

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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WHOLE NO. 391.

IT MAY BE YOUR TURN NEXT.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Judge not too harshly, oh! my friend,
Of him your fellow-man,
But draw the veil of charity
About him, if you can.
He once was called an honest man,
Before sore trials vexed—
He stepped from out the narrow way;
It may be your turn next.

Fainting upon the great highway
A suffering soul doth lie;
Go staunch his wounds and quench his thirst,
Nor pass him idly by.
God will not brook the swift excuse,
The thoughtless, vain pretext;
A fellow-mortal bites the dust;
It may be your turn next.

You heard, one day, a single word
Against a person's name;
Oh, bear it not from door to door,
To further hurt his fame.
If you're the man you claim to be,
Remember, then, the text
To "speak no evil," true or false;
It may be your turn next.

The world is bad enough, we own,
And many need more light;
Yet, with true love for all, may we
Help on the cause of Right.
Lift up the sinful and the weak,
The souls by care perplexed,
Well knowing that to drink the gall
It may be our turn next.

AUNT PRICKETT'S TEA PARTY.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

Aunt Prickett had invited company to tea. Aunt Prickett lived all alone in a little, gable-ended cottage, with Turkey-red curtains to all the windows, velvety masses of fish-garbaniums in the casements, and odd little three-cornered cupboards, with glass fronts, whose shelves were piled with old china, curious specimens of japanned ware and pieces of brocade and satin which belonged to a century gone by.

Aunt Prickett was one of those odd, original old ladies who, having contrived to wreck their matrimonial bark early in life, are continually steering off in all sorts of unexpected directions. She had espoused the cause of women's independence with great vehemence, joined a Sorosis club, and quarreled with the vice-president at the second meeting.

"A fig for women's rights!" said Miss Prickett. "They've more rights than they know what to do with already."

Then she devoted herself to philanthropy, turned her house into a miniature orphan asylum, and went prowling about the city lanes and gutters in search of proteges. But after she had been robbed twice and contracted several contagious diseases she abandoned the whole thing, and went in for the natural sciences.

"Nature can't disappoint one," said Miss Prickett. But nature did. The little fishes in her aquarium died, the stuffed animals fell to pieces, and the rare specimens of plants in her herbarium turned out to be poison ivy and had nearly been the death of her.

So then Miss Prickett took to literature. "Shakespeare is eternally divine," said Miss Prickett. "And the creations of one's own brain are perpetually new!"

So that now she went about with ink fingers, a portfolio under her arm, and a rhyming dictionary always within reach, while her niece Dorothea did the housework.

Or at least the girl whom she called her niece, for Dorothea Dodd was no actual relation to the eccentric, little old lady, in the snuff-colored front and twinkling gold spectacles. She was the last lingering relic of the philanthropic scheme, a dark-skinned, solemn-eyed little orphan, whom Miss Prickett had fished up out of a rag-and-bottle cellar somewhere, and who had hid in the wood-shed and refused to go when the other orphans were banished, *en masse*, to the care of the public charities and corrections.

"Please, ma'am, can't I stay?" said Dorothea. "I won't be no trouble, and I'm real handy to work."

"Bless my soul!" said Miss Prickett. "Where have you been all this while?"

"Please, ma'am, in the kindling-wood," answered Dorothea, promptly. "Well, then, I suppose you'll have to stay," said Miss Prickett. And so Dorothea stayed. "Dorothea," said Miss Prickett, on this particular May afternoon, "is everything ready?" And the Dorothea who responded to her summons was as unlike the weird-looking little creature who had hid behind the kindling-wood as was the crimson cinnamon rose at the window from the leafless stem which had tapped

against the casement all winter long at the rude touch of the February blast. For Dorothea, like the rose, had blossomed out a fair, slight maiden, with a faint glow on her olive cheeks, very black hair, growing low on a sweet forehead, and the softest and most appealing of eyes, which were neither black nor brown, but melted into the deepest wine-lights at every emotion of her heart.

"Everything is ready, Aunt Prickett," said Dorothea. "Cold boiled tongue, lobster salad, buttermilk biscuit, preserved plums and crab-apple jelly."

"Yes—very nice, very nice!" said Miss Prickett, absently. "What do you think, Dorothea? Would you call the heroine of my new story 'Eulalia' or 'Lucetta'?"

"I don't know. 'Lucetta,' I think," said Dorothea, assuming the air of a critic.

"It is to be published in the *Morning Record*," said Miss Prickett, triumphantly. "I am to assume all expenses, and reserve the right of dramatization!"

"But I thought," said Dorothea, "that people made money out of such things. But you are spending money, Aunt Prickett."

"Money!" repeated the old lady, loftily. "But who wants to make money? It is fame that I sigh after. And—"

"But you've got to change your dress and do your hair yet, Aunt Prickett," suggested Dorothea, gently.

"So I have, so I have!" said Aunt Prickett. "I declare to you, child, I had nearly forgotten about the tea party. Let me see, whom have we invited?"

"Your cousin, Mr. Folkstone, and his wife," said Dorothea.

"Oh, yes, I remember now," said Aunt Prickett. "Fanny Folkstone, who is always sending me jelly and embroidered slippers, and writes me such loving letters every birthday."

"And Mr. Mole, the clergyman."

"Such a pious, delightful young man," said Miss Prickett. "And the two Misses Walker, who enjoy hearing the portions of my new serial so much, and my cousin Theodore Tett, and old Mrs. Rapidan, and Seringa Pole. Yes, yes, I remember now!"

And Miss Prickett trotted up stairs to put on her best black silk dress and gold mosaic set, to do honor to the guests she had completely forgotten!

In the middle of her toilet, however, a literary idea occurred to her; and sitting down to commit it at once to foolscap paper, she lost all track of time, until the hum of voices below warned her that her guests had at last arrived. She jumped up, wiped her pen, and flung the foolscap sheets this way and that.

"I must make haste!" said she, aloud. Hurrying down stairs, she bethought her of a certain little garnet clasp which she liked to wear, sewed on velvet ribbon, across the parting of the snuff-colored "front" on her forehead. And squeezing herself into one of the odd little octagon closets between the parlor and the dining-room, she unluckily contrived to lock herself in, by some patent arrangement as complete as it was terrible.

"That self-locking latch I had put on last week," said Miss Prickett to herself. "Oh dear! oh dear! Here I am, just exactly like the bride in the 'Mistletoe Bough' song."

She was about to call to Dorothea to come and liberate her, when the sound of her own name, pronounced in the mild accents of Mr. Mole, the clergyman, arrested the words upon her lips.

"Where is our dear Miss Prickett?" demanded that honey-voiced divine.

"She must have fallen into a fit of abstraction, up stairs," said the eldest Miss Walker. "Tea is quite ready," said Dorothea. "I have rung the bell twice. Perhaps I had better go up stairs and see what has become of her."

"Do, my dear," said old Mrs. Rapidan, who spoke in a slow, comfortable way. "For I'm quite perishing for my tea!"

Away tripped Dorothea, and presently she came back, with something of a scared face.

"I can't find her anywhere," said she. "I've called and called, and I've looked in every room, and she isn't there!"

"And have an administrator appointed over her affairs," added Mr. Theodore Tett, abstractedly helping himself to a slice of cold boiled tongue.

(Miss Prickett, who was not without a sense of humor, chuckled to herself as she listened to their remarkably free expressions of opinion.)

"Well," said Mrs. Rapidan, "dead or alive, I suppose we'd better have our tea!"

"I think," vivaciously announced Miss Seringa Pole, "that she's as mad as a March hare! And I think her money should be equally divided between her relations!"

"So do I," said Mr. Folkstone. "And if she has hanged or drowned herself—"

"It's all those horrid literary habits of hers," said Mr. Mole, with his mouth full of lobster salad. "Enough to undermine any one's mental equilibrium!"

"I knew it all along," said Mrs. Folkstone. "I could see she was losing her mind—what little there was of it to lose, poor, silly old woman!"

"Perhaps it might be as well to look around the premises a little, after supper," said Mr. Mole, with a hungry glance in the direction of the cold meat. "And if you will be good enough, Dorothea—to pour out the tea—"

"I—won't!" said Dorothea, with blazing cheeks and a stamp of her little foot.

"Eh?" said Mr. Tett.

"What!" ejaculated old Mrs. Rapidan. "Go out of the house, every one of you!" cried Dorothea. "To dare to talk so of Aunt Prickett, who is so good and noble! To sit quietly down to eating and drinking when she is not here! To call her a lunatic—a—"

"Young woman," said Mr. Mole, "you are taking too much upon yourself!"

"I should think so!" said Mrs. Folkstone. "For a pious foundling, picked out of the work-house!"

"Well, I never!" cried the two Misses Walker, in chorus.

"Leave the house, I say!" reiterated Dorothea. "It is Aunt Prickett's house. You have no business to sit here and talk so about her!"

"Aunt Prickett, indeed!" said Seringa Pole. "For one, shall say what I please about her. As if she were any relation of yours, miss! She is a crazy old lunatic, and—"

But just here there was the sound of a vigorous pair of knuckles on the door which connects the parlor closet with the dining-room.

"What's that?" said Mr. Mole, starting up.

"A ghost!" said Miss Walker, nervously.

"Rats!" said Mr. Folkstone.

"No, it isn't!" said Miss Prickett. "It is I! Locked in here by mistake. Dorothea, you will find the patent key on the parlor mantel. Be so good as to get it, and let me out."

And the next moment Miss Prickett walked smilingly out into the astonished band of her relations and friends, took the head of the table, and began to pour out the tea.

"A—hem!" coughed Mr. Mole.

"We were really beginning to be quite alarmed about you," said Mrs. Folkstone, moving uncomfortably in her chair.

"So I should think," said Miss Prickett, cheerily, "from the tenor of your discourse."

But she was as pleasant and cordial as ever, and when her guests took leave, they really did not seem to know whether they had been overheard or not.

After they were gone, however, Miss Prickett held out her hand to Dorothea.

"Come here and kiss me, my dear," said she. "I see that I have one friend left in the world, at least!"

And she made her will, the next day, in favor of Dorothea Dodd.

"Not that I mean to die at present," said she; "but it's always well to be prepared for any emergency."

And she never invited that particular party of guests to tea again, so long as she lived.

A Carnivorous Goose.

The duke of Argyll has sent to the London scientific journal, *Nature*, an interesting account of a carnivorous goose, now in the possession of W. Pike, Esq., in the Island of Achil, county Mayo. In the spring of 1877, a golden eagle, which the same gentleman had long owned, laid three eggs. Mr. Pike removed these, and replaced them with two goose eggs, from which two goslings were duly hatched. One died, and was turned up by the eagle as food for the other; but the surviving gosling refused it, much to the distress of the foster mother. The eagle, however, in course of time, taught the goose to eat flesh, and always calls it by a sharp bark whenever flesh is given to it, when the goose

hastens to the eagle and greedily swallows all the flesh which the eagle, tearing its prey to pieces, gives it. The duke of Argyll says it is extremely curious that so purely a granivorous bird as a goose should learn to eat and digest meat. He adds that crows are fed on fish offal in Sweden and Norway, and he has heard of a Highland cow that ate up a salmon which a careless fisherman had left on the river bank.

The World Not so Bad After All.

There are a great many mean people and selfish people in this world, and their conduct is so irritating that their deeds are generally well published; but there are also more good and self-sacrificing folk than we are apt to imagine. It is not unnatural for us to be mistaken in this matter, because "the evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones."

The rich man who robs the poor that his heirs may quarrel over his millions is known far and wide; but no one takes the trouble to publish the names of the hundreds of rich men who are not grasping, who are benevolent, who help people to help themselves, and by whose aid deserving charities are made powerful.

The ungrateful poor people who deceive their benefactors, the beggars who amass fortunes, the idlers in wretched households are all noted; but who knows of those who are too proud to beg, and strive rather than steal?—of laborers, and sewing women, and washer-women, each day of whose lives is a scene of self-sacrifice and martyrdom for the sake of those they love, who are more helpless than they? Who tells of those who share their crusts and share their ragged garments, and keep vigil, and die of hard work and privation endured for mother or father, wife or child or husband?

The fat, well-fed, money-loving priest is often spoken of, but the humble laborers who work in the Lord's vineyard, and minister to the needy, and hold out a helping hand to the fallen, pass by unseen.

The exceptional men who neglect their wives are constantly on hand, as "awful examples," at the woman's rights meetings; but the loving, tender, careful husbands are unheard of.

So if a woman errs we hear of her, and the lives of those who are spotless as lilies we know nothing of.

For christianity and virtue and morality and love do not advertise themselves. They are violets which we must seek for in the gardens of life if we would find them. But they are there, and they sweeten the air, even if we do not believe that they grow on earth.

All the good that we shall find in heaven has its roots here on earth. To think the world all bad would be to believe it doomed altogether to perdition.—*Mary Kyle Dallas.*

All Sorts.

Down in Georgia they are in favor of removing the tax on opium and putting it on dogs—changing the duty on bark.

There are many things in this world that are as deceiving as a fish-hook with a worm on it; you don't feel the point until you bite.

Knowledge is the right bower, and one of the shoveliest cards in the pack; and yet in the game of life cheek is the little joker that is oftentimes the winner.

At a legal investigation of a liquor seizure the judge asked an unwilling witness: "What was in the barrel that you had?" The reply was: "Well, your honor, it was marked 'whisky' on one end of the barrel and 'Pat Duffey' on the other end, so that I can't say whether it was whisky or Pat Duffey was in the barrel."

A rural bride of considerable beauty went to Indianapolis on the honey-moon tour. Her husband was manifestly proud of her good looks. While they were going about the city she was struck in the face by a falling sign-board and her nose broken. The attending surgeon said that she was disgraced for life. "Just my darned luck," the husband exclaimed; "property always goes to ruin in my hands."

Somebody wishes to know if a rifle ball, upon meeting a cannon ball in the air and being carried back by the latter, would stop still for just the smallest space of time before taking up its backward journey. We advise the gentleman to put the question to a practical test. Let him, just before the express train arrives, start up the track on a run to meet it. Let him have his watch in his hand so that he can tell the exact time he pauses—if he pauses at all. Probably it would be better if he should provide himself with a cheap watch, as it is liable to be damaged.

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write again. I have not written for some time, for I have been sick. Pa has got his wheat out, and his oats are ready to cut. One of my uncles is going to Summer county, and one of my sisters is talking of going along. Ma is getting supper and talking with grandmother. I will close for this time, so good-by. From your little friend, MARY HEFLEBOWER. SPRING HILL, Kans., July 8, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write for the "Young Folks' Column." I am twelve years old. I live with my sister and brother-in-law. They are grangers, and take THE SPIRIT. I love to read the "Young Folks' Column." I have made a little wagon with two wheels, and I have been hauling apples from the orchard to-day. We have some nice ripe apples. Our school closed the first of June. Our teacher's name was Mr. Carpenter. I love to go to school. I can think of nothing more to write. If I see this in print I will write again. FRANK CONLEY. LINN COUNTY, Kans., July 24, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—This is my first letter for the "Young Folks' Column." I am twelve years old. Our school is out. My pa takes THE SPIRIT, and we like it very much. I take the *American Young Folks*, and think it very nice. I think the answer to Lincoln B. Askren's riddle is "An old dead horse, and a bird built its nest in the horse's head." I will send you a riddle: Way down in a dark dungeon there stands a brave light, all saddled, all bridled, all fixed for a fight. Now I have told his name three times. Now I will close for fear of my letter being too long. Your little friend, EMMA HORRELL. STRAWN, Kans., July 20, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I will write again. Our school is out. We had a nice time, but not a nice day; it rained all day. We have some mocking birds. The singer commenced singing at six weeks old. We got two, and one died because it drank too much water; and then we have caught four more. Can any of the readers of THE SPIRIT tell what to feed them on? I hope all the children spent a good Fourth of July. We are going to have a Sabbath-school picnic next Saturday. My pa is a granger and takes THE SPIRIT. I like to read the letters from the young people. I have two sisters and two brothers. I will send a challenge for the little readers to guess:

I am composed of ten letters.
My first is in pink, but not in rose.
My second is in friends, but not in foes.
My third is in cat, but not in dog.
My fourth is in chip, but not in log.
My fifth is in cedar, also in larch.
My sixth is in April, but not in March.
My seventh is in milk, but not in cream.
My eighth is in lake, but not in stream.
My ninth is in calf, but not in cow.
My tenth is in limb, but not in bough.
My whole is something to eat.

I will quit and try to do better in future. Good-by. MINNA VICTORIA MOON. PRAIRIE CENTER, Kans., July 15, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR:—This is the first time I have ventured to write to your valuable paper, and I hope that you will not be offended if I write under an assumed name. I will at once give my true name, if you wish me to do so. If you do, will you please say so at the foot of the column you have so kindly set apart for us young folks? In writing this, I hope I am not asking too much. I am twelve years old. Father takes THE SPIRIT, and we all like it very much. Our school was out a month ago. I did not go, as I had to farm. We had a picnic on the last day of our school, the name of which is Harmony, as I forgot to tell you. I expect to go to school this winter. I study reading, spelling, writing, grammar, geography and arithmetic. It is not decided yet who will be our teacher. We own forty acres of land, and have thirty-five acres of them in trees. And now, for fear of that terrible waste paper basket, I will close with a riddle: What kind of a tree is it that never blossoms, never blows; most always moving, but never grows? Yours truly, OYRUS DE BALL. FONTANA, Kans., July 17, 1879.

[We must have the true name of all our correspondents, young or old. A fictitious name can be signed to the communication, but we must also have the true name.—Ed.]

A doctor to his son: "Johnny, wouldn't you like to be a doctor?" "No, father." "Why not, my son?" "Why, father, I could not even kill a fly."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 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, Cadmus, Linn county.

Grange Prospects in Delaware. You ask my views in regard to what could be done to revive interest in the grange movement and to increase the membership. Whether the same suggestions would apply to the membership everywhere I am not so certain, but in this state, according to the early teachings of the order, we are compelled to make the order remunerative in a pecuniary point of view, which we are more favorably situated to do in Delaware than most anywhere else.

I consider the financial advantages of the order, great as they are, of very secondary importance, and I believe we would have been in better condition to-day if pecuniary advantages, directly, had never been considered; but, as it is, we are either compelled to comply with the early teachings, or else endeavor to so educate the membership that they will see and appreciate that this financial arm is of only secondary importance. I will quote you only one example: In Milford grange, of which I have the honor of being a member, we probably do as much business and reap as great advantages pecuniarily as in any grange in this state, yet in our meetings you will scarcely hear this alluded to, and it never enters our discussions.

The social and educational advantages are always in the ascendant, and Milford grange is in a very flourishing condition, having doubled its membership in the last year and a half. This great desideratum cannot be attained without earnest, persistent effort on the part of the workers in the grange. I say workers, because there are always some drones in the grange as well as in the hive. The grange press is doing and can do more than any other instrumentality towards building and sustaining the order, and if every member of the order and every farmer would only take some paper devoted to their interests, we need have no fear for the grange future; and I believe that if half the money that is expended in grange picnics and excursions (not but that they are well enough) was expended for grange papers to be gratuitously distributed among the farmers, we would see a grange revival in the work and membership of the grange, for it has been my experience everywhere, that where the grange organs find access, just in like proportion we find grange interest exhibited.—J. J. Rosa, in Husbandman.

We have yet to see the Patron who would not consider the decline of the grange a misfortune. It has already done so much for the farmer, its possibilities in the future are so grand, that we do not wonder at the hold it has taken. Yet with all this, too many are ready to let work and other things, which might have been laid aside for the time, interfere with the grange night. Now, this is hardly consistent. You would not have the grange break down, yet do the very thing best calculated to cause its failure. To be efficient, there must be attendance. A full house will insure the best and most profitable work. You cannot afford to let the grange fall, and you know it. Don't then make excuses for absence. Make it a rule to be there, and resolve to get good enough out of each meeting to repay you. With this spirit to animate all, the common thought will be, "we had a grand meeting last night."—Grange Bulletin.

Has the grange any cause of discouragement? None in the world. Its principles underlie all progress. It is especially adapted to the wants of the farmer. It has come up out of surrounding conditions—a necessity of the times—just as the engine necessarily followed the discovery of the power of steam, or the markets of the world followed the steamboat and telegraph. It is no exaggeration to say that only recently has the farmer come to the front and kept step with the world. Nature's laws work in his favor. The grange is only part of the developments of the age. It has in its favor what other social organizations have not—a necessity, an adaptation to surrounding circumstances, and an outcome. We cannot believe that the farmer can be so blind to his own interests and the future of agriculture as to throw away his chance.—Bulletin.

The order of Patrons of Husbandry, if properly appreciated and patronized, is the one thing long desired to fill the vacuum. But alas! how little good is it performing where so much is required! How many, who have joined hoping to make it the constant school to elevate the farmers, are looking to others to do what they ought to be doing themselves! As the scriptures would say, having the form of godliness, but denying the power thereof. Why should not all be teachers and all scholars in our granges?—Dr. Ellis.

The manager of the Texas state grange agency at Galveston, Bro. J. S. Rogers, informs us that the business of the agency has proven highly satisfactory, and is increasing each month. He had just received reports from nine co-operative stores in different parts of the state, and all were doing well. In many places where they have no stores, Patrons are clubbing to-

gether and ordering from the agency, and this arrangement works to their entire satisfaction.—Patron of Husbandry.

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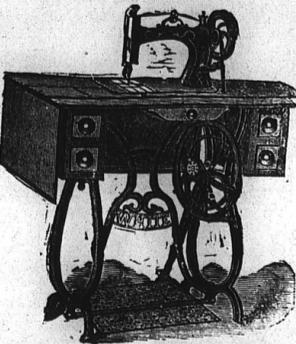
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Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

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

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

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

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

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

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

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

HENDERSON'S

CASH GROCERY HOUSE

PRICE-LIST.

Stop! Read! What Ready Cash Will Do!

Table listing various grocery items and their prices, including coffee, sugar, and flour.

SYRUPS WERE NEVER SO LOW.

Table listing prices for various syrups and honey products.

CALIFORNIA STRAINED HONEY 15 CENTS PER POUND.

Table listing prices for tea and coffee specialties.

TEAS, TEAS.

Table listing prices for various types of tea.

COFFEES, COFFEES.

Table listing prices for various types of coffee.

VINEGARS, VINEGARS.

Table listing prices for various types of vinegar.

STARCHES.

Table listing prices for various types of starch.

Peerless Starches and other brands at same prices.

BEST COAL OIL PER GALLON 15c.

DRIED FRUITS

AT UNHEARD OF PRICES.

Table listing prices for various dried fruits.

FISH, FISH.

Table listing prices for various types of fish.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing prices for various miscellaneous goods.

TOBACCO.

Table listing prices for various types of tobacco.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

HENDERSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

J. S. HENDERSON.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE, ANDY J. SNIDER.

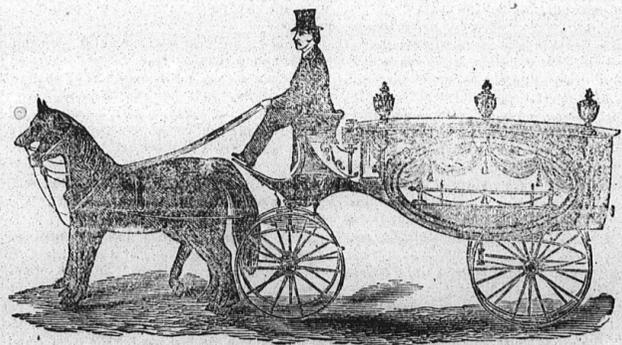
Barse & Snider,

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.

A Syllabus.
The following decision recently rendered by the supreme court of this state has attracted considerable attention from the legal fraternity. The opinion was rendered by Associate Justice Valentine, Chief Justice Horton concurring, and Associate Justice Brewer dissenting:

1. Where a husband and wife execute a mortgage upon two separate pieces of real estate, one of which belongs to the husband and the other to the wife, and the mortgage is executed for the purpose of securing an individual debt of the husband: *Held*, that the wife is the surety of the husband to the extent of her separate property which she mortgages, and that she is entitled (with respect to such property) to all the rights of a surety.

2. Generally, when a debtor, owing money, pays his creditor interest on the same, in advance, for the use of the money for a period of time over, above and beyond the time originally agreed upon for the money to become due, and at the time of the payment of the interest no express contract is made as to when the money shall become due or be paid, such prepayment of the interest, and its reception by the creditor, constitutes an implied contract between the parties, extending the time for the payment of the money up to the close of the time for which such interest is paid and received.

3. An agreement upon sufficient consideration, made between the creditor and principal debtor, extending the time for the payment of the debt, without the knowledge or consent of the surety, releases the surety. And it makes no difference whether the contract is express or implied.

4. Where a wife mortgages her separate estate to secure the payment of her husband's debt, and after the debt becomes due the husband pays and the creditor receives interest in advance on the debt for another period of six months, and this is done without the knowledge or consent of the wife: *Held*, that said separate property of the wife is released as security for payment of said debt; and this is true notwithstanding the fact that there may be a stipulation in the mortgage that the debt shall become due in case certain taxes are not paid when they become due, and that said taxes were not in fact paid when they became due or at any time; and notwithstanding the fact that there was a certain parcel of land at the time that the mortgage was executed that the debtor might keep the money so long as he desired to do so, upon the condition, however, that said taxes and interest on the money should be promptly paid at the time they became due, respectively, which was not done.

Fine Stock in Kansas.

[Wichita Beacon.]
Mr. S. T. Majors purchased last week near Kansas a City thoroughbred Durham bull, which arrived, last Thursday, in this city. It is a noble animal, weighing upwards of 2,000 pounds. Mr. Majors in June last bought several head of thoroughbred cattle in Kansas City. This last purchase is not only a valuable addition to his herd but to the stock interests of the county. We note with pleasure every such acquisition, believing that the road to prosperity in this valley is along the cattle trail. In the absence of large pasture ranges, it is only the best breeds of stock that will pay. One-half of the land in the county should be devoted to pasturage for sheep, cattle, horses and hogs. Our farmers should devote especial attention to two things—the first is to get their farms fenced in, and in the next place, to the systematic planting and cultivation of timber of all varieties. With good fences stock raising will be profitable. Ten acres of thrifty timber will double the value of any quarter section in the county. Blue grass pastures to do well should be to a large extent shaded by trees. The glory of Illinois (and her wealth too) is largely due to her woodland pastures and her fine herds of cattle. We can make Kansas as beautiful as Illinois, and surpass her in wealth, with the proper direction of muscle, intelligence and energy.

Bones Discovered While Digging a Well.

[Dodge City Times.]
Nic. Mayrath, who has a claim in section 12, township 27 south, range 26 west, discovered the bones of a man, which is explained in the following note: "The inclosed bones, with a lot more at my place, were found while digging a well at the depth of 4 1/2 feet down, and one foot under the water and at this date there is a human or monkey skull down there yet, which I tried to get, too, but on account of having driven boards into the sand at the bottom of the well I could not get it out, without taking the boards out and have my well cave in. Nicholas Hanson being present when I took out the first bones and Col. J. H. Dewess when I took out the last, on July 10, also found an animal jaw at the depth of 10 1/2 feet. The soil is composed on the top of black loam, then alternately sand, layers of gravel and red clay, and goes to show as if it had been under water at one time. Found more or less bones all the way down."

Serious Accident.

[Winfield Telegram.]
On Sunday afternoon last, about four miles south of Wichita, on a box-car excursion on the completed portion of the C. S. & F. S. road, a man by the name of Ferdinand Jones, in trying to jump from the train while running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, caught his foot in the stirrup on the side of the car, dragging him some distance before the train could be stopped and the man extracted from his perilous position. He was taken to Wichita, where he was examined by physicians, when it was found that his right knee-cap was torn loose from the joint, breaking the ligaments and otherwise bruising him up considerably. In all probability he will be disabled for life. We understand he is a carpenter by trade, and recently from Indiana.

Murdered by Robbers.

[Medicine Lodge Press.]
Last Saturday Mrs. Troy Stockstill received a letter from Johnson, I. T., informing her of the death of her husband. Some four weeks ago a party of four, consisting of Mr. Woods (a gentleman from Iowa), Troy Stockstill, James Henderson and Mr. Candee (from this county), went to the Chickasaw nation to buy cattle. The letter states that about fifteen miles above Johnson, on the Canadian, they were attacked by robbers; a fight ensued, and Stockstill and Henderson were killed and one other man wounded. Woods escaped unhurt. It states, also, that they had got the cattle together again and were coming on. The letter is signed by C. McCollock, an entire stranger here. We cannot give the particulars till further word is obtained; but it is sad enough to know that two brave men, substantial and honest citizens, have lost their lives in so cruel a manner, and that a family has been bereft of a kind and provident husband and father.

LATER.—We received a letter from Samuel Sware this morning stating that about half an hour before sundown on July 5 four men rode into the camp of Stockstill, Henderson & Co., and dismounting on the opposite side of their horses demanded their surrender. Stockstill said, "I guess not," and drew his revolver when the shooting commenced. After firing two shots, Stockstill fell, literally riddled with bullets. Henderson met the same fate. A boy they had hired was wounded. Woods and Candee were out on herd. When the firing commenced they started to camp but were kept away by the robbers' Winchester. Woods had a horse killed under him. The robbers took four of the best horses and Henderson's revolver. The affair took place near Davis' ranche, north of South Canadian. The two men were buried side by side in one grave. Mr. Wood is en route for Medicine Lodge, and will give you more of the details.

A Big Mortgage.

[Osage County Chronicle.]
To those who have no comprehension of the magnitude of great wealth and what it may seek in aiding its desires, we append the following bit of information:

On last week there was recorded by S. B. Enderton, register of deeds of Osage county, a mortgage-deed, executed by the Kansas Pacific railroad to Jay Gould and Russell Sage, upon 6,000,000 acres of land, its road-bed and rolling stock, and in fact all of its property, for the sum of \$30,000,000, payable on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1979, in gold, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in gold. It was in pamphlet form and contained forty-three pages of finely printed matter.

The telegraph announces the fact that Jay Gould has gone to Europe on a visit, but from the fact that the principal and interest of this mortgage is payable in gold, we assume that his European tour is for the purpose of negotiating the mortgage, which is probably a little the largest mortgage ever executed. Had this mortgage been executed in the days of the stamp act the United States government would have received for stamps the enormous sum of \$150,000.

Temperance Hall and Reading Room.

[Harvey County News.]
There is at present a move on foot which if successful will prove of untold benefit to our city. We refer to the temperance hall and reading room project. The matter is in the hands of our fellow-townsmen Mr. C. L. Rood, who is engaged in the work of rendering tangible a theory which has long since occupied the minds of our citizens. Mr. R. is now at work organizing a joint-stock company, representing 3,000 shares of the nominal value of \$1 each, with a view to erection of a brick or stone building not less than 25x60 feet in size and two stories high, the lower story to be used as a free public reading room and library, the upper room to be devoted to the temperance societies, christian associations, lecture associations and all societies having for their object the moral welfare of our city. We believe that as soon as 2,000 shares have been subscribed a meeting of stock subscribers will be called who shall proceed to the election of the officers and board of trustees, and at once take steps to become incorporated under the laws of the state.

Osborne County.

[Salina Democrat.]
Mr. Sullivan has just returned from an extensive trip through Lincoln, Ottawa, Mitchell and Osborne counties, and says the country through which he passed is fast settling up, and from appearances by a class of intelligent, industrious farmers, and the towns by a class of enterprising business men who are encouraging every enterprise calculated to develop the country, and expand its agricultural and commercial interests. He states that he was agreeably surprised to find in Osborne county the best show for a fine crop of spring wheat, oats, corn and vegetables generally, than any other county through which he traveled, although everywhere corn never looked so well for an abundant yield as this year.

Freaks of the Arkansas.

The Atchison Champion says: "The Arkansas river has been guilty of several unaccountable freaks during the past two weeks. On Saturday a week ago it suddenly dried up, and remained in that condition for twenty-four hours. On Sunday the river had filled up again as suddenly as it had dried. On Wednesday last the water again disappeared. The Larned Chronoscope says that thousands of fish were caught, land-locked in little pools, on the bars, and thousands died from the intense heat engendered in their little quarters. It is difficult to account for such phenomena. The Arkansas at Larned is three or four hundred yards wide, and usually its stream is quite deep." To which the Wichita Eagle adds: "The same thing occurred in 1861, the drought year."

Killed.

[Atchison Patriot.]
Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, John McGuire, a man who has been for some time engaged as a laborer on the bridge work, went into the saloon of O'Kane & Nugent, while O'Kane was inviting a number of his friends up to take a drink. O'Kane ordered him out, and McGuire delaying, he stepped around from behind the counter and struck him a blow with some blunt instrument and knocking him down. McGuire never spoke afterwards, and this morning about half past 2 o'clock he died. O'Kane was arrested and locked up by Special Officer Ham and Officers Inglesby and Chew.

Almost an Escape.

[Emporia Ledger.]
On Friday night last, during the absence of Sheriff Moon, the prisoners confined in the basement of the court-house in this city made an attempt to break jail by excavating a passage through the solid masonry of the building to the adjacent yard, and had almost completed their work when the sheriff, most unexpectedly to them, returned about 1 o'clock in the morning. It was a piece of good fortune that he arrived home just when he did, as another half hour of undisturbed work and the crowd of evil-doers confined there would have again breathed the air of freedom.

Coralline Marble Near Chautauqua.

[Chautauqua Journal.]
Prof. Botkin has examined a specimen of the stone which is now being dug out north of town. He says it is known geologically as coralline marble; that it is susceptible of a much higher polish than marble; that it is highly valuable as a building stone, owing to the fact that it is impervious to water, and that it is especially valuable for the manufacture of tombstones. As it is easily quarried and easily sawed into slabs, can be had in any quantity, we think it will prove a profitable investment for some party to start a marble-yard here.

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.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!

SOUTHWESTERN
Iron Fence Company
MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,
The best wire in the market, and sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Lawrence, Kansas.
NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

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

Custom Boot and Shoe
ESTABLISHMENT.

Sign of the Golden Boot, 67 Massachusetts street.

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

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.

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.

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"
GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

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.

\$250,000 TO LOAN!

On Improved Farms,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

USE OF GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED
CONDITION POWDER
FOR HORSES & CATTLE

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

Every Farmer & Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Flatula, Poll-Evil, Hilda-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Hooves, 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 marvellous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, heavy men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminent 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, mix a small quantity with corn meal, molasses, and feed to the fowls. 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 of cholera, mix the powder with water, and administer it to the fowls by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throats, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

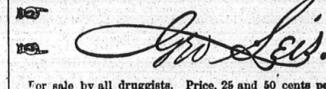


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder, the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of 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, Anger, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the Best Remedy for fattening Hogs.

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



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

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
FULLER, FRISCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WEBBER & COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, BRO. & CO.
COLLINS, N.Y.



Dr. W. S. RILEY'S **Alternative Renovating Powders.**

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

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 \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest. For further information apply to V. F. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1879.

SCRAFFORD ACQUITTED.

Charles G. Scrafford, who was charged with aiding and abetting Sam. Lappin to rob the treasury while Lappin was state treasurer, had his second trial in Topeka last week, and was acquitted by a jury. If the evidence was true, we can hardly see how the jury arrived at the verdict they rendered. We did not hear the evidence, but read it as published in the *Commonwealth* on the first trial; on the second trial the testimony was not materially changed, and it looked to us as though Scrafford must go up. However, the jury came to a very different conclusion, and Scrafford is once more a free man; but if guilty his punishment will be severe whether in the penitentiary or out.

SHORT CROPS IN EUROPE.

The news coming from over the water still confirms the reports of disaster to the growing crops, and it is stated that Europe will have to pay out six hundred millions of dollars this year for food. America will undoubtedly get half of this enormous sum for her surplus products.

Kansas never had such a prospect for a corn crop as she has to-day. Wheat is turning out far better than was anticipated. In view of the very large demand that is likely to be made upon us for our surplus food crops, our farmers should carefully garner and safely keep every bushel. Let no waste be committed, for the farmers will surely get a good price for good, sound merchantable grain. And furthermore, we must remember that story told a great many years ago of seven years of good crops, and afterwards came seven years of no crops, but famine and pestilence instead. Kansas has been blest with wonderful crops for a number of years, and we as a wise and provident people should be ready for reverses if they should come. So we say to our agricultural friends, save every kernel that has been bestowed upon us, for if the future should give us an abundance, still a hungry world will buy our surplus and pay us for it.

STAND UP AND EXPLAIN.

We would like to have the board of charitable institutions explain to the public why it was they did not let the contract for building at Olathe and Osawatomie to the lowest bidders, especially as they were competent mechanics and fully able to give a good bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

We charge that the contract at Olathe was let for \$66 more than responsible parties offered to do it for, and the contract at Osawatomie was let at a price \$1,346 in excess of what other good parties bid.

Now, gentlemen of the board, we ask, why did you throw away \$1,412 of the people's money when you knew the lowest bidders were responsible men and would carry out their contract to the letter? The people of this state who pay the taxes have a right to know what is done with their money, and how the affairs of our state are managed.

We trust the board may have some good and sufficient reasons for their conduct, and if they have we shall be glad to give them to the public. But if they have nothing but their arbitrary will in the matter they must stand condemned as unfaithful servants.

And we warn the gentlemen that technicalities in advertising for bids, and in the bids themselves, will not furnish a way of escape.

The question is, why did you not get the work done at the lowest figures offered by competent mechanics who would give a good bond for the faithful performance of the same?

SAVE THE MACHINERY.

If the amount of money lost each year to the farmers of the United States by sheer neglect and carelessness in the care of farm machinery and implements could be approximately arrived at, it would probably present one of the most astonishing examples of waste the country has seen, and would astonish even the farmers themselves. As the farmers comprise one-half the population of the country, and use a large amount of machinery, it behooves them to economize in the wear and tear of their implements.

Much of the machinery used by farm-

ers is quite costly, and when worn, either from carelessness or long use, is not only inefficient but expensive to keep even in working order. The chief reason why machines last so much longer with some farmers than with others is from care in wiping and oiling, for whenever bearings get worn the play soon causes the machine to become racked from the constant shaking and jarring of these loose surfaces. This is especially true of all fast-running gears, as those of reapers and mowers, thrashers, corn shellers, fanning mills and feed-grinding power mills in use on the farm. The chief cause of wear in journals and bearings is either from gumming from the lubricators used, or from dirt containing grit working in. All bearings therefore should be frequently wiped clean before oiling. Bearings from long-continued use of gumming lubricators sometimes come to consume more in friction than dry surfaces. There is nothing better for cleaning such surfaces than kerosene. After cleaning use only the best lubricators. For swift-running bearings, fatty matter is the best. For slow bearings and journals, petroleum lubricators are the best. If horses had the speech given to Balaam's ass, they would often put their masters in mind of the loss accruing from the lack of oil; but since the only means of communication is through galled shoulders, curbs, sprains and wind-galls, we suppose ignorant and non-reading farmers will go on year after year in the old slack way, warned only by creaking axles, rickety machines and disabled teams, which only complain after so much injury is done that the value of the machine or animal is thereafter not worth much.

Harvest Home.

BRO. STEVENS:—Please announce in THE SPIRIT that the Patrons of Jefferson and Leavenworth counties will hold a grand harvest home picnic near Dimon, Leavenworth county, on Saturday, August 9. Bro. Sims, master of state grange, will be present and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to all the other officers of the state grange. All good Patrons are invited to be present and participate. Come one and all and have a good time.

A. P. REARDON.

Political—Crawford County Crops.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—What has become of all our brethren who use to help keep the political pot boiling for THE SPIRIT? Are our old friends frightened by the cry of "a solid South" and the "rebel brigadiers"? Down in Crawford county we find that the "ragged shirt" is more potential in argument than the bloody one.

We felt very grateful to our Kansas legislature for that resolution, and also for re-electing Ingalls. Nothing demands the attention of our state or national legislators now but the trotting of the "solid South" and reducing them to a proper state of subjection. Well, yes, there is one other little matter—the appropriations have to be looked after. No one can afford to beard the "brigadiers" in their den without some slight pecuniary reward. By great prudence and a proper development of "backbone" while on duty it don't take very much to satisfy the average congressman for his services. This is owing to the fact that they are always elected without any expense to themselves, and probably none to anybody else.

I would much like to hear from Gov. Robinson on the present political situation, and whether the "stalwarts" have a firm hold of him.

I hope the readers of THE SPIRIT will ponder well the questions asked in your issue of July 16 by your correspondent at Lawrence, Robert Morrow. Let them answer them to their own conscience, according to the principles of justice and honesty, and not partisanship.

In conclusion, politically, I may say, the National Greenback party of Crawford county is alive and hearty and will never give up the ship while we have a corporal's guard left to man her. In regard to crop prospects, this (Crawford) county has no just cause of complaint. Wheat yielded better per acre than ever before, averaging about twenty bushels. Flax has been better, but is a fair yield this year. Oats will average about thirty bushels per acre. Castor beans bid fair to make a heavy yield. Corn never looked better; in short, it couldn't well be any better.

Potatoes and other vegetables are fine, and the only thing we lack is fruit, of which there will be only a small amount of apples.

May you and THE SPIRIT prosper.

E. HOLT.

MONMOUTH, Kans., July 25, 1879.

Reply to "E. G. M."

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I do not desire any controversy with E. G. M. I am not specially an advocate of silver. I believe it was an act of supreme folly to burn up our fractional currency, issue bonds and sell them, and buy silver to replace the fractional currency. The editor of the *Journal* said that we wanted real money—something that would ring and had a jingle to it. Well, we are paying two millions a year interest on the bonds, just for the sake of the jingle. But we want some kind of money to pay debts and taxes with. We were prosperous and happy until the most of the greenbacks were put into interest-bearing bonds and congress enacted that they should be paid in coin. Then silver was secretly dropped from the coinage system, and coin meant only gold.

At first our Republican editors, politicians and congressmen in the West said that this was wrong, that the silver coinage must be restored; but when they got down to Washington and commenced to legislate on the subject the bondholders cracked the whip and told them to fall in line, that they did not want any more of this silver foolishness. Coin meant gold with them; silver was to be dropped. And under the party lash the Republicans all voted solid against any and all measures looking to the remonetization of silver during the last session of congress.

As matters now stand, the silver question may be summed up as follows: A Republican president signed the bill demonetizing silver; a Republican president vetoed the bill partially remonetizing silver; and the Republicans in the last congress voted solid against any increase of silver coinage. So that if the people of this state or the West want silver restored to its former position and status such legislation will have to be enacted by votes in congress outside of the Republican party.

My object in writing was not to champion the coinage of either silver or gold, because I much prefer the greenback to either (so does my friend E. G. M.), but simply to show the change that has come over the spirit of the dreams of the average Republican congressman, and what has produced the change.

Yours truly,

R. M.

LAWRENCE, Kans., July 28, 1879.

General News.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—John Krause, East Farmington, Polk county, drove into the lake with his six children in his wagon to water his horses. The horses, becoming frightened, ran into deep water, the wagon upset, and Krause and five of the children were drowned. One boy escaped by swimming. The oldest child was a girl of seventeen.

DENVER, July 26.—The north bound freight train on the Denver and Rio Grande went through a bridge over Fountain creek, a mile north of Colorado Springs, at 12 to-night, killing brakeman R. K. Manning, late of Emporia, Kans., and wounding engineer Tully slightly, and fireman Martin Lyden seriously. The engine and cars went down. The bridge was rendered insecure by a sudden raise in the creek, caused by a waterspout.

DUBUQUE, July 29.—A disease akin to cholera is ravaging Centerpoint, Linn county, in this state. Fully twenty persons died from the effects during the last thirty days; an equal number are prostrated by it. It is raging also in Walker, a little town seven miles from Centerpoint, several deaths having occurred there. An order for forty coffins was received from Centerpoint to-day by a Dubuque undertaker. The physicians of Centerpoint are worn-out, and residents are fleeing from the city.

HELENA, Mont., July 26.—Prof. B. F. Marsh, civil engineer, yesterday laid before the Helena board of trade the survey of a new and wonderful pass over the main range of the Rocky mountains, at an elevation of 5,500 feet above the main street of Helena. The distance from Helena west to the summit of the main range is fifteen miles, thence to the waters of the Columbia, little Black Foot, three miles. The board of trade is having a report of the route prepared, and Mr. Purst, the discoverer, put on a force of men to make a new wagon road to Deer Lodge. The pass is about 700 feet lower than the Deer Lodge pass.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The secretary of war telegraphed the president of the board of health at Memphis, in response to applications for rations, that rations will only be furnished to persons sick or in quarantine, or who can be subsisted no other way. A comparative statement has just

been completed by the internal revenue bureau, showing the receipts from several specific sources of revenue during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1878-9, giving the increase and decrease therefor. The principal decrease is on tobacco, taxed at the rate of twenty-four cents per pound. In 1878 the amount paid on this grade of tobacco was \$25,820,065. In 1879 it was \$17,969,235, being a decrease in 1879 of \$7,850,829. The principal increase is on tobacco taxed at the rate of sixteen cents per pound, of which there was none in 1878. The amount received from this source in 1879 was \$6,734,629. The aggregate receipts are as follows: In 1878, \$111,097,725. In 1879, \$113,918,465. Total increase in 1879, \$2,820,740.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—During a heavy storm, this evening, dwellings and barns in the northwestern part of the city were unroofed and houses flooded.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.—A severe storm passed over this section to-day, doing considerable damage to property in the surrounding country. At Irwin, a station of the Pennsylvania railroad, the flood was the highest ever known in that vicinity. Houses were flooded and fences and out-buildings were washed away. On the branch road the damage to the track was very heavy. At Centralia the greatest loss was occasioned. Twenty-five stores and houses were washed away. The R. C. and Parker railroad was damaged to the extent of \$10,000, and the telegraph lines are down in all directions. Total loss \$100,000. On the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at Guffy station, a culvert was washed out, and the track so damaged that trains cannot pass. Reports of the same nature are received from the Monongahela valley. No damage was done in this city.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—The losses in the neighborhood of Petrolia by the flood Saturday are roughly placed at \$200,000. The scene during this destruction was terrible. Men, women and children rushed hither and thither in search of an elevated position where life would be more secure. Many of the people lost all their property and effects, and are left in a state of destitution. The storm was most severe up the Monongahela and Alleghany valleys. The reports of bridges destroyed and culverts washed out on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad are incorrect, as the only damage on that line was a land-slide, which was cleared away in a couple of hours. The damage on the Erie branch of that road was reported on Saturday evening. The main line of the Pennsylvania road escaped damage. Several heavy land-slides occurred on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston road. The track was washed out at Black Diamond, on the Venango Valley road. The rivers at this point raised from ten inches to ten feet in less than two hours.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The congressional committee, of which Hon. Hendrick B. Wright is chairman, began its inquiry to-day into the causes of the depression in trade and industry. Lyman J. Gage, cashier of the First national bank, was the first witness. He regarded the present supply of money in the country as ample, although ten years back we had much more in circulation, yet the banking business of Chicago is much "sunder" to-day than ever before. He thought the return of prosperity began about eighteen months ago, and the outlook now is very favorable. Answering questions by Chairman Wright, he said that doubtless the withdrawal of the currency had operated to depress business during the past ten years, but had not operated so as to be a very essential factor. He said the value of property of business men and the rate of increase of population were greater than ten years ago. Being asked what he would suggest in the way of legislation, he said he would repeal the legal tender quality of United States notes; would pay them on demand to the bearer; would make gold and silver dollars interchangeable at United States sub-treasuries; would release outstanding notes under the value of \$5 as quickly as possible. It would be a mistake to repeal the national banking law.

George Schneider, president of the National Bank of Illinois, testified. He did not believe in increasing the volume of currency. The city and its banks were in a healthy state to-day. The panic and the season of bankruptcy had strengthened rather than weakened them. He thought that the less congress bothered with the finances the better for the country.

George M. Sloan, farmer in Wisconsin, testified. The farms were mortgaged to their full value throughout the state. The price of farm labor was lowering, at present being from 75 cents per day to \$10 per month. The penal law of Wisconsin against begging had destroyed the surplus of labor. Farmers seemed blind to the fact that three-fourths of the so-called tramps are honest laborers, out of employment. He thought an increase of currency would benefit Wisconsin. The panic of 1873 was caused by too much speculation. Thought that the government committed a great wrong in contracting the currency.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—The Citizens' association began to disinfect the city on Monday. No fever to date.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 26.—In response to a telegram sent by Mayor Rushville, asking for the use of fifteen tents at inspection stations, G. W. Mc-

Crary, secretary of war, replies: "I cannot take the responsibility of taking tents for use when there is no suffering from yellow fever."

A refugee died of yellow fever at 12 o'clock last night, and was buried at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Much uneasiness is felt on account of his death. His effects are at Shelbyville.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Robert Hind, mate of the steamer Alwick, arrived yesterday from Havana, was taken to the yellow fever hospital at quarantine, where there are now six other patients.

NEW YORK, July 28.—John Hennessey, a stevedore, who was admitted to the hospital from upper quarantine some days ago, died last night. Freith, the barber of the steamer Saratoga, and E. B. Esty, of the schooner Freddie C. Ebbits, from Haytian ports, were admitted to the hospital to-day, sick with fever. Michael Fitzgibbons, a Memphis refugee, died here to-day of yellow fever at quarantine.

Of the carrier pigeons liberated at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, one arrived here at 11:15 a. m. to-day, and a second at 2:50 p. m.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Chris. Meyers, aged thirty-seven years, who left Memphis a few days ago, called on the health officer this afternoon and stated that he believed that the yellow fever had attacked him. After an examination the health officer sent him to the hospital as a suspicious case.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—The board of health report another case of yellow fever in the neighborhood—not a fatal case.

The fatal case of yellow fever occurring to-day at the corner of Second street was that of an Italian girl. The premises were filthy and crowded. No other cases here.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 28.—Mrs. Pomeroy, who with her child was removed from Preston street to the hospital, died last night. The child, who is also suffering from the fever, is doing well. They arrived from Memphis only the day before they were removed to the hospital. The death of Mrs. Pomeroy is the third that has occurred here this year from yellow fever, and the first at the yellow fever hospital. All of the cases were imported from Memphis, not a single local case having occurred.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—Three new cases were reported to the board of health this morning. No deaths had occurred. A detail of twenty-five men from the colored military company has been made to do police duty during the day, as the entire strength of the regular force has been assigned to night service. It has been raining steadily here since daylight. Dr. Sam. J. Fox, of Ennis, Texas, arrived this morning. He will be sent out of the city to-night, by order of John Johnson, superintendent of quarantine, as the doctor has never had the fever. Inspectors of quarantine stations have been instructed not to permit unacquainted people to enter the city. The Howards have begun a system of inspecting wards for cases of fever, and wherever they meet indigent families unable to provide themselves with nurses, medicine, ice and necessaries for the sick they will be furnished at the expense of that association. Since the fever has been declared epidemic the Howards have wheeled into action, and are rendering all relief possible.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—A Mr. Nasha, broker, who reached here from Memphis last Thursday was removed to the hospital to-day sick of yellow fever, mild, but pronounced genuine.

No new cases have been reported here, and the only cases we have are four in the yellow fever hospital, all being imported cases and all doing well.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The grand jury reported to the criminal court to-day. They report that the Broadway savings bank and United States savings bank which suspended a short time since, and whose affairs they were charged to investigate, while in the hands of highly respectable gentlemen, were managed in a very loose, unbusiness-like manner; hence their failure and consequent loss to depositors. The jury also describe their visit to the quarantine last Friday, and censure in strong terms the health commissioner, Charles W. Francis, of this city, for his conduct while they were there. They charge him with forbidding them to land, asserting in the presence of a large number of passengers, who were just leaving the station, that there were five cases of yellow fever in the hospital, when there was not a single case, and with being drunk. They recommend his dismissal and the appointment of a physician in his place. It is reported and generally believed to-night that among the indictments presented to the court by the grand jury to-day was one against Health Commissioner Francis, charging him generally with misdemeanor in office, the charge being based upon his alleged conduct while the jury was at quarantine last Friday.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Lizzie Brandy, the little child of Mrs. Brandy, from Memphis, died of yellow fever at the quarantine hospital this afternoon. No new cases have been developed there yet. John G. Mathney, clerk of the steamer Coahoma, has been released from the quarantine hospital and is now in the city.

American capitalists have offered to build a navy-yard at Sebastopol for the construction and maintenance of a Russian volunteer fleet of cruisers.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 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 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.

City and Vicinity.

HON. JOHN DESKINS, chairman of our board of county commissioners, was married in this city on the 27th inst. to Mrs. Susan J. Sprague, of Mound City, Ind. Rev. S. P. Jacobs, of the M. E. church, officiated.

HON. JOEL GROVER, one of the 1834 settlers of Douglas county, died at his home, three miles southwest of this city, on Monday night last, at 9 o'clock, after an illness of many months. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

OUR owners of fast trotting horses are doing some good work just now preparing for the trials of speed to take place at the Kansas Valley fair. There are some fine stepping trotters in Douglas county. A few will at no distant day show a record low down in the thirties.

ONE of the most beautiful little lawns in the city is that owned by Mr. Wm. T. Faxon, on Winthrop street, West Lawrence. The smooth-shaven, thickly-set sod is very attractive in itself, but with various neat and symmetrical flower-bed ornamentations the effect is indeed pleasing.

THE committee of arrangements for the Liberal camp meeting to be held in Blinck grove commencing September 5 are corresponding with Col. Robert G. Ingersoll with a view of securing that great orator for a lecture some time during the course of the meeting. Col. Ingersoll writes favorably, and it is probable that he will be induced to come.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

FREIGHT train No. 55, going west, on the A., T. & S. F. road, Friday night last, ran over and killed an unknown colored man. The body was so horribly mangled as to be beyond recognition. The head, which remained of it, looked as though it had been literally dragged from the trunk inch by inch. Nothing whatever is known as to the identity of the unfortunate victim, but from papers found on the body it is supposed that he was a refugee from one of the Southern states. A coroner's jury held an inquest on the body Saturday morning but nothing could be elicited save the facts as above stated. The body was buried by the city authorities.

PRESTON WISE, of Oskaloosa, whose mysterious disappearance was noticed in the papers recently, has returned to his family. Mr. Wise left about two months ago to seek medical advice in Kansas City for chronic rheumatism, since which nothing could be heard of him whereabouts until his return to Oskaloosa a few days ago. It was feared at one time that he had been the victim of foul play. It now seems that he has been in Illinois, his mind being evidently unsettled to such an extent that he has been rambling around without any definite object in view.

Mr. Wise has resided in Kansas for twenty-five years, and is well known in Douglas, Jefferson and Bourbon counties.

On Sunday morning last Officers Hubbell and Richardson arrested a colored barber by the name of John Hamilton, in the employ of J. M. Mitchell. Hamilton was taken for stealing two razors and robbing Mitchell's money-drawer. This same Hamilton was released only a few days since from confinement in the county jail, where he was placed last May for shooting at a colored man named Johnson, in North Lawrence; and it now seems that his release was procured by Mitchell, who went on his bond and paid costs. More than this did Mitchell, for immediately upon his release he gave him employment in his barber shop. But he was only arming a viper. Hamilton is again rambling in the county jail, and there he will remain until the October term of court. Mitchell has been released as bondsman for Hamilton.

HON. R. W. LUDINGTON returned from Col. Colorado on Sunday night last.

REV. A. C. PECK occupied the Kansas City Baptist church pulpit last Sunday.

W. S. PLOWMAN, formerly a Lawrence boy, now manager of the freight department of the A. & N. railroad, with headquarters at Atchison, spent Sunday last with old friends in this city.

REV. DR. OSMOND and wife, of the Presbyterian church, have gone to Fort Dodge, Iowa, for a few weeks' visit. The good doctor and his lady are making the journey a distance of about six hundred miles, in a buggy.

G. W. HUME, the boot and shoe man, is once more at his post, after a visit to Ohio and the East. He says many of the good, solid Ohio farmers are talking Kansas pretty strongly just now. We have room for them and will give them a hearty welcome.

To the Bondholders of the City of Lawrence, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—The city of Lawrence, in 1876, finding itself in financial embarrassment, owing to the reduction of its assessed valuation, since 1873, from \$3,368,045 to \$2,536,377, the still greater reduction in actual value of all property, and the general depression of all business, refused to make any levy for payment of its interest coupons maturing after January 1, 1877, on its bonds issued to the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad company, and for the purchase of depot grounds for the Kansas Pacific Railway company, and at once, by circulars distributed and correspondence had with such of our creditors and their agents as we could reach, invited them to investigate our financial condition with a view to settlement of the bondholders on terms satisfactory to the bondholders and within our means to pay. Subsequently, about the year 1877, the city,

through Messrs. Geo. Wm. Ballou & Co., of Boston, Mass., submitted a proposition to compromise these bonds and accrued interest at fifty cents on the dollar, in new bonds; and during the year 1878 a large number of our bondholders accepted these terms, and a considerable amount of these bonds were so compromised. This proposition was withdrawn at the close of last year and new legislation obtained at the last session of the legislature to enable the city to extend refunding operations to other classes of bonds, and at the same time the bondholders a more perfect and desirable security. In pursuance of that legislation the city has recently passed an ordinance to facilitate the refunding of its bonds, a copy of which is inclosed herewith, and to which we respectfully invite your careful attention, and earnestly solicit your acceptance of its provisions. We have already negotiated for the refunding of our 10 per cent. bonds issued for other than railroad purposes into new bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, and the exchange will be effected as soon as the bonds are ready. The total assessed valuation of all property in this city has constantly and steadily diminished, and for the present year is only \$2,847,736, a reduction of 27 per cent. from the valuation of 1876, and 45 per cent. from that of 1873—equivalent to a reduction of 9 1/2 per cent. in each year from the year previous.

Notwithstanding this great reduction of value, our real estate is even now assessed too high, and upon actual sale rarely realizes more than the assessed value. And in proof of this we invite a comparison of the consideration received for property transferred during the past year, on bona fide sales, as recorded in the office of the registrar of deeds, with the assessed value for 1879, while many instances can be shown of forced sales where the consideration fell far below the assessment.

The following table shows the amount of bonded debt and accrued interest to June 30, 1879, payable by property in the city:

Table with 4 columns: Kind of bond, Int. Am't., Int. June 30, 1879, Total. Rows include University, Funding (compromise), Old school, Fire dept., Market-house, N. Lawrence, Depot ground, S. L. & D. Railroad.

Total city debt proper \$389,950 73 \$44,153 62 \$434,104 34. Pavement bonds (for which special tax is levied) 21,000 00. Bonds issued and levied for by board of education 30,500 00. City's proportion county bonds, and accrued interest, about 325,000 00. Grand total \$810,604 34.

or 43.88 per cent. of the total valuation, which, if all funded at par in 6 per cent. bonds, would require a tax of nearly 3 per cent. to meet the annual interest alone. If to this be added the annual taxes necessary for the support of state, county and city government, and public schools, it would require a levy of 5 1/2 per cent., and no provision included for a sinking fund to pay the bonds at maturity. And when it is considered that this tax is to be placed upon property that has been and is still decreasing in value 10 per cent. annually, must be conceded that its payment is an evident impossibility, and an endeavor to enforce it must result in complete bankruptcy.

The board of education is now refunding the outstanding 10 per cent. school bonds into new bonds bearing 6 per cent. The city has arranged similarly for its fire department, market-house and North Lawrence bonds. The county is now negotiating for the refunding of its indebtedness at fifty cents on the dollar, with good prospects of success; and should the holders of the city railroad bonds consent to their compromise at fifty cents, when all these transactions are completed the burden of debt and annual interest charge resting upon city property will be as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Kind of bonds, Amount, An. int. Rows include University, Funding of 1877, Funding of 1879, School bonds, Pavement bonds, City's part of county debt.

Total \$533,700 \$33,302 or a debt of 23.83 per cent. of the present valuation, with an annual interest charge of 33 80/100, requiring a tax levy of nearly 2 per cent. for interest alone, and which will render impossible that the total tax levy for many years at least should fall below 4 1/2 per cent.

We ask your careful consideration of these figures, and trust it will be apparent to you that our proposition settlement is the best we can offer with any prospect of ability to fulfill our engagements.

We would, in conclusion, invite correspondence from the holders of the bonds, their agents or attorneys, and all brokers having facilities for assisting in the settlement of our indebtedness. Respectfully, W. A. HARRIS, Acting Mayor. F. MENET, City Clerk.

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

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.

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

Leis' Electric Insect Powder, most effective for the 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.

Illustration by Pictures.

One of the great contrasts between the school books used by the fathers and mothers of the land, when young, and those now used by the children, is the use of pictures. As a curious instance of illustrating the meaning of words by pictorial illustration, the pictures in the new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary in connection with the following twelve words—beet, boiler, castle, column, eye, horse, moldings, phrenology, ravelin, ships, steam engine, timbers—illustrate and define the meaning of more than 340 words and terms, as may be seen by examining the dictionary.

Parties—Picnics.

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

Announcement.

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

Groceries—Harness.

C. Worthington, at No. 113 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. 113.

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

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

A Card.

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

To Farmers.

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

Various Causes.

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

The Currency Question.

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

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

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

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

Address, DR. JACQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK,

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PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

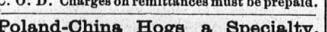
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

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

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

Order of Publication.

In the matter of the application of Ellen Fruin, administratrix of the estate of Robert Fruin, deceased, for an order to sell real estate to pay debts.

NOW COMES ELLEN FRUIN, ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of Robert Fruin, deceased, and presents to the court her petition, praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate, belonging to the estate of said deceased, as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate and unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists of the debts and assets of said estate, and inventories, required by law in such cases, to wit: The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township fourteen (14), of range eighteen (18); also the west half of the northeast quarter of section ten (10), in township fifteen (15), of range eighteen (18). All in Douglas county, state of Kansas.

On examination whereof, it is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be notified that publication as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on or before the 14th day of August, A. D. 1879, an order will be made for the sale of the whole or so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said estate that are unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets. And it is further ordered, that notice be given by publishing this order for two weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in Douglas county, state of Kansas.

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, ss.

I, James M. Hendry, judge of the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the proceedings had in the above matter on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1879, as appears from the record of said court.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said court, this [L. s.] 25th day of July, 1879.

JAMES M. HENDRY, Probate Judge.

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 10th 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 said estate that are 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 Hubert, 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.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK.

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

Lawrence Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS, ETC.

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

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONER.

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

DENTISTS.

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

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

DRUGGISTS.

E. P. CHESTER, Drugs and Medicines. 50 Massachusetts street.

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

GROCCERS.

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

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

INSURANCE AGENTS.

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

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

LOAN BROKER.

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

LUMBER, ETC.

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

MEATS.

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

PAPER DEALERS.

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

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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

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

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

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

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

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

R. MORRIS, Physician and Surgeon. Office Louisiana street, between Winthrop and Henry, east side.

REAL ESTATE & LOAN AGENTS.

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

SEWING MACHINE AGENCY.

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

SHIRT DEPOT.

S. H. HATS, Caps and Gent's Furnishing Goods. 117 Massachusetts street.

SHOEMAKER.

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

CINER.

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

U. S. CLAIM AGENT.

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

Horticultural Department.

Reciprocity.

[Essay read before the last meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society by Samuel Reynolds.]

Webster gives one of the definitions of this word to be "mutual action and reaction."

Reciprocity is one of the natural laws—a law of our being—and one which manifests itself through all the ramifications of life.

The soil reciprocates the culture and care it receives in abundant crops. The clouds return in fertile showers the distillations received by imperceptible evaporation, and all horticultural products reciprocate in proportion to the care and skill bestowed upon them.

But this law of reciprocity applies socially, as well as physically; and as this society has but little business on its hands at present in the consideration of the fruit question, it may not be amiss to consider, briefly, one of the social reciprocal duties, viz., that of "pleasing."

It has pleased God to place us in a pleasant world, among pleasant people, with pleasant surroundings, with pleasant sights to delight the eye, with pleasant sounds to please the ear, and with a beautiful, ever varying and endless variety of pleasant things to gratify every want and taste. Therefore, being so abundantly blessed with pleasant things, we ought to endeavor to please others, and if we do not, we are bores and not benefactors, barbarians and not christians. Therefore we ought thoughtfully to inquire how we can reflect back to others those pleasant sensations we ourselves receive through the luxuries of providence.

How can we please the men? Not cross, morbid, selfish, exacting, suspecting, censorious, featherless bipeds in hat and boots, but good, fair, honest, liberal, upright men, who think and weigh and discriminate, and who will give us just such a place in their confidence as we deserve. We may decide how to please them by reflecting on what pleases us. A man pleases us by being just what he seems to be. He may not be great (the violet is not great, yet it pleases); he may not be wealthy (the carpenter's son was not wealthy, yet he pleases). If he picks our berries, digs our potatoes, gathers our apples, milks our cows, or builds our houses—no matter what his business may be, if he honestly and faithfully performs his work, he pleases us. It therefore follows that if we expect to succeed in pleasing others, we must be just what we profess to be ourselves. We must not advocate temperance, and tittle; hold up truth and veracity, and constantly break the ninth commandment. In a word, we must not preach one thing and practice another. We must be true, if not towering, genuine if not gorgeous. In this and in no other way we shall succeed in pleasing good men.

But how shall we please the ladies? Aye, "that's the rub!" They certainly please us, and it follows therefore that we ought to please them. But the task though ever so delightful is not so easy. A woman's tastes are so discriminating, her perceptions so keen, she scans one so minutely and critically, that the task of pleasing requires more thought, care and effort. A man will ask the price of our fruit, but will not notice our hat or boots. But a woman quizzes us so from head to foot, putting us under such imperative necessity of being tidy and cleanly in all our personal habits. But here comes the rub: If we please the ladies, we must be good-looking. "Great Cæsar!" exclaims one, "as well might Biddy attempt to level down Mount Oread with her rolling-pin, or Archimedes to move the world with a crowbar, or a bondholder to reverse the current of the raging Kaw with a mandamus, or a bond-monetist to dry up its waters with a foreclosure, as I to make this plain, rude structure wear even the semblance of good looks. If I scan my nasal protuberance, even without the aid of a mirror, I am impressed with the gigantic scale of the universe; and if I gaze downward to my pedal extremities, I discover how much our arithmetic is at fault in teaching that twelve inches make a foot. Must I then be deprived the pleasure of pleasing the fair sex simply because the Graces failed to visit my cradle and bless me with good looks?"

My horticultural friends of the sterner sex, let us reflect a moment before we despair. What are the facts? There

is our mutual friend A. who lives (never mind the exact spot), not one thousand miles from here. When measured by any standard of beauty, he certainly is not handsome. His head bears a marked resemblance to a full grown Missouri pumpkin; his ears would do ample justice to Milt. Reynolds' renowned mule; his nose has a "turn up" sufficient to hang a bushel basket of fruit on without the least risk of slipping off; his mouth is so capacious that when he laughs one involuntarily exclaims, "What a fine opening for a young man!" He is hunch-backed, knock-kneed, and his toes turn out at an angle of forty-five degrees; and yet—and yet—all the ladies call this man good-looking. It must be because he is chatty, jovial, pleasant, considerate, kind. He has pleasant things to say about all his neighbors, but no unkind ones. His whole life is one continued benediction. This, then, is why the ladies call our mutual friend A. good-looking. We may not be handsome, but we may become good-looking in the same way, and then we shall please the ladies.

Hence it will be seen that in order to please the men the possession of those sterling virtues—honesty, reliability and uprightness—is absolutely necessary; while to please the fair sex those finer virtues—sociability, amiability and generosity—must be brought into requisition.

The face takes on the form and features of the soul. "We may set painters at work on our faces, not with rouge, carmine, amber and arsenic, but let them begin down deep in the hidden chambers of the soul and fresco them with more than a Raphael genius."

Why Ordinary Fruits Often are Sent Out as Marvels.

Every year the public is disappointed in regard to some new fruit, of which we are led to expect wonderful things, from the unstinted praise and unlimited claims with which it is started off on its brief career. As a rule, we do not think this fact results from any wish or effort to impose on the public poor or second-rate varieties, but rather from a defective acquaintance with the kinds already in cultivation. A person who cultivates but comparatively few varieties may find a seedling, or possibly a good old variety, that he has never seen and perhaps never heard of, and he is greatly struck with its merits. He takes it up, puts it in a favorable place, and gives it extra care. The old varieties may even be neglected in the enthusiasm for the plausible stranger. Of course the highly petted plants respond. I can take the "Highland Hardy" raspberry, or "Wilson" strawberry, and, by a course of high culture, make them astonish the natives, and seem to the uninitiated like new varieties.

Neighbors and friends are called in to see the prodigy. They in most cases have had even less experience than the originator or discoverer, and very honestly say that they have never seen anything so fine. Thus hopes and reputation grow apace. By and by the petted child is sent, with a great flourish of trumpets, out into the rough and tumble of the world, and is compelled to enter any amount of what a friend of mine terms "wholesome neglect." It is also placed side by side with the great standard varieties that made their reputation years ago. After one year's fruiting the sanguine purchaser shrugs his shoulders over the new-comer. After the second year, he may wrathfully dig it out, saying that "the best kinds are good enough for him, and that he has no land or time for third-rate kinds." Or he may find that the new seedling, of which he expected so much, so closely resembles some variety that he already has that he cannot tell them apart. As a case in point, I could never distinguish between the "Romeyn Seedling" strawberry and the "Triomphe de Gand." In raspberries, I fear we are about to have a still more marked example. Good judges thought the "Amazon" identical with the "Belle de Fontenay;" and now truth compels me to say that on my place the "Henrietta" so nearly resembles the "Belle de Fontenay" that I cannot tell them apart. I do not say that it is not a new seedling, but its parentage is very plain, and if grown side by side I think it will be difficult to distinguish the two.

From the nature of things, we must always expect these disappointments. It may seem a harsh and ungracious

task to blight with criticism the prospects of some new and greatly praised variety, and yet it is clearly one's duty to state plain unvarnished truth about these claimants of popular favor. In my catalogue I have tried to name the faults as well as the good qualities of my own seedlings, and of those growing them I ask only that they give both sides of the question a fair statement.

A wide acquaintance with the fruits already in cultivation is perhaps the best preventive of the evil referred to. If a man knows well the characteristics of fruits already before the public, he will not send out varieties so inferior to, or so closely resembling, them that no advantage is gained. Last spring I started a specimen strawberry bed. It contains fifty rows, and each row is a different variety, labeled in large letters. Any one can walk down this bed and compare the foliage, fruit and general merit of all these kinds at a glance. They are all grown under precisely the same conditions, no more favor being shown to one variety than to another. By another year I expect to have a hundred or more varieties growing side by side. It is my intention to start this fall similar specimen beds of raspberries, and all the other small fruits. Everything new that comes out will have to pass the ordeal of growing side by side with all the varieties that are not utterly obsolete. Then if it ranks with the best, or above them all, it is entitled to wear a crown.—*Cor. American Agriculturist.*

Selecting and Preparing Fruits for Market.

This was the theme of D. S. Curtis, proprietor of the late *Fruit and Flower Magazine*, at a recent meeting of the Potomac fruit growers.

Premising that the arguments and facts of his paper were drawn not only from his own knowledge and experience, but largely from recent reports before some Northern and Western societies, the essayist proceeded substantially as follows:

Next to raising fruit is the knowledge how to put it profitably into the market.

I hardly need say in this presence that to have large, fair and sound fruit each year the trees must be healthy, occupy a suitable position, and not be allowed to overbear.

The effort of nature is to produce the greatest possible quantity of seed. It is this seed producing which so exhausts the trees, so that by thinning the fruit we not only save the tree from exhaustion, and thus aid it to bear also the next year, but we turn the juices of the tree to good account, and cause the growth of large and luscious fruits annually.

Four principal elements enter into the profitable marketing of fruits—color, size, packing and seasonableness; incidental to these, however, are assortment and soundness.

Color has very much to do with attractiveness, and consequent rapidity of sale. Whatever the color of the fruit, it should be bright and distinct. Purchasers seeing high colored fruit exclaim, "What beauties! We must have some of them." And they will buy at remunerative prices; while that which has a dull, murky hue remains unsold.

Fruits that are large, of even size and good shape also command the substantial approval of purchasers, while small or mixed specimens remain on hand unsold.

By large fruit I do not mean coarse, overgrown specimens, but the largest and finest specimens of any good variety.

Honest packing will always be found to pay the best in the long run. Let it be known that your brand on the package means large and fair fruit all the way down to the bottom. You will always be sure of quick and remunerative sales, for fine, large, first quality of fruit rarely ever goes a begging for customers.—*G. F. Needham, in Colman's Rural.*

Orchard Prospects and Hints.

Our good correspondent, Mr. Suel Foster, of Muscatine, Iowa, writes on orchard prospects as follows:

Rather a light crop of apples this year. Light crop last year, and we thought, as the trees were in good condition, summer and fall, that we should have a good crop of apples this year. Something we do not understand, in the month of June caused the buds to form more for leaves than for fruit. And now this year we see in this sec-

tion of country more twig blight than ever before; not only in the orchard, but in the young nursery, also. Why is this? Let us hear from other places about the blight, and especially its remedy. Some varieties blight worse than others, and some localities worse than others; rich land worse than poor.

We are informed that William Saunders, of the National garden at Washington, has applied a whitewash of lime and sulphur, with entire success, on the pear tree. I tried it this year on both apple and pear. It does well so far, but the time is not long enough yet to determine anything.

I bought a patent fixing to make my trees bear next year. It is to bind a tarred cord around the tree or branch so tight as to check the downward flow of sap under the bark. The patent, I believe, is on the very convenient device for tightening and fastening the small rope.

Some orchards are bearing, and some not bearing. I have one Ben Davis orchard quite full; another with but few on. Oldenburg full. Red June and Warfield, medium. Wealthy (no trees over eight years old) medium crop, and some on nursery trees only four years old. Goff (that great, luscious September pie apple) full, and I promise the *Prairie Farmer* office enough to make six pies. Robinson, another of my hobbies, has no apples. De Long, full.

Pears, more fruit than the apple. Strawberries and raspberries, full crop; Turner best, but Mammoth Cluster most. Barnard blackberry full; it is much like the Snyder, and next year we shall be better prepared to compare.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Household.

Hints in the Care of Children.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—It may be sickness in the different households of the sisters that causes this silence on their part.

"The sickly season" is coming on. Already dark shadows are cast before. We cannot be too careful of the health of the little ones now, and our own for that matter. We have just had a little experience with sickness in our family, but, thank God, it is past and we still have our little one with us. A treasure she is, too. Our home would be dark without her. Every mother thinks the same of her little ones.

I would like to give the mothers some hints in the care of children that I have found invaluable:

Children rarely complain until they are very sick; then it is so hard for them to take medicine, or understand the situation. It is better to keep the little machinery running right than to let something go amiss, and then try blindly to repair it. The first and most important thing is to keep the bowels regular. Do not let constipation, like an insidious foe, undermine and destroy the constitution; then when sickness comes there is nothing to build on and death too often is the result. Mother is the one to attend to this important matter. Let me quote from Dr. Lewis Sherman: "Regular exercise, regular food and a regular time for the movement of the bowels are extremely important in the prevention and treatment of this disorder (constipation). Indian-meal mush, oat-meal mush, with molasses, graham bread, corn bread, ripe fruits and a variety of vegetables should form a large portion of the diet. Cold water should be drunk freely and tea sparingly or not at all." A little care, a little watchfulness, regular habits of eating, sleeping, bathing and clean clothing, will do much to ward off sickness or make it lighter if it should come. We find a case of homeopathic medicine a valuable help in the family to ward off disease.

I find by experience that cloths wrung from hot water and applied to the head and covered with flannel in case of severe pain and fever in the head is very soothing.

Dr. Hill's treatment of inflammation of the brain is: "Apply hot cloths to the head, removing them occasionally to let the water evaporate. Never apply cold to the head of any person when hot or inflamed, much less to that of a child. Children are often killed by the application of ice to the head, producing congestion and paralysis of the brain. The feet may also be placed in hot water, but children should never be put into a hot or warm bath when sick so as to cover more than the lower extremities."

Again, Dr. Hill says, in his treatment

of sick head-ache: "If the head feels hot, apply hot water to it. Never apply cold to the head when there are any symptoms of congestion, as of fullness of the blood vessels."

I have tried the hot cloths in sick head-ache, and found it good.

Our little girl was threatened with brain fever. A flannel bag of hot hops on her head, covered closely, was the first thing to quiet her. We applied the hops half a day and one night. She slept well most of the night and was better next day. The hops alone did not cure her. We had a good physician, to whom great credit is due for saving her life. But the hops deserve credit for keeping her quiet and reducing the heat in her head.

Do not allow a child to have a long crying spell. A child will begin to cry about some little trouble, and after the cause of its grievance is past and forgotten it will keep on crying because the crying (and perhaps spanking or scolding) makes it feel hot and uncomfortable; it really could not tell what made it cry. Then take a wet cloth, and without telling the child of your intention wash its face, neck, hands and arms, and push back the hair from its little heated face, talking quietly and steadily all the time about the "cow that got in the yard," or the "calf that run through the yard," or the "bird's nest we will go out to find." Bring up everything or anything to think and talk about but the cause of the crying. Ten to one when the face is washed and cooled the crying will be over and forgotten. It is an exploded theory that crying is healthy for a child, especially this hot weather. Try to keep the dear little creatures cheery and happy.

MRS. S. A. MACK.

JULY 21, 1879.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

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

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

A. H. & A. C. GRISSA,
Lawrence, Kansas.

ANDREW TOSH & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Lawrence, Kansas.

We sell, rent and exchange farm and city property. We solicit additions to our list of desirable pieces of real estate. Inducements offered to buyers. Call and see us, or write.

Farm and Stock.

Horse Management in Summer.

The requisites of a good stable are but few. It should be dry and well drained. Its floor should slope a little to the rear, and it should be covered with narrow strips having half inch spaces between them, through which the liquids could escape. The ceiling should be high, nine feet at the least, and should be of matched boards to exclude dust from above. The light should come from near the top, at least above the level of the horse's head, and should be abundant; if the window is on a sunny side, it should be shaded by a blind or shutter. There should be ample means of ventilation by openings at the bottom and the top, covered with wire gauze to exclude flies. The doors should be double, so that the upper half may be left open at night, or they may be made of strips with half-inch spaces between them, protected with wire gauze or netting. The interior should be kept whitewashed and perfectly clean and free from vermin. All these requisites need only attention, and cost no more than the ordinary ill-adapted arrangements. The bedding should be fine. Cut straw will be found economical, even counting the cost of the labor to prepare it. Sawdust is the best of all bedding, and pine sawdust is better than hard wood on account of its resinous odor and its repellent effect against vermin.

Physical cleanliness, however, is the great matter to be observed. There is no reason why a horse-stable should be so powerfully odoriferous. Nothing is easier than to keep it clean and sweet. A gutter should be provided to carry off the drainage, and a tank or pit filled with absorbents should be made to receive it. Once a day a few pails of water should be dashed on to the floor to wash it off. Then a shovelful of plaster should be scattered about before fresh litter is spread. This will add at least one hundred dollars to the value of the manure from a pair of horses in a year, for the urine is worth more than the solid excrement, and would thus all be saved, even that portion which escapes into the air or is carried into the house and elsewhere by those who attend the stables. The result of this care will be to keep the stable free from those odors which attract flies in vast numbers, and which have a very injuriously irritative effect upon the eyes and lungs of the occupants. The flies which infest stables are not the common house flies, as is generally supposed, but a savage biting fly, called from its annoying attacks *Calcitrans*, or the "causer of kicking." This is its specific name, its generic name being *Stomoxys* (in full, *Stomoxys calcitrans*) while the house fly is *Musca domestica*. Those who have experienced the sharp bite of this savage fly can appreciate to a feeble extent the sufferings of a tired horse exposed the whole night to its incessant blood-thirsty attacks. It is this which causes the constant stamping which "murders sleep" in the home-stead upon those nights when the air is close and heavy, and the farmer writhes upon his bed, ignorantly anathematizing the noise made by his suffering team. This may be prevented by a few minutes' work in the evening. The horses may be brought into the yard and a pailful of water, a sponge, and a piece of carbolie or whale-oil soap provided. First with a corn-broom the legs of the horse should be washed down, and then the whole body rubbed off with a handful of straw dipped in water; the sponge is then well soaped and passed over the whole body, leaving some soap-suds to dry upon the skin. This cools the horse, removes the filth from the hide, and drives off flies, all of which are conducive to its comfort and rest. The change will be both conspicuous and agreeable, and the team, refreshed with a good night's rest, will do better work the next day with far less exhaustion.

A point that should not be neglected at this season is to see that the harness does not chafe or gall the skin. Few men are intentionally cruel or inhuman, and sorely-galled backs and shoulders which result from ill-fitting or unclean harness and collars are permitted, under a mental protest it may be, because it is supposed they cannot be helped. But they may be prevented by washing or scraping the collars and pads when they are taken off, and rubbing a little harness oil upon them, and

by washing the parts of the skin exposed with strong salt water. This cleanses and softens the harness, hardens the skin, and heals chafed spots. "The righteous man is merciful to his beast," and the converse may follow—that he that is merciful to his beast is a righteous man. It is certain, however, that the cultivation of kindly feelings and attentive care to one's domestic animals from the "harmless, necessary cat" upward to the noble horse is conducive to a higher culture of the best disposition toward one's neighbors and family, and thus a man merciful to his beast may be a truly upright and generous man in all the business of his daily life.—*New York Times*.

Use of Capital in Agriculture.

It was a shrewd remark made by an old farmer when an advocate of high culture was advising the use of costly methods, and enforced his ideas with the statement that the expenditure, although very large, would pay a good interest. "But how about the principal—when will that come back again?" he was asked. This is worth thinking of before one sinks money in improvements that are not permanent and do not add an actual value to the real estate. A drain, a well, a building, the clearing of land, and such permanent improvements, are worth all they cost for many years, and the profit from their use may be legitimately considered as interest on an actual investment. But a living animal, fertilizers, seeds, plants, and other short-lived property, should pay back not only a large interest, but the principal as well, if they are to be profitable. The expenditure of \$100 in fertilizers ought to return \$200 or more in the crop, else the cost and interest on that, and the labor involved, are not returned. This is a matter that needs close figuring and clear foresight before one invests money.—*American Agriculturist*.

When to Cut Sorghum.

As good a time as any to cut sorghum is before it is entirely ripe. After you have it cut and the tops cut off—which should be cut off at about the upper joint; the juice above that does more damage than good—tie the cane in small bundles for convenience in handling; take it to your barn, or any place will do where it will not get wet, and cross-pile it to dry, and if the weather is not too warm, it can lie there several weeks before it will sour. The object in drying it is to get as much green juice out as possible. The green juice is in parts of the leaves left on after being stripped, and in the bark. If you press the cane as soon as cut, the juice will have an ugly green color. If you let it lie several weeks, the juice when first pressed will be almost white.

Clover Hay for Hogs.

Let any farmer try the experiment of cutting and curing a lot of second crop clover while the stalk is yet green, or about the time it is fairly in bloom. Let it be well cured (without rain, if possible) and stowed away under some good shelter for the use of his hogs in winter, and if his heart rejoices in the happiness of God's creatures, it will do him good to see how his hogs enjoy a feed of clover once a day—how they will pick out the heads, leaves and small stems and leave nothing but the coarsest portion of the stalks. He will then find little difficulty in agreeing with us that stock hogs require a little roughness in winter as well as other stock, and therefore should not be confined exclusively to solid grain.

Remedy for Hog Cholera.

Every paper in the United States ought occasionally to keep the fact before its readers that burnt corn is a sure cure for hog cholera. The best way is to make a pile of corn on the cob, and effectually scorch it. The remedy was discovered by E. E. Locke, of Lewiston, Ill., at his distillery, which was burnt, together with a large lot of corn, which was so much injured as to be unfit for use and was hauled out and speedily eaten by the hogs, after many of the drove had been dying daily. After the second day not a hog died, and the disease entirely disappeared. The remedy has been tried in a number of instances since, and never failed.—*Ex.*

Crops must eat, as well as the owner, and therefore the soil should be well manured. Crops which leave land better than they found it make both the farm and the farmer rich. The best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence.

Southdown Sheep.

We have a letter from a well-known farmer of Winona county, asking if the Southdown sheep are kept on the Iowa college farm, and for our opinion as to their proving a profitable breed for keeping in large or small flocks on our prairie farms.

On the college farm are kept small flocks of American Merinos, Cotswolds and Southdowns. With similar care the Southdowns have taken the lead in uniform and perfect health, rapidity of increase and pecuniary profit. So far as our observation has extended this has been the general experience in handling small flocks of this breed in all parts of the state. We do not know of a large flock in the state. With first-class care it may be possible that in flocks numbering three or four hundred the Merinos may prove most profitable. But the keeping of a very large flock on one farm is, at least, questionable on the score of profit or satisfaction. A system of mixed farming with a small flock of sheep on each place would soon do more in the way of creating home independence than any number of homelies on political economy or finance. The busy hum of woolen machinery would soon be heard on our interior prairies, and our pocket-books would be less depleted by the purchase of shoddy goods.

A little careful thought will enable any one to perceive that the Spanish proverb, "Wherever the foot of sheep touches the land is turned into gold," is far from being a myth. Some of the methods of conversion are by no means mysterious or difficult to comprehend. The conversion of cheap corn and provender into form for cheap transportation; the bountiful supplies of soft flannels and cloths for beds and clothing, at little felt cost; the enriching and sweetening of the soil on which they feed; the destruction of noxious weeds, bushes and brambles; the cheap and convenient supply of healthful and nutritious meat to take the place of the salt junk—all these are tangible conversions, not only into gold, but into solid home comforts.

Many will admit the desirability of small flocks on our farms, but will urge the want of suitable fences. The Southdown sheep is the easiest of all animals to restrain and keep within the desired bounds. The wire, rail fence, board fence or hedge, that prairie steers would totally disregard, will duly be respected by them, if well fed.

The sheep mania, a few years since, with its many lamentable failures with large flocks, gave rise to a common impression that the sterile hills of New England were more valuable—acre for acre—than our fertile prairies for profitable sheep breeding.

Conditions as to size of flock, shelter, etc., being the same, we now know this belief not to be well founded, even with the Merinos. The Southdowns find on our rich prairies even more perfect conditions for maintaining health and high condition than on their native heaths and turnip fields. We only need combined systematic effort on the part of our people in order, in the very near future, to introduce the flock into every rural picture upon our prairies, just as we see it introduced in England and New England home pictures, both real and upon canvas.

To fully realize the present importance of this subject, let us ask where would Old or New England stand today on the score of thrift and prosperity if as nearly destitute as we are of the animals with the golden hoof.—*College Quarterly*.

Shade for Stock.

Common feelings of kindness to the brute, to say nothing of the profit of it, would, it would be supposed, be quite sufficient to induce the owner of stock to provide it with shelter from the heat of summer. But it is nevertheless a fact that on our naturally treeless prairies there are many pasture fields with no shade whatever, and there is no attention paid to this lack. It certainly is unnecessary to say a word to show that exposure to the hot sun during the warm weather is detrimental. With the blood heated to the high degree to which it must become heated under such circumstances, the system must be injured and fatal disease may ensue. If we consider ourselves as in the same position, we can approximate to the feelings of the poor brute. Excessive heat makes us nervous and irritable, and if human beings were exposed as the animal with-

out shade is exposed, and perspire no more than they do while in the pasture field, death would likely result. The animal system is stronger and will bear more than the human system, but it will not bear enough more to warrant this sort of exposure with impunity.

With reference to cows in milk, shade cannot be too strongly urged. To expect an animal to secrete all the milk under such conditions that she would under favorable conditions, or that the milk secreted from blood which is at the boiling point, to be good milk or healthy milk, is simply absurd. No better advice is ever given than that so often given: Do not worry and unduly heat the cows. But a cow can be worried and unduly heated by this sort of exposure as well as by being chased by dogs, or hurried to or from the pasture.

How then shall suitable shade be provided in sections where there are no trees? The most natural and most sensible way is to plant trees, of course. So much has been said in these columns in favor of tree planting that it does not seem to be necessary to say more at this time. Suffice it to say that every farmer will consult his interests and his comfort, as well as the comfort of his stock, to plant trees plentifully. But the difficulty of course is that it must take time to supply shade in this way. While the purpose in view would naturally suggest that quick growing trees should be selected, still the shade will be a matter of the future, and the necessity is for the present—for this summer. The object can be accomplished only by the erection of sheds, which can be done cheaply. These should be of straw, built high enough to be out of the reach of the stock. Board sheds do not answer the purpose very well, although they are better than nothing.

Agricultural Items.

The rise in cotton is said to have netted Southern traders \$10,000,000.

The new crop of tobacco in the Connecticut valley is reported as looking finely, though not so forward as is often seen at this season. The late refreshing rains are doing great good; the fields are well stocked; indeed, the stand is better than usual, and as yet there are less complaints of the deprecations of the cut-worm.

Beware of drinking too much cold water while you are working in the sun, and do not plunge suddenly into a cold bath. If you are near a brook, wet your head, put leaves into your hat, and frequently put the hands into water, letting them remain there for a considerable time. The effect will be soothing upon the whole system, and it will reduce thirst.

According to the *Maine Farmer*, a cultivator leveled off twenty feet square of a pen where cows had been yarded, spread a bushel or more of wood ashes, prepared the ground properly, sowed it to onions, watered them just as they came up with tepid manure water, and gathered twenty bushels. This would be about two and a half pounds of onions to every square foot, or at the rate of about 2,150 bushels per acre. A big story, but not impossible when all conditions are favorable.

The *San Francisco Bulletin* estimates the wheat yield of some of the leading markets as follows: Ripon, 8,064 tons; Lathrop, 7,249 tons; Bantas, 2,256 tons; Lodi, 1,872 tons; Tracy, 936 tons; Stockton, 36,245 tons; Farmington, 2,352 tons; Roberts' island, 2,700 tons. Calaveras county will produce 747 tons; Sacramento county, 12,896 tons; Placer county, 6,933 tons; Yuba county, 30,492 tons; Sutter county, 39,262 tons; Butte county, 87,605 tons, making a total for the counties named of 239,659 tons of wheat for export.

Among the novelties at the exhibition of the Royal Agricultural society of England, which opened June 30, near London, are specimens of the plows and other agricultural implements in use for the past hundred years in the various countries of Europe, including those of Cyprus, and also a series of dairies, worked by imported residents of all European countries, with the view of instructing the English in the several modes of foreign butter and cheese making. A landholder of Ireland proposed bringing 500 farmers from his neighborhood, that they might adopt any hints of value.

Veterinary Department.

Obesity.

I bought a young mare some time ago. She don't appear altogether right. When I drive her pretty smart she breathes very quick. I drove her a few days ago, and let her stand in the sun, which was pretty warm. The sun affected her the same as being driven, or at least when I went to start she seemed distressed. I thought, perhaps, she was too fat inside, as she has not got the heaves according to my judgment, and I have had some little experience in horses. I have the first time to hear her cough. You will please give me some information and proper treatment. The mare hurt her leg sleighing a few days before I got her, which caused it to enlarge. The man put some kind of liniment on her leg in the house, which was very severe. It blistered the leg wherever it touched, and got very sore. Hair came off. I have been using lard. The hair commenced growing, but it still remains swollen and has a great deal of fever. How should I treat to reduce the swelling? By prescribing and giving full directions for the above you will oblige a subscriber.

ANSWER.—As you think, an excess of fat sometimes has a similar effect to that which you have described. If such should prove to be the trouble you had better give a cathartic, light feed and a good deal of exercise. But we think you had better get a veterinary surgeon to examine her, as we often have similar symptoms following valvular disease of the heart. For the leg you may apply once a day equal parts of Goulard's extract and olive oil mixed. The swelling will subside after a little while.

Ozema.

I have a valuable mare that I prize very highly, about twenty years old; she has been sick eight months or more. She was first taken with distemper, and it has since turned into what all horsemen call nasal gleet, and very nearly approaches the glanders. Since her sickness she has been kept on light feed—bran mash, carrots, etc., with a ball now and then. Her nose continually discharges thick matter. The lumps are still left from the distemper on her under jaw. We have cleansed her nose daily with carbolic acid. She gets no better. What shall we do for her?

ANSWER.—The condition referred to is the result of influenza, a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nasal cavities; and, having existed for so long a time, it will, in all probability, be slow to repair. Treatment: You might try steaming the parts once a day. The operation consists in placing some oats in a bag, in a bucket; then pour boiling water in the bucket, then encompass the animal's nose in the bag and cause her to inhale the vapor for at least twenty minutes daily. During the operation she should be kept in a close stable, where no draughts can get to her, and, at the same time, it would be well to give one of the following powders daily: Take nitrate of potash, three; carbonate of iron and muriate of ammonia, of each, two; mix, and make into twelve powders, and if after a few days there is not a perceptible improvement apply a blister over the face and nasal passages, and, at the same time, inject daily, up the nostril, one part of tincture of iodine to four of water, mixed. Sometimes, notwithstanding all our efforts, the malady will persist in hanging on, when our only alternative is to trephine through into the nasal and maxillary sinuses, but as the operation calls for the veterinarian's skill we will not undertake to explain it here; but, with judicious treatment, there is no reason why she will not recover. You state she has occasionally received a ball, but do not inform us what it contained.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

"OH! MY BACK!"

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