

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 396.

WISDOM'S TREASURES.

BY CALER DUNN.

"Wisdom comes not alone from books"—
Thus spake a sage—"for in the brooks
And hills its treasures may be found,
And in the rippling golden grain;
Who seeks them shall not seek in vain,
For in all nature they abound.

"From life's experience and deeds,
From industry, from human needs,
From setting sun and rosy dawn,
From cloudless sky, from wind and storm,
From deepening vale and mountain form
These precious treasures may be drawn.

"Whoever walks the shady wood,"
He said, "walks not with solitude
If he will list to Nature's speech,
Nature, who, with her simple words,
Breathed by the leaves and singing birds
And waving grass, man's heart doth reach.

"And he who, though he may excel
In learning, has not pondered well
The common lessons life doth teach
Knows not the gifts that round him lie,
The treasures he is passing by,
The wisdom—all within his reach.

"Oh, better high and low would be
If they this truth would clearly see—
This wisdom all men may secure—
These lessons learned from Nature's page,
Which is the common heritage
Alike of both the rich and poor."

TURNED FROM THE DOOR.

"No tramps here," said I; and shut the door
in his face, I did. The wind blew so I could
hardly do it, and the sleet was beating on the
panes, and the bare trees were groaning and
moaning as if they suffered in the storm. "No
tramps here; I'm a lone woman, and I am
afraid of 'em."

Then the man I hadn't seen yet, for the dark,
went away from the door. Champ, champ,
champ, came the man back again, and knocked
on the door—knocked not half so loud as he
did before—and I opened it, hot and angry.
This time I saw his face—with yellow-brown
hair, cropped close, and great, staring blue
eyes; and he put his hand against the door and
held it open.

"How near is the next house, ma'am?" said
he.

"Three miles or more," said I.
"No," said I; "no drinks to be gotten there;
it is Miss Mitten's, and she's as set against
tramps as I am."

"I don't want drink," said the man, "though
I do want food. You needn't be afraid to let
me in, ma'am. I've been wounded, and am
not able to walk far, and my clothes are thin
and it's bitter cold. I've been trying to get to
my parents at Greenbank, where I can rest till
I'm better; and all my money was stolen from
me three days ago. You needn't be afraid;
let me lie just before the fire, and only give me
a crust, the staliest crust, to keep me from
starving, and the Lord will bless you for it."

And then he looked at me with his mild blue
eyes in a way that would have made me do it
if it hadn't been I'd seen so much of these im-
postors. The war was just over, and every
beggar that came along said he was a soldier
traveling home, and robbed. One that I had
been fool enough to help limped away out of
sight, as he thought, and then—for I was at the
garret window—shouldered his crutches and
tramped with the strongest.

"No doubt your pocket is full of money,"
said I, "and you only want a chance to rob and
murder me. Go away with you."

Drusilla, that's my niece, was making cakes
in the kitchen. Just then she came to the door
and motioned with her mouth to me: "Do let
him stay, auntie; and if I hadn't had good sense
I might, but I knew better than a chick of six-
teen.

"Go away with you!" says I, louder than
before. "I won't have this any longer."

And he gave a kind of a groan, and took his
hand from the latch, and went champ, champ,
through the frozen snow again, and I thought
him gone, when there was once more, hardly
with a knock at all—a faint touch, like a child's
now.

And when I opened the door again, he came
quite in, and stood leaning on his cane, pale as
a ghost, his eyes bigger than ever.

"Well, of all impudence!" said I.
He looked at me, and he said: "Madam, I
have a mother at Greenbank. I want to live
to see her. I shall not if I try to go any fur-
ther to-night."

"They all want to see their mothers," and
just then it came to my mind that I hoped that
my son Charlie, who had been a real soldier,
an officer he had come to be, mind you, wanted
to see his, and would soon.

"I have been wounded, as you see," said he.

"Don't go a showing me your hurts," said
I; "they buy 'em, so they told me, to go a beg-
ging with now. I read the papers, I tell ye,
and I'm principled, and so is our clergyman,
agin giving anything unless it's through some
well organized society. Tramps are my abom-
ination. And as to keeping you all night,
you can't expect that of decent folks. Go!"

"Drusilla came to the door and said:
"Let him stay, auntie," with her lips again,
but I took no notice.

So he went, and this time he did not come
back, and I sat down by the fire, and smelt bak-
ing cakes and the apples stewing, and the tea
drawing on the kitchen stove, and I ought to
have been comfortable, but I wasn't. Some-
thing seemed tugging at my heart all the time.

I gave the fire a poke, and lighted another
candle to cheer myself up, and I went to my
work-basket to get a sock I had been knitting
for my Charlie, and as I went to get it I saw
something lying on the floor. I picked it up.
It was an old tobacco pouch, ever so much like
the one I gave Charlie with the fringe around
it, and written on it in ink, "From C. F. to R. H."
and inside was a bit of tobacco, and an old
pipe, and a letter, a rumpled old letter; and
when I spread it out I saw on the top, "My
dear son."

I knew the beggar must have dropped it, and
my heart gave one light thump, as though it
had been turned into a hammer.

Perhaps the story was true and he had a
mother. I shivered all over, and the fire and
candles and the nice comfortable smells might
as well not, have been at all. I was cold and
wretched.

And over and over again had I to say to my-
self what I heard our pastor say often—"Never
give anything to chance beggars, my dear
friends; always bestow your alms on worthy
persons, through well organized societies"—be-
fore I could get a bit of comfort. And what
an old fool I was too cry, I thought, when I
found my cheeks wet.

But I did not cry long, for, as I sat there,
dash and crash and jingle came a sleigh over
the road, and it stopped at our gate, and I
heard my Charlie's voice crying, "Halloo, mother-
er!" And out I went to the door, and had him
in my arms—my great, tall, handsome, brown
son. And there he was in his uniform, with
his pretty shoulder-straps, and as hearty as if
he had never been through any hardships. He
had to leave me to put the horse up, and then
I had by the fire my own son. And Drusilla,
who had been up stairs and had been crying—
why? I wonder—came down all in a flutter—
for they were like brother and sister—and he
kissed her and she kissed him, and then away
she went to set the table, and the nice hot
things smoked on a cloth as white as snow; and
how Charlie enjoyed them! But once in the
midst of all I felt a frightened feeling come over,
and I knew I turned pale; for Drusilla said,
"What is the matter, Aunt Fairfax?"

I said nothing; but it was this: Kind o' like
the ghost of a step going champ, champ, over
the frozen snow; kind o' like the ghost of a
voice saying, "Let me lie on the floor before
your fire, and give me any kind of a crust;"
kind o' like some that had a mother down on
the wintry road, and freezing and starving to
death there. This is what it was. But I put
it away, and only thought of Charlie.

We drew up together by the fire when the
tea was done, and he told us things about the
war I never heard before—how the soldiers suf-
fered, and what weary marches and short rat-
ions they sometimes had. And then he told
me his life had been in danger; how he had
been set upon by the foe and been badly wound-
ed; and how, at the risk of his own life, a fel-
low-soldier had saved him, and carried him
away, fighting his path back to camp.

"I would never see you but for him," says
Charlie. "And if there's a man on earth I love,
it's Rob. Hadaway—the dearest, best fellow.
We've shared each other's rations and drank
from the same canteen many and many a time;
and if I had a brother I couldn't think more of
him."

"Why didn't you bring him home to see your
mother, Charles?" said I.
"Why, I'd love him, too, and anything I
could do for him, for the man who saved my
boy's life, couldn't be enough. Send for him,
Charlie."

But Charlie shook his head and covered his
face with his hands.

"Mother," said he, "I don't know whether
Rob. Hadaway is alive or dead to-day. While
I was still in the ranks he was taken prisoner.
And military prisons are poor places to live in,
mother. I'd give my right hand to be able to
do him any good; but I can find no trace of

him. And he has a mother, too, and she is so
fond of him! She lives at Greenbank—poor
old lady. My dear, good, noble Rob., the pre-
server of my life."

And I saw Charlie was nearly crying.
Not to let us see the tears he got up and went
to the mantle-piece. I did not look around un-
til I heard a cry:

"Great heavens! What is this?"
And I turned, and Charlie had the tobacco
pouch the man had dropped in his hand.

"Where did this come from? I feel as
though I had seen a ghost. I gave this to Rob.
Hadaway the day he saved me. We soldiers
had not much to give, you know, and he vowed
never to part with it while he lived. How did
it come here, mother?"

And I fell back in my chair, white and cold.
Said I:

"A wandering tramp left it here. Never
your Rob., my dear, never your Rob. He must
have been an impostor. I wouldn't have turned
away a person really in want. Oh no, no;
it's another pouch, child, or he stole it. A tall
fellow with blue eyes and yellow-brown hair;
wounded, he said, and going to his mother at
Greenbank. Not your Rob."

And Charlie stood glaring at me with clenched
hands, and said he:

"It was my dear old Rob., wounded and starv-
ing—my dear Rob. who saved my life; and you
have driven him out such a night as this, my
mother, to use Rob. so!"

"Condemn me, Charlie," said I, "condemn
me if you like; I am afraid God will. Three
times he came back; three times he asked only
for a crust and a place to lie, and I drove him
away—I, and he's lying in the road now.
Oh! if I had only known!"

And Charlie caught up his hat.
"I'll find him if he's alive," said he. "Oh
Rob., my dear friend."

And then—I never saw the girl in such tak-
ing. Down went Drusilla on her knees as if
she was saying her prayers and says:

"Thank God, I dared to do it!"

And says she to me:

"Oh, aunt, I have been trembling with fright,
not knowing what you'd say to me. I took
him in the kitchen way. I couldn't see him go
faint and hungry and wounded, and I put him
in the spare chamber over the parlor, and I
have been so frightened all the while."

"The Lord bless you, Drusilla," said Charlie.
"Amen!" said I.

And she, getting bolder, went on:

"And I took him hot short cakes and apple
sauce and tea," says she, "and I took him a
candle and a hot brick for his feet, and I told
him to eat and go to bed in the best chamber,
Aunt Fairfax, with the white counterpane and
all; and I locked him in and put the key in my
pocket, and told him that he should have one
night's rest, and that no one should turn him
out unless they walked over my dead body."

Drusilla said this like an actress in a tragedy,
and went off into hysterics the moment the
words were out of her mouth. She'd been ex-
pecting to be half murdered, you know, and
the girl was sixteen; always before minded me
as if I was her mother.

Never was there any old sinner so happy as I
was that night, so thankful to the good Lord;
and it would have done your heart good if you
had gone to see the two meet in the morning—
Charlie and his friend Rob. And Charlie, who
got so well, and a mother who was not so poor
either, helped Rob. into business. And he
got well over his wounds at last and grew up
as handsome as a picture, and to-day week he
is going to marry Drusilla.

"I'd give anything I have," said I, "and I
won't refuse you even Drusilla," when he
asked me, telling me that he loved her ever
since she was so kind to him on the night I
told you of.

And Charlie is to stand up with him and I
am to give Drusilla away, and Rob.'s sister
from Greenbank is to be bridesmaid, and I have
a guess that some day Charlie will bring her
home to me in Drusilla's place.

I don't drive beggars from the door now as I
used, and no doubt I'm imposed upon; but this
is what I say: "Better be imposed upon always
than to be cruel to one who really needs help."
And I've read my Bible better of late, and I
know who says, "Even as you have done it
unto the least of these ye have done it unto me."

"This cottage for sale," was the sign on a
country residence. A stranger passing by asked
a woman who was standing in the door
when the cottage was to sell, to which she in-
stantly replied: "As soon as anybody comes
along who can raise the wind."

Which is Best?

The friend who is a friend indeed will wear
the whole year round and in all weathers. A
summer friend is with you only when the birds
are singing and the sun shining, but a winter
friend or a rainy day friend (for you may call
him either) is after all almost as bad. There
are a good many women and more men who
can feast and dance with you, come to your
weddings and your picnics, admire your nice
new things and laugh at your jokes, who are
driven away by the tear in your eye or the
poor meal on your table, a dress that is patch-
ed and shabby, and faded carpets and curtains.

There are also a good many men, and more
women, who, while they will come and sympa-
tize with you in trouble, and watch you sigh
and sigh with you, help you bemoan downfall
and distress, sit by your sick bed and weep at
your funeral when it comes off, begin to be en-
vious and spiteful when you prosper, shun you
when you are at your best, and actually try to
make you miserable if you are really bright
and happy. They could pity you from their
souls if you looked dreadfully in your old bon-
net, and feel so sorry you cannot afford anoth-
er; but they could not keep from taking down
your vanity if you looked as though you
thought your new bonnet became you.

These people often get a reputation for being
very good-hearted, which they by no means
deserve. There is a certain frank selfishness
in sheering off when people are doleful and
their home unpleasant which is by no means
as bad as the spiteful selfishness which cannot
endure to see others merry and content.

Friend is a name not deserved by either;
but, on the whole, I rather think the summer
friendship is the best—there is less hypocrisy
about it.—*Mary Kyle Dallas.*

Faetive.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the
bush, is it?" sternly asked old Deacon Jamney.
"Well, may be it is; but I can tell you that a
thorn in the bush is worth a dozen in the hand,"
added the deacon, as he carefully pulled a huge
one out of the back of his "sinister superior
extremity."

A servant having announced her intention
"to leave," her mistress wanted to know what
was the matter, to which she responded: "Well,
you see, ma'am, neither you nor your girls has
my finger, so I can't find a dress in the house
to fit me, and haint been able to make a decent
appearance on Sunday since I've been here."

Young Folks' Column.

Lessons for the Young Folks.

NO. 11.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—I hope a desire has
been awakened in your minds for improvement
of the most wonderful gift you possess, the
power of speech, and that you are now ready
with your books for a little hard study, for Sol-
omon also says that he himself "sought to find
out acceptable words." If it was necessary
for Solomon with all his God-given wisdom to
study out "acceptable words," how much more
important is it for us who are not so highly fa-
vored. Now, let us enter at once upon this de-
lightful task, for I must work as well as you.

Please correct the exercise below by writ-
ing capital letters and pauses where they be-
long; omit curves and words between them,
and improve by writing one word, a better one,
conveying the same idea, in their places. This
will cause you to think and to study your
books for the best words. You will thus grad-
ually accumulate a fund of words which may
now be new or strange to you; you will
strengthen your minds and learn how to use
books. Each word will be worth a greenback
dollar, and perhaps more. In my next letter
I will tell you of a little boy who sold a word
to me for a silver dollar, and agreed not to use
the word any more. Try to do this work with-
out help from any other source than your
books, and do not by any means refer to the
book from which the exercise is taken. Each
week a new lesson will be published and the
preceding one corrected. With this you may
compare your manuscript; if it is correct, and
if you have received no assistance except from
your books, you may send your name for pub-
lication. I shall be happy to examine your
work, if you choose to send me a copy. So
here we begin:

the (doings, or come-to-ings) of daniel boone
chapter (one)
part first
some men (think fit) to live in (closely built)
(large towns) others are (always glad) with the
(calm) quiet of a country (tract of land to till)

while some (love) to (go widely about) through
wild (wide woods) and make their homes in
the (wild, lonely place) the man of whom I
shall now (say something) was one of this (kind)
(may be) you have heard of daniel boone the
kentucky (man with a grooved gun) if not then
I have (a) (taking) story to tell you

W. A. B.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time
since I wrote to the "Young Folks' Column,"
so I thought I would write a few lines. This
is a nice morning; everything looks fresh and
green. We have a great many nice flowers.
I wish I could send you some. We are pick-
ing castor beans. I have to help, for Ella is not
at home; she is at Patterson's. We did thrash
this week; pa had nearly four hundred bushels
of wheat. I will answer Mary Sorrell's riddle.
I think it is "Twenty-eight." I will close.
From your little friend, PETT UBER.

LYNDON, Kans., Aug. 18, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have written to your paper
once before, and I thought I would write again.
I am sorry to see there are so few that write to
the "Young Folks' Column." We thrashed
our grain on Wednesday; it took fourteen men
and fourteen horses about a half day. We got
165 bushels of wheat from ten acres, and 210
bushels of oats from nine acres. I help moth-
er to work and tend to the chickens. We raised
about one hundred chickens this summer. We
have three cows; we have them on English
blue grass pasture. They give nice yellow but-
ter. We don't need to color it. But I get tired
churning sometimes. I have two dolls and two
kittens to play with. I am afraid my letter
won't be very interesting. I will close for this
time. MINNIE M. BISHOFF.

HESTER, Kans., Aug. 27, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR:—I had the ague last week so
that I could not write, but I will try and make
up for lost time now. The ague is very bad in
this section of the country. We are going to
cutting corn next Monday. Every one is mak-
ing hay around here at present. I see no one
has answered my riddle yet. If no one does so
in the next issue, I will do it for them. The
answer to Mary Sorrell's riddle is, "I was the
only one going to St. Ives." The answer to
George Long's riddle is, "He rode over the
bridge and a little dog named 'I' followed him."
I will send another riddle for our young folks
to solve: What animal is it that in the morn-
ing goes on four legs, at noon on two and at
night on three? I send this hoping that the
young folks will not be so backward in answer-
ing it as that other one I sent. Yours truly,
CYRUS DE BALL.

FONTANA, Kans., Aug. 19, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been looking over
your paper, and I like it ever so much; and as
the "Young Folks' Column" was not very full
I thought there was room for me to write. We
left Lawrence the 17th of July for Colorado
Springs, and got here the next day; we were
so glad for we were very tired. I want to tell
you that Colorado Springs is a very nice place.
There are shade trees all along on each side of
the streets and a ditch with nice clear water
running in it, and it is the nicest place to make
mud pies you ever saw. I was here two years
ago, and have met quite a number of my little
friends. It has rained nearly every day since
we have been here, so we have not been out
to any of the places except to Manitou and the
Garden of the Gods, and it rained there before
we got home. At the entrance of the Garden
of the Gods there are two great rocks which are
over three hundred feet high. At the top of one
there is a good-sized flag, and it does not look
larger than a five-cent flag. There are two
rocks four or five times as high as a man's
head; one is called the Balance rock, and it
looks as though you could push it over. At
Manitou there are ever so many tents; I don't
know how many, for I did not count them.
There were eight of us, and we had lots of fun
I can tell you. We ate our dinner in the tent
of one of our friends. Over some of the
springs there are rustic houses and seats, and
you can drink and take your comfort. If I
feel like it after I have been out again may be
I will write another letter. I will close by
sending a charade:

I am composed of eight letters.
My first is in pretty, but not in witty.
My second is in pearl, but not in world.
My third is in brooks, but not in nooks.
My fourth is in complain, but not in retain.
My fifth is in lead, but not in said.
My sixth is in letter, but not in better.
My seventh is in first, but not in worst.
My eighth is in Lawrence, but not in Florence.
My whole is my sister's middle name.
Your little friend, EVA L. BROOKS.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1879.

Historical Society.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 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. Pope, Topeka.
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
 Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
 J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

Organization for Farmers.

The crops will soon be laid by, and the farmer's holiday is near at hand. Let us have a good time. Let the grangers have a good time. Let the grangers, especially, make merry and be glad in the enjoyment of the practices of our order. Let us have social gatherings—turn out with the whole family—invite our neighbors, and with dinner and dancing, with music and amusement. Let this day be devoted particularly to strengthening and building up our order—the only order that promises protection, profit, honor, place and position to the farmer. We need organization more than any other trade, calling or profession, yet all professions, callings and trades have their unions more perfect and powerful than the farmer. We can outnumber and outvote all these unions combined. We represent more wealth, as much intelligence, more virtue and morality, pay an undue proportion of the taxes, and bear on our broad shoulders the heaviest burdens of government; yet any of these unions, simply by reason of its organization and concert of action, exercises a greater influence in our legislative hall, and in the whole machinery of government, than this immense mass of disorganized farmers. With their combinations they protect each other in their business relations, and when the opportunity offers, with their "rings" they make raids and corners in the produce of the farmer, and rob him of the fruits of his toil and labor.

How long shall this be? How long will this immense majority of respectable and industrious men consent to be ruled by these insignificant minorities? How can we free ourselves from such despotism, such tyranny? How can we command respect for our calling, and consideration for our cause? How can we hope to take our place in the front rank of the nation, to sit in seats of honor and of trust, and to stand in the halls of legislation to proclaim our wants and demand our rights? How can we hope to relieve ourselves of the burdens of unequal taxation? How can we remove the statutes of unfriendly legislation?

There is one way, plain, certain, sure! *Organization!* Organization is the magic sesame that will unlock to the oppressed and downtrodden farmer places of rank and of honor, and disclose to his enraptured vision wealth, ease and happiness. Let us then be up and doing. Work while our holiday is here. Let us come together as workers in a common cause. Let us make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

Let us but do this, and our influence, the organized farmers' influence, will be counted in every political convention that meets the coming year, from the one that nominates the candidate for our chief magistrate down to the one that names the smallest county official. United we will exert an influence in political circles, and in the legislation of the country, more beneficial to us than all the good we realize from the saving of a few dollars through the channels of our trade relations. To remove unfriendly and enact favorable legislation for the great cause of agriculture is, we verily believe, the grand purpose and the great destiny of our order. Not that we propose to bring politics into the grange, but rather carry the grange into politics. We want to see the farmer's interest the leading feature in the platform of each political party. We have heard too much about protection, tariffs and manufactures; too much about donations of public lands to railroad companies; too much about ship building, commerce and fisheries. We want legislation to protect the farm, encourage the production of cotton, of corn, of tobacco, of grass and of meat; legislation to equalize taxation, to make the bondholders and the mighty railroad corporations to pay a tax, and to bear as well as we some of the burdens of government. Just as soon as we, as an organized body, take a united stand in primary political conventions and demand a recognition of our rights and redress of our wrongs, we will exercise such a control in the formation of platforms and the nomination of candidates that our power will be felt in the halls of legislation, and we shall then realize the fulfillment of our desires, and the accomplishment of our object.

Realizing the great importance of such a union, I, as master of the state grange, P. of H., do earnestly request of all former members who have departed from us that they return again within the gates, and as a farmer I appeal to my brother farmers to unite with and aid us in a common cause.—W. H. Cheek, Master N. O. State Grange.

Reciprocal Interests.

Men unbiased by personal interests readily affirm that the growth of the city and country should go together. When the one shall outstrip the other it gives a preponderance of numbers, wealth and combinations which will invariably be used to the detriment of the weaker. The tendency of population is to centralization. By the census of 1870 the agricultural class in numbers nearly equalled all other

classes. The immense immigration from Europe within the last decade, which from the unprecedented occupancy of the national domain shows to have been largely of the farming class, may continue the relative proportions when the next census shall be taken. But this is in no ways certain, and as the drift of population is to the cities and larger towns we shall anticipate a preponderance on the part of the populous centers. There are counties in Ohio and other states which in the ten years ending 1870, so far as the country is concerned, remained stationary or retrograded, while the shiretown steadily grew in numbers and wealth. There are causes operating which tend to secure this end, and the gist of the whole is a prevalent belief that the city offers facilities for success in life which is denied to the country. Whenever the advantages of the one shall counterbalance those of the other, it will equalize them in other respects. Now while the grange has not specifically had this result in view, the whole tendency of the order is to secure it. There is no antagonism in reality. The interests of both are mutual. The prosperity of each goes in hand with the other. It is a principle of political economy that the producer and consumer be brought side by side. The grange would practically carry out the principle, and recognize the true relations existing between the manufacturer of agricultural implements and the user of these implements. But the fact is, or was, that while the manufacturer may not have had undue profits out of extortionate prices, the system of business adopted and adhered to did impose on the farmer an unjust and onerous taxation. The same principle applies to every other department of trade. That the agricultural interests hold the remedy in their own hands has been shown by the grange whenever they choose to exercise it. Co-operation will break down vicious and fraudulent systems of trade, however iron-clad the monopoly may be, but the thorough diffusion of grange principles throughout the farming class, making country life desirable and its opportunities equal to those of the town, will go far towards maintaining a true balance and enforcing a just reciprocity.—Grange Bulletin.

Grange Notes.

We see in our land the man of industrious habits always has work to do, while he with idle habits finds nothing to do. This same rule will apply to the grange. Each grange is master of its own destiny, and will be what its members make it. The safe keeping of each subordinate grange is confided to its members, and "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Let us all strive to be ever ready to do all we can to make the grange a success. Then let us trust our leading men, both in the National, state and subordinate granges to do much for us. Let us use the utmost care in the selection of our officers, but after we have made our choice, let us make our officers feel that they have a firm hold on the sympathies of the members of the order, and that they will be supported by us in all laudable undertakings.—Visitor.

From the creation of the world to the organization of the grange there had never been provided any system or means by which the farmer could be supplied with anything he or his family might need in any amount at as good rates as dealers bought at. The grange has provided the means and the way is made plain! What would be thought of a farmer who would wantonly squander, without a chance of benefit to himself or family, \$60, \$80, or \$100 per year? And yet every farmer who buys \$300, \$400 or \$500 worth of goods at retail expends one of the above amounts needlessly, and the same might as well be employed to add comforts, conveniences and luxuries to his home. This is not ideal; it is a plain, practical fact. Farmers who think they cannot afford new paint for the inside or outside of their houses should think about this. Those who feel too poor to buy any books, or to subscribe to agricultural journals should think about this, and then act wisely.—Journal of Agriculture.

There is a necessity of having some one in every subordinate grange, or in every county, to work up the co-operative interest in order to make it practicable. If this was properly done, the financial advantages would be brought within reach of every member. This would be of value, and would be appreciated by members in general; it would also induce them to be regular in attendance at the grange meetings, where the educational work is to be done.

We must not forget that efforts are required to accomplish any great object, and in order to make the grange a success we must put forth all necessary efforts, sacrifices, if need be, to accomplish the objects of our search. Let us then work in harmony to make every feature of our noble order a grand success, bid adieu to selfishness, prejudice and jealousies, and labor for the greatest good to the greatest number, and in this way we will do more for us individually than we can do by working only for self. Remember it is your organization, and the only one you have ever had or will have that will elevate you and save you from the tyranny of oppression; through your own efforts you must make it a success. Educate, co-operate, and you will do it.—H. Eekhaugh, in Agricultural Journal.

It has been said, and perhaps with some showing of truth, that there is too close adhesion to the ritual in our grange meetings, and that in consequence of its lengthy and monotonous formality many members of the order whose thoughts are of a versatile turn are constrained to absent themselves often than it is for the good or the well being and perpetuity of the grange. The impressive lessons which are to be taught by the beautiful and striking imagery of the ritual fall often of their effect, for they present to the view of the majority of members standards for practical living and working which are impossible of attainment. In

order to cultivate interest in grange meetings we must curtail this formality to some extent, and introduce instead exercises that are not incompatible with our "declaration of purposes." This is easy of solution if we but reflect momentarily and thoughtfully. In every grange there should be a leading spirit, some brother or sister who is endowed with intelligence and wise judgment, to lead the order into the channel of interesting and versatile entertainment. By doing thus and so we accomplish a great purpose and mislead our defamers. Our grange meetings should be entertaining assemblages, thereby securing full attendance and interesting attention. In this way it is but possible to get favorable responses to our invitations to join. These are undeniable truths, and the earlier we transfix them upon our memory the healthier it will be for us as a grange.—Farmer's Friend.

Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Biliousness, Headache, Stomach Disorder, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

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

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

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists,
 LOWELL, MASS.
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HELP

FOR THE WEAK

NERVOUS AND

DEBILITATED.

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.

Reader, are you afflicted?

and you wish to regain your health, strength and energy of former years? Do any of the following symptoms meet your distressed condition: Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are your kidneys, stomach or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or aches and pains? Have you been indisposed in early years, and find yourself harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, mooping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms—restless nights, nightmare, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, etc.? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from laxity of neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why then further neglect a subject of such vital importance when the remedy can be so easily procured?

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ELECTRIC BELTS.
 for self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement. The most eminent physicians endorse them, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves, who have been restored to

Health, Strength and Energy,

after drugging in vain for years.
 Send at once for descriptive circular, which will be mailed free, containing information worth thousands of dollars to the afflicted of either sex. Call on or address (all communications confidential)

B. D. TRAPHAGAN & CO.,

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PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

HENDERSON'S

CASH GROCERY HOUSE

PRICE-LIST.

Stop! Read! What Ready Cash Will Do!

9 pounds of Rio Coffee for.....	1 00
94 pounds of Cut-Loaf Sugar for.....	1 00
94 pounds of Fine powdered Sugar for.....	1 00
10 pounds of Granulated Sugar for.....	1 00
104 pounds of A Coffee Sugar for.....	1 00
11 pounds of C Coffee Sugar for.....	1 00
12 pounds of Yellow C Sugar for.....	1 00
13 pounds of Fine Brown Sugar for.....	1 00
15 pounds of Brown Sugar for.....	1 00

SYRUPS WERE NEVER SO LOW.

White Drips per gallon for.....	50
Silver Drips (best) per gallon for.....	65
Honey Drip Syrup (very fine) per gallon for.....	75
Sugar-Loaf Drips per gallon for.....	80
Fine Sugar House Syrup per gallon.....	50
New Orleans Molasses per gallon.....	60
Sorghum Molasses per gallon.....	25
Sorghum Molasses (very best) per gallon.....	35

CALIFORNIA STRAINED HONEY 15 CENTS PER POUND.

COFFEES, COFFEES.

Green Rio per pound.....	11, 12-1, 14, 15, 16
O. G. Green Javay per pound.....	25, 28, 30
Ground Rio Coffee (best) 4-1 lbs for.....	\$1 00
Ground Rio Coffee (good) 5 lbs for.....	1 00
Ground Java (best) 35c. per lb or 3 lbs for.....	1 00
Mocha.....	33

VINEGARS, VINEGARS.

Pure Cider per gallon.....	2, 35
White Wine per gallon.....	40, 50

ROASTED COFFEES.

Rio Coffee per lb.....	16, 17, 18
Java Coffee per lb.....	39, 35
Arabica's best per lb.....	20
Henderson's Merique (drinks almost equal to Mocha and Java) per lb.....	25

BLACKING ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

4 nickel boxes Bixby's Best.....	10
4 dime boxes, Nos 3 and 4, Bixby's Best.....	20
Blackening Brushes cheap.	

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

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

TEAS, TEAS.

Young Hyson per pound.....	25, 35, 50, best 80
Imperial.....	35, 45, 60, 80
Gunpowder.....	40, 50, 60, 80
Japan.....	40, 50, 60, 80
Japan uncol'd.....	40, 50, 60, 80
Black.....	40, 50, 60, 80

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

STARCHES.

White Lily Gloss, best goods, 6-lb wood boxes 45	
" " " 3-lb paper.....	22
" " " 1-lb " or 3 for 25	
" " " 1-lb corn starch 10	
" " " 4-lb best in bulk 25	
Peerless Starches and other brands at same prices.	

BEST COAL OIL PER GALLON 15c.

DRIED FRUITS

AT UNUSUAL-OF PRICES.

Dried Peaches 4 lbs for 25c., for \$1 17 lbs.	
New choice Prunes 15 lbs for \$1.	
Dried Currants 4 lbs for 25c.	
Dried Blackberries 3 lbs for 25c.	
Best New York Cheese per lb.....	20c. per lb.
Dried Peas 1 lb for 15c.	
Raisins 8, 10, 12 and 15c. per lb.	
Citron, Lemons, per lb.....	25c.
Orange and Lemon Peel per lb.....	25c.
Persian Dates (choice) 1 lbs for 25c.	
Fresh Figs per lb.....	50c.
Always fresh oranges and lemons and fresh fruits of the season.	

FISH, FISH.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mixed Pickles (best) per quart 15c.	
Gherkin Pickles (best) per gallon 30c.	
Best New York Cheese per lb.....	20c.
Sardines 1-4 lbs. and 15c.	
Sardines 1-25c. and 15c.	
Baltic Delicacies per box 20c.	
Gross & Blackwell's pickles, sauces, mustards, etc., at greatly reduced prices.	
Baker's Pure Cocoa 25c.	
Baker's Pure Broma 25c.	
Potted Meats—ham, tongue, turkey and chicken.	
Jams and Jellies—California and imported.	
Bottled Limes and Queen Olives.	
French Peas and best imported Mushrooms.	

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

TOBACCO.

Lorillard Tin Tag per lb.....	55
Buchanan & Lyall Red Tag per lb.....	50
Old Honey (choice goods) per lb.....	50
Allen & Ellis Tobacco per lb.....	55
Marshall's Choice Tobacco per lb.....	50
Royal Green Tobacco (choice).....	50
Jackson's Best.....	60

TOBACCO.

Old Style smoking per lb.....	32
North Carolina Seal per lb.....	55
Eagle Eye, Virginia's choice.....	40
Little Joker.....	60
F. O. S. Smoking.....	30
Charm Fine Cut Chew.....	30
Other tobaccos equally as low.	
Cigars a specialty.	

SARDINES AUX TOMATOES, 20c. PER CAN. FRIED OYSTERS, 35c. PER CAN.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN SEWING MACHINES

AT THE

SECOND-HAND STORE!

SEWING MACHINES.

The Canada Singer—best in the world; drop leaf and two drawers. Wilson and New American, and Dauntless, with drop leaf and two drawers, for \$25; other dealers charge \$45 for the same machine. Twenty second-hand machines in good working order from \$5 to \$20, in payments of 50 cents per week.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Julius Jacot watch, cost \$20, for \$10; Waltham watch, 3-ounce coin silver case and cap, for \$5. Alarm clocks, new, \$1.25.

24x30-INCH CHROMOS.

Black walnut frames, \$1.50; 9x11 walnut frames with glass and back, 25c.; 8 1-2x21 mottoes, walnut frames, glass and back, for 50c.—less than half what other people charge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New harness, \$10, 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; silk and sponge bath, \$3; Shepard duster, best in market (two heaters), \$1.25; hat conformator, \$3, cost \$30; new rubber-bucket pump, \$2, cheaper than anybody else; fire-proof safe (Diebold & Kienzel 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 \$5.50, cheap at \$10; new seven-shot revolvers, \$1.25; fine double-barrel gun, \$5, 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), \$20, cost \$35; 100 lbs 1 1-2-inch rubber hose; blacksmith's 30-inch bellows; No. 1 lawn mower at a bargain.

HARDWARE.

Twenty-six-inch hand saws, \$1; handled chopping axes, \$1; monkey wrenches, 40 to 50c.; braces, 35c.; buck-saws, 75c.; thumb latches, hinges, picks, nail-hammers, hatchets and auger bits cheap.

STOVES.

New cooking stoves, \$7 to \$20; second-hand cooking stoves, \$2 to \$10; No. 20 Charter Oak, nine 9-inch holes, 30-gallon reservoir and hot closet (will cook for a regiment), \$30; pastry oven, will bake 30 or 40 pies at one time, \$10.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TINWARE. And cheapest house in the state to buy it. Ice cream freezers, 50c.

FIVE-CENT TRUCK.

Fire shovels, quart cups, pint cups—three for 10c.; pie plates, jelly-cake pans, graters, wash-pans, tubed cake-pans, sauce dishes, tack hammers, molasses cups, flour dredges, A B C plates, pocket handkerchiefs, match safes, dressing-combs, dinner horns, napkin rings, ladies' shoe polish, curry-combs, two-quart milk-pans, soup bowls, earthen pie-plates, dinner-plates, memorandum, ivory scarf-pins, garden towels, mouse traps, funnels, wool mats, can-openers, towels, pressed cups, gravy strainers, large toilet soap, and hundreds of other articles.

FOR TEN CENTS.

A large variety of articles, including sugar bowls, cream jugs, towels, men's hose, six-quart milk-pans, dust-pans, shoe and scrub brushes, spring balances, preserve dishes, sponge-cake pans, flour sieves, basting spoons, shaving brushes, bread toasters, spoonholders, boys' hats. Come and see.

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

Target Practice.

[Leavenworth Times.]

Yesterday afternoon a number of officers, ladies, children and soldiers witnessed the target practice on the grounds near the fort, where the best shots were to be awarded prizes, looking towards a team for the Creedmoor match. Among the officers present were Gen. Phil. Sheridan, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Gen. G. J. Lydecker, Gen. C. H. Smith, Major Rucker, Major D. G. Swain, Major Wm. McK. Dunn, Jr., Major H. H. Crowell, Major Shockley, Capt. Woodruff, Capt. W. R. Livermore, Capt. Hall, Lieut. Nichols, Lieut. Cook, Lieut. Ives, and Drs. Barbour and Banister.

The names of the men detailed for practice were: 1st Sergeant J. H. Baker, company C, 8th cavalry; B. C. Anderson, 17th infantry; C. O. Donnell, company G, 20th infantry; Sergeant Heln, company D, 10th infantry; Private Carroll, 8th cavalry (wearing Texas medal); Sergeant De Laney, company C, 11th infantry; Johnston, company H, 23d infantry; Donovan, company H, 19th infantry; Cudworth, company H, 20th infantry; Ivey, company C, 20th infantry; Sergeant Phillips, company H, 23d infantry.

The shooting was splendid, both at short and long range, and the boys were highly complimented by the officers present.

At the conclusion of the practice the detail was formed in line in front of the pavilion by Lieut. William Nichols, who will have charge of the men selected for the Creedmoor team, and it was announced that Sergeant Cudworth had made the best score, and Sergeant Cudworth the second; whereupon General Sheridan called Sergeant Phillips from the ranks and presented him in person with a handsome gold badge, which the general said he desired to have the recipient wear at all times. The sergeant, with becoming modesty, said he had only tried to do his best; and touching his cap resumed his place. Sergeant Cudworth, the second best shot, was next called from the ranks by the general, and presented with a handsome pocket revolver, which was received in a becoming manner. The general, after expressing a belief that the division of the Missouri would carry off the Creedmoor prize, walked away.

The West Wing of the State House—Measuring a Witness.

[Topeka Capital.]

Work on the new wing of the state house is progressing rapidly, and the foundation will be practically completed by September 8. Three large derricks and a hoisting engine were loaded this morning to be taken to the Osage City quarries, where the stone for the rest of the building, and also for the foundation of the United States building, will be taken out. Thirty men, in charge of Mr. Parker as foreman, will leave for that place to-morrow to take charge of the work.

The foundation for the government building will be commenced as soon as stone can be procured—probably within two weeks.

An amusing incident occurred yesterday in Justice Searle's court, during the trial of the case of Dr. Stringfield vs. Bradshaw for professional services. Isaiah McClarey, a colored man, one of the witnesses for the defense, was giving his testimony, and something was said about mesmeric influences. Doctor Stringfield thought that now was his time to have some fun at the expense of the witness. Accordingly, he passed by McClarey without saying or doing anything to him except simply to place his hand on the negro's head. In an instant the witness ceased to speak, set his jaws, rolled his eyes and threw his body into violent convulsions.

The court, lawyers, witnesses and spectators became alarmed, amused and excited at the "new departure" in judicial proceedings. The justice sternly demanded that the witness proceed—which he wanted to do, but couldn't, and the ludicrous scene continued. McClarey was assisted to the floor by a friend and lay there making fun for all, until finally the justice commanded the instigator of the mischief to bring the scene to a close, which was done by simply catching hold of the witness's hand. Several exhibitions were then given to prove that it was genuine, after which the witness proceeded to give his testimony.

Suicide of an Old Man.

[Wichita Beacon.]

Our community was, on Saturday, the 23d inst., thrown into a state of feeling akin to consternation by the discovery of another "dead man" across the river below the bridge, in the vicinity of that fatal island. The supposition was at first that it was another case of foul play, but the investigation of the coroner's jury proved it to be a case of suicide, and though melancholy enough in itself, their verdict, which was not rendered until Monday afternoon, was somewhat of a relief to our citizens. There was nothing upon the body by which it could be identified, but by Monday the jury had ascertained that the body was that of Geo. Holtzman, a native of Germany, about 60 years of age, and at the time of his death residing with his son some eleven miles south and west of Wichita on the farm of George Roseberry. The manner of his death was by hanging, for which purpose he used his leather belt attached to the branch of a tree, but which broke loose from its fastenings after serving its terrible purpose, allowing the body to fall upon its face where it lay, as was supposed some three or four days before being discovered. No reason was given by the suicide for his rash act of self-destruction, nor can his friends assign any. He is described by them as having been commonly of a cheerful disposition, but of late somewhat depressed by a longing to return to Pennsylvania, and by disappointment in not receiving from parties there money, with which he expected to return to that state, he having left it for Kansas a year ago. He was last seen by his friends on Sunday, the 17th inst., at which time he left

home for the purpose of attending Catholic church at Wichita, which, being a member, he frequently did. He had when he left home about \$10 in money, some of which was found on the body. This fact would suggest the idea of a debauch, but on the contrary his friends say he was very careful and exemplary in his habits, leaving us in a quandary as to where the money went, or what figure, if any, it cut in his death.

Laws and a Law Book.

The Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1879, are out, and five hundred have been delivered to the state. As soon as the contract with the state, which takes 3,000 copies, is completed, they will be on sale at the Commonwealth office, at Topeka, Kansas. It is expected that this will be early in October. The book numbers 1,150 pages, and is a good job. As it is arranged according to the wishes of the joint judicial committee of the two houses of the last legislature, it will undoubtedly be satisfactory to the bar of the state. Orders for the Statutes should be sent (with the price, \$5) to F. P. Baker & Sons, Topeka, Kansas. Orders will be entered as received, and the book be forwarded by express in the order in which the cash is received. Or they will be sent by express, C. O. D., if such a request is made when the order is sent.

The Commonwealth also has a book in press, and will issue in a few days, for the author, Mr. H. J. Page, who is in the United States circuit court under A. S. Thomas, clerk of said court. It is called "Page's Index to Judgments in the United States District and Circuit Courts for Kansas," and is an index of the names of all parties against whom unsatisfied judgments are of record in those courts, substantially bound and so arranged that judgments rendered at future terms of court can be inserted under their proper letters, which will be furnished after each term of court at small cost to the persons buying the book. This is a work which is believed to be almost indispensable to lawyers and those who furnish abstracts of title, judgments, etc. When it is stated that there are near 3,000 persons who have unsatisfied judgments against them in the United States courts for Kansas, it will be seen that there is a necessity for such a work. This will also be furnished by F. P. Baker & Sons, Topeka, for \$4, the cash to accompany the order, and be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, C. O. D. Sample sheets of this book will be furnished to any address on application to F. P. Baker & Sons, Topeka, Kansas.

Terrible Accident Near Winfield.

[Daily Telegram.]

Yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a young man came riding into town at a full run, with horse covered with foam and gasping for breath, having ridden the distance of six miles within twenty minutes. He was after Dr. Emerson to go to the residence of William Carter, on the township line between Vernon and Beaver, which was the scene of the most lamentable accident it has ever been our lot to chronicle. Mr. Charles Smith, generally known as "Old Charlie Smith," a prominent and highly respected citizen of Vernon township, had the misfortune to have his clothing caught by a tumbling rod while the thrasher was under full headway, and was whirled round and round, his head alternately striking the machine and a wagon backed close to it. It seems that his shirt was caught by the knuckle of the rod nearest the machine, where the rod would strike him about midway, and wound him up in a twinkling, throwing him from his feet and carrying him several times around before parties standing by caught him. After he was caught, before the machine was stopped all his clothing was stripped from his body, and he was so beaten up that he was insensible. The young man who came after Dr. Emerson could not state the full extent of his injuries, but said he thought they were fatal; that the back part of his head seemed to be crushed in.

His head is badly cut in the back and one ear is entirely torn off; left arm and shoulder crushed to pieces and the entire person bruised and cut up. The doctor says that he hopes for his recovery, though he will never have the use of his left arm again; it was so cut up and crushed he was compelled to take out a portion of the bone.

Shooting Affair.

[Osage County Chronicle.]

A shooting scrape occurred near Eskridge, Wabunsee county, on Thursday last, the particulars of which we learn to be as follows: A forty-acre tract of land is in dispute between Henry McKee, former trustee of Wilmington township, and Joseph Ingersoll. The men are neighbors, and the land corners on Ingersoll's farm, and joins McKee on the south. The dispute over the land (which is not worth three dollars per acre) has existed for years, and has cost each of the parties probably more than the land is worth, to say nothing of the trouble to each. On Monday last McKee saw Ingersoll and his son on the land, and it is supposed went to order them off. When within about twenty feet, Ingersoll and his son drew revolvers and commenced firing. McKee continued to advance, and by the time he had reached them twelve shots had been fired. As afterwards transpired, McKee had been hit three times—once on the face, once, we believe, in the arm, and once in the side. Upon reaching the Ingersolls, he wrenched a revolver from the hands of one, knocked him down, and then chased the other off the land.

Medical aid was called, and on Friday the ball was extracted from McKee's side, and there is every probability of his recovery.

We understand the Ingersolls have been arrested.

There are various rumors in regard to this shooting affair, but the above we get from a reliable source and believe it is as near the truth as any of the statements afloat.

Road Agents at Work.

[Larned Optic.]

On Monday night the coach from Santa Fe was stopped about twelve miles out from this place by three armed men, who demanded the passengers and driver to alight, which the same they wisely did. The driver was then ordered to his place on the coach again and the passengers were told to take seats by the side of the road. Ex-Gov. Army was searched three times before his money was found, and his valuable gold watch was left simply because his name was engraved thereon. The passenger whose loss is the heaviest is J. H. Strahan, Esq., of New York, who was forced to give up several hundred dollars in cash and a costly gold watch. There being no other passengers on board, nor the bullion that was expected, the highwaymen rifled the mail bags, then mounted the stage horses and beat a hasty retreat. The horses were abandoned a few miles from the place of the robbery, not proving to be very good saddle nags. We are informed that the horses have been recovered and that the agent of the Barlow & Sanderson company discovered the three highwaymen asleep on their guns, but, before a posse of men could be summoned, they scented danger and made their escape.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.**FRESH GOODS**

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

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

Gideon W. Thompson.

James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,**LIVE STOCK BROKERS**

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.**A. MARKLEY,**

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

Custom Boot and Shoe

ESTABLISHMENT.

Sign of the Golden Boot, 67 Massachusetts street.

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

M'CURDY BROS. & THOMAS,

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

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

CENTENNIAL

Patent-Buckle

PLOW SHOE.

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

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

THE STORY OF THE THIEF,

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

CHEAP CHARLEY.

AND

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

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

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

KAUFMANN & BACHRACH.

Factory, CHICAGO. Branches in Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

Goods sold in Retail at Wholesale prices.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.**A NEW GROCERY IN LAWRENCE!****H. S. BOWMAN,**

AT NO. 81 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Teas, Tobaccos and Cigars.

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

We cordially invite the public to give us a call.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

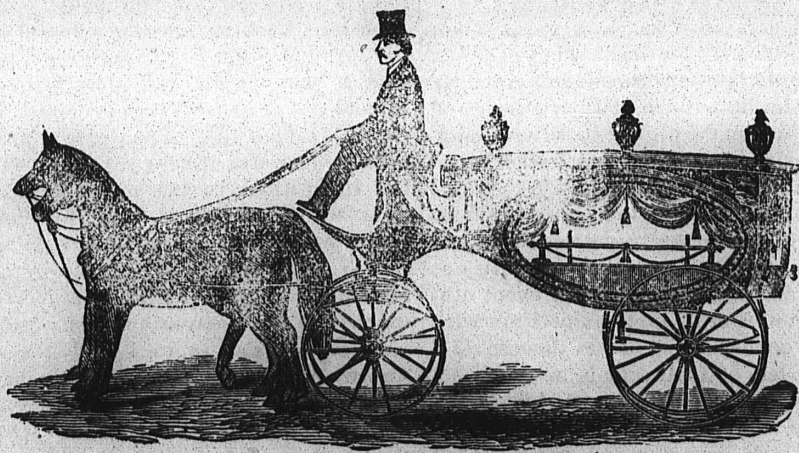
ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1879.

THE FAIR.

The Kaw Valley fair opened on Tuesday under very favorable circumstances. A large number of entries have been made, and at this writing (Tuesday afternoon) there is a fine display in several of the departments.

Several entries of fine stock are in their stalls. Among them we noticed one herd of fifteen fine Short-horns from Jefferson county; also another herd of nearly the same number from Osage county. Mr. Rogers, of Johnson county, has eight pens of Poland and Berkshire hogs—some very fine ones among them. Capt. Davies, of Leavenworth county, has two pens of Lincolnshire sheep. These sheep were imported from England last year.

Douglas county is well represented in all the departments, the horse department being especially good.

The society has just completed a large central hall, in which we found a fine display of horticultural and agricultural products; also an elegant display of floriculture, as well as the fine arts in all its various forms.

Entries are still being made in all the departments.

The weather is all that could be desired, and the prospect now is we will have one of the most successful fairs ever held in the Kansas valley.

We shall give our readers a full account of the fair next week.

WHAT DOES THE "SUN" MEAN?

The New York *Sun* is a red-hot advocate of Mr. Tilden for president in 1880. But once in awhile the editor seems to get into a sort of reverie, and while in this condition gets off something curious. In the *Daily Sun* of August 29 we find the following:

In the disturbed sea of politics there is a strong current setting toward independence, and thousands of reflecting men are weary of the bondage which chains them to the ear of selfish and ungrateful leaders. They see that promises of reform are but a hollow mockery, made to be broken, and without meaning when the practical test comes to be applied.

Give us a little more, Mr. *Sun*; the above is really good.

HOMES.

Recreation is a necessity of our hard-working, overstrained life. Men and women need it; the children all need it; and all will have it in one way or another. But should we always go away from home to find it? Is home nothing but a place to sleep, eat and drudge in—a place to be escaped from as from a prison whenever enjoyment is to be sought? Plainly false and injurious as is such a view, it seems to be that which generally prevails among us. The members of our households are too apt to seek their recreation abroad. Yielding to different tastes, or controlled by different circumstances, they seek it in different places. Husbands and wives, parents and children, thus separate from one another in their associations, the family unity disappears, and the seeds of discord are planted in the home circle under this false and fatal idea that it is necessary to go abroad to seek for enjoyment. Society has become a traveling association of pleasure seekers, as if pleasure could be found by thus hunting for it.

The old happy home-life is disappearing, and with it is vanishing not only the truest enjoyment, but also the greatest safeguard of our social state. Home should be the happiest, dearest spot on earth to every individual. We tinker away at the evils of society, and go on making new "societies" to amuse, instruct or restrain our people, when the great want is homes.

UNITY AMONG FARMERS.

Farmers must act as a unit. Their interests are identical. They can only maintain them by working as one man. Division robs them of their power and makes them the prey of those who handle their productions. All other classes unite. Manufacturers work as one man, and through their united efforts they long ago got congress to impose heavy tariffs on such commodities as they manufacture, so as to prevent others from coming into competition with their goods. This enables them to raise the prices of their goods with perfect safety, as foreign competition is virtually shut out. In very many instances the government is not benefited a cent by this tariff, for the reason the tariff is so high it amounts to prohibition, and the manufacturer adds this enormous tariff to the price of his article, and the people have it to pay or go

without the article. We call this legalized robbery; it is class legislation. It is making the manufacturer better than the farmer, or mechanic, or laborer.

There is unity also among railroad men. They are too sharp to fight one another. They don't want to compete against one another and bring down the price of freight. They want to keep up freight. They form rings and make pools, and agree to charge a certain price—all they dare charge—and thus they make the farmers pay ruinous prices on the transportation of their productions to market. The men who build and operate railroads are human—they invest their money with the design of making all they possibly can out of their investment; and if the farmers neglect to protect themselves, they can be positively certain, without any question of doubt in the case, that other people will not do it for them.

And so it is with all professions. They combine together. Any other class has more influence than the farming class because they are divided, disintegrated and have no oneness of purpose. They have a majority of all the votes in the nation. They can do anything they choose. They can elect honest men in place of corrupt men; they can pass good laws instead of bad laws; they can prevent one class from imposing a heavy tax upon another class; they can drive leeches and corruptionists from the halls of our capitol; they can restore equilibrium in our laws and make everything work harmoniously. But they must be united and resolute, and use their power with prudence.

Farmers, if they would protect themselves, must do as others do—organize, all must come together on one common platform. Bad men must stand from under. Good men must be put to the front. This is a land of equality. One class is no better than another class. Wealth must not control labor and industry. The majority must rule. The farmers must organize in every county and state, and hold state farmers' conventions, then a National agricultural convention will follow. If the farmers will up and at it, without any hesitancy or doubting, being careful not to fight any other class, but simply bend all their energies to the protection of their own class, they would very soon accomplish any legitimate object.

BOOK REVIEWS.

APPLETON'S READERS. By W. T. HARRIS, LL. D., A. J. RICKOFF, A. M., and PROF. MARK BAILEY. D. APPLETON & CO., New York. THOS. SCHOLLES, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

Appleton's School Readers present to our schools, both graded and ungraded, a most complete and thorough course of instruction in reading. The entire arrangement of the series is logical and practical. The typographical execution and pictorial illustrations are of the finest character—a point heretofore almost totally disregarded in our school readers.

The First Reader gives a most admirable and common-sense combination of the word and phonic methods. The lessons are beautiful, yet simple and child-like; and in the first fifty pages the child is taught the names of the letters, the sounds of short vowels, consonants and diphthongs. The second part of the same book gives a system of marking silent letters, also a series of slate exercises in spelling, writing and marking the more easily distinguished vowels. The entire work is fresh, attractive, original, natural and logical.

The Second Reader has a complete table of vowels and consonants with Webster's marking, forming a good key to pronunciation. Experience has shown that pupils can master these sounds and their markings even at this stage of school life. Then it is appropriately introduced here. Every page has suggestions to the teacher, questions to the pupil, and hints for language lessons and composition writing that are invaluable. In the most natural, simple manner the child is led to see the use of punctuation marks, possessives, plurals, capitals and titles. The work is made easy to the teacher by the simple practical directions, and thus becomes easy to the child. The selections in the Second Reader are from the very best writers of children's literature. Such names as Mrs. Barbauld, M. M. Dodge, Phoebe Cary, Rose Terry and Emily H. Miller give assurance of pure, sweet literature for our

children. Slate exercises in spelling and writing, model letters and compositions are continued through this book.

The Third Reader continues the phonic drill of hard words and the noting of silent letters. The reading matter is pure, child-like, and beautiful in thought, style and spirit, while the illustrations are of the most exquisite and charming character. The questions found at the close of each lesson will suggest ample matter for written language lessons, and the ingenious teacher will find no difficulty in arranging oral language lessons from the fine selections. In this number is introduced lessons styled, "How to Read." This is one of the very best features of the work. These lessons are so simple that a child can understand them, yet so comprehensive that they underlie the whole system of elocution. The lessons of this number treat of grouping, accent, emphasis, inflections—all explained in the most simple manner, and illustrated by the most natural examples. Thus the child has the practice of elocution while he is learning to read, and will later be able to apply the theory. The exercises in composition, letter writing, synonyms and word-making are all most excellent. At the end of the third book are found four or five hundred words most commonly used, yet very difficult to spell. Thus the reader combines within itself reader and speller, as the words at the end are given in addition to lists of words in connection with the reading lessons through the book.

The Fourth and Fifth Readers continue the lessons entitled "How to Read," giving very minute and sensible instructions. Each lesson in these numbers is followed by notes containing many literary allusions and references, also short scientific, biographical, historical and geographical sketches. The selections are from the very best English literature, and will necessarily have a good influence in forming a correct, pure taste.

MRS. CLARA HOFFMAN.

What Does It Mean?
[New Haven Union.]

The above is a question that the great bulk of American workingmen are asking with regard to the organized movement of capitalists in this country to bring over from Great Britain two hundred thousand workingmen, miners and mechanics, from that empire. A dispatch from London announces that during the recent visit of President Gowan, of the Reading Railroad company of Pennsylvania, to England, he set on foot a movement among the miners of the English and Scotch coal regions for systematized emigration to the coal regions of Pennsylvania. The inducements he offered were "assurances of steady work, reasonable wages and no alteration in hours or in wages save by a thoroughly amicable understanding and arrangement between the employers and the workmen."

Mr. Gowan seems to have raised false hopes among the British miners by the glibness of himself and agents, for not long ago at a monster meeting of the miners they resolved to come over here in a body—two hundred thousand of them! And on receipt of this news by telegraph the New York *Herald* thus comments editorially:

"As general prosperity is restored, and the healthful blood begins to circulate freely through all our business system, our ordinary mining industries will of course revive. But beyond this the speculative enterprise which is certain to follow restored confidence is very likely to devote its attention to mining and to give an extraordinary impetus to the development of our hidden wealth. We believe that the two hundred thousand miners who are advised by those to whom they intrust their interests to emigrate to the United States will be just as certain of employment here as the same number of agricultural laborers would be, and they will certainly improve their condition by the proposed change."

What downright knavery this is. The idea that we can give employment to two hundred thousand additional miners is absurd. According to the census of 1870 there were but 152,107 miners in the whole country. Of these only 77,221 men and 4,013 boys worked under ground, and 66,178 men and 6,916 boys above ground. There were included in this aggregate of miners, though why does not appear, 12,573 stonequarriers, 795 marble, 1,749 slate, and 4,488 engaged at the petroleum wells—making a total of 19,605 to be deducted from the 152,107, leaving 132,

502 as the actual number engaged in and about mines. Certainly business was better in 1870 than at present, and yet the brass-mounted knave on the *Herald* says that 200,000 additional miners from abroad can at once find employment here! The miners throughout Pennsylvania were crying for bread last winter, and frequently were compelled by very shame of poverty to carry empty dinner pails to the mines. A month's work when secured only brought to the best miner thirty dollars, and to the average twenty dollars. The miners steadily employed throughout the country last year did not average \$200 per man.

Is it possible that our capitalists are still dissatisfied with the wages paid in this country, and have banded together to get the rate down to that paid abroad or lower? This emigration movement looks like it. What next are we to expect from this organized attempt to pauperize American workingmen? No wonder the masses are alarmed. It is time for organized action on their part to counteract the schemes of their oppressors.

General News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Much anxiety is expressed at the headquarters of the National board of health in regard to the state of affairs in New Orleans. The fever seems to be spreading, and to be in a dangerous locality. The National board received a telegraphic request from there for additional aid this afternoon, and has sent \$10,000 to the health authorities of the state, to be used in the work of isolation and disinfection. The National board also telegraphed Dr. Bemiss to spare no effort to stamp out the disease, if possible. Should the fever continue to spread New Orleans will be shut in under the rules of the board very much as Memphis now is. It will not be practicable to empty New Orleans, or to establish camps, as was done at Memphis; but there is much reason to hope that the disease may be more perfectly controlled by sanitary measures in the former city than in the latter.

The National board is advised this afternoon that there are three new cases in Mississippi City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The president and family leave Washington September 8 for Cincinnati; on the way to their home in Fairmount, Ohio. The president will return early in October. In the meantime he will attend the reunion of the veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers at Georgetown, and the agricultural fair at Neosho, Kansas.

DEADWOOD, Aug. 30.—Col. Miles arrived at Fort Keogh, Thursday, with his command, consisting of seven companies of the Fifth infantry, bringing also nearly a thousand half-breeds who had been furnishing arms and ammunition to the Indians between the Yellowstone and the boundary line. He has cleared the country of all the roving bands and driven Sitting Bull's followers across the American line, besides breaking up the illicit traffic in arms and ammunition between the half-breeds and hostile Indians. The campaign was very successful, considering the small loss to Miles.

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., Aug. 30.—Gentlemen:—Of course, I naturally desire to know of the present well being and situation of my children, who, without my knowledge or counsel, were taken from my jurisdiction and control yesterday afternoon. My purpose is to contribute to their comfort as far as possible. The object of this note is to say that their wearing apparel and personal effects are ready to be forwarded to them in any way you, as counsel for Mrs. S., will indicate. The brother of the little girl of Wm. Sprague is the bearer of this note. I am, etc. [Signed] WM. SPRAGUE.

To Messrs. Hazzard Thompson and Charles Parkhurst.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Thirty-six cases of yellow fever—twenty-one white and seventeen colored—were reported to the board of health to-day. Four additional deaths have occurred. The total number of cases reported for the week is 171—white 87, colored 84. Total number to date 848. Total number of deaths from yellow fever for the week 51; total number of deaths to date 228.

The Howard association reports having 208 nurses on duty in 143 families. Twenty nurses were assigned to duty to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Gen. R. B. Hood died at 4 o'clock this morning. He was dispirited, it is believed, from the first, and did not expect to recover. It is believed that his daughter Lydia will not recover. Edith Hood is also very sick. Gen. Hood used his usual expression to the last. Perceiving a slight favorable symptom, he said to Dr. Bemiss: "We may yet dislodge the enemy." As a measure of precaution, none of the military associations to which the general belonged have been invited to attend the funeral. He will be buried this afternoon. General Hood leaves five young children, the oldest being ten years, the youngest (twins) three weeks old. His physician says his health has been bad for some time, and made worse, it is al-

leged, by financial reverses, and the death of his wife, which latter misfortune affected him very much. He leaves the manuscript of the "History of the War," which he intended to have published this fall.

Gen. Hood was buried this afternoon. Only a few friends of the family and a delegation of associates of the army attended the funeral. At the cemetery, however, the cortege was met by a detachment of the Continental Guard, under Capt. Pearce, who fired a salute over the grave.

The board of health has ordered all sanitary inspectors to be present at a meeting to-morrow. The entire infected quarter of the city is being again disinfected.

GALVESTON, Aug. 30.—This afternoon a train was prepared and left for Houston, to test whether that city would enforce the quarantine in disobedience to the governor's proclamation ordering it removed. With the train went a United States marshal, four deputies, a United States commissioner, and a district attorney, it being the intention of these officers to arrest all parties attempting to stop the train, and try them for interfering with United States mails. The train was stopped at the county line by the Houston health officer, who was promptly arrested, as was the health officer at Websterville. The train proceeded. Trouble is apprehended when the train reaches Houston.

The *News*'s special from Houston says: The Galveston train at 6:45 p. m. met obstructions placed on the track below the city, and when the train stopped all persons on board were arrested by Marshal Morris, who refused to recognize the authority of the governor and United States marshals. Great excitement prevails.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 1.—Sixteen cases—thirteen whites, three colored—were reported to-day. Four additional interments. The city is being thoroughly disinfected, under the auspices of the state board of health.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Deputy U. S. Marshal Kirby died at the quarantine hospital of yellow fever. He contracted the disease while in charge of the schooner from Matanzas.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Fred Weeks, aged thirty-four, is reported sick with fever.

The *Financier* says it is understood that \$176,141 worth of bar gold due from the East will go to meet the American demand. One hundred thousand pounds brought by the steamer *Para* last week has already been disposed of for America. One hundred and eighty thousand pounds are due here from the East on the 28th inst. As these amounts are all that are now in transit from the East, the whole of whatever demand may arise from the United States will fall on the Bank of England, unless remittances from France come to our aid.

BELOIT, Kans., Sept. 1.—During yesterday and to-day the air has been clear and dry, with myriads of grasshoppers flying towards the southward, but none have visited this locality. Much fear was entertained that the winds would change and bring them to the ground.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Boston *Herald*, from Providence, denies that Mrs. Sprague left New York in a steam yacht Saturday, and adds: "The governor denies keeping any watch over his wife or that he intercepted any of her letters or messages." It is further stated that Gov. Sprague does not at present sue for divorce, but will take immediate steps to regain possession of his daughters. Gov. Sprague, Sunday, sent the following letter to Mrs. Sprague's counsel:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—A terrible storm raged yesterday around Morgan City and along the Teche, but the blowing down of the wires prevented full particulars from being received. The steamboat from New Iberia brings a report that a large number of sugar houses are partly destroyed. Scarcely a place has escaped between Morgan City and New Iberia. Loss by the destruction of cane and fruit is enormous—larger than ever known by any previous storm in this locality.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.—Sixty-one thousand persons are still on the relief works in Bombay, or receiving gratuitous assistance. The viceroy of India will doubtless demand, and has perhaps already demanded, the prompt withdrawal of the outrageous claims of the king of Burmah to Cambodia territory, and if necessary will enforce and by war resist him. In all probability the king is in one of his drunken fits. The general opinion is that King Thebaw will avoid giving *casus belli*.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Charles Stewart Parnell, Home Rule member of the house of commons for Meath, addressed a disorderly mob of from 10,000 to 20,000 persons in Limerick, Saturday, upon the land question. He advised farmers to combine and pay no rent until they got a reduction. The crowd applauded the address, and shouted in favor of shooting landlords and agents. The platform was finally stormed and much crushing and fighting ensued.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the Arch Duchess Maria has arrived there and has been visited by ex-Queen Isabella. A Paris dispatch reports that the arch duchess has invited ex-Queen Isabella to her wedding, and Isabella has accepted the invitation.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—
 First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
 Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

We are indebted to Mr. Gillett, father-in-law of Gen. Babcock, for a fine lot of evergreen sweet corn; also a sackful of splendid nutmeg melons.

DR. DESKINS, chairman of the county board, informs us that two new iron bridges across the Wakarusa are now completed—one at Sigel and one at the Hutchinson crossing.

V. W. MAY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Lawrence, Kansas. Particular attention devoted to Surgery and to diseases of women. Calls by telegraph promptly answered.

MRS. PAUL R. BROOKS has our hearty thanks for an elegant bouquet sent to adorn our sanctum. It was composed of phloxes, tuberoses, verbenas, tea roses, geraniums, and various other beautiful flowers.

JUDGE M. BALLOU and wife, of Princeton, Ill., are visiting the family of the editor of this paper. The judge and wife have been spending several weeks in Colorado, and stopped off to visit their old neighbors, who once lived in Princeton.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

OUR friend V. L. Reece left in our office a couple of sweet potatoes each a foot long and four inches in diameter. Mr. Reece knows how to farm. Last year as soon as his wheat crop was off he plowed the ground and put it in to corn, and raised thirty-five bushels of good, sound corn to the acre, thus raising two good crops in one year on the same ground. We understand he is doing the same thing this year.

THE grand Church encampment has been in session at Bismarck grove eight days, but the interest does not seem to be diminishing. Dr. Ostrander, of New York, who has visited the orient, has given some very interesting lectures on the ancient dress, manners and customs of the people. Some of these lectures he has delivered in costume. On Monday afternoon he gave his lecture on "The Tabernacle of the Wilderness." The doctor was arrayed as a high-priest, and was assisted by five gentlemen, also dressed as priests. After a few preliminary remarks the doctor gave an account of the origin of this wonderful structure. The gold alone which was contributed for the temple amounted to one million dollars. He then explained the lineage of the priests and the duties which were assigned to each. He then described and explained the dress of the high-priest. He then proceeded to explain a huge model of the temple. The model was one-fifth of the actual size of the temple, and was complete in every part. A large number of passages of scripture were given which bore upon the subject.

"Barry's Fruit Garden."

No farmer or fruit grower should be without this book. It has long been considered a standard work among fruit cultivators, and since its recent revision and enlargement by the author it has received the highest commendation. One of our leading horticulturists pronounces it to be more in sympathy with the wants of the people than any other fruit book published. Mr. Barry has been for over a quarter of a century at the head of one of the largest and most successful nurseries in the Union, and in his book he gives the result of his experience and observation in this and other countries. For the sake of convenient reference, the book is divided into four parts. Part first treats of general principles—a knowledge of the structure, character and functions of the different parts of trees. This is the necessary foundation of intelligent work. Part second treats of the nursery. The chapters on the different modes of propagation and propagation of stocks are invaluable. Part third is an all-important one, and Mr. Barry gives it thorough consideration. It treats of the orchard and fruit garden—the best modes of pruning and training trees to promote fruitfulness and economize space, etc. The chapter on grapes alone has been declared to be worth the price of the book. Part fourth contains a descriptive list of the best fruits, and treats of gathering, packing, transportation and preservation of fruits, diseases and insects, and implements in common use.

The book is complete in 490 pages, is profusely illustrated, and is handsomely bound in cloth. It will be sent to any address, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price (\$2.50) by the Orange Judd Publishing Company, 245 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. This company has issued its illustrated and descriptive catalogue for 1879, containing a complete list of books pertaining to every branch of rural industry.

Quarter-Century Celebration.

Very complete arrangements are being made for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Kansas. The meeting for this object will be held at Bismarck grove, Lawrence, on Monday and Tuesday, the 15th and 16th of September. A programme of exercises has been prepared suited to the celebration of so marked an event as the closing of the first quarter century of the peopling of a state. The gathering will no doubt be one of the largest ever held in Kansas. The people of all classes will be present, and among them those acting in public capacities at the present and in former times, including governors and state officers, senators and members of congress, members of the legislature and others prominent, both in civil and military affairs, during the eventful twenty-five years of our history. Many of these residing in all parts of the state have signified their intention to be present and take part in the exercises. Besides these a number of persons from abroad who were active in the promotion of the early settlement of Kansas, or who took part in those public affairs in which Kansas and the whole country were alike involved at that period, have promised to be present and deliver addresses. Among

these are Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston; Hon. Eli Thayer, of Worcester, Mass.; Col. John W. Foster, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana; and ex-Senator Timothy Howe, of Wisconsin.

Arrangements have been made to bring the expenses of attendance within the reach of all. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Kansas Pacific railroads will carry persons to and from this celebration for 15 cents per mile for distance under fifty miles, 15 cents for distance over fifty and less than one hundred miles, and for 1 cent per mile for all distances over one hundred miles, within the state. These are the cheapest rates ever given by these two great railroads for any general gathering in Kansas. Cheap rates will also be secured from the other Kansas railroads. Bismarck grove is directly reached by trains on all railroads entering Lawrence. Ample arrangements will be made for the accommodation, at the grove or in Lawrence, of all who attend. A large number of tents will be on the ground for the use of such as remain during the meeting and desire to occupy them, making the occasion a grand quarter-century picnic, camping as in the olden times. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to attend and join in the celebration.

JAMES BLOOD, President.
 CHAS. W. SMITH, Secretary.
 CHAS. ROBINSON, President.
 F. G. ADAMS, Secretary.
 State Historical Society.

A Wonderful Discovery.

For the speedy cure of consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as asthmal coughs, neglected colds, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in throat, hoarseness, sore throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat, and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal and has established for itself a world-wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggists and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for \$1. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

Groceries—Harness.

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

O. K. Barber Shop.

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

Announcement.

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

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

EVERY farmer in Douglas and surrounding counties when in Lawrence will find it greatly to their interest to look through the new custom stock of boots and shoes for fall and winter at Humes', 125 Massachusetts street. They have spared no pains, and heavy expense, to get the best work that large combined capital and cash can procure, and supply them to their customers at the lowest price possible to produce them.

Lumber.

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

Please call and examine stock before purchasing. C. BRUCE.

USE DANDELION TONIC, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND 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. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Leis' Electric Insect Powder.

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

Quinine and Arsenic.

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

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.

W. W. COCKINS.

FINE Soaps and Cosmetics at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

Go to Humes' and look at boots and shoes.

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. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.

W. F. WHITE.

Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

Publication Notice.

W. A. CURTIS, TRISTRAM DUNHAM AND J. S. ISABELL, J. S. will ask that their names be removed from the list of defendants in the State Bank in an action of foreclosure, wherein the State Bank is plaintiff and the above named parties are defendants, and that the petition has been filed in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, at No. 4,547; that said defendants must answer said petition on or before the 10th day of October, 1879, or the petition will be taken as true and a decree will be entered for the foreclosure of all right and equity of redemption of said defendants in and to lots No. 3 and 4, northeast corner of Winthrop and Indiana streets, in Lane's first addition to the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, and state of Kansas.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Atty for Plffs.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county and state aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of O. E. Learnard, Mary S. Learnard, Thomas B. Eldridge, Lida W. Eldridge, Shaler W. Eldridge and Carrie Eldridge, and the National Bank of Lawrence, and of each and all of them, in and to the following described premises, to wit: The southeast quarter 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 \$1,002, and to satisfy the National Bank of Lawrence the sum of \$655.70, and without appraisal.

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

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

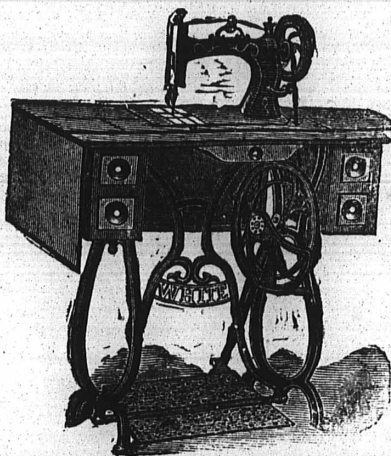
TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—it is the lightest running shuttle-sewing machine.

Second—it has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.

Third—it is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams.

Fourth—it is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted.

Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

J. T. RICHY, Agent.

No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

FRANK E. SNOW.

Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A," GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

THE Ninth Annual

EXPOSITION!

WILL BE HELD

September 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 27, 1879.

IT WILL BE

THE GREAT FAIR

Of the West!

\$20,000 in Premiums!

EVERY DAY A GALA DAY!

Among the many attractions offered are CHAR- IOT RACES every afternoon during the week.

On Thursday, September 25, the GREAT PACERS—Sleepy Tom, Rowdy Boy, Mattie Hunter and Lucy—will compete for a purse of \$1,000.

In the Trotting and Running Races 100 OF THE FASTEST HORSES

in the world are entered for purses amounting to over \$10,000.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS

of Agricultural, Horticultural and Mineral Products, Fine Arts, Textile Fabrics, Manufactures, Mechanics, Vehicles and Agricultural Implements will fill the commodious buildings to overflowing.

The finest Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry in the West will all over Eight Hundred Stables, Stalls and Pens provided for their accommodation.

Increased accommodations and facilities have been provided for both visitors and exhibitors.

Competition Open to the World All railroads running into Kansas City offer very low rates for both freight and passengers, and most of them run special trains during the week of the GREAT FAIR.

For full information or Premium List Address D. L. HALL, Sec'y, Kansas City, Mo.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

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

LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses.....1,289,369

Capital (paid up in cash).....1,000,000

Net surplus over all.....1,038,427

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates.

JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

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

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

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

Lawrence Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS, ETC.

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

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONER.

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

DENTISTS.

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

J. D. PATTERSON, Dentist. Office over Wood-ward's drug store.

DRUGGISTS.

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

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

GROCERS.

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

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

INSURANCE AGENTS.

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

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

LOAN BROKER.

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

LUMBER, ETC.

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

MEATS.

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

PAPER DEALERS.

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

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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

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

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

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

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

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

Horticultural Department.

Horticultural Society of Manhattan.
A. TODD, SECRETARY.

The Manhattan Horticultural society met August 21, 1879, at the residence of the secretary, A. Todd.

The minutes were read and approved.

Prof. E. Gale was appointed secretary pro tem.

Mr. Wm. Cutter, of Junction City, being present, was by a unanimous vote made an honorary member of the society.

Mr. Wm. Burgoyne, Jesse Ingraham and C. R. Humphrey were elected members of the society.

Mr. Cutter was requested to give his experience with grapes. Responding, he said that the losses of 1874 had been so severe and extensive that he had been discouraged from entering upon extensive experiments with the grape. The only varieties that with him had been uniformly successful were the Concord and Draught Amber.

Mr. Cutter objected to mulching ground under fruit trees while frozen, for retarding spring growth, as recommended by the society at its last meeting. Growth could only be retarded by shading the top.

Prof. Gale corroborated his last statement by calling attention to the fact that the limbs of a tree or the branches of a vine may be carried through the window into a warm room, and be made to grow there, while the main stem and roots are exposed to the cold.

Prof. Lee wished to learn the cause of his grapes dropping from the vines. Last season his vines produced a fair crop, the vines not having been pruned. Last February he quite severely pruned; result, lost nearly all fruit.

Mr. Wells thought the fruit should have been thinned.

Judge Harper thought the young shoots should have been shortened in, so that the strength of the vine should have been given to the grapes in place of making wood growth.

Mr. Cutter stated that after grapes are one-fourth grown they seem to be almost independent of the root, and will mature after the vine is girdled, making a much larger growth than they would naturally.

T. C. Wells did not favor summer pruning.

A. Todd did not favor severe pruning at any time. He pruned his vines at various times during the winter. He has an abundant crop of grapes, and has not summer pruned more than to occasionally pinch off the terminal shoots.

Mr. R. Moses knew little of grapes; never heard in his boyhood of pruning grapevines. He has a vine now that is bearing a good crop that has never been pruned.

Mr. Wells thought such vines could hardly produce first-class fruit, or be relied on for very abundant crops.

Mr. Cutter thought if the friend had not a pretty large place, he might be compelled to search in his neighbor's yard for his fruit, as his vines would surely outrun an ordinary place in a few years.

Judge Harper stated that Mr. Allen, North Manhattan, pinched his vines severely during the earlier part of the season and as a result had a very large crop, but in 1874 he lost all his vines.

Prof. Gale said no doubt the severe pruning and pinching, while it served to cause an immense crop of grapes to set, at the same time weakened the vitality of the vines so that they were very poorly prepared to endure either winter cold, drought, or defoliation from grasshoppers. His own vines pruned in the same manner in preparation for their first crop in 1875 were every one killed in 1874 by defoliation.

The subject of the day, "Mode of Treating Weeds among Fruit Trees and Vines," assigned to T. C. Wells, was taken up.

Mr. Wells said he would cultivate all fruit trees and vines thoroughly in the early part of the season, but would cease all cultivation at least as early as the middle of July.

On "Mulching in Summer," Judge Harper said he did not favor mulching in summer with anything except a fine or thoroughly cultivated soil, but thought winter mulching might be sometimes quite serviceable.

Mr. Cutter thought that, frequently, this winter mulching did good by keeping the ground from freezing about the roots, so that a slight flow of sap can

be secured in the dry months of the winter. More plants perish from drought in winter than is generally imagined.

The discussion being closed, Prof. Gale was invited to prepare a paper for the next meeting of the society, to be held at the residence of Mr. Todd on the second Thursday in September, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. T. C. Wells exhibited a splendid assortment of grapes, comprising Ives Seedlings, Diana, Delaware, Clinton, Perkins and Cottage.

Mr. Todd's collection: Concord, Isabella, Rogers No. 15, Catawba and Delaware.

The business part of the meeting being closed, the ladies and gentlemen present prepared to do justice to the bountiful supply of grapes and melons placed upon the tables by Mr. Todd and lady. After partaking of which, the ladies adjourned with Mrs. Todd to her beautiful mansion, while the gentlemen took a stroll through the well-kept grounds. The peaches, both budded and grafted, look very fine. The two-year apple trees are doing finely, and will be in fine condition for planting. We observed a very fine lot of cherry trees, one and two years old; also plums, evergreens, grapes, etc. Everything about the premises betokens a care and personal supervision, which is the almost certain precursor of success.

Whatever the tree planters of this region may do, we came away with the conviction that it will be for their interest to patronize their home nursery.

E. GALE, Sec'y pro tem.

Planting Trees for Timber.

It would certainly be a profitable investment for every farmer or owner of land on our prairies to plant part of it in such trees as will prove of the greatest value, those being most desirable which produce timber of lasting qualities. The varieties best suited for this purpose are osage orange, catalpa, black walnut and black locust. The benefits accruing from the planting (or sowing the seed) of these trees are manifold. It is not necessary—though it would be better, as every one has plenty to spare—to make use of the tillable land, but such portions as cannot be used for raising other crops, and therefore generally lay idle. Such may be utilized and made to yield an income, and the land itself improved and enriched thereby. Any one can easily procure the seed, if not the seedlings. Plant in furrows, the proper distance apart, say three and a half or four feet, and where admissible, cultivate the first two years; but even where the land is in such condition that it cannot be worked, it would pay to plant them. I have lately seen several rows of walnut trees grown along a road by dropping the nuts in a furrow twenty-five or thirty years ago, each of which trees would make quite a number of posts.

As the catalpa and osage orange are of a spreading habit, they must be planted close, by which means they are forced to grow up tall and straight. At a little less than 4x4 feet, 3,000 trees will go to an acre, which, in ten or fifteen years, will make a nice lot of posts, almost as valuable as cedar. Just think of the satisfaction which one must feel who, when he sets a post, can be sure that he need not do the job over again in a few years, but that the work will last a life time.

It is high time the farmers of the West were turning their attention to this question of growing timber; and there are always a few acres on every farm which cannot well be put to any other use, and which, although they may now be an eye-sore to the owner, can be made as profitable as the balance.

There is, however, another use to which trees can be put, which consists in the reclaiming of the wet swags so common to most farms, by the action of the roots, which serve as so many drains. I have seen several such wet places changed by a lot of cottonwood trees growing in them, and I believe them the best kind for the purpose, because they flourish best in wet soil, and the roots penetrate to a considerable depth. The timber of the cottonwood is, however, of little value, though for firewood and rails it will do. Burning of the grass of such places in fall and sowing cottonwood seed, giving it if possible a harrowing, will no doubt soon cause a growth, and after once started, a cottonwood outgrows anything I know of. Black walnut would

answer, I suppose, to some extent, but on account of its fast growth I would prefer the former. Many pastures also could be inclosed with trees planted along the fences, taking up but little room and giving shade to the animals otherwise exposed all day long to the scorching rays of the sun, as well as to some extent acting as a protection against storms.—*Colman's Rural.*

The Household.

Plants for Winter Flowering in the House.

Every house should be adorned with a few flowering plants during the winter, if possible; they give a cheerfulness to a room that nothing else can supply, and afford interesting objects of study for every member of the household.

In selecting plants for winter flowering it is best to select those that are hardy and profuse bloomers. Often in a large collection of plants we have found not a single flower. This is aggravating. The plants are beautiful in themselves, but we want flowers, and we feel disappointed if we do not have them.

The following plants are recommended by James Vick, the eminent Rochester florist, for house culture:

Foliage plants.—Dracaenas, Euonymus, Farugium, Begonias (rex type), Rubber Tree, Abutilon Thompsonii, Palms, Hard Ferns, Vinca variegata.

Climbers.—Solanium Jasminoides, Ivies, Cobaea scandens, Pilegyne suavis, Maurandya, Lygodium, Hoya or wax plant, Passion vine.

Bulbs.—Hyacinths, Tulips (*Duc Van Thol*), Crocus, Narcissus, Cyclamen, Oxalis.

Flowering plants.—Abutilons, Jasminum grandiflorum, Geraneums, Fuchsias, Carnations, Primulas, Lobelia, Cupheas, Camellias, Azalias, Violets, Roses, Othonna crassifolia, Oleanders, Chrysanthemums, Callas.

Of course there are a great many meritorious plants not included in this list, but we think it complete enough to meet the demands of nearly all.

Those who have ten-weeks stock, verbenas or petunias, will do well to pot some of them for winter use.

Many plants are easily propagated from slips. Those who desire to obtain plants in this manner for the house should start them now, if it has not already been done. It is best to keep a tumbler over them until they get well rooted.

What is Education?

In speaking of the word education, we are in the habit of thinking of the cultivation of the mental powers alone; and, as the word implies a great deal more, I shall, before going further, define it.

Education (as given by Plato) is that process which develops a man physically, intellectually and morally (and, I will add, socially) to the highest extent possible, thus making him as perfect a being as he can be. First is placed the physical education, showing thereby that that is the foundation upon which all the other branches must depend. Hence the necessity of such mode of life and such training as will develop strong, vigorous and healthy constitutions. And this, indeed, seems to be particularly necessary at the present day and age of the world, as there undoubtedly is a great tendency to degeneracy of the physical powers of man; and it certainly seems the duty of the present generation to try to bring about a reform or change in the present customs of the people—in their mode of dress, their mode of eating and mode of labor—that the race may become stronger physically. We must teach our children that the greatest beauty they can possess is an organization which tells of perfect health, and one that will bear all the intellectual culture possible for them to receive. In ancient Sparta we have an example where the physical powers alone were educated. All weak or sickly children were killed, and only those who were healthy and robust were permitted to live, and were trained from infancy that the greatest earthly honor was to be a great soldier, and to be this, received such training as to develop the physical powers alone, while the intellectual, the moral and social powers were entirely neglected. This manner of educating is of course wrong.

By educating intellectually, we mean a leading out of the mind in such a way as to make us more useful to ourselves,

to our associates and to all mankind. Think for a moment of the great extent to which our minds may be led. We may by the gradual unfoldment of our intellectual powers be enabled to solve the difficult mathematical problems, be well versed in the history of the past, understand the sciences, be enabled to comprehend the laws that govern our universe; and see how much more perfect we become, and how much more real enjoyment we are capable of seeing. For instance, we will take the geologist, who thoroughly understands the science, and he can from the fossil rocks look to the time when "the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep," ages and ages prior to the era of man, and there read the different changes the earth has undergone, the different reptiles and animals of various kinds that have lived upon it, the different plants and trees that have grown, on up until it was inhabited by the lowest type of man.

But our physical and intellectual powers may be well and highly developed, yet if we are wanting in moral training, indulging in the use of profane language, slang phrases, or occasionally becoming under the influence of intoxicating liquors, it seems that our other accomplishments are in a great measure useless. Or we may possess all the other essentials to an education, and if we are morose, unamiable and selfish in our disposition, enjoying all our advantages of culture and refinement ourselves, not sharing them with others, or wishing to cultivate our social natures, it seems that our education has been practically in vain, and we are not filling the purpose for which we were placed here.

Then our aim should be to bring about an educational system that will tend to the symmetrical development of all our faculties, and thus bring the whole human nearer their Creator.

Yours truly, EDITH ENGLIS.

LYON COUNTY, Kans., Aug. 28, 1879.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

\$250,000 TO LOAN!

On Improved Farms,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

A FIRST-CLASS

COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

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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.*

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Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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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.

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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 marvellous working! Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

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

Farm and Stock.

Swine Diseases.

The cause of diseases among swine and the best remedies are unsolved problems in the estimation even of multitudes who have bred hogs for a quarter of a century. But a majority of our people will continue to try experiments. Nearly every man of large experience in fattening this class of stock who has not a favorite medicine of his own will try every remedy proposed by any man professing to be a veterinary surgeon. This is not surprising, when we read in many of our papers that during 1878 twenty-five per cent. of the hog crop of that year was lost by hog cholera. So far as we can learn by careful inquiry there is at present but little of this disease prevailing. Will the readers, therefore, allow us to give all who either rear or fatten swine a little simple advice? It may not do them or their animals much good, but it will do them no harm, and it may be of great value to their young stock. At all events the trial will not be expensive. As a postulate we affirm the trite old aphorism, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Keep your hogs in good, clean fields. Give them access to pure water, even though you should be compelled to dig a deep well for that purpose; a good pump and suitable troughs, cleansed every week, will cost but little and will always prove a valuable outlay. Provide also in the driest part of the field a good shelter both from sun and rain. A few rails properly arranged two or three feet from the ground, covered with a stack of straw or coarse prairie grass, will be an attractive place for the entire drove. In troughs near by their resting places, two or three times each week place a composition of salt, soda, red pepper and ginger. To four parts of the first two articles add one part of the latter. Our common red peppers will do very well. They should, however, be well pulverized and all the ingredients thoroughly mixed. Most healthy animals will readily devour salt. To obtain it they will also take the alkali and the stimulant. The compound will not injure bird, beast, fish or man. It is not offered as a patent remedy, but simply as a preventive of the injurious effects of the foul gases and the pestiferous filth in which hogs have been allowed to wallow. Continue their usual summer feed, whether clover, bran, meal or corn.—*Drovers' Journal.*

Characteristics of Improved American Merinos.

The following description of the ideal Merino was prepared by Wm. G. Markham, president of the New York Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' association, and recently published under the auspices of the National association of Wool Manufacturers:

"Our Merinos, as originally imported from Spain, were bred for wool, and very little attention was given to their meat-producing qualities. In improving them wool has been kept the main object in view, and mutton has been made an important consideration in their value. It has been the aim of breeders to produce sheep yielding the greatest percentage of profit in dollars and cents, rather than to produce any specific quality of wool or mutton.

"Seventy years of well-directed efforts, by highly intelligent breeders, has brought out a type of Merinos which may well be regarded the acme of their kind. These sheep are large, symmetrical in form, having robust constitutions, and thoroughly covered with a dense fleece.

"The essential qualifications which indicate constitution are—a compact, round body; ribs well arched; roomy waist; back of medium length, and straight from shoulder to hips, sloping slightly to the tail, which is cut about an inch from carcass; broad across the loins; hips broad and long, thick through the thighs, and standing straight up and down behind; the shoulder deep, rising slightly from the back; bosom full, and projecting well forward; legs large, strong-boned, straight, of medium length, and standing wide apart; head of medium size, broad, and rather short; a short, broad, wrinkly nose, thickly covered with short, silky, white hairs. The ram should have large, broad, well-curved horns; the ewe, never. Neck of ewe, medium length, under which is a wide dewlap. The ram has a short neck, and well plated with heavy folds under side and across the breast, extending in

slight corrugations over the neck. Fashion gives him well defined wrinkles back of fore legs, running well up the side towards the back; folds at the buttock uniting with the edges of the tail, giving it a broad appearance; wrinkles on the breech, extending across the thigh and flank, giving him a deep flank; the skin deep purple, soft, flexible, and loose over the entire carcass, giving the sheep when first shorn a cranky appearance, but not observable when in full fleece. The ram in full fleece weighs about 190 lbs., and the ewe about 115.

"The fleece, particularly that of the ewe, should be uniform over the entire sheep, as to length, quality and density. The wool, standing at right angles to the outer surface, and so firmly set as to present an even, compact surface, should be so filled with free white or light buff yolk as to make up 50 or 65 per cent. of the entire weight of the fleece.

"When the sheep are kept from storms during fall and winter, the yolk should form a dark coating on the surface of fleece so firm as to keep out dirt, hay seed, etc.

"The fleece should open freely to the skin, in layers or blocks, presenting a lustrous fiber, about 2-12 inches long, having a distinct crimp, uniform throughout its entire length, and sufficiently fine to enter into the manufacture of cassimeres, and such choice woolen fabrics as are made in our country, though usually not so fine as is required for the finest broadcloths.

"The ram's fleece is about a quarter of an inch shorter than that of the ewe; staple not so fine, particularly on the wrinkles, often showing coarse hairs on the top of the neck wrinkles. By many breeders these are considered objectionable; by others, an indication of stamina or masculinity, as the heavy beard of a man would indicate more vitality than light, fine whiskers. Very few of our most celebrated stock rams of the past or present have been entirely free from coarse hairs on the neck. The ram's fleece should weigh 28 to 30 lbs.; the ewe's, 16 to 18 lbs. Many flocks of ewes, and even rams, are bred more wrinkly than I have described; and are regarded as possessing the desirable points in an exaggerated form, with a view of raising the low standard more rapidly."

About Breeds of Sheep.

Medium-sized sheep with plenty of lean is what is prized by city butchers. Southdowns possess this qualification. Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester sheep are large and carry much fat. The Lincoln have long, rather coarse, heavy fleeces. The wool of the Cotswold is medium in length of staple and in firmness of fiber. The Leicesters have long stapled wool. Oxford-downs are heavy, carry much fat, with medium wool in length of staple and fiber. Hampshire-downs have short, strong wool, and make good mutton. Shropshire-downs are smaller than the Hampshire, have finer wool and make better mutton, and rate next to the Southdowns, which make the best mutton, at least to the English taste, and they ought to know. They have rather fine wool, and wherever mutton is eaten no fault can be found with their meat. One reason why long and medium sheep are not so well liked in the United States is that they cannot be kept in large flocks as can the Merino, and consequently more expense is entailed in caring for them, but they are growing in favor from year to year, especially in all the more closely settled districts of country, and especially since the longer stapled wools have advanced in price, consequent upon the universal wearing of woolen goods by gentlemen in summer.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Millet.

We have received from Mr. J. B. Tilley, of the Walnut Hills farm, Brookline, Mass., a sample of rice millet, in the stalk, grown by him this season, which is nearly six feet high, and stout in proportion. Out of several hundred varieties of millet which have been described by naturalists there has never been any unanimity of opinion as to which is the best for all purposes as stock food, although it is generally agreed that whether fed in the green or dry state, all the cultivated varieties are to be ranked among the best fodder plants we have. The sample before us was raised from seed sown the 20th of May. The crop grew very slowly until about the middle of June, after which it advanced very rapidly, and

is now in just the right condition to harvest with the best results for winter feed. Millet is a semi-tropical plant—it delights in hot weather as well as a fertile soil; and one great advantage of its cultivation is, that in case of a short hay crop, it can be sown upon land in good heart, even after the hay harvest, and by its rapid growth and early maturity make up for all deficiencies in the hay-mow. The samples of seed of the rice millet which Mr. Tilley has sent to us are about twice as large as those of the German and Italian varieties. The stalks, too, are very much larger, but we notice that they are free from woody fiber; and the introduction of this new variety must prove a great acquisition to those farmers who have land adapted to its cultivation.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Stock Exports.

There is great encouragement to the raisers of live stock in America. The exports continue to increase from year to year. American farmers should increase their facilities for the production of the best stock, that they may supply the best beef and mutton. Such stock as is wanted abroad should be produced, and that is the best put in the best condition. In the eleven months ending June 1, 1878, the value of live animals—cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, etc.—exported was \$2,483,890; in the eleven months ending June 1, 1879, the value was \$4,649,035. In the same period of 1879, bristles to the value of \$380,669 were exported; hair, \$182,007; leather, \$6,591,641; wool unmanufactured, \$8,908; bones, \$67,850; oils (lard and neatfoot), \$1,077,119; bacon and hams, \$47,725,971; fresh beef, \$4,537,357; salted beef, \$2,172,706; butter, \$4,880,928; cheese, \$11,440,943; condensed milk, \$108,528; eggs, \$14,033; lard, \$21,094,222; preserved meats (canned), \$6,729,573; fresh mutton, \$112,082; pork, \$4,396,572; tallow, \$6,473,820. Total values, \$128,893,860. But for the exclusion of live cattle, etc., by England, the exportation of live animals would have been much larger.

Plymouth Rocks.

A prominent and successful Western breeder, Luther Myers, expresses the opinion that the fowls for farmers to raise are certainly Plymouth Rocks, as they combine more in themselves than any other variety. They are large and handsome birds, are very hardy and healthy, and sure proof against many of the diseases which carry off so many fine birds of other breeds so easily. For market purposes they are excellent, as they are easily fattened and present a fine appearance when dressed. They can be depended on for eggs all the year round, and are good sitters and mothers. To hatch Plymouth Rock eggs with success it is necessary to dampen them with lukewarm water every day for a week before hatching, as it gives strength to the chicks besides softening the shell, which is very thick and hard. Mr. Myers says that he received from January 8 to May 8 148 eggs from two pullets, and after selling several dozen raised seventy fine chicks; and from his experience with this breed he feels perfectly safe in recommending them as the most profitable fowl for the farmer, or indeed any one who breeds for either pleasure or profit.

Points of the Short-horn Bull.

Most of the points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but, of course, should be more masculine in their character as inseparable from a strong, vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible, but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in the females of its get. In contradistinction to the cow, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, and the occipital flat and stronger than it may receive and sustain the horn; and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, so its upward form, its quality and color, be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin attached to, and depending from, the under jaw to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, provided it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and throat clear and free from dewlap.

The upper portion of the neck should be full and muscular, for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loins long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide, and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Veterinary Department.

Stringhalt.

I have a horse that for the last six months has contracted a little stringhalt. I have been keeping him on a ground floor. What occasions it? and is there a remedy?

ANSWER.—The fact has been demonstrated by recent investigations that stringhalt is but a symptom of some organic disease of the tarsus (hock joint), and, if taken early, we believe but few cases will fail to respond to treatment. We recommend to have the shoes removed, clip the hair from the internal surface of that articulation, and proceed to fire it the same as for a bone spavin; follow with a blister and give two months' rest. We have recommended this form of procedure in a great many cases and are in receipt of a large number of congratulatory testimonials in reply. Our experience in our own practice likewise carries us out in this view. If you decide to follow our instructions we would be pleased to hear from you after you have begun to work your animal.

Necrosis of Inferior Maxillary.

I have a horse that had a gathering on his under jaw, just below the opening of his mouth, caused no doubt by a bruise. A discharge has continued since October last; has never entirely healed since. Is not enlarged. A little test of proud flesh grows out of the opening that has been burnt down four times with caustic, and the part has been blistered three times with biniodide of mercury. What treatment would you recommend?

ANSWER.—You have either a case of caries or necrosis of the bony tissue, the only available treatment for which is the actual cautery (firing-iron). We think you had better enlarge the opening so that you can introduce your finger; then carefully feel the surface of the bone. If there should be any loose particles of bone, or roughness, with a hoof-knife, or some instrument adapted to the purpose, carefully scrape it; then take, say, a three-eighths rod of iron, give it a blunt point, heat to a white heat, and introduce to the bottom of the wound. Treat with a solution of carbolic acid and water—one part of the former to thirty of the latter. It will be well to keep it covered with a pad of oakum saturated with the solution. If the wound should fail to assume a healthy aspect after a few days, repeat the operation. The healing process will necessarily be a little slow.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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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.

Sent with full directions on receipt of \$1.

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Do you have a Pain in your Back, Loins or Sides? 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.

MOORESTOWN, 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.

ABIGAIL S. COLES
SPRINGFIELD, Effingham Co., Ga., May 17, 1879.
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HUNT'S REMEDY has cured hundreds who have been given up by physicians. It cleanses, purifies 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.

HUNT'S
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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, Flatulency, Poll-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scarcities, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



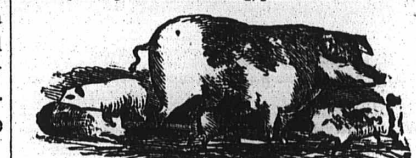
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chickens Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Measles or Glanities, &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 oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder it flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—it will heal in one or two applications. Your Cows also require an alternate of this powder 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 Remedy for fattening Hogs.

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

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



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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. W. S. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

