

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 384.

### A SUMMER RECIPE.

BY CALEB DUNN.

I walk through the streets of the city  
Where the busiest throngs pass by,  
The pavements are burning with fever  
They've caught from the sultry sky,  
And I long for the shadowy woodlands  
And the valleys that near them lie.

I long for the perfumed breezes  
That over the meadows blow,  
For the clear, cold spring in the valley  
Where the coolest waters flow,  
For the fold asleep in the shadows,  
And the listless kine that low.

And yet this morning the postman  
Delivered a letter to me  
From my cousin who lives in the country,  
Who wishes the city to see,  
"I'm weary," he writes, "of this farming—  
Of laboring constantly.

"Out here the heat is oppressive,  
And though we sit under the trees,  
I assure you the wind's not sufficient  
To make a respectable breeze;  
So I think I'll run down to the city  
To pass a few days at my ease."

Thus the city would resort to the country  
And leave his discomforts behind,  
While the rustic would hie to the city  
For rest for both body and mind,  
Each thinking that in the transition  
Relief he shall certainly find.

But whether one dwells in the city  
Or lives in the country, the plan  
He should follow when comes the hot weather,  
If he is a sensible man,  
Is to try to preserve a good temper  
And keep just as cool as he can.

### HISTORY OF VEHICLES.

BY JAMES PARTON.

The best thing man has ever done in the way of vehicle is a drawing-room car, with a hotel-car attached to it. What a magnificent triumph of taste and ingenuity! It is more than one triumph; it is ten thousand triumphs combined; for in these two cars there is summed up all that man has ever thought or done toward the perfection of a carriage, from the beginning of time!

It is morning on the prairies; a brilliant winter morning; the air crisp and cold; the undulating plain covered with snow. You are seated in an elegant apartment, kept at a uniform temperature of seventy degrees, in a luxurious arm-chair, rolling swiftly over a wild prairie, upon which the buffalo still feeds every summer. A waiter presents to you a bill of fare, to which the four quarters of the globe have contributed, which offers to you the solid nourishment of the temperate zones, the codfish of the Atlantic coast, the salmon of the rivers emptying into the Pacific, with the orange, the grapes, and the bananas of the tropics. From this array of dainties you choose your breakfast, which is served soon after in a pretty little dining-room, with snowy table-cloths, and table furniture equally elegant and convenient. In this apartment you take your meal to perfect ease, and return to the drawing-room to read the morning paper, or doze over a book. Such is the last triumph of the carriage-maker's art.

When and where did all this begin? It began far back in the dawn of civilization, when savage man first dared to hunt the larger animals. Suppose a primeval Afghan, with a deer dead at his feet, upon a slope of the mountains, five miles from his village. He carries the carcass a while upon his back, which is a tiresome way of bringing home a marketing of a hundred pounds of meat. The night wind has torn from a tree a large branch, and tossed it across the hunter's path. He throws down his load upon it. A happy inspiration seizes him. He finds that he can draw the deer down the mountain side upon this natural sled easier than he can carry it. That mode of conveying the larger spoils of the chase becomes habitual in the tribe; and thus vehicles were invented.

The next step must have been to trim off the branches, until nothing remained but the two principal forks; and when these were connected by cross pieces, there was the hopeful beginning of a sled. To this day, sleds so made are in use among primitive tribes, evidently developed from such a branch as I have imagined. How wheels were invented, or when, or by whom, no man will ever know. The most ancient trace of a carriage now known to exist is a drawing of a chariot on an Egyptian tomb, which Wilkinson believes to have been engraved 1,822 years before Christ, or thirty-seven centuries ago. It is a chariot of two wheels, clumsy and ill-contrived, but showing an immense advance over the primitive sled made from the forked branch of a tree.

In the museum belonging to the New York Historical society there are several large por-

tions of an Egyptian chariot taken from a tomb bearing date about three hundred years before Christ. There is a wheel about three feet high, consisting of a hub, six spokes, a felly and a wooden tire. The hub is fourteen and a half inches long, with a hole five inches in diameter, although there is no appearance of its having been lined with iron. The felly is composed of six pieces, lapping over one another, and the wooden tire over all is very thick and clumsy. The spokes, however, are symmetrically formed and somewhat handsomely carved. The timber of which these parts were made is extremely hard and heavy, and as no such timber was or is grown in Egypt, it must have been imported from another country. The wood seems almost as sound as it could have been when it moved over the soft soil of the delta or over the sands of the adjacent desert. This chariot had evidently seen service, as the marks of wear are still plainly visible upon the parts. There is no appearance of iron having been used in the construction. The vehicle seems to have been fastened together by mortises, and by strips of hide, or some other flexible material. That the Egyptians were workers in iron is proved by the Egyptian anvil in the British museum, supposed to be three thousand years old, and closely resembling in shape the anvils we now use. This chariot could not have borne the use to which vehicles are now subjected in paved streets. On soft roads it might last for a considerable time.

Doubtless the Egyptians spoke of their chariots very much as we do of the palace car, boasting of them as the perfection of the mechanic's art. Clumsy as they seem to us, they were very light, often highly decorated, and sometimes the chariot was combined with a boat, so that the entire vehicle could be floated across a stream.

From Egypt, it seems, chariots were exported to other countries, and it is evident that the Greeks originally learned their art of carriage-making from the Egyptians. In fact, the common war-chariot and racing-chariot of the later ages of the Roman empire were only improvements upon the models which we now see delineated upon the Egyptian monuments. The Romans, however, had respectable four-wheeled wagons for the transportation of merchandise. Mr. E. M. Stratton, of New York, the author of an elaborate history of vehicles, published last year, remarks that the Roman business wagon would not be altogether despised as a serviceable vehicle if it were now exhibited. From the picture which he gives of one it seems to have resembled our large express-wagons, and contained several devices familiar to the modern carriage-maker. But the hay-carts and wine-carts used by the Roman farmers in the time of Julius Caesar were two-wheeled vehicles of the crudest and heaviest make, the wheels being a mere section cut from a log. Carts of this kind are still used in the south of Europe. Their axles being seldom greased, travelers say that the squeaking noise they make can be heard a mile. It takes six oxen to draw a small load of hay in one of these carts, which one pair of oxen would draw in a well constructed hay-wagon. Horace speaks in one of his poems of the squeaking noise made by the country carts of his day. A Roman hay-cart looked a good deal like an immense round basket mounted upon two great, clumsy, solid wheels.

The Romans must have put pretty good work into their racing chariots to enable them to bear the hard usage to which they were subjected. No gentleman who now drives fast trotters on the Bloomingdale road, or times the horses at Jerome Park, was ever a more enthusiastic lover of the sport than the Romans on witnessing a well contested chariot race. Their artists delighted to paint such scenes, and their poets to describe them. What fire and spirit in Virgil's famous description of a chariot race!

No pause, no rest; where'er they sweep the ground  
Dust in thick whirlwinds darkens all around.  
Each presses each; in clouds from all behind,  
Horse, horsemen, chariots thundering in wind.  
Breath, flakes of foam, and sweat from every pore  
Smoke in the gale, and steam the victim o'er.

This was fierce work. It is surprising, however, that they should not have had the idea of sprinkling the course before the race began. The Romans had a childish fancy of harnessing to their chariots all kinds of strange animals. On great festivals the spectators were entertained with lions, tigers, bears, stags, boars, zebras, sometimes driven four-in-hand. When a man was elected to an important office, one of the first things he did was to buy a number of wild beasts for exhibition in this way. Thus Cælius writes to Cicero:

"Should you hear that I am chosen, be so kind as to procure for me some leopards."

Cicero replies: "With regard to the leopards, I enjoined upon the hunters of these animals to be on the look-out; but just now there are very few to be found."

The great improvement in carriages in modern times began in France during the reign of Louis XIV., who was carried about France much more comfortably and handsomely than any previous monarch or man. From France the spirit of improvement slowly reached England. There are persons still living in England who remember when a loaded wagon had to stop twice a day at a roadside blacksmith's to have its wheels greased, a business which formed an important part of a blacksmith's revenue, the price being about sixty cents. About the middle of the last century the high roads of England began to be improved, which ended in their being macadamized all over the kingdom. This gave a great impulse to traveling, and set on foot that improvement in the making of vehicles which has since produced results so remarkable.

As late as 1770, however, the English carriage-makers still adhered to the old Egyptian practice of making the rim or felly of the wheel in several pieces, and it was Dr. Franklin who taught them the old Jersey method of making it of one piece.

Before the palace car was invented, the most perfect vehicle, I suppose, was an English stage-coach, an imitation of which we frequently now see in and about New York during the summer season. It was not a splendid vehicle, but it was extremely well constructed in every part, and rolled along the macadamized roads with a safe and easy dignity pleasing to behold; the four horses well matched and perfectly groomed; their shoes blackened and polished; the harness in perfect condition; the coachman in spotless white overcoat, top-boots and white gloves, a flower in his button-hole, and a silver-mounted whip elegantly poised in his hand. There was nothing in England that so captivated a stranger's eye. The coach was delicious on a fine June morning. But for a winter ride across the plains, the palace car with its hotel attachment has certain points of superiority.

### Too Much Sleep.

The effects of too much sleep are not less signal than those arising from its privation. The whole nervous system becomes blunted, so that the muscular energy is enfeebled, and the sensations and moral and intellectual manifestations are obtunded. All the bad effects of inaction become developed; the functions are exerted with less energy; the digestion is torpid, the excretions are diminished, while in some instances the secretion of fat accumulates to an inordinate extent. The memory is impaired, the powers of imagination are dormant, and the mind falls into a kind of hebetude, chiefly because the functions of the intellect are not sufficiently exerted when sleep is too prolonged or too often repeated. To sleep much is not necessarily to be a good sleeper. Generally they are the poorest sleepers who remain longest in bed, *i. e.*, they awaken less refreshed than if the time of arising were earlier by an hour or two. While it is true that children and young people require more sleep than their elders, yet it should be the care of parents that overindulgence be not permitted. Where the habit is for children to lie in bed until 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, the last two hours at least do not bring sound, dreamless sleep, where the hour for retiring is 8 or 9 p. m., but are spent in "dozing," and in fact, such excess cannot fail to insure the harmful results described by the authority quoted. What is called "laziness" among children is, in very many cases, disease, and is largely due to this, as well as the other causes mentioned, that undermine the foundations of health.—*Golden Rule.*

### Jim Keene.

Mr. Keene's father was a merchant in England. Commercial disaster overtook him, and he came to America to retrieve his fortunes. Young Keene had received a fine business education in the old country, and, knowing he had his own fortune to make, went about it. He was shrewd, brave, sharp, decisive and daring. When once started in business for himself, by the good officers of a banking house, he did the street work for the house that had assisted him. His quick perception and dash were of such service to his employers that they bought him a seat in the San Francisco board. Then Keene made the fur fly. His judgment inspired men with awe, and he seemed to possess

the horoscope of the future. His style was mysterious and dazzling. He knocked down and set up the stocks like nine-pins, and stagnation was never known while he was in the board. Mr. Keene's first operation was in Belcher and Crown Point, through which he cleared a quarter of a million. In 1874 he is said to have had \$3,000,000 in the bank. In Ophir he was lucky again, and in one week the golden horn of plenty poured \$640,000 into his hands. He was now strong enough to beard even Flood and O'Brien in their dens. He denounced some of their mines and predicted their downfall. In an incredibly short space of time his judgment again proved correct and he was registered among the bonanza kings as worth \$5,000,000. The failure of the Bank of California showed of what kind of metal Mr. Keene was made—the house that helped him in his struggling days was involved by the bank to the extent of \$2,000,000. Here was a chance for Keene to run, but he never does run. Keene went to his friend and said, "If \$250,000 will help you, here is my check." His donations to private charities, given without ostentation, have often exceeded \$50,000. Mr. Keene is delicately constituted, of medium height, has a full beard closely clipped, and with his calm yet penetrating eyes, thin face and ruddy complexion, looks like an English college professor. When his health gave way he left the Pacific coast and came to New York to rest and cultivate his mind. His habits now are those of a retired business man rather than an active operator.

### How a Poor Boy's Hat Secured Him Work.

Says an old German story, there died not long since a wealthy old gentleman whose hat was the beginning of his fortune. Our boy had served an apprenticeship to a turner of wood. In Germany an apprentice, having served his full time, is supposed to travel a year, or more in order that he may see the world and gain an extended idea of business before he begins to work for himself. Our boy set forth, with his scant wardrobe on his shoulder, and a daintily turned staff of boxwood and ebony in his hand. In the course of his first year of travel, young Martin Muhl (that was his name) called at an extensive and thriving machine shop for work. The ragged boy, sore, weary, barefoot, and pale-faced, did not look promising, and the foreman told him they had no work to give. He was turning away, sad-eyed and downcast, when the proprietor of the shop chanced to enter.

"Ah, my brave lad—tell me, what sort of a hat is that you have upon your head?"

"A wooden hat, sir, made from fir, with a rim of fine white wood."

"A wooden hat? Where did you find it?"

"I made it, sir."

"How?"

"I turned it upon my lathe. I had a long way to go, and no hat, and, as I had no money, I made this, thinking it would answer every purpose, for keeping off both heat and rain."

"But, my dear boy, your hat is of a decided oval form, which cannot be turned upon a common lathe. How do you account for that?"

"Nevertheless, sir, I made it as I have said. I had but to find my central point, and from that I worked until the hat was finished."

The far-sighted proprietor at once engaged the lad, and on the next day set him at work upon a last for the boot-maker, a piece of work which the boy turned off in perfect form, and in the highest style of finish.

"Upon my life!" cried the proprietor, holding up the last, "here we have a genius we have long required."

And so it proved. The boy became a man beneath that roof-tree, married the daughter of the wealthy proprietor, and himself died, in the fullness of his years, one of the wealthiest men in that section of country.—*S. C., Jr.*

The curious proposition that the strength of animal constitutions is proportionate to the specific gravity of the body has been advanced in a work recently published at Leipzig, written by Professor Jager. The author thinks that an undue proportion of water in the tissues of the body is an essential condition of liability to disease. He favors gymnastic exercises as a preventive of disease among the young, by reason of the perspiration thus induced.

A lady in Paris, while eating the most delicious of ordinary vegetables, an asparagus, broke a tooth against a wire that had been introduced into the center. An investigation followed, and it was discovered that it is a custom to introduce thin wires into the tender spears to enable them to reach market.

### Young Folks' Column.

#### Riddle.

My age so old that none can tell,  
But it makes no difference, for this you know well,  
That in the spring I'm dressed in green,  
And present to your sight a pretty scene.

When spring has gone, and summer too,  
Old autumn steps in to take a view;  
And he looked so hard at me one day  
That my pretty green coat was turned to gray.

When autumn has gone, and the cold winds blow,  
My gray old face is covered with snow;  
And as I await for the coming of spring,  
I think of the changes that it will bring.

The early spring has come at last,  
And gray old winter with his snow is past;  
And as a bright-red flame follows over my tract,  
My face is turned to a jetty black.

J. L. McKEEVER,  
VALLEY FALLS, Kans., June 5, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I wrote to the "Young Folks' Column." I have not got much to write, so I will close by sending the young folks a riddle: A little house all full of meat, and no door to go in to eat. I will close by saying good-by.

JOHN SORRELL,  
CLOUD COUNTY, Kans., June 3, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I wrote to the "Young Folks' Column." I like the "Young Folks' Column." The answer to David A. Watt's charade is "Cabbage." I will send the young folks a riddle to guess: Riddle come, riddle come, a thousand eyes and can't see. I will send another one: What makes more noise under a gate than a pig? If these are not answered in six weeks I will answer them 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 SORRELL,  
CLOUD COUNTY, Kans., June 3, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for your valuable paper before, I thought I would write. I am a little girl ten years old. I have been going to school, but our school closed last Friday, for three months' vacation. My teacher's name is Miss Strother. I have one sister and brother going to school; their names are Harry and Floy. My youngest brother and sister's names are Edna and Rolland. We used to live near Lawrence, Kansas. I have been talking of living with grandma this summer. The answer to David A. Watt's charade is "Cabbage." I must close for this time. If I see this in print I will be glad. Yours truly,  
LENA BELLE GLATHART,  
FINDLAY, Ohio, June 1, 1879.

#### Science.

The relative value of the various antiseptics in their relation to medicine and surgery is the subject proposed by the Medical society of London for essays in competition for its Fothergillian medal. The topic thus presented is very important and the medical profession would confer a great benefit upon the public by an authoritative expression of opinion thereon.

Valuable scientific results are expected from the instantaneous photography of animals when moving, after the method which has been applied to trotting horses in California, by Mr. Muybridge, of San Francisco. Mons. Marey, a Frenchman, who has written extensively upon the subject of animal locomotion, desires to picture the flight of birds by some similar process.

A pneumatic excavator, for sinking the foundations of bridge piers, has been devised by one of the engineers of the Tay bridge, in Scotland. This machine sucks up the sand from within the cylinders which are to be sunk, and the latter, of course, go down as the sand is drawn away and removed. The excavator works quite successfully, and a similar application of the pneumatic principle to other uses than bridge-building may be expected. Indeed, the apparatus has already been used to pump sand out of a sunken vessel, which could not otherwise have been raised.

#### Facetiae.

A little Waterloo Sunday-school miss was asked by her teacher: "What must people do in order to go to heaven?" "Die, I suppose," replied the little one. The teacher didn't question her any further.

The young woman who had the following remark, says the Kingston *Faesonian*, is the same young housekeeper who asked for the soap when about to wash the lettuce: "What miserable little eggs again! Take 'em out, Jane, and let the hen sit on them a little longer!"

Waterman's  
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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

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

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

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

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

Reform in Business Methods Desirable.

We are under obligations to Bro. Samuel E. Adams, worthy master of the National Grange, for a full copy of the valuable and practical essay of Prof. S. H. Goff, which was read at a recent session of the Wright County Grange, at Clearwater, entitled "Disposal of Farm Produce." We make room for the following extracts:

"Brothers and Sisters in the Grange:—I can best express my thoughts by an illustration: Suppose a cheese factory were set up in your midst by the writer, located on one of Wright county's most productive farms. Let us also suppose that a good quality of cheese is produced and a good stock on hand. I wish to sell cheese, of course, and I adopt this plan: I let others weigh the cheese, and let others establish the price, and do business in this manner. How long before there would be only a glimmering shadow of the cheese man as he passed up the river called Salt? I take my cheese to Clearwater, to Monticello, Minneapolis, St. Paul, or elsewhere, and say to the people, 'Here, good folks, I am in debt. This cheese must be sold. You take it and weigh it and tell me how many pounds there are, and give me what you can for it.' And the cheese is thus disposed of. Wouldn't I just roll in wealth? And if I should happen to lose on the cheese, of course I should hope for 'better prices' another year and go right along and try it again on the same plan. This is a pretty picture of a business operation, is it not?"

"Farmers must place themselves in circumstances so that they will not necessarily depend upon others at all in ascertaining how much a load of produce weighs, grades or measures; and then let an individual farmer go to market and talk to the buyer something as follows: 'I do know how to weigh wheat, and that load of wheat weighs 1,821 pounds, and grades No. 2. You can try your scales and tester, and if you find it weighs and grades that much and want it, all right. That is what the load weighs, and it grades No. 2. Take it or not, just as you choose.' When farmers as a body adopt such a course, they will procure exact justice, and not before."

"So much in regard to weights, and now in regard to price. Much might be said upon many points, but I believe I am clear upon one point, and that I shall endeavor to present in this article. Farmers, as a rule, should avoid 'after harvest' payments. It is natural in asking credit to name the earliest possible day on which payment can be made, and agree to pay at that time. That time among farmers is after harvest. Without thought of the result, individual farmers agree to pay their bills—some light and some heavy—as soon as their grain is ready for the market; and thus in the aggregate a vast amount of money must be raised in the fall by agriculturalists, and raised by selling wheat. These debts must be paid in the fall. This is the contract, and a farmer's word is good. He prides himself upon the currency of his word, as he should. Wheat must be sold in the fall to pay these debts, at whatever price it may bring, and what is to hinder grain speculators from taking advantage of such a state of affairs? They might not know of such a state of affairs, but again they might. The fact is, Eastern speculators know more of the West than the West knows of itself. Knowing that in the aggregate a vast amount of wheat must be sold in the fall at whatever price, these speculators might not combine and fix upon a price, but again they might; and if heavy operators in Chicago, New York, and elsewhere did combine and agree upon prices, the result, as a rule, would be just what we observe, starvation prices when farmers must sell and good prices when speculators wish to sell. Whoever has watched the price of wheat for years knows that it suddenly and almost invariably 'tumbles' to its minimum price just as the new wheat begins to move, and before there is enough in motion to actually affect the market. Why is this? Simply because some one has given the signal. At least, so it seems to us."

"Now, worthy master, and brethren, I will recapitulate the two points which I wish most to impress upon your thoughts: First. Weigh your own products. Weigh your own potatoes; weigh your own pork; weigh your own wool; weigh your own beef; weigh your own butter; weigh your own corn, your own oats, your wheat, your barley, and whatsoever your hand findeth to sell, that should it also weigh. Second. If you go into debt at all, determine upon the most opportune time for yourselves in which to make your payments. 'Yes,' says one, and perhaps many, 'but others have a voice in this matter. They will not assent to our proposition.' All right then. Let them keep their goods. Better dry bread without gravy, pants and dresses of many patches and colors, and ten acres of cultivated soil, than clothes, groceries, houses, farming implements, and lands, accompanied by debts which cannot be canceled, by unrequited labor, continual disappointments, vexation, worry, subsequent mort-

gages and ultimate ruin. And besides, I have heard merchants express the thought in very strong language that they would rather retain their goods than to sell them on time and fail to receive their dues when the time expires. Many farmers are so hopeful that they contract quite heavily, agreeing to pay as soon as their wheat is ready for market; and then, when the crops are not so heavy as hoped for, or prices are lower, they endeavor to stave off or postpone the time of payment, and thus injure the men who in their kindness have accommodated them. And thus two parties are injured—the farmer by agreeing to pay so early a date, and the merchant who fails to receive his dues on time. Not a merchant in all this land who is not suffering through this custom among farmers of agreeing to pay their bills after harvest.

"It is undeniably true that demand will largely govern prices. But I believe if farmers would cease to obligate themselves to cancel their obligations in the fall of the year, would arrange matters so as to take advantage of current prices during an entire year, and would then offer to sell their produce at a fair price—say wheat at one dollar per bushel—or else retain it and run the risk of better prices later, if the farmers of the great Northwest, as a body, would adopt such a plan, and it is practical, entirely so, I believe they could demand and receive at any time of the year, in the fall as well as in the following summer, a fair and remunerative compensation for the products of their toil."—Grange Bulletin.

**The Order in the Southwest.**  
 The boast of the opponents of our order that "the grange is dead" has lost its force. It can no longer deceive any intelligent farmer. The order may be virtually dead in some localities, and even in a few of the states it may be standing still, but so many subordinate granges throughout the country that were supposed to be dead have reorganized during the past two years, and are now in better working trim than ever, that the falling off of a grange here and there is no indication that the entire movement is dying, nor does it mean that such grange itself is dead. There is no good reason why every grange that had an existence outside of the towns and has given up its charter may not be reorganized; and the experience of all revived granges is that they are more efficient under the new organization than before.

The fact is, the order is now in the hands of earnest, working farmers, who have followed its flag from the start, who love its principles and appreciate the necessity of organization, and who are determined that the grange shall not only live but be made the leading and most powerful organization in the country.

In Texas, under the lead of that splendid organizer and champion of co-operation, Worthy Overseer Rose, the true men of the order are more earnestly at work than ever before. New members are being reorganized, new members admitted, and co-operative enterprises are springing up all over the state. The order in the Empire state of the South is on a solid foundation, and its future is full of promise.

In Arkansas the officers of the state grange are bending their energies to the work of reviving interest in the cause, and they will soon re-instate the order to its olden strength. Worthy Master Williams is one of the most zealous Patrons in the country, and he is ably and earnestly supported by his subordinates in the state grange, every one of whom is a worthy leader in our great movement. Worthy Secretary Scott is a host in himself, and his zeal and enthusiasm will warm sleeping granges into life all over the state. The members of the executive committee are all able and faithful, and have been among the foremost of those who have stood faithfully by the flag of the order.—Patron of Husbandry.

**The Grange in Maine.**  
 Bro. T. H. Thing, master of the Maine state grange, writes as follows to the Grange Bulletin of the order in that state:

"When we come to the order of Patrons, we can't be beaten. We have some twelve thousand members, are well organized and earnest. Three county granges have been organized the past winter, quite a large number of grange halls have been dedicated, and things are looking prosperously all around. Why is it, Mr. Editor, that every farmer, farmer's wife, and son and daughter does not enter the grange, and make it what for thousands of years the world has needed and what it is susceptible of being made, a medium through which to raise themselves to the standard to which honest labor should attain?"

"The East is far behind the West, but we will follow your lead and bid you Godspeed in the good work in which we are both engaged."

**The Power is with the Farmer.**  
 With the grandest of callings and the most important position in the world's economy, the farming class exceeds all others in numbers. True, and in republican America where the majority rules, upon the farmers' shoulders must rest the responsibility of our own and our nation's welfare, and the virtue and happiness of future citizens are to-day being wrought principally in the humble homes of her farmers.

Dare you sleep, fellow-tillers of the soil, when so much depends upon your vocation—when a world must be fed—when manufacturers must be supplied with raw material to clothe the people—when commerce awaits your industry, and a nation needs true men, virtuous women—and your class, however great in numbers, without intelligence? Lacking that higher mental power and cultivation, farmers have long been a weak class. Wanting in social and political influence, the agriculturists—the largest in number—have ever been subjected to the power of other vocations. Let us awaken, then, to use our own gifts, cultivate our minds, enlarge our capabilities, assert our

rights and go to labor diligently, not only in the physical, but in God's great intellectual, social and moral vineyard. To do this, we must mass our forces, unite our efforts; in short, use organization.

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W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

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

Attention, Farmers!

CLYDE & BLISS,

BUTTER AND FRUIT

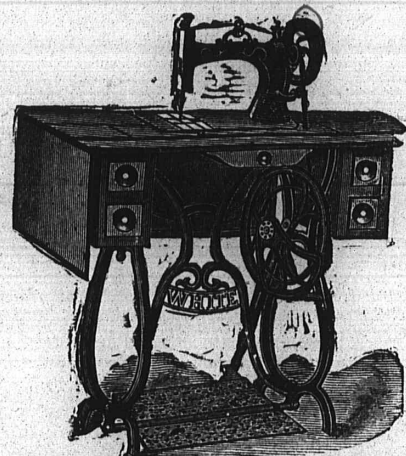
MERCHANTS,

Are Paying the Highest Market prices for

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FRUITS, ETC.

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

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams. Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw. Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle.

Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled.

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

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

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

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

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



Our 24th

Descriptive Illustrated Price List

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

Ladies' Linen Suits, at \$1.10 and upwards. Serge, Mohair, Poplin, Bourette and Cashmere Suits at \$4.50 and upwards. All well made in the Latest Styles.

Also, a full and complete line of Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, Tinware, Saddles, Baby Carriages, Rocking Horses, Velocipedes, Groceries, etc., etc.

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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

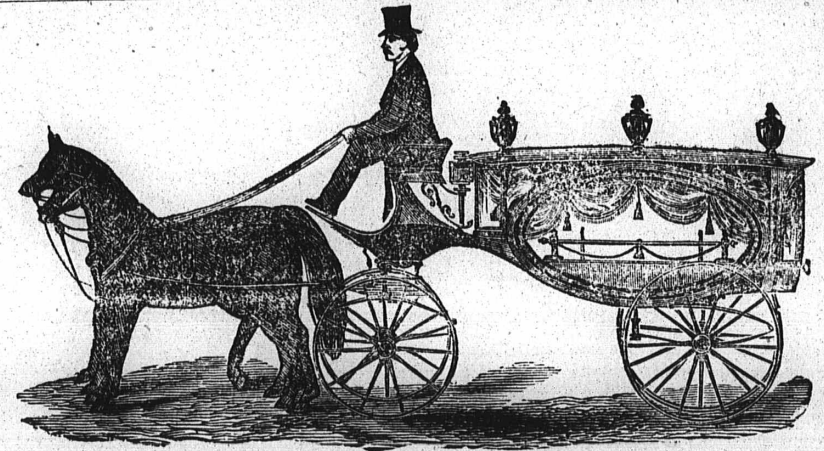
MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implem'ts

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

HOWE SEWING MACHINE

And fixtures, and

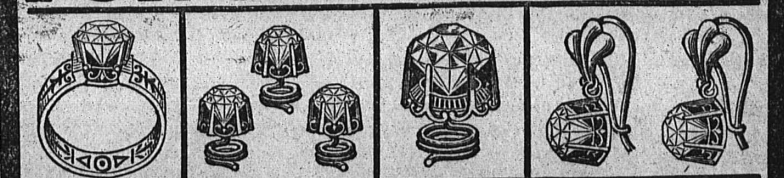
THE BEST WASHING MACHINE EVER MADE.

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

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

DIAMONDS

IN SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS FOR ONE DOLLAR!



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

The articles above represented for One Dollar are solid gold, mounted with THE WONDERFUL LEFEVRE DIAMOND!

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

ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

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

OUR BOOK ON DIAMONDS FREE—

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

AMERICAN JEWELRY COMPANY, 5 Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio.



**THE STORM.**

**Its Terrible Results North of Frankfort, in Marshall County.**

BEATTIE, Kans., May 31.—About 5 o'clock last evening a great rain-storm from the north-west struck this place, and rained in torrents for more than two hours, accompanied by immense hail-stones, which broke some windows and tore down shade and ornamental trees. No one, however, was aware of the terrible experiences taking place outside of town south of here, until parties on horseback arrived from all directions, hatless and half clad and bringing rumors of a terrific storm, which was tearing down houses, fences, barns and other buildings, and killing men, women and children. Scarcely had they finished their tales when parties came in on wagons and on foot, bringing remnants of beds, bedding and other household effects, and corroborating the statements made by recitations of their several experiences and hat-breadth escapes; but night set in so dark, and the storm continued so fierce, but little could be done to aid the suffering except to throw open the houses of the citizens to the homeless.

**ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.**

At an early hour this morning your correspondent mounted his horse and rode south to the scene of the disaster. It seems the storm struck Marshall county southeast of Irving, and taking a general northeasterly course came out near the northeast corner of the county, north of St. Bridget. After swimming one or two swollen streams we found the bodies of four who had been killed, but learned that the town of Irving was a complete wreck, with great loss of life.

**THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.**

A Mrs. Henry Johnson, on the McGee farm, was killed. Mr. Grove was found dead in a field near, and Mr. Downs and wife also were killed not far from this point, and were understood to be in the house of Mr. Trasper. Old Mrs. Trasper and some of the children were more or less bruised and otherwise injured, and Mr. Charles Bohn is reported as having his back broken. At the house of Mr. Schultz is the family of Mr. Boatman, nearly all more or less bruised, while one of Mr. Boatman's sons is lying with a fractured leg and contusion of the other thigh at the house of Mr. Black. A lady, whose name we could not ascertain, also has the radical artery severed, but received medical treatment and is doing well. The family of Thomas Bulkley, all bruised, are at the house of Col. Shields, of Beattie, and Leroy Sample and sister are at Mrs. White's; also here are the wife and children of Mr. Millett; while the family of Mr. Morgan are at James Fitzgerald's; and John Warner at Mr. Farrah's. Old gentleman Keiper, Charles Keiper and S. V. Keiper, with their respective families, are at the house of P. Douglass. And many other families and parts of families are scattered throughout the neighborhood and town.

**CATTLE AND HORSES**

were stampeded in every direction, and pasture fences for miles are thrown down, while hogs and fowls are to be gathered up by the dozens on every farm in the line of the storm.

**BUILDINGS DESTROYED.**

Among the houses completely demolished and scattered for miles are those of Messrs. Conger, Trasper, McGee, Pisteh (a Frenchman), H. Boatman, T. Bulkley, M. Boatman, W. Millett, Leroy Sample, Mr. Morgan (owned by Dr. Patterson), John Warner (property of F. White), J. Adams, Mr. Fengers, I. Frost, Mr. Fox, Charles Keiper, Yes Keiper, and old man Keiper; while those unroofed and greatly damaged are Joseph Spillers, Geo. Cravens, the fine barn of Mr. Schultz, also his cribs and sheds; Mr. Ashwiler, Mr. Schaughlan, near Fort Bridget, and many others, whose names we could not learn, from the owners and occupants being scattered so for temporary shelter. The school-house on Snipe creek, south of Beattie, is a complete wreck, and not a vestige of it remains on the ground, having been carried over the bluff and dashed into a thousand atoms.

**COURSE OF THE CYCLONE.**

The storm seems to have followed the general course of Snipe creek (which runs from the northeast and empties into the larger Vermilion between Frankfort and Irving) and spared nothing in its track of about a mile wide, I should judge, while houses on its very edge are left untouched. The

**DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER**

which lines Snipe creek is something very grand and fearful to see. Immense elm, oak, cottonwood, sycamore and other trees are broken off, twisted, torn up by the roots, carried for miles away from where they originally belonged, and orchards and hedges, ornamental trees and shrubbery, are twisted and utterly demolished.

At least one-third of the houses destroyed were new, having been erected this spring, some of them scarcely finished when the families moved in.

The general feeling of the man sufferers in loss of property seems to be one of thankfulness for spared lives; and I have not heard a single murmur of complaint. But most of the people have to be assisted in some way to replace their buildings, for they are just starting, and have crops to tend at once, while they have no available resources for lumber to build with.

At this writing the reports continue to come of great destruction of life at Irving, some estimating twenty killed and sixty wounded and under medical treatment. The rain still pours down.

**In Other Sections.**

[Atchison Champion.]

From Maj. Downs, who was at Stockton, Rooks county, Friday evening, we learn that the tornado which dealt death and destruction near Delphos, Ottawa county, gathered in Northwestern Kansas. It divided at the head

waters of the two forks of the Solomon, a fearful gale rushing down each valley until they reached Cawker City and united. A gentleman who was an eye-witness at Cawker says he could see two clouds coming towards Cawker, and saw them come together. He says the shock produced by the collision was terrific and resembled the report produced by the explosion of a powder mill. At first the clouds refused to unite, but went tumbling and rolling down the valley, now together and then apart for several miles, when they finally melted into one funnel-shaped whirlwind. The storm skipped Beloit, and did not descend to the earth again until the fated place near Delphos was reached, where it left traces of its mad fury. This effort seemed to have exhausted the whirlwind, as Delphos is the last place it was seen.

Maj. Downs says the rain-storm at Stockton was preceded by a violent simoon, carrying great clouds of sand before it. Following the simoon came a flood of rain, accompanied by hail-stones. The stones were all very large, and some few, congealed masses of many smaller stones, were as large as hens' eggs. The rain was the most violent ever known in that country. Fortunately it lasted less than an hour, else the country would have been flooded.

[Special Dispatch to the Kansas City Times.]

BELOIT, Kans., June 2.—The storm struck Beloit about 2:30 p. m. Friday. Anderson's circus was in full blast. The tent was rent from wall to apex. The uproar and excitement was intense, rendered doubly frightful by the roaring and dashing of the animals in the cages. No one was seriously hurt. R. M. Stallis' large stone dwelling on the south side of the river was unroofed, and many new houses were rendered tenantless by either being blown down or twisted out of place. Mr. Weach's house, a hewed log, was totally demolished. Large trees on the banks of the river were twisted and wrenched in two. The city of Beloit was not injured materially, as the storm had either spent its fury or went west of us. At Cawker City John D. Mitchell's house was lifted clear from the ground and dashed into a thousand pieces, severely bruising his little child, though the rest of his family escaped unhurt. The Kansas lumber yard's mammoth shed was torn all to pieces and the lumber scattered in every direction. Borgson's lumber yard was all piled up in a heap, and some heavy joists were lifted up and carried over three hundred yards. Dr. Wilson's residence was torn down, the Catholic church was moved over two feet from its foundation, the south end of the Whitney-House barn was blown down, and the tin roof of Hill's blacksmith shop was torn off and thrown into the street.

When the storm struck the neighborhood about three miles east of Delphos it tore to pieces trees some of which were two feet in diameter and sheared them clear of foliage. The family of a Mr. Taylor consisted of seven persons, six of whom went into the cellar of the house, Mr. T. going into the orchard and clinging to a peach tree. The house, which was a story and a half, twenty by thirty-six frame structure, was lifted from its foundation and literally torn to pieces. None of the family were hurt. The storm's freaks at this place were remarkable. Mr. T. threw himself to the ground, clinging to the tree, and was repeatedly lifted bodily up and down like a feather. Two hogs, which weighed nearly four hundred pounds each, were lifted from the ground and carried about one hundred and fifty yards and safely deposited in the cellar with the family without a scratch. All his farming utensils and machinery were carried clean out of sight and the place left as bare as a sheared sheep. The storm struck Holland's house, entirely demolishing everything about the place except the crib, which was full of corn. About forty rods to the west it struck Mr. Crony's house, 26x40, with an ell—a fine building. At the time, there were about twenty people in and about the house, including Mr. Kimes, of Beloit, and a stranger who was traveling with him, who had stopped for shelter. They ran into the granary, from whence the stranger ran to a straw stack and crawled into an aperture. Soon the wind carried straw away and lifted him high into the air, where he came in contact with what appeared to him to be a horse, to which he clung for a while, finally losing his hold. He remembered nothing more till he came to his senses some distance away in a wheat field. The darkness was so intense when the tornado struck about him that he could discern nothing. The storm struck Crony's house and immediately severed it in twain. Mr. and Mrs. Holland were inside. The latter was blown out of the house and against a barbed wire fence and killed. Not a shred of her garments was to be found except a few wrapped tightly about her neck. Her husband was picked up close to her, badly stunned, but he recovered. Mr. Kimes was killed. Men, women and children were blown from the house and strewn along the wire fence before mentioned, where they dangled and swayed in the terrible storm. One lady was pierced in the leg with some instrument, which tore a frightful gash, and grass and other debris was crushed into the wound. There were ten fine horses on the place, all of which were picked up and carried away at least a quarter of a mile, and eight of them killed. Numberless hogs and other animals shared the same fate. Farm machinery, and everything except the very earth itself, were swept away and carried in some instances for miles. Coming northwest from the scene of devastation, our informant saw other houses that were completely demolished, and one stone house unroofed. A man and a woman were walking along the road, when they saw the storm coming on, and ran to a ravine, from which they were picked up and whirled about in the air, the man being killed. Their names are unknown. The woman was not hurt seriously.

The June term of the district court begun on Monday, the 9th inst.

**A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.**

**IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!**

The best place in the city to have your **CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,** Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

**MULES & HORSES SHOD.**

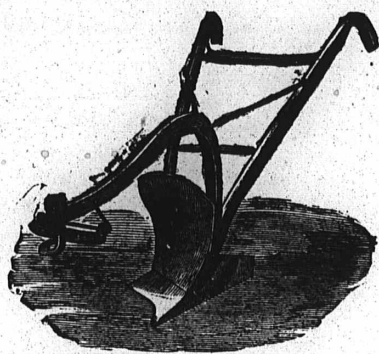
In fact, the CHEAPEST and BEST PLACE to get work done in all the departments represented above.

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

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

**BOSWELL & CO.,**

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



**MARSH SULKY PLOWS**

Beat the World! Skinner Sulky and Walking Plows. Northwest Cultivators.

**QUINCY CORN PLANTERS.**

Fish Bros.' Wagons, the Best on Wheels. The Kansas Wagon.

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

**THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!**

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



**THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,**

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



**THE HOOSIER DRILL,**

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

**WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS**

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

**The St. John Sewing Machine**

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

**PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.**

**J. T. WARNE,**

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**Builders' Hardware,**

TABLE

—AND—

**POCKET CUTLERY,**

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

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

**VAUGHAN & CO.,**

Proprietors of

**ELEVATOR "A,"**

GRAIN

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

**THE NATIONAL BANK**

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

**COLLECTIONS MADE**

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. MCCOY - - - - - President J. S. CRAW - - - - - Vice-President A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Assis't Cashier

**LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

**KIMBALL BROS.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, - - - - - KANSAS.

**THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY**

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

**THE SHORT & QUICK**

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

**Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars**

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public. Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

**FRANK E. SNOW,** Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

**STORY & CAMP'S**

Mammoth Music House,

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

**ESTLEY ORGAN**



**DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK**

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

**ESTLEY ORGANS**

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

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

W. W. LAPHAM, Gen'l Traveling Ag't, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

**BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,**

**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

**NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.**

A. MARKLEY,

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

**Custom Boot and Shoe**

ESTABLISHMENT.

Sign of the Golden Boot, 67 Massachusetts street.

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

**WHEN IN WANT**

—OF—

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

CUSTOM

—OR—

**READY MADE,**

CALL ON

A. G. MENDER,

82 MASS. STREET.

**M'CURDY BROTHERS,**

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

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

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

CENTENNIAL

Patent-Buckle

**FLOW SHOE,**

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

Salesrooms 145 & 147 Massachusetts street, corner Warren street.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 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.

## GRAND RALLY AND PICNIC.

The Patrons and farmers of Linn county are to have a grand rally and picnic dinner at Farlinville, on Saturday, June 14. Worthy Master Sims, of the state grange, and other good speakers, will address the people.

The meeting was gotten up by Bro. J. S. Payne, the energetic deputy of the county.

## TAKING ADVANTAGE OF TIME.

Much of the farmer's success depends upon taking advantage of the weather, and the right time to do certain kinds of work. We need not here allude to having time, though even here men differ widely in their management. Some men will so contrive it as to have abundance of hay out if there happens to be a rain-storm, while others will seem to be prepared for such an emergency and escape. The farmer that prospers most is the one who thinks most—the one who has plans for his work and then works up to his plans. It is vigilant forethought which some men have, by which they succeed so much more easily in accomplishing their purpose, that renders them superior to others.

## BOND MEETING.

In pursuance of a call by I. N. Van Hoesen, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Lawrence, a meeting of the citizens was held on Monday evening last. After considerable discussion, and after consultation with the county commissioners, Gov. Robinson presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The judge of the court has ordered the county commissioners to levy a tax to pay judgments in favor of bonds issued to railroad companies, and whereas the commissioners were elected on the issue of no levy for principal or interest of said bonds until compromised at a price satisfactory to the voters of the county, for the reason that full payment is impossible; therefore

Resolved, That no tax shall be levied to pay such judgments under any circumstances until a compromise, as contemplated by the people, shall have been effected.

Resolved, That we will unanimously sustain the commissioners in their refusal to levy the tax ordered by the court, and fully reimburse them for any expense or loss incurred in obedience to the wishes of the people in this matter.

At a meeting of the citizens of Leavenworth county, held in Leavenworth on Monday last, similar resolutions were adopted in regard to their bonded indebtedness.

## CULTIVATING CORN.

The popular thought is that cultivation is mostly for the purpose of killing weeds. It will not be difficult to show that faithful cultivation does much more than this, even to warming, moistening and mauling the soil as well as destroying the weeds.

The air about us is always moist. The hotter the day the more moist it is. It has been ascertained that in a hot day in July more than thirteen hundred gallons of water evaporate from a single acre of land. The soil has a strong attraction for water, and it is a part of the duty of the atmosphere to penetrate the soil and moisten it, as well as to give us the breath of life. But the soil, on its part, must be in suitable condition to receive it. If the surface is compact the air cannot readily enter it. When the weeds are destroyed by cultivation the surface is made loose, the air penetrates freely, deposits the moisture it contains and thus waters the field. It follows, then, that the oftener and more thoroughly a field is cultivated, whether there are weeds or not, the better will it withstand the effects of drought.

The soil is active as the air, for the moment the air enters, the soil robs it of its moisture and passes it along to the roots of the plants. Thus a carefully cultivated field may be covered with luxuriant crops during a drought, while those on the hard surface of another may be perishing for want of moisture.

## AN HONEST DECISION.

The supreme court of Iowa, says the *Chicago Tribune*, has overturned all decisions of the lower courts, and established the point that whenever a person gives a promissory note to a lightning-rod agent, a vender of patent rights, or any individual who disposes to the rural residents any of the numerous swindles which are foisting upon the unsuspecting, and that note may be subsequently "raised," the one giving the note shall not be liable for more than the original and *bona fide* contract. Farmers have long been made the victims of these sharpers, and the district courts of that state have heretofore held that the "innocent" of third party into whose hands the paper may have fallen—by transfer or sale by the swindler—shall be protected and enabled to collect the full amount, whether it be genuine or "raised." The supreme court has done the farmers, who are constantly made the victims of swindlers, an act of justice, and bankers and brokers will hereafter be a little careful in purchasing the papers of even their best known and financially solid neighbors when it is given for lightning-rods, or patent churns, fanning-mills, new kinds of seed, or some other agricultural novelty.

## WHEN WILL THE FARMERS LEARN?

We are led to ask the above question from a circumstance that has recently transpired in this county. It is as follows: An agent of some grocery house in Chicago made a thorough canvass of this county, and sold to our farmers from seven to ten thousand dollars' worth of groceries, at prices far in advance of what better goods could have been obtained at in this city. The agent would throw out a bait on sugar and coffee, saying he would furnish granulated sugar for 8 1/2 cents a pound with ten per cent. added for freight, and Rio coffee for 14 cents, ten per cent. added; but teas and syrups he charged about one hundred per cent. higher than our merchants would have been glad to have furnished the same article for.

Since we began to write this article one of the victims came in and told us the pepper he bought was only about half weight, and that the coffee he got was much inferior to the sample shown him when he ordered. Another farmer told us a few days since he had lately given his note for \$140 to a cloth peddler, and had been badly swindled. We asked him why he allowed himself to be cheated. His reply was, "The fellow's tongue was too smooth for me."

It has come to be generally understood by sharpers in all branches of business that farmers are ready and easy victims. Tree peddlers, lightning-rod peddlers, cloth peddlers, and venders of humbugs in all shapes and varieties, make a bee-line for the farming population, feeling certain of reaping a rich harvest. Tricky politicians also fall into line and humbug the farmer. As a rule, farmers will not vote for one of their own number, if a smooth, oily tongued politician is his opponent.

We do not wish to prolong this article, and will only add, that just so long as the farmers allow themselves to be cheated, fooled and humbugged just so long will there be plenty of men that will victimize them.

## THE LEAVENWORTH AND DOUGLAS COUNTY BOND CASE.

The following is the judgment pronounced by Judge Miller, of the U. S. supreme court, on the bond case affecting the two counties. After disposing of some of Leavenworth city officers for contempt in not making a levy to pay the city debt, Judge Miller then said he would take up the cases of the remaining councilmen and the commissioners of the two counties together. He said that alternative writs had been issued first, and then peremptory writs, and that the time of indulgence had been extended.

Something had been said about the court having to wait until the regular time fixed by law for levying taxes; but the court thought otherwise—that it had the power at any time to order a special levy to pay these judgments. Judge Miller proceeded:

"The writ of mandamus is somewhat in the nature of an execution, but I know no county in the circuit having property subject to levy on execution.

"This is not a pleasant duty. My private judgment is not in accord with my public duty; but I have no discretion in this matter. These bondholders demand their rights, and the court is

bound to enforce them. Many years ago I condemned a man to death, the only one in my life. My private judgment was that the death penalty was too severe for the offense; but, it being my duty, I was bound to pronounce the sentence. But believing the death penalty no just punishment for any offense, I afterwards exerted myself to have the penalty commuted. I am compelled to perform such a duty to-day. I have no discretion in the premises. I wish it were otherwise. It is our duty to make these officers levy the tax. As to what was said as to compromise, I wish it were in my power to entertain it, but we have no such power.

"In 1857 Keokuk was broken up. We were sued. Our bonded indebtedness was immense. We had writs of mandamus served on us. We said to our creditors: 'We can't pay you in full.' The best citizens pledged themselves individually to the creditors of the city that if they would accept fifty cents in six per cent. bonds they would see that they were paid. We paid all alike, and made no exception, save those who had judgments against the city, and those we paid more. Soon we paid our interest promptly, and our creditors said: 'We had better accept the compromise than bring suits, employ attorneys, get out writs of mandamus, and have further trouble.' To-day there are not more than \$10,000 or \$20,000 of those bonds outstanding. The new bonds were paid promptly, and the city is comparatively out of debt. This is all the consolation I can give. The members themselves must come forward and pledge the court that they will next August levy a tax, payable in three years, sufficient to pay all these judgments, interest and costs; and besides this, each man must enter into personal recognizance of \$5,000 that he will in August make the levy as directed by the court, and that he will not resign, the levy to be made in August for the whole amount—one-third to be put on the tax rolls of 1879, one-third on the tax rolls of 1880, and one-third on the tax rolls of 1881. If the members cannot do this they must go to jail."

It will be seen from the above pronounced judgment that so far as the courts are concerned in this county indebtedness the people have got to their journey's end. As the case now stands, the people must either compromise or pay the debt in full. Talk about it as we may, there is no escape; we must do one thing or the other. Now which shall it be? We are most earnestly in favor of a compromise on the best possible terms. But there is one thing we want the bondholders to distinctly understand, they must compromise on fair terms or they will find an exceedingly long and rough road between the mandate of the court and reaching out their hands and taking the money.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS NOW IN JAIL FOR REFUSING TO MAKE A LEVY.

In accordance with the order of the court, our county commissioners reported to the judges of the U. S. supreme court at Leavenworth on Tuesday of this week. On being asked by Judge Miller if they were now ready to obey the mandate of the court, Dr. Deskins, chairman of the board, replied that the members of the board were extremely sorry to be compelled to disobey, but that the condition of our people was such they could not pay the debt in full, therefore the board declined to levy until a satisfactory compromise was effected. The court thereupon ordered them to jail until they are ready to purge themselves of contempt and make the levy. The Leavenworth commissioners are in the same boat and are committed for contempt. The U. S. marshal turned the commissioners over to the sheriffs of their respective counties, who now have them in charge. We visited our commissioners at our jail this morning. Found them in good spirits and ready to board at the bondholders' expense till the crack of doom if necessary if they will not give us a fair compromise.

## Pomona Grange.

At the next meeting of Douglas County Pomona grange, which will be held at the grange hall in Lawrence on Saturday, June 14, several subjects of importance to the farmers will be discussed. Bro. N. Cameron will read an essay on "Bee Culture." The best methods of making and curing hay, and the best and most economical way of harvesting grain, will be subjects for discussion. All members of the order in the county are requested to be present. WM. MEAIRS, Secretary.

## Notes from Lyon County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Dry weather is what is the matter with us in this county. We are greatly in need of rain.

There never was a finer prospect for corn than at the present time. It is generally clean and of good height and color.

Fall wheat harvest has commenced. The crop is of good quality, but like the Dutchman's, "short but thick." I think it is less than a half crop.

Cattle are doing finely—never have done better. Two-year-old steers (good ones) are selling for \$25 per head; cows (milk) \$25 to \$30.

The new railroad is being pushed through to Eureka at the rate of one and a half miles per day.

Our grange is still alive and kicking. The clouds are gathering in the heavens at this writing and looks as if we might have rain soon. Oh, how thankful it will be received by thousands of anxious people.

More anon. W. B. R. EMPORIA, Kans., June 9, 1879.

## General News.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 10.—The graduating exercises of the naval academy took place to-day. Judge Durham, of Kentucky, delivered an address to the graduates, and Secretary Thompson the diplomas. R. H. Mower, of Ohio, took the first honors in a class of forty-two cadet midshipmen; Richard Gatewood, of Virginia, the first honors in a class of forty-three cadet engineers.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—Reports received from the interior indicate that the frost which fell last night was quite general throughout the state, and was of a seriously damaging character. Corn, potatoes, vines and vegetable crops are either wholly destroyed or so seriously injured as to insure a material reduction in yield. At Forest Home cemetery, near this city, the damage to flowers and foliage beds is estimated as high as \$2,000.

TOPEKA, June 9.—A severe hail-storm passed over a portion of this county during the forenoon, doing considerable damage. The strip of country injured is about a mile wide. Hogs, chickens, etc., were killed, and crops badly cut up. About 5 o'clock this afternoon a heavy wind-storm passed over the city, without doing serious damage.

A special to the *Commonwealth* from Wichita says that hail-stones weighing from five to ten ounces fell thick and fast. The injury to crops in the immediate vicinity of Wichita is immense. Metallic roofs and glass in that vicinity are badly damaged.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—The Democratic State convention assembled at 10 o'clock, Gen. James Steadman temporary chairman. In taking the chair Gen. Steadman made a ringing five-minute speech, the point of which was that the time had come when the Democratic party should insist upon claiming its share in the honors of the late war, for it was largely due to Democratic soldiers that the Union was saved. After selecting committees, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

The Democratic convention nominated the following ticket: For governor, Thomas E. Ewing; lieutenant-governor, A. V. Rice; treasurer, Anthony Howell; auditor, Chas. Remilliu; judge of the supreme court, W. J. Gilmore; attorney-general, I. Pillars; member of the board of public works, Patrick O'Marah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 9.—A terrible riot took place this afternoon at McIntosh, Liberty county, a station on the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, between a party of negro excursionists from Bryan county and those belonging to the place. It began in a fight between two negroes, whereupon John Randall, captain of the negro militia company, from Bryan county, a part of the excursionists, ordered his company to charge, which they did, bayoneting everybody within reach, the captain himself killing one man by running him through with his sword. There was intense excitement at this outrage. The Liberty county negroes rallied, and driving the military company into the cars opened fire on them, and killed four and wounded many more. They only stopped shooting when the train got out of the way, which they tried to prevent by tearing up the track. All the parties engaged were negroes.

DENVER, June 9.—The railroad controversy between the A., T. & S. F. and D. & R. G. interests is assuming alarming proportions. The Rio Grande road was leased to the Santa Fe company six months ago, but the Rio Grande company, since dissatisfied with the lease, has sought to break it. The attorney-general, acting upon the information of the stockholders of the Rio Grande, brought suit on the part of the state before Judge Bonar at San Luis, 300 miles south of Denver, for an injunction to prevent the Santa Fe operating the roads in Colorado. On Saturday Judge Bonar took matters under advisement. To-day the governor received information that the Rio Grande authorities had taken possession

of the offices of the road at Colorado Springs and Coal Banks by an armed force, cut the telegraph wires, etc. He ordered the militia to be in readiness, and the Chaffee Light artillery, Governor's guard and Mitchell guards are here waiting instructions. The Rio Grande people deny there being any violence.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The director of the mint bought 40,000 ounces of silver to-day. Offerings light, and principally from San Francisco.

Numerous inquiries having been made as to the financial operations of the government, the secretary of the treasury has published the following statement showing the changes in the public debt, the annual interest charge, etc.:

REDUCTION OF THE INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Total interest-bearing debt at the highest point, Aug. 31, 1865	\$2,381,530,294
Total interest-bearing debt when the present refunding operations shall have been completed (Aug. 1, 1879)	1,797,643,700
Reduction on interest-bearing debt from the highest point	583,886,594
Annual interest charge, highest point, Aug. 31, 1865	150,977,697
Annual interest charge when the present refunding operations are completed (Aug. 1, 1879)	88,778,778
Reduction in annual interest charge	62,200,919
REDUCTION OF THE TOTAL DEBT.	
Debt less cash in treasury, highest point, Aug. 31, 1865	\$2,756,431,571
Debt less cash in treasury June 1, 1879	2,027,182,488
Reduction of total debt	729,249,103
Reduction of debt since March 1, 1877	61,598,674
Bonds refunded since March 1, 1877:	
Loan of 1868, 5 per cent.	260,000
Ten-forties of 1864, 5 per cent.	194,556,300
Annual interest charge	9,741,315
Five-twenties of 1865, 6 per cent.	100,436,050
Consols of 1865, 6 per cent.	202,063,100
Consols of 1866, 6 per cent.	310,622,750
Consols of 1868, 6 per cent.	37,473,800
Annual interest charge	39,071,742
Total amount of loans	846,022,000
Total annual interest charge	48,813,057

In place of the above bonds there will be issued when the present refunding operations are completed, which will be not later than Aug. 1, 1879, bonds as follows:

Funded loan of 1891, 4 1/2 per cent.	\$135,000,000
Annual interest charge	6,075,000
Funded loan of 1907, including refunding certificates, 4 per cent.	711,022,000
Annual interest charge	28,449,880
Total amount	846,022,000
Total annual interest charge	34,524,880
Making an annual saving hereafter in the interest charge on account of refunding operations since March 1, 1877, of	14,297,177

Bonds have been sold for resumption purposes since March 1, 1877, the interest on which represents an annual cost of coin reserve as follows:

Funded loan of 1891, 4 1/2 per cent.	\$65,000,000
Annual interest charge	2,925,000
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent.	25,000,000
Annual interest charge	1,000,000
Total amount	90,000,000
Total annual interest charge	3,925,000
Making the net annual saving in interest through the refunding and resumption operations since March 1, 1877, of	10,372,177

In addition to the above bonds, there were issued in 1878, to replace coin used in payment of the Halifax award, 4 per cent. bonds of 1907, amounting to \$5,500,000.

[NOTE.—In preparing this memorandum the maximum limit of the issue of 4 per cent. bonds and certificates is stated when the refunding transactions are completed and the full returns received. The amount may be somewhat smaller, making the interest charge correspondingly less.]

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report amount to \$445,160.

The secretary of the treasury has given notice that on and after the 9th inst. the \$10 refunding certificates will be received at the department for conversion into 4 per cent. bonds. Refunding certificates forwarded for conversion, and 4 per cent. bonds issued therefor, must be transmitted without risk or expense to the government. Packages should be marked "refunding certificates," and addressed to the treasurer of the United States, and applications should specify the denominations of the bonds desired; also whether coupon or registered, and for the latter the full name and post-office address of the person should be given.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The senate committee on privileges and elections, at a private meeting to-day, considered the case of Senator Ingalls. Two Democratic senators, Hill and Vance, and two Republicans, Cameron of Wisconsin, and Hoar, expressed themselves that, in view of the investigation by the Kansas legislature, there is not enough in the case to put Ingalls again on his defense, and therefore they would not recommend an investigation by the senate. The remaining four Democratic members of the committee were of the opinion that an investigation ought to be ordered.

The senate confirmed John F. Morgan, of Illinois, as chief justice of the supreme court of Idaho; Wm. K. Hornan, of Texas, as United States attorney for the Eastern district of Texas.

Morrison, from the committee on ways and means, adopted a resolution providing for the final adjournment of congress at noon on the 17th of June. Adopted.

Harris asked leave to offer a joint resolution appropriating \$3,000 for a monument to mark the birthplace of Geo. Washington. He remarked that the house of Washington's parents had disappeared, and nothing remained to show positively where the father of his country was born. Adopted.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$20.

First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether it be his own or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

City and Vicinity.

OUR esteemed fellow-citizen, Geo. March, has accepted a position in the dry goods establishment of L. Bullene & Co.

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.

J. HOUSE & CO., of this city, have laid in as complete a stock of clothing, hats, caps, gents' furnishing goods, etc., for the summer trade, as can be found in the West.

Personal.

ANGELO C. SCOTT, of Iowa, is attending the university commencement exercises this week.

MR. A. H. PHELPS, of the Marysville News, and H. E. Smith, of the Frankfort Record, made us a brief visit on Monday afternoon.

MRS. SUSAN B. RAND, accompanied by her son William, arrived in Lawrence from San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday last.

THE Lawrence Gas, Coke and Coal company is now our next door neighbor, it having just fitted up in fine style the commodious store-room of the Tribune building.

Nothing else of importance has been reported except the partial unroofing of the residence of ex-sheriff Carman, south of town. And it was here that a serious accident occurred.

Death of W. F. Penny.

W. F. Penny, the well known merchant tailor, is dead. He died at his residence on Rhode Island street Sunday night, at 10 o'clock, of hemorrhage of the stomach, at 10 o'clock, of only a few hours.

W. F. Penny was born March 2, 1837, in England. He came to America when quite young and finally settled in Chicago, Ill., from which place he moved to our city in 1871.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the family residence, Rev. Mr. Tremper officiating. A large number of friends were in attendance.

Y. M. S. C. Excursion to Ottawa.

The Y. M. S. C. boys have embarked in a new scheme for the entertainment and pleasure of the public. This time it is an excursion to Ottawa, on June 18. The train will leave the L. & G. depot at half past 7 o'clock in the morning, and will return from Ottawa about 8 o'clock in the evening.

All can obtain tickets of A. B. Warren, or any member of the club, at 75 cents per round trip, and 50 cents for children under twelve years accompanied by parents.

The Angry Elements.

About fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon last there suddenly rolled into view from the northwest a great bank of black, angry looking clouds, and in less time than it takes to record it there broke over this city a storm of wind, rain and hail such as has not been experienced in Douglas county for many years.

BULLETIN.

NEW LINES OF GOODS JUST RECEIVED. COME AND SEE THEM.

We have a lot of Reynolds Bros.' best Serge Shoes in Lace and Button. Can sell extremely low. Newport Ties in abundance for Children, Misses and Women.

Established 1862.

J. HOUSE & CO.

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, AND FURNISHING GOODS

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

A cordial invitation to call and examine our goods is extended to all. J. HOUSE & CO.

Brown, the dairyman, just southwest of the city, was unroofed. Several smaller buildings lost their coverings. A brick chimney fell through a sky-light at the store of Geo. Innes & Co.

Nothing else of importance has been reported except the partial unroofing of the residence of ex-sheriff Carman, south of town. And it was here that a serious accident occurred.

Mr. Keating, the grocer, sustained a painful injury in the cheek by being struck with a flying fragment. Mrs. Tennis, living in the vicinity of the university, was slightly injured by a falling brick.

A Wonderful Discovery.

For the speedy cure of consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn coughs, neglected colds, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, rattling in throat, hoarseness, sore throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs.

Leis' Electric Insect Powder.

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

To the Farmers.

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

Groceries—Harness.

C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts street, is now ready to supply the public with first-class groceries at lowest prices.

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 1 1/2 inches diameter and under in twenty days to our agent can obtain a license at 50 per cent. discount, which covers all past and future use.

To Farmers.

Use Geo. Leis' celebrated condition powders, the great American remedy for diseases of horses and cattle, recommended by veterinary surgeons, livery keepers, stock raisers and everybody who has tried it.

Notice.

The firm of Roberts & Billings has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Lard Oil, Castor Oil, Linseed Oil,

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

O. K. Barber Shop.

The management of this shop has changed the prices for work as follows: Hair cutting, 20 cents; hair cutting for children, 15 cents; shaving, 10 cents; shampooing, from 15 to 20 cents. These are hard-pan prices.

USE DANDELION TONIC, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND LIFE-GIVING PRINCIPLE (PURELY VEGETABLE).

FOR SALE ONLY AT LEIS' DRUG STORE.

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

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indigestions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge.

Announcement.

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

Lumber.

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

Champion Harvester.

When casting out in search of an A 1 perfect harvesting machine, our farmers will do well to stop at J. T. Warner's, No. 77 Massachusetts street, and examine the old and reliable Champion.

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.

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.

Notice to Building Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Huntington House stable, 1 1/2 miles east of Lawrence, until 2 o'clock p. m., June 20, 1879, where plans and specifications can be seen, for the erection of a frame building on the grounds of the Kansas Valley Fair association.

Notice to the Voters of Douglas County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A special meeting held in the office of the county clerk on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1879, for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling an election to authorize the board of commissioners to issue new bonds in lieu of the present outstanding railroad indebtedness, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the commissioners of Douglas county, in accordance with the resolution of law, to ascertain if the electors of Douglas county will authorize the board of commissioners to issue new bonds to settle the railroad indebtedness of the county at a rate not exceeding thirty-five cents of the original bonds and coupons without a vote of the people, and not exceeding fifty per cent. of said bonds with the indorsement of the people at an election held for such purpose; and

Resolved, That the county clerk and sheriff be and are hereby directed to call an election on Tuesday, the 24th day of June, A. D. 1879, according to law, to ascertain if the electors of Douglas county will authorize the board of commissioners to issue new bonds to settle the railroad indebtedness of the county at a rate not exceeding thirty-five cents of the original bonds and coupons without a vote of the people, and not exceeding fifty per cent. of said bonds with the indorsement of the people at an election held for such purpose; and

Resolved, That the county clerk and sheriff be and are hereby directed to call an election on Tuesday, the 24th day of June, A. D. 1879, according to law, to ascertain if the electors of Douglas county will authorize the board of commissioners to issue new bonds to settle the railroad indebtedness of the county at a rate not exceeding thirty-five cents of the original bonds and coupons without a vote of the people, and not exceeding fifty per cent. of said bonds with the indorsement of the people at an election held for such purpose; and

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal, and the official seal of Douglas county, at Lawrence, this 21st day of May, A. D. 1879. JOHN DESKINS, Chairman of the Board.

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.

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.

For further information apply to V. F. 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.

Lawrence Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS, ETC.

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

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONER.

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

DENTISTS.

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

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

DRUGGISTS.

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

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

GROCERS.

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

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

INSURANCE AGENTS.

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

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

LOAN BROKER.

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

LUMBER, ETC.

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

MEATS.

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

PAPER DEALERS.

KANSAS PAPER STORE, 133 Massachusetts street; A. B. Warren & Co., proprietors.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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

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

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

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

A. FULLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Chester's drug store. Residence 33 Tennessee street, west of Central park.

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

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

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## Horticultural Department.

## INSECTS.

Their Habits, Habits and Harmfulness to Vegetation.

[Lecture by Prof. A. J. Cook before the Michigan Farmers' Institute.]

[CONCLUDED.]

## PREVENTING EGG LAYING.

To nip evil in the bud has been the study and desire of philanthropists ever since the primal temptation. To secure against the egg laying of injurious insects is one of the ways.

The best if not the only way to accomplish this, is to render the plants obnoxious, so that the female insects shall pass by on the other side.

Thus washing fruit trees, especially young apple trees, with soft soap early in June, and again early in July, keeps the borers from egg laying, and this is most desirable in orchard culture. Carbolic acid and kerosene mixtures, and even strong soap-suds, either of whale oil or common soft soap, are valuable to repel the peach and squash-vine borers, the radish, onion and cabbage flies, the cabbage butterfly and I have much reason to think that frequent drenchings of an apple tree with strong soap-suds the past summer was an absolute protection from the codling moth. From my recent experiments I think this one of the most hopeful fields for experiment in practical entomology.

## HOW TO DUST OR SYRINGE PLANTS.

For dusting plants with Paris green, hellebore, etc., there are several patented machines, though I have yet to see a more convenient or easily managed appliance than a simple bag of muslin tied to the end of a broomstick. To prevent waste while filling, this should be placed in the vessel which holds the powder, or in some other vessel—a common milk-pan serves admirably. To sift the powder onto the plants, we have only to jerk the bag containing it above them, gauging the force according to the amount of the substance which it is desired to apply. On small plants, like young potato vines, I think this the most economical method of applying the poison.

To use the liquid mixtures or solutions in a small way on low vines or shrubs, a common sprinker with a finely perforated rose serves well and requires no expense, except perhaps for a new nozzle, as the usual nozzles are too coarse. For syringing trees, shrubs, flower buds and house plants I know of nothing comparable to the Whitman fountain pump. This little engine is so easily worked that a child can use it, and yet will throw a stream twenty or thirty feet high. The Johnston pump throws water faster than Whitman's, though not quite so far. This is a fine engine. Sells for \$8. The Whitman fountain pump will not work well if pointed much below the horizontal, hence it is not useful for sprinkling potato vines. It retails at \$7.50. Lewis' syringe is an improved squirt-gun of the kind made and used by children to amuse themselves. Replace the small alder tube with one of tin or brass, that holds three or four quarts, and the cloth-wound piston by one of rubber, and you have it. It costs but a dollar, and works well.

In case of field potatoes, Ruggle's exterminator is probably the best. With this machine an acre can be sprinkled in an hour. It consists of a large tank which holds the liquid. This, when in use, is strapped to the back. An agitator which works inside the can keeps the mixture well stirred. This is moved by a strap which is fastened to the arm. From either side of the bottom of the can, pass two rubber hoses, each terminating with a fine rose. These are held, one in either hand, so that two rows are sprinkled at once. By raising or pressing the hose the flow is stopped. The only objection I found with the use of this was on the score of economy; though, if the vines were close together in one direction, this would be small. For sprinkling large potato vines, this is the best instrument I have seen. It retails at \$6.50.

## TRAPPING NOXIOUS INSECTS.

Many insects if disturbed will fall to the earth. Therefore, if we jar the trees or bushes which lodge the pests, after placing a sheet underneath, we may easily catch and destroy them. By this means the plum curculio can be cheaply destroyed, and one of our most valuable fruits saved from destruction. The grape curculio, the blister beetles and the rose chafer can all be caught in a like way. In large plum orchards it pays to have the sheet stretched onto a

frame in the shape of an inverted umbrella, and carried by a wheelbarrow or cart. A slit permits this to pass immediately under the tree. The jar must be sharp, and to prevent injury to the trees or limbs spikes should be driven in, and these, not the trees, should be struck with the mallet.

Some insects are wont to hide under boards, chips or rubbish. The plum curculio, early in the season, and the squash-bugs and cut-worms are examples. Hence, if chips be placed under plum trees in May and June, they will be appropriated for shelter and protection during the day, as the insects are nocturnal, and when thus hid the curculio may be easily gathered and destroyed. Neglect to gather them in before 4 o'clock in the afternoon makes the experiment only partially successful, as some may have gone to the tree to be on hand for the night's banquet. Squash-bugs are also nocturnal, and may be captured by placing old boards or wilted leaves on the ground among the vines. The similar habits of the cut-worm suggests a similar trap. In this case, some fresh-mown grass is better for a trap. This placed in the cleanly-kept garden a few evenings in succession before selling the plants will attract the marauders in quest of the growing plants. The next day the grass may be removed and the caterpillars crushed. The successful practice of any of the above methods makes perfectly clean culture imperative in orchard and garden.

## THE CODLING MOTH

Many insects, when full-fed, as larvae, seek some crevice or other place of concealment in which to pupate. This habit of the apple-worm—larva of the codling moth—has furnished us with the only successful method yet practiced for its overthrow. If cloth or thick paper bands be placed about the trees (they may be fastened with tack or string) they will, in the absence of rubbish about the trees and rough-bark scabs on the tree trunks, attract nearly every larva that passes from the fruit. Some will leave the hanging fruit and crawl down to the band; others will escape from the fallen apples and pass up the trunk till the band is reached, when they will crawl underneath, spin their frail cocoons and become chrysalids. The bands should be in place by June 25. They should be examined by July 10, and thus on every 10th day till August 1, and again after the fruit is gathered. The best way to kill the insects is to loosen the bands and crush with the thumb. Five cents a tree would cover all expense, and by co-operation of all in a neighborhood it might be made even less. Will you neglect this longer?

Many insects like the chinch-bug (happily not troublesome in our state), the squash-bug, etc., hibernate in winter, crawling for protection under or into rubbish heaps, under corn stalks left in the field, etc. Burning up all such heaps in winter will not only exterminate these pests but add to the farmer's reputation for neatness.

It is well known that the chinch-bugs and army-worms, after devastating one field, march with merciless tread to another. Deep furrows or ditches are sometimes made about the threatened field, with steep side towards it; as this would become full of the migratory pests, straw would be added, and all burned together. Trapping the codling moth in the cellar by having the windows closely screened in May and June, and forcing them to tarry and die where they are impotent to do harm, is a wise precaution which should never be neglected.

## DESTRUCTION OF EGGS.

The eggs of most insects are too small and inconspicuous to be easily gathered. In a few cases, however, this is a practical method. The clustered brown eggs of the squash-bug underneath the leaves are quickly seen. The yellow clusters of the potato beetle are conspicuous. The concentrated rows of the currant saw flies' eggs along the veins of the leaves are quickly discovered by the minute holes cut out by the earliest hatched slugs. The little green eggs of the cabbage butterfly, though obscure, are quickly seen with a little practice, and their riddance from small cabbage plants would afford useful employment for children.

In some cases early sowing of grain will help to avoid insects. This is true of the wheat midge. Late sowing or planting is sometimes successfully practiced with the Hessian fly, the cut-

worms, the pea weevil and the radish fly.

## GOOD CULTURE.

It is almost superfluous to state that thorough culture, which means a systematic rotation of crops, ample fertilization, and deep tillage, will do much to insure against calamity from insects. Many insects choose the weakest plants; and it is a principle broad as nature that the strong will survive calamity, while the weak go to the wall. Grow only vigorous varieties. Keep much stock, which means much manure. Apply this wisely, and then till thoroughly, and you will do much to solve this question.

I cannot leave this subject without a good word for the birds. They are a mighty host in this warfare. Even the robin, the jay and the grackle—though so often vilified—are the persistent friends of the farmer. Should we kill or drive off our feathered friends, we should only bid, and successfully too, for the calamities which have visited the treeless and birdless plains of Kansas and Nebraska.

## The Household.

## Composition from Aunt Sally.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Not finding any letters in last week's issue of our column, I will again add my little mite by sending you a composition for publication.

## TALENT.

There is much talent like unto the seed that gets buried too deep in the earth to germinate, and therefore lies dormant until by accident it gets turned up near the surface, where heat, air and moisture reach it. Then it will spring up and expand its leaves and branches, and in time become a great tree, in which the birds may warble and build their nests, and the beasts of the fields may lie in its shade. So it is with talent that is stowed away deep in the heart of man, awaiting an opportunity to arouse it to activity. When once aroused it will rise and expand, will grow in knowledge and wisdom, and his name will become famous for his abilities. But there undoubtedly is much talent that never is aroused to activity, or, if aroused at all, blasts in the germ, or is nipped in the bud, or dwarfed in its infancy, and consequently never arises to progression because it never receives the proper stimulant to arouse it to activity. Self-culture and practice will improve the mind, but a good, practical education is necessary to bring out talent; and scientific education is the branch by which man rises to eminence, and the keynote by which he is enabled to double his talents.

## AUNT SALLY.

BURLINGTON, Kans., June 3, 1879.

## Mothers.

By the quiet fireside of home the true mother, in the midst of her children, is sowing, as in vases of earth, the seeds of plants that shall some time give to heaven the fragrance of their blossoms, and whose fruit be a treasury of angelic deeds—the noblest offering that she can make through the ever-ascending and ever-expanding souls of her children to her Maker. Every word that she utters goes from heart to heart with a power of which she little dreams. Solenn is the thought, but not more solemn to the christian mother than the thought that every word that falls from her lips, every expression of her countenance, even in the sheltered walk and retirement, may leave an indelible impression upon the young souls around her, and form, as it were, the underlying strain of that education which people heaven with the celestial being, and gives to the white brow of the angel, next to the grace of God, its crown of glory.—Traveler.

## Advice to Girls.

My advice to all young girls is, don't be in a hurry to marry. Twenty-three is soon enough. Be careful upon whom you bestow your love. If a man be intemperate, wicked, wild, lazy, dishonest, or a liar, tattler or infidel, don't marry him under any circumstances. Furthermore, if he be unhealthy or of an unhealthy family—for instance, a consumptive, rheumatic—carrying an almanac in his bones, a dyspeptic or of a family predisposed to such, or if you be of such family, don't marry. Remember that as the tree is, so is the fruit. Like causes produce like results.

The annual value of silk ribbons exported by Switzerland to the United States has fallen off in the past five years from 20,000,000 francs to 5,000,000 francs.

## TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

## KANSAS

## HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate.

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$12.50. Other trees in proportion.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

Justus Howell is our agent for the city. A general assortment of trees can be had at his place of business.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

## Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

## MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

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First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

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DENTIST.

## First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

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

## Ayer's Ague Cure,



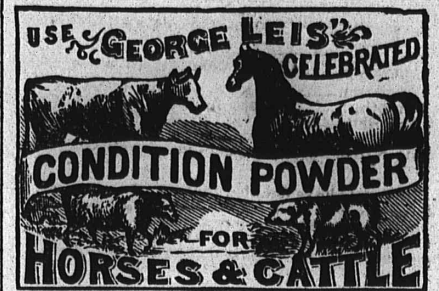
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodic or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no opium or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinine or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shakes or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates the organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



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

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

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



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



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



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder a flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. Fever, sore teats, milk scald, &c. Leis' Calves' Healing Salve will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative, purgative and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



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

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GREENAM, St. Louis, Mo. NEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS, Price, &c.

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



**Farm and Stock.**

**Live Stock Breeding Ideas.**

At the Iowa Fine Stock Breeders' association, held in January, the following thoughts were given out:

Prof. Stalker says the causes of abortion in cows and mares are overexertion, fright, use of spurs, foul food, moldy fodder, soured roots and ergotized grain. Food should be frequently changed. There is such a disease as contagious abortion. To prevent abortion, remove the cause. If contagious, quarantine against it. There is no danger from smut in the field if there is plenty of water.

William Collard set forth the peculiar advantages of long-wooled sheep. He calls the Cotswold the Short-horns of sheep. Sheep raising is easy to conduct, with small risks, and sure, quick returns. Its three-fold resources—mutton, wool and lambs—are the most remunerative of all farm work. There are weeds enough on small farms to keep a small flock six months. Sheep return to the soil full value for all they consume. The Cotswolds are superior, because of their rapid growth, tendency to fatten at any age, and their long wool.

Prof. S. A. Knapp, in telling how to make the farm pay, said: Many a farm has been sold to the grocer or disolved in the teacup. Inscribe over every farmer's kitchen door that the living must come from the acres. Diversified crops will not solve the problem. Take that which can be raised the best and produce the best in the market. If you adopt stock raising, put two-thirds of your land into grass. The outlook for beef and dairy products is the best. Produce the best. With twenty-five cows, three brood mares, twenty sheep and fifty hogs, of superior merit, the product should be not less than \$2,000 a year; the expenses not to exceed \$850. If you raise horses, ten grade brood mares (the colts to be kept till three years old), four cows, forty sheep and thirty hogs should yield an income of \$2,300, on an expenditure of \$710. If you desire beef, fifteen grade steers, three years old, thirty hogs and forty sheep, sold annually, would realize \$1,625, while the total expenses of the farm should not exceed \$600, including taxes and labor.

C. F. Clarkson says: Grass is king. It is worth more to the world than all the cereals combined. Cattle are fed too much grain and too little hay. Hogs do not get enough grass. No farm can be self-supporting where grass culture is neglected. Grass and stock raising in Iowa is the most independent farming in the world.

The Hon. James Wilson indorsed Mr. Clarkson's ideas, and said he was pasturing one animal to one and a half acres of blue grass nine months of the year, and for six months one animal to one acre.

Prof. Knapp said: Never break up the soil to start blue grass. Sow it on the surface, and put on your cattle.

Prof. Budd said a chemical analysis showed more nutritious qualities in the prairie blue-stem grass than in timothy.

J. H. Saunders, of Sigourney, talked horse. His advice to farmers was to leave fast horses to gentlemen of wealth and leisure, and confine themselves to draft horses. If you desire roadsters, use a trotting sire instead of a thoroughbred.

Col. John Scott read a valuable paper on the care and protection of cattle, in which he gave the result of long and careful investigation, practical experience and scientific research. He first gave the comparative nutritive value of foods commonly used in feeding stock in Iowa, and their digestible, heat-forming elements, as compared with the percentage of tissue-forming. The heat-forming elements of good meadow hay are to the flesh-forming elements as 8.1; corn, as 10.1; richest pasture, as 4.1; best clover hay, as 4.1; inferior clover hay, as 8.1; nearly ripe clover hay, as 10.1; oats and wheat bran, as 6.1; straw of various kinds, as 4.1; oil-cake, as 2.1.

Nature makes no mistakes. The general average of the common foods is as 8.1. Why? The heat-forming element in food is carbon, which, combined with oxygen of the atmosphere, taken into the lungs, forms carbonic acid, which is consumed in the blood and produces heat. Careful experiments have been made with bodies of soldiers, and the result showed that the digestible carbohydrates, or heat-formers, should be fif-

ty per cent. of the food eaten; and that two and a half per cent. of a man's daily food goes to maintain animal heat. Apply the rule to animals, and an ox weighing 1,000 pounds, supplied with thirty pounds of nutritious food daily, will exhaust nearly half of it maintaining animal heat and vital functions, on the supposition that he is comfortably sheltered and cared for. About twenty per cent. more heat is required in winter than in summer. Is it any marvel that, under the general rule in Iowa of sheltering stock in winter, farmers market fat cattle in the fall and sell hides in the spring? The economy of proper shelter is shown not only in the saving of food necessary to maintain animal heat but also in its ameliorating effect on the animals. Death or disease from lack of food is also death or disease from lack of warmth. Shelter means protection from heat as well as cold—protection from damp beds as well as cold rains. Many animals have been stricken down by lying on the cold, bare earth, or in a bed of snow, after standing until they could stand no longer, rather than violate their instincts, which warn them against the ills of lying down in snow or wet. Shelter means roofs, beds and walls. Better a well set grove with a good bed than a costly barn with half open doors, gaping cracks and filth and mire underneath. Let the cattle-barn be placed where it will be dry within, and it will pay.

**Preparing Wool for Market.**

There is small room for doubting that it is to the ultimate interest of sheep breeders to so cultivate their flocks as to induce the growth of the greatest possible weight of cleansed wool for their expenditure of labor and food. With each recurring season comes the usual avalanche of advice from middlemen and manufacturers, topped off with an emblazonment of the great advantage to the grower in placing his wools upon the market in the lightest possible condition. Certainly, no teaching of the *Journal* has been at variance with this proposition. There is, however, one view of the situation which the complaining parties seem to have overlooked, i. e., that the would-be teachers are, by their actions, continually discouraging any general adoption of their precepts.

Wool growers will average with the best half of humanity; but as the majority of men will be found acting in the line of their present advantage, those who repeat to the wool grower the oft-reiterated maxims favoring clean washing, early shearing, neat rolling and a minimum of string, today, and to-morrow offer them no more, or very little more, than the price paid for wool not so systematically manipulated, must attribute the failure of their teachings to that excusable selfishness of man which prompts him to realize for his capital and labor the maximum results consistent with law and equity. The incentive to wool growing is money making; and so long as the flockholder can get more money for the fleece of a sheep when unwashed, or half washed, or one that, after having been properly washed, was allowed to remain on the sheep until the normal amount of grease had been restored, just so long will fleeces be found as heavy as legitimate means can make them. The manufacturer or dealer who expects an opposite result must base such expectations upon elements of character seldom found outside the lists of those who are prompted solely by philanthropy.

The growing and selling of heavy fleeces—fleeces carrying a large amount of grease and gum—is altogether legitimate, so long as the seller practices no deception by concealing the true condition of his product. The man who would buy an invoice of wool without examining its condition and quality, or having such examination made by some competent party, would find in hock-carrying a more appropriate field for the display of his peculiar qualifications than a wool-loft can ever afford. As markets usually run, the grower gets more money per head of sheep for heavy wool than for the same fleeces in the lightest possible condition; and so long as such a premium on heavy fleeces is held out to their pockets, all appeals to the ears of men will be but as the noise of "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." Wool will, as a rule, be made as light as possible, and its subsequent manipulation attended to with the most rigid oversight, whenever the

markets show a premium upon such observances; but until that time very little change from the present practices need be looked for.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

**The Agricultural Outlook.**

No other nation presents to-day such a favorable combination of remarkable features in productive, manufacturing and commercial circles as that exhibited by the United States. While starvation stares many people in the face, we can feed the half of Europe with our surplus grain and provisions; while many a powerful nation is dependent upon imported staples for the employment of their forges and looms, we have iron and coal, cotton and wool sufficient to feed a wilderness of machinery, not only in supplying home requirements, but the demand of foreign markets as well; while the nations of Europe are struggling under the weight and cost of heavy standing armies and expensive systems of government, their financial systems shaken by increasing imports, decreasing exports and onerous taxes, here our people are enjoying freedom and independence in the highest degree—here we are furnishing for the markets of the world the achievements of American industry and ingenuity as well as the vast products of the soil, aggregating through our exports a balance of trade in favor of this country amounting to the grand total of \$305,243,626. Peace rests within our borders; a spirit of hopefulness tempered by stern lessons of caution and economy, of industry fortified by a grand reserve of power, pervade our population.

Admitting marked cases of individual suffering and loss, severe examples of shrinkage and depression, yet as a whole the people of this nation, and especially the farmers of America, may find much in the situation to encourage, stimulate and satisfy. The fertility of our soil, taken as a whole, is great. With the exception of a few rough mountain ranges, nearly all of which are store-houses of the metals and coals, there are but few acres throughout this wide domain that cannot be cultivated so as to pay liberally the laborer's hire. The rain-fall, in general, is abundant and uniform; the climate is good. In no other civilized country is land so cheap and so accessible to the industrious and thrifty classes, and it will be many years before our maximum production of food is reached. Our exports of farm products already astonish the world, and it is to be hoped that the immediate future may show a corresponding increase in American manufactures, thus building up home markets for our crops and affording more remunerative returns than are secured in exporting alone the raw materials. For the present encouragement of the American farmer in his noble work, it should be borne in mind that both the domestic and foreign demand the coming year bid fair to exceed any former season, since business is rapidly improving in our own trade centers; while the crop reports from England, France, Germany and Russia all indicate reduced areas and an unfavorable outlook for the grain crop of Europe.—*American Cultivator.*

**Buying Tools.**

1st. Know what kind of work you want to accomplish. If a plow, do you want a lap furrow or a flat furrow turned? If a harrow, do you want a scarifier or a pulverizer or a smoother implement? Do you want light draft or a heavy draft? And so with other tools.

2d. Decide on the most efficient implement to accomplish your purpose. If a corn sheller, do not consult a false economy by getting one a little smaller than you can most profitably use. If a cultivator, get one that is strong to wear. If a pulley, one that is stronger than any possible strain to which you can apply it.

3d. Always get the best and most thoroughly built instrument in the market, and be willing to pay for the workmanship. A cheap tool is never satisfactory in the end. But at as low a price as you can, but don't get a cheap tool.

4th. Before buying, see if you really need it. Calculate the gain which will come from its use and the saving which may reasonably be expected from its ownership.

5th. Remember that too many implements and too expensive implements are a ruinous draft on the farm profits.

Balance this thought, however, with the opposite reflection—there can be no greater waste of resources than going without a tool that is really needed.

Few farmers buy too many tools, but many buy unintelligently and wastefully. The best tool is always more profitable to buy than an inferior one, and yet, no matter how good the implement, it is unsatisfactory unless you find occasion for its advantageous use. The saving from machinery comes from use, not from storage.

Now, if farmers will add to this careful buying, intelligence in taking care of the tool so wisely purchased, they will save a severe drain on the farm income. A rusty plow by the roadside is a very common sight at this time of the year. A farmer plows a field and concludes that he will want the same plow in an adjoining lot next week, and so instead of taking the plow to the barn and placing it under cover, he leaves it on the ground to be ready for use.—*Scientific Farmer.*

**Root Crops.**

The season for sowing roots lasts from May to September, and during the four months intervening a variety of crops may be sown. The first in the season is mangels, of which there are several varieties. The smaller kinds of these, although they do not yield so heavy a crop as the larger kinds, are more desirable on account of their feeding value. Several yellow-fleshed varieties of mangels have been introduced of late, which are very promising for our climate. Webb's Yellow Kiver Globe and yellow-fleshed Tankard are the most popular varieties of these. The flesh of these is less watery and more solid than that of the Mammoth Red. Sugar beets furnish the second crop, and may be sown as late as June; of these, Lane's Improved, and Vilmorin's Improved Sugar, are the leading varieties. Red or blood beets may also be sown in June, and furnish an excellent food for milch cows, as they have the effect of contributing some of their high culture to the cream and butter. Carrots and parsnips will be rarely grown on account of the expense of harvesting them, while beets, sugar beets, mangels and other shallow-rooted tubs, can be grown with less labor and greater profit. After beets, ruta-bagas may be sown in June or early in July, and in August white turnips may follow. With so large a choice of roots, there is no reason why press of work should come in the way of growing this valuable crop. When roots have once been grown successfully, there is no need for advice to raise them, but only to mention the newer or improved varieties. Where as yet they have not been grown, a trial of an acre or less, with good care, will surely be well repaid, and will serve to establish the practice for the future.—*American Agriculturist.*

**Fence the Garden, Not the Fowls.**

Some of our friends who keep poultry make a mistake by confining them in poultry-yards. We know of scores of suburban residences, with fancy poultry-yards and fancy poultry in them, but they all complain they don't get many eggs. Some of them come to our sanctum and want to know why their hens don't lay more eggs. They say they feed well and try to take good care of their fowls. We tell them to give the fowls their freedom—let them out of the yards to pick the green grass, the bugs, flies, worms, etc., and they will see a great difference in the number of eggs laid. But they say if they turn their fowls loose they will destroy the garden. We tell them to fence the garden in, instead of the fowls. The gardens are generally not much larger than good-sized yards for fowls, and if properly fenced, the fowls can then go where they choose, pick up all that their natures require, and then they can't help laying. To all we say, fence the garden, but not the fowls.—*Colman's Rural.*

**A Bright Future.**

The *Rural New Yorker*, in speaking of the future of American farming, wisely and firmly says: "There is no class for whom the future holds so much social and intellectual advancement, so much assured prosperity, and so much rational happiness, as for those engaged in the various departments of agriculture, and in no country in the world are the farmers so well prepared as in this by intelligence, energy, enterprise and political as well as natural conditions, to pluck the earliest benefits from the treasures of the future."

**Veterinary Department.**

**Thrush.**

Please give, through the columns of your valuable paper, a remedy for thrush in horses' feet.

ANSWER.—Thrush is a low type of inflammation of either the sebaceous glands or planta cushion, or both, and is generally claimed to be the result of requiring the animal to stand in a wet and filthy stable; but we think we have quite as often found it originating in animals that are well cared for. The treatment is to pare away all loose fragments of the frog, thoroughly cleanse the sole of the foot, being careful to remove all the sebaceous material that may have collected into the cleft of the frog; then introduce a little calomel daily until a cure has been effected. If you require to drive the animal, it will be necessary to dip a little oakum into fine tar and press into the cleft of the frog, which will protect the parts from wet.

**Chronic Rheumatism.**

A friend of mine has a fine colt which last summer was badly affected with rheumatism. It first attacked one knee and then another; they both swelled up very large and have remained so ever since; they are very hard now, but he is not so lame as he was at first. Can his knees be reduced to their natural size after remaining swelled so long? If so, what treatment should he follow? The mare I wrote you about some time since, which had the fistula on her withers, has been operated on by a veterinary surgeon and pronounced by him cured. There is still some swelling on her withers, and I am afraid it will come back if not properly attended. What should I do for it? The wound made by the opening has entirely healed, but the swelling still remains.

ANSWER.—It is doubtful if the enlargement will entirely disappear; though it may. We would advise you to give a cathartic, and after it has acted, give one drachm of iodide of potassium and three of salicylic acid, daily, and at the same time have the hair clipped from the parts and apply a biniodide of mercury blister—one part of the red iodide to eight of lard; it will be necessary to have the ointment well rubbed into the skin. The animal will have to be tied up by the head for two days afterward, as he may interfere with it with his teeth, which is very apt to leave a denuded surface ever afterward. The blister may require to be repeated in about thirty days. In regard to the "fistula," they are so treacherous that you can never tell to a certainty where you stand with them. We think you had better consult your veterinarian; but the thickening may subside in the course of time; it usually does.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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

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

**"OH! MY BACK!"**  
HUNT'S REMEDY the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine cures Pains in the Back, Side or Loins, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weakness, and Excesses; HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for these diseases.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19, 1878.  
WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—Having witnessed the wonderful effects of HUNT'S REMEDY in my own case, and in a great number of others, I recommend it to all afflicted with Kidney Diseases or Dropsy. Those afflicted by disease should secure the medicine which will cure in the shortest possible time. HUNT'S REMEDY will do this.  
E. R. DAWLEY, 85 Dyer street.

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

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





THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. St. Louis, June 10, 1879. Flour-XX \$4.40 @ 4.70, Family 4.30 @ 4.90, Wheat-No. 2 fall 1.10 @ 1.11, No. 3 red 1.07 @ 1.07, Corn-No. 2 35 @ 35, Oats 34 @ 35, Rye 50 @ 50, Barley 50 @ 65, Pork 9.85 @ 10.10, Bacon-Shoulders 3.60 @ 3.80, Clear ribs 5.20 @ 5.25, Lard 5.90 @ 6.05, Butter-Dairy 13 @ 14, Country 10 @ 11, Eggs 7 @ 8.

CHICAGO, June 10, 1879. Wheat-No. 2 spring \$1.03 @ 1.03, No. 3 81 @ 82, Rejected 61 @ 62, Corn 36 @ 37, Oats 30 @ 31, Pork 9.75 @ 9.85, Lard 6.15 @ 6.20.

KANSAS CITY, June 10, 1879. Wheat-No. 2 fall \$1.02 @ 1.03, No. 3 fall 99 @ 1.00, No. 4 94 @ 95, Corn-No. 2 31 @ 34, Oats 34 @ 34, Eye-No. 2 36 @ 45.

Live Stock Markets. KANSAS CITY, June 10, 1879. Cattle-Choice nat. steers av. 1,400 \$4.25 @ 4.45, Good ship. steers av. 1,300 4.00 @ 4.20, Fair butch. steers av. 1,000 3.50 @ 4.00, Good feed. steers av. 1,100 3.50 @ 4.00, Good stock steers av. 900 2.80 @ 3.25, Good to choice fat cows 2.75 @ 3.00, Common cows and heifers 2.00 @ 2.50, Hogs-Packers 3.60 @ 3.15.

St. Louis, June 10, 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. Shippers waiting Eastern developments; good local demand for butchers' stock; grass Tex-ans wanted.

Hogs, active; heavy, \$3.40 @ 3.60. CHICAGO, June 10, 1879. Cattle, dull and lower; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.20 @ 4.55; stockers and feeders \$3.00 @ 4.00; butchers'-steers \$2.70 @ 3.70, cows \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Hogs, heavy, \$3.60 @ 3.70; light, \$3.40 @ 3.60. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 21,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, good, 5 @ 10c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 @ 6c.; eggs, 9 @ 10c.; broom-corn, 2 @ 3c. @ lb.; chickens, young, per doz., \$1.25 @ 2.00; potatoes, 50 @ 90c. for old; new, \$1.50; wool-line unwashed 10 @ 21c., medium 19 @ 23c., tub washed 23 @ 25c. per lb. Ripe peaches are being received in market.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 sack, \$2.75; XXX, \$2.50 @ 2.50; XX, \$1.60 @ 2.00. Rye flour, \$1.90.

Wheat has declined since our last quotations 6 cents in Kansas City and 3 cents in St. Louis. Spring wheat in Chicago has risen a cent or two. The Kansas City Times of the 10th says: "The condition of the market was unsettled and there was no disposition on the part of either buyers or sellers to take hold. Sales were at lower figures in June. While July and futures closed higher, many thinking the market will be up again in a few days. No. 2 cash was lower and June stronger. Shippers were doing very little."

The "visible supply" of wheat, which was decreasing all spring until May 24, seems to be rapidly increasing. From May 24 to June 31 it increased from 13,960,000 to 15,286,000 bushels. Corn also increased during the same time from 9,896,000 to 11,187,000 bushels.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.10 June, \$1.01 @ 1.01 1/2 July, and 95c. August. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.03 1/2 @ 1.03 1/2 June, \$1.01 @ 1.01 1/2 July, and 94 @ 94 1/2 August. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.02 @ 1.02 1/2 June, and 96c. July. No. 3 is 97 @ 97 1/2c. June, and 95c. July.

Cattle are quoted a trifle lower this week at Kansas City on all grades. \$4.40 was the highest price paid yesterday.

Hogs are a little firmer, but no advance in prices.

The Kansas City Journal of the 10th says: "The business pulse was beating strong and healthy yesterday. The liberal showers of rain again dispelled all ideas of a drought by the doubting Thomases. Trade was good on orders and a free wholesale movement of general merchandise is continuing into the summer months."

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 3/4 @ 4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3/4 @ 5 per cent. The stock market opened active and advanced. Government bonds strong; railroad bonds firm; state securities dull.

The treasurer of the United States has just issued a statement placing the present assets of the treasury at \$569,439,680, with liabilities of \$201,104,598, leaving him a balance of \$368,335,082. Included in this balance he states his gold coin and bullion to be \$136,680,280; standard silver dollars, 26,181,045; fractional silver coin, \$6,813,589, and silver bullion, \$5,672,655. This makes his silver only a little more than one-fourth the amount of his gold. It may be of interest to notice how little gold is wanted when it is to be easily had. It would take something over fifteen years to exhaust the present supply in the treasury, if paid out at the rate it has been called for since the 1st of January, provided no more came in.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 6 @ 10c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.25 @ 2.00 per doz.; dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 75 @ 1.00; corn, 27 @ 28c.; wheat, No. 2, 95; lard, 41c.; hogs, \$2.60 @ 2.85; cattle—feeders 3.00 @ 3.25, shippers \$3.25 @ 4.00, cows, \$2.25 @ 2.75; wood, \$4.60 per cord; hay, \$4.00 @ 5.00 per ton.

Farmers, Attention!

The Union Grocery, Produce, Fruit and Vegetable House

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

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

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

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

A. WEBER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

81 Mass. street, upstairs.

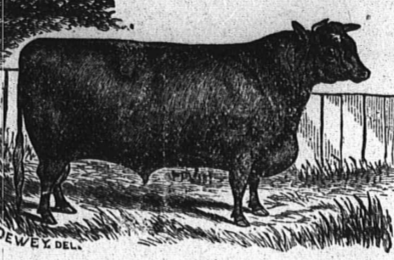
Good stock of cloths always on hand. Cutting done at reasonable rates.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

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

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

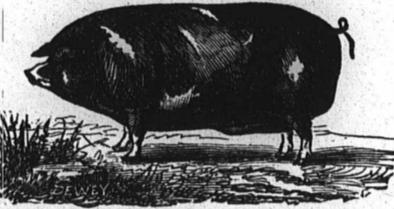
—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK,

10th, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

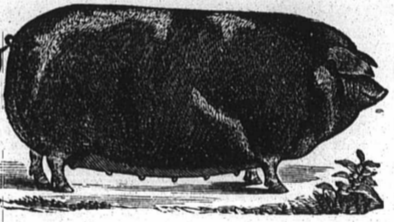
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Table with 2 columns: Age, Price. Eight weeks old... \$22 00, Three to five months old... 32 00, Five to seven months old... 42 00. Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A Boar, eight months old... \$25 00, A Sow, eight months old, with pig... 25 00. Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIERACH,

Hawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

ASSIGNEE SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS!

THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS—ONE SAFE, AND ALL PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO ME AS THE ASSIGNEE OF GEORGE MARCH—WILL BE SOLD BY ME

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

IN LOTS TO SUIT THE PURCHASER, BEGINNING MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1879, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AND CONTINUE EACH DAY THEREAFTER UNTIL ALL GOODS ARE SOLD.

Sale to take place at 111 Massachusetts street. Terms of sale CASH.

W. BROMELSICK, Assignee.

TO HORSE BREEDERS

of Douglas and adjoining counties.

IMPORTED

NORMAN STALLION TURKO.

(Property of Wm. M. Ingersoll.)



"TURKO" is a dappled gray, 8 years old, 16 3/4 hands high; weighs 1,650 pounds; has small head and ears, good eyes, large bony limbs, and has fine style and action. This horse was imported from France by Russ, McCourie & Co., of Onaga, Ill., and is considered one of the best horses ever imported by them. "TURKO" will be found for the season of 1879 at Hamlin's stable, east of the post-office. Call and see him!

GREAT SACRIFICE

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS AT

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE

NO. 87 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

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

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

Something new: Men's Combination Linen Collars; can be worn with three different size shirts. Call and see them. Manhattan Beach Linen Collars—new style. Everybody wears them. The best assortment of all kinds of Summer Underwear, such as Lisle Thread, Balbriggan, Nainsook, Fine Merino, India Gauze, etc., at prices to suit the times. Men's Black Worsteds, Fine German Broadcloth, Scotch Cheviot, and Indigo Blue Flannel Suits at a great reduction from former prices.

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

The Old Reliable and Square Dealing Firm

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Massachusetts street, opposite the Grange Store.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

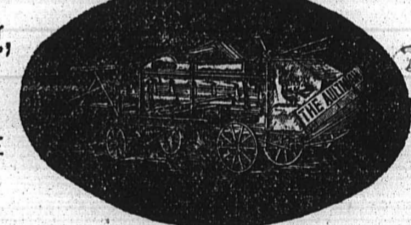
ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

"AULTMAN-TAYLOR"

The Standard Thresher of the Vibrator Class.

THE LIGHTEST RUNNING, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE Horse Power IN USE.



THE LEADING FARM ENGINE AT PRESENT BUILT IN AMERICA.

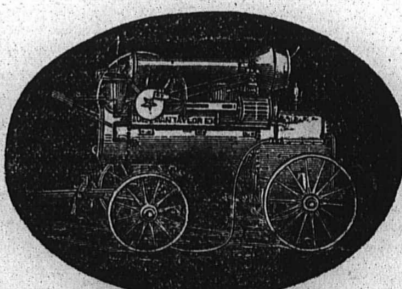
We furnish either the regular "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" Farm-engine or the "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" Traction (self-propelling) Engine, as may be desired.

WE RECOMMEND ALL OUR GOODS AS BEING AT PRESENT THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR THE WORLD IN THRASHING MACHINERY. A full warranty placed on everything we sell.

At a very small additional expense, we furnish our Allona Clover-hulling Attachment, making every "Aultman-Taylor" Thresher the best clover-huller in use. Their work is the admiration of every self-threshing man in wheat, oats, rye, barley, timothy, flax, millet, orchard clover, rice and beans.



GRAIN-SAVING! MONEY-MAKING! TIME-SAVING!



NO DELAYS FROM BREAKDOWNS. TRIFLING EXPENSE FOR REPAIRS.

MADE ONLY BY

The Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, O.



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



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

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

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

Kansas City, Missouri.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD, Agent at Lawrence.