YES OR NO.

BY CALEB DUNN.

To say "Yes" at the proper time.
And at the proper time say "No,"
Is something all should strive to learn,
For all can certainly do so.

"Come, join me in a social glass,
"Twill make your spirits sweetly flow,
And merrily the hours shall pass—"
That is the time to answer "No."

For many a youth who answered "Yes"
To such request has sadly learned
That on that word his destiny
From happiness to woe has turned.

When in the ear the tempter's call
Is poured, and we are asked to go
Where recklessness and vice are found,
Then we should promptly answer "No."

The good adviser comes and says, "Leave victous ways, and seek success Within the pale of rectitude—" That is the time to answer "Yes."

Ah! many bright hopes have been wrecked And many hearts crushed down with woe, Because their owners answered "Yes," When the reply should have been "No."

So let your answer always be What wisdom prompts—no more, no less— An answer that is to the point— A plain, blunt answer, "No" or "Yes."

A HUSBAND'S DOSE.

"I wish you would tell James when he comes in to turn the cows into the lower lot. And if Turpin calls, tell him I have concluded to take those sheep-I want the Merinos. And while I am getting ready, please take my memorandum | ficing woman we have just left, I shall perform book and note down four harness straps, five pounds of nails and a gimlet, half a jockey strap, and—and—yes, I believe that is all. I forgot them when I made out the items this

morning." Mrs. Streeter rose wearily, laid her sleeping babe carefully in its crib, and proceeded to record the articles named. She was young, not over twenty-five, but the complexion was sadly faded, and faint lines were already marking the white forehead, while the white eyes told the grave or an insane asylum will receive of care and hinted strongly of an unsatisfied her."

And this thin-cheeked, pink-eyed woman had been called a beauty only seven years before! And when she gave her hand to Newton Street- voluntarily took her place by my side, and has er she could say what few girls can, "I married uncomplainingly kept step with me." my first love."

Judge Streeter, the father, was supposed to a financial crisis came, and the thousands dwindled into hundreds.

man shrank from a position under those who away from home." had once looked up to him, and his thoughts turned wistfully toward the Western prairies.

He expected objections from his young and accomplished wife. But she saw with his eyes, and was not only willing but eager to go and help him make a home that should be all their own. The purchasing of a prairie team, some and a gush of unutterable tenderness swelled her husband. tarming implements, and the expense of build- in his heart as he glanced at her pale face and ing a small house, exhausted his capital; and almost transparent hands. He sat down bethe young couple commenced their married life side her, and said softly: as many others had done who had been blessed with their advantages. The small dwelling con- are better." fact, added to their uncertain income, induced shall soon be able to be in the kitchen. I am played.—Farmers' Union. tained but three sleeping apartments, and this Mrs. Streeter to take upon herself the entire sure I must be sadly needed there by this care of the household.

Two children had come in the seven years to nestle in her bosom, but one, a fairy child of was now sleeping beneath the flowers of the prairies; and the tired wite had sighed as she looked down on the cold, folded hands.

"She will never toil as I have done; but oh, I wanted her so much," the lonely mother sobbed forth.

Mr. Streeter was considered a wealthy farmer. His acres had broadened and his stock in- what I went to the city for the day you were creased. Physically and mentally strong, and ill?" with a gentle, loving wife ever studying his tastes and wishes, why should he wear out fast?

But of her. Naturally frail, she had been like a willow bending beneath a burden voluntarily taken up. With the exception of an efficient girl for a few weeks when little Mary died, she had performed all the labor required.

Newton Streeter took the memorandum, glanced hastily at the neatly-written items, and then he stepped into the light buggy and drove

But no longer might she linger, for the sponge was waiting in the kitchen to be kneaded, and the baby's naps were like angels' visits. And before the task was well over his bugle note expostulate; "I shall never be fit for a farmsounded to arms, and the fretful child was tak- er's wife any more." She was conscious of a strange dizziness. ing, and when at home, reading, music, and that you are in all respects a self-made man." a bier. en up and caressed and soothed to quietness.

head was aching miserably, and her eyes seemed burning. What was coming over her? She must be ill. Oh, no; she had no time for that. And then ber thoughts drifted away to the

dear old home of her childhood, and she asked

herself, for the first time, if she had done wisely to leave it for this life of toil and care? It was a dangerous question for a wife and life. mother, and she clasped her child more closely to suppress in her heart the disloyal answer.

When Mr. Streeter returned exultant over the dollars he had deposited in the bank, he found no supper prepared, and his wife helpless upon the bed, with cheeks flushed with fever, and the wailing child distracting her with demands for care.

A physician and nurse were summoned from ury of being ill.

But convalescence soon followed; and before eaving his patient the old doctor, a close and in a recess evidently constructed for its redeep thinker, took the husband aside and asked:

"Did you know what brought this fever on your wife, Mr. Streeter? You have worked her nearly to death."

"You are speaking of my wife, not my horse."

"Granted; and I say again you are working her to death.'

"Really, doctor, such language is unpardon able." "And yet you will pardon it. And fur-

thermore, by your great love for the self-sacrian operation on your eyes that you may see as

And then he placed the cold, hard facts before him, from the time she became a bride, beautiful and accomplished, to the village, to date of present illness, in which domestic cares only had haunted ber in feverish dreams. In concluding, he added:

"I truly believe, if she takes up her old burdens at once, that before the year has passed

The strong man shuddered.

"As heaven is my witness, sir, I have only permitted, not exacted, this sacrifice. She

"No, she has not kept step, to follow your be wealthy. But soon after his son's marriage rapid strides, she has fallen, faint and foot-scre, hour. by the way. I tell you she must have rest for both mind and body, or I will not answer for It was false pride, perhaps, but the young the result. And it would be better found

"Yes, I begin to comprehend; it can be found away." And offering his hand, "I will take care, doctor, that you do not get a chance to administer another such dose to me."

Mr. Streeter went back to the room where his wife was sitting propped up by pillows,

"You don't know how glad I am that you"

"Thank you. Yes, I am almost well now; time.' "No, you are not needed there. By the way,

would you like to have me put the farm to three summers, had slid away from them, and rent this summer, and you take the boy and go back to the old granite hills?" "Oh, could you? May I go?" and the voice

quivered with excitement. Then wistfully, But the expense, Newton. It would put us back so much." "Yes, there it is; the old doctor was right,"

he thought. And then aloud, "Do you know

"To deposit some money for more land I think you said," she replied, wearily.

"Yes, but I do not need that land. I have far more land than I can cultivate now. And you shall have the money-or at least all you want of it-and go home and stay all the summer, and try to get some of your blood back. I shall write to-day that you are coming."

Mrs. Streeter could hardly believe it was not one of her feverish dreams.

But it all came about in good time, and she arrived safely at home, where she was petted and caressed to her heart's content.

When she arose from a stooping position her writing long letters to her husband, the summer wore swiftly away.

And now he had written that he was comelapse ere she could look upon his face and be clasped to his heart. She was eager to go now. Her holiday was over. Health had returned, and not an instant did she shrink from the old

And when the husband came and saw the wonder one summer had wrought, he again told himself that the good doctor was right.

ern home. It was evening when they arrived, and the wife looked with bewilderment on the change. A handsome front had been added to the old the city, and the weary wife enjoyed the lux- dwelling; and before she had time to question she was ushered into a parlor newly furnished and already lighted. An elegant piano stood

> ception. She turned toward her husband to assure nerself that he, too, had not changed into something or somebody else. But the merry twinkle in his eye told her he was enjoying her surprise, and slowly she began to realize her whole situation. Yes, now she understood his strange reluctance to mention what he was doing, and his willingness to have her remain even after she had expressed her anxiety to return.

> "Come, I have more to show you;" and he showed her into a large, commodious room furnished for her own sleeping apartments, even

to the baby's crib. "This is for you. And now lay aside your dusty garments and prepare for tea. It must have been ready an hour ago. I will go and

When he returned he found his little wife sitting in her little rocker, and weeping si-

lently. "Have I wounded where I wished to heal?"

he asked, reproachfully.

"Forgive me," she said, smiling; "I am a that I have no words in which to tell my hap-

He stooped to kiss the offered lips. And hat a different life it was-busy, not burdened. Time for the wants of the mind as well as the body. Good help in the kitchen all own figure. Unable to keep up with your long, the time, and choice reading for any leisure

The farm was an unfailing source of income, fully defraying all expense, with a balance in favor.

"Been improving, I see," said Dr. Meeker, as he reined in his carriage to the neat fence. "Yes, doctor. Come in, I want to show you

all the improvements. Here, Mary, the doctor wants to see you.' And as she came to greet him, rosy with health and happiness, he nodded his head : t

"Yes, that will do;" and then glancing at the piano, "I am going to stay just long enough to hear one tune played. Will you favor me?" And with the old gallantry, fitted so awkwardly

to his brusque manner, he led her to the instrument, and stood, hat in hand, while she

Exactness in Speech.

habit more important and more uncommon than the habit of exact speech, careful accuracy of statement, even to the smallest matters. There are plenty of good, well-meaning people in our world who never know that they are habitually, because they are unconsciously, untruthful, and who would be shocked and indignant if you should accuse them of such a fault. Yet their random assertions, their positive inferences, the different words in which they clothe the same fact upon each repetition -all these errors tend to distort and falsify, and what is that but lying? Children, with their lively imaginations and their want of judgment, are always prone to this fault, and need special watchfulness to correct it. But while we reprove our little ones, let us keep a watch over ourselves, lest the temptation of 'making a good story'' out of a meager fact does not seduce us into misrepresentations which we shall afterwards deplore. To cultivate exactness of speech is to cultivate justice and generosity as well.

"You made a fool of me," said an irritated me to marry you." "My love," sweetly responded the wife, "you do yourself injustice. And thus among loving friends, riding, walk- Call yourself a fool it you please, but remember The Beautiful.

It is right to have all about us as beautiful as it is possible to make it. If one has taste—an ing, and she was counting the days that must eye for form and color and a love for beautyhappiness or misery may, to a certain degree, actually depend upon the papering of a wall or the tints of a carpet.

Other things being equal, you will be brighter, gladder, better, if what your eye rests upon

is pleasing to it. Costly objects, if not beautiful, or if they do not seem so to those who look upon them, are A few days were given to the old friends, and of no avail. A little smilax in a sunny window, then they turned their faces toward their West- some tasteful chintz, a bird in a gilded cage, a fire in a polished grate, may charm and beautify when velvet and rosewood, buhl and ormolu, badly disposed and ill chosen, fail to sat-

It is not economy to refuse one's self that which is a thing of beauty and purchase an ugly object, even if a few dollars are saved thereby. Better not make the purchase until one can, in some degree, satisfy the æsthetic taste.

It is a scientific fact that color in any quantity has an effect upon the health and spirits of those surrounded by it. The employes in a certain factory were notoriously sad and lowspirited. Cheerful people, who came to the place to work, lost their brightness after passing a few weeks beneath its roof; and there had been one or two cases of melancholy madness which ended in suicide.

The proprietor of the factory was a dull man who took everything as a matter of course; but when he at last sold out, the place fell into the hands of one both observing and humane.

The dejected countenances of all his work people troubled him. They had fair wages and the usual hours for work. The building, as he discovered, was thoroughly ventilated and the drainage good; but the whole place-walls, ceiling and wood-work-had been painted with the color called yellow ocher. It was this, he telt assured, that produced the effect which all noticed, but none could explain. Immediately he called in painters and kalsominers, covered goose, but a tired-winged one, you know. And the walls with some delicate neutral tint, and I am so happy to be at home in such a home painted the wood-work white; and with this alteration the spirits of all the employes were improved, and the superstitious, who had often declared the place "onlucky," resolved that "good luck had come with a new man."

most terrible presentiments of evil, and a table. cloth which gives me an ill temper, as cocoanut gives some people indigestion. Beauty is not the vain thing many people be

lieve it to be, but an influence for good.

"God might have made the earth give forth Enough for great and small; The oak tree and the cedar tree, And not a flower at all,"

says the simple hymn we have all sung in our childhood; and it is only where man has marred the Creator's work by neglect, or mistake, or sin, that it is not beautiful .- Mary Kyle Dallas.

A Nice Art for Young Ladies.

There is scarcely anything more beautiful than the plumage of many of our birds. Take, for example, the fire-bird, red as a burning the fire-place coal; the blue-jay, with his variagated coat; the red-winged black-bird; the bobolink-in the glory of his spring attire, for in the au-It seems to us sometimes that there is no tumn he is a plain gray-the oriole; the different species of woodpeckers; the male woodduck-what miracles of beauty they are.

To prepare and preserve the skins of birds for cabinets, so as to represent their natural appearance, is the art of the taxidermist. This art it is not difficult for a young woman, who has any natural taste for such things, to acquire; and she may make it a source of great pleasure to herself, as well as of reasonable pecuniary remuneration.

Reading.

Sir John Herschel has declared that "if he were to pray for a taste which should stand directly under every variety of circumstances and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to him through life it would be a taste for reading." Give a man, he affirms, that taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you cannot fail of making him good and happy; for you bring him in contact with the best society in all ages, with the tenderest, the bravest and the purest men who have adorned humanity, making him denizen of all nations, a contemporary at all times, and giving him a practical proof that the "You are all trying to spoil me," she would man to his wife, "and that's the way you got world has been created for him, for his solace and for his enjoyment.

Beer fills many a bottle, and the bottle many

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR :- I thought I would write to your paper again. Our school is out now. We have a little pet pig. It has been a long time since I wrote to your paper. I have been sick. We have three turkeys. It has been raining to-day. I go to Sunday-school. My oldest sister is my teacher in Sunday-school. We milk twelve cows, and one of them has twin calves. They are roan. The answer to Mary Sorrel's first riddle is "Sieve." I will send the young folks a riddle to guess: Love I sit and love I stand, love I hold in my hand. It this is not answered in ten weeks I will answer it for you. I will close for this time for fear of crowding some little boy's or girl's letter out, so good-

by. Your friend, MARY HEFLEBOWER. SPRING HILL, Kans., June 14, 1879.

MR. EDITOR :- As I have not written for your valuable paper for some time, I thought I would write. You must excuse me for not writing. I have been going to school, and it has been such a busy time that I did not get time to write. My studies are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, history and grammar. Our school will be out next Tuesday. We milk six cows, and have got six calves. I love to go to school very well. I went to the Friends' church last Sunday. I enjoyed myself very well. They have been holding a big meeting; there were about eight hundred persons there. Crops are looking fine down this way. They have commenced harvesting. Mother has a fine garden. Well, I guess I will have to close for this time. Ever your friend, ALICE BONES, age 13.

Amo, Kans., June 15, 1879.

To the Children :- As I have never written a etter for the "Young Folks' Column" before, I thought I would write one and thus help to fill the column which the editor has been so kind as to give us, for I think of late we have been somewhat neglectful. Now, if the editor is so kind as to give us a column in his valuable paper, we should appreciate his kindness enough to fill it. It we do not wish to write letters every time, why not (if the editor is willing) write short scraps of history, or a composition of any kind, providing we write it in our own words, and thus make our column instructive as well as in-I know of a certain mantel-piece of marble teresting. In writing a letter we should be ized slate which looks as though it were made careful in its composition and spelling, and enout of petrified calico, before which I cannot deavor to punctuate it to the best of our knowlsit for an hour without becoming a prey to the edge. Try also to write about something that will instruct or interest others. If we do this, with practice we may soon be known as good letter writers; and if we learn to express ourselves well in letters, we will soon learn to express ourselves well in any composition, and may after awhile write something that will be of use to "old folks" as well as young folks. I will close by saying that I have attended school this summer; but it is out now, and my place in the school-room is changed for one in the harvest field. Good-by. J. M.

VALLEY FALLS, Kans., June 16, 1879.

Natural History.

Kats are affectionate; they luv young chickens, sweet kream and the best place in front of Dogs are faithful; they will stick to a bone

after everyboddy else has deserted it. Parrots are easily edukated, but they will learn to swear well in haff the time they will learn ennything else.

The birds eat bugs and wurms for plain vitles, but their dessert konsists ov the best cherrys and gooseberries in the garden.

The owl 1z only a picture oy wisdum by dalite, when he kan't see ennything. When it kums night his wisdum wholly konsists in ketching a field-mouse, if he ken.

The donkey iz an emblem ov pachunce, but if you studdy them klosser you will find that lazyness is what's the matter ov them. The eagle iz the monark ov the skies, but the little king-bird will chase him to hiz hiding-

The ox knoweth his master's krib, and that iz all he duz kno or kare about his master.

Munkeys are imitatiff, but if they kan't imitate some deviltry they aint happy. The goose iz like all other phools-allwuss

seems anxious to prove it.—Josh Billings. A Frenchman living in Louisiana, whose wife

deserted him, amused his neighbors by telling how he got her back without trouble. "Did I run after her and beg her to come back?" he dramatically asked. "No, I did not run after her. I zhust publish in ze papaire zat I have drawn fifty tousand dollaire in ze lottery, and she vas ack much quicker zan in no time !"

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1879.

Vatrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson sounty. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

Successful Co-operative Stores in the South.

Bro. J. H. Allen, of Bauner, Calhoun county, Miss., writes the Patron of Husbandry that the co-operative store at that point is doing a splendid business, and is a complete success. The editor of the Patron, in a supplementary note, says: And this is the tenor of all our letters from places where co-operative stores have been established and are conducted on the true plan."

While he is telling his Southern readers of the success of the various co-operative enterprises now established in this country, Bro. Worthington may just mention that Kansas has within her borders at the present time a number of growing co-operative stores, and they are rewarding their Patron supporters handsomely

The Order in Ohio.

You ask me to give you a short letter in reference to the condition of the grange and grange work in Ohio. My letter must necessarily be brief, as I have so little time to devote to writing any one letter. I reached home last evening from a short run to the north central portion of our state, and I return to the same part of the state to-morrow. I find in my travels that there are live Patrons, true and honest, in almost every neighborhood. I find some persons, good men and good women, who once belonged to the grange, but from one cause or another are now out; and I find, too, such persons generally say, when approached on this subject, that they ought not to have allowed themselves to go out of the grange, and are really sorry that they are out. Many persons of this class are finding their way back.

I attended a meeting of the Patrons of Erie county last Saturday. The meeting was held in the beautiful grounds, surrounding the residence of Bro. Henry Hoak, in the shade of the derive the fullest benefit from this occupation. large evergreens which grow so luxuriantly under his care. He is a farmer whose industry and frugality are worthy of imitation. Early in the settlement of Erie county Bro. Hoak's father bought this farm and cleared off the timber from some of the fields, and was making a comfortable home for hims, if and family, but he did what so many others have done to their financial ruin, signed a note for a friend as security, and the result was the farm was sold to pay the debt, thus leaving the family to start anew in the world. Young Henry formed a resolution that if his life should be spared, the old home should be bought back again. He married a true helpmeet, a Miss Tuttle, who entered fully into the spirit of the husband to have his father's home again from the hands of strangers. They rented the farm. moved on it, and went to work. For sixteen years they toiled, and saved, never allowing that body is applicable to the brotherhood in their minds to falter for a day from the resolve to own the homestead again. At the end of this period they purchased the farm, and found themselves with sufficient means to pay cash down for it, with the exception of six hundred dollars. Bro. Hoak had such a horror of debt that notwithstanding he then had stock and grain on hand sufficient to pay this six hundred dollars, it sold, yet the terror of being in debt so oppressed him that he could not sleep none that night, and Sister Hoak told me that she seriously contemplated sending for a physician to see him. Well, he soon paid off the debt, and tells me he has never been in debt since. He says it has always been a great satisfaction to him that his father's life was spared to see the old farm again in his hands. He has improved and taken care of his farm until for three or four years previous to last year he has taken the first premium offered by the agricultural society of the county for the best cultivated and improved farm in the county; and you must remember that this is the county that our excellent secretary of the state grange lives, where in fact to have the premium farm means to have something nice.

Well, the grange is what you asked me to write about. At the last meeting of my grange we conferred the first and second degrees on tour women and four men, and received one brother by dimit. This looks like doing pretty well, I think, for one of the oldest granges in the state. We are in very fine condition in Ohio, still not so thriving as we ought to be. Every farmer in Ohio whose moral character is good ought to be in the grange; and I am sur- is agriculture-the most important of our inprised beyond measure to see so many farmers given us in the providence of God, that we might, through its instrumentality, lift our people and viewed with alarm the encroachclass to a higher level. But this has always ments upon their natural rights. While agribeen the case-some hang back, and others culture is the chief source of all wealth, and have to fight their battles for them. I meet with | therefore deserving of at least equal recognithe Patrons of Seneca county on Thursday of this week, and with those of Wyandotte coun- just rewards and oppressed by methods of law. ty on Saturday, and with those of Crawford It is made to bear grievous burdens not its and Union counties next week.

We have been having remarkably dry weathceptions, but during the past week the greatly state yesterday from north to south, and found no dry belt.

toils and cares shall end."-S. H. Ellis, in

The Necessity for Co-operation. As the time goes on the necessity for co-operation is more keenly felt among farmers. Incidents of daily occurrence teach them to be generally successful they must help one another. There scarcely passes a day which does not point out in some way or other that to realize the greatest benefit possible from his occupation the farmer must get aid from those who are as deeply interested as himself in the success and prosperity of the agriculturist. It is not enough that one farmer out of a dozen is well-to-do. It is not wise to say that farming is the most independent of all occupations and then try to show this by an attempt to be independent of fellow-tarmers. Farming, no more than any other business, can succeed in making all its devotees rich or even comfortable without aid from one another. This aid that we mean, but the steadfast determination to stand by one another in matters affecting their own peculiar interests as a class. Farmers have in the past, and no doubt will in the future, submited to impositions which no other class would, and this is due in a great measure to the lack of unity among the members. Laws have been enacted, not for the purpose of burdening farmers, it is true, but in the interest of other classes, and the effect of these has been, in many instances, to weigh with irritating ef-

fect on the agricultural community. The assessment laws bear heavily on the real estate holder in requiring him to pay taxes on the whole value of his property, while the holder of bank, railway or other stocks or mortgages is required to pay on not more than one-tenth of the value of such property. This

is not just to the farmers, by any means. When the agricultural community fully realize the fact that if they require any legislation they must attend to it themselves; when they find that deputing lawyers, merchants, etc. to do work which is particularly their own is a very good way of not getting anything accomplished; when they find that the old laird's wise suggestion to do things yourself if you wish them done is strictly a correct one, they will begin to wake up to the fact that farmers are thoroughly fitted to advocate their claims if only the opportunity is offered.

We allude to this to call attention to this point, viz., that our farmers are well fitted to attend to their own affairs in public, and the sooner their fellows appreciate this the better for the whole class. Co-operation is the necessity for the tillers of the soil if they expect to In buying and selling, this is very necessary, and in the every-day matters pertaining to farm work it is of great advantage. What one farmer learns by experiment he should be ready and willing to impart to his neighbor, who should be equally free to reciprocate. Cooperation in this direction is of great value, and is a direct means of advancing the interests of every farmer. We must learn to help one another in every way, and in this especially, remembering that help of this character given is sure to result in good to ourselves in the end, as diffusion of useful and practical knowledge must better the material condition of the entire agricultural community .- Can-

Good Grange Advice.

The advice which the master of the Oregon State grange recently gave to the members of

calling, and make it attractive to your children. Unite with the grange and take your sons and daughters with you. It is the farmers' own and only organization-a practical means of combination, of united effort and self-help, and affords the society and recreation you and your families so much need. Learn and practice the great principles of truth, justice, charity and brotherly love upon which it is founded. Cease to be mere plodders, and get out of the narrow groves of isolation, prejudice and mingled credulity and suspicion in which you have been running. By mutual aid educate yourselves and cultivate your gifts, in the frank and free discussion of the grange and those great questions in which we are all alike interested. Learn to be more liberal; and above all things, break the bonds which make you the slaves of party and the dupes of demagogues. Thus you will be better qualified to act well your part in life, and fulfill the duties of citizens and law-makers of the state and nation. Thus will your vocation be elevated and made more respectable, and your sons will not be so anxious to exchange the free, pure air of the country for the poisoned atmosphere of the city."-- Iowa Register.

Basis of the Order.

Worthy Master Wayne, of the New York State grange, in an address lately delivered,

said : "The industry upon which our order is based dustries-the foundation and support of all who fail to see that this organization has been others—the true basis of our national prosperity. We have observed the condition of our tion with other vocations, it is deprived of its own; it is compelled to pay taxes which an equitable distribution would place elsewhere; er all through Ohio, with a very tew local ex- it is forced by wicked combinations to submit to hurtful discriminations against its products, needed rains have come. I passed through the | both in transportation and in the marts of sale; its votaries have been, and are now, denied that consideration in public affairs to which the The grange has done much for us in Ohio, | magnitude and importance of their calling en-

and to it shall my toils and cares be given "till title them. The laws of the nation and of the several states are so framed as to divert from our great industry the rewards which are the great incentives to toil, and our earnest remonstrance against the injustice spurned."

Grange Notes.

[Grange Bulletin.] The public picnic is the place for reunions and a farmer's holiday. Keep them up by all means, and make them joyous by several subordinate granges clubbing together. The picnic may interest the outside neighborhood, but the "closed gates" are not to be neglected. When the state master or lecturer, or other public speaker, is invited to give a public talk, make, if possible, arrangements for a meeting in the hall, and don't forget to invite the brothers and sisters to be present who may have dropped out by the way.

This month will be the beginning of picnics with the Patrons. Make them the hearty reunions of old friends. Do away with dull care. need not be pecuniary by any means. It is not It is a time of rest for the old, amusement for the young, pleasant talk and chatty gossip for all. The harvest field and the hot kitchen are coming on in quick haste. Take the holiday before they are on hand to make ready for the work. It will lighten labor and smooth the rough furrows of care. It will bring contentment, bring us to see the good that is in others, and encourage the weekly meeting.

No grange will ever complain of dullness or a want of interest where the officers are in their places and the lecturer has marked out work to be done. Just here is the secret of success or failure. A live presiding officer and a live lecturer can make a live grange. Mark out in advance what is to be done. He who every evening plans the transactions of the succeed ing day, and carries out that plan, will as surely attain success as he shall make the effort. The grange is no exception. Try it, worthy officers! Don't let the work flag from your indolence or inefficiency.

The grange contemplates three things concerning the farmer—the making of money, the acquisition of knowledge, and the building up of character; or which may be expressed in three words—labor, culture, fidelity. The true grange keeps these constantly in view, and works to promote them. Differences of opinion may exist as to the best mode of attaining the ends aimed at, but to insure success it will not do to ignore any of them. Each must have its due attention, because each has its bearing upon the farmer's life, and he only can be called a successful man who has given due attention to all. The grange is a blessing only in the good which it dispenses.

The model grange seeks to carry out all the purposes of the order, giving special prominence to that which for the time being concerns them most. The prime article is co-operation, the result, the thrift of the farmer. It involves social intercourse, necessitates broader knowledge, encourages higher farming. It strengthens friendship, interchanges opinions and experiences and expects to reap large crops. It does away with spite-iences and lawsuits; Seeks to know the sciences allied to agriculture; inculcates in practical life the financial maxims of Poor Richard. The wonder is that what it seeks to accomplish, and what it is doing, has not enlisted the active sympathies and aid of every tarmer in the land.

THE WHITE



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.

Fitth—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.

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

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

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

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

No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-thread-

A. WEBER,

Good strck of cloths always on hand. Cutting

GREAT SACRIFICE

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS AT

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING H'USE

NO. 87 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

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

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

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

Manhattan Beach Linen Collars—new style. Everybody wears them.

The best assortment of all kinds of Summer Underwear, such as Lisle Thread, Balbriggan, Naink, Fine Merino, India Gauze, etc., at prices to suit the times.

Men's Black Worsted, Fine German Broadcloth, Scotch Cheviot, and Indigo Blue Flannel Suits a great reduction from former prices.

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

The Old Reliable and Square Dealing Firm

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Mass. street, opposite the Grange Store,

LAWRENCE, KANS.

HE STORY OF THE THIE

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

CHEAP CHARLEY.



AND



THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

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

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

KAUFMANN & BACHRACH.

Factory, CHICAGO. Branches in Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. Goods sold in Retail at Wholesale prices.

FOR TWENTY YEARS
The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO., 9

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!

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

HILL & MENDENHALL

Drought Prophesied for 1850—To Inves

[Atchison Champion.]
According to Mr. Johnson's theory, 1880 is likely to be a year of drought. This is in the order of sequences, based on the experience of the past. He therefore advises farmers to plow deep this fall, to diversify their crops and to Dr. Rentz, the coroner, received a note from hold this year's corn crop until the next is in sight. This is good advice for any season, but arrived at Conway, and found their brother especially good as applying to a year when the logical probabilities point to a drought. Kansas has had five excellent crop seasons in succession-1875 to 1879 inclusive. The general belief among practical farmers is that three, or at most four, good crop years in succession are all that can reasonably be expected. Hence it is well enough to anticipate a poor crop year in 1880. It such anticipations are not realized, no harm is done, while if they are, the farmers will be prepared for a crop failure, and ready to meet it.

We know so little about the seasons in Kansas-the life of the state has been so brief and the record of the meteorological observations, before settlements began to spread over our territory, is so incomplete—that there is really very little practical knowledge upon which to base reliable estimates for the future. We believe, too, that remarkable climatic changes are going on from year to year in this state. The cultivation of the soil, the growth of forests, the extension of railroads and telegraph lines through the wild wilderness of our prairiesall these civilizing influences have had their effect upon our seasons, and produced great changes in the climate and rain-fall of the state.

J. P. Finley, of the United States signal service, or weather bureau, went west yesterday to Irving. He is ordered from Washington to investigate the causes and results and all the facts connected with the great Kansas tornado. We trust his labors will be aided in every possible manner by those conversant with the facts. Kansas is the land of intelligence, and everything about her is considered of interest. The grasshopper never attained a national reputation till he came to Kansas. He was not deemed worthy of scientific investigation during the centuries he has ravaged the earth until he lit on Kansas; then Prof. Riley and other scientists were sent at once to interview him. Cyclones have been known ever since the creation; they have always been common. One destroyed the town of Richmond, Mo., last summer, but it was not deemed a matter of national importance. Not so with a storm that injures a Kansas town; that is a very different matter. Jimpson weeds can be rooted up with impunity, but when anything breaks loose in the garden there is an excitement. Everybody will understand the illustration.

A Bold Thief.

[Topeka Commonwealth.] From a gentleman who was in that neighborhood this week, a reporter learned yesterday

of a bold theft in Monmouth township. Last Saturday, as Mr. Sweet, who lives in the neighborhood of Deer creek, was riding along near the Methodist church, on the road from Deer creek to this city, accompanied by a man named Elinberger. who is employed by him, the two men saw a young lady riding across the prairie a short distance from them, and walking toward her was a man shabbily attired and showing other evidence of being of the genus tramp. When the man and the girl met in their course, he suddenly sprang toward her, snatched her from her animal, and mounting it made for the timber a short distance off, as hard as he could ride. Messrs. Sweet and Elinberger left the road and drove over to where the them and escorted her home. Her name is Boyd, and she is the daughter of a farmer living in the neighborhood where the theft took

After taking the young lady home, a hot pursuit was instituted for the thief and his booty, but at last accounts nothing had been heard from either.

Lookout for Him. [Eureka Herald.]

A dead-beat who advertises himself as "W. W. Wylie, the unrivaled horse-tamer and trick pony educator," is traveling through the country just now beating his bills every place he goes. He spent several days in Eureka last month, and departed leaving all his bills unpaid. Before coming here he hired a gentleman named Anderson, who resides in Butler county, to haul him over the country, agreeing to pay his grain is ripe and the tassels of the corn are expenses and \$3 a day for the use of his team. After beating Mr. Anderson out of \$28 he allowed the old man to return home, upon a promise to send the money to him in a few days. He "jumped" his board bill of \$12 at the Metropolitan hotel, and also a livery bill of like amount at the Eagle livery-stables. If our exchanges will copy this notice, they will help to of their planting, which covers the largest toexpose a thorough dead-beat, and at the same time be doing an act of kindness towards his unsuspecting patrons. Pass him around.

Mixed Mowing.

[Wilson County Citizen.] on to his mower to cut some grass, but instead employed grading and laying the ties and of mowing grass, he cut off three of his dog's started toward the house, but had gone only a passes across the west end of Iron avenue quite ping into a hole threw the child off, breaking its arm and slightly injuring it otherwise. At there is to be a grand excursion by railroad last accounts it was doing well.

Struck by Lightning.

The residence of Mr. Nellis was struck by lightning during the severe storm of Tuesday before Judge Campbell, for \$2,500 damages. last. The lightning-rod on the house conduct- She sued for \$4,500 damages, which it was aled the current to the ground, when it plowed leged she had sustained by the death of her open a ditch some ten inches deep, six inches wide and twelve feet long. Mrs. Nellis was severely shocked. No further damage was done. sell any to her husband.

The Wichita Mystery. [Wichita Beacon.]

As stated last week, the Morey brothers, who Nelson Morey, went to Conway, Iowa, where they have a sister living, Mrs. Ianthe Cramer. the brothers in which they stated that they had Nelson alive and well. This leaves the identity nothing happens to it it will simply be immense. of the body here as much of a mystery as ever, and from present prospects it is likely to remain one for all time.

Before the corpse was exhumed, the Moreys gave a minute description of the body, which proved to be true in every particular when it was taken up and exhumed. They even described a scar upon one of the hands which had not been noticed previous to the burial, but which showed plain and distinct when the body was brought to the sunlight. It is one of the most remarkable cases upon record of almost, it not quite, a complete resemblance between two men who were evidently in nowise related. What further steps will be taken by the authorities to ascertain the name of the murdered man, or who killed him, we are not advised, but it seems plain to us that a reward should be offered of a sufficient amount to induce a detective to work up the case. The crime was a foul one, and every means should be taken to ferret out the perpe-

Murderous Procedure.

[Clifton Review.] Last Wednesday night at ten minutes before 11 o'clock a solitary horseman rode to the door of the widow Snow, who lives about two miles east of town, and hallooed. Mr. Eli Snow went to the door, when the man wanted to know if Eli Snow was in. "I am the man," said he. "What do you want?" "I'll soon show you," said he, whereupon he drew a revolver and fired, the ball striking Snow at the corner of the mouth on the left side, coming out just before it reached the ear. Snow dodged rek. when the man fired three other shots, tho of which lodged in the door and the other struck the house just under the eaves.

At the time of the shooting there were in the house five young men besides the one who was shot, besides also Mrs. Snow and her daughter. Had the balls gone through the door. they would have struck the bed and probably injured or killed Mrs. Snow or daughter. Aft. er the four shots had been discharged the horseman whirled and rode away with great speed. At this writing there is no clue to the wouldbe assassin.

Corn and Wheatin Bourbon County. [Fort Scott Monitor.]

Corn, which was in nowise suffering, has been given a new vigor by the recent rain. The rapidity of its growth for the next ten days will be sufficient to excite wonder and admira-

The wheat harvest in Bourbon county has been progressing for the past week, and the reapers have made merry music in all parts of the county. Mr. Armstrong brought into this office a number of heads from the farm of E M. Hulett, south of this city, which were pronounced to be larger and better than the average of the yield of former years. While the dry weather of last fall and the severe winter affected some fields, yet the crop in this county will be a very fair one.

Chantauqua County.

[Chautauqua County Times.] Our county has increased more than 1,200 in population during the past year. It is capable times the number we now have, or about thirty thousand. When we get this population our lands will be better farmed and our crops more substantial. With our school districts out of debt and no railroad bonds, with our court-house and jail built and paid for, and with a disposition among the people to elect only honest men to official positions, we must necessarily be prosperous. We may have an occasional streak of ill luck, but with the many advantages of this county we must necessarily pecome one of the wealthiest in the state.

Brown County.

[Hiawatha Dispatch.] There has never been a June in these regions when vegetation was fresher and healthier than it is now. What evils may come before the brown we cannot foresee; but at this beginning of summer the winter wheat billows before the wind in heavy masses and with well-filled tops, the grass is thick and luxuriant, and all the growing crops give evidence of rich vitality. From every part of the county we get reports of the satisfaction of farmers with the promise tal of acreage ever before put under cultivation.

The Salina and Southwestern Railway.

[Saline City Journal.] Work on this road has been commenced in good earnest. The first work was done last One day last week Mr. John Cormack hitched | Thursday. At the present time 125 men are iron. The grade now extends as far as T. L. legs. A short time afterward he placed his Bond's farm. The ties and rails have been laid child (about seven years old) on the seat, and to the Miller farm. The construction train now short distance when one of the wheels drop- frequently. Trains will be running to Lindsburg by the first of July, and on the Fourth from Lindsburg to Salina.

> Judgment Against a Whisky Dealer. Mrs. M. E. Edminston, of Wichita, obtained a judgment against Emil Werner, last week,

Miami County Crop Prospects. [Paola Spirit.]

From the best information we can get on the had identified the body found in the river two subject, the crop prospects in this county are or three weeks since as that of their brother, about as follows: Wheat will be an average yield. Oats are generally short, but under the influence of recent rains are shooting up, and will be a fair crop. Flax and castor beans promise a large yield; and corn, there is no telling or estimating the corn crop of this county. If

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual 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 If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desir-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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS. THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

The following are some of the leading goods which



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

and all kinds of farm implements constantly on hand; also a full assortment of Hardware. All 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, sim dicity 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!

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' ex-perience in the business.
Don't forget the place—No. 42 Massachusetts street, three doors north of the post-office.

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI

BARBER BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

-ALSO-

LARD OIL.

And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS

CALL AND GET PRICES. LAWRENCE FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

BROS. KIMBALL

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, . . KANSAS.

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC., Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed

The Best Place to Get New Ones

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

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

Attention, Farmers! STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House,

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





And other First-Class Planos. Also the unrivaled

ESTEY ORGANS. Five hundred Instruments for sale (on easy pay-

ments), exchange or rent. Astonishing bargains.

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

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

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

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago. NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

A. MARKLEY,

Late of Fort Wayne, Indiana, has opened a first-Custom Boot and Shoe

ESTABLISHMENT.

Sign of the Golden Boot, 67 Massachusetts street.

These goods will be made of the best material, by first-class workmen, and sold from \$1 to \$4 on the pair less than prices heretofore paid for homemade work. Farmers and members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas will find it to their advantage to club their orders and send to their divance as a class of goods will be manulacthis house, as a class of goods will be manufac-tured to meet this purticular trade. Send for price list. Mr Markley has had thirty-three years? ex-perience 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

BOOTS & SHOES.

-0R-READY MADE,

CALL ON

CUSTOM

A. G. MENGER, 82 MASS. STREET. M'CURDY BROTHERS,

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

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES



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

Patent-Buckle

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy

competition. Salesrooms 145 & 147 Massachusetts street, cor-ner Warren street.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1879.

ONLY SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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

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

THE bolting Greenbackers at the Columbus convention had a meeting in Toledo yesterday, and after reading a letter from honest old Peter Cooper concluded not to make any nominations. The attendance was small, only ten out of the twenty congressional districts being represented.

FOURTH OF JULY AT EUREKA.

There is to be a big celebration of the glorious Fourth at Eureka, Greenwood county. Hon. T. D. Thacher, editor of the Baily Journal of this city, will deliver the oration. Mr. Thacher is a fine speaker, and the people of Greenwood are fortunate in getting him to deliver the oration of the day.

KEEP A DIARY.

Farmers that are thorough and systematic cannot afford to neglect the important work of keeping a record of work and its results. In merchandising and business the books of account are a diary for the proprietor. The lawyer has his briefs, the physician his callbook; farmers have nothing that remains as a record of the past if they do not take some pains to prepare it. Keep a diary. Enter in it daily observations, results of experiments; the returns from sales; date of birth of stock; in a word, make it a brief history of your farm and stock business. It will be pleasant to refer to years after, and will be, at the end of the year, a good source from which to draw a balance

BOND ELECTION.

The election in city and county which was held yesterday on the bond compromise passed off very quietly, and a large proportion of the voters of the county went to the polls and gave expression to their wishes through the ballot. In the city the result was as follows:

For. Ag't. For. Ag't.

Grant tp..... 29 . 1 | Palmyra tp. 200 maj.

Wakarusa tp. 107 | 47 | Lecomp'n tp. 34 | 11

Kanwaka tp. 23 | 15 |

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

The successful farmer is he who is always careful in selecting his seeds, uses good judgment in breeding stock, keeps his farm clean from weeds, always has his fences in order, and takes good care of his tools; keeps out of debt and has a contented mind; sends his children to school, and takes one or more good papers devoted to farm and stock interests. A farmer who never hat the farmed and the first paper in the president to see that the law is faithfully executed. I forbear to enter again upon any general discussion of the wisdom and necessity of the election laws, or the danger-ous and unconstitutional principle of this bill, and that the power vested in congress to originate appropriations involves the right to comuses good judgment in breeding stock, stock interests. A farmer who never reads is like a machine that is never oiled—it wears. He wears himself out, exhausts his land, and dies poor. One good suggestion found in a paper or book is worth to men more than half a life of trials when not made intelligent, lv. Don't be afraid to read and acknowledge that you can learn from others. No one knows it all. Somebody knows something you don't. Let your aim be to acquire everything good any one

Many farmers in the long summer days work more hours than they can safely endure. They rob themselves of rest and sleep, thus inviting decay of physical powers. Such a course makes them dull and heavy in business. They do not plan well. They grow peevish and do not have the state of the sta do not have the full exercise of all the faculties of the mind. Six or seven hours of sleep are not enough to remove the fatigue and lassitude that comes of close application to labor in the fields in the long days when the sun's scorching rays dissipate all their energies. Full, complete and satisfacwholesome food. It must be had, or the penalty comes in failure.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The following summary of crop prospects is taken from "Echoes" of the Board of Trade of Chicago:

The weather for the past week has been very The weather for the past week has been very fine for the early harvest and we hear of no complaint of bad weather except in some portions of Kansas. The quality of the gram is very fine, but it is a little too early to say very much about the quantity. The advices from Minnesota are that the weather has now been unusually wet for some time. Weeds have grown faster than the wheat in many fields where the stand was thin. Again we hear of the wheat having grown so fast that great fears are expressed that it will lodge before harvest. We all remember the bright outlook for spring wheat last season, and how it was burned up wheat last season, and how it was burned up in two hot days in July. We think spring wheat this season has much to escape before the reaper pays it a visit. In Iowa there has not been so much rain, and all grains have done well. In Nebraska, except in a few counties, we hear of no complaint of drought.

Corn has not grown much in lilinois the past week. With sharp frosty nights and dry winds by day the corn has just about held its own. There are two or three facts beyond dispute this season with regard to Illindis corn. One is that we have the poorest stand take the state all through that we have had for years. The weather is a secondary condition if you have not a "good stand." The other fact is that the ground this season is unusually clean and free from weeds. This of course is a result of drought. When we take into consideration the fact of the almost total failure of the oat and hay crop in our state, we can readily see how large a portion of the coming crop of corn will be consumed on the tarm. Here is a little be consumed on the farm. Here is a little "pointer" for those who "deal" in oats. Flax was very largely sown this season in the place of oats, and while you are figuring upon what the crop will be do not forget to make a good deduction for the acreage in flax.

The prospects for corn in lowa and Kansas are at present very good. Early planted corn mostly waist high. Our opinion as to Illinois corn is this, we must have soon heavy soaking rains to give the crop a good start.

rains to give the crop a good start.

VETOED.

The president, in his message vetoing the judicial appropriation bill, says:

This bill contains a prohibition not found in any previous legislation. Its design is to ren-der the election laws inoperative and a dead letter during the next fiscal year. It is sought to accomplish this by omitting to appropriate money for their enforcement, and by expressly prohibiting any department or officer of the government from incurring any liability under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes authorizing the appointment or pay-ment of general or special deputy marshal for service on election days until an appropriation sufficient to pay such liability shall have first

The president is called upon to give his af-firmative approval to positive enactments which into operation this agency for securing the free-dom of elections in any city or town having 20,-000 inhabitants or upwards. Section 2,021 of the Revised Statutes puts it in the power of any two citizens of such city or town to require of the marshal of the district the appointment of these special deputy marshals. Thereupon the duty of the marshal becomes imperative, and its non-performance will expose him to judicial punishment or to removal from office by the president as the circumstances of the nate appropriations involves the right to com-

urged in these communications against the re-peal of the election laws and against the right of congress to deprive the executive of that separate and independent discretion of judgment which the constitution confers and re ment which the constitution confers and requires are equally cogent in opposition to this bill. This measure leaves the powers and duties of supervisors of elections untouched. Compensation of these officers is provided for under the permanent law, and the liability for which any appropriation is now required would therefore be incurred by their appointment. But the power of the national government would be taken away. There is no wisdom in the overwork that many farmers exact of their strength. The work on the farm must be done, it is true; but there are considerations which should induce farmers to guard always against applying themselves through too many hours. There is always a limit to the physical endurance of man, and this limit must be observed or disaster is sure to follow.

laws, but I cannot consent to their absolute and entire repeal, and I cannot approve of legisla-tion which seeks to prevent their enforcement. [Signed] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 23, 1879.

AGRICULTURE A CONSERVATIVE POWER IN GOVERNMENT.

The agricultural interest is the great conservative interest of our country. It attaches men to the soil. It makes tory rest is as necessary as a plenty of it desirable for them to maintain our institutions against the attacks of reckless men. It may perchance sometimes make them narrow and selfish, but it can never make them revolutionists. It fosters neither strikes nor the spirit of communism. Those who own and cultivate the land are naturally quiet and peaceful citizens. They pay the heft of the taxes imposed for the support of the government, and cast at all elections a majority of the votes that make presidents and congressmen. They furnish ballast to the ship of state, and cargoes for the merchant ship of commerce. In war they furnish the rank and file of the army, and in peace they are the mainstay and support of all productive industries.

Notwithstanding the very important relations that agriculture has held as a conservative and sustaining force in government, it has never received any marked consideration or fostering care from the government which it has made and sustained with both blood and treasure. Almost all other interests, however small or insignificant, have been carefully looked after and tenderly nursed, while this paramount and pivotal interest has been left to take will deny but that this state of things is all wrong, and should for the benefit of the people and the country be speedily changed. But how is the change to be brought about? There is no way but for the agricultural class to steadin the management of the government. But in order to accomplish successful selves to fill with ability any posimust also have an organization through which all can work for one common end. Then they can come together and calmly consider whether some him a good thrashing and had him of the expensive transings of goveleted from the grove. Clark told his of the expensive trappings of government may not without any detriment to the public service be dispensed with; whether some improvements may not be introduced, so that the more important interests of society may be advanced. And in looking in- side the gate until it fell back and the to the general working of government grounds were cleared of the interlopthey will not forget their own special interests. They will insist on the re-ers, however, until the sharpshooters the khedive. Germany and Austria organization of our agricultural bu-became so exasperated that they opened give the khedive the alternative of the reau, so that it shall be conducted in a destructive fire on the crowd, which the interest of the farming community, and have a cabinet officer at its head who will have at heart the progress, the welfare and success of that class of citizens who bear most of the burdens of government and who should

share largely in its benefits. of their hours in these grand matters of national interest, they can also turn of national interest, they can also turn head; D. H. Wimire, bayonet wound in their thoughts to their own special the left temple; John Donahue, jaw work, and congratulate themselves that bone fractured and shot through the they are engaged in an occupation so noble and elevating. Let the world of fashion tells could be contained by the second second fashion tells could be contained by the second s fashion talk as it may, let dapper clerks some two thousand were greatly excitand smooth-faced officials sneer as they ed. People gathered at the grounds may at our toilsome life and homely when the firing began, and it is said that had not the police arrived as they manners; in our truer and better moments we feel our nobility. We feel, after God, we are creators; that we walk in daily intimacy with nature, and are called upon daily to yield obedience to her laws. A free heaven is spread always above us; a friendly soil bears up our footsteps. Let us always raise our thoughts to heaven as we bend in labor on the earth below. God will not deceive us. We of all men are sure of our reward.

GLAD TIDINGS

Of the Order in Linn County-Stronger than Ever-Grand Rally.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- I wish to say to the Patrons in the state of Kansas, through your valuable paper, that the order of

number of grangers and farmers that in his carriage on a visit to the navy-ever met in the county for the purpose yard. The judicial appropriation bill of considering the grange question. J. W. Lattimer was elected deputy, a worthy brother and well qualified for privileges and elections, reported a resthe important duties of the office. Vocal and instrumental music was well rendered. Worthy Master Sims was on point a sub-committee to take testimohand in good time, and made a most ny in Kansas and elsewhere, to sit durable and convincing argument that ing recess and employ a clerk, etc. the grange is not only a good thing but Placed on the calendar. an absolute necessity to the well-being nation of D. T. Corbin, of South Caroof the agriculturists of this country. lina, as chief justice for the supreme After dinner J. H. Martin delivered an court of Utah was reported from the excellent address. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, this meeting was one of the largest and best ever held in the county.

On our return home we found that a kind providence had favored us with a good rain, which we very much needed, so we are happy. Yours truly,

J. S. PAYNE. CADMUS, Kans., June 20, 1879.

Chase County Crops.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-In reply to your inquiry in regard to crops, would say, wheat all harvested; thin on the ground, but good berry. About twelve bushels per acre. Toledo grange had in twenty acres; supposed will go twenty bushels to the acre—the best I have to back, two in the side and one destroyheard of.

Corn looks full as well as other seasons. Chinch-bugs are very thick in form near wheat fields.

Oats nearly a failure on account of leather of the flap tearing, he ran along dry weather. If plenty of rain, will to where he was found. Two troopers

get high enough to mow. No fruit worth mentioning here. Farmers are feeling better and looking better on account of recent rains. We think if we will lay by our corn by

deep plowing and clear of weeds, all in good shape, we will have a corn crop that will average with any of the last care of itself as best it could. No one four years. Plow deep is the motto of a Patron. Fraternally,

D. R. SHELLENBARGER. Toledo, Kans., June 20, 1879.

General News.

CHICAGO, June 23.-A Bohemian Sunday-school organization had a picfastly demand their appropriate share nic yesterday at Silver Leaf grove, in the management of the government. the suburbs of the city. Various gangs of drunken roughs were very troublesome to the party, so much so in fact results the farmers must fit them- that the persons in charge of the picnic sent for a company of Bohemian sharption under the government; they shooters to protect them. The latter arrived on the ground about 6 o'clock in the evening, and shortly after, one of them had a quarrel with a turbulent fellow named Clark, and gave story to the crowd outside, and they immediately began throwing broken brick, stones and other missiles at the picuic party. The captain of the sharpshooters had the long roll beaten and his men formed in line with fixed bayonets and charged the crowd at and outers and roughs. The latter kept on throwing stones among the picuicit is said to have resulted in two or three regular volleys. Lieut. Ladeveer denies having given an order to fire, and says his men fired only after great provocation. When the affair became known two large squads of police were sent to the spot and the entire company of sharpshooters arrested and marched to the station-house, where seventeen While the farmers can improve some of them were retained and the remainder released. The casualties were: Clark, severely hurt by blows on the did the sharpshooters would have been roughly handled.

Washington, June 20.—The legislative, executive and judicial appro-priation bill was signed by the presiding officers of both houses to-day, conveyed to the executive mansion and left with the president.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The president has approved the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government of the fiscal year ending June

overtaken its descendant, such antipathy must be left out of account; human feeling will have its way."

Ex-Empress Eugenia is sleepless and depressed. Her private secretary telegraphed the joint resolution are the repeal of the joint resolution are the repeal of the joint resolution are the repeal of the private secretary telegraphed the duchess of Sutherland this morning that she still remained in the clause which authorized and em- an unconscious condition, and that it powered the secretary of war to lease was imperatively necessary to rouse the water power at Moline to the Moyour valuable paper, that the order of line Water Power company, and the Patrons of Husbandry is not dead nor appropriation of \$400,000 for the extendying in Linn county, but stronger to- sion of military telegraph lines from

will not receive the president's approval.

Saulsbury, from the committee on olution authorizing that committee to investigate the memorials relating to the election of Senator Ingalls, and ap-

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- The nomijudiciary committee adversely, and placed upon the calendar for consideration of the senate hereafter.

The senate committee on privileges and elections decided to commence the Ingalls investigation in Kansas by a sub-committee of five, to proceed to that state next September.

The Kellogg-Spofford inquiry will be prosecuted in New Orleans in next November by a sub-committee of three* senators. Saulsbury is to be chairman of the Kansas sub-committee, and Sentor Hill will probably be placed at the head of the sub-committee for New Orleans.

London, June 20 .- The following are particulars of the death of the prince imperial: The body of the prince when found lay on its back. were eighteen assegais stabs in it, two of them piercing the body from chest ing the right eye. A locket with a medallion and a reliquary were found around the neck. The face wore a around the neck. The face wore a placid expression. He had evidently ineffectually tried to mount, and the lay near the body, both assegaied.

An official account says: The prince, with Lieut. Carey, of the Ninety-eighth regiment, six men and one friendly Zulu left camp at Kelitze mountain, seven miles beyond Blood river, on the 1st inst. for a reconnoisance. halted and unsaddled when ten miles from camp. Just as the prince gave the order to remount a volley was fired from ambush in the long grass. Lieut. Carey and four of the troopers returned to camp and reported that the prince and two troopers where missing. From their statements there could be no doubt that the prince was killed. A party of the Seventeenth Lancers, with ambulances, started on the instant to recover the body of the prince, which was found and brought in on the same

A special dispatch says: At daybreak a cavalry patrol under Gen. Marshall left to recover the body of the prince. The body was discovered among the long grass. There were no bullet wounds, but seventeen assegais wounds were in the body. The clothes had Ween taken, but round the neck was an open locket. A stretcher was formed of lances and the body was borne by Gen. Marshall and officers Dury, Lowe and Stewart of the Seventeenth Lancers to meet the ambulance, by which it

was then brought hither with an escort. The representations made to the khedive by the French consul-general were semi-official. The Pall Mall Gazette says he is neither the only nor the first consul to advise the khedive to

CAIRO, June 20.—England and France unite in demanding the abdication of full payment of the floating debt or their co-operation with England and France. The khedive is in uninterrupted conference with Premier Newfak and Hassan. The British and French consuls, at their interview with the khedive yesterday, formally demanded his abdication. He asked a delay of forty-eight hours, in order to communicate the report before replying. The cabinet is in council.

VIENNA, June 20 .- The French embassador has communicated to the Austrian foreign office the steps taken by the Western powers at Cairo, expressing the hope that Austria would join with them.

London, June 21.-Ex-Empress Eugenia swooned when she heard of her son's death and remained insensible a long time. She rallied somewhat in the afternoon, but was unable to see anybody. Many distinguished visitors called and many telegrams of condolence were received from all parts of

Notice of the death of the prince imperial has caused a profound sensation in Paris. The newspapers express deep sympathy. The Conservative organ, the *Post*, which fairly represents the feeling, says: "We never had any sympathy for the dynasty which worked our fatherland such grevious woes, but in view of the frightful fate which has overtaken its descendant, such antip-

BERLIN, June 21.—The emperor and empress, and Princess Victoria, wife of dying in Linn county, but stronger today than ever before—not in numbers,
but in wealth and influence.

Our grand rally on the 14th inst. was
a grand success, probably the largest

Helena, Montana territory, and from the Crown Prince Frederick William,
have telegraphed their condolence to
the ex-Empress Eugenia. It is stated
that the German court will go into
mourning for a short period. BY JAMES T. STEVENS

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1879.

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

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

City and Vicinity.

The young men of the social club realized a clear profit of about \$50 on their Ottawa excursion last Wednesday. The Y. M. S. C. is successful in everything it undertakes.

SELIM, the beautiful brown English draft and French Canadian stallion brought to Douglas county from Illinois only a few months ago by Mr. Wm. Ingersoll, died suddenly at Williamstown on Saturday night last. Selim was a fine horse and was valued by his owner at

THERE will be a lawn festival for the benefit of the Kaw Valley Sunday-school at the residence of Wm. Hughes, four miles east of this city, on the Eudora road, on the 4th of July, afternoon and evening. All good citizens are invited to be present and participate in the festivities.

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 retunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

E. A. COLMAN, the veteran horticulturist of Kanwaka, walked into our office at an early hour the other morning and deposited on our table a box of as fine Black Cap raspberries as we wish to see. All the information he would volunteer was that this box was a specimen representing a patch of seven acres on his farm, and that it the editor wanted to know more he must go and see for himself.

SEVENTY-TWO Onio editors with their ladies passed through this city yesterday on the regular 12:40 p. m. Kansas Pacific Denver express. They were comfortably seated in three elegant Pullman palace cars, and seemed to be enjoying the ride through this the great grain district of the West. The excursionists will go through to Denver and then visit Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak and other points of interest in the mountains of Colorado. We hope they may find time to visit Lawrence for at least a few hours on their return.

THE contract for building the grand exposition hall on the grounds of the Kaw Valley Fair association was awarded on Faiday last to Mr. J. N. McFarland for the sum of \$897, his being the lowest bid made. Mr. McFarland is one of the best builders in the state. The association will no doubt have a first-class job done for them, and when completed the building will cost about \$1,200. Already much interest is being aroused in the fair this fall. The grounds are the best in the state, and located in the best farming portion of the state, and with the liberal premiums offered we certainly ought to have the most successful fair this fall that ever was held. that ever was held.

MONDAY night last the amusement-loving MONDAY night last the amusement-loving citizens of Lawrence were entertained in Liberty hall with that new yet already everywhere known operetta H. M. S. Pinatore. It was given by the Fitth Avenue Pinatore company of New York. Our citizens heard "Pinatore" early last season, but there was a special attraction Monday night. Mrs. Belle Davis formerly a favorite vocalist of this city, personated "Josephine." Mrs. Davis' every appearance before the footlights was the signal for long continued applause from her many admirers in the tinued applause from her many admirers in the auditorium. She has a regular engagement with the Fifth Avenue company, and we predict for her a successful career in this new role.

THE National Methodist Camp Meeting asso-THE National Methodist Camp Meeting association for the promotion of holiness will begin a series of meetings at Bismarck grove, just north of this city, to-day (Wednesday). Rev. John S. Inskip, of Philadelphia, president of the association, is here and will remain until the close. The meetings will be held every morning, afternoon and evening of each day to July 4 inclusive. Dr. Wm. Jones of Northern Ohio, Rev. Wm. McDonaid of Massachusetts, Dr. Cobb of Minnesota, Dr. Watson of Indiana, and many other able ministers of the gospel will conduct the meetings. Reduced gospel will conduct the meetings. Reduced rates have been secured on the various railroads leading to this city, and hundreds of strangers are expected to be in attendance. No services will be held at the M. E. church

Personal.

HON. J. C. WATTS has returned from Colo-

MISSES Carrie and Julia Watson left yester-day for New York and Connecticut, to be ab-sent all summer. MISS ALICE COLLIER leaves to-day (Wednes-

day) for the mountains of Colorado. She will return next fall. REV. L. W. SPRING, of Plymouth Congrega-tional church, will spend his vacation in Massa-chusetts. He left yesterday.

J. EDWARD EWING, editor of the Leavenworth Appeal, made us a pleasant call on Monday. He came over in the interest of his pub-

MR. H. B. SALLS, of Scandia, Republic county, came down to the Head Center on Sunday for a brief visit with his old friends here. He left yesterday for the home of his childhood near Montreal, Canada, where he will remain during the summer.

REV. DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, of Fort Riley, brother of Samuel Reynolds, Esq., of this city, called on Saturday last. He was present by invitation at the meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society, held on Saturday at Bismarck grove, and delivered an interesting address on the subject of tertilizers. The next meeting of our horticultural society will be held on the grounds of the Kansas Valley Fair association, Saturday, July 19.

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

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

BULLETIN.

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

J. HOUSE & CO.

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR

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

Linseed Oil,

J. HOUSE & CO.

An Honest Medicine Free of Charge.

Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection of the throat, chest or lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, hoarseness, tiskling in the throat, loss of voice, etc. This medicine does positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one-half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been effected by this truly wonderful remedy. For asthma and bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. Trial bottles free. Regular size \$1. For sale by Barber Bros., Lawrence, Kansas. Of all medicines advertised to cure any affect

Lard Oil.

White Lead,

Window Glass,

Putty, etc., LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

Castor Oil.

To all who are suffering from the errors and ro all who are subering from the tribs 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 en-

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

To the Farmers.

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

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

Parties-Picnics.

Let everybody read. Wm. Wiedemann & Son, confectioners, at No. 129 Massachusetts street would call the attention of all, and especially granges and other organizations expecting 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.

Leis' Electric Insect Powder,

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

The Driven Well.

The Driven Well.

After two more thorough trials the Green patent has again been confirmed, and by U. S. Judge Dillon, of this circuit; also by Judge Gresham, of Indiana? Royalty on domestic and farm wells 1½ inches diameter and under is \$10. Infringers in this county sending \$5 within twenty days to our agent can obtain a license at 50 per cent. discount, which covers all past and future use. After twenty days full royalty will be charged and infringers are liable to suit without notice.

WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO.,

Joint Owners and Att'ys for Patentee,

414 Water street, New York.

W. O. BARNARD, North Topeka,

Agent for Kansas.

DATED June, 1879.

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

Announcement.

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

Groceries-Harness.

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

To Farmers.

Use Geo. Leis' celebrated condition powders, the great American remedy for diseases of horses and cattle, recommended by veterinary surgeons, livery Feepers, 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.

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, lune, plaster and everything usually kept in lumber yards.

Please call and examine stock before purchasing.

chasing. LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878. C. BRUCE.

Farmers!

Cash paid for shelled corn, oats, rye and wheat at Douglas County elevator.

Farmers desiring to hold their grain can have it stored at reasonable rates in the Doug-

las County elevator.

The corn mill is running. Meal and chop for exchange and sale.

All grain, whether for exchange or sale, must

be left at elevator. J. D. BOWERSOCK. Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Hu-

man 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 salve warranted to give satisfaction it used as directed, by reasonable people.

DR. W. S. RILEY,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

Various Causes-

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shewn on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft luster and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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

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.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

- President
- Vice-President
- Cashier
- Assis't Cashier J. E. McCoy J. S. CREW -

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,

SMALL FRUITS, QUINCES. GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

-AND-

ORNAMENTAL TREES IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name he fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees All of the above stock is warranted true to hame. 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. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICA-

TION. W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

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

CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP Under First National Bank.

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

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

POR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address, DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, 6.

MARY MANNING, WHO RESIDES IN THE county of Webster and state of lowa, will take notice that Benjamin S. W. Manning did, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1879, file his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, charging the said Mary Manning of being guilty of extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty, and asking that he may be divorced from the said Mary Manning, which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said court which convenes October 6, 1879.

Dated this 16th day of June, A. D. 1879.

WINFIELD FREEMAN, Att'y for Pltff.

45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

interest.
For further information apply to V. P. WILSON,
Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,

LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878.

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

B. F. DIGGS, County Çlerk.

Lawrence Business Directorn.

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

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

D. L. TOSH, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Lawrence, Kansas. 59 Mass. street. WINFIELD FREEMAN, Attorney and Coun-selor at Law, Lawrence, Kansas. Practice in State and Federal Courts.

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

CONFECTIONER.

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

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

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

DRUGGISTS. P. CHESTER, Drugs and Medicines. 59

G. W. W. YATES, Druggist and Pharmacist.

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

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

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

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

LOAN BROKER.

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

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

MEATS. W. 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. H. LAMON, Photographer, 125 Massachusetts 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.
Confice at Chester's drug store. Residence 35
Tennessee street, west of Central park.

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 Louisiana street, between Winthrop and Henry, east side.

REAL ESTATE & LOAN AGENTS. RIGGS & SINCLAIR, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Proprietors of Douglas county Abstracts of Titles. Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

SHOEMAKER.

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

A STORM, the Pioneer Stove man of Lawrence. Worker. Roofing, Guttering and Job Work a specialty. 164 Massachusetts street. U. S. CLAIM AGENT.

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

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY. P. CHESTER, Watches, Clocks and Jewel-ry. 59 Massachusetts street.

J. RUSHMER, Watches, Clocks and Jewer-watch. 57 Massachusetts street.

Horticultural Department.

Tar vs. the Kuife for Borers.

application of tar as a preventive

the Douglas County Horticultural soci- accordingly believe that taking a num- American origin; and this would seem ety, I make this report as my deliberate | ber of years together one product is | to indicate that we should go on growjudgment, after years of careful observation and experience.

N. P. DEMING, Chairman on Entomology.

Buy of Home Nurseries.

The gentlemen from Ohio and Illinois who have been canvassing this and adjoining counties for orders for fruit trees have succeeded in pulling the wool over the eyes of many of our hardworking farmers, and have taken their of wheat, corn or potatoes. An orchard erders for large numbers of trees and of healthy apple trees ought to produce after midsummer. We want no late other nursery stock of various kinds. from one hundred and fifty to three It is high time that farmers should wake hundred bushels per acre. A very low up and say "No" to these peddlers; and price per bushel at this rate—lower when you say no the first time they come around say no the second time, and stick to it, and do not be humbugged by them, and resolve to patronize home institutions of all kinds and be could be even fed to stock profitably. prosperous. These traveling chaps from those far-away states always sell stock at higher prices than the same va- market. When a farmer has his eye rieties of fruit can be bought for at upon the market, he will grow good home nurseries. Then their trees, if fruit, because he knows he is compelled grown in the nurseries they represent, to. If he does not the market will be have the disadvantage of not being nat- | closed to him, or practically so. Havural to our peculiar condition of soil ing no special object in view, thereand climate.

rieties, and better, such as have been grow it, is true, so far as they are conin the nurseries in Brown county will seldom abandoned. Besides being a fruit, and refer you to trees ten to fifteen | fatuated with it. years old in your orchards that have never fruited. What bosh! Those very (a remark sometimes heard) is idle talk. trees were shipped from other states. It is the same kind of talk that was and bought from just such chaps as tell heard against the introduction of railyou this abominable stuff. You are sold roads, because "they would make every time you buy from these agents horses useless." Twenty-five years ago from abroad. They will tell you any- it was predicted that the rapid increase thing to sell you a bill of trees. They of orchards would glut the fruit marwill promise to replace all the trees that ket. It has not been glutted yet, and do not grow, and in a few cases they with our net-work of railroads, which will do it when they call on you for the opens to almost every section of the second order; but lookout. When they country new markets, it is not at all have made two deliveries, they never likely that they will be. The price of rough bark, scrape it away so that the replace the stock; in most cases you good fruits will be higher ten years never see the men who took your or- from now than they are now, the inders. When they send on the cullings crease of orchards to the contrary notand switches, the first lot will be done | withstanding. We think we are susup in moss and rye straw, and then one- tained in this view of the matter by the half will die. But wait until you get fact that our population is constantly the second bill; this is the last delivery increasing, and that the better times they intend to make, then they will go to more flowery and larger fields.

you not look back and point out just shores and cities. such men as sold you nursery stock one to six years ago? I can refer you to farmers who have paid \$2 apiece for pear trees within the last ten days, and 33 1-3 cents for apple, when the pear could have been bought at Hiawatha nurseries for from 50 to 75 cents, and the apple from 11 to 15 cents. They which has kept the trees in a late growcharge you from 75 cents to \$1.25 for what is called June peach, when you can buy them at the Hiawatha nurseries for twenty and thirty cents, and true to name. Open your eyes! and low. Most of our planters buy a few say no to all traveling agents from foreign nurseries. Give your money cause they cost so much, feel bound to to home nurserymen, and get your fruit trees true to name, fresh from the nurs- the best cultivation, and often stimuery, grafted from bearing orchards late them with manures-all of which in Brown county, and budded from is apt to produce a late, rank growth, trees that we have seen fruit from in and thus their trees are literally killed this vicinity. We know better what by kindness. Our advice to all who We watch the varieties, and those that rules: are sure fruiters and stand the severe

produces a great deal of fruit. We produce a great deal of almost everything that we produce at all. But while | ier trees. On the subject of using tar to prevent it is true that our fruit product is large, borers working in apple trees, my opin- it is not nearly so large as it ought to ion is, the man that uses his knife twice be and will be. The reason for this is thumb and finger. This will cause it plant growth. a year in hunting borers will have a partially that many who should be fruit to ripen sooner, and may be repeated much better orchard at the end of five culturists are behind the times and are years than the one that depends on the clinging to the belief that fruit growing is unprofitable. But we firmly be-Being chairman on entomology of lieve in the law of compensation, and about as profitable as another.

To start with, we have the fact that most fruits can be produced as cheaply as the standard cereals or beef or pork. Such is the case with apples, pears, peaches, plums and very many of the strawberry and the blackberry, for inof late years, and the cost of their pro- d'Angouleme and Louise Boune. duction has not been greater than that than apples usually are-would make their growing as profitable and more profitable than almost any other crop on the farm. With this yield they

The great difficulty with many peofore, such people are careless as to the They sell you apple trees from ten to selection of varieties, and still more so fifteen cents, and that about covers the if possible, as to the care bestowed on freight; but lookout when you order the orchard. The result is poor fruit, pear, cherry and plum trees, small with which they themselves are disfruits, etc. You pay these chaps for gusted and have reason to be. That pear \$1.50 to \$2 per tree, 75 cents to \$1 the growing of such fruit does not pay for cherry, \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen for is true, and the remark, when made by raspberries, and every other variety of this class, that it is even cheaper to buy fruit in proportion, when the same va- fruit for home consumption than to tested at your home nursery, can be cerned. It is noticeable, however, that bought for one-third of the money. when fruit growing is once entered up-They will tell you that the trees grown on, under favorable circumstances, it is not produce fruit but once every other | profitable business, it is a pleasant one, year, and a large postion will never and the horticulturist soon becomes in-

That there is too much fruit grown which will naturally dawn upon this country during the next few years will Farmers, are these not facts? Can assure a very large immigration to our

Pear Growing.

What we should seek to obtain in our near trees is a sound. moderate and healthy growth early in the season, so that sudden frosts in autumn do not catch us with immature, rank growth. The blight generally follows a moist fall ing condition, followed by a severe sudden frost. This stagnates the sap, which thereby becomes putrid and poisonous. and the next spring blight is apt to folpear trees at exorbitant prices, and, begive them the best place on the farm,

sooner than those branching four to spring I set thirty more, treating them that, in dress, the ladies take the lead.

3. As soon as the young growth is six later in the season.

4. Choose the hardiest varieties. The Seckel, Tyson and Winter Nelis seem to be free from blight-all varieties of ing and testing the best seedlings we can find. Lawrence would seem to be another of that class. We cannot afford to be without such varieties as Beurre Giffart, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, Howell, White smaller fruits. The culture of the Doyenne, Beurre Bosc, Sheldonstance, has been made very profitable from blight-and on quince, Duchesse

5. Cultivate early in the season, but do not cultivate, or only very lightly, growth.

If you can do all of this, you will find pears about as valuable as any other fruit, and as they can-and, in fact, ought-be picked early and ripened either on the way or in the house, they can be barreled and packed with perfect safety. Pick when the fruit begins to color, and trust to their ripenple is that they do not grow fruit for ing on their way or at the dealer's, as they will be 100 per cent. better than when left to ripen on the tree.-Colman's Rural.

In the Orchard.

Watch for insect pests. If the trees are infested with bark lice, take them at the time the young are moving forward and kill them with a wash of strong soapsuds, in which a little carbolic acid is mixed. When canker-worms are infesting the trees, syringe thoroughly with London purple and water. Set traps for codling moths, or use hay bands about the limbs of the trees.

Look for the first appearance of tentcaterpillars early in the morning and late in the evening, when they are clustered in their nests. After they get size they are not so gregarious. Have an old broom along, fastened to a suitable pole; with this the worms and web may be easily taken away. Kill them in any manner that may suggest itself. Beat-

ing on hard ground is pretty effectual. Do not scrape trees because the bark is rough. Many people keep their trees scraped down to the quick. They think it looks nice. It is wrong; the bark is for protection. If the trunk is mossy, it shows the tree is not doing well, and that it wants fertilizing. Scrape the old scales away in this instance, wash with very strong soap-suds, and cultivate and manure the orchard. So if insects have found a lodgment in the trunks may be easily washed. Do not scrape to the quick; the bark is the skin of the tree and should not be wounded. A light scraping is good. but moss shows that the soil is too wet. and probably poor. Underdrainage and manuring will help this.

In going over your orchard, keep an eye out for bad-shaped heads and abrading limbs. When you do find them, prune. Do not wait for the regular pruning season. There should be none such in a well regulated orchard. Let your pruning be as light as possible. The more top, the more root; and in the West a thick head is not objectionable. In fact, the thicker the better, so all parts of the tree get a fair amount of light. There is, as a rule, more damage done by injudicious pruning than by no pruning at all .- Prairie Farmer.

Salt for Trees and Vegetables.

you want than most of you know your- wish to grow this delicious fruit can and only succeeded in getting one to dress thus because it is in the fashion. selves. We make this our business. be summed up in the following few live, and that only produced twigs a A thing must be done if Paris has set few inches long in nine years.

five feet from the ground, and be health- in the same way, and they have grown very finely. The salt keeps away insects that injure the roots, and renders to eight inches long, pinch it with the soil more capable of sustaining

In 1877 my wife had a garden forty feet square. It was necessary to water and flowers were very inferior in all respects. In 1878 I put half a barrel of brine and half a bushel of salt on the ground, and turned them under. The consequence was that the plants were of extraordinary large size and the flowers of great beauty. It was not necessary to water the garden, which was greatly admired by all who saw it. The flowers were so large that they appeared to be of different varieties though they may not be quite so free from those grown on land that was not salted.

I had some potatoes growing from seed that wilted down as soon as the weather became very hot. I applied salt to the surface of the soil till it was white. The vines soon took a vigorous start, grew to the length of three feet, blossomed and produced tubers from the size of hens' eggs to that of goose eggs. My soil is chiefly sand, but I believe that salt is highly beneficial to clay as to common prairie land. -J. D., in Chicago Times.

The Household.

Taste.

What, then, is taste, but these internal powers Active and strong and feelingly alive
To each fine impulse—a discerning sense
Of decent and sublime; with quick disgust
From things deformed or disarranged or gross
In species?

— Akenside.

This elegant definition of taste is essentially the same as Blair's. Addison defines it to be a "nice harmony between the fancy and the judgment." A few moments' thought will convince any one of the great diversity of taste among people, even when brought up in the same country and under similar circumstances.

One is lulled to sleep by falling waters, the hum of bees, the song of birds, the voice of girls; another has no sympathy with nature and can be pleased by nothing but the beauties of art.

Though the gift of God, yet taste is greatly improved by culture. The superiority of our taste over that of the Hottentet is manifest. The women of some tribes wear rings in the nose or lip; our ladies wear them on the finger or in the ears. It was once remarked by a classmate that the idea of wearing a ring in the lip was probably suggested by the husband in order to retard perpetual motion.

Dr. Blair recognizes a good and bad taste, yet he does not include a bad taste in his definition.

Some uncivilized tribes flatten the forehead and try in various ways to alter their form. There are traces of this bad taste among enlightened nations. Greek statuary, representing the human form, was true to nature, and succeeding ages have admired the taste of the learned Greeks.

First follow nature, and your judgment frame By her just laws, which are still the same; Unerring nature, still divinely bright, One clear, unchanged and universal light. -Pope's Essay on Criticism.

I know a lady who, believing the truth of Pope, argues thus: A wasp is formed by nature; therefore, if I emulate that genus of insects, I follow nature.

Some fashious or habits of either sex

are opposed to good taste and health. Some ladies wear false hair done up in a ludicrous manner. They use paints and powders as though nature did not impart the most delicate hue to beauty's cheek. Sometimes the hat is worn down on the bridge of the nose; at other times it is worn on the back of I will give you a sketch of my expe- the head. Like Jackson, they wing rience with the use of salt in the or- the darts of love from behind "cotton chard and garden. Young fruit trees breast-works." Long trails and Grecan be made to grow and do well in cian bends are laughably absurd. places where old trees have died by Fashion carried thus far is in rebellion sowing a pint of salt on the earth where against taste. What would the Greeks, they are to stand. After trees are set renowned for delicacy of taste, say if I continue to sow a pint of salt around they could see our fashionable ladies? each every year. I set twenty-five trees | What do the ladies themselves say on in sandy soil for each one of seven years | this subject? Some of them say: "We rules:

1. Select a soil that is not rich, but deep and light sandy clay or loam, and they are few enough at best.— I. C.

B., in Kansas Herald.

1. Select a soil that is not rich, but deep and light sandy clay or loam, and they are few enough at best.— I. C.

B., in Kansas Herald.

1. Select a soil that is not rich, but deep and light sandy clay or loam, and plow and subsoil it deeply.

2. Select good, thrifty, young trees of moderate, well-ripened growth (good and livers, which is progressing, and gradually its progressing, and gradually its progressing, and gradually its progressing, and gradually its better understood. The United States the ground. These will bear much better understood. The United States the content of the picture. A genteel to there side of the picture. A genteel to there side of the picture. A genteel young man will wear his hat on any place except the top of the head. He spring of 1877 I set out twenty-five trees, putting a pint of salt in the dirt used for filling, and then sowed a pint of salt round it, and limbs grew from three to there are an a half feet long. In the spring of 1877 I set out twenty-five trees, putting a pint of salt in the dirt used for filling, and then sowed a pint of salt round it, and limbs grew from three to place except the top of the head. He spring of 1877 I set out twenty-five trees, putting a pint of salt in the dirt used for filling, and then sowed a pint of salt trees and a half feet long. In the spring of 1877 I set out twenty-five trees, putting a pint of salt in the dirt used for filling, and then sowed a pint of salt trees to the colon, and trime to small derangements of the place except the top of the head. He spring of 1877 I set out twenty-five trees, putting a pint of salt in the dirt used for filling, and then sowed a pint of salt trees to an any place except the top of the head. He spring of 1877 I set out twenty-five trees, putting a pint of salt in the dirt used for filling, and then sowed a pint of salt in the dirt of the progression and all the precedent." But let us turn to the

The strength of the boys lies in another sphere. Led by their taste, some collect about the streets, tell stories, smoke and chew tobacco; or they meet in a saloon to play billiards, drink liquors and talk in any but a gentlemanly way about their sweethearts. Yet it nearly every day, and still the plants these gentlemen, when with their sweethearts, are so delicate that a harsh word can never fall from their platonic lips.



TYAS 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

shown to all those who have seen its astonishing ellects.

Every Farmer a '1 Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of th blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict al imals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hid-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Ncll-Sw Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Herses. The blood is the foundain 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 income 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 LEBS POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purities the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep







In all new countries we hear of fatal discuses among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind uses, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POV. DER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mi.: a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed onco r twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a culla, blowing the Powder down their throat.



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



Lets' 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 Lets' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mang., Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain paper. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood and is therefore the Best Article for fattening Hogs.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ERS.—To protect myself and the market myself and the myself an



WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, III.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mc
MEYER, BRO. & CO., St.
COLLINS 1010-5



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

Farm and Stock.

Making Up Cattle for Market.

It is not a rash assertion to state that manner in which they prepare their cattle for market. In their reports of the great cattle markets of the West we frequently read that "the offerings were nearly all of inferior grades." It is to be wondered at that farmers, who are shrewd enough in other matters, should be careless in this important particular. The farmer who raises or buys cattle for feeding and sells them before they are fat loses in two ways-first in the quality of the beef, and secondly in the the low condition of the generality of though the supply may really not be them. For these reasons the proper Western cattle is not the scarcity of enough to satisfy the ultimate demand. development of this business throughpasture or fodder, but the want of shel- We should always advise, under ordi- out the country demands a new induster in winter and shade and succulent nary circumstances, that wool or any try to each community. food during the scorching heat and protracted drought of summer.

It is well known that cattle kept in

warm houses or sheds in winter, and prove in condition on an amount of not appear just now that wool will be master. The neighborhood apiarian properly fed and cared for, will imfood that would scarcely keep them alive without the aid of shelter. If we do not afford the necessary temperature for keeping their bodies warm, the food they eat and the fat on their frames will be consumed to keep up the natural heat without which they cannot live. Where stock of any kind are badly wintered they come out weak in spring. and a considerable portion of the summer will have passed before they have recovered from the hardships they endured. Then comes a long drought, the pastures become parched and another check is given to their growth or improvement. There is but little use in expecting to realize profit from feeding stock if they are not kept in good condition at all seasons, and this can only be affected by breeding or purchasing the best kind of cattle, supplying them with an abundance of nutritious food at all seasons, and also with shade in summer and shelter in winter. By an acquaintance with the laws of heat, in connection with physiology, we discover that if the temperature of the building in which stock are wintered is too low, the proportion of food is much greater than when a suitable degree of heat is kept up, and that this increased amount of provender does not tend to increase the fatness of the cattle.

The reason why cold retards the fattening of animals has been well explained by Dr. Lyon Playfair in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He says that when the chemical power (oxygen) succeeds in effecting a waste of the body, it converts it from the elements from which new railroads surveyed, and within a it originally sprung into carbonic acid water and ammonia. There are, indeed, intermediate compounds formed, but these are the final products of the decay of the body, or of its parts, and these are the very substances on which plants live; so that the decay and death tant factor in the restoration of busiactually becomes the source of life. It ness. Parties who are in a position to is well known that the vital forces decrease when the body is exposed to a certain degree of cold, and that when this is sufficiently intense they are either suspended or actually annihilated. But the chemical force (oxygen) is condensed or increased by such agencies, and vitality having been removed, chemical affinity acts on the tissues and effects their destruction. Hence it is that cattle do not fatten as well in cold weather as in hot. We know by experience that the intervention of cold weather in summer retards the fattening of cattle. But as the decrease of vitality has been occasioned by the diminution of the temperature of the body, it is obvious that by an the specialist should keep bees." This elevation of the temperature, such as can be effected in houses and sheds, vitality will be enabled to resume its just as on others. Each housekeeper, proper functions. The forage of various countries is more or less combusti- kitchen garden, yet only the specialist time remain lacking in quality, to meet ble according to the temperature of the should rely on making aliving from the the finest demands of manufacturers, climate, and the quantity of food consumed by animals varies also according well understands his business will be in the agricultural districts, who breed to the temperature. In order to keep likely to far outstrip the household bee- and care better for their flocks.-R. M animals in good condition, the requisite keeper, just as the man who gives his Bell, in Colman's Rural. degree of heat must be preserved in all time to the care of fowls will secure climates. If we want to keep the vital more eggs, but still the farmer finds it functions of our cattle in a proper degree of activity in winter, we must ject, we wish however to speak a few keep up the heat of their bodies by words of caution and instruction. providing adequate shelter and nutritious food. Warmth is, in a great measure, an equivalent for food, and appliances. These none but the spe- by seed. We are so accustomed to this prejudice alone prefers pork, which, ly, the success of the feeder will be erly arrange. As well may the farmer rieties that we are liable to imagine it When people gain more wisdom, farm-

The Prospect of the Wool Market.

The prospect of the wool market conother product be marketed without any undue excitement. There does not week we think we can see it ourselves. Domestic woolen goods are finding a

The mills have orders that will keep them busy for months to come, and most of them are so full of orders that they tween them. But all matters should are exercising great care in making contracts for the future delivery of goods. fer, divide and do all such work, re-Fancy cassimeres and suitings have advanced from twelve to fifteen cents. Fabrics for which \$1.80 has been the honey and bees, as agreed on in any price are now selling for \$2. The Boston Traveller of a recent date speaks thus of the sale of woolen goods and of vantage that hives and supplies be obthe cause of the gratifying increase: That the flood-tide of business has fairly set in is being proved by every day's news from the distant sections of the country. Last week there was the greatest move in flannels that has been known for a year or more. More flannels were sold in this one week than the total amount for the six months pregious, and manufacturers are declining to fix prices ahead. This is the legitimate result of a settled conviction on the part of business men throughout the country that the flood is coming in strong. Another significant fact is the starting up of the various iron concerns in Pennsylvania and the West. This is, perhaps, the most important industry west of the Alleghany mountains, and in almost every neighborhood by enits revival after so long a depression is in the highest degree encouraging. to their own advantage, that of the Within the past three months there have been several thousands of miles of Bee-Keepers' Exchange. short time a large portion has been put under contract. All these things are indicative of a vast increase of labor employment, and thus emigration to the West from the overcrowded localities of the East becomes another imporbe well informed are of opinion that there will be a large excess of foreign immigration this season, the news of a large prospective demand for labor having already crossed. Still another important feature is the increase of sales of land grants, both by railroad corporations and government. The business tide is evidently rolling inward.

All this is good and encouraging news to the wool grower, and in the midst of prevailing low prices and general gloom a little sunlight looks unusually sweet.

Who Should Keep Bees.

We answer, every farmer and head of a family, so situated as to have a place is partially true. Only the specialist should enter largely upon this business, if convenient, should have his own sale of vegetables. The specialist who profitable to keep fowls. On this sub-

manding the use of suitable hives and and permanent as that of reproduction healthiest kind of meat, and a foolish where both are made use of judicious- cialist is prepared to make and prop- latter mode of origination in new va- fresh or salt, is the unhealthiest of all.

implements needed in his work. We advise all who are not experts to secure tinues good, and while good prices are their hives and boxes from some factobeing obtained, we are glad to know ry, and if there be not an expert at that there is no excitement among the hand to assist him, to purchase hives, our Western farmers by the imperfect producers and that there is no unusual bees and all, in good condition in the rush to get wool into the market. It is spring. The hives should be all alike, too often the case that when any pro- and every part alike. This is of the duct rises in price there is a universal first importance. All should be obrush to take advantage of it, and the tained from the same party if possible. sudden increase of supply forces prices | This industry is of that character that down, when there is no reason for it it cannot be enlarged very extensively except that there is too much of the at any one place, as sugar manufacture, product visible at one time. In other but the hives must be scattered all over words, if the market is supplied in the the land, so as to secure proximity to natural way there may be a sufficient flowers. The distribution of farmdemand to keep up the price all the houses exactly suits this industry. But time, while a sudden flooding of the many farmers are either "afraid of the market will bring the price down, al- bees," or have not time to attend to

> A specialist, for whom the name seem to be any necessity of being in a J. W. Shearer, should find a place in hurry at the present time at any rate. each neighborhood, just as the black-While all signs are liable to fail, it does smith, the shoe-maker and the postlower for some time. As mentioned should prepare the hives and boxes, in our last issue, the dealers are evident- and give general attention to bees, exly able to see a bright future, and this cept swarming and special work. The farmer should purchase the hives and own the bees, and the apiarian prepare ready market, and prices are advancing. boxes, put them on and take them off, rear queens for development, and other matters, according to agreement bebe definitely understood. He can transceiving for his labor either money pay or a part of the surplus, or surplus particular case. Unless a fair mechanic, the apiarian would find to his adtained from some trustworthy dealer. He should supply such, however, according to his convenience and ability.

The bee-master, or apiarian, who expects to make a business of bee-keeping, must study well the science and the art of bee-keeping. He must be a man of industry, prompt and timely in his actions, a close observer and selfreliant, and able to control bees as any other stock about the farm.

Let not any imagine that he has to get a number of hives of bees to sup port him in idleness and neglect.

Bee-keeping, to be successful, demands work, and hard work, promptly applied. The occupation of the local apiarian is now open for development terprising men with small means, both community and the country at large.

The Sheep Industry of the West.

There has come a very decided waking up of late to the profits of sheep raising in the Mississippi valley. The main dependence of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa has been in the hog product. Latterly the low prices and uncertainty from the hog cholera has disgusted our farmers. The low prices and uncertainty of the cotton crop in the South has had about the same effect in the states growing cotton, and they turn their attention to grasses and sheep, as a more sure and elegant industry-so much less dependent upon an uncertain class of laborers. The cattle industry of the farming states of the West has found cattle raised west on the plains take control of the beef market. Dairy products are ruinously low, and unless carried on under most favorable circumstances bring ruin to the producer.

Amid all these, even at the low price of wool that has ruled for the last year, for a hive or two. But, says one, "only sheepmen have more than held their own. The late advance in wool has given buoyancy to the sheep trade, and there is no reason why wool should not continue to hold an eyen price. The produce of the plains will for some and must be supplied by flock-masters

Potatoes Mixing in the Hill.

technically called a "sport" that this

tory of many things shows that good, permanent varieties originate in this way sometimes. We have heard, for instance, of potatoes mixing in the hill. Some one plants pieces of white potatoes. He knows they were all white without any admixture of any other sort, yet on digging he finds a tuber or set of tubers all red. Therefore he fancies that bees have brought the pollen of a red variety from some distance to the white flower, and in this way the pollen of the red became infused with the white, and that this infusion affected the sap so as to infuse the whole plant, even down to the tubers, and this is what is called "mixing the hill."

It is clear from one circumstance that mixing cannot occur in this way, for if our observations are correct, as we believe they are, bees do not exhibit much partiality for the potato blossom. The drachm for one of fourteen, and should chance, therefore, that pollen is carried backwards and forwards and thus mix-'apiarian" has been suggested by Rev. ed by them is very small. But there is no occasion for inventing any such roundabout explanation. The sweet potato "mixes" in just the same way as the other potato. That is to say the plant will occasionally produce a red one from a red stock, and yet the sweet potato in this part of the world produces no flowers at all. It is believed that all the varieties of the sweet potato under culture were raised in this way-that is, that a tuber was found varying from the rest, and this one saved or "selected" originated a new variety or race.

The fact is, there is an innate power in plants to change sometimes, without the intervention of seed or the seed organs, and there would therefore seem to be no reason why varieties may not sometimes originate in this way, and be as permanent as if raised by what seems to us to be the more natural mode of

In regard to the sweet potato, which never seems to flower with us, it takes this privilege in the South and thus produces seed. No attempts seem to have been made to raise these seeds until recently, when some one near New Orleans has taken the matter in hand, and report has it that he has raised many new and improved sorts, which are superior in some respects to the old ones. Now that attempts are found to succeed in this new line of business, there will probably be no end to new yarieties of sweet potatoes. - Germantown Telegraph.

Don't Forget.

Don't forget that milk is one of the very best things for all kinds of poultry, whether young or old, and that the refuse milk can in no other way be more profitably turned into account. It is usually given on the farm to the pigs, which are no doubt greatly benefited by it; but more can be realized from it by feeding to chicks and fowls. At all stages of their growth they are fond of it, and it makes but little difference to them whether it be fresh or sour. For very young chicks, fresh milk should always be given, but the milk can first be set away to cream, and the cream removed for butter, before feeding the milk, thus making it less expensive. For the little chicks before they have dropped their downy coats and come out in full feathered attire, nothing better in the way of food can be given than bread crust or bread crumbs soaked in milk. This makes a wholesome diet for them, and one which is sufficiently nourishing to induce a healthy and vigorous development.—

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. American Poultry Journal.

Mutton.

The cheapest meat for the farmer is mutton. It may be safely said to cost nothing, as the fleece from the sheep of a good breed will amply pay for its keeping. Then, for additional profit, there is a lamb or two, the pelt of the animal (if killed at home), the excellent the mal (if killed at nome), the excellent manure from its droppings, and the riddance of the 'pastures from weeds, to which sheep are destructive foes.

With the exception of poultry, mutton With the exception of poultry, mutton With the exception of poultry, mutton is also the most convenient meat for the farmer. A sheep is easily killed and dressed by a single hand in an hour, It must not be supposed that because dressed by a single hand in an hour, some vegetables originate from what is and in the warmest weather it can be readily disposed of before it spoils. Sciwords of caution and instruction.

Bee-keeping is a distinct business, demanding the use of suitable hives and appliances. These none but the specialist is prepared to make and proportialist is prepared to make and proport undertake to make his plows and other to be nature's only mode; but the his-lers will begin to keep more sheep.—Ex. | to WM.

Veterinary Department.

Please send me a simple recipe for curing worms in horses that are not stabled. Not bots, but worms, as per drawing.

Answer.-The drawing accompanying your letter represents a parasite of the lumbric species, which often appear in great numbers in the equine race. Treatment: Take tartarized antimony and santonine, of each one ounce; mix, and make into eight powders; give one night and morning in soft feed until consumed; the feed in the meantime must be soft and sloppy. Then, in the morning before feeding, follow with a ball composed of Barbadoes aloes, seven; ground ginger, one drachm, mixed. This ball is intended for a fifteen-hand horse. It will be too large by one be increased for one of sixteen hands.

Interfering.

I have a mare that interferes very much behind, constantly peeling the skin from her ankles. The result was a bad swelling from the knee to the ankle. I have reduced the swelling of plant will occasionally produce a red the leg, but it has left the ankle joint tuber from a white stock, or a white in an enlarged condition. Will you be one from a red stock, and yet the sweet so kind as to give a remedy?

ANSWER.-If there is inflammation present, and the animal has ceased to strike it, you have only to clip the hair from the parts and apply a biniodide of mercury blister, one part of the salt to ten of lard, well rubbed together. She will be required to stand for two weeks. If there should prove to be inflammation present, you will first have to reduce by cold water applications. After it gets well you should require her to wear a boot, and have her shod with a shoe made narrow in the web and a little lower on the inside of the foot she does the mischief with. Our object is to get more weight and wearing surface on the outside.

Canker.

I have a valuable five-year-old mare that has the foot-rot. Please send me a cure and how to use it.

Answer.—Your mare is the subject of canker, a disease due either to intrinsic or extrinsic causes, filth, injuries, etc., being the principal. It usually commences about the heels and frog, and the fetid material, if allowed to, will soon undermine the whole sole, making it necessary to remove that tissue in toto in order to eradicate the evil. Treatment: If at the beginning pare away all devitalized and fungoid growth and dress with a preparation of carbolic acid, one, to water, thirty parts, and after each application pack the solar aspect of the foot firmly with oakum dipped in pine tar; the parts should be thoroughly cleansed every morning with warm water and castile soap, and rubbed dry. When the sole has become undermined to an extent necessitating its removal, the services of the veterinarian will be required .-Turf, Field and Farm.

Gideon W. Thompson.

James H. Payne.

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Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

BACK VITAL Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weakness, and Excesses; HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for these diseases.

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

WM. E. CLUKE—Dear Sir:—Having witnessed the wonderful effects of HUNT'S REMEDY in my

was completely cured.
S. A. APLIN, No. 3 Exchange street.

THE LATEST MARKETS

| THE DATEST MARKETS. |
|----------------------------------|
| Produce Markets. |
| St. Louis, June 24, 1879. |
| Flour—XX \$4.40 @ 4.70 |
| XXX 4.80 @ 4.90 |
| Family 5.15 (a) 5.40 |
| Wheat—No. 2 fall 1.081@ 1.09 |
| No. 3 red 1.02 @ 1.02 |
| Corn—No. 2 34 @ 34 |
| Oats 32 @ 32 |
| Rye 50 (a) 52 |
| Barley 50 (a) 65 |
| Pork 9.95 @10.25 |
| Lard 5.95 @ 6.15 |
| Butter—Dairy |
| Country 9 @ 11 |
| Eggs 91@ 10 |
| CHICAGO, June 24, 1879. |
| Wheat—No. 2 spring \$1.03½@ 1.04 |
| No. 3 78 @ 781 |
| Rejected 61(a) 621 |
| Corn 36 @ 37 |
| Dats 31½@ 32 |
| Pork 9.80 @10.00 |
| Lard 6.15 @ 6.20 |
| KANSAS CITY, June 24, 1879. |
| Wheat—No. 2 fall 971@ 99 |
| No. 3 fall 94 @ 941 |
| No. 4 89 @ 90 |
| |

Live Stock Markets.

| KANSAS C | ITY, June 24, 1879. | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Cattle-Choice nat. steer | s av. 1,400 \$4.35@4.65 | |
| Good ship. steers | av. 1,350 4.00@4.25 | |
| Fair butch. steers | s av. 1,000 3.35@3.90 | |
| Good feed. steers | | |
| Good stock steen | rs av. 900 2.50@3.00 | |
| Good to choice fa | | |
| Common cows ar | nd heifers 1.90@2.25 | |
| Hogs-Packers | 3.30@3.60 | |
| ST. Lo | UIS, June 24, 1879. | |

Cattle, unchanged; choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.80 to \$5.00; good do., \$4.65 to \$4.70; light, \$4.55 to \$4.60; native butcher steers, \$3.50 to \$4.30; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$3.50. Hogs, active; heavy, \$3.50@3.85.

CHICAGO, June 24, 1879. Cattle, firm and active; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.20@5.25; stockers and feeders \$3.00@ Builders' Hardware 4.00; butchers'-steers \$3.20@4.10, cows \$2.00 to \$2.90. Poor grades were slow and dull. Hogs, heavy, \$3.90@4.00; light, \$3.70@3.90.

Receipts for last twenty-four hours 24,000. In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, good, 8@12c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 5½@6c.; eggs, 9@9½c. broom-corn, 2@3c. # tb; chickens, young, per doz., \$1.25@1.75; potatoes, 25@50c. for old, new \$1.75; wool - fine unwashed 16@21c. medium 19@23c., tub washed 23@25c. per ib.

and are sold as low as 25c. per peck. Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows Fancy brands, \$ sack, \$2.85@3.00; XXX, \$2.40@2.50. Rye flour, \$1.85. Corn meal

Ripe tomatoes are being received in market,

hundred, 85c. Wheat fluctuated a little the past week but our quotations are but slightly changed except at Kansas City where the several grades have fallen several cents owing partly to arise in freights. .

The "visible supply" of wheat is again decreasing.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.081 June, 95@96c. July, and 92c. August. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.031@1.04 June, 96@97c. July, and 91@911c. August. In Kansas City No. 2 is 97@98½c. June, and 90c. July. No. 3 is 93@931c. June, and 861c.

The highest figures on corn at Kansas City (36½c.) are for white; mixed corn is only 31½c. Oats are falling.

Yesterday was the dullest of the season at Kansas City in cattle—none sold except a few calves.

Hogs have gone up to \$4 in Chicago, and will probably reach \$5 before cold weather. A marked activity prevails at all the West ern ship-yards, and a number of boats for the Southern trade are now in process of construction. This is an evidence that the past season must at least have paid steamboat owners a fair interest on the capital invested.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 21@4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4@ 5 per cent. The stock market opened active and advanced, and in the afternoon declined, but towards the close again advanced. Government bonds strong; railroad bonds firm.

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

Wheat. Corn.

| In store at | bus. | bus. |
|----------------------|------------|------------|
| New York | 1.832,619 | 914,211 |
| New York, afloat | 950,000 | 530,000 |
| Albany | 800 | 22,500 |
| Buffalo | 1,971,664 | 311,924 |
| Chicago | 4,110,125 | 2,806,802 |
| Milwaukee | 1,454,014 | 32,949 |
| Duluth | 246,939 | 53,223 |
| Toledo | 105,265 | 305,934 |
| Detroit | 140,191 | 8,723 |
| Oswego | 100,000 | 110,000 |
| St Louis | 109,742 | |
| St. Louis | | 764,009 |
| Boston | 1,380 | 200,135 |
| Toronto | 140,648 | 1,420 |
| Montreal | 160,368 | 39,200 |
| Philadelphia | 455,954 | 443,837 |
| Peoria | 26,102 | 204,665 |
| Indianapolis | 5,050 | 31,800 |
| Kansas City | 110,456 | 80,541 |
| Baltimore | 269,121 | 537,350 |
| Rail shipments, week | 379,425 | 1,813,464 |
| Lake shipments, week | 752,466 | 1,394,034 |
| On canal | 608,000 | 1,060,000 |
| Total June 14, 1879 | 13.930.328 | 11.666.721 |
| Total May 10, 1879 | 15,108,416 | 10.626.904 |
| Total June 15, 1878 | 6.254.490 | 8 707 025 |

Total June 9, 1877..... 6,254,490 8,707,025

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 7@8c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry-chickens, live, \$1.25@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per fb; turkeys, live, 6c. per ib, dressed 8c. per ib; potatoes, 50@60; corn, 27@28c.; wheat, No. 2, 90; lard, 4½c.; hogs, \$2.60@3.00; cattle-feeders 3.00@3.25, shippers \$3.25@4.00, cows, \$2.25 @2.75; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 per

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

-AND-

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGESTORE

FRESH GOODS

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

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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

TABLE

-AND-

POCKET CUTLERY.

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

Read, Everybody!

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

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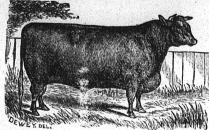
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-BREEDER OF

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE,

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



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Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS -AND-

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

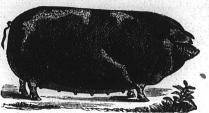
Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:

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

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The 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.

HENRY MIEBACH.

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas,

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SPRING GOODS The only route through Canada under American management.

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

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On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the less 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.



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Cane Growers can't afford to risk Crops
With light, weak, unfinished mills, liable to break in the
midst of the season. They can't afford to waste crops
with mills that don't press out all the juice, or evaporators
that make syrup and sugar unfit for market, and too
little in proportion to the labor and fuel they require. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. Steam Engines, Threshers, Bells. Circulars sent free.

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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,

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