

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 398.

DIVIDED.

Dear, only friend, the days grow long
Between our parted lives—
The autumn weaves its funeral song,
The summer's green revives;
Year steals on year, and as they glide
I can but weep to see
That each upon its ebbing tide
Must sweep me back from thee.

O thou, with whose young heart my own
Once kept the same quick beat,
Whose hopes and joys to mine were known
As stream with stream doth meet;
How sad and bitter is the truth
These lonely years unfold,
While thou dost keep immortal youth
That I am growing old!

From joy to joy I see thee rise,
O best of earth and heaven!
To whom the fullness of the skies
O'er this life's all was given.
The happy stars that hailed thy birth
I see still onward move,
Leading through fairest paths of earth,
To fairer heights above.

I hold the same sweet thoughts of thee
While seasons go and come;
Forever young and glad and free,
Forever safe at home.
How shall my life grow grave and old,
And keep with thee in tune?
How shall December, sad and cold,
Reset its pulse with June?

I grieve the passing of the years
That leaves me young no more;
I grieve the very grief whose tears
Wash out the bloom of yore.
From all this toil and care and change
My heart would shrink and flee,
Lest to itself it grow so strange
It may be strange to thee.

What if so far apart we drift
With each opposing tide,
Not even the eternal years can lift
And place me at thy side?
What if that unknown light and bliss
So fill thy soul's desire
It needs no poor love like this
To feed its holy fire?

O deathless love! why wrong thee so,
To dream thy bonds are riven;
Or doubt the last sweet pledge below
Will be the first of heaven.
I will not bring my puny rod
These things divine to prove,
But all is possible with God,
And God himself is love!

I only know his single breath
Can blot a thousand years;
Their care and pain and age and death—
A mist that disappears,
That measured not by time or space
Those endless ages run,
And each shall find his happy place
Where life and love are one.

THE GREAT COLBERT.

BY JAMES PARTON.

The French habitually call this able minister "The Great Colbert" because there are seventeen other men of the same name and family who are distinguished in the annals of France. The present exposition at Paris recalls to mind no man more forcibly than this minister, who protected and encouraged the arts which Paris now exhibits to the world. He is another illustration of a remark I have often made that despotic and aristocratic governments are saved from self-destruction by men of lowly birth and great talents who make their way to positions of controlling power. Jean Baptiste Colbert assisted to save France from the ruin with which she was threatened by the folly and ignorance of Louis XIV.

The Colberts were of Scotch origin. In a church at Reims there is an ancient tombstone of Richard Colbert, who died in the year 1300, on which we can still read two doggerel lines, to the effect that "Scotland gave Richard his cradle and Reims his tomb." The great Colbert entered upon life as an apprentice in his uncle's grocery store, in the old French city of Troyes. This uncle married a grocer's daughter, threw in his business, was church-warden of his parish, became a wholesale dealer in grain, wine and fabrics, became at length a great merchant, with agents and storehouses at Frankfurt, Venice, Florence, Paris, from which the rich products of the Champagne country were distributed over the earth.

Having thus become a person of influence, he placed his nephew as a clerk in a bank at Paris which was owned by two Italians, who transacted the financial business of the Cardinal Mazarin, prime minister. The young man was thus thrown into frequent communication with the cardinal, who perceived that he was a person of great capacity and instinctive fidelity. The cardinal at length took him into his own household, gave into his hands the management of his private affairs, and accustomed him to public business. A few days before he died he spoke of Colbert to the king, assuring him that he was a man of an industry which nothing

could fatigue, of an honesty proof against all temptation, and of a capacity equal to the transaction of public business.

"Sire," said the dying minister, "I owe everything to you; but I believe that, in some sort, I discharge my debt to your majesty in giving you Colbert."

The king accepted the gift, but he was determined to have no more prime ministers. As soon as the cardinal was dead, he summoned his council, and told them that, henceforth, he was going to govern the kingdom himself. Addressing the secretaries of state, he said:

"I warn you, gentlemen, not to sign anything without my command, to report to me every day personally, and to favor nobody in your monthly pay-rolls."

Then addressing Fouquet, his finance minister, he added:

"I beg that you will employ the services of M. Colbert, whom the late cardinal recommended to me."

Thus Colbert was introduced to the public service. The first use he made of his influence was to assist in destroying that very Fouquet, who was rolling in wealth wrung from the people of France by the most corrupt and shameful means. The young king meant to have the spending of all the public money himself, and he was easily brought to perceive that he could not do this while he had a minister who spent a king's revenue. Fouquet invited the king to a festival which cost forty thousand crowns. A play by Moliere, the greatest comic genius France has produced, was performed for the first time in the theater of the chateau. The tables were covered with vessels of gold and silver. As the king moved about with his mother among the splendors of this festival, he whispered in her ear:

"Ah! madame, shall we not make all these fellows disgorge?"

The king was so incensed that he was strongly inclined to have the minister arrested that very hour. His mother restrained him.

"The poor man," said she, "is ruining himself in entertaining you, and would you have him arrested in his own house?"

It is the king himself who relates this story in his memoirs. He adds:

"I put off the execution of my design, which caused me incredible pain, for I saw that during that time he was practicing new devices to rob me."

Four months later, however, when all was ripe for so decisive a measure, Fouquet was arrested, deprived of all his offices, and detained in prison the rest of his life. This was chiefly the king's own act, but he did it in such close and obvious concert with Colbert that the minister had the odium of the king's severity, and all the more, as he immediately succeeded to the vacant place. The new minister, incorrupt and efficient, restored some order to the finances; he reduced many grievous public burdens and at the same time increased the public revenue. He put an end to much jobbery and waste; and, above all, he introduced and encouraged new manufactures by inviting from foreign countries men well skilled in various trades, and assisting them to set up in business by royal bounties.

He may be said to have created in France the manufacture of several articles, in which France for a century and a half surpassed the rest of the world, namely, fine broadcloth, lace, silk fabrics, glass ware, linen and fine cutlery. The skillful artisans whom he brought from Holland, Italy and Spain were required by him, in return for the royal bounties, to take a certain number of apprentices, and thus the knowledge of their arts was retained in the country and spread abroad in it. Some recent writers object to the severe rules and regulations which he imposed upon those branches of business. He instituted, for example, a system of inspection which confiscated all goods not of the required quality. A man who offered in the market a piece of cloth, lace, or silk, which was not up to the standard, was liable to have his looms broken, his cloth burnt, and fines imposed. He was obliged, also, to enter into a solemn agreement never to cheat again. If this minister proceeded in the old-fashioned despotic manner it was simply because he lived in the seventeenth century, and not in the nineteenth, and lived in a country where nothing was known either of the nature or the power of liberty.

He was not content with merely making his country rich. He desired to render it great also, and illustrious in the eyes of other nations. To this end, continuing the policy of Richelieu, he established a national observatory, enlarged the botanical gardens of Paris, reorganized the academy of painting, the school of architecture,

and the French art-school at Rome. He greatly increased the royal library, and caused several men of learning from Italy and Holland to settle in France. I have before me a list of thirty-two men of learning and literature to whom he induced the king to give small pensions for their lives, enough in those simple times to enable them to devote their whole time to their several subjects and arts, and to free their minds from anxiety concerning the future. Corneille, for example, had two thousand francs (\$400) a year; Moliere, one thousand; Racine, eight hundred. Some of these pensions, it is true, fell to the wrong men, who were long ago forgotten. Upon the whole, however, they were given with pretty good judgment.

If this man had only had a king worthy of him, France would have been saved from unnumbered woes, both then and since. But the money poured into the treasury by Colbert's prudent and patriotic administration was wasted by the king in needless wars, and in an extravagant self-indulgence almost unparalleled. He wasted two hundred millions upon Versailles alone; and, more than once, he came within an ace of losing his kingdom. Colbert opposed these wretched doings to the utmost of his power. Especially he warned the king against a public debt; and when Louis had found a more complaisant adviser, Colbert said to that adviser, when they were alone:

"You triumph! But do you believe that you have done an action worthy of a virtuous citizen? Do you suppose I did not know as well as you that we could get plenty of money by borrowing? But do you know, as I know, the man with whom we have to deal—his passion for display, for great enterprises, for all kind of expense? This system of borrowing has begun, and you will see in consequence expenditures and taxes unlimited. You will answer for it to the nation and to posterity."

The last years of Colbert were a sad and ineffectual struggle to keep France solvent. The king was extremely displeased with his pertinacious opposition. We have a very ill-spirited but cutting letter which the king wrote to him after a cabinet council, in which Colbert had remonstrated more boldly than usual. Only the beginning and the ending of this royal epistle can be given here:

"I was sufficiently master of myself, the day before yesterday, to conceal the pain I felt at hearing a man whom I have loaded with benefits speak to me in the manner in which you did. * * * Profit by my self-control; do not again risk offending me; for when I have heard your remarks and those of your colleagues, and when I have pronounced upon the matter in hand, I do not wish ever to hear another word said upon it. * * * Speak freely; but when I have decided, I wish not a single reply."

The minister never worked cheerfully at his vocation again. A violent fever, caught while accompanying the king to Holland, weakened his constitution, and terminated his life before the disasters came upon France which marked the latter half of Louis XIV's reign. During his last sickness the king sent him a letter of sympathy by one of his gentlemen, but it gave no consolation to the dying patriot.

"It," said he, "I had done for God what I have done for that man, I should be saved twice over; as it is, I know not what will become of me."

When the king's gentleman came to his bedside, he pretended to be asleep, and after he was gone he still refused to read the letter, saying:

"I do not wish to hear the king spoken of any more. Let him now, at least, leave me in peace."

Colbert lived sixty-four years, dying in 1683, having spent about twenty years of his life in mitigating the horrors of personal government. An uneducated man, he did more for learning, art and literature than any minister of his time, and himself learned Latin after he was fifty, while taking his daily rides in a carriage. His tutor rode with him, and made him keep his distance, too. "M. Colbert tried to be familiar with me," this tutor used to say; "but I kept him off by my respect."

A Quaker Temperance Lecture.

A few years ago several persons were crossing the Alleghany mountains in a stage coach. Among them was an honest, earnest, sturdy Quaker. As considerable time was on their hands, they naturally entered into conversation, which took the direction of temperance, and soon became quite animated. One of the company did not join with the rest. He was a large, portly man, well dressed, and of gentlemanly bearing. There were sharp thrusts at

the liquor business and those in it. Indeed, the whole subject was thoroughly canvassed and handled without gloves. Meanwhile this gentleman stowed himself away in one corner and maintained a stolid silence. After enduring it as long as he could, with a pompous and magisterial manner he broke silence and said: "Gentlemen, I want you to understand that I am a liquor seller. I keep a public house at —; but I would have you to know that I have a license, and keep a decent house. I don't keep loafers and loungers about my place, and when a man has enough, he can get no more at my bar. I sell to decent people and do a respectable business."

When he had delivered himself he seemed to feel he had put a quietus on the subject, and that no answer could be given. Not so, thought the Quaker. Said he: "Friend, that is the most damning part of the business. If there would only sell to drunkards and loafers, they would help kill off the race, and society would be rid of them. But thee takes the young, the pure, the innocent, and make drunkards and loafers of them; and when their character and money are gone, thee kicks them out and turns them over to other shops to be finished off; and then thee ensnares others and sends them on the same road to ruin."

Taste.

What a comfort it is to poor women, who yet like to look well, to remember that it is not so much *what* is worn as *how* it is worn that produces the general effect of being well dressed. The material may be splendid, but if it is ill-cut or ill-adjusted, the woman appears no better for it.

A linen dress made with taste is more becoming than a silk out of the mode or awkwardly put on; and the simplest ribbons, tied by one who knows just how to do it, will be more elegant than the costliest scarf in the arrangement of which taste has not been consulted.

I have seen a girl who earned five dollars a week, and dressed herself on it, produce a better effect of toilet than another whose father footed her bills without question. The same money may as often be spent on what is ugly and common looking as in what is delicate and elegant.

There is a choice in everything, from a calico to a velvet. And even in ornaments, things that make no pretense, yet are well shaped and becoming, may be bought for a song; although some people have no knowledge of that fact, and believe that the only choice is between real diamonds and glaring glass and brass. Let taste be a girl's dressing maid and she needs very little money.—M. K. D.

Facetie.

A peddler, overtaking another of the fraternity on the road, exclaimed: "Halloo! What do you carry?" "Patent medicines," was the reply. "Good! You go ahead. I carry grave-stones!" was the rejoinder.

A philosopher says: "The most dangerous period of a boy's history is when he begins to think his mother doesn't know enough to select clothing for him; but, if she has energy and muscle, he may yet be saved."

A jeweler, being sent to prison, said to the turnkey: "If you'll let me out, I'll sell your watch for you to good advantage." "No, no," responded the turnkey; "instead of letting you sell my watch, I'll watch your cell."

A little boy asked his mother if fish were not thieves. She told him she guessed not, and wanted to know why he asked the question, to which he responded: "Well, ma, I thought they must be, because it is so common to see a fish hook!"

A man who fell into a hole was congratulated on the fact that he didn't fall against anything. "But I did fall against something," he petulantly responded. "What was it?" asked a friend. "I fell against my inclination," he replied.

A man who had an unfortunate habit of interrupting when others were talking once interrupted Daniel Webster, who, looking at him with frowning brows, said: "Please make haste with your story, lest I forget mine." The interrupter didn't tell his story with much effect.

"Yes," said old Uncle Haran, "I was nigh unto death with the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1852. There was only one thing that saved me!" "What was that?" breathlessly inquired his little niece. "Well, you see, the doctors all gave me up, and left me and nature to fight the disease alone," said the old man.

Young Folks' Column.

Lessons for the Young Folks.
NO. IV.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—A good old Massachusetts farmer had heard a great deal about that famous American statesman, Daniel Webster, and greatly desired to hear him speak. At length his wish was gratified. After the speech was over, he took Mr. Webster by the hand and said, "Mr. Webster, I heard you were a great man, but I understood every word you said." He little knew that this was a sign of greatness. The "big-eyed schoolmaster," as Mr. Webster was called, had studied words to some purpose.

What a funny string of words Master Loyd Long gives us to puzzle over—"Blacketty black on black, blacketty black on brown, three legs up and six legs down." Why didn't he say a black kettle on a black man on a brown horse? I don't see that George's "ugly beast with ten tails and forty feet" would ever need to lie down, for when some of his feet grew tired he could stand on the others. I like Master Thomas's "Little Brown Acorn" poetry. It teaches me that to be useful I must first be humble, and be content to gain a little at a time. Boys, long may you wave.

Now come and try my puzzle; but first see if your work for last week was right, and send us your manuscript if you are perfect:

If, when a child was born, we knew he was to become a remarkable man, the time and place of his nativity would perhaps be always remembered; but as this cannot be known, great mistakes are often made on these points. As to the time when Daniel Boone was born there is no difficulty; but people have fallen into many blunders about the place. Some have said that he was born in England, before his parents left that country; others that he came into this world during the passage of his parents across the Atlantic. One has told us that he was born in Virginia; another in Maryland; while many have stated that he was a native of North Carolina. These are all mistakes. Daniel Boone was born in the year 1746, in Bucks county, in the state of Pennsylvania.

Please correct the exercise below by writing capital letters and pauses where they belong; omit curves and words between them, and improve by writing one word, a better one, conveying the same idea, in their places:

from some cause or other when the boy was (but) three years old his parents (went away) from this home and (made their home) upon the schuykill river not far from the town of reading here they lived for ten years and it was (in all) this time that their son daniel began to show his (great love) for (looking after game) he was (but just) able to carry a gun when he was shooting all the squirrels raccoons and even wild cats it is said that he could find in that (part of the country) as he grew older his (spirit of bravery) (grew more) and then we find him (pleasing) himself with higher game the (boys) in the (near places) were soon (shown) by him the use of the (grooved gun) and were then able to (get with) him in his (strange doings) on one (time) they all started out for a hunt and after (pleasing) themselves till it was almost dark were (going back) (towards home) when (all at once) a wild cry was heard in the (thick trees) and the boys (with a shrill voice) cried out a panther a panther and ran off as fast as they could W. A. B.

In Mercy.

Do you remember when, as a child, you yelled as though your heart would break for the big green apple your mother took away from you? You always regretted that apple until you were old enough to know that if you had had it you would also have had a pain of which you might have died.

So often and often you have longed and prayed for something that seemed to you life's greatest good, and providence withheld it from you. All your life you will think of that deprivation. All your life stretch out yearning hands for it, and fancy how happy you would have been had it been given you.

But in the hereafter, when all things are made plain, I think that often we shall find that the power that withheld the object of our longing from us knew the woeful pains its possession would bring, just as the mother did when she kept the unripe fruit from her young child.—M. K. D.

A little girl who had been very observant of her parents' mode of exhibiting their charity, being asked what generosity was, answered: "It's giving to the poor all the old stuff you don't want yourself."

Reprinted from the

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—P. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Henley James, of Indiana. D. W. Alken, 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. Poppeno, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

From Lecturer of State Grange.

BRO. STEVENS:—Please say to the Patrons of this state that my post-office address is Pleasanton, Linn county, Kansas. You will please send THE SPIRIT to the above named place, instead of Mound Creek, Miami county. The grange store at this place is meeting with very good success.

We are reorganizing granges and admitting dormant members almost every day. The indications are that Pleasanton will soon become a strong central point. The farmers of this part of the country are becoming deeply interested in the grange movement, so much so that I look for a grand revival this fall and winter; in fact, the work has already begun.

Yours fraternally, J. H. MARTIN. PLEASANTON, Kans., Sept. 11, 1879.

Silently but Surely.

In taking a retrospective view of the grange, which a few years ago was treated with all kinds of contumely and scurrility, and designated as the "clodhoppers in motion," attended with many a prophecy by the monopolistic press, such as the Alta, Record-Union, and similar would-be arbiters of the farmers' interests, that the grange could not last a year; the farmers never did and never will effect anything; Friedlander will crush them out, etc. But what is the result? The granger, especially the active, intelligent and live granger, is now an important element in the body politic; a leading and influential arm in all the reforms of the day; a peer of the leading legislators of the state; no longer a clodhopper, a mudsill, but a living, active and genuine reformer of every political evil in all parties. And while he is not and seeks not to become a politician in the old party and creed sense of the word, he is the author of new, practical and reformatory policies that have reached not only the farm but struck at the very root of monopoly, and instead of being crushed by it as so often prophesied, has so thoroughly enveloped monopoly as to have become its master instead of its servant, its wise counselor instead of its abject slave, and all this through that principle, "God given and heaven sent" to the true granger, acting as no other worker has ever acted. Not aggressive but ever suggestive; not communistic, and overriding all law, but conservative, having all the great interests of society to serve; with no capital for speculation, no gambling, but a working, practical common sense that it is ingratiating into all classes of society, and "silently but surely" becoming felt—becoming felt by the legislator, the lawyer, the capitalist, the merchant and the laborer; and all "silently but surely," through the grangers who embodied and organized this grange principle, through its Grangers' Bank and Business association, gives the farmer an open market with the world with no monopolistic restrictions. It regulates and reduces interest to the farmer in moving his crops from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. per annum; and with the honest patronage of the farmer it would have continued to do his insurance at one-fourth the cost of other places. Yet how many, in their own cold, selfish, jealous partisan and creed-like spirit cry out "The grange is doing nothing for me!" Oh, how I wish these unhappy grangers in name, but lacking the principle, could turn the tables and ask, "What are we doing for the grange?" Perhaps out of sheer ignorance and jealousy abusing the officers and active members both of their own and the state grange or the grange institutions, or its officers, which they are continually trying to break down instead of to build up; and then, as in the case of the Grangers' Fire Insurance company, call all connected with it, or that have spoken in its favor, corrupt corporationists that have disgraced and forever ruined themselves in their estimation, and therefore call upon the grange to appoint committees and investigate the whole matter to find out in the end that all that is or can be complained of is that these pretentive grangers have not filled their part of their contract. So for want of that honest fulfillment on their part the Grangers' Fire Insurance company, noble, great and grand as was its work, had to suspend for want of honest members to pay what they had subscribed and promised to do. The same would be the case with the Bank and Business association were they as dependent on the same class of carping grangers. Yet aside from all this there are enough left of the truly principled grangers that have confidence in this great, this overweening, organization called the grange that work without ceasing, and through their efforts "silently but surely," without personal abuse, without complaint of the officers of their own grange, or the state grange, have confidence in their great brotherhood and sisterhood, and go on in that confidence, accomplishing as the history of this glorious order now fully shows that it is the great silent reformer of all judicial, legislative and political, as well as commercial, financial and social evils of the day. "Silently but surely" go on with

your noble work, genuine, confiding, uncompromising and unselfish granger. Silently but surely will you, with unnumbered blessings, carry to complete success the true reformer's work, and silently but surely reap for yourselves, the grange and the state and the nation that reward that must follow such noble, public-spirited and unselfish patriotism. With no political creed nor selfish contracted party spirit, with no disunion, jealous and disorganizing member, with no distrust in our glorious principles, but making them a part of ourselves, so as to live them out in our honest and genuine fraternity, aiding, helping, working for our own institutions instead of falsifying them, the organization called the grange will and can become the greatest conservative, law-abiding state and nation reforming agency and principle ever given to man and woman; and our success or failure to become such rests wholly with ourselves, in being true to the principles we have enunciated, and in living them, each for ourselves, with full confidence in our brother and sister grangers. Silently but surely the work goes on.—B. P., in California Patron.

Grange Detective Company.

The Grange Detective company is one of the realities of our country. The number of its members, the character of its members, the number of states already represented, the manner in which it is indorsed by those in high places in our order, the simplicity and comprehensiveness of its system, and, greater than all else, the necessity for such a system to those who live in the country, demonstrate the fact that we have come to stay and to work; and we call again upon all who are good citizens (God knows we do not want names of others) to volunteer in our noble enterprise, and then determine to do their whole duty. We may occasionally receive the name of a bad character to become a member for improper purposes; but, gentlemen, please understand us fully, we have placed around that point all the guards we deem necessary, except one, and that we will guard thus: Before we undertake to use a member in any way that would enable him to injure us, we will investigate his character, and detect his motives, without arousing suspicion on his part. In attempting to accomplish one of the purposes of this company—the suppression of horse stealing—if we can prevail upon the people to stop buying from, or swapping horses with, strangers, I will venture the assertion that our company might disband if there were no other crimes to look after. Trading with strangers is the foundation upon which horse stealing is planted, therefore we call upon every good citizen to let no opportunity pass without urging his neighbors to stop trading with strangers. And to Patrons everywhere, especially throughout the United States, we request, and would urge, that this suggestion be drawn up as a resolution and passed by subordinate and Pomona granges, and sent to county and other papers for publication. And when the public has been sufficiently warned and urged to stop doing that which is resulting in so much mischief, then it will be the duty of our company to keep a close watch of the premises and conduct of any one who persists in trading with strangers. It is essential that we have one or more members in every town where horses are sold or swapped to watch for stolen horses; and we ask every reader of the Bulletin to try to induce one or more good citizens in every town or place in their county where horses are traded to become members of our company; and as there is none of the unwritten work of the grange used by the Detective company we gladly welcome any good citizen among our number as a member. Many thanks for complimentary notice of the Grange Detective company by secretary of the Kentucky state grange. This week's mails are bringing us propositions for membership from the state of Alabama. What is to hinder us from becoming a power in the land? And the Bulletin, too, is a power already. 130: Does your wife assist you to watch "characters?" Let us hear from you, sister. 58: Can any power be brought to bear to hold all horses presented for sale or trade in your town by strangers, until they can give sufficient reference? and hold them too, when they deem it best for the people? Let us hear from you in due time. SECRETARY. Inclose stamp for answer and address all communications to "G. D. C., Boyd Station, Harrison county, Kentucky."—Grange Bulletin.

In the Work Circumscribed?

The sons of Strach three thousand years ago asked the question, "How can we have wisdom who followeth after the plow—who taketh pleasure in the good, and whose talk is of the bullocks?" In other words, the isolation of farm life tends to contracted views, and if the farmer's round of friends be limited to few, engrossed with the same labors and duties, or narrowed, it may be to his own family, the tendency will unavoidably be to run in the same old ruts from year to year, and the thought and talk are concerning the daily toil. We are too apt to think that work in the fields is only a dull routine; that agriculture, indeed, at its best estate is only an art. A little thought and a little knowledge soon dispel the illusion. The physical sciences are all allied to a higher and successful farming. The farmer of the future must be a man of culture and of varied practical knowledge. We are already beginning to see its importance. Within ten years agriculture has made an advance greater than was made during the previous twenty-five. Within this time the grange was instituted. It has not only brought farmers together in friendly intercourse who previously had well-nigh ignored each other's existence, but it has, with this intercourse, taught that the farmer must be a man of broader views

and knowledge than he had conceived necessary. It need hardly be stated that association for this purpose is equally valuable or essential, as in other respects. The interchange of opinions—the stimulus of two minds brought in contact—the pleasure of acquiring and communicating knowledge, find their best field in the united effort. In this, outside the universities and colleges of learning, the grange is unrivaled. The mistake usually made is that its educational purposes is limited to agricultural matters. While this may be made the first and leading purpose it need not and does not become the only one. The grange is a progressive school. There may be and undoubtedly are subordinate granges unprepared to receive a scientific paper on agriculture, or to appreciate a literary effort, but it does not follow that therefore both science and literature should be forever excluded, and that they plod along satisfied to be and remain in the same condition. With them it is only a question of time. The average farmer is a thinking man, and a number meeting from time to time stimulate thought and research. To what extent the science allied to agriculture or how far literature and art shall be cultivated are questions which every grange must determine for itself. The manner, too, in which these shall be brought before the subordinate grange as matters for investigation, comparison and study, or for mental excitement and gratification, is also within the province of each. The tastes of the most cultured will be no fair test. There must be just enough of this not to weary but to arouse a curiosity for more. The result will be a marked progress. That this progress has been made is a fact too patent to be denied. Nor will the influences then exerted be confined simply to the grange, but as time runs on will be felt through the farming community with the most salutary results, just as the spirit of social intercourse has spread from the organization to the surrounding neighborhood.—Grange Bulletin.

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

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

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



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

HAIR DRESSING,

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

HENDERSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE PRICE-LIST.

Stop! Read! What Ready Cash Will Do!

Table listing various grocery items and their prices, including 9 pounds of Rio Coffee for \$1.00, 9 1/2 pounds of Cut-Loaf Sugar for 1.00, etc.

Table titled 'SYRUPS WERE NEVER SO LOW.' listing items like White Drips per gallon for .50, Silver Drips per gallon for .65, etc.

Table titled 'CALIFORNIA STRAINED HONEY 15 CENTS PER POUND.' listing items like Green Rio per pound for .11, 12 1-2, 14, 15, 16, etc.

Table titled 'COFFEES, COFFEES.' listing items like Green Java per pound for .25, 28, 30, etc.

Table titled 'MANDARIAN TEA (SOMETHING NEW) 50c. PER POUND—FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOR QUITE EQUAL TO THE BEST 75c.' listing items like Workingman's Tea, etc.

Table titled 'TEAS, TEAS.' listing items like Young Hyson per pound for .25, 30, 50, best 80, etc.

Table titled 'GOOD COMMON STARCH 5c. PER POUND, 6 POUNDS FOR 25c.' listing items like White Lily Gloss, best goods, 6-lb wood boxes 45, etc.

Table titled 'BEST COAL OIL PER GALLON 15c.' listing items like Dried Peaches 4 lbs for 25c., for \$1 17 lbs., etc.

Table titled 'DRIED FRUITS AT UNHEARD-OF PRICES.' listing items like Dried Peaches 4 lbs for 25c., for \$1 17 lbs., etc.

Table titled 'FISH, FISH.' listing items like A full line of salt fish. Prices reduced in proportion.

Table titled 'MISCELLANEOUS.' listing items like Mixed Pickles (best) per quart 15c., etc.

Table titled 'NORTH CAROLINA SEAL TOBACCO (GENUINE) 55c. PER POUND. LORILLARD TIN TAG PLUG 55c. PER POUND.' listing items like Lorillard Tin Tag per lb. for .55, etc.

Table titled 'TOBACCO.' listing items like Old Style smoking per lb. for .82, etc.

Table titled 'SARDINES AUX TOMATOES, 20c. PER CAN. FRIED OYSTERS, 35c. PER CAN.' listing items like Sardines aux Tomatoes, etc.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN SEWING MACHINES AT THE SECOND-HAND STORE!

SEWING MACHINES. The Canada Singer—best in the world; drop leaf and two drawers. Wilson and New American, and Dauntless, with drop leaf and two drawers, for \$25; other dealers charge \$45 for the same machine. Twenty second-hand machines in good working order from \$5 to \$30, in payments of 50 cents per week. WATCHES AND CLOCKS. Jules Jacot watch, cost \$30, for \$10; Waltham watch, 3-ounce coin silver case and cap, for \$3. Alarm clocks, new, \$1.25. 24x30-INCH CHROMOS. Black walnut frames, \$1.50; 9x11 walnut frames with glass and back, 25c.; 8 1/2x23 1/2 motives, walnut frames, glass and back, for 50c.—less than half what other people charge. MISCELLANEOUS. New harness, \$16, worth \$20; bird cages, 50c. to \$1.50; mocking-bird cages, \$1.25 to \$3; 25-cent brooms for 15c.; two copying presses at half price; siz and sponge bath, \$3; Shepard fluter, best in market (two heaters), \$1.25; hat conformator, \$3, cheaper cost \$30; new rubber-bucket pump, \$2, cheaper than anybody else; fire-proof safe (Diebold & Kienzle make); grocer's galvanized iron patent oil-can, with pump; three lawyers' book-cases, one new, for private family; new and second-hand refrigerator; new 240-pound platform scales at \$6.50, cheap at \$10; new seven-shot revolver, \$1.25; fine double-barrel gun, \$0, cost \$40; billiard table, set up, 4 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, in fine order, at less than half price; Sattley's gang plow (new), \$30, cost \$65; 100 feet 1 1/2-inch rubber hose; blacksmith's 30-inch bellows; No. 1 lawn mower at a bargain. HARDWARE. Twenty-six-inch hand saws, \$1; handled chopping axes, \$1; monkey wrenches, 40 to 50c.; braces, \$35c.; buck-saws, 75c.; thumb latches, hinges, picks, nail-hammers, hatchets and anger bits cheap. STOVES. New cooking stoves, \$7 to \$20; second-hand cooking stoves, \$2 to \$10; No. 20 Charter Oak, nine 9-inch holes, 30-gallon reservoir and hot closet (will cook for a regiment), \$30; pastry oven, will bake 30 or 40 pies at one time, \$10. HEADQUARTERS FOR TINWARE. And cheapest house in the state to buy it. Ice cream freezers, 50c. FIVE-CENT TRUCK. Fire shovels, quart cups, pint cups—three for 10c.; pie plates, jelly-cake pans, graters, wash-pans, tubed cake-pans, sauce dishes, tack hammers, molasses cups, flour dredges, A B C plates, pocket handkerchiefs, match safes, dressing-combs, dinner horns, napkin rings, ladies' shoe polish, curry-combs, two-quart milk-pans, soup bowls, earthen pie-plates, dinner-plates, memorandum, ivory scarf-pins, garden trowels, mouse traps, funnels, wool mats, can-openers, towels, pressed cups, gravy strainers, large toilet soap, and hundreds of other articles. FOR TEN CENTS. A large variety of articles, including sugar bowls, cream jugs, towels, men's hose, six-quart milk-pans, dust-pans, shoe and scrub brushes, spring balances, preserve dishes, sponge-cake pans, flour sieves, basting-spoons, shaving brushes, bread toasters, spoonholders, boys' hats. Come and see.

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

A Band of Outlaws.
[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Dr. Hughes, of Arkansas City, is in town. He has a trading post at the Sac and Fox agency. He is a gentleman well known in Topeka as a man of sound judgment, and one who makes no rash assertions. He says that there are about 125 outlaws banded together on the border, with headquarters in a block house at the mouth of the Cimarron.

From these headquarters they make sallies into the border counties of Kansas and rob and murder as they please. They do not murder unless it is necessary to accomplish their purpose of stealing. He informs us that the people of the border stand in mortal terror of this band; and well they may if the half of these charges are true. The other day a party of them came to the agency, armed with Winchester rifles, and stopped at the hotel for dinner. Each of them placed his gun by his side while eating. At this time they were on their good behavior for some ulterior purpose, and committed no depredations. The band is made up of outlaws from Colorado and all along the border of Kansas and the Indian territory.

We have no doubt but for the presence of the Patrol Guards much more damage would be done. As it is, that guard is not sufficiently strong to protect the whole border from them. It would be madness for the guard to attempt to storm the fort at the mouth of the Cimarron, even if not over one-fourth of the band were in it. There are small detachments of United States troops at different points, but they are infantry and can do nothing.

The U. S. government has been applied to by Governor St. John for a force sufficient to capture the criminals, but as yet nothing has been done. It would be in violation of the law for the Patrol Guards or the military of Kansas to cross the border to kill or capture these outlaws, but if they should be so fortunate or unfortunate as to kill a few of them, even in the Indian territory, they would not be censured by the people of Kansas.

A Ghost Story.
[Atchison Champion.]

A gentleman whom the people of Atchison have delighted to honor occupies the rooms formerly occupied by Judge Foster. Our friend is a bachelor, and has no big brave wife to sleep in front and raise the alarm and take the field when the premises are invaded by the bold, bad burglar or other marauder. The other night the lonely slumbers of our man were broken by a sound of scratching at his chamber door. He woke, and listened. The noise was heard again, then it ceased and the silence was fearful, then it came again—scratch, scratch—and then there was a confused rumbling sound and all was still. In the midst of another troubled bit of slumber the noise returned and became unbearable. The sufferer rushed to the door and opened it. All was dark. The cold wind rushed in the gazer's face. There was no form of man or beast visible. The door was refastened and the downy couch again sought, but visions of "ghosts and goblins damned" made a mockery of sleep. In that dark hour just before day there came again that mysterious sound, that "scratch, scratch, scratching at the chamber door. The time for something desperate had come. Seizing a lighted lamp in one hand and a big knife in the other the tormented rushed for the door, prepared to sell his life as dearly as possible. He flung the door open, and—Miller's pet coon, appalled at the sudden apparition of a long young man in a short shirt, with vengeance in his eye and a glittering blade in his red right hand, scrambled up stairs as if the devil was after him. Thus ended the story of "The Haunted Stairway, or the Specter Coon!"

Watermelons.
[Osage Mission Journal.]
Mr. T. F. Kleids, living nine miles northwest of this city, has four acres of sod planted in watermelons from which he has sold to date over fifteen hundred melons, at an average price of seven cents apiece. He says he has fully one thousand on the vines yet, which he will have no difficulty in selling. He thinks at least five hundred have been taken from the ground not enumerated in the above account. During the last week he sold over eight hundred.

Camp Meeting.
[Eureka Graphic.]
There will be a camp meeting held in Kirkpatrick's grove, four miles southeast of Eureka, Greenwood county, Kansas, commencing September 24, to continue one week. There will be a tabernacle erected on the grounds sufficient to seat four hundred people. Several ministers from a distance are expected. Everything necessary to support a camp meeting is plenty and convenient to the camp ground.

On the Way to Kirwin.
[Kirwin Chief.]
The track layers of the Central Branch are now at Gaylord in full force and waiting for the arrival of iron. The railroad company has been anticipating trouble in getting enough iron to keep the gang at work. As soon as the iron arrives the track laying to Kirwin can be completed in two weeks. Letters recently received from Major Downs say that the road will be pushed to this place during this month.

Big Corn.
[Burlington Patriot.]
Ex-Sheriff M. B. Hoover has 150 acres of bottom corn that will yield about 100 bushels to the acre. Samples of ears taken from the field are on exhibition at Lane & Kent's real estate office, weighing three and four pounds each, and samples were also exhibited from the field of Philip Hammond equally as good. Mr. Hammond thinks his field will average 100 bushels to the acre.

Osage County Ahead.
[Ottawa News.]
Osage county, Kansas, ranks first in the manufacture of cheese, having turned out no less than 188,500 pounds for the year ending March 1, 1879. The next county in rank to her is Lyon, which produced 148,835 pounds; and Wabunsee comes third, with a total of 120,745. The only three counties in the state raising above 100,000 pounds.

Harvest for the Gamblers.
[Hollen Recorder.]
A gentleman who observed pretty closely how the numerous gamblers at the fair grounds swindled their dupes estimates that they carried off not less than two or three thousand dollars. How many young men were corrupted by receiving their first lessons in gambling, which may lead them to destruction, time alone will tell.

Gathering in the Horse Thieves.
[Dodge City Times.]

Sheriff Matterson and officers captured in the city, Friday last, two horse thieves who had stolen stock nine miles north of Great Bend. The prisoners had a preliminary examination before Justice Cook, and were held over in the sum of \$800 each, but were subsequently taken to Great Bend, where they will no doubt be held for trial. A third person engaged in stealing with these two managed to elude the vigilance of the officers and escaped. The prisoners gave fictitious names before their trial, thus attempting to avoid identification.

On Sunday two more persons were arrested, charged with horse stealing, and having in their possession fourteen head of horses, supposed to be stolen, which they had secreted on the range south. The prisoners were taken before Justice Cook on Monday, but the trial was postponed for ten days.

On Wednesday Sheriff Matterson received a dispatch from J. B. Matthews, at Fort Griffin, Texas, telling him to hold the two men arrested by him on Sunday. The prisoners' names are Charley and Jack Lyon, and they had eight horses stolen from Matthews. These horses are in possession of the sheriff.

Horse stealing has taken a fresh start in the country, and since the wholesale conviction of thieves last winter that crime had not been on the rampage until within the past few months. The officers of Ford county are on the alert and watch with a vigilant eye every suspicious character lurking in our midst.

Judge and Jury "Silently Steal Away."
[McPherson Independent.]

On Tuesday night the case of Drake against several railroaders for trespass was given to the jury, and as they could not agree were shut up until they could bring in a verdict. His honor sat on a chair and slept until he suddenly remembered he had an engagement with his wife that night, and then he quietly stole away. The jurors discovered that he had "bemoosed," and as they had promised their better-halves that they would not sleep out of doors any more, they deemed it advisable to skip also. They got out of the front window, climbed to the sidewalk from the awning, and on Tuesday morning there was a judge upon the street looking for a jury.

Knocked from His Locomotive.
[Emporia Ledger.]

Mr. McNeal, an engineer on the Eureka road, had a narrow escape from death on Monday evening last. He noticed some unusual noise about the locomotive, and in trying to find what caused it leaned too far out and was struck on the side of his head by a cattle guard and knocked off the engine. He was taken to Eureka where he remained unconscious all night. He was able to be brought home Tuesday morning. He now seems to be in a fair way to recovery, although badly bruised.

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[Osage Mission Journal.]

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Does it Not Pay?
[Independence Tribune.]

It is frequently reported that "wheat raising will not pay," and oftener disproved. Mr. A. Ormiston, a successful farmer in Sycamore, gives us the following facts: In 1878 he broke a field of upland prairie, worth \$7 per acre (but not costing near so much), and seeded it to wheat. He has lately thrashed the field, and had a light yield of only thirteen bushels, but even this small yield, at seventy-six cents, \$9.80 per acre, paid for the land, paid for the breaking and paid for the seed. Now will any man dare to say that upland is not profitable for wheat? And there are thousands of acres of just as good land in Montgomery county, in 40 to 160 acre tracts, that can be purchased at from \$5 to \$7 per acre. Mr. Ormiston now has the same field in good condition for wheat, and will probably harvest next year an average of twenty bushels or more.

A Big Farm.
[Osage County Chronicle.]

Patten Bros. have purchased what is known as the Fagan farm, of some 800 acres, on Twelve creek, just north of L. Severy's place. The Messrs. Patten are among our most successful stock raisers, and this purchase is the direct fruits of their operations in their line. The price paid was \$11,000. About 600 acres are under fence, and 150 acres are heavy timber. The fenced acres upon the bottom and the land is first-class in every particular. The Pattens expect to remove to their new purchase in the spring, and will break all the bottom land on the place. The southwestern portion of the county will soon be one of the centers of stock cattle in Kansas. Located there are L. Severy, with 700 head; Douglass, 300; Tom Price, 450; Nickel, from 200 to 300; Keiser, 200; and now we can add the Patten Bros., some 300 to 400 head. The farms all join each other and are all first-class.

Stone for the Capitol.
[Topeka Blade.]

The Cottonwood stone for the west wing of the capitol is now being placed upon the grounds, and seventeen stone cutters are actively engaged in making it ready for laying.

Grain at Ellinwood.
[Ellinwood Express.]

Our grain buyers have been doing very well the last week or two, and the shipments from this point have been large. The average price paid is 65 cents.

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

M'CURDY BROTHERS,
The oldest Boot and Shoe house in Lawrence, established 1865,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of
BOOTS AND SHOES

This is the season that farmers have to purchase an easy fitting shoe for plowing. The
CENTENNIAL
Patent-Buckle
FLOW SHOE,

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.
Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition. Salesrooms 145 & 147 Massachusetts street, corner Warren street.
\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital required. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS
Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE
On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

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

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.

J. T. WARNE,
77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE
—AND—
POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANIS' 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.

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.



USE 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 and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of blood originates in the one or a small case that affect a mule, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hike-bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, X-cow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

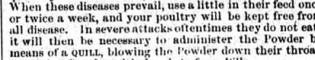
Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



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



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

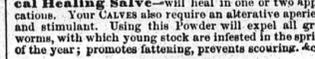


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder, the quantity of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities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



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

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



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

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
FULLER, FRISBIE & PHELPS, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WEBBER & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
NEWELL, BROS., Boston, Mass.
COLLINS, Pitts.

Our 25th Descriptive Illustrated Price List for Fall of 1879 will be sent to any address upon receipt of NINE CENTS. It contains prices of over 10,000 articles with over 1,000 Illustrations. No person who contemplates the purchase of any article for personal or family use, should fail to send for a copy. We sell most every class

of goods known to the civilized world. We sell all our goods at wholesale prices direct to the consumer (no middle men). The only house in America who make this their special business. One of these valuable Price Lists and Reference Books is indispensable. Address Montgomery Ward & Co., 227 and 239 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1879.

FOR FIFTY CENTS!

Send in your subscriptions for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Fifty cents will get it till the end of the year. We do not say THE SPIRIT is the best, but we do try to make it as good and useful to the farmers as any agricultural paper in the West.

We will feel obliged to our friends if they will speak a good word for THE SPIRIT, and help extend its circulation.

MAINE and California were carried by the Republicans at the late elections, and the Democratic party in New York is split wide open. At the Democratic state convention held at Syracuse, N. Y., last week, the Tilden wing of the party nominated Lucius Robinson for governor and the Tammany wing bolted the convention and nominated John Kelley for governor and thus split the party. It does not take a prophet to tell how the state will go.

HIGH RATES OF INTEREST

High rates of interest have devoured the substance of tens of thousands of our Western people, and will continue to do so as long as present rates are tolerated and people borrow money. Money is often of actual necessity to save individuals from ruin, but ruin is the almost certain result of borrowing. The needy borrower is just about in the condition the old darky preacher said the unconverted were in. Said he: "Unless you repent you will be lost as surely as I kill this fly." Not hitting the fly when he made a pass at it, he added: "You will be lost anyhow." This illustrates very well the condition of the man who borrows money; he thinks he will be ruined if he does not borrow, but if he does borrow to any considerable extent he will be ruined anyhow. The prairies of the West present a fearful example of self-sacrifice. Men came here from the older states with what little they possessed and commenced to develop these wild acres. Finding their capital too limited to do what they desired, Eastern capitalists were applied to and loaned them money at enormous rates of interest. After a few years the borrower found the mortgage he had given foreclosed, his home taken from him, together with all the interest money that he may have paid, and the poor hard-working man with his family is turned out, homeless and perhaps friendless, to, as it were, begin life anew. But he has left a magnificently developed farm for the community to boast of, and to levy taxes upon. Society has no right to require such a fearful sacrifice from any individual. The man who has produced the wealth, and by hard and honest toil has made the desert to bloom, should be protected by law, at least to his share of what he and his borrowed capital have produced. If the community found it necessary to run a road through a man's farm, it would do it and he would receive only such compensation as was just; but when the very mainspring of business prosperity—money—is required, the owner is not only permitted to charge for its use an exorbitant price, but he is allowed to ruin others for the benefit of himself. There is no justice in this, and the people should see to it that they have laws that will protect them from this kind of robbery. The people can protect themselves if they will. They can prevent the railroads from gobbling up the profits of a whole year's hard work that has been rewarded by bountiful crops for simply transporting their surplus produce to market. They can prevent a mortgage of one thousand dollars taking a farm worth three or four thousand dollars, and giving nothing in return.

We are aware that these sentiments will be booted at by a great many, nevertheless we believe them to be correct. We are opposed to communism, and we are equally opposed to the fortunate being allowed by law to take advantage of the unfortunate. In other words, we want such laws as will protect the weak and give even to Shylock his pound of flesh but never a drop of blood.

From Jefferson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Having obtained a new subscriber for your valuable paper, I will while writing give you a few items from this locality.

The farmers are unusually far ad-

vanced with farm work except wheat-sowing, and it has been so dry that alone has delayed seeding.

The Valley Falls (Kansas) District fair commences to-morrow (September 9), and will last four days. Pacific grange, No. 234, took the premium last year for the best display of farm products and will try again for the same this year. I would be glad to see some of the farmers and Patrons of Douglas county at the Valley Falls fair. The accommodations will be ample, and the officers of the association are determined to make it a success.

Mr. Editor, as a young beginner in orcharding in a new state, with little experience to commence with, I am more than ever persuaded that this is a fruit country. Nine years ago I set out an orchard of two and three year old trees, and by actual measurement (to-day) the trees measured twenty-six inches in circumference one foot from the ground. Now, some farmer may beat this. If he does, send in your card; we will compare notes and thereby give the readers of THE SPIRIT facts and figures and what can be accomplished on Kansas soil with a will and determination.

G. W. FLEISCHER.

VALLEY FALLS, Kans., Sept. 8, 1879

The Money Power—Why a Republican Left His Party.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It has been a long time since we have contributed anything to your columns, but we will try in the future to be more prompt. We have been so busily engaged in building our house, to replace the one we had blown down over one year ago, that we could not find time to write for the press; but as we have our building about ready to move into we will have some time to devote otherwise.

You are still giving the farmers and laboring men of Kansas good advice. Keep on. They are a hard set of fellows to deal with. But they must be educated, and the only chance is to keep hammering away at them. Large bodies move slow. You have a great many obstacles to overcome, such as political prejudice, self-will, selfishness and curseness generally.

I think the force of circumstances will open the eyes of the laboring class about as speedily as anything else. The *Lard* money press says: "Oh, times are good. If you have anything to sell you can get money for it. A dollar is worth a dollar now!" Oh dear, is that so? Yes, and if the secretary of the treasury had ordered what Sherman did recently, that is that custom-house dues should be paid in greenbacks ten or twelve years ago, paper would have been always on a par with gold. This no sane man can deny. But that was not the case. The money power enacted laws to depreciate the currency while it was being paid out to the soldiers. But since then what have they done? They have passed what we National Greenbackers call the "strengthening plaster" act. They have by their hellish laws made a dollar worth a dollar. After they have got all this depreciated money funded into interest-bearing bonds, and a large amount of it burned up, they make their brags that now a dollar is worth a dollar—it is honest money! If it is honest money now it was dishonest when being paid out to the soldiers who were facing bullets to save the nation. If it was only worth from 50 to 70 cents gold the purchasing power of money has been raised about 50 per cent., and all we owe must be paid on that basis if the hard money party rules. But we do not, as Greenbackers, agree to do any such thing. We propose to be in power, and that before long, and we propose to pay in money having the same purchasing power that we got. Would there be anything wrong in that? We think not. Pay according to the original contract. We do not consider the bondholder any better than the soldier, and he should be satisfied with money that has the same purchasing power that the government received of him. This is why we left the Republican party; and every honest man should leave it immediately if he intends to remain an honest man. W. B. R.

EMPORIA, Kans., Sept. 12, 1879.

General News.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The North Lancaster cotton operative associations have issued an energetic appeal to their masters against a reduction of wages, urging its uselessness for the improvement of trade, which would be better attained by the adoption of short time working for a few months. They ar-

gue that the reduction of wages will eventually, by decreasing the purchasing power of the country, ruin home trade and reduce the operatives to pauperism or serfdom. Twenty mills are now practically closed at Ashton on account of the strike, which is also assuming a serious proportion at Mosley. The British government may have to exercise military intervention in the affairs of Burmah.

OLDHAM, Sept. 13.—At a meeting of representatives of the united manufacturing companies held here to-day, at which about 4,000 spindles were represented, it was resolved to adopt short time by working alternate weeks, or three days in each week for one month. Fifty companies, operating 2,000,000 spindles, have decided to go on short time immediately.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 13.—The *Gazette* warns its readers against the treacherous assertion that it is necessary for England to conquer Afghanistan. It says that England has always been a deadly enemy of Russia; the policy of Russia in Asia can only consist of reprisals against England. It is necessary to expel the British from Central Asia. This can now be done by sending 20,000 Russians to defend Afghanistan. Now is a favorable moment to free Russia's eastern frontier from danger on the part of England.

KANSAS'S QUARTER-CENTENNIAL.

Meeting of the Old Settlers—A Glorious Revival of Early Times.

Once more the forest monarchs of Bismarck grove have looked down upon an immense gathering of humanity. The same shades have fallen upon the forms of many scores of thousands of people during the season just passing into history, but the occasions none of them called for so respectful a reflection as the last. We have had temperance meetings, church meetings, and liberal meetings, and now, as if to fittingly close the season of encampments, the old settlers (those who, as one speaker said, left comfortable homes to brave dangers and endure privations that Kansas, then known only as a part of the great American desert, might be made what she is now rapidly becoming, the first agricultural state in the Union) have again joined hands and again together glanced over the pages of history, recording events in Kansas for a quarter of a century.

The old settlers' meeting was called to order in the new tabernacle on Monday morning last at 11:45 o'clock by Gen. James Blood. Rev. Richard Cordley, for twenty years of Lawrence, now of Emporia, led in prayer, thanking the Great Creator of the universe for his goodness to the people of Kansas in the past and asking guidance and protection for the future. The tabernacle was filled to overflowing, large delegations having already arrived from Leavenworth and Topeka. On the speaker's platform, among a number of others, were the following prominent early settlers, squatters, Free State men and friends of Kansas and liberty in early days: Charles Robinson, first governor of the state; Hon. Geo. A. Crawford; Col. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia; Hon. D. W. Wilder, of St. Joseph; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana; Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth; Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Massachusetts; Walt Whitman, poet; Gov. John P. St. John, Col. D. R. Anthony, Hon. S. N. Wood, Hon. D. C. Haskell and Col. C. K. Holliday.

Gov. Robinson, president of the day, was the first speaker. He reviewed the history of Kansas, its struggles and triumphs, and then welcomed all to this quarter-century celebration.

After a male trio—"A Thousand Years, my Own Columbia"—Mayor John P. Usher was introduced. We are met here, said he, to commemorate the settlement of Lawrence and of Kansas. In the midst of turmoil and suffering Lawrence was built, and from the very first the banner of freedom has never trailed in the dust. Lawrence, says Secretary Alfred Gray, is the city of freedom. It was to Lawrence that John Brown, that mysterious and wonderful man, used to come from a distance of a hundred miles, that he might rest for a night in peace. After dwelling at length upon the causes that led to the struggle in Kansas, Mr. Usher said: "We rejoice that now we have the most moral and temperate state in the Union; but while we rejoice because of all the good things with which we are surrounded, let us not get crazy over the matter and thus give our neighbors to think that we are standing on our heads. We rejoice that you have come, and we bid you all, old and young, a hearty welcome."

The following telegram from Gen. Pope was read:

To John Speer:—I will be glad to join your old settlers' meeting on Tuesday, but must insist that you withdraw my name from the programme.

Mr. Speer then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we remember the services of Gen. Pope in the U. S. army, and when he visits us will surrender to him on his own terms.

Adjourned for dinner.

The afternoon meeting was called to order at about 2 o'clock. The old Topeka cannon had been fired all day long, and just now, as if belched forth almost in joyful tones, Gov. Robinson was inspired to say: "Ladies and gentlemen, the gentleman who is superintending the firing of that gun is from New Orleans; he was in the rebel army and fought against the Union, but now there is no man present who is more patriotic and jubilant than he." [Cheers.]

The first speaker for the afternoon was Col. C. K. Holliday, of Topeka. Among the many good things which this eloquent gentleman said were the following: This is no ordinary

occasion; it is an assembly of men and women who came to Kansas to subdue the desert, to brave dangers and endure privations, that a great and free state might be built up. When they came Kansas was a wild waste, now it counts nearly a million souls, and is equal to most of the older states in all the things of civilized life. If so much has been accomplished in the short space of twenty-five years, and under very unfavorable attending circumstances, what may not the coming quarter of a century bring forth? Two years ago the people of Lawrence inaugurated the old settlers' meeting. They said when we are twenty-five years old we will have a big meeting, and it shall be local; but when Leavenworth, Topeka and other cities and towns in Kansas heard of it they said let us join with you, and so they were invited.

At the conclusion of Col. Holliday's address a chorus of about forty voices, from Lawrence, sang "The Heavens are Telling the Glory of God," a selection from the "Creation."

Gov. St. John was next introduced, and said (we can of course give at best but a poor synopsis of the many speeches made at this meeting): I feel that it is not only due to you but to myself to state that I received the first intimation that I was to speak to you on Saturday last. I feel that it is an honor to be able to speak to you to-day. I was in Kansas twenty-seven years ago, but I give the preference to you. You stayed and I did not. When I first came upon this soil I brought with me a geography, and I found in it that this Kansas was then marked out as a part of the great American desert. I shall not talk to you old Kansas about the early history of our state but will leave you to tell the people about it. I apprehend, Mr. President, that you and all old settlers were not prompted to come to Kansas by the richness of our soil, but you came here to carry out a great principle. There never was a government but what was established through blood. It was down at Osawatomie that the first tree of liberty was planted, and from thence its influence has spread until it has made a great and glorious free state. Coming from the earliest history of Kansas, let us look and see what we have accomplished. The first four years all was contention and strife, but from the expiration of that time we began to progress. Charitable institutions, school-houses, churches and the like were built everywhere; and now I am happy to say the years will be few when Kansas can educate her children upon the interest of her permanent school fund. Kansas put forth a Herculean effort in its earlier days for the principle of liberty, and now shall we, when the poor and oppressed and the now liberated slaves come and knock at our doors, sneak behind the screens and say we are not at home? or shall we say to every applicant who is willing to put forth an honest effort to better their own condition—shall we say to such, welcome?

Hon. Geo. A. Crawford was now called upon to introduce that staunch friend of Kansas, Col. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia. We give Mr. Forney's address in full, and do not hesitate to say that every citizen of Kansas, whether he came in early or late years, will be deeply interested in its perusal:

THE LESSON OF KANSAS.

If I had been commanded to choose one spot on the globe upon which to illustrate human development under the influence of absolute liberty, I could have chosen no part of God's footstool so interesting as Kansas; and if I had also been ordered to fix the time for the experiment, I would have found no period like the present. And what is best of all, you yourselves have fixed both the place and the time: I come by your invitation. I feel I am welcome, not only because it is pleasant to myself, but chiefly because it is agreeable to you. We would have found no period like the present. And what is best of all, you yourselves have fixed both the place and the time: I come by your invitation. I feel I am welcome, not only because it is pleasant to myself, but chiefly because it is agreeable to you. We would have found no period like the present. And what is best of all, you yourselves have fixed both the place and the time: I come by your invitation. 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Horticultural Department.

Ornamenting Gardens and Grounds.

According to the laws of ornament all art work about a garden should follow the style of the architecture of the residence—that is, flower beds, seats, walks, vases or other works of man should harmonize with the main building. Ornament consists of a series of repetitions. Whether it is done by painting, flower planting, fencing, trees, plants, walks, roads, etc., all should harmonize. A landscape garden is a garden made into a picture with many changes of view, and it is best when it can be done on a large scale, so that as many objects of interest can be put into it or as many hid from view as is desirable. A lot of twenty-five feet front can be made interesting without following either the laws of ornament or attempting to make a landscape garden of it, as in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred it would be next to impossible to make such a piece of land what might be strictly termed a landscape garden. Many small yards are made very pretty by the exhibition of simple taste, and are pleasant to look at at any time of the year when the adaptability of the effect to be produced has been taken into consideration.

In shaded places ferns may be planted along with other shade-loving things and mostly those from the woods near home. These need little care, and as they are mostly perennial they shift for themselves each season. To make a suitable bed for such plants as ferns needs a little preparation. Old rotten wood, or small branches, along with clinkers and decayed bits of wood and leaf mold, or very old manure that has laid spread a considerable time so as to take all the rancid matter out of it; these all mixed up together make an excellent compost to plant out-door ferns in, and will last for years, and rarely need more than cutting away the dead stems at times and keeping down weeds.

Fuchsias will grow well among ferns when the bed is made as suggested here. In making a bed for ferns and any other things near to a building or in any place where heavy drips of rain will fall it will be found best to lay down stones or pieces of limbs of trees under the drippings so that the heavy drops will splash around like spray. These can be so placed that they will not be an eye-sore, and in summer they will be covered with the fronds of the ferns and leaves of other things, and it will be found that such an arrangement will more than gratify the owner, for when nature finds such a convenient place ready fixed she causes some plants of her own to grow there which add to the beauty of the others.

Too many flower beds put into a small lot spoil it, and it is always found to have the best effect to plant such places with flowers where grass will not grow, for the flowers will generally need some watering artificially. Boxes filled with plants have a very pretty effect if placed upon window sills or recesses. The great mistake made by many persons when growing boxes or vases of plants is, they give them little or no help in the shape of liquid or fine powdered manure. Many plants crowded together in so small a space soon exhaust the soil and it should be a point with all owners of vases, pot plants and boxes to see that the roots of the plants have plenty to eat and drink, so to speak. This can be given in many ways—a few handfuls of rich compost or very fine manure, such as guano and cow droppings made very fine. If the latter are very old they may be given pretty thickly as a top dressing and will soon wash out of sight. If guano is used it is safest to make it into liquid manure by tying it in a bag and then pouring boiling water on it, using about one ounce to a gallon of water.

Many of the yards and gardens around Chicago are poor, when they might be in the best shape for either growing grass, flowers, shrubs or trees; for there is abundance of material in all parts of the city if rightly used. Those living on the south side of the city have plenty of sandy or gravelly soil, and if it is desirable to have good grass or good well-grown flowers and shrubs, well-rotted cow manure should be the basis of fertilization.

If it is very old it can be used at any time of the year, either as a top dressing for grass, flowers or shrubs, or be dug in a little below the surface when

making new places. All sandy or gravelly soil is improved by an annual light covering of this. It can be put on soon after the first frost and it will rake in fine when spring comes. Whoever does this is always rewarded with beautiful, dark, healthy-looking grass some time before those who pay no attention to their grass and yards until spring comes upon them.

Those persons who live upon, or have heavy, black or yellow soils should use horse manure as it is warmer and lighter than cow manure, and if it is worked under, it will help to drain any land that is likely to be wet in spring, or in a rainy time.

To make a really good grass plot, it must not be too low down so that the water will lay over it in spring before the frost leaves the ground. The best grass for making lawns is June or Kentucky blue grass. This will not grow really well if in too wet a place, yet it will flourish in sand if supplied with moisture; yet on sandy land it does best where it can have a bed of good compost to grow in, say a layer from two to four inches thick. For any kind of location a good compost can be made of equal parts of any kind of soil and leaf mold, or what is much better, spent hops from the breweries, and old well-rotted manure.

Spent hops and old cow manure, with soil, are the best of material for either laying sod upon or to sow grass on sandy land. Where it is desirable to make a neat grass plot in a wet place, or a place that remains wet a long time in spring, coal ashes will be found valuable. First strip off the old sod and raise the place, where a lawn is desired, two or three inches above the land around, with coal or other ashes mixed with a little soil; then lay the old sod back in its place if it is tough and good. If it is kept short it will not be long before a good grass plot is formed.

Small grass plots are much improved if a dressing of fine, old manure is put upon them just before hot weather, and even in the hot weather it helps to keep a good tough sod, especially on sand or gravel. The best time to seed a lawn is early in September, and if the land is low and cannot well be raised, it is well to mix red-top with June grass. If the sowing is done in spring, it ought to be done as soon as the soil can be raked with ease, and the seed ought to be well rolled in, or the land made firm by some means so that the seed may get the full benefit of the moisture in the soil.

Sawdust is an excellent thing to mix with grass seed or scatter over it when sowing, especially on poor sandy land. It will help to keep the young seedling grass from dying out, as it is very apt to do during our hot summer days. Young seedlings of any small seeds are very tender, and should not be exposed to extremes of heat or cold or to drying winds, and success is always more certain where some means are taken to protect them by means of tan bark, leaf mold or sawdust, scattered lightly over the surface of the soil.—*Perambulating Gardener, in Prairie Farmer.*

American Vines—Excitement in the Wine Provinces of France.

A great deal of excitement is being exhibited in the vine growing provinces of France in the experiments now in course of being tried with American vines. The most learned professors are devoting their attention to the subject, and with good reason, for the object is of a constantly increasing importance, being no less than resistance to the dreaded phylloxera by means of a fresh stock of plants. It seems to have been pretty well established that some, at least, of the varieties imported from the other side of the Atlantic are proof against this remorseless foe. The most celebrated of these are the river grape, the ash grape, the summer grape and the heart-leaved grape, all of which have been studied in great detail by M. Millardet, professor at the faculty of sciences in Bordeaux. The first of these has been hitherto the most popular, and has already been extensively planted in the Bordeaux and Languedoc districts. It has the advantage of growing readily on all sorts of soil, so that the work of experimenting with it is comparatively cheap and easy. The ash vine is a good species when kept apart from them, but is very apt to become crossed with other varieties, and especially with the *Vitis labrusca* of classic fame, which is extremely susceptible to the attacks of the phylloxera. The same fault is alleged against

the heart vine, which is a plant of astonishing vigor, climbing easily to the summit of the highest trees when once attached to them. It is recommended to bring the specimens of these sorts from the valley of the Mississippi and other places where they are not brought in contact with other more susceptible sorts of vine. The summer vine is the most rare of the species now on trial in France, but is also grown in the south of that country, and is capable of finding nourishment and producing fruit upon the most arid soils and in the driest atmosphere. As to the mode of propagating and cultivating the new importations, M. Pellicot, president of the agricultural committee of Toulon, recommends the use of seeds which can be sown at any time between the autumn and the early spring. The character of the plant can then be determined at the end of the next autumn, although its merits in defying the enemy cannot be ascertained until much later. He advises vine growers to have patience, and wait till the merits of each plant have been fully established before using it as a stock for grafting in French vineyards. According to a Rhenish newspaper the Metternich property, Schloß Johannisberg-am-Rhein, with its famous vineyards, has been sold for 8,000,000 marks to Baron Rothschild, of Vienna.—*London Globe.*

The Goff Apple.

According to promise, our good pomological friend Suel Foster, of Muscatine, Iowa, forwarded to us a large basket of Goff apples and specimens of the Wealthy. The Goff was tried in various ways in the kitchen, and gave satisfaction, cooking soft and nice. They are large, green or yellowish-green, solid, inclining to be flat in shape rather than round, and we think will become popular as a cooking apple. Of the trees and fruit Mr. Foster says: "Few of the trees have borne this year, for the trees are very young, only eight years from the graft. The tree of this seedling is about twenty years old, bears well, is healthy and hardy, but no blight as yet, which is an exception to all my trees of that age. It is in rich plowed land. Of the Goff, Charles Downing writes me January 19, 1875: 'Dear Sir:—I have found the origin of the Goff apple. It originated with J. S. Goff, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, about twenty years ago. You will find the account in the Ohio Pomological Report for 1854, page 11.' Mr. Downing should have added at least ten years to the twenty, for a seedling is not supposed to bear so soon. And now, Mr. Editor, what have you to say of the Goff apple, and the nurserymen of Ohio who had the apple on exhibition at their state fair in 1874?—two pomologists, authors of two extensive fruit books since 1854, and neither of them have I ever seen it in any catalogue, neither in Ohio nor elsewhere, except my own. The tree is hardy, thrifty and healthy; bears abundantly in alternate years; the largest, finest, handsomest and best pie apple we have."—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Household.

Canning and Pickling.

These are busy, busy days to the careful housewife "who looketh well to the ways of her household," and if she would have a well-spread table when cold winter comes, she must make preparations now. For canning any kind of fruit there is nothing quite equal to the patent glass cans, but they are expensive to those who are obliged to closely economize, and besides, are liable to break. I find I can keep tomatoes and many other fruits equally as well in jugs and small-mouthed jars, of one and two gallon size. I wipe (but do not peel) the tomatoes, cut up, and if very juicy drain off some of the juice. Cook until soft, then strain through a colander to take out the skins. Put back into the kettle and boil, then put in jugs and seal. If there happens not to be enough to fill the jug full, set the jug on the back part of the stove, and cork, and keep hot until you have more cooked. I generally seal with foolscap paper, pasting both sides of the paper with well-beaten whites of eggs. The heat of the fruit cooks the egg and makes it air tight.

I generally put on three thicknesses of paper, one at a time, being careful to press each layer smoothly over the top and an inch down the sides of the jug. When wanted for use in winter I

empty one jug at a time into a large-mouthed jar and put where the tomatoes will slightly freeze, and they will keep good as long as they are kept frozen, and do not lose much of their flavor.

We are very fond of pie-plant as sauce, as well as for pies and dumplings, and I can a considerable of it. I find it very easy to keep. I cut it up in half-inch pieces and bring it to a boil in hot water, a quart or so at a time. If too much is used, that in the bottom of the kettle will cook too much ere the top will be done enough. Set a jar on back of stove, and skim out as fast as cooked, and fill. When full of pie-plant fill up with boiling water from tea-kettle, and seal. You will find that the pie-plant has lost none too much of its sourness.

Cucumber pickles I no longer lay down in salt, but put them into the vinegar as I pick them from the vines, and find that it not only saves considerable labor, but the pickles are much better than when they are put down in salt. A neighbor puts hers down in sweetened water, and they are full as good, only taking longer to make. If, before spring, the vinegar becomes so strong there is danger of its eating the pickles, pour off some of the vinegar and add sweetened water. Green tomatoes cut into slices without peeling, blackberries, muskmelons, sweet apples, peaches, ripe cucumbers, and many other things, make excellent sweet pickles.

Take three pounds sugar to three pints good vinegar; take ground spices to suit; I take equal parts—a teaspoonful of each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice, and put in muslin bag, and boil up together, and pour over seven pounds of fruit, and let stand until next day; then pour off the pickle, bring to a boil, and again pour over fruit. The next day bring again to a boil, and add fruit, and cook slowly until they are soft, then skim out and boil down the pickle until thick as desired. If after a few weeks they should commence to work, scald over, and they will be full as good.—*Myra Wood, in Western Rural.*

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

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

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16, 1879. Flour—XX, XXX, Family, Wheat—No. 2 red, No. 3 red, Corn—No. 2, Oats, Rye, Barley, Pork, Lard, Butter—Dairy, Country, Eggs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1879. Wheat—No. 2 spring, No. 3, Corn, Oats, Lard, KANSAS CITY, Sept. 16, 1879. Wheat—No. 2 fall, No. 3 fall, No. 4, Corn—No. 2 white, No. 2, Oats, Rye—No. 2.

Live Stock Markets. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 16, 1879. Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,400, Good shlp. steers av. 1,350, Fair butch. steers av. 1,000, Good feed. steers av. 1,100, Good stock. steers av. 900, Good to choice fat cows, Common cows and heifers, Hogs—Packers.

St. Louis, Sept. 16, 1879. Cattle, shipping grades in fair demand and steady; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.55@5.00; light shipping, \$4.30@4.70; grass Texans, \$2.35@3.30. Hogs, higher; mixed packing, \$3.15@3.45; Yorkers, \$3.35@3.50.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1879. Cattle, active and a little higher; fair shipping, \$4.60@5.00; Texans, \$2.30 to \$2.70. Hogs, heavy, \$3.40@3.65; light, \$3.40@3.75. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 18,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter—good, 14@16c., poor and common 5@8c., and packed 10c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 5@6c.; eggs, 12@14c.; broom-corn, 2@3c. 1/2 lb.; chickens, young, per doz., \$1.50@2.00; potatoes, 10@15c.; cabbage, 7c. per doz.; apples, 85c.@\$1.40 per bushel; peaches, getting scarce, \$1.10 per peck; tomatoes, 35@50c. per bushel; grapes, 6 to 7c. per pound; hay, \$9.50 per ton; hams, S. C., 9 1/2c.; tallow, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c. per pound; onions, \$1.80 to 2.50 per bbl.; beans—poor 90c. per bushel, hand-picked \$1.50, navy \$1.75; hides—green 5 to 6 1/2c., salted 6 to 8c., dry flint 11 to 16c., dry salt 10 1/2 to 13c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 sack, \$2.75@3.00; XXX, \$2.40@2.50. Rye flour, \$1.85. Corn meal 3/4 hundred, 75c. Wheat fluctuated a little the past week, but our quotations are but slightly changed. In Kansas City it has risen a cent or more.

Wheat is a little lower than last week in Kansas City; it is 4 or 5 cents higher in St. Louis, and No. 2 spring wheat has risen about 7 cents in Chicago. It advanced heavily in New York on Saturday. The reason there is no advance in Kansas City is on account of the rise in freights.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is 1/2 of a cent lower than last week in Kansas City. In the East it is advancing. In Liverpool, Sept. 15, winter wheat was 9s. 2d. @ 4s. 4d., spring wheat 8s. 6d. @ 8s. 10d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.15 @ 1.16, No. 2 spring \$1.10.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 97c. September, 98c. October, and 99c. November. In Chicago No. 2 is 92c. September, 95c. October, and 96c. November. In Kansas City No. 2 is 85c. September, and 87c. October. No. 3 is 84c. September, and 84c. October.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities is now increasing. Last week the increase was over a million bushels. Corn is decreasing and but little is moving. Wheat at Kansas City is 10 cents higher than it was one year ago; corn is 1 cent higher.

Cattle continue dull. There is no improvement in prices at Kansas City, the best grades have declined a trifle, doubtless owing to a rise in freights. Stockers are a trifle higher. Hogs are dull, but the number received in Chicago on Monday was three times greater than on the same day of the week previous.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 5@7 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5 @ 6 1/2 per cent. The stock market was unusually active during the day and speculation was generally strong, but granger shares were depressed. Government bonds were firm; railroad bonds strong and higher; state securities dull.

The Kansas City Journal of Tuesday says: "In Kansas City the volume of trade has never been as large at the opening of the fall season as it is this year. Money is plenty, and abundant accommodations can be secured both at the banks and of outside brokers."

A New York paper says: "The first ten days of the opening month of the fall season is marked by increased activity. Business among the wholesale houses is reported by our merchants to have been not so voluminous on the first days of the fall for the last ten years. The distribution of seasonable manufactures and general merchandise throughout the West and South is steadily increasing."

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@18c.; eggs, 12c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$2.00@2.25 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 50@60c.; corn, 23@28c.; wheat, new, 75@85c.; lard, 4 1/2c.; hogs, \$2.75@3.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 per ton.

Backlen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, letter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. It is now prepared in a perfect salve. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER. An Honest Medicine Free of Charge. Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection of the throat, chest or lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, hoarseness, croup, whooping cough, etc. This medicine does positively cure, and that where every thing else has failed. No medicine can show one-half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been effected by this truly wonderful remedy. For asthma and bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. Trial bottles free. Regular size \$1. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

Use the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Leis' corner. I have 500 head of feeding steers for sale, on time, to feeders, in lots of one car load and upwards, to suit purchasers. W. W. COCKINS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 physician 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 everybody who has tried it. Ask for Leis'. For sale by all druggists throughout the state. Price 25 and 50 cents per package.

Quinine and Arsenic. Form the basis of many of the acute remedies in the market, and are the last resort of physicians and people who know no better medicine to employ for this distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing in the ears and depression of the constitutional health. AYER'S AGUE CURE is a vegetable discovery, containing neither quinine, arsenic nor any deleterious ingredient, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of fever and ague. Its effects are permanent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a positive cure for fever and ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for liver complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive, as well as a cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic districts. By direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, it stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

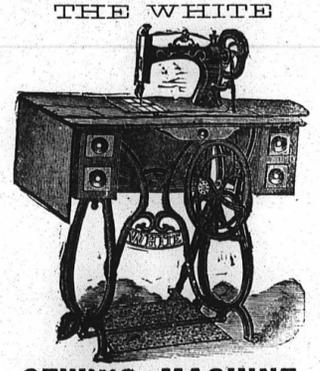
THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE. Elegant Day Coaches, Furnished with the Horton Reclining Chairs, will be Run Hereafter Between this City and Chicago.

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

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

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

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Rehear, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public—and us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$3 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.



THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams. Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine ever made. 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 encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine.

J. P. RICHEY, Agent. No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

FLAMENDARO 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.

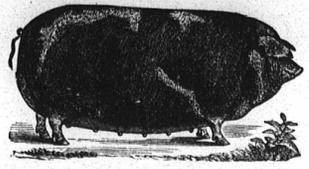


ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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, \$22.00; Five to seven months old, \$22.00; Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. A Boar, eight months old, \$25.00; A Sow, eight months old, with pig, \$25.00. Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East

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

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address, DR. J. A. JONES & CO., 239 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

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.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO. Taxes paid for non-residents, abstracts of title furnished. Office in Standard building.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

ENGRAVER, A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

\$250,000 TO LOAN!

On Improved Farms, AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

John Gleason, an infant, by O. G. Richards, his guardian to the suit, plaintiff, vs. John Pearson, defendant: Before John Wilder, J. P. Eudora township, Douglas county, Kansas.

Publication Notice. W. A. CURTIS, TRISTRAM DUNHAM AND Isabel J. Sells will take notice that they have been sued, with Mary E. Lane, W. Long and Amos D. Johnson, in an action of foreclosure, wherein the State Bank is plaintiff and the above named parties are defendants, and that the petition has been filed in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, at No. 4,847; that said defendants must answer said petition on or before the 16th day of October, 1879, or the petition will be taken as true and a decree will be entered for the foreclosure of all right and equity of redemption of said defendants in and to lots No. 3 and 4, north-east corner of Winthrop and Indiana streets, in Lane's first addition to the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, and state of Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Mary A. McFarland vs. O. E. Learnard et al. BY virtue of an ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county and state aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of O. E. Learnard, Mary S. Learnard, Thomas B. Eldridge, Lida W. Eldridge, Shaler W. Eldridge and Carrie Eldridge, and the National Bank of Lawrence, and of each and all of them, in and to the following described premises, to wit: The southeast quarter of section seven (7), township thirteen (13), of range twenty (20), in Douglas county, Kansas. Said property to be sold to satisfy one Mary A. McFarland in the sum of \$1,902, and to satisfy the National Bank of Lawrence the sum of \$653.70, and without appraisal.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1879. H. S. CLARK, Sheriff.

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,250,369. Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000. Net surplus over all, 1,038,437.

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates. JOHN CHARLTON, Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

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 number 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 reclaim their property at comparatively small expense.

By order of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas. B. F. Driess, 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, 47 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, 59 Massachusetts street. G. W. W. YATES, Druggist and Pharmacist, 100 Massachusetts street.

GROCERS.

A. DAVIS & HOSMER, General Commission Merchants and Retail Grocers, Henry street, opposite court-house. E. W. WOOD, the oldest Grocer in Lawrence. Established in 1831. 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. SELIGMAN presents 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, 125 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.

Q. G. MILLET, 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 of Titles. Lawrence, Kansas.

SEWING MACHINE AGENT.

GEORGE HOLLINGBERRY, General Sewing Machine Agent. Machine supplies constantly on hand. Merchant Tailor, 131 Mass. street.

SHIRT DEPOT.

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

SHOEMAKER.

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

TINNER.

A. STORM, the Pioneer Store man of Lawrence. Established in 1837. Practical Sheet-Metal Worker. Roofing, Gutting and Job Work a specialty. 164 Massachusetts street.

U. S. CLAIM AGENT.

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

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

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

H. J. RUSHMER, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, 77 Massachusetts street.