariff legislation.—*Western Rural*.

Raising Poultry for the Market.

In an article on poultry, the Philadelphia Times says: "As a general rule we do not think farmers pay sufficient attention to the production of poultry for sale. Carefully kept accounts will demonstrate that one pound of poultry can be produced at about half the cost of the same weight of beef or pork, and always meets with a ready market. Another advantage is that it can be attended to quite as well, if not better, by women and children than by men, thus economizing the labor of the whole family, and directing it into the production of profit for the general purse."

"Try the experiment of allowing the children, if large enough, to take care of the poultry for a share of the products, either in eggs or in dressed poultry. Charge them with all the food consumed and credit them with all the eggs or flesh consumed by the family, and note your percentage in speculation, and the benefit it has been to them."

Horses that will Sell.

What horses sell best? That is the question every breeder of horses should ask himself. The farmer carries on his business to make money. He wants to make it honestly. He wants to raise such crops and such stock as will command ready sale at prices that will pay him for the skill and labor and capital that have been employed. It is evident that the horses of good size, good style, that show good breeding, that have good action, will always command a readier sale than horses not possessing these qualities. Get as many of these qualities as possible in the stallion. See that the brood mares have these qualities and then you can raise colts that in any market will command fair prices. Size, style, action, soundness, are the main points in sire and dam. Give the offspring fair treatment, and horse raising will prove as remunerative as other branches of farming.—*Rural World*.

Alsike Clover.

I am and have been quite well acquainted with this variety of clover for ten or twelve years, and can speak from practical knowledge. I would recommend four pounds to the single acre. It succeeds best on damp land, but with me it succeeds well on upland, sown with wheat or oats. The greatest trouble with it among farmers is, they too frequently turn stock on it as soon as it is up of ordinary height; and my experience has taught me that all classes of farm stock dearly love it, and keep it eaten down too close before it gets a proper start. I know of an instance where a farmer had forty acres of alsike clover, of fine growth, also forty acres of common red clover, as fine as I ever saw, a partition fence dividing the two fields. He concluded to try his cows and young stock on both fields, the stock water being on the red clover field. He let the fence down in three different places, and allowed the cattle to pass and repass as they chose. The result was that the cows, calves and horses would take water in the red clover field and pass over to the alsike to feed, leaving the red clover to grow unmolested, and the alsike was kept down, so much that he finally put up the gap in the partition fence to save further damage to the alsike. It was also a perfect sight to see the bees in swarms on the alsike while in bloom, which is quite early, and continuing on into frosts. It yields more honey than any other plant I know of, and is of the finest quality. I have sold alsike honey for 45 cents per pound when tulip or poplar and Linden honey brought 20 to 25 cents per pound in the city of Indianapolis. I would not do without the alsike clover if it cost \$2 per pound. I have paid as high as \$1.25 per pound for it and had to take 100 pounds of it at that price. I wish all bee men would sow at least one acre of alsike.—*J. M. Hicks, in Inter-Ocean*.

Hiving Bees Without Swarming.

We have tried a new plan of managing our apiary this season. In the burning of our house last winter, we were unfortunate in losing all but a few colonies. There were a few left out-doors in chaff hives. When swarming time came it was not possible to watch them, owing to the press of work, so we determined to try the expediency of dividing the colonies instead of permitting them to swarm naturally. As soon as the queen cells were nearly ready for the new queens to come out, we placed a new hive beside the old one, and lifting out a frame with at least two queen cells in it, with plenty of brood, placed it in the new hive, following up the work until one-half the frames of honey and brood were transferred, being careful to leave the old queen in the old hive. Then filling the empty spaces in each hive with new frames, the new hives were placed on the stand and the old ones removed to the new place. In a few days both colonies worked nicely. Old apiarists have practiced this plan more or less for years, but this was my first experience. With but few colonies to look after—too few to pay for the trouble of constant watching during swarming season—this seems to work admirably. At any rate, it is much less trouble, and all the colonies we divided last summer have done well and given a fair amount of surplus honey. Of course this is done where some kind of frame hive is used. We use the Langstroth ten-frame hive with a second story above the brood chamber for surplus honey. With me the question of the superiority of the Italian over the black bee is settled conclusively. They are more pleasant to handle, better workers, and under the same conditions will gather more honey.—*Husbandman*.

How to Buy a Horse.

The *Rural New Yorker* says: "An intending purchaser should have the horse brought out before him, and watch the animal as he stands at rest. If the owner is continually starting the horse into motion, and urging him to 'show off,' something may be suspected, because it is when the horse is at perfect rest that his weak points are divulged. If the horse be sound he will stand square on his limbs, without moving any one of them, the feet being placed flat upon the ground, and all his legs plump and naturally posed. If one foot be thrown forward, and the toe pointing to the ground, and the heel raised, or if the foot be lifted from the ground, and the weight taken from it, disease or tenderness may be suspected."

Permanent Pasture Grasses.

Your paper says orchard grass is inclined to grow in tufts if sowed alone. I have eight acres sowed on an old pasture (prairie) and a good stand. What had I better do with it to insure the most pasture?

HESPER, Kansas.

If the grass is in tufts, as it will be if sown thin, work red clover between the stools. This is about all that can be done as a mixture for mowing, these two species maturing nearly together. You will hardly succeed in working the land into pasture, including a variety of grasses, without much time and trouble. The difficulty will be to get the grass seed to take on the hard soil.

In the case of forming a pasture, the greater the variety of grasses, the better the pasture, since the varieties of grasses will be in their prime at different seasons. The sweet-scented vernal grass is among the earliest of the grasses, but really cuts but a small figure in the value of a pasture. Meadow fescue, meadow foxtail, orchard grass and Kentucky blue grass are the next in season of starting. Then comes Italian rye grass, perennial rye grass, red clover, red-top, timothy, and rough-stalked meadow grass follows, while white clover grows from early spring until autumn.

Any grass pastured short will eventually form a close compact sward. If allowed to go to seed, it will at length become weak and thin. Orchard grass closely pastured will be in a great measure prevented from growing in bunches or tufts.

In making a pasture, you must be guided somewhat by what season you want it for. If early pasture is sought, sow largely of the grasses first named.

In this question of pasture grasses, the farmer must be guided somewhat by the nature and composition of the soil. To determine this he has but to observe the vegetation upon similar soils near him. On soils liable to heave it is difficult to get permanent pastures started. On soils inclining to be wet, but not really water-soaked, red-top and white clover will grow naturally. Orchard grass will grow under a partial shade. Soils upon which resin weed (*Silphium laciniatum*) is found is, when brought under cultivation, well adapted to moist ground pasture grasses. Where red-root abounds, timothy, red clover, blue grass, orchard grass and other dry-soil grasses flourish. Thistles are also an indication of a deep rich soil. If your soil is of the character first named, let meadow foxtail, meadow fescue, red-top, rough-stalked meadow grass and white clover form the basis of your pasture; if of the soil last named, blue grass, orchard grass, Italian and perennial rye grass, timothy, rough-stalked meadow grass and red clover should form the bulk of the seed sown. On such soils the first four named should constitute three-fourths of the whole quantity sown, and not less than forty pounds of the whole number of varieties sown should be given per acre.

We have mentioned rough-stalked grass in both these lists for the reason that although it flourishes best in moist meadows, yet if the soil be compact, it is a most excellent grass for dryer soils. If you leave out either of the rye grasses, omit the Italian and increase the perennial.

For dry, rolling land we should sow four pounds of red clover, eight pounds orchard grass, eight pounds perennial rye grass, four pounds timothy, four pounds Kentucky blue grass, three pounds white clover, three pounds meadow foxtail, three pounds red-top, four pounds rough-stalked meadow grass. This for an acre; if more varieties are wanted, add one pound sweet-scented vernal, one pound meadow fescue, one pound wood meadow grass, and one pound of yellow oat grass. The forty-five pounds per acre will be none too much seed for a permanent pasture.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Egg-Eating Hens.

Complaint is made frequently, at this laying season, that hens incline to devour their eggs when deposited in the nests. This is an aggravating habit, and can be remedied only by keeping fresh-laid eggs out of sight of the hens as much as possible. This can be done by darkening the nests, so that when the hens lay they will fail to discover the egg dropped, and so in time come to forget this vicious appetite.

One good way to teach the hens this habit is to throw into the fowl-yards the empty shells of eggs from the kitchen.

The fowls devour these voraciously, and thus get a taste for this kind of thing. A better way is to throw such shells into the ash-heap, or else to crush them up so fine that they will not be recognizable among the chickens. Hens will not get this habit if allowed free range. It is only when they are stived up in close quarters, with nothing for idle beaks to do, that they learn to eat eggs. We have seen a flock of fowls very much addicted to it, when given free range in the spring, leave it off entirely. Place the laying boxes three feet from the floor, size just large enough for a hen to sit comfortably.—*Poultry Yard*.

How to Make Hens Lay.

Eggs have now somewhat depreciated in price, but during January and the first half of February they sold at a higher rate than at any former corresponding period that we are aware of, when gold and paper money were of equal value. A correspondent informs us that while on a visit in the fall to a friend, he was surprised to see the number of eggs he daily obtained. He had but sixteen hens and the product per diem averaged thirteen eggs. He had been in the habit of giving on every alternate day a teaspoonful and a quarter of cayenne pepper, mixed with soft food, and took care that each hen obtained her share. The experiment of omitting the pepper was tried when it was found that the number of eggs was reduced each trial from five to six daily. Our correspondent believes that the moderate use of this stimulant not only increases the number of eggs, but effectually wards off diseases to which chickens are subject.—*Ex*.

The horse is now to be met with in every habitable country, except Lapland and Greenland, amid the region of eternal snows.

Veterinary Department.

Pulmonary Emphysema.

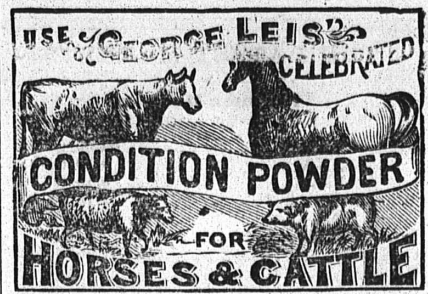
I have a mare that has got the heaves, caused, I think, from feeding her dusty hay the past winter. Sometimes at night she coughs very hard. Please advise me what to do for her. Do you think bleeding her would be any benefit to her?

ANSWER.—Heaves is a disease of the lungs, and incurable; and when once contracted we may expect to have something to do all the time in the way of treatment. In mild cases, we can, by careful and judicious treatment, render the animal useful for a long time. Our object being to relieve only, which may be done by giving concentrated food, very little hay or grass feed, and water the animal at least an hour before using; keep the bowels lax; commence to use slowly at first, gradually increasing the rate of speed; keep her in a dry and well ventilated place and give half a drachm of the following powders every morning in soft feed. Take gum camphor, digitalis leaves, and opium pulverized, of each two; calomel one ounce; mixed.

Laminitis.

About six weeks ago I rode my horse—a very fine going one—about six miles in a rapid "fox trot." The horse had been standing in the stable for a week without use, and was rather eager to go. On my return home, as usual, I gave him water, which he did not seem to take to freely, with a feed of oats, corn and bran. Three or four hours after I ordered him out again, and found him stiff in every limb and body. He was not suffering, and was disposed to graze when turned loose in the yard. I bled, rubbed, and gave him mashies. He continued without improvement for ten days. Since then has "limbered up" somewhat, but still stiff in fore parts. Improves after going several miles. When he attempts to run, his fore legs refuse a quick forward motion. Was the horse sounder, and do you think he will ever entirely recover? Is nine years old, and has had some hard usage. What treatment shall I pursue to benefit him? He is entirely too valuable to give up to baser uses than a gentleman's saddle.

ANSWER.—We are inclined to the belief that your horse was sounder, though he may have merely taken a severe cold. If the former you would have had a good deal of heat and pain in the front feet, the step forward would have become lengthened and he would in walking place the heels down first. We would put him under half-ounce doses of nitrate of potash three times a day till his kidneys become active, then twice a day. Give soft and laxative feed, roots if procurable, and keep the front feet in a tub of water for not less than four hours out of the twenty-four.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



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 animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Polt, Eczema, Hives, Swellings, 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.



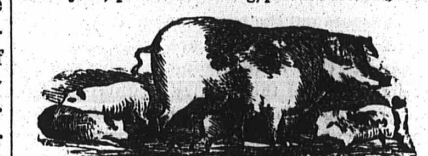
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Measles or Gittiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer LEIS' 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 attend the fact, that a judicious use of LEIS' Condition Powder if given in small quantities is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply LEIS' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calfes also require an alternative aperient and stimulant. Using LEIS' Powder will prevent all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



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

N.B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect myself and the public from being 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, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, BRO., Co., St. Louis, Mo.
COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

"OH! MY BACK!"
HUNT'S REMEDY for the Great KIDNEY and Liver Medicine cures Pains in the Back, Side or Loins, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weakness, and Excesses; HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for these diseases.
From Rev. E. G. Taylor, D. D., pastor First Baptist church:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8, 1879.
I can testify to the virtue of HUNT'S REMEDY in Kidney Diseases from actual trial, having been much benefited by its use. E. G. TAYLOR.
From a retired Minister of the Methodist Episcopal church:

No. 809 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN., April 16, 1878.
WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—HUNT'S REMEDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in the worst form. All hope had left us for months. All say that it is a miracle. Water had dropped from her right limb for months. Forty-eight hours had taken all the extra water from the system. All other means had been tried. None succeeded but HUNT'S REMEDY.
ANTHONY ATWOOD.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely Vegetable, and is used by the advice of physicians. It has stood the test of time for 30 years, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. For sale by all Druggists.

A. WEBER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
81 Mass. street, upstairs.

Good stock of cloths always on hand. Cutting done at reasonable rates.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.
St. Louis, May 13, 1879.

Flour—XX.....	\$4.55 @ 4.70
Family.....	4.55 @ 5.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.10 @ 1.10 1/2
No. 3 red.....	1.07 @ 1.07 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	34 1/2 @ 35
Oats.....	28 1/2 @ 29
Rye.....	49 1/2 @ 50
Barley.....	50 @ 55
Bacon—Shoulders.....	9.70 @ 10.00
Clear ribs.....	3.40 @ 3.50
Lard.....	4.75 @ 5.15
Butter—Dairy.....	5.80 @ 5.90
Country.....	15 @ 16
Eggs.....	11 @ 15

CHICAGO, May 13, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	90 1/2 @ 97
No. 3.....	84 @ 84 1/2
Rejected.....	74 @ 72
Corn.....	35 1/2 @ 36
Oats.....	27 1/2 @ 28
Pork.....	9.55 @ 9.65
Lard.....	5.90 @ 6.10

KANSAS CITY, May 13, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.03 1/2 @ 1.04
No. 3 fall.....	99 @ 99 1/2
No. 4.....	94 @ 95
Corn—No. 2.....	31 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Oats.....	29 1/2 @ 30
Rye—No. 2.....	36 @ 45

Live Stock Markets.
KANSAS CITY, May 13, 1879.

Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,500	\$4.75 @ 4.90
Good ship. steers av. 1,350	4.20 @ 4.30
Fair butch. steers av. 1,000	3.75 @ 3.85
Good feed. steers av. 1,100	3.75 @ 4.25
Good stock steers av. 900	3.00 @ 3.75
Good to choice fat cows.....	3.25 @ 3.75
Common cows and heifers.....	2.40 @ 3.00
Hogs—Packers.....	2.75 @ 3.15

ST. LOUIS, May 13, 1879.
Cattle, only nominal; choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.75 to \$5.15; good do., \$4.65 to \$4.70; light, \$4.55 to \$4.60; native butcher steers, \$3.75 to \$4.60; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.40; feeding steers, \$3.75 to \$4.40; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.75.
Hogs, weak; heavy, \$3.40 @ 3.55; light, \$3.00 @ 3.40.

CHICAGO, May 13, 1879.
Cattle, active, firm; heavy native shipping steers, \$5.00 @ 5.30; stockers and feeders \$3.50 @ 4.00; butchers'—steers \$3.40 @ 4.00, cows \$2.40 to \$3.40.
Hogs, heavy, \$3.50 @ 3.60; light, \$3.30 @ 3.45. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 19,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 10 @ 12c; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 @ 6c; eggs, 10 @ 11c; beans—\$1.40 @ bu. for screened, picked, 1.45; broom-corn, 2 @ 3c. 1/2; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.25 @ 2.55; turkeys, dressed, 10c. 1/2 lb.; potatoes, 60c. @ \$1.00; wool—fine unwashed, 15 @ 17c., medium, 17 @ 20c., tub washed, 23 @ 25c. per lb.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 sack, \$2.60; XXX, \$1.85 @ 2.00; XX, \$1.50 @ 1.60. Rye flour, \$1.65.

Wheat has risen several cents in all the leading markets and the tendency seems to be upward. Various reasons are assigned for the advance. One is that "the hot, dry weather in many parts of the country is unfavorable to the growing crop." Another, that harvests in Europe will probably be late this summer. It is also said that far less spring wheat has been sown this year than last, so much so that, notwithstanding the increased area of winter wheat, the total acreage of spring and winter wheat is less than it was in 1878. The condition of the wheat crop as a whole in the United States is reported two per cent. below the average for this date. Still another reason for the rise is the fact that about 16,000,000 bushels of the marketed wheat is firmly held by four or five capitalists; who, it is thought, are figuring to produce a corner. It is an "ill wind that blows no one any good." Whatever causes may combine to raise the price of wheat and corn, Kansas farmers, so far as we can see, will be gainers thereby; at least that portion of them who still have grain to sell. The prospect for crops in Kansas, at the present date, is very good.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities is diminishing at the rate of about a million bushels a week. It is over a million bushels less than it was this time last week.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.10 1/2 @ 1.11 May, \$1.10 June, and \$1.05 1/2 July. In Chicago No. 2 is 98 1/2c. May, 99 1/2c. June, and 99 1/2c. July. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.09 @ 1.03 1/2 May, and \$1.02 June. No. 3 is 98 @ 98 1/2c. May, and 95 1/2c. June.

Corn is 2 1/2 cents higher than last quotations in Kansas City. It is one cent higher than it was a year ago. The same influences have affected corn that produced the rise in wheat. The season has been unfavorable in several states.

The highest figures on corn at Kansas City (35 1/2c.) is for white; mixed corn is only 31 1/2c.

Oats have risen a little in sympathy with corn. Rye and barley are unchanged.

Cattle are quoted a trifle higher this week at Kansas City. \$4.60 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 16 native shippers, averaging 1,361 pounds). On Saturday last a lot from Cummins Brothers, of Lawrence, Kansas, sold for \$5.

The daily receipts of hogs at Chicago have largely increased but prices have not improved.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 3 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4 @ 1 1/2 per cent. The stock market opened strong, and prices advanced 1/2 @ 3/4 per cent. There was a slight reaction in the afternoon. Government bonds firm; railroad bonds dull.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 8 @ 12c; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$2.50 @ 2.75 per doz.; dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 50 @ 55c; apples, \$1.25 @ 1.50; corn, 27c.; wheat, 70 @ 95c; lard, 5 @ 5 1/2c; hogs, \$2.40 @ 2.70; cattle—feeders, 2.75 @ 3.50, shippers, \$3.50 @ 4.00, cows, \$2.50 @ 3.25; wood, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 @ 5.00 per ton.

Money Saved is Money Made

In getting Bargains at the

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

I have a large and well selected stock of Queensware, Glassware and Lamps, and CAN UNDER-SELL ANY HOUSE IN THE STATE. Hand Lamps, for 25c., all complete; Metal-base Lamps, all complete, with Porcelain Shade, \$1—selling elsewhere for \$2. A variety of choice Mustache Cups, with Saucers, from 30c. to \$1; children's China Tea Sets for 25c.; beautiful large Vases for \$1 a pair, worth \$2; Wine Sets, Mugs, Match-Safes, Cologne Bottles; China and Wax Dolls 5c. to 50c. each.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES.

I have on hand a fine selection of Landscape Oil Paintings for \$3, worth \$10; large Chromos in beautiful Frames, for \$1.25 each, former price \$2; Mottoes, in Rustic Frames, for 50c., selling formerly for \$1. Call and see our 25-cent Chromos. Picture Frames, new and old, large and small, at one-half the regular prices elsewhere.

ROGER BROS.' SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Quadruple-plated Butter-dish for \$4, worth \$8; Five-Bottle Triple-plate Castors, very fine, \$6, worth \$9; Tablespoons, A 1, at \$3 per set; Teaspoons, A 1, at \$2 per set; Butter-knives, A 1, at 50c.; Triple-plate, A 1, at \$1.25; Table-knives, A 1, at \$3; Table-knives, Triple-plate, \$2.50 per set.

COMMON PLATE.

Teaspoons \$1, Tablespoons \$1.25, per set; Five-Bottle Britannia Castors, 90c.; Napkin Rings, 25c.; Steel Knives and Forks at 75c.; \$1 and \$1.25 per set. JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS AND TOYS.

Coin Silver, Patent Lever Watches for \$5, worth \$10; a large variety of Silver Watches on hand at from \$1 to \$25; office eight-day and thirty-hour Clocks from 75c. to \$5; Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Gold and Rolled Gold Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Vest Chains, Neck Chains, Opera Chains and Matinee Chains, Collar Buttons, Cuff Buttons, etc., for one-half their original cost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveyor's Compass and Chain complete for \$20; Horse Collars, all sizes, very cheap; Bird Cages, large and small; good and Brood; Brush Brooms, 5c.; Bread Board; Skirt Board at 50c.; Whitewash Brushes, 25c.; Clothes Brushes, Tooth Brushes and Horse Brushes cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere; Dressing Combs, Round Combs, Picture Frames, Toilet Soaps, Shaving Cups and Brushes, Hair Oil, Perfumery, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs, Table-cloths and Napkins cheaper than the cheapest. Twelve sheets of Note Paper for 5c.; 25 Envelopes for 5c.; Shooting Gallery complete, consisting of two good Guns, two latest improved Targets, Lamps and fixtures, all complete, for \$35, worth \$100; two large Beer-Coolers cheap; Refrigerators and Ice Chests very low; Sallee's Gang Plow for \$50, cost \$85; Corn Cultivator, \$6; Stirring Plows from \$1 to \$5.

HARDWARE.

Twenty-six-inch Hand Saws, \$1; 18-inch, 75c.; Buck Saws 75c.; Chopping Axes with good handles, \$1; best quality steel Scoop Shovels, 50c.; Spades, 50c.—former price \$1.25 each; Garden Rakes, Hoes, Nail Hammer—25c.; Braces 50c.; Bird Cages, all sizes, at bed-rock prices; one Diebold & Kienzie Fire-proof Safe for \$50, cost \$115; Rubber Bucket Pump, 85c.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

New Cooking Stoves for \$7 each; second-hand Cook Stoves from \$3 to \$4 each; one No. 20 Charter Oak, nine 9-inch holes, with thirty-gallon reservoir and warming closet, \$30; Fire Shovels, 5c.; six-quart Milk Pans, 15c.; Dust Pans, 10c.; Pint Cups, 5c.; Pie Pans, 5c.; one hotel Laundry Oven very cheap.

SEWING MACHINES.

Wilson, Dauntless, New American and Singer Sewing Machines, with drop-leaf and two drawers, for \$25; twenty good second-hand Machines from \$5 to \$10 each. Needles, Oils and Attachments kept constantly on hand. Machines of all kinds repaired and adjusted very cheap, and warranted.

SECOND-HAND GOODS

bought and sold.

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

THE PARKHURST

WASHER

The most simple, durable and complete Washer that has yet been invented.

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

A Seven-year-old Child can run it and not weary.

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

Will wash any garment complete, from a Handkerchief to a Comfort.

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

REFERENCE.—Mrs. Stevens.
EDITOR SPIRIT.—The above washer will be offered to the public in a few days by the subscriber.
A. MCKEEVER.

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.

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.

Farmers, Attention!

The Union Grocery, Produce, Fruit and Vegetable House

Is now located in the building formerly occupied by Nathan Frank, opposite the Budington house, Lawrence, Kans. It is to your interest to call at the Union Grocery when you come to the city with your produce, as the highest cash prices will be paid for the same, and groceries of all kinds constantly on hand at as low figures if not lower than any house in the city. Call and satisfy yourself.
A. KATZENSTEIN.

Attention, Farmers!

CLYDE & BLISS,

BUTTER AND FRUIT

MERCHANTS.

Are Paying the Highest Market prices for

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FRUITS, ETC.

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

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BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

ELMENDARO HERD.



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Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

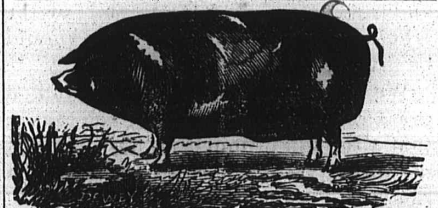
—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

17,408, 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:

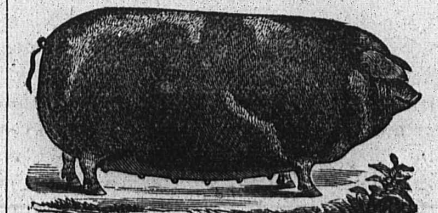
Eight weeks old.....	\$22 00
Three to five months old.....	32 00
Five to seven months old.....	42 00

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

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

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

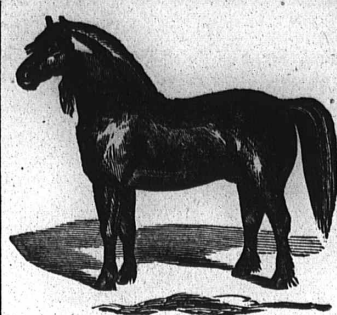
TO HORSE BREEDERS

of Douglas and adjoining counties.

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NORMAN STALLION TURKO.

(Property of Wm. M. Ingersoll.)



"TURKO" is a dappled gray, 8 years old, 163-4 hands high; weighs 1,650 pounds; has small head and ears, good eyes, large bony limbs, and has fine style and action. This horse was imported from France by Russ, McCourtie & Co., of Onaga, Ill., and is considered one of the best horses ever imported by them.

"TURKO" will be found for the season of 1879 at Hamlin's stable, east of the post-office. Call and see him.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

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For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

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ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

THE

"AULTMAN-TAYLOR"

The Standard Thresher of the Vibrator Class.

THE

Lightest Running,

SIMPLEST

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MOST DURABLE

Horse Power

IN USE,

We furnish either the regular "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" Farm-engine or the "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" Traction (self-propelling) Engine, as may be desired.

We recommend all our goods as being at present the standard of excellence for the world in Threshing Machinery. A full warranty placed on everything we sell.

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FOR REPAIRS.

GRAIN-SAVING!

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ILLUSTRATED Pamphlets, describing our goods, sent to all who write to The Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, Ohio.

N. B.—Sir Joshua Reynolds, the painter, once said he would paint FOLLY as a boy climbing a high fence, having an open gate right at his side. That the great artist lived to this day, he would have painted folly as a thrasherman buying any other class of threshing machinery when he could get "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" goods.

The above goods, and Extras or Repairs for same, for sale by

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Gen'l Western Agts.,

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KANSAS CITY SALES.

THE HAMILTONS, of Mt. Sterling, Ky.,

will make their 4th Semi-Annual Sale, at the

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, May 21st, 22d, & 23d, 1879,

OF

TWO HUNDRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE;

consisting of 125 BULLS, suitable for service, and 75 CHOICE

FEMALES, representatives of the popular families—

Young Marys, Phyllises, Amelias, Cleopatras, Red Roses, Gems,

Carolines, Lady Elizabeths, Miss Severs, White Roses, Adelalides.

Excursion rates given by all Railroads to the sale, and reduced rates for the transportation of stock bought.

Terms—Cash; or 4 months satisfactory paper will be received.

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