

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 399.

LIFE'S LITTLE ILLS.

BY DR. C. D. GARDETTE.

The water, drop by drop that falls,
Shall fret away the rugged rock
That, seatless, in its rooted walls,
Withstands the earthquake's Titan shock.

A puny insect's viewless sting,
That with repeated malice darts,
Shall oft more deadly anguish bring
Than sword-thrusts through our very hearts.

Each passing moment of suspense,
When poised we hang 'twixt hope and fear,
Shall seem to wring each waiting sense
Longer than sorrow's longest year.

So, in life's passage, still we find—
Whatever form or mask we wear—
That heart-pangs of the sternest kind
We oft shall steel ourselves to bear.

These cast their shadows far afield
And warn and arm us for the blow;
We gird our loins, uplift our shield,
And with grim courage meet the foe.

But ah, the little ills of life—
The wearing drops, the insect sting,
That fret and cross us in the strife—
For these our arms nor shield we bring!

Without defense these find us still,
And prick us sorely day by day,
And though perchance they may not kill,
Too oft, alas, we wish they may!

Aye, harder than the deadliest grief,
These myriad frets and stings to bear!
Yet even for these there is relief—
The balm of patience and of prayer!

THE DRUNKARD'S VOW.

"Good-by, Jim Brown; you have got the last cent of my money that you will ever get," said a poor miserable-looking wretch, as he turned to leave the bar-room of a hotel, where a large company sat drinking and carousing.

"I guess when you find a few cents I shall get them, Jake," answered the besotted landlord with a sneer; "but I tell you again that you will get no more rum until you pay off the old debt."

"Good-by, Jim Brown," said old Jake again, "you will never get one cent of it, nor will you ever sell me another glass of rum."

"Goin' to sign the pledge, Jake?" said another voice; "guess 'twon't do you much good if you do, for you like rum too well to keep it long."

"Maybe I shall sign the pledge," was the reply, "but I consider my words here just as sacred and binding as a written pledge, and so I solemnly swear before God and man never to touch another drop of the accursed poison so long as I live," and Jake retreated towards the door as he said this.

"Hold on, Jake, don't go yet," called out another voice still; "come back and I'll treat you. Here, landlord, give him a good glass of rum to make him better natured." But Jake never looked towards the speaker, and still kept moving towards the door.

"You will try in vain, I guess," he slowly said, "for I've drunk my last glass of liquor, God helping me," and Jake Bell walked away.

"Wonder what has got into the old fool," said one of the bar-room loungers, "for I never knew him to refuse a glass of rum before."

"Guess he'll come back before many days go by," was heard from another part of the bar-room.

"Suppose old Jake should reform," said one who had not spoken before. "I never saw him with such a fit on, and if he should stick to what he said landlord has lost one of his best customers."

"And a few shillings besides," chimed in another voice.

"Guess he has not lost much by old Jake Bell, for if I'm not much mistaken, his money has been quite an advantage to Jim Brown for a number of years," was the reply.

"Stop your noise, will you?" said the landlord, with a scowl upon his face. "I'll take care of old Jake."

"Perhaps he'll take care of himself," was the reply, "and I think he would do quite as well, and his wife and children would be the gainers."

"Stop your infernal noise, Bill Grey, or leave the room," yelled the landlord, growing black with passion.

"If I go," said Bill, quietly, "I shall go as old Jake did, never to come back again. You know what Bill Grey says he means."

"Well, then, hold your tongue," replied the landlord, a little cooled down by Bill's last remark.

Susan Bell sat by an open window of her humble home, looking out upon the beautiful landscape bathed with the golden rays of the setting sun. There was an expression of pain and sadness resting upon her face, and occasionally a tear gleamed in her faded eye. We

doubt if the glory of the field and sky had awakened one cheerful thought in her heart, and if it did the dark clouds of misery soon turned the rays of sunlight to gloom again. And the bright hopes of other days had long ago died out of the heart of Susan Bell, and the grim shadow of earthly wretchedness had long stood arrayed around her pathway.

But away in the dim long ago, this now wretched woman had seen bright days of happiness, though they appear now like some fairy dream, which casts its mocking glory upon the barren waters of life. Rum, the demon of earthly happiness, had destroyed the hopes of poor Susan Bell, and driven peace and plenty from the once cheerful fireside. Rum had ruined the prospects of Jacob Bell, and made him a miserable, besotted wretch. In other days he had been loved and respected, for he possessed many noble and generous qualities, and bid fair to be a man of more than ordinary usefulness in the world.

But he became entangled in the snares of intemperance, so down he went upon the fearful road of sin and ruin. Four children had since made music in his home, but after he began his career of shame, disease laid its hand upon two of them, and they died. Mrs. Bell did not murmur, as the death-angel claimed them, for she saw the storm that was gathering in the Western sky. Soon it came, and then she daily thanked God that there were only two to suffer the abuses of a drunken father, and the heavy load of want and poverty. Jim Brown had taken the earnings of the husband and father for many long years, and in return gave him a deadly poison that made him a brute and deadened every impulse of nobleness.

"He has gone to Brown's, as usual," said Susan Bell to herself. "Oh, how I wish he would not go there so often! He never will even try to reform as long as he goes there to spend his leisure hours." A tear dropped from the eye of the drunkard's wife, as she looked in the direction of the village tavern. "But it will do no good to hope any longer, for he will never do any better," she said half aloud.

The sun went down behind the western mountains, and twilight began to gather over the earth. Susan Bell sat by the low window, looking toward the now lighted bar-room. "He is coming," she said, as she discovered the well-known form in the twilight. How strange that Jacob should be coming home so early. I wonder what it all means?"

Jacob Bell walked steadily into the house, and in a pleasant voice asked: "Susan, will you get me some supper? for I am very hungry."

"We have but little to eat, Jacob," was the reply, "but I will get you what we have."

"Have we any coffee?" he again asked, in the same pleasant voice.

"We have none," answered Susan, "but perhaps I can borrow a little of Mrs. Blake's."

"Have we any tea or sugar, Susan?" was the next inquiry.

"None," was the low reply.

"Then I will go and purchase some," said Jacob. "Mr. Grant is owing me for a half day's work, and I guess he can pay me." Saying this, he walked out of the house and went in the direction of Mr. Grant's.

Susan Bell's heart beat fast at the strange conduct of her husband. "Oh, if he does not stop at Mr. Brown's," she said. He did not stop at Brown's, although a dozen voices called to him as he was passing by.

"I think you will not succeed," he only said, and then walked towards home.

"Now make me a strong cup of coffee, Susan," he said, as he placed several packages upon the kitchen table. Susan quickly obeyed, and in a short time Jacob sat down to a better supper than he had had before for many a day.

"I am very weary," he only said, as he finished the meal. "Please call me very early in the morning, Susan, for I am going to work for Mr. Grant to-morrow. I have taken the job of building his barn, and want to get it well started this week."

Then he retired for the night, and Susan heard the deep regular breathing, and she knew he was not under the influence of liquor. After visiting the couch of little Jennie, she also retired, but not to sleep, for all through the long night were her thoughts busy in trying to arrive at some conclusion in regard to the strange conduct of her husband.

The day came with all its beautiful splendor, and just as the morning sun began to bathe the tall western mountains, Mrs. Bell gently spoke her husband's name.

He answered as kindly as the evening before, and soon arose to prepare for the labors of the day. "Will you make me a cup of strong coffee?" he continued, "for I am not hungry."

His wife said nothing, but quickly prepared the coffee. After drinking two large cups, he arose to go. "Have you enough flour to last to-day?" he asked, as he was about to pass out.

"We have a little," was the reply.

The day wore away at last, and just as the sun was setting, Jacob Bell entered the door of his home.

"Here are three dollars, Susan," he said, handing some money to his wife. "Take it and use it as you think best. Herbert can bring home whatever you want, for he will not work any longer for Mr. Hill. He is not strong enough to do such work as he has been in the habit of doing. He will go to school the remainder of the summer."

Mrs. Bell said not a word; she only hoped and prayed. Another day passed away, and three dollars more were placed in her hands. A week also went by, and her husband had worked every day, and had not visited Jim Brown once in that time. Then he came home one night with a new suit of clothes.

"They were a present to me," he said, in reply to Susan's inquiring looks. "Mr. Grant gave them to me."

"And why did he do it, Jacob?" now asked Susan in a trembling voice.

"If I tell you, then you will know my secret. But I think I will; it was because I signed the pledge."

"Have you signed the pledge, Jacob?" asked the wife, in a voice choked with emotion.

"Yes," he quietly answered, "and with God's help I will keep it. Jim Brown has got the last cent of my money that he ever gets."

"Why did you take this step?" Susan asked, in a quiet voice.

"I cannot tell you yet. Mr. Grant, I think, was the true cause of it. He has talked so earnestly and kindly to me of late that I saw myself as I never did before. And then about a week since I went into Jim Brown's bar-room and asked him to trust me for a drink. I was owing him a few shillings, and he was nearly drunk himself; he refused to trust me. I was mad with passion, and then I made a vow before all present never to drink another drop of liquor; and as I have said before, God helping me, I will never taste the accursed poison again."

Susan Bell silently thanked God, and earnestly prayed that He would help her husband to keep his vows sacred.

Five years have since passed away, with their sunshine and shadows, and still Jacob Bell keeps his vows. The brown house has been transformed by his skillful hand, and now it is the prettiest cottage in B—. Thrift and plenty are manifested all about it, for it is no longer a drunkard's home. Mr. Jacob Bell looks much younger than he did five years ago, and for some reason people do not call him "Old Jake."

The village tavern still stands, but Jim Brown died nearly two years since with delirium tremens. Another rum-seller fills his place, but Jacob Bell has never spoken to him. Thus did the drunkard keep his vow, and thus may many others do.—Mrs. M. A. Holt, in *Portsmouth Weekly*.

Butler's Yacht.

A World correspondent talks about General Butler's craft as follows: For two months past there has been flitting back and forth among the woods, rocks and golden sand curves of New England's beautiful shore a yacht as graceful as a bird and as little ready to be caught. She wears her name, "America," in gilt letters that seem like the buckles of a lady's belt. To clasp her shapely girth, and she is mistress of that nautical coquetry which holds wind and wave at her beck, and knows how to woo from the fret and flurry of their rivalry a queerlier motion for her royal progress. Like all beauties who are or have been belles, she has a history. She was built between twenty and thirty years ago—it is never fair to give exact dates concerning the age of a belle—by the then noted ship-builder, Steers, to the order of an American commodore, who paid Steers \$40,000 for her, and she was built expressly to run in the great contest—about 1852—between England and America for the queen's gold prize cup, which she won brilliantly, sweeping to the goal in advance of all the British praws with the speed of an arrow and the grace of a swan.

She was afterwards sold to an Irish nobleman, Lord De Blaquiere, and passed by sale from lord to lord until after the breaking out of our civil war, when she was sold into the Confederate navy, in which holding, owing to her ductile accuracy and speed, she was used as a

privateer and blockade runner with telling success.

After a time, however, the rebels, fearing for her the jaws of the Northern lion which in those days began to snap portentously, ran her into the St. John's river and sank her, and there for two years she lay a long, beautiful sleep, unmindful of the alligator that glided over her breast or of the fins that flashed and beat in the limpid tide above her.

But her resting place was found out and she was waked and raised to upper air again by our navy and used in our government's service till after the close of the war, when, like many a poor slave girl—victim of the vilest traffic under the sun, but on which that sun of the just and the unjust shines no more in our free land—she was brought to the block and sold at auction to Colonel Jonas H. French, who bought her for his old commander, General Benjamin F. Butler.

Science.

The medical officer of Leeds, England, has publicly called attention to the fact that scarlet fever is spread by women who needlessly attend the funerals of persons who have died of that disease.

In the last number of the published proceedings of the American Chemical society is a paper by Prof. F. P. Dunnington, of the University of Virginia, giving an account of his discovery of manganese in the ash of wheat. This element has not been regarded as an essential constituent of that grain, yet it appears constantly to be present, though in very small proportion. The author says he has not been able to find any previous mention of it. According to Dr. Elywv Waller, manganese also occurs in the ash of bread, yeast and potatoes.

The transfusion of milk into the veins of a patient suffering from excessive exhaustion, debility and emaciation, the results of typhoid fever, was recently accomplished in Dublin with entire success. The operation was undertaken as a last resort, and was performed by Dr. Robert McDonnell, the milk being obtained fresh and warm from a cow immediately at hand. About ten ounces were introduced into a vein of the arm near the elbow. The first effect appeared to be depressing, but in the course of three hours the symptoms became more favorable, and the patient began to regain strength. On the seventh day he was far advanced towards recovery.

Among other rules posted in the office of a hotel in a Shaker village in New Hampshire is the following:

"Married persons, tarrying with us overnight, are respectfully notified that each sex must occupy separate sleeping apartments while they remain."

Some time since a newly married couple, on a bridal trip, visited the Shakers. The evening was spent in talk. Bed time came, and the couple were invited to sleep. They passed out of the office up stairs, and there sat two sober-faced Shakers, a "brother" and "sister," each with a candle.

"Man to the left!" said the brother, and into a room he escorted the bridegroom. "Woman to the right!" as quietly said the sister, and into a separate room the bride was ushered, the newly-made man and wife separating without even a good-night kiss.

Why Kerosene Lamps Explode.

Prof. Kedzie, of Michigan, in explaining the cause of kerosene lamp explosions, says: When the vapor of kerosene is mixed in proper proportions with air a true explosive mixture is formed which will explode with the force of a gun-shot when fired by flame. This explains why a lamp is in more danger of exploding when only partly filled with kerosene—a larger space is left to be filled with the explosive mixture. Many, on leaving a room, "turn down the lamp," to save oil; but such economy is very liable to cause a lamp explosion. If a light is not needed in a room, either extinguish it or leave it burning with the usual blaze.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said an eloquent Chicago advocate, "you hev heern the witness swar he saw the prisoner raise his gun; you hev heern him swar he saw the flash and heern the report; you hev heern him swar he saw the dog fall dead; you hev heern him swar he dug the bullet out with his jack-knife, and you hev seen the bullet produced in court; but whar, gentlemen—whar, I ask you, is the man who saw that bullet hit that dog?"

No matter how bad and destructive a boy may be, he never becomes so degraded or loses his self-respect sufficiently to throw mud on a circus poster.

Young Folks' Column.

Lessons for the Young Folks.
NO. V.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—In your next letter to our good editor, please tell him what three words in our language you think are the most beautiful, and why you think so. Please send a list of words which, when spoken, resemble the sounds they denote; as, buzz, whiz, etc., and tell us if you have tried any of the exercises in your column.

Who had the capitals, pauses, and words right as in last week's key?
Now, we continue the story of DANIEL BOONE.

From some cause or other, when the boy was only three years old, his parents removed from this home, and settled upon the Schuykill river, not far from the town of Reading. Here they lived for ten years; and it was during this time that their son Daniel began to show his passion for hunting. He was scarcely 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 region. As he grew older, his courage increased, and then we find him amusing himself with bigger game. The lads in the neighborhood were soon taught by him the use of the rifle, and were then able to join him in his adventures. On one occasion, they all started out for a hunt, and after amusing themselves till it was almost dark, were returning homeward, when suddenly a wild cry was heard in the woods, and the boys screamed out, "A panther! a panther!" and ran off as fast as they could.

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:

boonestood (in a firm manner) looking around for the (breathing thing) it was a panther indeed his eye (came down) upon him just in the act of (jumping) towards him in (a) (small-st point of time) he (to a level brought) his (grooved gun) and shot him through the heart

but this sort of sport was not enough for him he seemed (fixed in mind) to go away from man and live in the (wide woods) with these (breathing things) one morning he started off as (common) with his (grooved gun) and dog next came on but daniel did not (come back) to his home W. A. B.

Acts of Love.

Each one of a thousand acts of love costs very little by itself, and yet when viewed altogether who can estimate their value? What is it that secures for one the name of a kind neighbor? Not the doing of half a dozen great favors in as many years, but the little every-day kindnesses, neither of which seems of much consequence, considered in itself, but their continued repetition sheds a sun light over the whole neighborhood. It is so, too, in the family. The child whose good offices are always ready when they are wanted—to run up stairs or down—to get chips or rock the cradle, or to run on an errand and "right back"—and all with a pleasant look and a pleasant temper, has a reward along with such good deeds. If a little girl cannot take her grandfather on her lap as he takes her on his lap, she can get his slippers, or put away his book, or gently comb his thick locks; and whether she thinks of it or not, these little kindnesses that come from a loving heart are the sunbeams that lighten up a dark and woeful world.

A Little Hero.

A brave act makes every one feel happy—the one who performs it and those who are witnesses of it. A coal shaft is being sunk just north of Hollis, Ill., and one day lately a workman by the name of Hartland lighted a slow match leading to a blast and then signaled to be drawn up. The depth of the shaft was seventy feet. When he had been raised fourteen feet he struck the bottom of a board partition and was thrown back to the bottom. Thomas Crandall, a step-son of Mr. Hartland, was a witness to the accident, and promptly slid down the rope, seventy feet, and tore the match from the fuse in time to prevent an explosion. The act was a brave one, scarcely to be paralleled. The boy's hands were terribly lacerated by the friction of the rope. The step-father was rescued with a broken rib and other severe bruises.—*Western Rural*.

By constantly removing decayed flowers before a seed pod can swell, the growth of the plant and the continued development of new buds and flowers upon the new growth are matters of course.

National Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

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

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

Worthy Master Thing to Maine State Grange.

Brother and Sister Patrons:—We find ourselves again considering how we may best avail ourselves of the privileges and benefits of the coming state fair. The premium list is out, and our order again recognized as one of the leading agricultural organizations of the state.

The Maine Dairyman's association hold their fair also in same connection. This is one of the most vigorous and popular organizations in our state, and is laboring earnestly and effectively to promote co-operation, union of effort and interest, among the dairymen of Maine. One of its chief objects is to raise the price of butter and cheese, not by making corners and combinations, but by improving the quality of our product and thus raising its market value.

The president of this and of the State Agricultural society are both enthusiastic Patrons, and both clearly apprehend the propriety and importance of a cordial union of effort to promote the material interest and efficiency of each. To this end the officers of the several societies have again invited the entire membership of the order of Patrons in Maine to meet with them at the fair, and assist by our presence, counsel, co-operation and sympathy to make it a farmers' festival worthy the name, the occasion and the state.

For all granges who send delegations or go in force to the fair, and desire to camp upon the premises, tent ground will be furnished free. Granges can set up their camp or tent, take along their grub, board and lodge themselves, enjoy the privileges of the fair, get to themselves a reputation and character as members of a distinct organization, get acquainted with each other, have a vacation for a day or two and save almost the entire expense. Farmers' meetings will be held each evening in a large tent upon the grounds, and it is intended and expected to make them not only in name, but in very deed, farmers' "love feasts."

The society has again offered special grange premiums, the proceeds to go into the treasury of the successful granges as last year. What say, brothers and sisters of the "Dirigo state?" Has not the time come for us to show ourselves in public? Is it not high time that we openly and aggressively identify ourselves with the material interests of our state; that we make ourselves felt as one of the forces which tend to give character and efficiency to its great interest? The wishes or the interests of farmers, so long as we are prompt to run at the beck and call of almost every other interest, will have very little regard from those who have been wont to look upon us as the "mud-sills" of society; but just as soon as it is seen that we are looking out for our own interests, and respecting ourselves and our calling, we shall begin to gain the respect of the world.

Come, brother Patrons, brush up the steers, pick a half dozen of the best lambs, fill a basket with blushing apples, shake the thickest of the hayseed from your hair, and be ready for a holiday. Sister Patrons, look over the goodly stores of comfortable staples; take the choice ornaments from the center-table and the mantle-piece, fill a box or jar of golden butter for the fair, and a big box of doughnuts, cheese, corned beef, and brown bread, and let us all go to camp life for rest, recreation and a good time generally. Don't let politics and politicians, buncombe orators and imported stump speakers take us by storm and lead us captive at their will. We always hear fine stories and fair promises just before election; but, brother farmers, let me tell you, and especially, brother Patrons, let me say to you, that when we help it will be when we help ourselves. While we, as an organization, make war upon no other legitimate business; while we claim to be the friends of all, who, by necessary toil or occupation contribute to the wealth and happiness of the world, let us see to it that he who feeds all shall be no longer the servant of all. While becoming Patrons we relinquish none of the rights of citizenship, yet let us jealously guard the door of the grange, and see to it that we do not impair or lessen our usefulness by allowing party politics a place within our gates.

He who would prostitute our noble order to the interest or use of any political party, clique or ring would, to the extent of his influence, deal it a death blow, while he who would make use of the influence which his position gave him to further his own political interests would not only violate his solemn obligation and sacrifice the good opinion of every member of the order, but would at the same time take away that self-respect which conscious integrity alone can give and which is dearer to those who possess it than life itself.

With best wishes for the prosperity of our order generally, and in our state in particular, I am, yours fraternally, D. H. THING.

The Elevation of Farmers.

I have already written of the power and influence of the agricultural press, and have stated that that power and influence may be exerted either for good or for evil. Every true and good man wishes for the triumphing of right, and in this article I wish to call the attention of this class among farmers to the fact that upon them falls the responsibility of the right or wrong use of the power of the agricultural press.

The agricultural journal is what the representative, or, more properly, the ideal representative, farmer makes it. I believe it to be true of all journals of this class that deserve the name that they are controlled by an editorial force of the most progressive and elevated farmers, and that they seek the most intelligent and progressive farmers for correspondents. Do not think, my reader, that I consider a classical education a necessary part of a progressive farmer's education. The time is fast coming when a scientific course will be, but to-day the farmer who has learned his business, and not necessarily books, is the progressive and advancing farmer. It is not the man who have read Cicero, but the man who have read the plain lessons of experience, personal and of others, who are to-day in the front rank of the agricultural profession. It is such that will, and do now, determine the character of our agricultural press, and as long as they do the agricultural press will advance its readers. As long as such men contribute the matter of our own professional papers, the papers will be above the masses, and the masses will strive to get on the same level. Why? Because—

First—It is a fact, for which I thank the laws of evolution, that that part of man's apish nature that makes him imitative has not been eliminated. When another farmer does something better than he has heretofore done it, he will go and do likewise.

Second—This imitation begets pride. A man does a job of work extra well; he is proud of it. Another does a similar job better, for the reason given above; he is prouder still. A man used to be proud of the number of acres he tilled, because he had subdued that much land; now he is proud of the number of bushels to the acre. Formerly men boasted of the quantity of land; now, of the quality. But farmers will advance all the same and in a better direction, because when they get the wilderness cleared out, they will improve its quality. And in this advancement the farmer's professional paper will be an important factor, because it will hold up an advanced object for him to imitate, and continually arouse his pride.

Now, reader, a word to you. If you wish you can make the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin a mighty motive power in this much-to-be-desired elevation of the farmer.

Do you perform some job of labor a little better, or have you discovered some way whereby it may be performed quicker, than your neighbors do it? If so, report in the Bulletin. Have you discovered or invented some device to make your rural home more attractive? Tell the rest of us. Have you adopted some new plan in your grange that secures better attendance and greater profit? Then report through the columns of the Bulletin. By so doing, you, through the agricultural press, will elevate your fellow-worker in this guild, and great shall be your satisfaction and reward.—John M. Stahl, in Grange Bulletin.

Patrons vs. Railroads.

That corporations have money, so they use it in the interest of the people, is meritorious rather than otherwise. The grange has further demonstrated that transportation companies have been more ready to shake hands with the farmer and do his carrying trade, whenever the farmer was in any condition to know what he wanted, than they have had credit for. Before the organization of the grange there was no co-operation of farmers and consequently no combination of their accumulated products. Each one acted for himself; and the individual farmer could only ask the railroad company, "What will you carry my bushel of wheat or my basket of peaches to New York City for?" The amount of his business was not worth competing for, and hardly worth the trouble it would entail in handling. But since the organization of the grange and the co-operation consequent thereto a Patron can approach a railroad company and contract for so many cars per day, for so long, for the shipping of wheat or fruit, or anything he may desire to ship. The Patron knows what he wants, and the large amounts of freight he ships makes it worth competing for; and to-day, where such co-operation exists, the farmer can secure as good rates as any other business man, and through this intelligent action of the grange the farmers and railroad men have a common interest and an increasing friendship.—Agricultural World.

Grange Notes.

J. H. Wilson, master of Florida state grange, writes to the Patron of Husbandry: "Our grangers are realizing the fact that years ago, when they were attending grange meetings regularly, and going upon the cash principle, they were doing well, and were independent of the middlemen. Now, where communities have got credit, given mortgages and quit attending grange meetings they are fearfully behind financially; they belong to a master, and prospects ahead are gloomy. The farmer who mortgages pays this season 10 to 12 cents per pound for bacon; the cash farmer pays 5 to 6 cents. No wonder our farmers are going back to the grange; and were our organs generally circulated among them, great would be the result."

Dr. J. R. Lewis, of Franklin (Mo.) grange, No. 746, says: "The question has been asked thousands of times, 'What is the grange aiming to accomplish?' I will not undertake to answer the question specially, but will sum it up thus: The object of the grange is to protect

and promote the agricultural interest, to cultivate and elevate the human mind, and its ultimate the prosperity and happiness of a l. I do not believe that any one can give a specific answer to the question, because the grange is so young comparatively that it might be properly said to be still in embryo, and we could no more tell in our present state of knowledge everything that it expects to accomplish in the mysterious centuries to come than we could tell by the germ of an acorn how many leaves the grand old oak of future years will bear. Figuratively speaking, we are climbing a great mountain, and every step up brings to view beautiful objects and landscapes unseen before."

I desire space in your valuable paper to direct a few thoughts to the members of the granges in the state. Brothers and sisters, as the time is here for holding picnics I would say let us go to work, and let us have a grange revival all along the line. We should remember that the grange as well as similar orders is what its members make it. It is patent to all well-informed men that we have accomplished much lasting good, and that much more yet can be done. Our order can be made a power in the nation that will be recognized and respected; a power that will be present in the councils of the nation for good, to the farmer and working men of all classes. While we seek to injure no man or class of men, it is our duty to maintain our order and insist on our rights which have been so long neglected. Brothers and sisters, our order with all its interests is in your keeping, and it is for you to say what its future shall be. I desire to see our order maintained until we accomplish the grand aim of its founders, the elevation of the farmers, the men who follow the grandest and noblest calling of mankind; until farming shall justly be recognized and farmers no longer looked upon as levers of wood and drawers of water. To that end let us continue to educate them until we occupy as high a position, educationally, socially and morally as any of our brethren of other callings. Then and not till then will we have accomplished what our order was destined to accomplish. In conclusion, permit me to say, do not fail to select delegates to the next state grange; let each county in the state see that their county is represented by a live granger, and let us have one of the best state granges that we ever had in the state. The state is in a good condition financially, and we have but to do our duty and success will perch upon our banners.—J. T. Olyphant, in Indiana Farmer.

VINLAND Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm TWENTY-THIRD YEAR. PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION. W. E. BARNES, Proprietor, Vinland, Douglas County, Kans. 24th Year—12th Year in Kansas!

KANSAS Home Nurseries Offer for the fall of 1879. HOME GROWN STOCK. SUCH AS Apple Trees, Peach Trees, Pear Trees, Plum Trees, Cherry Trees, Quinces, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Evergreens, 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. GRIEBA, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

REMOVAL!

BOOTS & SHOES.

A. MARKLEY,

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER

Of Lawrence,

Has moved his Shop from 67 to 149,

opposite Poehler's Grocery.

H. C. Patterson, late with J. R. Good, will be found in the same room with a full line of Eastern goods, as well as a line of Markley's make—all warranted, and at bottom prices. Call when in need of Boots and Shoes.

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, 94 pounds of Cut-Loaf Sugar for 1.00, etc.

SYRUPS WERE NEVER SO LOW.

Table listing syrups and coffee prices, including White Drips per gallon for .50, Silver Drips (best) per gallon for .65, etc.

CALIFORNIA STRAINED HONEY 15 CENTS PER POUND.

Table listing coffee prices, including Green Rio per pound for .11, 11-1-2, 14, 15, 16, etc.

MANDARIAN TEA (SOMETHING NEW) 50c. PER POUND—FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOR QUITE EQUAL TO THE BEST 75c.

Table listing teas and vinegars, including Young Hyson per pound for .25, 35, 50, best 80, etc.

WORKINGMAN'S TEA. WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. AT 35c.—CAN SAVE FROM 15 TO 25c. PER POUND ON YOUR TEAS.

Table listing crackers and starches, including Young Hyson per pound for .25, 35, 50, best 80, etc.

GOOD COMMON STARCH 5c. PER POUND, 6 POUNDS FOR 25c.

Table listing starches and baking powder, including White Lily Gloss, best quality, 6-lb wood boxes for 45, etc.

BEST COAL OIL PER GALLON 15c. HEADLIGHT OIL PER GALLON 18c.

Table listing dried fruits, including Dried Peaches 4 lbs for 25c., for \$1 17 lbs., etc.

FISH, FISH. A full line of salt fish. Prices reduced in proportion.

Table listing miscellaneous goods, including Mixed Pickles (best) per quart for 15c., etc.

NORTH CAROLINA SEAL TOBACCO (GENUINE) 55c. PER POUND. LORILLARD TIN TAG PLUG 55c. PER POUND.

Table listing tobacco products, including Lorillard Tin Tag per lb. for 55, etc.

SEWING MACHINES. The Canada Singer—best in the world; drop leaf and two drawers. Wilson and New American, and Dantless, with drop leaf and two drawers, for \$25; other dealers charge \$45 for the same machine.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS. Jules Jacot watch, cost \$20, for \$10; Waltham watch, 3-ounce coin silver case and cap, for \$8. Alarm clocks, new, \$1.25.

24x30-INCH CHROMOS. Black walnut frames, \$1.50; 9x11 walnut frames with glass and back, 25c.; 8 1/2x22 1/2 mottoes, 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; size and sponge bath, \$3; Shepard Dyer, best in market (two leathers), \$1.25; hat conformer, \$3, cost \$5; new rubber-bucket pump, \$2, cheaper than any body else's; 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 \$8.50, cheap at \$10; new seven-shot revolver, \$1.25; fine double-barrel gun, \$ 0, cost \$40; billiard table, slate bed, 4 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, in fine order, at less than half price; Sattley's gang-plow (new), \$30, cost \$45; 100 feet 1 1/2-inch rubber hose; blacksmith's 30-inch bellows; No. 1 lawn mower at a bargain.

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

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

Railroad Accident—New Railroad Pool.

[Kansas City Times.]

Of Mr. Wm. Noel, of Lone Jack, who came in from the West yesterday, particulars were obtained of a bad wreck on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, near Lakin, on Monday night. The accident was to a freight train, and was caused by a broken rail, as follows: When the passenger train passed the point of accident, bound east, the broken rail was discovered, and upon the arrival of the train at the first telegraph station a dispatch was sent back warning all of the danger. Before the message was received, however, a freight train had left the station. It was at once seen that a wreck was inevitable, and word was at once sent to the wrecking master to be ready for work. It was as surmised, and in less than two hours word was received that the train was derailed. Several cars passed over in safety, but the rear portion of the train was badly wrecked, including several cars loaded with stock and the engine. In the latter were a number of men, and Mr. James Hurt, a well-known resident of this city, had four ribs broken, besides being cut about the head. Mr. Gudgell, a cattle man well-known at the stock yards, was also on the train, en route to this city, and had his left arm broken in two places and his left leg below the knee. Mr. Hurt was brought here, while Mr. Gudgell was taken to Dodge City. A number of cattle were killed and maimed by the accident, and the loss to the Santa Fe company will foot up several thousand dollars.

A dispatch from Chicago states that the managers and freight agents of the various lines constituting the Southwestern Railway association were in session again on Wednesday, and the result briefly stated is that, contrary to almost universal expectations, the formation of a new pool among the lines interested may be regarded as a fixed fact. Little headway was made in arranging the details of the business, and the difficulties in the way on this score will keep the association in session tomorrow and perhaps the day after. After agreeing to reorganize the old association, the association took up the subject of the territorial limits of the pool, and agreed that the Chicago lines should comprise the Chicago and Alton, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Rock Island and Pacific, with their connections, the Hannibal and St. Joe and the Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs railways. The St. Louis lines in the pool have not yet been agreed upon, but it is understood that they will comprise the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, with their connections, and the Chicago and Alton. The hitch in the proceedings yesterday, which threatened at one time to result in a general break-up of the meeting, arose from the fact that the Missouri Pacific wished to be recognized as a Chicago line, and it was on this point that a minority report was presented to the meeting. The Chicago lines, however, refused to listen to this proposal, and it was finally overruled.

A Strange Freak.

[Leavenworth Times.]

A few mornings ago the Times contained the following item:

We are informed that a man in the employ of Mr. Clem. Jaggard, of Fairmount, was thrown from a horse while racing, about a week ago, from which he received injuries which had a fatal termination on Wednesday.

Yesterday Mr. Jaggard visited the Times office, and from him it was learned that a strange story was attached to the history of the deceased, whose name at the time the item appeared was unknown.

His name was Daniel Turner, and the circumstances leading to his death are as follows: On the Sunday preceding his decease he was racing with some other parties, when he was thrown from his horse, striking in such a manner that on the 10th he died, at Loraine, of concussion of the brain.

Six months ago the deceased came to Mr. Jaggard and asked for employment, and by him was given work as a common laborer. His actions caused a suspicion that there was a strange history in connection with his life; but his death was the only thing which tended to bring about the sequel.

The deceased, who was about twenty-eight years old, graduated at Princeton college, studied law and opened an office at Jersey City, where he soon built up a lucrative practice. His parents are wealthy, honored and respected, and live at Hope, Warren county, New Jersey.

What strange fancy suddenly possessed Turner to give up the practice which was rapidly assuming goodly proportions and come West our informant did not know, neither could he account for the mediocre position into which he drifted as soon as he came here.

This part of the story is one of life's romances which will perhaps forever remain unwritten. The facts as stated is all the information possessed by our authority in this particular. The deceased had an excellent reputation in the neighborhood in which he worked.

A brother of the deceased came from Hope, the home of the parents, and took the remains ocean sailing in the distance a mournful requiem to a final resting place, where the waves of the em for one to whom so evidently is attached a life history of strange wonder.

McPherson Items.

[Cor. Topeka Commonwealth.]

McPHERSON, Kans., Sept. 15.—Kansas would not be herself could she not be visited by one of her gentle zephyrs semi-occasionally. Such an one struck our usually peaceful village about noon last Thursday, and for a time it seemed as though a repetition of last spring's cyclones was about to occur. For a few minutes after the storm passed the sky was darkened by a cloud of birds, and immediately following them came one of the thickest flights of grasshoppers it has ever been my lot to witness. They occupied about ten minutes in passing, but while doing so the roar of their wings could be plainly heard above that of the storm, and the sky, before apparently dark,

now assumed a still more leaden appearance, which continued until they had passed. The rain which every one hoped for passed around us, with the exception of a very light sprinkle.

The building of the road, which every one is looking forward to, is being pushed rapidly forward and will be completed by Saturday next. The depot building that is now in process of erection is to be one of the best that the company builds, and will be complete and ready for business on the arrival of the track. The 23d inst. is the day set for the jubilee, and we are all looking forward to a grand time.

Business is brisk here at present, as can be seen by the numerous buildings that are going up; also three fine elevators, that will be ready for handling grain very soon. More anon.

Capital Notes.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

There are forty stone cutters at work on the Cottonwood stone for the west wing of the capitol. The stone dresses very nicely. Gen. Babcock informed a reporter yesterday that it was the intention of the contractors to have enough stone cut, ready for laying, to keep the men at work when they commenced. As the stone will be laid very rapidly when once setting is begun, it will be necessary to get out a large number, and therefore the setting of the stone will probably not begin until the second week in October. The foundation is a very solid one.

The contract for the steam heating of the state normal school has been let to S. I. Pope & Co., of Chicago, for \$4,254.

General Taylor, for the state board of charities, yesterday concluded certain business which had been left to him. Among his duties discharged was an inspection of the Topeka insane asylum, and the letting of certain contracts. The contract for furnishing coal was awarded to W. L. Green, and that for furnishing beef to F. Fritsch both of Topeka. Gen. Taylor says that the board will meet next month and locate the reform school.

Verdict Against a Saloon-Keeper.

[Wichita Beacon.]

The jury returned, last Thursday, a verdict of \$2,500 damages against Emil Werner, in the case of Mrs. Edminson vs. Emil Werner. Werner was charged with selling liquor to the plaintiff's husband, from the effects of which he died. At the last term of court the plaintiff got a verdict for \$2,500 damages, which Judge Campbell set aside as excessive. It was not proved that he drank more than three times at Werner's saloon, and he did not die for eleven weeks or nearly three months after. There is perhaps little doubt that whiskey was the cause of Edminson's death. He was an habitual drunkard in Ohio, years before he came here, and during the time he lived here was addicted to the use of strong drink. Long years of debauchery and drunkenness would kill any man.

Destructive Fire.

[Osage County Chronicle.]

On Monday night last, about 10 o'clock, the frame barn belonging to H. H. Wiggins, of Farmersville, Junction township, this county, was discovered to be on fire. In the barn at the time were seven head of horses, four of which were saved. The remaining contents of the barn were burned, including two horses and a mule, 150 bushels of wheat, two sulky plows, a mower, and all the farming implements on the place. The total loss is at least \$1,000. Mr. Wiggins is said to have recently sold the place to Dr. Washburn, and was away among the Sac and Fox Indians at the time. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. Basel is our informant.

The License Question.

[Chetopa Advance.]

Our city council has decided to submit the license question to a vote of the men and women of lawful age, the election to be held Tuesday week, September 23, in the post-office, from 1 till 7 o'clock p. m. For years we have been heartily in favor of woman suffrage, and on this occasion we are more strongly in favor of it. We hope not only all the temperance men, but all the temperance women, will improve the opportunity to vote, and will settle this license question at once and forever, or until the prohibition carries in our state in the fall of 1890.

Central Branch Sales.

[Atchison Champion.]

J. Minter, Esq., one of the foremost lawyers of England, with a practice second only to that of the famous Judah P. Benjamin, has lately bought of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad company 2,340 acres of land lying in Nemaha county, and paid cash for the same—\$9,000. He bought it for his three sons, who will shortly come to Kansas and settle on and improve it. It is said to be the finest stretch of land in Nemaha county, and Mr. Minter got it very cheap.

The Atmosphere in Ford County.

[Ford County Globe.]

For a week past a thick smoke has pervaded the horizon in all directions, causing the morning sun to look like a red-hot cannon ball, and the moon ditto. The days are sultry, but the nights quite cool. The continued dry weather has rendered the roads, and the plains as well, extremely dusty. Clouds of dust may be seen of an evening suspended in the air near the ground looking like mist.

Lands Ordered Sold.

[Atchison Patriot.]

The secretary of the interior has directed the sale of the "Kansas trust" and diminished reserve lands to actual settlers, in accordance with an act of congress approved July 5, 1876. The land is situated in the center of the state of Kansas, and aggregates about 162,000 acres. The net proceeds arising from the sale, after defraying the expenses, will be expended by the commissioner of Indian affairs, under

the direction of the president, in providing and improving for the Kansas tribe of Indians new homes in the Indian territory and in subsisting them until they become self-sustaining. The sale will take place in November.

All Bosh.

[Troy Chief.]

We have received the painful intelligence that a neighborhood close to Watheha is infested with a spook. A few years ago an old man, in a fit of aberration of mind, fastened a smoothing iron to his neck, precipitated himself into Peter's creek and was drowned. An old man and his wife now occupy the house, and frequently, of nights, go rushing to the house of the owner of the farm near by to have him come and aid them against the spook. He has several times gone, but the spook had always retreated before he got there. He is getting tired of the fun, and thinks that if the spook doesn't soon leave he shall have to change tenants.

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.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN, ESTABLISHED 1866. J. K. DAVIDSON, W. B. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO., ELEVATOR "A," GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Constiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood.

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effective in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain.

Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these PILLS may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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. B. NEWLIN, Assist'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,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.

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

Glendon 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.



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

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fists, Poll-Evil, Hite-Sores, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Kelp 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 this you 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 effects of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the lustering 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, Glaucoma, Megrim or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks of tetanus they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular supply of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder it is 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 Cattle 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.

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, PLUMMER & FULLER, 111 Broadway, New York. BROWN, WEBER & COMPANY, 101 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. COLLIER.

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 a Reference Book is indispensable. Address Montgomery Ward & Co., 237 and 239 Wash Ave., 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. 24, 1879.

GOLD COMING TO AMERICA.

During the month of August over \$27,000,000 in gold were sent from Europe to this country in payment for food products. This was a very large sum for one month, but it really is only a very small portion of what is surely to follow. England and France estimate that the two countries will have to send abroad \$375,000,000 for breadstuffs alone. In view of the enormous demand that is certain to come, our farmers should carefully preserve all their crops. Let none be wasted. Gather the corn as soon as it will do to crib, and see that it is well covered. See that no waste is committed in feeding. And we would advise all who possibly can to hold their wheat, for it is as certain to advance in price as that water will run down hill.

LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.

What is known as the Chisholm trial which has lately taken place in Kemper county, Mississippi, shows conclusively that law and order are set at defiance in that state. The murderer of Chisholm and his son and daughter has lately been tried, and although it was proved beyond doubt that he did the killing, yet strange as it may seem he was acquitted by a jury. This shows conclusively that the authorities of that state no longer have the power to protect the lives of its citizens; it shows that the moral sentiment of its people is completely deadened; it shows that crimes of blackest description can no longer be punished. Although there are millions of as fertile acres as the sun shines on in the South that can be had almost for the asking, yet emigration does not seek that country because men are not protected in their lives and property, and in free speech and a free press. When the South will protect her citizens in all their rights as well as the state of Kansas does here, thousands upon thousands of emigrants will seek her sunny clime in which to make homes for themselves and their children after them.

WHAT SHALL FARMERS DO TO ADVANCE THEIR INTERESTS?

The time has fully arrived when the farmers should do something to solve the above question. Various propositions looking to its solution have been suggested. Among these, the importance of manufacturing, of a cheaper transportation, a better adaptation of the crops to the market, association for the purpose of advancing and protecting the special interests of the farmer; in fact, it seems as if no suggestion had been omitted in the discussion of this subject. Co-operation must necessarily be the basis upon which the prosperity of the farmer must rest. And by co-operation among farmers we do not mean that it is absolutely necessary for them to start a little grocery store in each neighborhood. We mean that farmers should associate themselves together for the purpose of consultation and mutual protection, on the same principle as the associations formed by manufacturers and tradesmen throughout the country. Not only is co-operation necessary among farmers to secure fair pecuniary results, but for the purpose of acquiring and disseminating important practical information, and, by consulting together, adopting improved methods of culture, and devoting special attention to special crops, according to the locality, achieve successful results hitherto unattained by misdirected individual effort. Each locality can and should become noted for the production of superior stock or farm products that could be produced nowhere else so well. Intelligent and thorough culture of the soil on well-known scientific principles must take the place of the wasteful and blind methods now so common in every community where agricultural books and papers are unread. By that association that gives woman an equal voice with the men, we may not only look for rapid improvement in methods of culture, but in the refinement of our social condition.

The ignorant farmer can exert but comparatively little influence in comparison with a better informed and intelligent one. Knowledge is power, and is as applicable to the culture of the soil, stock raising, and the protection of the husbandman, as to any other pursuit. The blind have led the

blind, and all will admit that we are in the ditch. The scales are, however, falling from our eyes, and we are beginning to see that "heaven helps those who help themselves." The farmers have the power, and the sooner they make that power felt the sooner will railroad corporations, and all other classes who are dependent on the farmers for support, stop trying to grind the agriculturist. Farmers, the weapons are in your own hands; use them, or forever hold your peace.

A Successful Farmer.

There are hundreds of them in the country, quietly moving on in undisturbed tranquility. It is refreshing to interview them and ascertain that the improvements they are making are paid for out of the products of the soil. Any one can build and improve with money inherited when a rich uncle dies, or received as part of the estate inherited by his wife, but all honor to the man who has dug his prosperity out of the earth by scratching the face of his mother. One of these noble sons of toil just in the suburbs of beautiful Lawrence is worthy of an introduction to your readers. I refer to MR. JAMES MCREATH.

While waiting for a favorable opportunity to suit himself in the purchase of a farm, Mr. McR. is proving what a live man can do by way of bringing up a rented home. He is at present occupying the place known as the Reeder Float farm, about four miles Northwest of Lawrence. This farm consists of 640 acres, 300 of which are under cultivation. He has one corn field three-quarters of a mile long by half a mile wide.

As rent paid in advance, he has renovated, almost rebuilt, and greatly beautified the dwelling on the place. Hogs, cattle, horses, poultry, abound, and everything where it belongs. If the owner of that place does not come and see it soon he will not know it when he does see it.

Mr. McR. is a native of Ayershire, Scotland; has lived in Vermillion county, Illinois, for twenty years, and came to Kansas in 1877.

He, like almost every prosperous farmer, is indebted largely for his prosperity to his excellent wife; aye, to sons and daughters too. The ancients said, "There is but one good wife and every man hath her." So writes J. W. CLOCK.

SEPTEMBER, 1879.

Prospering Kansas.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We wish to add our testimony from what we have seen in the past few months to the wonderful development of our state and to the rapid advancement she is making. Wherever one goes throughout Eastern and Central Kansas new homes are being made, the older ones are being widened out; the old domicile that barely gave shelter to the earlier and hardy settler is being pulled away and replaced by an elegant and comfortable one; where stood the tumble-down hay-stable now stands a good barn; hedges line the roads for miles; orchards and forest trees dot the country all over; new highways checker the prairies in every direction; wooden and iron bridges span the streams; school-houses and churches on every hand; the fields are full of grain, the pastures full of cattle; the older towns and cities are enlarging their borders, new ones are springing up every day; labor is better employed and better paid; there is more contentment, more prosperity and happiness and the good things of this life, than ever before.

One of the most significant facts of the day is, that our people are building up their homes to have a home to live and die at—building up homes for the comforts and enjoyment of home-life. The appeal, "Send me a buyer," is no longer heard, but on the contrary many are devising ways and means by which they may acquire an additional forty or eighty acres to enlarge their homesteads. In three months' travel in Kansas we did not meet a single tramp, though sometimes seen idle men, and sometimes those whom we thought were foolishly employed. In one notable instance, where two base ball clubs played all Saturday afternoon, slept on Sunday, and by sunrise on Monday morning were vigorously plying the ball and bat. The use of strong drinks is diminishing among our farmers; and, be it said, to their everlasting credit, that few or none are ever seen under its influence.

JOEL.

Gen. Grant's Return.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The first tap of the bell and the hoisting of the flag on the Merchants' Exchange announcing the approach of the City of Tokio startled the city from the spell of suspense that has prevailed for the past two days, and transformed idle throngs that were lounging about the streets into excited and hurrying crowds. Bells are ringing, steam whistles screaming, the thunder of cannon reverberating over hills and harbor, and thousands of men, women and children, on foot, in carriages, and on horseback, are pouring in all directions to Presidio Heights, Point Labas, Telegraph Hill, and every other eminence in the vicinity, eager to catch the first glimpse of the incoming ship bearing the guest for whose reception so great preparations have been made, and whose arrival has been so anxiously expected.

Immediately on receipt of the intelligence that the City of Tokio was nearing port, the reception committee, consisting of Frank M. Hixley, ex-Senator Cole, Gen. Miller and P. B. Cornwall, repaired to the tug Griffith, lying with steam up at the Pacific Mail dock, and went to meet the incoming steamer. The Griffith stood well out to sea, and several miles outside bearded the steamer. No ceremony was observed except a general shaking of hands, and after the committee had announced the object of their visit and informed Gen. Grant of the reception prepared for him the conversation became general.

As the City of Tokio continued her course the government steamer McPherson came alongside, and Maj.-Gen. McDowell, commanding the division of the Pacific, accompanied by his staff, boarded the Tokio and rejoined his old comrade-in-arms. Gen. Grant and party on the Tokio, together with the reception committee, and Gen. McDowell and staff, were transferred to the ferry steamer Oakland, which steamed slowly to the wharf. The platform was lowered, the band struck up "Home Again," and amid roars of applause from the crowd outside, who realized that the moment had arrived when Grant stepped again upon the shore of his native land. As he came up the gangway, escorted by the reception committee, he was met by Mayor Bryant, supervisors, the governor and staff, and the executive committee. After brief informal congratulations, the mayor addressed him as follows:

Gen. Grant:—As mayor of the city of San Francisco I have the honor and pleasure to welcome you on your return to your native country. Some time has passed since you departed from the Atlantic shore to seek relief which a long period in your country's service had made necessary; but during your absence the people of the United States have not forgotten you. They have received with intense interest the accounts of your voyages by sea and your travels by land around the world, and they observed with great pleasure the honors you have received in the different countries which you have visited and the universal recognition which your brilliant career as a soldier and as an American citizen has obtained. They felt proud of you, and at the same time of their country which you have so faithfully represented; and now, sir, you are again on your native soil, and the thousands who here greet you remember that your home was once here. This bay, these hills, the pleasant homes about us, are familiar to you. Great changes it is true have taken place. The young city is now the rival of cities which were old when its history began, but the men to whom this marvelous prosperity is due, men in those early days your personal associates and friends, are many of them here to-day waiting anxiously to take you by the hand once more. It is a pleasant incident of your journey, that, leaving your country at the ancient city of Philadelphia, Mayor Stokely expressed the hope of that city for your safe journey and happy return. It is now my privilege to express the joy of San Francisco so that the hope of her elder sister has been realized. The city desires to receive you as an honored resident and friend, returning after a long absence, and to extend to you such courtesies as may be agreeable to you, and in obedience to such desire, which extends through all classes, I tender you the freedom of the city and its hospitalities. In the short time allowed us we have arranged a reception in your honor, and ask that for an hour you will permit us to present our people to you, and beg that while you remain in our city yourself and your family and traveling companions will be its guests.

Gen. Grant responded in a few brief sentences, returning thanks for the welcome extended to him. He was then conducted to a carriage, Mayor Bryant accompanying him, while the various committees and other gentlemen in attendance repaired to their own carriages. The gates of the dock were thrown open, and the vehicles moved forward and took their places in the line.

As the carriage containing Grant made its appearance cheer after cheer went up from thousands of throats, while the surging crowd pressed forward and surged from side to side in their efforts to obtain a passing glance of the familiar lineaments of the great captain. With the greatest difficulty a passage was opened and the procession formed. The line of march was taken up in the following order: Strong detachment of police, under command of Chief Kirkpatrick; Grand Marshal G.

W. Elliott, with a brilliant retinue of aids; volunteer officers, soldiers, and sailors of the war of the rebellion, including ex-confederate officers and soldiers; the second brigade of National Guards; Oakland Light cavalry; the carriage containing Gen. Grant and Mayor Bryant, followed by veterans of the war of 1812; regular troops of the United States army; his excellency Governor Irwin and staff; Maj.-Gen. McDowell and staff; Admiral Calhoun, U. S. N., and staff; judges of the supreme court; U. S. circuit court and district judges, and various committees connected with the reception; U. S. senators and representatives to congress; foreign consuls; officers of the U. S. army and navy; the marine corps; U. S. marshal and deputies; collector of customs, etc.

Amid tremendous cheers of the crowd, discharges of cannon, ringing of bells, screaming of whistles, the procession started up Market street. Bonfires blazed at the street corners, illuminations lit up every window and the glare of Roman candles and electric lights made the broad thoroughfare as bright as day. Under a continuous archway of flags, banners and festooned drapery, the procession moved on. Crowds blocked the sidewalk; cheer after cheer rolled along the whole line of march, and almost drowned the strains of martial music. Numerous and broad ensigns tossed in the night wind, glowing in the light of the fire, and rockets, and fire-balls. A light mist hovering over the city reflected the light of the fire-works and illuminations until the heavens seemed ablaze.

The side streets were brilliant with decorations, and even the Chinese quarter seemed to have the infection. From hundreds of staffs the great dragon flag flaunted its fantastic blazonry beside the stars and stripes.

On arriving at Market street the procession, moving up a few blocks, countermarched to the Palace hotel. Here an arch forty feet in height spanned New Montgomery street, blazoned with the national colors, and bearing the inscription, "Welcome to Grant." At this point the carriage containing the general was drawn up, while the procession marched in review, cheer after cheer rending the air as division after division passed by.

On conclusion of the review the military organizations were dismissed, and Gen. Grant was conducted to his quarters in the Palace hotel.

General News.

TOPEKA, Sept. 20.—A daughter of Geo. S. Prentiss, living in the country east of Topeka, was burned to death. She was alone in the house at the time, and how the accident happened is not known. The accident occurred at 8 a. m. and she died at 4 p. m.

Senators Saulsbury, Vance and Cameron, of the Ingalls investigation committee, arrived to-day. Senator Logan is expected to-morrow and Bayles on Monday. The committee held a meeting this evening, when Hon. Martin, counsel for Ingalls, presented the following: And now comes the respondent, and consents that all the original telegrams and copies of telegrams sent or received by him at Topeka, Emporia, Atchison and Wamego, in the state of Kansas, and Kansas City, state of Missouri, and at Washington, D. C., from the 1st day of January, 1879, to the 25th of June, may be examined by the committee in their investigations, hereby waiving every and all objections which may be made thereto. This action of the counsel of Senator Ingalls in asking that this committee issue a subpoena returnable at once is to avoid all excuse for delay.

TOPEKA, Sept. 22.—The senatorial committee to investigate the charges made against Senator Ingalls by Eggers and Stumbaugh met this morning at 10 o'clock at the court-house in this city. There were present Senators Saulsbury, Vance, Logan and Cameron. The memorialists announced that they were not ready to proceed, for the reason that none of their witnesses were present. The counsel for Mr. Ingalls, for the purpose of saving time, offered to receive the testimony as taken before the committee appointed by last winter's legislature, a majority of whose members were opposed to Ingalls. This proposition the memorialists declined to accept. The counsel for Mr. Ingalls made the following statement:

The title of Hon. J. J. Ingalls to the office of United States senator from the state of Kansas being in question, and sundry charges of corruption having been made against him, affecting, if true, his personal character and his right to the office, and the character of some of the representatives of the people who voted for him for United States senator, and demanding the fullest and insisting upon the final investigation of all matters connected with the election of Mr. Ingalls, to the end that there shall be no further question as to the integrity of his election; and with the full approval of Senator Ingalls, we, as his counsel, request and demand that a subpoena shall be issued by this committee to each and every member of the senate and member of the house of representatives composing the legislature of the state of Kansas whose vote appears by the journal of the proceedings of the legislature to have been cast for Mr. Ingalls, commanding them and each of them to appear before the committee to testify. The purpose and design of this request is that the committee shall have the opportunity to ascertain from the sworn testimony of

the eighty-six members of the legislature who voted for Mr. Ingalls whether or not any one or more of them voted for him by reason of bribes or corrupt promises given or offered by him or by any one authorized by him.

The committee took the request under consideration. The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. The prosecution were informed by the committee that they must state what they intended to prove by each witness they ask a subpoena for. There were less than half a dozen spectators present during the session of the committee this morning. Senator Bailey, the last member of the committee, came this afternoon.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—There was a continued upward movement of prices on 'change to-day, wheat making the most decided, November selling as high as \$1.08 1/4 during the afternoon closing strong at a shade less than the best prices. Although prices have advanced daily for two weeks, with no retrograde movement of consequence, the result has not been disastrous except in three cases on 'change to-day, when several small operators suspended, but the total amount of their liabilities will hardly be \$20,000. Provisions are also strong, with a decidedly buoyant feeling, most marked in pork and short ribs. Farmers appear to be holding back their supplies for better prices.

MENDOTA, Ills., Sept. 23.—The presidential party arrived here a few moments before 2 o'clock, and were received by a local committee of citizens. At the depot there was an immense crowd of people. Among those assembled were 2,500 school children, 1,500 workmen and yeomanry of the surrounding country. A stop of ten minutes was had. The president was introduced and made a short speech. He spoke of the present state of trade between this country and Great Britain, and said that a large part of the land hitherto occupied with staple crops, such as are raised mainly in Illinois, could no longer be profitably employed for that purpose. It was too valuable; they were putting it into gardens and raising vegetables, etc., called "truck" in the South, and "garden sass" in New England. It was becoming more and more the fashion with all European countries to import live animals for meat and for bacon. More and more they were coming to look to us. That made us really the men who feed the people abroad. Their markets have become emphatically our markets. Whatever may have been wise statesmanship in the past in regard to the currency, our currency now has got up to a level with the currency of the world, so that our dollar whether paper, silver, or gold, was equal in value to the dollar of the world, and the currency should now be let alone.

Our currency is based upon a basis so sound and so general as to be upon the same valuation as the currency of the world. If we were wise we would arrange it so that an American dollar would be a dollar all over the globe. [Cheers.] That was the lesson he wished to leave with them.

The president on concluding said: "I am sure you will be glad to see and hear for a moment Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan, who are with me. I will introduce to you Gen. Sherman." [Loud cheers.] Gen. Sherman made a felicitous and good-humored speech, and introduced Gen. Sheridan. [Renewed cheering.] Gen. Sheridan said: "I have no word to say; Gen. Sherman promised to do all the speaking on this little trip. I feel there are other crops in this country (better than corn. [Cheers and laughter.] I am too glad to meet so many of my gallant comrades again. I thank you for this honor." Promptly at the expiration of the time the train moved out amidst the plaudits of the multitude.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 23.—The following telegram was received this morning by Hon. John Johnson, a representative of the state board of health, who, upon being served with an injunction notice yesterday in regard to cotton, telegraphed to Nashville for instruction:

Employ at once the best legal talent to be found in Memphis, and resort by all means the application made for an injunction. Send me the name of the attorney you employ. Every process shall be exhausted to protect the lives and health of the people in the districts contiguous to Memphis.

J. D. PLUNKETT,

President State Board of Health.

Among the contributions received by the Howard association to-day, were \$3,000 from the chamber of commerce, New York, and \$539 from the city of Columbus, Ohio.

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 Saturday, the 25th day of October, 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 the northeast 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 \$65.75, and without appraisal.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1879. H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00; one month, \$8; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

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

Announcements. I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Douglas county at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 4, 1879.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the will of the convention of the independent voters of Douglas county, to be held September 30, 1879.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 12, 1879.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Douglas county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention, held on the 27th inst.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 11, 1879.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican county convention.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 12, 1879.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds, subject to the will of the independent convention.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 12, 1879.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 12, 1879.

City and Vicinity.

MR. NELSON ANDERSON, of Lawrence, and Miss Martha Gallety, of Black Jack, were married in this city on Saturday last.

MR. OLIVER BUTLER, a well-known citizen of Hesper, has accepted a position in the hardware establishment of J. T. Warne, where he will be glad to meet his friends.

MR. HENRY TEMPER, one of the early graduates of our state university, now an attorney at law in Stockton, Books county, is visiting with old friends in this city.

OUR near neighbors on the north, the Lawrence Gas, Coke and Coal company, are offering to their customers tempting inducements in coal, coke, gas fixtures, pumps and fixtures, etc., this season.

A TENDER spring chicken properly prepared for the table is indeed tempting to the appetite of a hungry newspaper man.

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

OLD Uncle Caesar, of the poor farm, is dead. He died suddenly on Monday morning last. A friend has written an obituary notice, and we give it to our readers without correction.

CASEY, the rag man, doing business on Massachusetts street just north of Berkeley, appeared before Judge Steele one day last week and had a warrant issued for the arrest of his wife, Mrs. Casey.

EVERY voter in the city of Lawrence should see to it that his name is registered at the city clerk's office ten days before election day, as no man will be allowed to cast his ballot until he has complied with this requirement of the law.

Better than Gold. The grand climax of success is at last achieved. The poor rejoice, the sick arise and walk, the rich bask in the golden sunshine of perfect health.

Office of City Clerk. LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 20, 1879. Friends:—Your card relating to registration is received.

Horticulture.

The Douglas County Horticultural society held its September meeting on the grounds of Mr. Wm. Crutchfield, in Wakarusa township, on Saturday, the 20th inst.

ORCHARDS.

Several of Mr. Jos. Savage's apple trees are blooming and fruiting on the new buds, a phenomenal occurrence, which he asked Mr. Brackett to explain.

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.

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

FRUIT ON THE TABLE. By E. D. Pettigill—Quince Lady Finger, Rome Beauty, Esopus Spitzenberg, Michael Henry Pippin, Jonathan, Bailey's Sweet, Winesap, Smith's Elder, Talman's Sweet, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Willow Twig, Striped Sweet Pippin and Wagener.

ENTOMOLOGY. In speaking of the borer, Mr. Brackett said, that although the society had been greatly bored with it, the trees had suffered the most, for many of them had been bored to death.

COAL! COAL! We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Foot, Scott and black, Cherokee, Oange City, Scranton, Williamsburg and Leavenworth short coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices.

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 Currency Question. Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices.

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

NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS. The Cheapest and Best. Will Crush and Grind Any Thing. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address L. J. MILLER, Cincinnati, O.

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DR. HASBROUCK'S ELECTRIC BELTS. The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy without the use of medicine of any kind, and without the slightest inconvenience to the patient's habits or daily occupation.

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Notice of Final Settlement. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of John Gasman, deceased, that I will, on the 30th day of October, 1879, make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas.

STORM, the Pioneer stove man of Lawrence, established in 1857. Practical Sheet-Metal Worker, Roofing, Gutting and Job Work a specialty. 164 Massachusetts street.

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

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY. E. P. CHESTER, Watches, Clocks and Jewellery, 59 Massachusetts street.

H. RUSHMER, Watches, Clocks and Jewellery. Sole agent for the celebrated Rockford Watch, 57 Massachusetts street.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

USE the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Leis' corner.

Steers for Sale. I have 500 head of feeding steers for sale, on time, to feeders, in lots of one car load and upwards, to suit purchasers.

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

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.

Strayed or Stolen. From the vicinity of Alladin, Douglas county, about the 10th of August, 1879, one yearling horse colt, color dark bay, left hind foot white, star in forehead, no marks or brands, build low and heavy.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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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.

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CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774

LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,869

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.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands and lots advertised in the Western Home Journal September 5th, A. D. 1878, that any of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 39 of the session laws of 1877.

Lawrence Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS, ETC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. H. LAMON, Photographer, 135 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Pictures taken of every kind and size. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

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

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

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

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

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, 191 Mass. street.

SHIRT DEPT. SHIRT DEPT, Wm. Brumelack, 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. STORM, the Pioneer stove man of Lawrence, established in 1857. Practical Sheet-Metal Worker, Roofing, Gutting and Job Work a specialty. 164 Massachusetts street.

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

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY. E. P. CHESTER, Watches, Clocks and Jewellery, 59 Massachusetts street.

H. RUSHMER, Watches, Clocks and Jewellery. Sole agent for the celebrated Rockford Watch, 57 Massachusetts street.

Horticultural Department.

Future of the Nursery Business.

One of the most practical addresses at the National Nurserymen's convention was delivered by Mr. Thos. Meehan, of Philadelphia. It was an off-hand effort, but full of good, sound, practical sense throughout. The following is a brief summary of the address:

He said that it had been stated by parties that the meetings of the association had not generally been much account for, they only paid attention to business; but that they were glad it was turning its attention more to the discussion of scientific, literary and other subjects. He thought that to be a great mistake, that the association did not pay enough attention to business. He had read in the recent proceedings of an Iowa horticultural society the statement of a Western nurseryman that the nursery business was no business; that he had to deal in chickens, pigs, Short-horns, and almost anything to eke out an existence. The remark of Mr. Albaugh had attracted his attention when he had said that the nurserymen of the East had more money than those of the West, which he had urged as an objection to the next meeting being held in an Eastern city. Now, why was this? \$40,000,000 annually was received from the sales of nurserymen and florists, and that was chiefly the actual receipts, and did not include the sales of those indirectly engaged in the business. A business of this magnitude, he thought, was worthy of being conducted in a business-like way. In his own case he turned his attention to science—was a member of the oldest scientific society in the United States, the American Philosophical society, founded by Benjamin Franklin, who was its first president; was vice-president of the academy of natural science of Philadelphia, and fellow of the American association for the advancement of science; besides all this, he was a nurseryman and business man, and he would rather be a business and nurseryman than all of these. The products of the nursery were different from the products of other kinds of business; it required peculiar knowledge to produce from the nursery, and longer to realize from it; therefore the ordinary rules of general business. The attempt to find out how much stock there was in market as a basis of prices was of little value. The better rule should be to have an idea before raising stock of how much one would almost certainly sell, and to plant more than he would sell, with the idea of burning what might be the surplus. In regard to the future prospects of the nursery trade, his impression was, that too much was made of the mere fruit-tree department of the nursery business; his impression was that probably not one-third of that \$40,000,000 was from fruit-tree sales, and that this proportion would be continually growing less as the country increased in wealth and refinement. Eastern nurserymen were already experiencing this change and profiting accordingly. Their best sales were from ornamental trees, plants and flowers. This was the natural tendency of civilization as exemplified in European nurseries. The fruit-tree department became in time a very small portion of the business. It would be wise in Western nurserymen to make this change, and govern themselves accordingly. But this branch of the business required a high order of intelligence. The art of adornment should be understood; that an acquaintance be formed with those trees, plants and flowers that aid in adornment. A nurseryman, in fact, must be an educator of the community as well as a nurseryman; his own place should be a model of landscape gardening, and he should have specimens of all varieties to be obtained, as well as specimens of skillful growth, so that those in his vicinity could learn their value for their own purpose. Good examples were always catching, and he illustrated in various ways how communities had been rendered industrious by the introduction of articles for the cultivation of taste and luxury in their neighborhood. He said that at present Western nurserymen take but little interest outside of fruit trees, but with the increase of wealth and refinement in the general community they will find that as assistants in this direction they have to learn. Even the cultivation of a few flowers assists in this direction, and yet, as a general thing, nurserymen

and horticultural societies acted as if flower culture was but a trifling occupation, fit only for women and children; but it was soon found that from flower culture the taste for high branches of gardening followed, until it had at last culminated in fine public gardens and private grounds, in which the most expensive, most valuable results of the landscape gardener found a home. Even what we might consider trifling in a love for flowers or beauty generally—call it even finery if you will—has a beneficial influence on a community in various ways. The woman who sees her neighbor with pretty things or fine surroundings is bound to have the same as her neighbor, and the industry of the male portion of a family is bound to be stimulated by the wants of the gentler sex. Thus it follows that the nurseryman, in encouraging in the fair sex a taste for flowers, is not only cultivating habits which will give pleasure to thousands, but which will react favorably in the end as a matter of business. Not only by specimens of taste and skill on his own grounds, but also by the encouragement of horticultural exhibitions, will his best interests be served, not merely exhibiting what may be simply new, but also specimens of his highest skill, thereby creating a standard of beauty which those who see will aim to equal. In conclusion, in summing up his own remarks, he said that he wished it to be understood that the amount of money involved in the nursery business was much greater than those actually engaged in it had any idea of; that it is well worthy of a study of those business rules especially adapted to it; that it was a business that gave pleasure to thousands and pain to none, and that that part of it which dealt with the beautiful rather than that which was merely the useful would most assuredly grow in popular estimation, and that it was in this direction that those who were looking to the future prospects of the business should carefully attend.

Fruit in Cincinnati.

Mr. W. H. Corby, Mount Washington, near Cincinnati, O., sends us an interesting statement in relation to the fruit interests of Cincinnati, from which we extract the following:

A close estimate shows that during the past season 80,000 to 85,000 bushels of strawberries were sold in Cincinnati. It is estimated that nearly one-half were consumed here.

Formerly the season lasted for only about three weeks, but of later years it lasts from about April 1, when the first berries from the South arrive, till the last of June, when the berries from the North are gone—a period of almost three months.

The price last season averaged about \$2.25 per bushel. Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Richmond, and many other interior cities and towns in Ohio and Indiana are large buyers from Cincinnati.

The crop this year was an average one, both in quantity and quality.

Of black raspberries there was this year handled in Cincinnati from 75,000 to 80,000 bushels, the crop being a fairly good one, selling at an average of about two dollars per bushel.

Of this quantity, thousands of bushels are shipped to Northern cities, and the packing houses of Cincinnati can handle twelve to fifteen thousand bushels. Red raspberries are grown in considerable quantities. It is estimated that 3,000 to 4,000 bushels are sold annually in Cincinnati at an average of from \$4 to \$4.50 per bushel.

The crop of cultivated blackberries this season was almost an entire failure. From 20,000 to 35,000 bushels are, in good seasons, sold at an average price of \$2.50 per bushel. Gooseberries were also a failure. The usual crop is about 8,000 bushels yearly.

From 175,000 to 200,000 bushels of tomatoes are received and sold yearly; 100,000 bushels of this product is canned. This season it is estimated that over 2,000,000 cans will be packed and shipped.

It is estimated that four-fifths of the strawberries, nine-tenths of the black raspberries, and a large portion of all the other small fruits received in Cincinnati are raised in Anderson township, Hamilton county, and in the southwestern portion of Clermont county.

In conclusion our correspondent says: In this township the average yield of strawberries will run from fifty to sixty bushels per acre, but in many instances

over 100 bushels are obtained in field culture. During the years 1860 to 1865, Mr. John Mears, of Mount Washington, was the most extensive grower of strawberries in the state, having about twenty-five acres under cultivation. These were the years of highest prices, and Mr. Mears realized from \$6 to \$10 per bushel for his crop, his berries being exceptionally fine and salable. During the year 1864, he gathered 316 bushels from a patch, a trifle less than two and one-half acres.

Black raspberries will yield an average of from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. As compared with strawberries, this seems small, but it is estimated that the profit of raspberry growing is as good if not better than strawberry culture. Strawberries require greater care, and must be planted nearly if not every year, while raspberries will stand from ten to fifteen years, and are less expensive to cultivate than corn.

Tomatoes on an average yield 125 bushels per acre, although instances are given where as high as 400 bushels per acre are grown in Anderson township. —*Prairie Farmer.*

Profitable Fruit Culture.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* says that an orchardist near Rochester raised fifteen barrels of apples from each tree at the age of eighteen years from planting, and received from his fruit over \$3,000 in a single season. Another successful grower plants raspberries, currants and strawberries in the space between the trees with success. In these instances free manuring and thorough cultivation were given, the degree of which must depend on the previous fertility of the ground; and in all cases where the small fruits, and especially strawberries, are planted between the rows in orchards, high culture and manuring will be absolutely necessary, which should never be overlooked by those who are about to adopt this method for obtaining the most from their land.

Cultivators have been slow to appreciate the importance of giving more attention to sweet apples for stock feeding, culinary purposes and for table use. This has probably arisen from the fact that there is not a demand for them in market. Farmers would, however, find them valuable for more extensive home use. Baked apples are the cheapest food for the table, requiring but little labor in preparation. The sweet varieties may be fed to horses, cattle, sheep and swine in winter, in connection with dry food, when they happen to be in superabundance. The most profitable varieties have not been determined, because they are so little raised for the above mentioned purpose. Enterprising farmers would do well to plant a small, special orchard, consisting of the leading sweet varieties offered by nurserymen or described in the books. They would thus, in the course of time, acquire a practical knowledge which might be of much value. Among the sorts that might be named are the Jersey Sweeting, Autumnal Swaar, Haskell and Munson Sweet, and Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet, for autumn. We met, a few weeks ago, with a variety from Putnam county, New York, which proved to be one of the best in quality we have examined, and is known in the neighborhood of its origin by the name of Marble's Sweet. It is large, red, handsome and excellent. The tree is a great bearer, but not a handsome grower. Among the sweet winter apples are Talman's Sweet, Danvers, Green Sweet, Broadwell, Winter Sweet Paradise, Ramsdell's Sweeting and several others. Bailey's Sweet is an excellent fruit for early winter but is hardly productive enough for the intended purpose. Hartford and Moore's Sweeting are good keepers. With more attention to this subject, new or local sorts would doubtless be discovered that might prove valuable for their productiveness. —*Country Gentleman.*

The Household.

Letter from Edith.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Permit me again to enter your sacred portals; to rest for a moment the tired body, while the rusty brain shall give vent to some of its pent up longings and imaginations. But here comes THE SPIRIT containing an article, over my signature, written years ago, and supposed to have perished long ago with "the perishable things;" yet its date, August 28,

1879, claims it something new, and creates in my mind a desire to know how "The Household" came by it.

First, I wish to commend to all the practice of Cornu, in having cold Sunday dinners, enabling the housewife thereby more time to read, to think and reflect, to store her mind with useful knowledge, which is better to her than "great riches." Remember the mind needs culture and the soul needs food as well as the body.

To Aunt Sally's question I would say, whitewash your walls and sprinkle dry lime over your cellar floor is good; but in hot, damp weather mold will grow regardless of all efforts to prevent it.

We are glad to again greet Mrs. Mack and listen to her words of wisdom in "The Household" upon "Hints in the Care of Children." Wholesome diet and frequent bathing are essential to a healthy physical development. If mothers would spend more time in studying the causes and preventives of diseases, would rely more upon their own interested resources, rather than the *disinterested* physician, much sickness might be prevented, many sleepless nights avoided and many homes be made happier. Come frequently, Mrs. Mack, and I for one shall feel thankful.

To you, Miss Brown, we are grateful for your many good precepts in the training of children and advice to mothers. We need "line upon line, and precept upon precept," that we may not deviate too far from the path of right and duty. Your precepts, which are synonymous with my own theories, are grand; and when in girlhood, and early motherhood, my ideal loomed up before me, a being of wisdom, virtue and purity, such indeed that "her children might rise up and call her blessed," I then thought that with my ideal to lead me on my pathway would be easy, my victory sure. But with the trials and cares of life, being mother, maid, seamstress and servant, all combined, one pair of hands to provide for the all wants of from three to seven and eight in a family—with all these my idol became a miserable wreck, and I sometimes wonder what I am good for. Certainly not a mother. So perhaps might you, under similar circumstances, fail to live under your own precepts, fail to make your theories living realities. Yet, mothers, we must keep striving on and on, and perhaps in the end our reward will come. Perhaps where we fail in many things we may be successful in few, and being faithful over few things we may in time rule over many.

Another interest lying near to every mother's heart, and one which we frequently ignore, is the intellectual advancement or educational interest of our children. The schools in which our children spend a great part of their young lives is a matter of such moment that we must not neglect it. The school-room and its surroundings should be neat and pleasant. The teacher should possess high intellectual and moral attainments, should be thorough in their system of imparting instruction, and have energy enough to remove mountains if necessary. Certainly every mother in the land ought to find, or take, two or three hours once each year to attend school meetings. It is not only a privilege but a duty. Upon the attendance of some ladies at our last school meeting, one man said: "Women ought to stay at home and sew;" "I would never vote for a woman for a school officer, no matter how well qualified she is," and so on. But such remarks should be ignored. Better leave a garment go unmade, or the floor unclean, than to wholly neglect the educational interest of the community.

Truly yours,
EDITH.
EMPORIA, Kans., Sept. 7, 1879.

Happy Marriages.

The truth is that these too frequent "unhappy marriages" are the offspring of ignorance quite as much as of actual sin or wrongs. Fools, and especially vicious fools, have no right to get possession of an honest woman's life and soul which they cannot comprehend, and the elevating influence of which they throw away even more by stupidity than by willfulness. A woman, by her sex and character, has a claim to many things besides shelter, food and clothing. She is not less a woman for being wedded; and the man who is fit to be trusted with a good wife recollects all which this implies, and shows himself perpetually chivalrous, sweet-spoken, considerate and deferential. The fools and brutes who abound

among us may think such demands hard, but they are not nearly as bad as to live the cat-and-dog life, missing the dearest possibilities of human intercourse.

What right has a man to expect happiness in a household who brings no sunshine into it? What right has he to look for the graces and refinements of early love when he violates them by rough speech, ill manners, and the disregard of those little things upon which the self-respect of a wife is built and maintained? The cynic who rails at marriage is generally one and the same with the thoughtless egotist who flies into the presence of his wife careless, stubborn and sour-tempered, though he never went to his mistress except on his best behavior. The fate is horrible which a poor and faithful girl may endure by encountering in him whom she weds not mere actual cruelty or injury but stupid incompetence to understand a woman's needs, dull forgetfulness of the daily graces of life and oblivion of the fact that while men have the world, women have only their home. These grossnesses of masculine ingratitude do not, indeed, often lead to visible catastrophe, nor grow into absolute tyranny, but they equally tend that way. They drag down a wife to the point where she must despair; they change the sublime meaning of marriage to vulgarity and weariness; they spoil the chance of that best and finest of all education which each man obtains who wins a reasonably good woman for his companion, and they cost more to a million households than money or repentance can ever pay back.—*Ex.*

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ESTLEY ORGANS.

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

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

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

McCURDY BROTHERS,

The oldest Boot and Shoe house in Lawrence, established 1855.

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

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PLOW SHOE,

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

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

Farm and Stock.

Hives.

The bee-keeper, in order to be successful, should be provided with a hive capable of being examined thoroughly on the inside. It should be so constructed that the combs could be removed or replaced at the will of the apiarist, without danger of their being crushed or broken, and of disturbing the bees as little as possible. These essential qualities are found only in the movable comb hive. With a hive of this sort, the combs can be removed and honey extracted without the least danger of spoiling the comb, by use of a centrifugal machine for the purpose. Swarming may be checked by destroying queen cells. Italian queens or queen cells may be introduced. Artificial swarming may be practiced. Brood may be supplied from one hive to another for queen rearing or building up a colony. The absence or presence of a queen may be ascertained simply by opening a hive and examining the combs, one by one. In fact, the apiarist may be perfectly acquainted with the exact condition of his colonies at all times, and have complete control of his faithful little pets.

With the common bee-hive it is quite impracticable to accomplish these things, as the combs, instead of being built in frames, are fastened to the tops and sides of the old box, and are often very crookedly built, causing considerable annoyance to the one who attempts to transfer them to the frame hive. There are many movable frame hives made at present, all serving their purpose equally or nearly as well.

Mr. Langstroth, the inventor of the movable frame hive—and, as Prof. Cook says, "the greatest master of scientific apiculture in the world"—prefers a long shallow frame, while other eminent apiarists prefer some deep and narrow, and between the extremes I give preference to a hive something similar to the "simplicity hive"—which is merely a modification of the Langstroth hive—the frames being of or near the same depth, but several inches shorter. I would like to state that there is no patent on the above named hives, neither on the one I use, so no one need be afraid to use them under the impression that a "royalty" might be collected from them.

I will now give a little sound advice for the novice: Beware of the patent hive vendor. Whenever he comes around your way he will invariably offer to sell you a hive which he will contend is of such a construction that it will cause the bees to accomplish any quantity of impossibilities. He will perhaps be willing to take an oath that his hive is perfectly moth-proof, and will show any number of hooks, wires, metal plates, etc., to prevent the moth from entering. When he gets a little too eloquent, try the mystic influence of the human eye, and ask him if he is able to discern any "green" therein. If he don't, you may advise him to "amble off on his ear," for there are nine out of ten of these people who have never seen the inside of a bee-hive (while the bees were in it). If you wish to get rid of moth worms, Italianize your bees, and the trouble is over. Pick out the style of hive you like best, and tolerate no other, for if you have two or more styles or frames in one apiary you will have no little cause to regret it exceedingly, for it will cause you an endless amount of trouble and annoyance until you are ready to despair. Have all your hives and frames of one size and shape, so as not to interfere with their interchangeableness.—*Chas. S. Larkin, in Louisiana Sugar Bowl.*

Merits of Rival Breeds.

To the man who has given but little attention to the business of stock breeding, it appears that the question, Which is the best breed? might be readily answered by any one who has had much experience in the business, but in reality it is one of the most difficult of all the problems that confront the practical breeder. In fact, there can be no best breed for everybody and under all circumstances. As in food, "what is one man's meat is another man's poison," so with live stock—what may be much the most profitable to one may be far from just what is best adapted to the wants, circumstances or uses of another. Were all men to carry on their farming operations in the same way, upon the same kind of soil, in the same climate, and for the same market, the breed that is best for one might be

best for all, provided they all took equal care of their stock, and fed in the same way. But here is an important point: One man is a liberal feeder, and gives his stock the very best possible care and attention, and the stock that will give the best returns under such circumstances is the best for him; while the man who has but little taste for such matters must have a hardier race, that will thrive moderately under ill-usage and neglect.

But the choice is not circumscribed by these two conditions. So long as there continues to be a demand for various styles of horses, and various uses to which they are put, it will pay, under the varying circumstances, to raise the different types demanded. And so long as soil, and climate, and food continue to exercise an important modifying influence upon all classes of domestic animals, the most successful stock raiser will be the man who selects such races as are best adapted to his locality. If a man is breeding for the dairy, he does not care very much about the beef-producing quality of his cows; but even here there is room for different breeds. If he is making cheese, or selling milk for city consumption, it is not of especial interest to him to know that the milk will yield fifteen per cent. of cream; while if his object is the making of butter, the amount of cream becomes an important question. And so throughout the whole realm of stock raising. The best breed is the one best adapted to the circumstances, the tastes, the locality, and the wants of the breeder; and, in making selections, all these things must be taken into account; and hence the difficulty in answering the oft-repeated questions—Which is the best breed for beef, or for milk, or for mutton, or for wool? It depends upon where and how you expect to make your beef, milk, wool and mutton; whether you expect to take care of the animals, or let them take care of themselves. It is a subject that requires study and experience; and the most successful farmers, under given circumstances, are those whose examples should be followed.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Making Sugar from Amber Cane.

The late rains will be the cause of a good deal of trouble in the defecation of the Early Amber juice for sugar, especially where baryta cannot be used by many who do not have the Clough process. I will therefore give a few simple directions as to how it may be done. Put in the side of the heater, near the bottom, a large swing pipe; use lime freely, almost to excess, no matter if the juice is dark; it will get light again in boiling, if well settled; if not well settled, the settlings will follow to the end of the evaporator and go through the skimmer. I have found the darkest juice, caused by a little too much lime, to make the largest grain and the most sugar. Now, when at boiling point, thrust a fork full of wet bagasse on the fire, and in a minute or so, when it begins to settle, draw off by swing pipe from the top, not into the settling tank but over it, by a tin pipe into the feed tank that supplies the evaporator. Draw as long as clear, and then run the balance into the settling tank. Continue this through the day, drawing from time to time from settling tank when clear. By this mode there will be no great amount of juice stirred up, and there will be no great bulk on hand at the close of the day. I leave the last standing until I get through finishing in the evening, giving it time, and then draw off clean and boil, and finish it in the finishing pan.

By this arrangement, if a little more time is given and the evaporator not started too soon after the heater, a good defecation may be obtained—on which everything depends for success. Run the syrup about two inches deep in the finisher, and when boiling dissolve a teaspoonful of baking soda in a little water and stir in. This will throw up what green scum remains in the syrup from the evaporator. If necessary, this may be repeated, but not too much. Also a lump of butter about the size of a hazel nut, or lard in place of butter, may be put in. This will cause the bubbles to "break" and hasten the boiling. When the glassy steam bubbles disappear and the steam rises in a white cloud, and a little of the syrup taken between the thumb and forefinger will pull in fine threads, then break and slightly curl up, it is done—no matter what the thermometer indicates. The thermometer will sometimes go up

to 232 degrees and fall to 220 degrees towards the last. The reason of this I am unable to explain, unless that under some conditions of the juice the heat is conducted off faster. I have found this always the case since the rain we had last week, having been forced to use more lime; but this has had no bad effect on the sugar. On the contrary, the grains are larger.

Everything depends on a good defecation, and we have yet much to learn in this direction, especially where fire pans are used. With steam, it would be different.—*C. M. Schwarz, in Colman's Rural.*

Judging on Live Stock at Fairs.

We cannot too strongly urge upon those who have the management of the fairs that will be held throughout this country during this and the following month the importance of careful, intelligent and honest judging in the various classes of live stock. The chief value of these shows lies in the opportunity afforded of examining the best specimens of all the leading breeds—of showing the superiority of improved over common stock, and of good feeding and care in the management of domestic animals over the slipshod and thriftless methods so largely practiced by general farmers. It is here that the farmer may see the capabilities of the best breeds under the best possible management, and the impressions here received serve as a sort of model for efforts in the future.

To intelligent and well-informed breeders the awards of the judges are matters of secondary importance. Such men will examine and decide for themselves between the rival claimants in a given class; but by the great mass of visitors these awards will be accepted as an authoritative declaration, by experts, as to the relative merits of the animals shown; and as such the prize winners will be studied by all who are not themselves experts. It is important, then, not only as a matter of justice to the exhibitors themselves, that the prizes go to the very best representatives in each class, but because wrong judging is wrong teaching, and this wrong teaching goes out to the world with all the force which the standing of the society is able to give.

We know something of the difficulty societies labor under in an honest endeavor to do their whole duty in such cases. Intelligent, honest and totally unprejudiced judges are hard to find, even in cases where competition is confined to one breed; and where different breeds are brought together to compete for the same prize the difficulty is greatly increased. Take, as an illustration, the class for draught horses. It will be almost impossible to find judges from among breeders who have not a preference or a prejudice, which would disqualify them from giving an unbiased decision as between the Clydesdales and Percherons. And so of the beef-producing breeds of cattle. Practical breeders have preconceived notions that are hard to overcome, and which will unconsciously control their decision. The only safe way in such cases is to make selections of judges entirely outside the ranks of breeders. Select from among those who have long been using horses in large numbers for draught purposes, and who buy such as, in their judgment, are best adapted to their use, as judges to make the awards in that class. And, in the beef-producing class, select practical butchers, who can tell at a glance which is the butcher's beast. Such men, while they may be "up" on the fancy points, and on gilt-edged pedigrees, will at least be able to decide without prejudice between the animals on their individual merits, as they are shown in the ring, and their awards will usually command the respect of the breeders themselves.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

The School of Experience.

Practical wisdom in the art of agriculture is only to be learned in the school of experience, says the *American Cultivator*. Essays and treatises, books and papers, precepts and instructions are useful as far as they go, but without a personal contact with the task in hand, without the discipline of the real farmer's life, they remain of the nature of theory only. And yet life is not long enough to satisfy any intelligent person with the measure of his own attainment. We must profit by carefully observing the experiences and practices of those of our own craft, as well as the results of our own limited circle of op-

erations. Contact with others is also requisite to enable a man to know himself. It is only by mixing freely in the world about us that we can form a proper estimate of our own capacity. Without such experience one is apt to become selfish, conceited and ignorant. Any one who would profit by experience will never be above asking for information of others. He who fancies himself already too wise to learn of others will never succeed in accomplishing any great or important work.

In no occupation is co-operation, comparison of views, methods and results, mutual conferences and discussions, so essential to success as in the practice of agriculture. Pre-eminently an art of unrecorded experiences, husbandry in the future will only develop into a remunerative business in proportion as its followers note their experiences for the benefit of the craft as well as for individual gain. Experiments upon a single crop under special conditions are of little value standing alone; yet in the aggregation of experiments, carefully conducted and intelligently studied, is to come the progressive and enlightened culture of the future. The man made wise by experience is apt to judge correctly of the things which come under his daily observation. Common sense is, generally speaking, but the result of common experience wisely improved, and its acquisition is less a matter of great ability than the exercise of patience, accuracy, industry and watchfulness. Many of the soundest and most sensible people to be met with are intelligent men of the world who argue from what they actually see and know, instead of inventing improbable theories of what things ought to be, or spinning cobweb distinctions concerning unimportant conditions.

The practical deduction we would draw from the above considerations is that progressive agriculture can best be advanced and encouraged through a systematic round of experiments participated in by thousands of farmers in each state, under the supervision of a state agricultural official or state agricultural society, whose duty it should be to collect and classify the individual experiences of many farmers all working in accordance with some fixed plan. Thus at a limited expense, and from the school of experience, could important problems be solved and valuable facts elicited. Better an outlay in this direction than in sustaining expensive exhibitions that aim at no positive advance in knowledge, and strive to amuse and entertain rather than to instruct or elevate. It is a sad commentary on the value and efficiency of farmers' fairs, agricultural societies, individual experiments, scholarly theories, chemists' formulas, ponderous volumes of reports and state appropriations, that so many important practical questions are still unanswered. The impractical observer can but arrive at the conclusion that a wiser course in the search for knowledge would be found in the more earnest cultivation of the school of experience.—*Colman's Rural World.*

Whole Wheat for Fowls.

There is more solid nutriment in whole wheat, as a feed for poultry, than in any of the cereals, weight for weight. It is an excellent kind of grain for this use, though somewhat more expensive than other sorts; but too much of this hearty feed is detrimental, particularly when fed to Cochins, Brahmas, etc.

Fowls are very partial to wheat. It helps the laying capacity of hens; but it should not be used except with discretion as to the quantity allowed them daily. An excess of this raw grain will induce a looseness in the bowels very frequently. It is easy of digestion, and should be furnished in moderation, as a useful and most desirable variety, in conjunction with other dry grains, such as cracked corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, etc.

If not more than one-third or one-fourth of wheat is allowed with the other cereals mentioned, for ordinary purposes in the laying season, hens will do quite well, and they can be kept in better average condition than by a greater allowance. We have proved this by frequent practical experiments in feeding.—*Poultry World.*

A place for everything, and everything in its proper place, about the farm will not only be found convenient but will often save much valuable time.

Veterinary Department.

Ring-Bone.

Will you please answer through veterinary column the following, and oblige a constant reader? 1. What is the best blister for ring-bone, and its manner of use? 2. What is the most powerful absorbent known, and the manner of use? 3. What do you think of Kendall's spavin cure? I have used \$12 worth on an old ring-bone that had been fired without effect. 4. What is the best treatment for indigestion?

ANSWER.—The best blister for ring-bone is the firing-iron in the hands of some person skilled in its use. In lieu of that a blister composed of one part of pulverized cantharides—one ounce; euphobium, one drachm; yellow wax and pitch, of each half an ounce; linseed oil, two ounces; melt the wax, pitch and oil together over a slow fire; stir in the powders; remove from the fire and stir until cold. Apply to the parts with friction after the hair has been clipped. 2. Compound iodine ointment, used as a mild blister. 3. Think it as good as any other ordinary blistering ointment and no better. 4. Prepare and give the animal a cathartic composed of pulverized Barbadoes aloes made into a ball and given before feeding, followed by liberal doses of pepsin, gentle exercise, laxative food, and the following tonic: Pulverized gentian root and nitrate of potash, of each three; subcarbonate of iron and chincona bark pulverized, of each two; calomel, one ounce; mixed and made into 20 powders. Give one a day in soft feed.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$128 day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

No More Gout, Neuralgia or Rheumatism.

A POSITIVE CURE.

Either of the above diseases driven from the system and wholly banished by a method invented and used by the great medical expert of Germany,

DR. M. VON THANE, OF BERLIN.

This is not a patent medicine, but the recipe of this eminent surgeon and physician, who has devoted years of study to the treatment of the above diseases, making them a specialty, and in no case has he been unsuccessful.

We will furnish on application testimonials from hundreds of patients, both abroad and in this country, who have been restored to perfect health by the use of this system of treatment, after having been pronounced incurable.

Send with full directions on receipt of \$1.

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

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

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

"OH! MY BACK!"

Do you have a Pain in your Back, Loins or Side? If so, your Kidneys are diseased. Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY, the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine. It is prepared EXPRESSLY for Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence or Retention of Urine and Female Weakness. HUNT'S REMEDY has never been known to fail.

MOORE TOYER, Burlington Co., N. J., Sept. 18, 1878. WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—Eighteen months ago I had Dropsy around the heart; my physicians and friends despaired of my ever getting well. The first bottle of HUNT'S REMEDY gave me great relief. I feel I owe my very existence to HUNT'S REMEDY, and I am deeply thankful.

ABRAHAM S. COLLES, Spout Springs, Ellingham Co., Ga., May 17, 1879. WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—I prescribed HUNT'S REMEDY in a complicated case of Dropsy which I had been treating for eight years, and I find HUNT'S REMEDY is the best medicine for Dropsy and the Kidneys I have ever used.

WM. H. WILSON, M. D., HUNT'S REMEDY has cured hundreds who have been given up by physicians. It cures dropsy, jaundice and strengthens the whole system. All who use it enjoy good health. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. Sold by all Druggists.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23, 1879. Flour—XX... \$4.75 @ 5.00. Family... 5.15 @ 5.25. Wheat—No. 2 fall... 1.06 @ 1.07. Corn—No. 2... 34 @ 35. Oats... 25 @ 26. Rye... 50 @ 51. Barley... 60 @ 61. Pork... 8.80 @ 9.25. Lard... 18 @ 20. Butter—Dairy... 10 @ 11. Country... 13 @ 14. Eggs... 13 @ 14. CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1879. Wheat—No. 2 spring... \$1.01 @ 1.02. No. 3... 94 @ 95. Corn... 37 @ 38. Oats... 26 @ 26 1/2. Pork... 8.80 @ 9.00. Lard... 6.15 @ 6.20. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 23, 1879. Wheat—No. 2 fall... 88 @ 89. No. 3 fall... 86 @ 87. Corn—No. 2... 29 @ 29 1/2. No. 2 white... 32 @ 33 1/2. Oats... 22 @ 23. Rye—No. 2... 45 @ 50.

Live Stock Markets. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 23, 1879. Cattle—Choice dt. steers av. 1,400... \$4.20 @ 4.40. Good ship. steers av. 1,350... 3.60 @ 4.00. Fair dtch. steers av. 1,000... 2.90 @ 3.40. Good feed. steers av. 1,100... 3.00 @ 3.40. Good stock steers av. 900... 2.50 @ 3.00. Good to choice fat cows... 2.50 @ 2.75. Common cows and heifers... 2.00 @ 2.50. Hogs—Packers... 3.00 @ 3.20. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23, 1879. Cattle, shipping grades in fair demand and steady; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.50 @ 5.00; light shipping, \$4.30 @ 4.70; grass Texans, \$2.35 @ 3.30. Hogs, higher; mixed packing, \$3.20 @ 3.50; Yorkers, \$3.35 @ 3.50. CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1879. Cattle, active, but no choice shippers here; fair shipping, \$3.40 @ 4.50; Texan, \$2.50 to \$2.70. Hogs, heavy, \$3.15 @ 3.60; light, \$3.30 @ 3.65. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 13,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter—good 14 @ 16c., poor and common 5 1/2 @ 8c.; and packed 10c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 7 1/2 @ 8c.; eggs, 15 @ 16c.; broom-corn, 2 @ 3c. 1/2; chickens, young, per doz., \$1.50 @ 2.00; potatoes, 45 @ 50c.; cabbage, 75c. per doz.; apples, 85c. @ 1.20 per bushel; peaches, getting scarce, \$1.10 per peck; tomatoes, 75 @ 85c. per bushel; grapes, 6 to 7c. per pound; hay, \$9.50 per ton; hams, S. C., 9c.; tallow, 4 1/2 to 5c. 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 6c., salted 6 to 8c., dry flint 11 to 16c., dry salt 10 1/2 to 13c.; lumber—1st and 2d clear 1 1/2 to 2 inch \$42, 3d clear \$40.

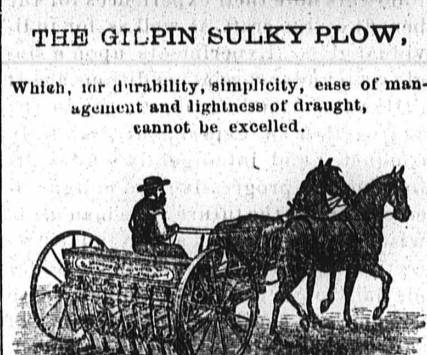
Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 sack, \$2.75 @ 3.00; XXX, \$2.40 @ 2.50. Rye flour, \$1.85. Corn meal 3/4 hundred, 75c. Wheat and corn have both risen since our last quotations, East and West. In St. Louis the rise on wheat is 10 cents. In Kansas City, owing to high freights, the rise is only 6 cents. Oats and rye are also rising. So is flour in the Eastern markets. Contracts for future delivery of grain are now made 10 and 12 cents higher than one week ago. From all indications it looks as if the rise was permanent. For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.09 September, \$1.09 1/2 October, and \$1.11 November. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.02 September, \$1.04 October, and \$1.06 November. In Kansas City No. 2 is 91c. September, and 90c. October. No. 3 is 88c. September, and 88 1/2c. October. Wheat at Kansas City is 20 cents higher than it was one year ago; corn is 3 cents higher. Cattle continue dull. There is no improvement in prices at Kansas City; the best grades have declined a trifle, though quotations are not changed. The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities is now increasing. Last week the increase was about a million bushels. Corn is decreasing and but little is moving. There is about as much wheat now in store in St. Louis as in Chicago. Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 5 @ 6 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 5 @ 6 per cent. The stock market was unusually active during the day and business was increased. Government bonds were firm; railroad bonds strong; state securities dull. The Kansas City Journal of Tuesday says: "Trade was exceedingly lively yesterday and the jobbing houses were as busy as bee-hives, many of them having orders beyond their ability to get out."

The movement in favor of the general adoption of the central system is becoming more general. Denver and all the country west of there uses the system. Cincinnati, Chicago and New York, through their boards of trade, recommend its universal adoption, but admit its impracticability before the first of January next. A New York paper says: "There has been a well-sustained demand for 'dress styles' and dark fancy gingham. There is a very satisfactory demand for worsted dress goods and leading makes of figured alpaca, mottle cloths, etc.; also for cashmeres poplins and lusters, and for fancy cotton fabrics in plaids, stripes, mixtures, etc." By the latest dispatches, just as we go to press, we learn that wheat has risen from 5 to 7 cents higher in Chicago than in our table.

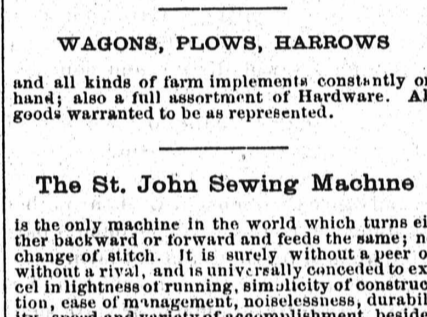
Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15 @ 18c.; eggs, 12c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$2.00 @ 2.25 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 10 @ 12c.; corn, 23 @ 25c.; wheat, new, 80 @ 85c.; lard, 5c.; hogs, \$2.75 @ 3.00; cattle—feeders \$3.50, shippers \$3.50 @ 3.75, cows \$2.00 @ 2.40; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 per ton.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run. The following are some of the leading goods which will always bear inspection:



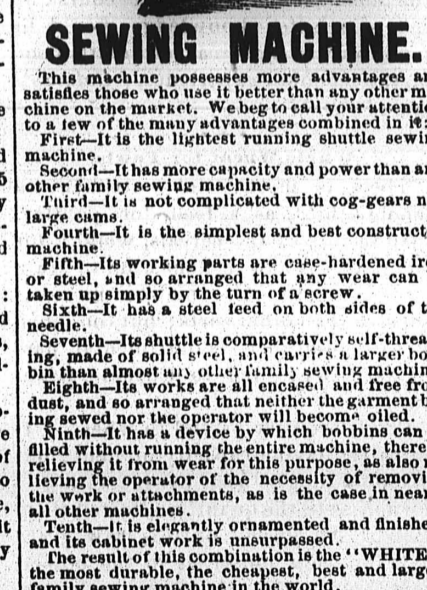
THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW, Which, for durability, simplicity, ease of management and lightness of draught, cannot be excelled.



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

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

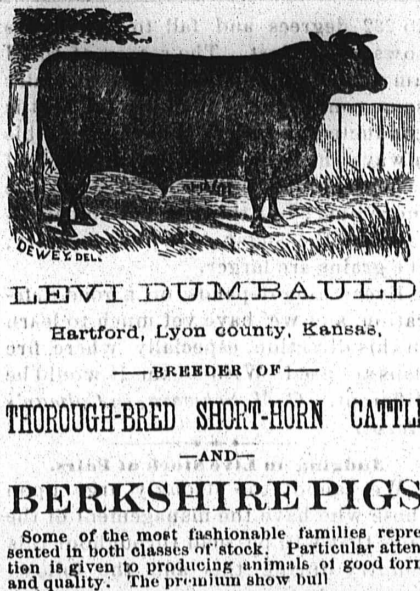
The St. John Sewing Machine is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate! don't fail to witness its marvelous working! Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.



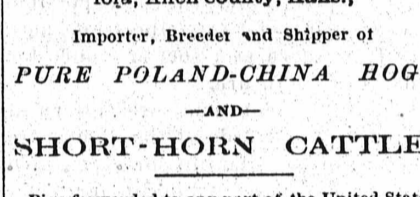
PHILIP REINSCHILD. THE WHITE

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

ELMENDARO HERD.

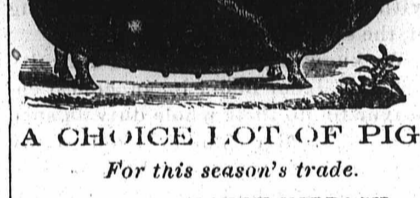


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Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same: Eight weeks old... \$22 00. Three to five months old... 32 00. Five to seven months old... 42 00. Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. A Boar, eight months old... \$25 00. A Sow, eight months old, with pig... 35 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. D. C. Wagner, Geo. E. Bensley, J. R. Bensley. BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Southwestern Iron Fence Company, MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE, Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

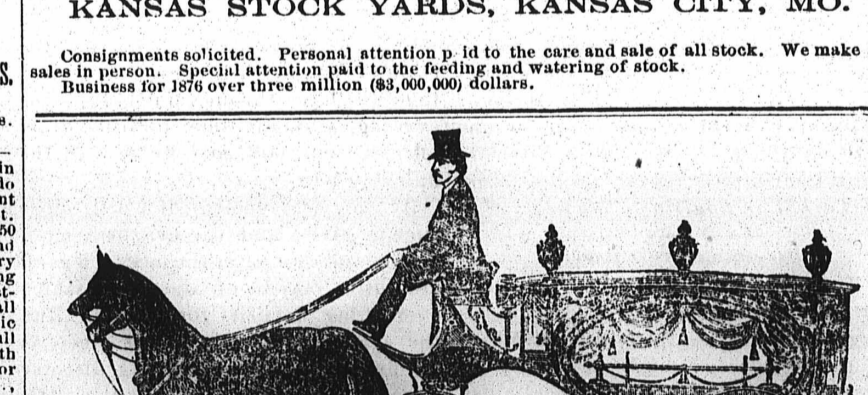
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. We use the best quality Steel wire; the barbs well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

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From the Factory to the Wearer. Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for \$7.50 A DOZEN!! Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirts, made at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts, in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the consumers, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by middlemen and the retail trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer: \$7.50 12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear. 4.00 An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 3, 6, or 12 Shirts. Sample Shirts finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of 25 cents. We warrant these Shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any Shirts in the market costing two or three times as much. Send for our price list, and size of collar, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you save all outside profits. Boys' Shirts same price as above. For further Shirts or prices taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. N. Y. & K. F. BURNING & CO., 421 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.