

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 390.

ONLY GOING TO THE GATE.

Like a bell of blossom ringing,
Clear and childish, short and sweet,
Floating to the porch's shadow,
With the faintest fall of feet,
Comes the answer softly backward,
Bidding tender watcher wait,
While the baby queen outruns her,
"Only going to the gate."

Through the moonlight, warm and scented,
Love to beauty breathes a sigh;
Always to depart reluctant,
Loth to speak the word "good-by!"
Then the same low echo answers,
Waiting love of older date,
And the maiden whispers softly,
"Only going to the gate."

Oh, these gates along our pathway,
What they bar outside and in!
With the vague outlook beyond them,
Over waves we have not been.
How they stand before, behind us!
Toll-gates some, with price to pay;
Spring-gates some, that shut forever;
Cloud-gates some, that melt away.

So we pass them going upward
On our journey one by one,
To the distant shining wicket
Where each traveler goes alone—
Where the friends who journey with us
Strangely falter, stop and wait,
Father, mother, child or lover,
"Only going to the gate."

A COLORADO EXPERIENCE.

One tempest-tossed night, weather-bound at a small hotel on the stage route from Santa Fe, we met a fellow-traveler in whom we became greatly interested. The howling gale and elementary uproar intensified the cozy cheer of our snug little parlor. The genial warmth from the heaped-up ruddy coals in the grate and spicy exhalations steaming from an earthen mug brewing in front, out of which, from time to time, we replenished our glasses, stimulated conversation, and we were soon launched upon a stream of startling adventure.

Among others, my companion, a finely built, athletic fellow, narrated an experience of the previous season, which, he said, "made every hair stand on tiptoe."

"How?" we asked. "You were in great peril?"

"One of those imminent risks that meet you at every turn. Four of us came in the stage from Santa Fe, the last of June, I think. A young lady—governess in an officer's family—her escort, a wealthy merchant, reputable, with a guarantee of honor inscribed on every line of his earnest face, and myself, were acquainted; the other was the horse-shoer of the company, bound for the stables at Denver.

"The lady, among the twenties, was so happy in the thought of going East and seeing her widowed mother—was so interested and full of life that her joy rippled through our conversation like a merry warble.

"You like a personal description?"

"Well, rather tall and willowy, eyes as black and full of sparkle as a frosty night, and hair commonly called red, but with a glint of gold lines and dashes wherever the sunlight glanced across it. I saw it fully when she dropped her hat, and a stylish, neat affair that was too; but I have not come to that yet.

"I'm sure you're aware of the brigandages for which that route is noted. Marvelous tales are told of the robbers. I suspect the mountain passes of the Apennines hold no more mystery of crime than do the rocky passes of this fresh continent. Constantly facing danger, the pioneer acquires a hardihood that fits him for every fresh encounter of peril, however unusual. The periodic robbing of stages has become so much of a fact that the express company will take no more risks, and specie and treasure will have to be taken East by private parties.

"As a government expert, I was well known to the bankers of Santa Fe. They never hesitated to intrust me with large amounts of gold, and this time was no exception. So I was loaded, partly by means of an inner belt around my waist, partly by a false bottom, improvised in my valise by gumming strong wrapping paper over the precious parcels and inner lining of the bag.

"The day would have been intolerable but for the cool currents that swept down the declivities and through the mountain ravines. Frequently during the day, up the steep ascents, we would go out and walk. It rested us and relieved the tedium of the drive. The lady was most charming, rattling her words like fine shot against our sallies of wit and wisdom, and turning into sport and jest our serious fears. She became confidential, and told us she expected to return a *madame*, with a military escort, if she returned at all. Her fiancé was a lieutenant, stationed now in the Indian territory;

but when he received his furlough—well, very soon, perhaps—then we might expect to hear of wedding bells.

"I would like to be a little richer," she said, with a sigh; "but we must take what the good God gives us, and my treasure happens to be not in gold!"

"How much of a dot have you?" said the practical merchant.

"She laughed merrily. 'Are you a bandit in disguise?' then saying, 'The fruits of my industry amount to the heavy weight of \$1,000 in gold!'"

"You haven't it with you?" he inquired, so quickly and earnestly that I was surprised.

"Come, you are accounted shrewd; just try and find out! I will answer all relevant questioning."

He blushed and stammered an apology, and sat for a moment on a projecting rock on the side of the road over the mountain edge. She had gathered stray flowers on her walk, diving under bushes and behind rocks, and was fastening them on her hat and mantle. A scarlet creeper ran around the base of the rock down the side of the mountain.

"Oh, that suits me; I must have it," she said, rising to her feet, and dropping hat and flowers in the excitement. Just then a sudden eddy of wind came twisting round the corner of a fissure, and whirled hat and flowers round and round, lodging them beyond her power of recovery, on a narrow ledge of perpendicular rock, jutting out and inaccessible from the road.

"How now? what will you do?" I said, half in sport at the possibility of a bare-headed companion for the rest of the trip.

"To my surprise, she looked the image of despair and grief. The color had faded out of her rosy cheeks; even her lips were ashy and pale. Her hands were clasped in the most agonizing expression as she mutely gazed at the slender shape below, mocking her with its airy grace of blooms.

"Oh, my friends! can't you recover that hat for me? Do, in pity, and I will thank you to my dying day!"

"No mother, appealing for a lost child, could have been more piteous, while tears stood in her eyes. I was half angry that any woman could be so metamorphosed by the loss of a hat. The merchant whistled, looked bewildered, but evidently didn't choose to risk his life. The driver and horse-shoer came to her rescue; they fastened a hook on to the end of a coil of rope, saying:

"Don't fear, miss, nor look so anxious; we'll rig something an' get yer hat!"

"The driver, stretched at full length, with only his head and an arm over the precipice, and anchored firmly by the rest of the party, threw his rope, harpoon fashion, with an unerring aim. It caught in the rim. The hat was drawn up carefully and restored to the young girl, who, with exhilarating color and sparkling eyes, thanked the men most profusely. They cut short her rhapsodies by jumping on the driver's box and telling us to 'pile in.'

"Once inside, she said:

"As you are all my friends, I must let you into the secret of my hat. All the money I possess is hidden in the lining—quilted in—and no man, not even the highwayman, would ever suspect the treasure hidden in such a cell, now would they?"

"We of course praised her ingenuity.

"A good thousand, is it?" said the merchant.

"The very sum," she replied.

"It was about 2 o'clock in the morning. We were well out of the most formidable passes, driving briskly towards the Canadian fork. The full moon lightened our way, making the bushes and trees adjacent cast sharp, decided shadows across the road. I had exchanged places with the horse-shoer. In the night we were dozing, but I was wakeful and alert. We beguiled the weary hour by story-telling. Suddenly I saw something moving in the shadow of the road on beyond us.

"What is that?" I said.

"The driver looked, his eyes rounding like the moon.

"Nothing but a burr!" referring to the pack-mules that frequently strayed down the mountain side. It disappeared quickly in the shade, and from thence, instantly, as if by magic, jumped out into the road two men. They were hidden in huge slouched sombreros and army cloaks. The stoutest caught the bridle of the leaders; the other covering us with his rifle, shouted:

"Don't stir, or you are dead men!"

"Advancing closer, and keeping us within the range of his muzzle, he cried out:

"Pitch out the treasure-box, quick! We are in a hurry!"

"The driver began to stammer a reply, shaking as if he had an ague stroke, but I hushed him with a whisper:

"Stop, stop! let me talk to these men! There is no treasure aboard to-night!" I said this coolly, at the same time swaying my body to and fro, backwards and forwards, to get out of the range of the muzzle; the man was evidently very nervous, as well as very near.

"As I intended he should, he took me for an express messenger, and as neither driver nor messenger are supposed to possess any valuables, they are seldom molested.

"None of your nonsense!" replied the bandit. "Hand out the treasure, or you'll see trouble."

"The man at the reins evidently enjoyed my endeavor to get out of range, for he squeaked in a high, falsetto voice:

"Do them bar's look big?"

"Yes," I said, echoing the old joke current among the miners. "Yes, I can read all the advertisements on the wadding!"

"He chuckled a rough chuckle.

"Come, come, heave out that specie-box," shouted the man holding the rifle.

"Insisted there was none.

"Here, look at the way-bill; if there is any such thing aboard it will be among the items," and I made a move to get down, holding it in my hand.

"Stay where you are, or I'll shoot you on the spot!"

"I threw him the way-bill. He dropped his rifle and picked it up, perusing the items in the moonlight. Profiting by this action, I undertook to slip my porte-monnaie into my pocket. The driver, misinterpreting the movement, whispered:

"Have you got one? The man at the reins noticed the conferring and hallooed at us. The other instantly called:

"None of that!"

"We threw up hands, and he again turned to the way-bill. I did manage to secrete my money, slipping it into my boot.

"You see there's no mention made of the treasure, and if it was sent it would be noted on the bill. However, you can get up and look in the box and satisfy yourself."

"He hesitated but a moment, and then jumped up and looked in the box; in doing so he kicked my valise.

"Open this!" said he. I did so, taking out carefully its contents and letting him look inside. The wrapping paper deceived him.

"No," he cried, "there's no treasure on this stage; but we've sworn to have a hundred dollars to-night, and if we can't find it in the treasure-box, we may find it in the baggage. Who's inside?"

"Two men and a lady. None of them rich; one is the horse-shoer, going to Denver to shoe the company's horses."

"We'll look out for 'em. Whatever happens, don't stir on your peril. We may find the money on them, or in the baggage."

"I felt terrible for the young girl. The perspiration stood in great beads of agony all over my body.

"It was evident they were sleeping. The men rattled the door and roused them. Presenting his gun, he ordered them out to be searched. They obeyed, half asleep. He placed them in a row. 'Hands up!' he said. 'Now for your pockets!' The horse-shoer had but two dollars in silver, the merchant's porte-monnaie showed but a five, and the young lady's nothing but some stamps and a little change. The girl, I am sure, looked as if she would swoon.

"You're a mean crowd to have so little with you," said he, "and I've a mind to send you to heaven this very night. A hundred dollars we must have, so we'll go for your baggage. This was uttered with infinite disgust.

"The merchant then spoke. 'You'll find nothing of account in our baggage, but if you will ask this young lady for her hat, and carefully rip out the lining, you will find something worth your pain.'

"The girl turned towards him with blazing eyes and uttered but one word:

"Traitor!"

"There was no escape; the hat was secured. After the lining was carefully ripped out, it was returned with thanks.

"In luck, in luck!" said the highwayman. "Jump in, all. I'm sorry for your loss, miss, but we are bound to take whatever is sent us. We have no treasure, but this will do. Drive on!"

"I want the way-bill!" I said, excitedly, for the scene we had just witnessed had increased my indignation to a fever heat.

"He handed it to me, but it fluttered under

the horses' feet, and again I demanded it. Mechanically he picked it up, mounted the wheel and handed it to me. Then, touching his hat to the lady, said:

"But for this lining you might have been lying in yonder ditch. No treasure on board! Come this way next time without it, and we'll finish your accounts. Drive on!"

"We gladly followed this advice, but could not find language vigorous enough to express contempt for the meanness of the merchant. The driver swore at him in Spanish, and the young lady answered all attempts at consolation with hysterical sobs. The merchant alone preserved his equanimity of temper.

"Arriving at Denver, he begged very earnestly of the young lady, with me as her friend, to grant him a few moments for explanation in a private parlor. He was so in earnest that the young girl yielded a reluctant consent.

"He closed the door and bolted it, which looked strangely.

"Don't fear," he said, as I fumbled for my revolver. Sitting in a chair, he pulled off his boot, and from the toe pulled out a roll of greenbacks. Said he: "A few days before leaving, I was lucky enough to find an opportunity to exchange my doubloons for these. My poor child, let me make restitution. Here are two thousand in bills for the one thousand secured by the robbers' [handing her that amount]. Your lining was a Godsend to me. If they had searched me further they would have secured twenty instead of one thousand. Concealed in my baggage are diamonds and precious stones, which, if they had secured, would have beggared me." [Taking a solitaire from his vest lining, he presented that also for her acceptance.] "I should have explained in the stage, but walls have ears, and why should I trust others with my secrets?"

"Of course, as it turned out, I was highly pleased at the sagacity of the gentleman; the more so as I recollected the responsibility of the specie I too had assumed.

"I need not tell you that the lady's tears were transmitted into rare smiles, and she was sent to her home rejoicing."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Facetiae.

Talk of the bravery of the sterner sex! Do you remember the first time you asked her, "Will you take my arm?" While you trembled all over like the narrative of a stump-tail dog, and experienced the sensation of having swallowed your Adam's apple, what did she do? Why, she took your arm as coolly as she would eat a pickle.

When the head of a Main street family passed the weekly appropriation bill Saturday night he tacked on a rider providing that on and after that date there should be no more cold dinners on wash day; but when it came back with a veto, showing how utterly unconstitutional it was as well as revolutionary in character, he had to take water and adjourn down town without debate.

A short time ago a little boy went with his father to see a colt. He patted the colt's head and made quite a fuss over it, until finally the stable-man told him to be careful that the colt did not turn round and kick him. When the little chap went home his mother asked him what he thought about the colt. "I like him pretty well," was the reply. "He's real tame in front, but he's awful wild behind."

A gentleman, wishing to obtain board for his family in the country, was directed to a neat looking farm-house, kept by an old farmer and his wife. A brief inspection satisfied him that the place would suit him. "But now as to terms," said he. "Waal," drawled the farmer, "you have six children, you say?" "Yes, sir." The old man reflected a few moments and then resumed: "Last year I took children at half price. Do you see them p'ar trees and berry bushes? Waal, this year I will charge full price for the young uns, and throw in your wife and yourself for nothin'."

A teacher in one of the Westfield public schools was startled the other day at the answer she got from one bright little fellow. On the blackboard was the picture of an ostrich, and the teacher described its great strength and power of endurance, closing by saying it was the only bird upon which a man could ride. "I know another," spoke up a little chap. "Well, what is it?" "A lark." Unsuspectingly the teacher asked, "How can you prove that, Johnny?" "All that I know about it," said the boy, "is that mother every little while says father's off on a lark, and when he comes home he looks as if he had rode awful fast."

If a lady wants a favor of a boy, she praises him; of a young man, she hires him; of an old man, she flatters him.

Young Folks' Column.

A Good Story for Little Children and for Children of a Larger Growth.

In some child's paper, there was a little story many years ago which impressed me as an unusually good illustration of the christian principle of loving our neighbors as ourselves. It has been of great use to me in training my little family. I have only to mention "Addie and Rose," and it is better than any sermon or lecture on behavior. The hint is understood every time, though not always as promptly and fully acted upon as I could wish. Sometimes I cannot understand their little quarrels, and do not know what course to take, while each insists that the other is most to blame. I say "I don't know just what to do now, but I know what Addie and Rose would do to end this trouble, and how they would have avoided it. Do you know why they never had any difficulty in getting along together?" Yes, we all know, who have ever heard the story of "Addie and Rose." A lady (the writer of the story), who observed that these little girls always played very happily together, asked them the secret of their agreement. "I don't know," said Rose, "unless it is because Addie always lets me and I always let Addie." Then the lady observed that most children's quarrels arose from the unwillingness of one to let the other have or do something desired. When each is willing to let the other, there is no tyranny and no slavery, but a mutual helpfulness. I have read this little story to my children many times, and it is the most pleasant as well as most speedy way to settle difficulties simply to ask, "What would Addie and Rose do in this case?" Thanks for the little story.

"How far the little candle throws its beams! So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

Here is the father ("G. P.") of one of our boys, who wishes to know about something that may interest the boys also: "What is meant by the temper in metals?" The term temper is used very loosely, but to temper a metal really means to regulate its hardness, and the "temper" of a metal refers to its hardness and elasticity. Take, for example, steel, which is the most frequently tempered. If you have a steel rod and heat it bright red, and then suddenly plunge it into water, the steel will become very hard and brittle; if the water is ice-water it will be all the harder. Such steel may be ground to a very fine edge, but if you undertake to bend it it will break like a pipe-stem. Take a bar thus treated and made brittle, heat it red-hot, and allow it to cool slowly in the air, and it may be twisted into a knot without breaking; but if made into an edge-tool it will be so soft that it will soon become dull. Now, between these two states—very hard and brittle and very soft and yielding—there is every degree, and to bring the steel (or other metal) into the proper condition for the use to be made of it, it is to be "tempered"—that is, the hard and brittle steel has its hardness reduced and is brought to the desired hardness or "temper," and this is done entirely by peculiar methods of heating and cooling, each workman having his little trade secrets for accomplishing this. To "temper" a metal is to bring it to the hardness required for a particular purpose.

"J. B.," Decorah, Iowa, has lost a canary, a good singer, through the attacks of little red lice. He put some of these under his *American Agriculturist* microscope and saw what seemed like "big red crabs." He wishes to know what will get rid of these and not injure the bird. I once knew an old German who kept many canaries, and had great success with them. He had a fine strain of capital singers, and made considerable money by raising and selling the birds. I noticed that for each breeding cage he had a piece of Canton or cotton flannel, and this he put on the cage at night, the fuzzy side down. I asked what this was for, and he told me that the lice would gather in these pieces of flannel, and in the morning he would scald the cloths to kill the lice, dry them, and have them all ready to be put on again at night. This is very simple and easily tried. Allowing the birds to bathe frequently, and mixing a little aniseed with the gravel on the floor, are said by the books on birds to be the best preventives of lice.

"Well, Bessie," said her mother, "have you been a good girl to-day?" "No, mamma." "Why, Bessie, I hope you have not been a bad girl?" "No, mamma," said the little thing, "not weddy bad, not weddy good, just a comfortable little girl."

Marianne Doolittle

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—P. B. 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, Calmar, Linn county.

Centennial Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT—The worthy master informs me to-day that we are requested to make a report of our officers. The officers of Centennial Grange are as follows: S. C. Marshall, Master; D. Griffith, Overseer; J. Jones, Lecturer; G. Kurtz, Steward; Lena Moshier, Lady Assistant Steward; Wm. Meador, Chaplain; G. Miller, Treasurer; Dora Meador, Secretary; N. Reinert, Gate-keeper; Jennie Marshall, Ceres; Annie Reinert, Pomona; Lucy Miller, Flora. The post-office of the master and secretary, Prairie City, Douglas county, Kansas. DORA MEADOR, Secretary. CENTENNIAL HALL, July 12, 1879.

Past the Boundary of Experiment. Many years have elapsed since the grange idea first saw light in the United States and Canada. Since its first dawn oppression to the farming community has been gradually lifted until to-day we see the sturdy yeomanry of the farm and forest standing erect and as free as our forefathers were when they resolved to remove the yoke of British oppression. Preliminary and experimental were the first teachings of the grange. Cautiously and with tender and noiseless tread did its paternity move, not out of fear or misgivings as to the future of its principles and declaration of purposes, but because it was deemed best and prudent to move slowly but surely in educating farmers up to the standard of self-protection against railroad monopolists, political knaves, lawyer tricksters and duping bankers, who, when braced up with reins of government, had come to the conclusion that their only mission on earth was to drive those who "dig and delve in the soil."

But woe be unto those who cherish such delusive hopes. They shall see the wind and reap the whirlwind; and the only possible way to prevent such a disaster was in a thorough organization of the farmers throughout the land, and the grange was proposed as an experiment. The uncouth, uneducated farmer was induced to try this experiment; and now mark the astonishing result! Before the advent of the grange, farmers were classed as the untutored servants and willing tools of railroad kings, large manufacturers, commission merchants, ring politicians, etc. It was only for these to nod and the farmer stood ready to do their bidding. In almost every avenue of trade and calling were they forced to bow at the shrine of oppression and extortion. Their wives, sons and daughters were treated as though they were slaves to society and to-dayism. All this and more humiliating degradation was the farmer's lot before the grange was conceived and co-operation unknown to business pursuits.

The grange, truly, has passed the boundary of experiment. To-day it stalks through the land bearing upon its broad banner the era of enlightenment, culture, intelligence and protection for the farmer. And yet there are many farmers who hesitate to enter within gates and learn wherein lies the secret of their disenchantment from oppressive measures of the selfish creatures of circumstance that we have named. This should not and must not be. Those farmers who fall to co-operate with their co-laborers deserve to be victimized to ruin's edge. They are spotted everywhere by selfish monopolists and pounced upon as easy prey in business dealings, whilst their brethren in the grange are walking hand in hand with every improvement of the hour, and no longer feel the oppression that would crush them to earth. Through the meetings of the grange they have cultivated intellectual ideas that have enabled them to see the daylight of future happiness and prosperity, which at last, when life is finished, they will leave to the keeping of their children, who, in turn, will hand down to their children, and thus the beneficent results of the grange will be perpetuated.—Farmer's Friend.

The Order in Michigan.

Michigan Patrons have reason to be proud of the success so far of their united efforts. We left the state with renewed hopes and faith strengthened. We found that the grange and its members are looked upon with respect in that state. Among many good results we might name we will mention the "plaster war." Plaster is used by thousands of tons annually in Michigan. Four to five dollars was the price before the grange came; it is now \$1.50 to \$2 per ton all over the state. A plaster combination was formed against the grange. The leading Patrons, headed by Worthy Master Woodman, who put in \$1,000, raised money, bought land with plaster beds in it, put in the machinery, and sent out grange plaster at \$2 per ton; result, on every ton of plaster bought in Michigan, whether by Patrons or others, a saving of one to two dollars has been made for three years past. Patent-right swindlers were traveling over the state collecting a royalty (?) on a gate that never was patented, taking thousands of dollars from farmers. Headed by their state grange officers, the grangers combined to fight it. Suits were carried to the supreme court of the

state, and only this summer were withdrawn under the decision "no cause of action," and tens of thousands of dollars were saved to members and others.

Farmers' institutes, continuing for several days, have been held under the auspices of the grange all over the state, attended by the professors of the agricultural college and other educated farmers, and much has thus been done to improve the modes of farming.

The combined efforts of the granges has secured much good legislation in the interest of farmers, and more is yet to come. They are now moving in concert to have the lawyer's fees for foreclosure of mortgages cut down and arranged in proportion to amount of debt. As it is now, the lawyer's fees often amount to as much or more than the amount collected; and we might give many more such illustrations of good work going on.

We believe that much of the success of the order in Michigan is owing to the able men they have placed in the front as officers and executive committee of their state grange. The utmost harmony prevails, and all seem to cooperate in the most perfect accord. This work is well systemized, faith and confidence seem to prevail on all sides, and as long as the work in Michigan is in such hands and the spirit we found so universal continues, upward and onward must be the course of the grange in the "pentastar" state.—Esperance, in Grange Bulletin.

To Understand.

The following, as given by the Patron, is from an essay by Sister Clara Deming, read before the Vallejo (Cal.) grange:

"Men and women often lose all prospects of happiness because they do not or will not understand each other, whereas perhaps all that is necessary is a little yielding on the part of the other. The woman naturally yields first, and then the husband, if he has a single spark of manhood, is ashamed to be outdone. Men are beginning to see where they have erred in this respect, and are awakening to the real worth of their wives; and what has helped to do this more than the grange? Nothing. If it hadn't been for the grange, many women who are now gaining quite a reputation for literary worth might still be living in the obscurity of their homes. In this order woman stands equal with man; she has an equal right to express her opinions either in writing or in speech. It is not that she is just rising from a dormant state as regards her mind; she has always had her opinions and has been thinking all these years, but only lately has had the right to give these thoughts to the world. That the grange considers them of weight is shown by its electing ladies to fill the chair of lecturer, secretary, and also, in some instances, that of master. I have often heard it said that the ladies can talk fast enough after the grange classes, but that they can say nothing during the session. One reason is because they haven't overcome their timid and retiring nature. Another is because they think they cannot use large words to an advantage, forgetting that, as 'brevity is the soul of wit,' so simplicity is the very soul of eloquence. And they have so little self-esteem that they think anything they could say wouldn't interest any one. Sisters, we do not know what we can do until we try. The more we talk and write, the easier it will be for us to clothe our thoughts in befitting words. It depends mostly on the wife and daughters to make home pleasant and attractive and the dearest spot on earth to all the family; but should this be left to them alone? Should not the gentlemen provide books, papers, pictures, and many other useful and pleasing objects that tend to make home comfortable? They are not true grangers if they do not, as this is one of the principles inculcated by our order."

The Grange in Maryland.

Worthy Master Moore, of Maryland, writes to the National Grange Record, as follows: "Our greatest difficulty is the want of interest, as shown by the individual members in attending the meetings of their respective subordinate granges. Many good and true members of our order at heart, who would be almost insulted if told the order is dying, do not seem impressed with the fact that the rank and file make the subordinate grange, and that the most important duty of a member is to be prompt and regular in attending meetings. While I have no more idea that the order will die (any more than Masonry), yet I am sure if it ever even weakens, it will be directly attributable to this one cause—the subordinate granges. No one not familiar with the different sections of this state can form an idea of the good the order has done for us in its social features. In former times, the farmers of the different interests in our state knew less of each other, and even less of their respective modes of their varied crops; besides this we are divided by the Chesapeake bay, crossing which we find on the eastern shore the garden spot of America. The order has brought all these different interests into close and fraternal relations, and through our state meetings we have become acquainted and learned to know and appreciate each other. In short, the agricultural interest in Maryland has become united as it never was before, and never would have been but for the order. We are gradually learning the lesson that general and individual prosperity are closely united, and the future is growing brighter before us. In my next I will tell of our business, for we have made the order pay."

Grange Notes.

No grange will ever complain of dullness or a want of interest where the officers are in their places and the lecturer has marked out work to be done. Just here is the secret of success or failure. A live presiding officer and a live lecturer can make a live grange. Mark out in advance what is to be done. He who every evening plans the transactions of the succeeding day, and carries out that plan, will

as surely attain success as he shall make the effort. The grange is no exception. Try it, worthy officers! Don't let the work flag from your indolence or inefficiency.

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

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it. First—it is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—it has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. Third—it is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams. Fourth—it is the simplest and best constructed machine. Fifth—its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw. Sixth—it has a steel feed on both sides of the needle. Seventh—its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled. Ninth—it has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. Tenth—it is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20. J. T. RICHEY, Agent. No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

\$250,000 TO LOAN!

On Improved Farms, AT REASONABLE RATES. J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical 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 quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinsim 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, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysteria, 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 prevail, 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.

HENDERSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE

PRICE-LIST.

Stop! Read! What Ready Cash Will Do!

Table listing various grocery items and their prices, including Rio Coffee, Cut-Loaf Sugar, and various syrups.

SYRUPS WERE NEVER SO LOW.

Table listing prices for various syrups like White Drips, Silver Drips, and Honey Drips.

CALIFORNIA STRAINED HONEY 15 CENTS PER POUND.

Table listing prices for Black Tea and Japan Sittings.

TEAS, TEAS.

Table listing prices for Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and other tea varieties.

COFFEES, COFFEES.

Table listing prices for Green Rio, O. G. Green Javas, and other coffee types.

VINEGARS, VINEGARS.

Table listing prices for Pure Cider and White Wine.

STARCHES.

Table listing prices for White Lily Gloss, Corn Starch, and other starch products.

BEST COAL OIL PER GALLON 15c.

DRIED FRUITS

Table listing prices for various dried fruits like Apples, Peaches, and Currants.

FISH, FISH.

Table listing prices for Codfish and other fish products.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing prices for Mixed Pickles, Gherkin Pickles, and other miscellaneous goods.

TOBACCO.

Table listing prices for Lorillard Tin Tag and other tobacco products.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

HENDERSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE,

J. S. HENDERSON.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

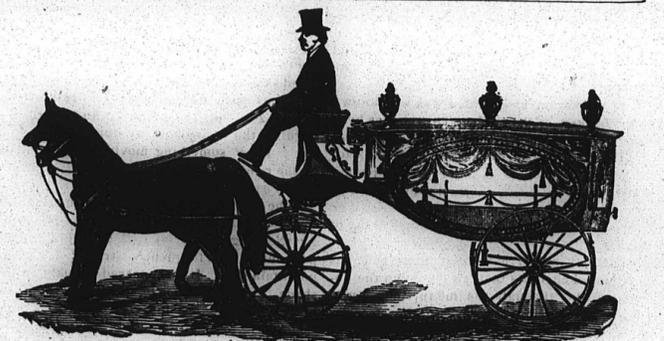
GEO. R. BARSE. ANDY J. SNIDER.

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.



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.

Burglary in North Topeka—Santa Fe Employees Rejoice.
[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Yesterday morning on arriving at his store, F. C. Bowen discovered that things were not as they were left on closing the night before. Further examination of the premises showed that some party or parties had effected an entrance through the window in the rear of the building, and opening into the post-office. After ransacking the post-office quite thoroughly, examining several registered pouches that had been used, opening some letters in the general delivery window, etc., etc., they crawled through the delivery window into the book and stationary store of Mr. Bowen, where they helped themselves to some cigars, pocket-knives, etc., looked through the show-case, and attempted to open the money drawer, in which they failed, although it was pretty badly broken up. Matches that had been lighted and burned were quite plentifully scattered over the floor of the post-office.

The loss is not very heavy, Mr. Bowen's loss, consisting of cigars, a knife, and probably some pocket-books—the case they were in being open, but it was impossible to tell if any were gone. Mr. Root, the postmaster, did not suffer any loss, as his funds and stamps are kept in the vault of the Citizens' bank.

On receipt of the dispatch last night from Major Strong that the Santa Fe folks had full possession of the Rio Grande railroad, the boys in the employ of the Santa Fe at the general offices determined to have a good time. An omnibus was engaged, in which was the Topeka band. The band wagon was brought out and filled with about thirty clerks, each with a tin horn or some device on which a noise could be made. The two wagons drove over the city, visiting the residences of Messrs. Strong, Manchester, Goddard, Johnson and others, giving the occupants a serenade. At the same time a big bonfire was made on Sixth avenue, opposite the general offices. The latter building was lit up brilliantly, and flags were flying. The boys started out for a good time, and we guess had it. A cannon was brought out and fired at intervals during the evening. The boys with the tin horns managed to keep up a tune with them, so that there was nothing particularly discordant.

Condition of the Refugees.

A representative of the Topeka Capital has visited the quarters of the refugees and finds things by no means as nice as they should be. The building is not large enough to accommodate the people, and many of them have bunks fitted up under temporary brush shelters. There are about two hundred in and about the building. One part of the building, which is covered with lumber, leaks very badly every time it rains, we are told, and really affords them very little shelter from the storms. There are eight or ten grown people sick, and about a dozen children, all of them with diarrhea. Three small children died last week. The only wonder is that there is not a greater number sick, as they are so crowded in their quarters. The east room of the building is used as a hospital, and is in a filthy condition. Capt. C. E. Wheeler was placed in charge of the barracks last Saturday. To-day he had a lot of men at work digging a large hole into which all the slops are to be drained. Lime will be scattered around, and he will use every endeavor to put the barracks and the people there in a clean and healthy condition, and keep them so while he is in charge. There seems to be no disposition on the part of these people to try to keep clean, or to help themselves or each other in cases of sickness to that extent which should be expected. They should be compelled to do their duty in this respect.

Osage County Crops.
[Osage County Chronicle.]

From various sources we learn that wheat is turning out much better than was expected in this county. Commissioner Geo. Brock informs us of one case where the yield was nearly double that expected. The news from Europe is such as to indicate a very short crop on the continent, and notwithstanding the probable high prices, it might not be well to sell in a hurry. Last fall wheat was sold as low as sixty cents, while those who held over obtained ninety, and this too in face of the knowledge of a vast surplus in the country.

Corn bids fair to make a splendid crop in Osage county. Indeed, old farmers say it never looked better.

Swindled to Death.
[Thayer Headlight.]

Mr. Lang, a farmer who lives near Erie, died recently under rather singular circumstances. For some time he has been suffering from a painful sore on one of his lips, for which he had used several home remedies, not wishing to call medical aid. Not experiencing any relief, he finally used a salve, concocted by some quack, which caused his throat to become very much inflamed and swollen, and which finally caused his death. He was a married man, and leaves a wife and several children.

Using Hay for Fuel.
[Sterling Gazette.]

The city mills now use hay for fuel. We have observed the operation, and pronounce it a success. The expense of running the mill to its full capacity with hay is about as much as with coal. This plan also keeps the money at home. A dollar and a half is paid for the hay without regard to quality. The farmer may thus exchange his damaged hay for four and for cash.

Running Again.
[Larned Optic.]

The Arkansas river is running again after being dry for a few days, the first time since the summer of 1874, when Capt. Hurst, who was herding a large herd of Texas cattle on the south side, had to drive his cattle across the river to water them in the Pawnee.

An Honest Boy.
[Atchison Champion.]

Yesterday afternoon a fourteen-year-old boy, William A. Blackburn by name, made a rich find of a pocket-book containing \$920 in currency in an out-house on the Atlantic house premises. The boy is a stranger here, a young tramp, who has strayed all the way from Lock Haven, Pa. Instead of concealing his prize and hastening away, he took it to the clerk of the hotel and told where he had found it. The owner of the money, a gentleman from Sumner county, Kansas, soon discovered his loss. He was buying a bill of goods of McPike & Fox, and when he went to pay for it he found he had lost his roll. He at once hurried to the hotel and made inquiry, and his property was returned to him intact, and the story of the way it was found told to him. Overcome by this act of honesty in the youth, the generous and grateful man gave the boy five dollars and left fifty more on deposit for him at McPike & Fox's. It was a generous reward to honesty, and deserves honorable mention. Mr. W. C. McPike heard of it, and at once sought out the boy. His parents are well-to-do in Lock Haven, but his love for adventure led him to stray from home. When jeered at by some bystanders for not making off with the money, the youth bravely said that his mother had taught him that honesty is the best policy, and he followed her teachings. Mr. McPike is pleased with the boy's appearance and manner, and will, we understand, give him employment.

The K. P. Railroad to be Extended to Beloit.

[Beloit Cor. Topeka Commonwealth.]
The all-observing topic in the city at present is the railroad bonds and their position, which at present is in a somewhat mixed state. The proposition of the Kansas Pacific road (which is now building to Concordia) was to build through Mitchell county, touching Beloit, Solomon Rapids, Glen Elder and Cawker City, for a bonus of \$80,000, to be divided into two propositions—the first being for \$50,000 from the east line of the county to Beloit, and the second for \$30,000 from Beloit to Cawker City. The vote on the first proposition was taken last Monday, and resulted in a defeat for the bonds by a majority of sixty-four. There being strong evidence of fraud in some of the townships, however, the ballots were subjected to a close scrutiny by the supervisors yesterday, and the result was that ninety ballots were thrown out, making a majority for the bonds of twenty-six. This will secure the extension of the road within the next sixty days, and will be a grand thing for this city. There is considerable opposition to the scheme in several townships, and some bad blood has been shown, but the advantages to be derived from a competing line through that section of the country is so apparent that the most bitter enemy of the road must see them ere long.

Shooting at Highland.
[Troy Chief.]

On Saturday evening an affray occurred at Peter's brewery at Highland, resulting in a shooting and probably a death. A young man named Burton, living on Cedar creek, got into a fight with a negro, and was getting worsted, when Burton's brother went in to assist him. At this, a young negro man named Green Miller drew a revolver, placing it to the last named Burton's back, and firing, the ball lodging in his body. At last accounts Burton was still alive, but it was not expected that he could live. The negro fled and has not yet been caught. The sheriff has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of Miller. He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very dark, slightly stoop-shouldered, light mustache and scattering beard, and rather dresy.

Early Sown Wheat the Best.
[South Kansas Tribune.]

Capt. McTaggart is now thoroughly satisfied that it is early and well prepared wheat land which yields best. Last season he plowed his 160 acres through the season. The part which was put in early yielded 25 to 30 bushels, while the late sown brought the average down to 16 bushels. He has now broken the entire 160 acres, and will keep the weeds down with harrows, and will sow early, rain or no rain.

The Refugees.
[Wyandotte Herald.]

The refugee committee appropriated \$250 towards defraying the expenses of 250 refugees to Plattsmouth, Neb. It is not likely that any more of them will be shipped to Kansas for some time to come as there are no funds upon which to draw for their support, and the committees at St. Louis have agreed to ship to other states in the future.

An Interesting Visitor.
[Baxter Springs Times.]

Grandma King, an Indian lady of the Ottawa tribe, aged 111 years, attended the Fourth of July celebration in the territory. She was eight years old when our national independence was declared. Her presence at the 103d celebration of the anniversary of our national independence presents a scene not often witnessed.

Good Wheat.
[Girard Press.]

S. A. Sharp, of Lincoln township, called to see us on Tuesday. He was feeling pretty good over the way his wheat turned out. The production of 14 acres on being weighed up netted 330½ bushels, being about 23½ bushels to the acre. He says Ed. Barber has some that will run 40 bushels to the acre.

Wheat.
[Oskaloosa Independent.]

Fred. Holler, near Osawkie, got 704 bushels of wheat from 40 acres, James Qulett 304 bushels from 15 acres, and R. Michael 207 bushels off of 8 acres, or 25½ bushels per acre. John Bernan has thrashed 18 acres of Mediterranean wheat, and it turns out 23½ bushels per acre.

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.

BARBER BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO—

LARD OIL,

And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI

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.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, - - KANSAS.

H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

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

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

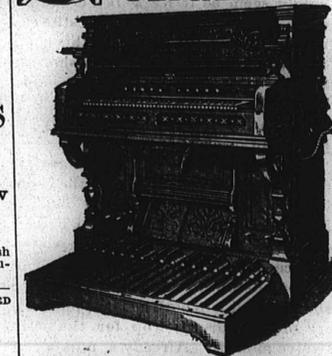
Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House.

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

ESTEY ORGAN



DECKER BROTHERS'

MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

ESTEY ORGANS.

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

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. 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 largest 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 Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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.

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 like-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.

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

PLOW SHOE,

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1879.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Within the last week wheat has advanced about ten per cent. per bushel from the lowest point it had reached in June, and from recent indications it would seem as if we were on the eve of an active market. It is estimated the entire crop this year for this country will reach 330,000,000 bushels, as against 425,000,000 for 1878. It is now certain that a heavy demand will be made upon our product to supply the European market.

The intelligence received in regard to the unfavorable condition of the crops in grain growing regions of Europe has been confirmed, and already French exchange has grown firmer in consequence of the increased shipment of our breadstuffs to that country. France and England will both be large purchasers of our surplus crop for the next twelve months. Already a number of important produce shipping firms are preparing for an active business. Throughout Eastern Europe frequent heavy rains are sadly injuring the growing grain, while the tempestuous weather in England has greatly injured the reduced acreage that was planted. An increased foreign demand over last year for our breadstuffs is therefore certain, and if our farmers will take good care of their wheat and put it into market in good merchantable shape they will be certain to realize good prices. We might add, however, that all wheat should go through the sweat before thrashing, as buyers will not even pay fair prices for unsweat wheat.

FARMERS SHOULD HOLD THE PEN.

Farmers should hold the pen as well as the plow. They should exercise their brains as well as muscle. Too many farmers think it too great a task to write an article for a paper. It is as easy to write as it is to read, if one will only set himself about it. Fluency in writing comes from practice, just as fluency of speech comes from much speaking. If the farmers themselves will write more and do more public speaking, both they and their calling will very quickly assume a higher and nobler place in society and in the nation. It is said on the authority of the national census that there are 6,000,000 farmers in the United States. Of all this number there may possibly be a half dozen who are now serving as congressmen. There is a reason for this strange state of things, and the farmers themselves should find the cause and see why it is that those who till the soil are not oftener called to fill the higher offices in our land.

Hon. A. P. Forsyth, master of the Illinois state grange, was elected as a member of the Forty-sixth congress. Mr. Forsyth from his boyhood to his election to congress had always lived and worked on a farm. Now how did he come to be elected? The papers say: "As a writer Mr. Forsyth has a certain directness of language and ingenuousness of purpose that are sure always to engage attention. He is also a ready speaker, pleasing in his manners and quite free from ostentatious display." If Mr. Forsyth had never written for the press nor spoken in public he most certainly would never have been elected to congress. If the farmers would have agriculture in all its various forms protected in all our legislative halls they must themselves be numbered among those who make the laws, and be able with dignity and ability to demand their rights and defend their cause.

FAIRS IN KANSAS.

The following is a list of district and county agricultural societies in Kansas, together with the place and time of holding fairs for 1879:

- Allen County Agricultural and Mechanical association—Idola, Sept. 15 to 18.
Neosho Valley District Fair association (Allen, Anderson, Coffey and Woodson counties)—Neosho Falls, Sept. 22 to 27.
Seventh Judicial District Agricultural society (Allen, Wilson, Woodson and Neosho counties)—Chanute, Sept. 10 to 12.
Anderson County Fair association—Garnett, Sept. 10 to 12.
Central Kansas Fair association (Barton county)—Great Bend, Oct. 9 to 11.
Butler County Exposition and Horticultural society—Augusta, Sept. 10 to 12.
Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical association—Hiawatha, Sept. 9 to 12.
Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock association—Great Bend, Oct. 9 to 11.
Spring River Valley (Cherokee county) Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Stock association—Baxter Springs, Oct. 1 to 3.
Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical association—Concordia, Sept. 24 to 26.
Walnut Valley Fair association (Cowley county)—Winfield, Oct. 8 to 11.

- Crawford County Agricultural society—Girard, Sept. 10 to 12.
Kansas Central Agricultural society (Davis county)—Junction City, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
Dickinson County Agricultural society—Abilene, Oct. 8 to 11.
Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical association—Troy, Sept. 23 to 26.
Kansas Valley Fair association (Douglas county)—Lawrence, Sept. 2 to 5.
Ellsworth County Agricultural society—Ellsworth, Oct. 2 to 4.
Franklin County Agricultural society—Ottawa, Oct. 1 to 4.
Greenwood County Agricultural society—Eureka, Sept. 10 to 12.
Marvey County Agricultural society—Newton, Oct. 1 to 3.
Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical association—Holton, Sept. 2 to 5.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical association—Okalonsa, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
Valley Falls Kansas District Fair association (Jefferson county)—Valley Falls, Sept. 9 to 12.
Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial society—Jewell Center, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical association—Oswego, Sept. 3 to 5.
Lincoln County Agricultural society—Lincoln, Sept. 16 to 19.
Linn County Agricultural society—La Cygne, Sept. 16 to 19.
Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical association—Mound City, Oct. 1 to 4.
Lyon County Agricultural society—Emporia, Sept. 16 to 19.
Marion County Agricultural society—Peabody, Oct. 1 to 3.
Marshall County Agricultural society—Marion, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
McPherson County Agricultural and Mechanical society—McPherson.
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical association—Paola.
Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical association (Mitchell county).
Montgomery County Agricultural society.
Morris County Exposition company.
Morris County Agricultural society—Parker, Oct. 1 to 3.
Norton County Agricultural society.
Burlingame Union Agricultural society (Osage county)—Burlingame, Oct. 1 to 3.
Osborne County Agricultural society.
Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical association—Minneapolis.
Pawnee County Agricultural society—Larned, Sept. 25 to 27.
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical association.
Reno County Horticultural society.
Reno County Joint-Stock Agricultural society.
Republic County Agricultural society.
Riley County Agricultural society—Manhattan, Sept. 23 to 26.
Russell County Agricultural and Mechanical association.
Sedgwick County Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock association—Wichita, Sept. 16 to 20.
Shawnee County Agricultural society—Topeka, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
Smith County Agricultural and Mechanical association.
Wabaunsee County Agricultural society.
Washington County Agricultural society—Washington, Sept. 10 to 12.
Woodson County Agricultural society—Yates Center.

Free Coinage.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—What does Mr. Morrow mean by the term "free coinage?" Does he think that Uncle Samuel should receive all the silver ore or bullion that may be taken to the mints and have it converted into dollars of 412 1-2 grains each which were worth before coinage seventy cents but as soon as coined are worth one hundred cents? Is this Mr. Morrow's free coinage? Is this Warner's silver bill? Is this what we want? Do we want to increase the commercial value of silver thirty per cent, for nothing? If silver bullion can be bought for \$11.20 per pound, and Uncle Samuel will receive the bullion and coin it into sixteen dollars free of charge, is there not a big field for speculation? The Mexican dollar has more silver than the U. S. dollar, and is worth only seventy cents. Now by getting Uncle Samuel to swap or change birds—putting our eagle in the place of their snake-hawk—it will make a difference of thirty cents in favor of our bird. Is this free coinage? If changing the birds increases its value so much, would it not be well to have all our products stamped or coined?

I believe some of our products are favored with Uncle Samuel's stamps. Tobacco is highly favored—no discrimination. The poor man's four-cent-a-pound tobacco is equally taxed with the rich man's fine cut. Thanks for one law that treats all with equal taxation! Our matches are worth, or cost, double what they would if not for this grand favor that Uncle Samuel confers upon the match-maker. Why don't the farmers have Uncle Samuel sack their wheat in sixty-pound sacks, and have him put a spread-eagle upon each sack marking it worth one dollar, instead of selling it for seventy-five cents, like the poor Mexican sells his dollars? If we must have a free coinage law to make coined silver worth thirty per cent. more than bullion, why discriminate? why not have an "iron coinage" bill as well as a silver bill? Why are not iron ore diggers just as much entitled to protection as the silver men?

Mr. Morrow thinks dropping the silver dollar was a great crime. What the intention was that caused our big men to drop the silver dollar I can't say, but I do think that the result will be one of the grandest displays of the age. It will show our poor beighted, priest-ridden, heathen-worshipping, hard

money christians what money is. Silver money is the oldest money we have; it is the "daddy" money. Now if congress can demonetize old dad, she can demonetize any of the children—silver, gold, paper, or any kind of money; and if congress can demonetize any and all kinds of money, she can demonetize any and all. Money is a creature of the law, and it matters not what it is made of. So thank God (and I don't care whose God) the time is close at hand when the American people will see this financial picture unveiled; and when that day comes, pop goes the weazel! Greenbacks will be demonetized, and our entire bonded indebtedness will be paid off immediately with legal tender greenback U. S. perpetual money. E. G. M.

CLINTON, Kans., July 16, 1879.

Crops in Southern Douglas County—Hogs.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—A few items from this part of the county may be worth publishing.

It was thought at one time that wheat would be very light. The straw was short and thin on the ground, but the head was unusually long and well filled; and the report from those who have thrashed is that the yield will equal that of last year. Oats short, but well filled. Tame grass for hay almost a total failure. The rains came too late to benefit it only for pasture. Early potatoes very light crop; the late ones are looking well. Millet looking well. Corn is a good stand; was clean when the rains came and now promises one of the best crops we have had for years. An abundance of corn brings Mr. "Porker" to the front as an animal that can convert it into money in less time than any other. The important question with the farmer is, what kind will give the most meat for the food consumed and bring the best price in the market?

The market for this section of country this season has been Media, S. H. Carmean having shipped from there several thousand nice, smooth hogs, weighing from 225 to 275 pounds, showing the Berkshire to have brought the best price. Farmers find that there is more money in giving their hogs the run of a clover field with their corn and in turning them off when young than there is in keeping them in dry pens until eighteen or twenty months old and obtaining greater weights.

With a view to improving my stock, I visited the farm of Solon Rogers, of Johnson county, to see what he had. He has 350 head of pure-bred Berkshires, of good shape and color and in thrifty condition. 175 are pigs that came since the first of March, 45 breeding sows, a car load of fat hogs to be delivered in a few days at \$3.50 per hundred, the rest stock hogs. The boars in use are Stockwell (two and a half years old) and Wrangler (17 months old), both imported by Hewer Brothers, Illinois. I liked the stock and prices so well that I purchased three sows by Stockwell and in pig by Wrangler, and got them home safely, although the thermometer stood at 98. Wm. Roe.

VINLAND, Kans., July 21, 1879.

General News.

BOSTON, July 18.—The New Hampshire house of representatives yesterday passed the bill regulating railway passenger and freight tariff. It gives railway commissioners the right to regulate the tariff of any road in the state, and prohibits any railway commissioner from holding any office in any railway corporation or from owning stock or bonds of any railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 18.—Governor Cullom has received a letter inviting him to attend a reunion of the soldiers of the Northwest, to be held at Aurora August 20, 21 and 22. The committee by a resolution requested the governor to invite the governors of all the states and territories to attend the reunion, and he has accordingly sent an invitation to them in the name of the soldiers of the Northwest.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 22.—A series of severe thunder-storms prevailed along the Hudson this afternoon. This evening lightning struck the shoe factory owned by John O. Whitehouse, and in a short time it was entirely destroyed by fire. It was the largest manufactory in the city, and employed 400 hands. The falling walls crushed the engine room and buried George Morgan, an engineer, in the ruins. He was taken out alive, but died soon after. It is reported that several firemen were hurt. The loss cannot be ascertained, but is estimated at \$250,000. Insurance is not known.

DEADWOOD, July 22.—A Fort Keogh special says: An engagement took place near the mouth of Beaver creek, on the 17th inst., between two companies of troops and Lieut. Clark's In-

dian scouts of Gen. Miles' command and 500 Sioux Indians. The troops lost four Indian scouts killed and two soldiers wounded. When Gen. Miles' main column, which was about twelve miles behind, came up, the Indians were pursued fifteen miles, but made their escape to Sitting Bull's camp. Very probably another fight has taken place before this. Bear Wolf's band of Crows, who are at Terry's Landing, report 300 lodges of Sioux on this side of the Missouri on their way to Fort Keogh to make friends with the whites.

LITTLE ROCK, July 18.—W. H. Clayton, United States attorney for the Western district of Arkansas, publishes notices to the effect that no action will be taken at the August term of court in any criminal case, and informs the parties and witnesses in such cases that their attendance will not be required. It is alleged that this action is taken because of the failure of congress to appropriate for the fees of marshalls, and it closes all the criminal proceedings in all cases where compensation is paid out of the United States treasury. It is probable that a further postponement will take place in November upon a similar pretext. This court's jurisdiction is over the Indian territory, and nearly all criminal business is derived from that section. Some forty or fifty alleged criminals are now in confinement in Fort Smith whose trials are thus indefinitely postponed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 19.—Another genuine stampede of citizens is in progress. The rush for railroad tickets this afternoon recalls the scene of last Thursday week, when five thousand people left the city. The desire of all who can is to go at once, and there will be a jam on all trains to-night.

The officers of the Hebrew Hospital association to-day furnished one hundred Jewish families with the necessary funds to obtain means of transportation to distant cities. The city authorities are also sending all widows and children out of the city.

Three new cases were reported to the board of health this evening. They are Charles Ketsmodel, residing at No. 62 Clay street, and his two children. These make seven as the total number of new cases reported for to-day.

There are several sick people in the neighborhood of Clay street, whose cases are, to say the least, very suspicious. Business is paralyzed, and many retail merchants are closing their stores.

Fred. Eckers died this afternoon. Mrs. Robert Hester and Chief of Police Ashby are both in a critical condition. LATER.—Mrs. Robert Hester died to-night at 9 o'clock. The remainder of the family are progressing favorably. Nearly all the small towns adjacent have quarantined against this city.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—The Auxiliary Sanitary association has sent a dispatch to the governor of Texas, and to the president of the board of health at Galveston, suggesting the rescinding of quarantine regulations against New Orleans, and declaring that there has not been a case of yellow fever at New Orleans this season.

The board of health now enforces strict quarantine against Memphis.

Dr. Chopin was instructed to telegraph the president of the Galveston board of health that a rigid quarantine against Memphis is in full force; that no case of yellow fever existed in the city.

Dr. Rutherford, medical agent of Texas, telegraphed Dr. Chopin from Galveston that the quarantine against New Orleans was unwarranted and precipitate, and he had sent a protest to the governor, and requested that he suspend his official sanction of the Galveston quarantine against New Orleans.

St. Louis, July 19.—The merchants of this city held a meeting to-day to adopt such precautionary measures as will satisfy the city authorities and avert the threatening quarantine against St. Louis. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the merchants request the board of health of the city of St. Louis to confer with the boards of health of the states of Arkansas and Texas in regard to such quarantine regulations as will be satisfactory to the people of the states, and to enforce such regulation in the shipment of goods from St. Louis.

Resolved, That the merchants of St. Louis individually pledge themselves not to ship or permit to be shipped from St. Louis to any point in the South goods or merchandise of any kind coming from any infected district, and are prepared to accompany all shipments with affidavits to that effect.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—Fifteen cases were reported to the board of health this forenoon. Among the most prominent are W. C. Copinger and wife, J. C. Harris, a (well-known dentist), Charles Philmot and wife, George Rail, and two Misses Raja. Two deaths have occurred—Dr. J. C. Harris and W. C. Copinger. The exodus of citizens is in full progress. Business is almost entirely suspended, and the general outlook is anything but cheering.

Twenty-one additional cases reported to the board of health this evening, which makes a total of thirty-six reported for the day. This large increase is the accumulation of several days, as most of the persons have been ill from two to five days. Among those reported this morning are Fred. Cartliff, S. L. Moore, Mrs. E. Lockhart and two children, Eva Woodrich and the We-

brun family. One death occurred this evening at the city hospital. The majority of the sick are progressing favorably. Tom Kernan remains in a critical condition.

The steamer Cachona, which departed to-night, had 300 persons on board who were sent out by the authorities. Large numbers also left by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The city begins to present a deserted appearance. Many of the most prominent retail merchants have followed the example of the wholesalers, and closed their place of business. The Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Honor are also sending members of their orders out of the city, thinking it cheaper to pay fare than doctor bills. As a precaution, Captain Stocklee, of the steamer Cachona, has engaged the services of Doctors Willet and Brown, who left on the steamer, and will remain on board until her safe arrival at St. Louis. Nearly every town along the line of the St. Louis and Northern and Memphis and Charleston railroads have quarantined against Memphis. Owing to this state of affairs banks here request their correspondents not to send bills for collection.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—At the request of Representative Casey Young, of the Memphis, (Tenn.,) district, the secretary of war will forward to Memphis 1,500 tents and rations for 10,000 people for twenty days, to be used in aid of the sufferers from yellow fever.

Representative Casey Young and other prominent gentlemen are presenting the Southern fever in this city. Their idea is in the event of another epidemic to receive in Washington such donations as may be offered, and to distribute the same to the best possible advantage throughout the infected districts. A formal meeting to consider the proposition will be held to-morrow evening.

NASHVILLE, July 21.—At a meeting of the state board of health, the subject of quarantine was considered. A dispatch was sent to Memphis ordering that the rules of the National board of health be put immediately into force.

The following was sent to all towns in Western Tennessee: "The state board of health, now in session, has declared quarantine against Memphis for the whole state, and it is now being enforced. Additional rules will be put in operation to-morrow."

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—The following is the notice to captains, owners and agents of steamers: "All steamers coming to this port from below will be inspected and examined at West Point, on the river, by competent and experienced medical officers who have been appointed to make such inspection, and captains and officers of all boats are required to aid in the enforcement of the quarantine regulations established by the city of Louisville."

"JAS. Q. BAXTER, Mayor."

NEW YORK, July 21.—Two seamen suffering from yellow fever were admitted to the hospital yesterday. One of them died to-day.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—Two more cases were reported to the board of health this evening, both of whom were colored. Two additional deaths have occurred, Robert Thompson and Patrick Meath.

The Howard association held a meeting this evening and detailed two of their members to ascertain where physicians and nurses are required, which will be furnished, but the organization as a whole will not begin operations, as they do not think the situation at present sufficiently alarming.

LONDON, July 19.—In Burnley 5,795 looms are idle out of 33,000, and 307,870 spindles out of 900,000. In the Blackburn district 11,300 looms are idle out of 52,000, 84,000 spindles are working on short time and 48,000 are stopped altogether. In the Chorley district 1,600 looms, owned by two firms, are working on short time. Nearly twenty other firms are running part of their machinery on short time; several have stopped theirs entirely. In the Bury district both the woolen and cotton trades are very depressed. The average time of working in the woolen manufactories is only four days out of the week, and 406,000 spindles and 3,720 looms are working on short time. In Stockport the prospect, especially in the weaving department, is said to be hopeless. It is computed that only 500,000 spindles and 300 looms are working, against 1,195,000 spindles and 7,900 looms five years ago. In Rochdale, it is stated, only five mills are working full time; 500 houses there are tenantless. The Manchester Guardian gives statistics to show that the condition of trade in the Rosendale district, where the machinery of the factories is adapted to Indian cotton, is even worse. Out of 100 mills only six (and they are comparatively insignificant) are working full time; thirty-five are entirely stopped, and the remainder are only running at an average of three and a quarter days out of the week.

An agent of the Canadian government at Manchester will start for Manitoba shortly with a party of Lancashire farmers, who have decided to realize upon their property and emigrate.

The Standard, in its financial article says it is understood that a large volume of mercantile bills, representing important branches of the iron industry, will mature on Friday. The result is awaited anxiously in certain quarters.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

HON. S. A. RIGGS is recovering slowly from his injuries.

THE sad news comes to us this morning that Henry Leis, the well-known printer, died suddenly last night at his residence on Indiana street.

MR. FRANK M. PERKINS rejoiceth and is glad, not because a rich old aunt or uncle has recently left him untold wealth, but simply because it is his first and is a fine ten-pound boy.

A LARGE delegation of our colored citizens, headed by the colored band, went to Ottawa yesterday morning to participate in the exercises pertaining to the laying of the corner stone of a new A. M. E. church now in course of construction in that town.

A REPLEVIN suit wherein E. P. Chester, the jeweler, was plaintiff and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simpson were defendants attracted a goodly number of deeply interested citizens to Judge Chadwick's court on Monday.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, letter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of eruptions.

THOMAS RUARK, a brakeman in the employ of the Kansas Pacific railroad, was run over by a freight train in the K. P. yards in this city Monday morning and his both feet so badly crushed that amputation was necessary.

A COMPLAINT having been filed in the office of the probate court that Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence, of this city, was of unsound mind, and therefore incapable of providing for her own wants and necessities, a jury was summoned before Judge Hendry yesterday afternoon to hear testimony in the case.

Personal. THE family of Rev. J. C. Herron, who is now located at Teller, Canada, left this city yesterday to join the head of the family.

EX-GOV. ROBINSON will leave for Boston this week. He goes as agent for Douglas county to see what can be done towards the early settlement of our bonded indebtedness.

JOHN BROWN, JR., son of the old patriot friend of the colored man whom every child in the land still sings about, made Lawrence a brief visit this week.

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, tickling in throat, hoarseness, sore throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, Dr. King's Discovery has no equal and has established for itself a world-wide reputation.

Help in Acquiring Knowledge. In acquiring a knowledge of the English language, and especially in learning the meaning of words, probably no other work, nor many books altogether, can afford so much aid as Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, with its 3,000 pictorial illustrations, its precise and full definitions, its careful discriminations of synonymous words, its many valuable tables, and above all with the recent additions to it of a supplement of over 4,000 new words and meanings, such as have come into the language within the last few years, and a new biographical table of more than 9,700 names of noted persons, giving in brief the name, pronunciation, nationality, profession and date of each.

The Big Show. More elephants and better trained elephants than were ever witnessed with any exhibition in the world can be seen with the great allied shows which exhibit at Lawrence July 23.

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

COMING, July 25, the Great London. What the Chicago papers say: "No such complete and monster show has ever been in Chicago before, and the success it has met with is fully deserved. The riding of Senorita Cordona is simply perfect. The electric light gives a dazzling luster to all."

Musical.

The American people are fast becoming a music-cultivated and music-loving people. Music is taught in the public schools and in nearly all private schools, colleges and seminaries. Every city and town has its music teachers, and most cities its conservatories or schools devoted exclusively to music.

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

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

The Great London. This show, always complete and mammoth, has in connection with Sanger's menagerie been consolidated with Cooper, Bailey & Co.'s great international allied shows, and will exhibit in all their vast entirety at Lawrence July 25 and at no other time this season.

O. K. Barber Shop. The management of this shop has changed the prices for work as follows: Hair cutting, 20 cents; hair cutting for children, 15 cents; shaving, 10 cents; shampooing, from 15 to 20 cents. These are hard-pan prices. Good for the O. K., No. 68 Massachusetts street, down-stairs.

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.

The Great Light. The vast pavilion of the great consolidated shows, which exhibit here on Friday, July 25, are illuminated with the great Brush electric light. This is the only show in the world lighted by electricity. Remember the date—July 25.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE STORY OF THE THIEF,

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

CHEAP CHARLEY.



THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

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

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

KAUFMANN & BACHRACH.

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

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.

A NEW GROCERY IN LAWRENCE!

H. S. BOWMAN,

AT NO. 81 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Teas, Tobaccos and Cigars.

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

We cordially invite the public to give us a call.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

The Second-Hand Store Again to the Front!

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Complete outfit stencil tools; bread and ironing boards; horse collars; bird cages, 50c. to \$1.50; mocking-bird cages, \$1 to \$3; brooms, 15c.; whisk brooms, 5c.; curry combs; scrub hair, tooth, whitewash, stove and shoe brushes; two copying presses at \$3 each; bath-sitz \$3; sponge \$3; plunge \$5; the Shepard fluter, best in market, at \$1.25; hat conformator, \$3, cost \$30; new rubber bucket pump, \$2, cheaper than anybody else will sell; fire-proof safe, \$50, cheap at \$75; foot-turner jig saw, \$1.50, balance wheel and crank cost \$3; three book-cases for lawyers; 240-pound platform scales at \$6.50; 600-pound platform on wheels, \$22; grocer's beam scales, brass hopper, 1-2-ounce to 25-pound, \$4; Sattley's gang plow (new), \$40, worth \$65; grocer's 40-gallon oil-can with pump, \$10, worth \$15; second hand guns, 50c. to \$12; new 7-shot revolvers, \$1.25.

PICTURES.

A large variety from a bankrupt stock, selling at half what the frames are worth. The cheapest lot of pictures ever in Lawrence. Pictures, 24x30 in nice black walnut frames with one inch gilt lining, \$1.50; small chromos, in 9x11 black walnut frames and glass, 30c.; silk velvet, nickel-plated easel frames, 25c.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Canada Singer—best in the world—the running parts all made of the best English cast steel, warranted for five years, with drop leaf and two drawers, for \$30; New American, same style, for \$30; Wilson, same style, \$35. Any person buying a sewing machine from us who don't like it after using it can return it and get their money back. Second-hand machines, \$5 to \$20. We have the best sewing machine repairer in the state.

WATCHES.

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

HARDWARE.

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

STOVES.

New cooking stoves, \$7 to \$12; second-hand stoves, \$4 to \$12; one No. 20 Charter Oak, nine 2-inch holes, 30-gallon r-se-voir, with warming closet, \$30, cheap at \$60; pastry oven, will cook forty pies at one time, \$15.

TINWARE.

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

TABLEWARE.

Double bolster steel knives and forks at \$1.25 per set; plain steel knives and forks at 50c. per set; lined iron teaspoons at 10c. per set; tablespoons at 20c. per set; rubber-handled table-knives, \$2 per set, worth \$3.

GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO

\$100, in monthly payments.

SECOND-HAND GOODS

bought and sold.

FARM FOR SALE.

\$100, in monthly payments.

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$5 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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

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 38 of the session laws of 1877. A large number of persons may avail themselves of this postponement of sale and redeem their property at comparatively small expense.

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

Lawrence Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS, ETC.

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

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

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

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

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Horticultural Department.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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

[CONCLUDED.]

THURSDAY MORNING.

The meeting opened with President Gale in the chair.

The subject of what and how to plant was resumed.

Russian varieties of apples which are being offered by agents claiming to represent Eastern nurseries as a fruit of great merit and value were condemned as a class, and the practice of such an unprincipled class of men as these agents have almost universally proved to be was strongly denounced; and particularly the reported agents of N. H. Albaugh & Son, of Hill Home nurseries, Tadmor, Ohio, who attempted to swindle the people of Lyon and Coffey counties during the past winter, and attempted to repeat their frauds in Mitchell and adjoining counties in the following spring by offering that exploded fraud the famous Conover seedling grape, and also Blood-leaved and Lombardy peach trees, claiming for them great value in fruit. The first having no existence in fact and the variety of peaches having no value for any purpose they were treated to just condemnation. The proprietor of the Rose Hill nurseries, Iowa City, Iowa, was openly denounced by some of his old acquaintances as unworthy of the confidence of the public. His measures to secure sales of the Wealthy apple were denounced as premeditated scoundrelism.

A letter from N. H. Albaugh & Son, proprietors of the Hill Home nurseries of Tadmor, Ohio, was read, stating that the firm had no agents canvassing in Mitchell county, or within 150 or 200 miles of that county, and that any persons representing themselves as such by certificates or otherwise were impostors.

Judge Wellhouse rose and said that he must vindicate the honor of tree peddlers, if they had any honor, and related the following incident: "I well remember a friend of mine once asked me for a list of fruits deemed worthy to plant. I gave him my opinion, based upon the recommended 'fruit list' of this society. I am confident that he looked upon me as an ignoramus. Shortly afterwards one of these shrewd tree peddlers caught him and managed to sell him over \$70 worth (I should say as worthless trash as any of that class dare to check onto a customer) of his stock in trade. Soon after, I chanced to meet the agent, and my curiosity induced me to catechise him a little to learn how he managed to set up such a swindle. He said: 'I never dispute with a customer, but carefully study his nature—find out his prejudices if he has any, and concur with him in all his freaks and notions—and in nine cases out of every ten you can trap him.' I learned that this agent had bought the refuse stock of a played-out nursery." Now, Mr. President, here is a clear case illustrating that of hundreds. People that trade with stranger tree peddlers don't know a good article from a poor one, and are thus easily victimized by these sharpers. They will never succeed in fruit growing, for they will not trust to their own good sense.

Such a man as my friend Hon. Welcome Wells here at my side is worth car loads of such men as the agent I have spoken of. He has demonstrated fully what is safe and valuable to plant in this section. And when he tells you that he has realized over \$10,000 from his apple orchard of 2,000 trees during the past three years, and that most of this amount has been produced by about one-fourth of the entire orchard, he tells you of a practical result of the highest value to the people of the Northwest. He says that one-fourth, or 500, of the trees in his orchard has yielded him the sum of \$10,000. Now that would leave 1,500 unprofitable trees. Now what do we learn from this? Why, simply that the 500 profitable trees were of such varieties as are proved adapted to Kansas soil and climate. Yes, it is the variety that brings failure or success. And what are the varieties making the 500 profitable trees in his orchard? He says: 1st, Sops of Wine; 2d, Cooper's Early White; 3d, Ben Davis; 4th, Winesap; 5th, Rawles Genet, Willow Twig and Jonathan. Now the conclusion is a clear one—that

had he known the results of his orchard at the time of planting it, and planted only the above named varieties, his income would have been \$40,000 in place of \$10,000. Here is clearly demonstrated the value of home experience. The fruit list of this society has been made up from the experiences of just such thoroughly practical men as Mr. Wells, located throughout the fruit-producing portions of our state; and with such a list available to almost every one, why heed the agents from abroad—men unacquainted with our soils and climate, men from New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Ohio, etc.—whose knowledge of our state with its peculiarities is no more than a casual observer with a sojourn of a few days, or months at most? Nothing can be more fatal to our horticultural interests than this very class of men (tree peddlers), who presume to teach our people in what they should plant.

The universal sentiment of the meeting indorsed the giving of such men a wide berth and trading at home nurseries, whose lists conform to the results of Kansas experiences.

Early spring planting received the general indorsement of the members.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY.

The deutzias, hydrangias and weigelas rosea were recommended by J. W. Robson, of Cheever, Dickinson county; also sweet brier for its sweet fragrance.

Honeysuckles for climbers, roses of many kinds (both common and hybrid perpetuals), and verbenas in varieties for borders were recommended.

A selection of native flowers was strongly recommended, as many can be found excelling in beauty and easy culture many of the imported costly ones. With such a collection within the reach of every one our gardens can be filled and effectively arranged at little or no expense save the labor.

For climbers to cover verandas and form screens the native woodbine has no superior in density and beauty of foliage.

The bitter-sweet becomes very ornamental with its clusters of orange-colored berries. Redbud (profusion early flowers), Indian arrow-head, button ball, buffalo locust, wild verbenas and phloxes, and sweet sensitive brier are all to be found upon our prairies and in our forests.

Encouragement should always be given to every indication to ornamentation of our gardens and house surroundings, no matter how slight nor in however humble spheres of life it appears.

EVERGREENS.

Junipers, arbor vitae and box-tree generally fall; the red cedar, Austrian pine and mountain pine are safe to plant; arbor vitae, balsam fir and Norway spruce succeed on deep, moist, black soil. All evergreens should be constantly and heavily mulched.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Committee on hedges reported the osage orange still the only plant a success. It should not be planted close to fruit trees, as it is a gross feeder; it saps the ground to quite an extent around.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES.

The common lilacs, laurel-leaved willow, Japan quince, purple-leaved barberry, privet and sweet brier were mentioned as enduring close planting and shearing, and desirable.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Opened with music. The report of standing committee on meteorology, Prof. F. Hawn, of Leavenworth county, was read by the secretary. This was a very valuable and interesting paper, showing by comparison of years the probable present cause of failure of a fruit crop this year.

The balance of the evening was occupied by Geo. Y. Johnson, with a paper showing the absolute necessity of forest planting upon our prairies as a remedial agency for the climatic extremes often disastrous to agricultural and horticultural industries. This paper is important in its suggestions, and should be read and studied for the valuable facts presented therein.

The usual thanks were voted, when the meeting adjourned *sine die*, amid music and a general happy feeling all around.

G. C. BRACKETT.

We never knew an asparagus bed that was properly cultivated to run out. The planting is often too close. Three feet by two is close enough. The plants that spring up from seed every year must be destroyed; they are the same as weeds, and must be treated as such.

The Household.

Inquiry.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—One of your lady readers wants to know how to pick and prepare sage for market. Should it be dried in the sun or shade? Should the leaves be taken only, or a part of the stem? and how soon and often should it be picked in a year? A. V.

Training Children.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I read with interest an article taken from the *Western Rural* in "The Household" of your issue of July 9, and feel moved to write a few words in reply.

This is indeed a subject that demands the earnest attention of every thoughtful person. And when we see the amount of corruption and dishonesty, licentiousness and impurity, on every side, and the snares which are constantly set to catch innocent feet, we feel like saying, "Who of us is equal to this thing?" and in our weakness we feign would catch the little ones to our hearts and hold them fast, away from all sin and sorrow. But as the farmer knows that good seed sown in his corn field will be pretty sure to bring forth good fruit, and as we understand better and better the hereditary laws of our being and the laws which govern our lives, we may hope with a good degree of certainty that the good seed planted in the child's nature will also bring forth good fruit.

But in reading the article the question comes to me, are we ourselves thoroughly honest, and do we deal fairly in this matter when we set up Solomon as a character which we should like our children to imitate as this writer does? Would Solomon's sons have been patterns of goodness for our children if they had walked in the footsteps of their father?—Solomon, who commenced his reign by carrying out the command of his father, David, and putting to death two of his enemies whose lives David had promised to spare. If this is the example you would have them follow, what will you do with that other and later one, "Love your enemies; bless them that curse you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you?" Again, Solomon had seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines; he ran after strange gods, worshipped idols, brought upon himself the displeasure of God, and finally in his old age could find nothing better to say of this beautiful world which God has given us and he himself pronounced in the beginning to be very good than that everything was vanity! And in his old age, with no hope of anything better beyond, could only exclaim in regard to man: "For he cometh in with vanity and departeth in darkness." "For what hath the wise man more than the fool?" Is it not better to deal honestly with this as well as every other question to show the children that Solomon was wise for his time, but that the times were rude, and that he was foolish as well as wise and made mistakes, and point out to them his errors as well as his virtues, and be careful about setting him up as an example to be blindly followed by reading and thinking boys of this generation? By such a course their moral sense becomes blunted. Are there not men of our own day who come nearer to our ideas of purity and goodness? Are their lives any less sacred because they have lived among us and we have known them face to face? Is there not a vitality, a reality, in the noble of our own days that is inspiring? Can we not arouse an enthusiasm for righteousness, a grand love for noble and holy living, in a better and less bewildering way than by giving these examples of the olden time? No truth is so vital as that embodied in the lives of great and noble men. Teach children to reverence such a man as Abraham Lincoln, who was so true to his own convictions that the simple title of "Honest Abe" was a crown of glory to him; or Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who was so faithful to his convictions of right and whose whole life was pure and gentle; or the poet Whittier, whose life is the grandest poem of all. Teach them that there are living witnesses all around us who are sons of God as much as those Hebrew men of old, and who are safer guides to place before our children.

S. A. B.

Whenever you see your sauce boil from the sides of the pan, you may know your flour or corn starch is done.

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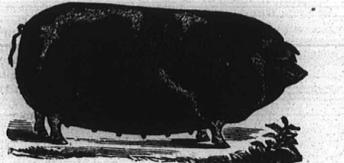
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For Fall of 1879

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Farm and Stock.

Rules in Selecting Breeding Animals.

Extreme positions have been taken by breeders—some have openly expressed their contempt for all pedigrees, insisting that the merit of the individual animal is a sufficient basis for determining value; others have made the pedigree the only measure of value, and have given ground for the assertion that selling pieces of paper containing the pedigrees, without having the animal present, or even delivered, would answer all purposes so far as this class of purchasers is concerned.

As is usually the case, the truth lies in the middle ground. The individual merit of the animal and the pedigree are both important in any animal to be used for breeding purposes. We should place the animal first, the pedigree afterwards. There is much more probability of the reproduction of the characteristics possessed by the animal, than of those not manifested by it, but which characterized the parents. But, as has so often been stated, if these characters are not only possessed by the individual, but have come down to it through a long line of ancestry, there is almost absolute certainty that it will reproduce them in the offspring. Length of pedigree is not so important as its character; the names of noted breeders of noted animals are of value only in so far as they give evidence that the ancestry of the animal in question possessed superior merit.

As a rule, the fact that pedigree is "fashionable," and especially if like pedigrees have been in good demand for a series of years, is good presumptive evidence that animals possessing this general pedigree are also good individually. Usually there are fairly good reasons for long-continued prejudices in favor of or against breeds of animals or families in the same breed. It is clearly safe and wise to attach some importance to popular estimate. Of two animals of equal individual merit, it would certainly be the better plan to purchase, at the same price, the one with the most popular pedigree, or bred by the best known breeder. If the price be widely different, or if one animal has been reared under conditions utterly unlike those in which it would be placed in the new ownership, it would be often the better policy to select the less fashionable bred animal; other things being equal, it is always better to be in the fashion than out of it.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Sheep Husbandry.

Sheep husbandry possesses more interest for the average citizen not immediately engaged in it than does any other branch of live stock culture. This is for the reason that the question of both food and raiment enter into its consideration. Men eat mutton from choice, while they wear woolen clothes from necessity. The double demand thus made upon the products of the flock bring its economical culture and thrift home to the fireside of every household. These demand wool and mutton of good quality, at low prices, and need not be expected to long remain passive under a condition of the market not in accordance with our desires. The successful flock-masters of the future are to be those who appreciate these facts, and adjust their business accordingly. The maximum amount of meat and fiber will be secured for the outlay of labor and provender by bestowing these only upon animals best adapted to bring the highest returns therefor. Money will be made by furnishing the purchaser a superior, rather than by efforts at forcing up prices for articles of an ordinary or low grade. The little economies will be looked after with a vigilant eye, and unnecessary expenses lopped off with an unsparring hand. In the more rigorous localities, stock will be warmed externally by comfortable shelters, rather than internally by food which should go to the building up of meat and fiber. Constant improvement, through the employment of animals of better blood, will be looked after; in short, all the accessories to profit will be made to contribute to the income of the flock-master who hereafter successfully competes for the highest profits in the future as now seen before him.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

The Pig in Agriculture.

The pig has recently been spoken of in contempt when compared with our other domestic animals. But if we ex-

amine his good qualities at all critically, we must award him a high place in our agriculture.

He is found to produce a pound of product from less food than either cattle or sheep, and is, therefore, the most economical machine to manufacture our corn crop into marketable meat. Our people are becoming wiser every year, and exporting less, proportionately, of the raw material, and more of the condensed product. If it takes seven pounds of corn on an average to make a pound of pork, as is no doubt the case, the farmer begins to see the great economy of exporting one pound of pork, bacon or ham instead of seven pounds of corn. The difference in cost of freight makes a fine profit of itself; besides the pound of meat is usually worth more than seven pounds of corn in the foreign market. The production of pork should be encouraged on the further consideration that it carries off less of the valuable constituents of the soil than beef. The fat pig contains only three-fourths as much mineral matter per hundred weight as the steer, and only two-fifths as much nitrogen per hundred weight; and therefore the production of a ton of pork on the farm will carry off only a little more than half the fertility carried off by a ton of beef; besides, a ton of beef will require nearly fifty per cent. more to produce it. This gives in round numbers the comparative effect of producing pork and beef. It is thus evident that the pig should be fostered in every way, his capabilities studied and pushed, his diseases carefully noted and prevented, for he is the most profitable meat-producing animal on the farm. The pig is an excellent adjunct to the dairy, turning all the refuse milk and even whey into cash. As he is king of our meat exports, so let us treat him with great consideration.—*Moore's Rural.*

How to Clear Cow Sheds and Stables of Flies.

The Breslauer Landwirth notices a variety of methods by which this desirable object may be accomplished. One good plan is to place small dishes of chloride of lime immediately under the roof; and frequent lime-washing of the walls is also said to be of great assistance. Another method consists in the employment of a preparation composed of 120 parts of Dalmatian insect powder, two parts of finely divided sulphur and two parts of lycodium. The mixture should be kept in a pig's bladder furnished with a quill nozzle, and a little of it sprinkled from time to time where the flies set thick together in the early hours of the morning. Its poisonous effect upon them will be made evident in a very few minutes. A cheaper plan consists in suspending a small bundle of mugwort or motherwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), or a small willow bush, from the ceiling of the room, kitchen, or stable, when the flies, apparently attracted by the smell, will settle upon it in great numbers as evening sets in. A wide-mouthed bag is then held immediately under the bundle, and the string which suspends the latter suddenly cut through with sharp scissors. The bundle with its load of flies falls into the bag, and can then be destroyed by fire or water, or other convenient means. A still further plan is to fumigate the rooms with dried rotten cow dung, which should be allowed to burn slowly in a pan of glowing charcoal. Flies appear to be utterly unable to support its pungent odor, and if the doors and windows are now thrown open will hasten to make their escape through them. The same holds good also of moths, gadflies, wasps, and many other undesirable visitors belonging to the insect world.

American Pork.

The Veterinarian (England), in an article on American pork and trichinosis, after giving the characteristics of the affection, well known to our readers, says:

"The subject has attracted so much public notice as to be brought before parliament by Mr. King-Harman, the member for Sligo, who, in answer to his questions, received a reply from Lord George Hamilton that the government was without information as to imported American pigs being affected with trichina, but that an order of council had been issued for their slaughter at the ports of landing, as cases of typhoid fever had been reported to exist among them;" and he adds: "The question of American pigs being the bearers of trichina remains still to be

determined, and we feel assured that the veterinary department will give all the attention to the subject which its importance demands. We do not desire to join the ranks of alarmists, but until we have positive information, one way or another, we think that it behooves all buyers of American pork to see that it is thoroughly well cooked before it is partaken of. If strict attention be paid to the cooking or the pickling of the infected pork, it may be eaten with almost perfect safety."

A Horse with a Lead in His Stomach.

Dr. Albin Kohn recites in *Die Natur* the particulars of the sudden death of a horse, caused by the presence of a stony concretion in the animal's stomach. The horse was to all appearance perfectly sound and well one morning when carrying his master about his estate, when suddenly he fell dead. A veterinarian opened the carcass to ascertain the cause, and found in the abdominal cavity a stone of about eight pounds' weight, and in the wall of the stomach a hole of corresponding size. The stone was submitted to Dr. Peters, of Posen, for analysis, who first cut it into halves. Each half of the rather round stone (called by Dr. Peters "magenstein," i. e., stomach stone) looked very much like a Chester cheese. The diameter of the cut surface was from 15 to 17 1-2 centimeters, and concentric rings are visible in it. At the center its texture is radiate. Dr. Peters supposes the animal at some time swallowed a fragment of millstone, and that around this nucleus numerous layers were afterward deposited. Externally the stone is smooth, rather hard, and of a grayish-yellow color. Its composition is: Ammonia-magnesian phosphate 87 1-2 per cent., organic matter 6 1-4, water 1 1-3, silicic acid 1 1-3, other salts 2-3 per cent.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Work Among Bees and Effect of Stings.

At a recent meeting of the bee-keepers at Lansing, Mich., Prof. Cook said in answer to a query: "I believe the oftener colonies are looked through in the summer the better. The bees will get used to it, and will go right on gathering and storing. I have seen the queen keep on laying eggs when I had the combs out. In order not to disturb their operations one must be quiet. Working with the bees will overcome nervousness. When I am feeling nervous and go out to work among the bees, I soon get entirely over it. This matter of fear can be got over by any one. Getting stung gets one used to the poison, so he will not be injured by it. A bee sting does not swell on me now, and one of the students at the college told me that he was stung yesterday without knowing it, until he saw the swelling some time afterward; yet at first a bee sting was painful to him. I think this is on the principle of inoculation. Mr. Langstroth said that at first his eyes would swell if he was stung on any part of his body, but he got over this. Mr. Davis does not know when bees sting him, though it sometimes swells on him. Thickness of the skin may make some difference."

Agricultural Items.

It is generally supposed by American pear growers that Europe is the paradise of fruit growing, but in truth they have their peculiar troubles as we have ours; indeed they have many troubles of a kind similar to our own.

A farmer who has had ten years' experience in Colorado claims to have found a sure remedy for the potato-bug scourge. His plan is simply to plant one or two flax seeds in each hill of potatoes. He says that the bugs will shun it every time; and for ten years he has thus been successful in raising potatoes while others have failed.

In 1875 England imported eight hundred million eggs, valued at \$12,500,000, including charges, of which France furnished five-sixths; that is to say, more than two millions per day during the year. In France hardly a meal is eaten at any table without eggs or poultry forming a part of it. Normandy furnishes nearly two million head of poultry of various kinds annually to the Paris markets, yet falls behind the supply from other provinces. Six millions of eggs are sold weekly in the Paris market. Many are used in glazing ornamental cakes and sweetmeats. One pastry cook buys two million eggs a year for these purposes.

Over 2,250,000 acres of government land have been taken up in Kansas during the past nine months.

Veterinary Department.

Peritonitis.

I have a mare I turned into the field for exercise, and in running she struck herself on the front leg, inside, a little above the ankle. It bled quite freely, and I bathed it in arnica for some days. The swelling not going down, I bathed it daily in cold water. She never took a lame step; but the leg, or rather the chords, seem a little thick still. I also painted it with iodine. There is some little fever in it, and the hair has come off.

ANSWER.—The thickening is due to the inflammatory process consequent on the injury. The probability is the thickening will absorb in time. However, you can hasten and insure it by applying a mild blister, composed of biniodide of mercury, one, to lard, sixteen parts, well rubbed together, and applied with friction. The hair should be first clipped from the parts. Two applications will be required, twenty days apart.

Osteo-Porosis.

Give cure for big head, just starting. A veterinarian in Pleasant Hill, Mo., I am informed, warrants a cure or no pay, by simply pulling the first grinder on each side above. What do you think of it?

ANSWER.—Osteo-porosis is of such a nature and character as to render it in a majority of cases incurable. The veterinarian referred to is no veterinarian at all, and evidently does not understand the nature of the disease. It is true, it sometimes originates in one or more of the molar teeth, spreading from them to the bones of the face; and if they could be extracted at an early stage, the disease might be arrested. Even then it would be necessary to remove only those actually affected, which would be found on one side only, as we very rarely find both sides of the face affected at the same time. The disease usually attacks one or more of the facial bones, a very small portion being involved at first, but rapidly spreading, and if excision could be practiced at its first appearance (being careful to remove all of the diseased bone) its further progress might be arrested; but when it has involved a large extent of tissue, which fact may be determined by the use of the exploring needle and scalpel, the operation will prove to be hazardous, and our only recourse is to keep the animal's health up by liberal feeding, thereby rendering him useful for a time, but death will sooner or later claim him for its victim. Our advice to you is to employ some qualified veterinarian; afford him every facility for making a careful examination, and abide by his decision. Such a person will expect you to remunerate him for his services, but you will find that method cheaper in the end than the no-cure no-pay principle.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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1879.



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Thirty thousand acres of choice lands in Anderson, Woodson and Coffey counties for sale on very reasonable terms. Address W. J. HAUGHAWOUT, Land Agent, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

"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 or Incontinence 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.

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. ARLIN, 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 its efficacy. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. For sale by all Druggists.



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

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fatigue, Polt-Evil, 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, Mergins or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer 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 should be that by judicious use of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, a small quantity of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply LEIS' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



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

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

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

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THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. St. Louis, July 22, 1879. Flour-XX, Family, Wheat-No. 2 fall, No. 3 red, Corn-No. 2, Oats, Rye, Barley, Pork, Lard, Butter-Dairy, Country, Eggs.

Chicago, July 22, 1879. Wheat-No. 2 spring, No. 3, Rejected, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard.

Kansas City, July 22, 1879. Wheat-No. 2 fall, No. 3 fall, No. 4, Corn-No. 2, Oats, Rye-No. 2.

Live Stock Markets.

Kansas City, July 22, 1879. Cattle-Choice nat. steers av. 1,400, Good ship, steers av. 1,350, Fair butch. steers av. 1,000, Good feed. steers av. 1,100, Good stock steers av. 900, Good to choice fat cows, Common cows and heifers, Hogs-Packers.

St. Louis, July 22, 1879. Cattle, fair demand and steady; good to choice heavy shipping steers, light, Hogs, active; heavy shipping, Yorkers, 3.60@3.75.

Chicago, July 22, 1879. Export cattle steady and in fair supply at \$4.80@5.20; heavy native shipping steers firm at \$4.20@4.65; Texans, \$2.50 to \$2.65; some choice, \$3.60. Hogs, heavy, \$3.50@3.90; light, \$3.60@3.90. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 7,000. Market slow and lower.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, good, 9@12c; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 1/2@5 3/4c; eggs, 7@7 1/2c; broom-corn, 2@3c; chickens, young, per doz., \$1.25@1.75; potatoes, 35@40c; cabbage, 35c. per doz.; apples, 90c.@\$1.15 per bushel; peaches (scarce), \$1.50@1.75 per box of 1/2 bushel; tomatoes, \$2.50 per bushel.

Wheat fell several cents the past week, but on Monday it rose 2 cents. Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is half a cent lower than last week in Kansas City.

In Liverpool, July 21, winter wheat was 9s. @9s. 6d., spring wheat 7s. 10d.@8s. 6d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.14@1.15, No. 2 spring \$1.06.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 98@99c. July, 97c. August, and 98c. September. In Chicago No. 2 is 95@95 1/2c. July, 95 1/2c. August, and 95c. September. In Kansas City No. 2 is 91@92c. July. No. 3 is 88c. July, and 86 1/2c. August.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10@20c; 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, 20@25c.; corn, 25@28c.; wheat-No. 2 old 85c., new 70@85c.; hard, 4 1/2c.; hogs, \$2.50@2.75; cattle-feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.00@3.50, cows \$2.00@2.35; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 per ton.

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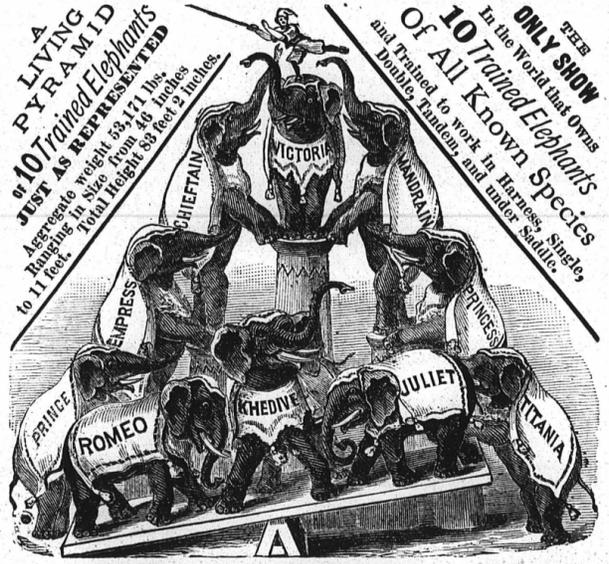
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The Bright, Brilliant, Beautiful Illuminating Power of the Age! OUR CANVAS LIGHTED WITH DAZZLING BRILLIANCY. Procured at an expense of \$15,000. The only Show that can afford to use the Brush Electric Light. Requiring a 30-Horse Steam Engine, requiring a 40-Horse Power Boiler, making 900 revolutions per minute.

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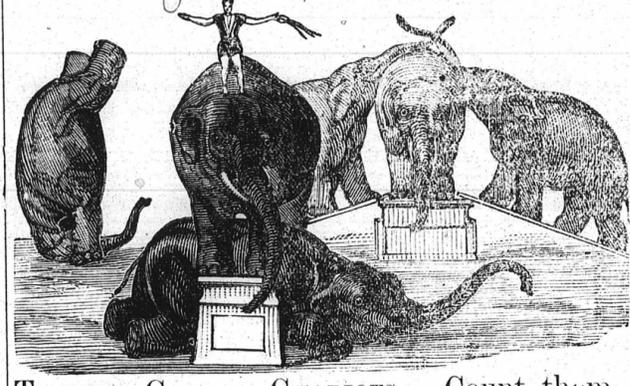
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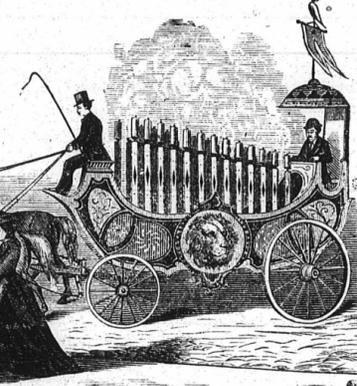
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TWENTY GOLDEN CHARIOTS. Count them as they move. THREE GREAT BANDS! Notice them in the Street Parade. Ten Monster Elephants in Line of March. ENCRUSTED DENS, VANS AND CAGES! No More, No Less! The entire outfit and paraphernalia so complete that rivalry is improbable and superiority impossible. SEE and JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

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

From the Factory to the Wearer. Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for \$7.50 A DOZEN! Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirts, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' shirts, in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually pursued by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the consumer, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by middlemen and the retail trade, and thus making it possible to sell the following unprecedented offer: \$7.50 for Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear. \$7.50 for Linen, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear. An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 12. Size of shirt, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Sample Shirts finished complete with a set buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of 25 cents. We warrant these shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any shirts in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you save all outside profits. Boys' Shirts same price as above. Postage Stamp or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 421 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

Administrator's Notice. ALL PERSONS THAT ARE INTERESTED IN the estate of Melvin F. Turner, deceased, are hereby notified that the undersigned, Jesse Whitman, was, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1879, duly appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased by the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas. All claims against that estate not presented within three years from the date of said letter will be forever barred. Jesse Whitman, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS THAT ARE INTERESTED IN the estate of Willis Hulbert, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1879, duly appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased by the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas. All claims against said estate that are not presented for allowance within three years from the date of said letters will be forever barred. DAVID W. JACKSON, Administrator.