

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VII.—NO. 37.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 345.

BORROWED TROUBLES.

BY MRS. EMILY THORNTON.

"Good-morning, Elder Worthington," said Pastor Hathaway, as he stopped his horse beside the road, a pleasant word to say; "How goes the times with you, good friend, and how comes on the farm?" "Why, domine, I'm proper glad to see you passing here; Perhaps a bit of wholesome talk my heavy heart will cheer; For things go all agin me, my heart is full of care; It does beat all the vexing things I have each day to bear!" "You spoke about the farm just now; the crops are well nigh in; But yonder clouds keep telling me the rain may soon begin. A spell of fallin' weather would just ruin half the grain; A farmer does not like a drought, nor yet like too much rain; My folks are well and hearty, but troublin' things arise: There's Jo, our eldest boy, I fear, is casting hankerin' eyes Upon a likely gal enuff, but then it will do to have him marry yet awhile when needed on the farm."

"Then there's young Silas Griffin, I like him none too well; Yet he is alters dancin' round our only darter, Belle; He takes her out a ridin', or a walkin', every day; She seems to like the youngster, too—at least, I fear she may; 'Well, elder,' said the domine, 'your troubles are not clear; They lie in the future, so, perhaps, will disappear. Our life is full of trials—brooding will not make them hit; But fancied joys may vanish if we do not hug them tight."

"You worry at the rising clouds, for storms may come; Why, man, how many clouds have passed without a drop of rain! How many farms are worked to-day whose owners have grown old! The children all have married off, and yet they come to-day; Now, friend, just listen to advice, and do not angry be: Real troubles will come fast enough, so bear such patiently; But do not look ahead for more; contented be each day; And dangers that you fancy, like a mist may pass away!"

"Our Father, God, knows what we need, what trials we can bear; Just what He pleases He will send, and not more than our share; We trust Him for our blessings, let us trust Him for our woes; And, as each comes, be satisfied, because our cause He knows!"

The old man stood quite silent, but deep thought lurked in his eye. Then grasping the good pastor's hand, he whispered low: "I'll try. I see my fault; your words cut deep, but they have brought relief. Henceforth I'll think of blessings more, and less of borrowed grief!"

CAUGHT.

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

There had been many strange times in the Roseville seminary. Two or three of the girls in the junior class, and a few in the senior, had been in open revolt, though the cause of this singular behavior was not generally known among the scholars.

The facts were these: Julia Fessenden, one of the girls living in town, had given a birthday party, and a dozen or more of the students had been invited, and the invitation submitted to the faculty.

After a little delay, Prof. Montrose called the girls together. They knew very well what was coming, and if the truth must be told, there was but one sunny face among the group, and that belonged to Kitty Bache.

"Young ladies," said the professor, "while I dislike to stand between you and any apparently rational employment, I shall be compelled to request you all to return your regrets to Miss Fessenden. I beg you to remember that I am not only responsible to your parents for your intellectual improvement, but for your social and moral welfare. Miss Fessenden's party may or may not be a good place for the students of Roseville; but so long as there is the slightest fear in my own mind in regard to the acquaintances you may form there, the nature of my office compels me to the course I have mentioned. I feel sure, young ladies, a little reflection will enable you to appreciate the very delicate position in which I am placed."

"Isn't it shameful!" said Laura Cary to Kitty, as they filed out of the professor's study.

"I thought I should like to go," replied Kitty, "but of course the professor knows best."

"Well, my father and mother would never think of saying no if I were at home," continued Laura. "The idea of a girl seventeen years old being tied up in this style! We all ought to have high chairs and bib-aprons."

"Yes, and nurses," said another girl, "and baby-carriages and blankets, and blue-gilted hoods. Prof. Montrose is an old stick!"

"That's just what he is," said another; a perfect fossil. He's so old he can't enjoy anything himself, and he thinks nobody else can. I mean to go any way."

"I think you might have said something, Kitty," put in Carrie Dykeman. "If you had teased a little, and promised that we should all behave ourselves, I'm sure he would have consented. He just acted as if he expected you to speak."

"I never want anything enough to tease for it," replied Kitty, pleasantly. "I felt a good deal more sorry for him than I did for myself. I know it hurt him to refuse us."

"Oh, pshaw!" exclaimed Laura Cary. "Prof. Montrose has never granted the one favor since I have been in this seminary. It just tickles him to torment us."

It was on the end of Kitty's tongue to say to Miss Laura that if she had received no kindness from the professor, there could be but one reason for it, which was because she had never deserved any. But so many things that had been on the tip of this little unruly member had dropped off before now, and made her trouble, that she decided to keep a tight rein on it now.

Kitty had had a good deal on her mind lately, and just at this time she doubtless felt the disappointment much less than she might have at some other. One of the town scholars, a young and lovely girl, had been taken suddenly and strangely ill. Her malady was a baffling one, from the fact of its being wholly of the brain.

This was known only to the mother, the matron of Roseville, the minister's wife and Kitty Bache. The report once started that Ethel Lee was crazy. The mother well knew that were her daughter to live a hundred years, she would always be called crazy by the inhabitants of Roseville, so this feature of the illness was kept a secret.

Then there was another reason: Mrs. Lee was a widow, and possessed of small means. By great economy, she had been able to educate her daughter, in the hope that she might support herself by teaching. It lacked now only six months of her graduation, after which she had been promised a good position in the state normal school.

This promise had only been secured in advance to Ethel by the greatest pains and influence. Mrs. Lee believed her daughter would permanently recover. The doctor thought she might; and Kitty Bache, the only human being who could calm her in her distressing paroxysms, was sure she would.

The matron of Roseville, whose power in certain respects was quite equal to the professor's, had given Kitty permission to go to the Lee's whenever she was sent for.

Twice had the kind-hearted woman summoned Kitty from her studies to this errand of mercy, and once, when sent for in the evening, had escorted her herself.

The days rolled on, and at last the night of Miss Fessenden's party arrived. Strangely enough, all the excitement in regard to it had apparently died out; and so completely had it passed from Kitty's mind that she had actually forgotten its date.

This evening, about half past seven, Kitty was summoned to the matron's room. There she found Mrs. Coleman, the minister's wife, waiting to take her to the Lees'. When Kitty returned to her room for her things, Catharine Lyndhurst, her room-mate, had stepped out, so she could leave no message. Of course, Catharine was not in her confidence about Ethel, for Kitty had promised not to tell any one. They all knew that the girl was ill, and that Kitty visited her, but nothing but the true facts of the case would have answered as an excuse had it been known how much Kitty was with her friend.

This evening Ethel was very wild, and Kitty's efforts to calm her were unsuccessful for a long time. For more than an hour the brave girl struggled with her insane companion, and not until they were alone together was there the slightest abatement in the intensity of the cerebral spasms.

Ten o'clock, and the sufferer was quiet; half-past, and she was sleeping peacefully; eleven, and Kitty could withdraw her tired arm from

under the burning head, and prepare to return to the seminary.

The minister had joined his wife, and escorted by these kind friends, Kitty walked slowly home, being very much exhausted and frightfully pale.

She had just bade her companions good-night, and was about to step upon the porch leading to the servants' entrance, where she was to admit herself with the matron's night-key, when a group of girls rushed around the corner of the house and ran up the stoop.

They were so disguised by their waterproof capes and hoods that Kitty could hardly have recognized one of their number. Suddenly it flashed upon her that this was the evening of Miss Fessenden's party, and that these girls had attended it.

Then the leader, whom Kitty strongly suspected was Laura Cary, opened the door. It was found afterwards that they had bribed the cook, and obtained her pass-key.

As they all crowded into the hall, still as mice, Kitty bringing up the rear, there stood Prof. Montrose in the door of his study, the bright light from within shining full upon the girls, and making each face perfectly distinguishable. As the professor threw up his hand, there they all stood, looking like so many monks in their long black cloaks.

"Where have you been, Miss Cary?" inquired the professor, in tones that made even the bold Laura tremble.

"We have been to Miss Fessenden's party," she replied, after some deliberation.

There were seven in this group, and three of the number were so frightened, or so conscience-stricken, that they began to cry. Then the professor's eyes fell upon Kitty.

"Miss Bache!" he exclaimed, looking like a man who had been struck, and starting forward a step or two, as if to make sure his eyes had not deceived him.

For a moment, Kitty's self-possession entirely deserted her, and she looked the guiltiest one of the party. She was so completely tired out that she had no strength left for this trial, and her heart sunk within her as she tried—probably for the first time in her life—that she was actually unable to speak a word.

She leaned against the door for support. One of the girls, who saw how pale and weak she was, took hold of her arm, and tried to lead her away. She was afraid she was going to faint, and doubtless thought Kitty had as good a reason as the rest of them for desiring to keep her own counsel. Several times Kitty opened her lips to speak, but was powerless to articulate a single sentence. Then the professor spoke again:

"Young ladies, go to your rooms. I will see you in the morning."

Oh, how sad and grieved his voice sounded! Then Kitty tried to move along with the rest; but there seemed to be something right before her all the time—something tall and dark, that would certainly knock her down if she took another step.

How she ever climbed the stairs and reached her own room she never knew, but Catharine was aroused from a troubled dream by something falling on the threshold, and when she hastily turned up her light, there was poor little Kitty in a dead faint.

For an hour or more, Catharine did everything in her power for the girl's restoration, and was just on the point of summoning the matron when Kitty recovered a little.

"How can I ever live till morning, and have the professor believe me such a bad girl?" she sobbed.

"But, Kitty, how was it possible for you to go off with those girls, any way?" said Catharine, sobbing, too.

"Et tu, Brutus?" said Kitty, raising herself on her elbow and looking Catharine in the face. "I steal away to a party!—Why, Catharine, you have broken my heart!"

"But where have you been, dear?" inquired her companion tenderly.

"Ethel Lee was much worse, and Mrs. Coleman came after me."

"I wonder if you can ever forgive me, Kitty," said Catharine. "Of course, it seemed impossible, but when ten o'clock struck and the monitor came around as usual, and told me with tears in her eyes that she feared she should be obliged to report you with the rest of the runaways, I was nearly frantic. She finally promised me she would wait till to-morrow, and see what account you would give of yourself."

Then Catharine made a hasty toilet, and before Kitty knew what she was about, left the room. She ran down stairs quickly, determined if she saw a light in the professor's

study to ask permission to make an explanation.

There was no light there, and Catharine concluded that the professor had retired.

"He has gone to bed, I suppose," said she, on her return, "and we must be patient until morning."

There was very little sleep for either of the girls, but Kitty was able to rise, though still looking very pale and worn.

After breakfast, she sought the professor's study to make an explanation. Three times she went, but there was no answer to her timid rap.

Then she went to the matron's room, and found her out. Then receiving no summons to the professor's presence, she waited until it was time for the geometry class, and entered it as usual.

The truants belonging to the class did not appear, and it was some time before the professor came in. When he did, and his eyes met Kitty's, he seemed for a moment quite undecided what to do. Then he said, very slowly, but very distinctly, the rest of the class looking on in mute astonishment:

"Miss Bache, how dare you present yourself in my presence this morning unannounced?"

Kitty's fingers pressed her book like little clamps as she answered:

"Because, professor, I am not guilty of the disobedience with which you accuse me. I have endeavored to see you all the morning, but failing to do this, I could not see why, having committed no sin against you or the institution, I might not go on with my classes as usual."

Then the girls clapped their hands, and the professor's eyes brightened.

"Ethel Lee was much worse last night, and I went to see her with the matron's permission, and under Mrs. Coleman's escort. I was not able to leave her until that very late hour, and then I was too ill myself to say a word."

"If I had only been informed," said the professor, more to himself than to Kitty—and then: "The circumstances were very much against you, my dear, but I should have known better. There is such a load taken from my heart, Miss Bache, that I don't know—"

"But what you could forgive the runaways?" put in Kitty, archly; and then the girls all clapped their hands still louder. "I don't think they'll ever do so again, sir. It was a very great temptation."

"To you, Miss Bache?"

"No. I should like to have gone, had you thought best; but then, God has made us all with such very different dispositions—it was no credit to me not to go, because I prefer to obey. They might have struggled harder with temptation going than I did staying home."

"Then there was more applause, and the professor said:

"The class is dismissed. Miss Bache, I would like to see you in my study."

So it came to pass that the seven runaways were pretty thoroughly disciplined, but not one expelled. Three weeks after, Ethel Lee was able to resume her work in school, and no one knew that she had ever been "crazy."

Crocodile's Eggs in a Poultry-Yard!

I think it was James who resuscitated the story, but it does not matter; it was good enough to be resuscitated, and is good enough to be repeated.

In the days of the Cheops there was a wealthy Egyptian who had a poultry-yard upon which he prided himself. In it he had gathered fowls of every feather under the sun that could be kept together, and it was his delight and comfort to watch and guard the wondrous brood. One day, while walking upon the bank of the Nile, our Egyptian espied an egg such as he had never before seen—a marvelous egg it was—and he thought it would bring forth something wonderful. So he placed it up, and put it in his bosom, and carried it carefully home to his poultry-yard, where he placed it under an old sitting hen whose pertinacity of incubation was unflinching and unyielding. This he did, and awaited the result.

Twenty days afterwards the man went to his poultry-yard, and his surprise, and subsequent chagrin, can be imagined upon finding scattered everywhere, high and low—a small sea of feathers, and in their midst a young crocodile! And the crocodile attacked him, also; but he dispatched the grim interloper. He thought much upon the circumstance, and when he lay upon his death-bed, he directed in his will that upon the frontal bandage of his mummy, and upon the cover of his sarcophagus, should be written, both in hieroglyphics and in vulgar characters, this legend:

"Behold how you hatch a crocodile's egg in your poultry-yard!"

When Cheops heard of this he laughed heartily, for the whole thing pleased him immensely. The story was good, and the conceit of the legend was happy. But the thing was to serve him better than he had at first thought. One

day, when a suddenly announced and unexpected piece of information had brought him to his feet in a towering rage and passion, and he was upon the point of giving way to a spirit of vengeance that would have been against his own and his people's interests, he caught himself saying, as though a kind spirit had whispered the words in his ear—*"Behold how you hatch a crocodile's egg in your poultry-yard!"* He not only calmed himself on that occasion, but ever after, when he found violent and insane passion springing up in his bosom—a passion that is sure to make itself master if it once gains sway—the quaint legend of the crocodile in the poultry-yard would change his frown to a smile, and lead his heart to better thoughts and feelings.

A Touching Incident—"Save Mamma!"

Captain Roscoe Burke, of the steamer Henry Clay, plying between Cincinnati and the Wash-bash, related to me the following, which I deem worthy of preserving in print. Down on the Mississippi, near St. Louis, one of his boilers exploded, or collapsed, in backing away from a wood wharf, and the steamer was sinking. Many of the passengers had leaped overboard, some with life preservers and some without. Among the latter, who had been swept over by the wildly rushing mass of humanity, were a boy of twelve years, or thereabouts, and his mother. A man upon the stern of the boat, seeing the boy buffeting the troubled waves, attempted to throw to him a rope, at the same time crying out to him to catch it and save himself.

"No! no!" cried the little hero, pointing to a woman who struggled resolutely close by his side, "save my mamma, and let me go! I can swim, and she cannot!"

Both were saved, and we can readily believe that the boy was a hero in all eyes while he remained on board. That his mother was proud and fond of him, worshipping him from the depths of her heart, was evident enough to all who saw.

Coffee is a native of Arabia, supposed by some to have been the chief ingredient of the old Lacedaemonian broth. The use of this berry was not known in England till the year 1657, at which time Mr. D. Edwards, a Turkey-merchant, on his return from Smyrna to London, brought with him a Greek of Ragusa named Pasquet Roscoe, who used to prepare coffee every morning for his master. Edwards' neighbors became so numerous as visitors at breakfast time that, in order to get rid of them, he ordered Roscoe to open a coffee-house, which he did in Cornhill. This was the first coffee-house opened in London.

The catechism ought to be handled with great care. A little girl was asked, "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" The poor child, who had learnt her lesson by rote, got a little mixed and gave the answer to another question, as follows: "It is a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare for another and better world." The priest, who had observed but not experienced, simply replied, with a sigh: "For aught I know you may be perfectly right," and went on with the examination.

In the house of a Devonshire laborer there were living in an ordinary sized bed two mothers, two sons, one daughter, one grandmother, one grandson, brother and sister, uncle and nephew, all of whom (eleven) were comprehended in four persons, viz: A mother and her daughter, each with an infant son.

A Natick woman dragged her fourteen-year-old daughter from her bed, and when the latter followed her into the house, he was shut into a closet, while the mother applied a strap to the girl.

To the Children.

We are sorry that the little army of young folks, who used to keep this column running over full, have neglected us for so long. The ladies have neglected to write for their column, and your fathers send us nothing for their departments. We hoped the children would set an example to the older ones, but in that we have been disappointed. Now we will see if we can induce you to keep your column full. To the boy or girl under fourteen years of age, that writes the best letter in every respect, including composition, spelling and punctuation, between now and New Year's day, we will give as a prize a nice carved and inlaid card case. The two girls who won our former prizes will be expected to write, but not to compete for this prize.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to step up and report at headquarters. I see the little folks' column has not been filled up for some time and suppose they too, like myself, have been busy. My dear mamma and brother Archie have been very sick; we were afraid that mamma was going to die, but she is now getting better. I don't think we could live with neither papa nor mamma. Grandpa and the boys are nearly done making hay, and I am so glad for it is such hot weather to be cooking. Our fruit is getting ripe and grandpa is going to can peaches next week. I thank you very much for sending me the *Devil's*. We have fifteen nice little turkeys and if you come up to see us this winter we will share one with you. My little canary is whistling for her breakfast so I will bring my letter to a close. I am, dear sir, your obedient servant, VIOLA BELLE BOOTH, LEOMPTON, Kans., Sept. 2, 1878.

Lawrence Society

Patrons' Department.

The question of co-operation in the purchase of supplies and sale of products will, no doubt, command a large share of your time and at-

There is no institution in the town or city that tells so strongly the surprise, intelligence and success of its business men as the chamber of commerce. The intelligent stranger can quickly estimate the character of the merchants and the city by attending one of the daily meetings of the board of trade. And it is the same with a community of farmers. The grange speaks the character of the neighborhood. The stranger who understands exactly what estimates the place upon the basis of the grange spirit of the community by the condition of the grange. Patrons who may be losing interest in the grange, would do well to consider these facts.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

There is great outcry just now against labor-saving machinery, and reapers and threshing machines are being burned by thousands by bands of so-called laboring men who never work. The complaint is that machinery never does the work which men ought to do. But why did they not begin sooner? The farmer's cradle was as much of an advance on the old sickle as the reaper is on the cradle.

Col. I. W. Higinson had an article, some ten years since, in the *Atlantic Monthly* entitled, "Should Women be Taught the Alphabet?" He said, when it was first proposed to teach a woman to read, an old monk protested earnestly against it, saying, "If she can read, she will think too much of her sphere."

"Should take woman out of her sphere?" and the colonel goes on to say that "if it is a mistake to open to woman all the departments of life and work and literature, then the mistake was made when the world failed to listen to the monk's advice."

Read. So if labor-saving machinery is an evil the evil began when man first made a flint knife, and clipped the heads of his grain, instead of rubbing it out with his hands and eating it as he went along. If battle is to be made more profitable by labor-saving machinery, it is *hoofy* to be averse to it. It is a *very* objective point. Yet if these labor-saving machines *ever* should work, I doubt if they would go back even as far as the sickle.

But leaving these madmen, let us look again at the relation of thought to muscle in the various useful points of view.

Chemical energy. The carpenter has not a tool in his chest, even to his simple gimlet or chisel, that is not the ripened fruit of ages of mechanical science.

On some of our silver coin there is stamped the words, "In God we trust." There it stands on the burnished disk, like apples of gold, in pictures of silver. When we trust in God, we trust in His truth, which is a sure foundation. We trust in the progress of humanity, which God is leading on; we trust in the intimations of prophecy, wherein God has given promise of better things. Ours is a better motto than that of Rome. Things beloved in the republic and their faith bore them up for a thousand years; we believe in God, and our faith will sustain us so long as it is wrought into our hearts and lives.

per. Address at once F. L. HORTON & CO.,
Publishers & Bookbinders, 60 E. Market St.

per. Address at once F. L. HORTON & CO
Publishers & Bookbinders 60 E. Market

A Lively Town.*[McPherson Freeman.]*

Hammer! hammer! hammer! Thump! thump! thump! Who ever heard such a racket as the carpenters have kicked up in McPherson? Three or four new buildings are in process of erection all the time. There will be at least eight or ten more new business houses erected before winter. We will have two thousand inhabitants in McPherson in less than one year, and at no very distant day, the finest city in Central Kansas.

First District Sunday-School Convention.*[Jewell City Monitor-Diamond.]*

The first district Sunday-school convention held in the state of Kansas, and by some claimed to be the first one in the United States, convened at Jewell City, Kans., on Wednesday, September 10, 1874. At this meeting several denominations were represented, *viz.*, the Methodists, Evangelists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Baptists, Christians and Congregationalists. Out of this small beginning has grown the present large and well organized system of union Sunday-school conventions, not only throughout the state of Kansas, but also the United States. Rev. H. G. Breed, of Jewell county, was one of the prime movers in this great work.

Kansas Orphan Asylum.*[Leavenworth Times.]*

This institution is a large, airy building, situated in the suburbs of the city. It is exclusively for children. The doors are open to the orphan, half orphan and friendless children of the whole state; in short, to all children who can in any manner be considered worthy objects of charity. It has no endowment fund or reliable revenue from any source whatever, but is dependent entirely upon private charity. The management is under a board of trustees who give their time and energies free of charge, having no personal interest only the good of the children thus benefit and thrust upon the charity of the world without any fault or crime of their own. Since the first of January last the family has been unusually large, as it is at the present time, and with an empty treasury the trustees find it necessary to make an effort to raise funds to meet the necessary current expenses. The present reading and musical entertainment in preparation is for this purpose, and no pains will be spared to make the entertainment worthy a liberal patronage for its own merits, aside from the cause that calls for it. A full program will hereafter be published in the daily papers.

Robberies.*[Topeka Commonwealth.]*

It once more becomes necessary to acquaint the public with two cases of robbery, which were both committed on Wednesday night. In this was the first time, it would be a different matter, but it is the third time that we have been compelled to chronicle these nocturnal invasions.

The first and biggest robbery was that of David Moreland, of Geneva, Ashland county, Ohio, who is out in Kansas with the intention of purchasing land. He has been here since last Monday, and at the time of the robbery was stopping at the Quincey house. The circumstances of the robbery are briefly these: On retiring Wednesday night Mr. Moreland placed his vest on a box which projected under the bed, and then rolled his pants partially inside out and placed them on top of his vest. Yesterday morning when he awoke he found his pants lying spread out behind the door. He immediately jumped up and seized his vest, fearing that the \$1.25 which he had therein was gone; he found it all safe, but his pocket-book was gone out of his pants pocket. An investigation revealed the fact that it was in the back yard completely stripped of its contents. Mr. Moreland is not certain how much he had. It was either \$63 or \$78, besides some small change. The robber of a young man who slept in the same room, but an examination failed to produce any evidence against him.

There were three persons besides Mr. Moreland sleeping in the same room, and none missed anything except him.

In this, like in the former cases, it is very probable that the perpetrator will never be found. Measures should be taken for ridding the town of these thieves, as they are not only a bother and source of apprehension to the citizens, but their depredations will sully our beautiful good name.

Mr. Weason reports that somebody stole \$10 out of his pants pocket on Wednesday night. He sleeps at Lindsey & Thomas' livery stable, and went to bed late on that night, and yesterday morning he was less \$10. Like the other occurrences of a like nature, no clue to the robber has been obtained.

The Western Wheat Crop—Ford County*[Dodge City Times.]*

The spring wheat crop of Kansas is not a very important one, though it helps swell the aggregate, and embraces only about one-fourth of the entire wheat (winter and spring) crop of the state, and is produced almost entirely in the northern part of the state—mainly in the country tributary to the Republican, Big Blue and Solomon rivers. The crop last year was an excellent one, while this year in the counties which produce the greater quantities, there has been more or less damage sustained by storms and the extreme heat, and it will probably inspect one grade lower. The reports are not as full as we could wish, but sufficient is given to form a very fair idea of the crop in the state. The winter wheat crop in this state was excellent, and the average fully twenty per cent. more than last year. The amount of old wheat in the hands of millers and farmers is limited, indicating that producers had moved it out in anticipation of a good crop this year.

The settlement of Ford county will not likely interfere with the cattle trade for a few years to come; but the depressing state of the cattle trade this year may curtail the drive next year. There are two months yet in which a decided change may take place which would argue better for next year. But at present the opinion is that the drive for next year will be light, unless the prices for cattle advance. We never look at anything discouragingly. We are not borrowing any trouble for the future—there may be many causes to change the aspect of business affairs.

The following letter from Mason, Texas, written to the *Times* is published for general information:

"We have had fine rains all summer, which gives us an abundance of grass. Cattle are in the most excellent condition, and prices are about the same here as with you. The large immigration to our state gives us a very good local demand for all classes of cattle, and unless the price advances in the Eastern markets, I predict a small drive next season. We have the heaviest crops this year ever before raised in the state. No person complains of dull times. Everybody's countenance is covered with smiles."

Kansas Nationals.

The following appointments have been made for Gov. D. P. Mitchell, who will be assisted by the congressional nominees in the various districts and other able speakers. The local committees are requested to make all necessary arrangements for the meetings, without further notice, by procuring halls, circulating posters, and preparing for a grand rally. The committee has so arranged the meetings as to bring the speakers at the place in time for afternoon meeting, if desired, and also in the evening. Gov. Mitchell can only give one day to each county, and the committee will so arrange that he may use that time to the best advantage.

These appointments are made subject to such changes hereafter as wisdom may dictate. Where changes are desired correspond at once with the secretary of the committee.

The secretary is directed, by the committee to request of the local committees and friends to make arrangements for entertaining the speakers and forwarding them to the next appointment:

Russell—Wednesday, September 11th.
Elsworth—Thursday, September 12th.
Salina—Friday, September 13th.
Abilene—Saturday, September 14th.
Leavenworth—Monday, September 16th.
Oskaloosa—Tuesday, September 17th.
Holton—Wednesday, September 18th.
Centerville—Thursday, September 19th.
Irving—Friday, September 20th.
Kinsley—Tuesday, September 24th.
Great Bend—Wednesday, September 25th.
Hutchinson—Thursday, September 26th.
Newton—Friday, September 27th.
Wichita—Saturday, September 28th.
Cottonwood Falls—Monday, September 30th.
Burlington—Tuesday, October 1st.
Neosho Falls—Wednesday, October 2d.
Defiance—Thursday, October 3d.
Charleston (Greenwood county)—Friday, October 4th.

Howard City (Elk county)—Saturday, October 5th.
Boston (Elk county)—Monday, October 7th.
Sedan (Chautauque county)—Tuesday, October 8th.
Winfield (Cowley county)—Wednesday, October 9th.

Sumner (Sumner county)—Thursday, October 10th.
El Paso—Friday, October 11th.
Lawrence—Monday, October 14th.
Ottawa—Tuesday, October 15th.
Lawrence—Wednesday, October 16th.
Humboldt—Thursday, October 17th.
Chanute—Friday, October 18th.
Parsons—Monday, October 21st.
Osage Mission—Tuesday, October 22d.
Osawego—Wednesday, October 23d.
Columbus—Thursday, October 24th.
Girard—Friday, October 25th.

Fort Scott—Saturday, October 26th.
Mound City—Monday, October 28th.
Paola—Tuesday, October 29th.
Olathe—Wednesday, October 30th.
Topeka—Thursday, October 31st.
Emporia—Saturday, November 1st.

U. F. SARGENT, Secretary.

How Anthony Ran Things in the Recent Convention.*[Troy Chief.]*

Col. Martin was undoubtedly the choice of a majority of the Republicans of Kansas, and had by far the largest number of delegates. Col. St. John was third in point of strength, with comparatively a small following. A large number of the delegates elected for Anthony had but little choice between him and Martin, and were expected by their constituents to vote for Martin whenever it was found that Anthony could not succeed. But a convention composed of so large a number of delegates, always contains many who manage to worm their way in in order to make what they can out of it. These fellows were there in force, and so were those who were ready to use them. Car loads of railroad lobbyists, and all manner of ringsters, including leading Democrats, were on hand, in the interest of Anthony. With their money, their influence, and their promises of position, they succeeded in buying up the flatterers, until Anthony's strength was almost equal to Martin's. They were taken into caucus, "sat up with," bulldozed, and every other appliance used, until they became so zealous in the cause of Anthony, that when the time came, he actually transferred them in a herd, like so many cattle, with a few exceptions. Men whose choice was for Martin, and whose constituents expected them to vote for Martin, allowed themselves to be turned over by Anthony, as helplessly as a sack full of kittens.

In return for all this, a windy resolution was passed, telling what a bully man Anthony was, who could not get a re-nomination from the men who voted for the resolution. It is said that a part of the money that Anthony used to use his influence to elect Anthony to the senate. He can hardly deliver the goods. The St. John men in the convention were originally few, and a majority of them were peremptorily instructed to oppose Anthony first, last, and all the time. St. John candidly induces the same votes to elect Anthony men to the legislature.

The Topeka Commonwealth, Leavenworth Press, and a few other papers, are rejoicing that Anthony, before he went under, was able to vent his spite upon his leading opponents. This is nothing. Almost any man, when dying, can dirty the bed.

An Old Newspaper.*[Pleasanton Observer.]*

Mr. Thomas Reese, of this township, has handed us for review an old newspaper, faded, discolored and fly-specked. It was published at Warren, Pa., on Friday, November 24, 1824, and has for a name the *Commonwealth Emigrant*. The paper was mailed to Martin Reese, a subscriber, and has been kept in the Reese family as a fair specimen of the news literature received and read in those early days. To look over its small pages and their contents is interesting to any one, but especially to printers. The *Emigrant* before us has but four columns to the page and is full in form. The subscription price is given at \$1.50 per year cash, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The law governing subscriptions was evidently similar to the present one regulating the circulation of newspapers, and mention is prominently made that "no one can discontinue his paper till all arrears are paid," the editor not stating how he would force his patrons to pay in case they refused. (No colophon rules were used, their place being filled by legends.) The tone of the editor's and correspondents' remarks are very suggestive of the present day. The former talks about the electoral college, the heated contest for the presidency, and predicts no decision by the college, but thinks Jackson will be chosen president by congress. The correspondents tell all about the engagements between the Turks and Greeks, while a lengthy selection relates the defeat and discomfiture of the Royal army in Peru.

And how natural the "notice" read! "The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent." All persons indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified to call and settle the same without delay. Both sound as though taken from a late number of the *Observer*. But what would make some sign for the "good old times" is the enumeration of market prices. Whisky we notice is down to 25c. per gallon for old, and 15c. for new; tobacco is recorded as being worth 5 and 6c.; flour at \$3 and \$3.50 per barrel; wheat brought 25c. and rye and corn 25 to 28c. per bushel. The price of eggs is not given and the conclusion is jumped at that the hens were all on a strike. Time has used the *Emigrant* not too tenderly, for it is nearly torn to pieces, but if Mr. Reese will guard it faithfully in another generation, the paper will be a source of wonder and interest to all who may have the privilege of seeing and perusing it.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

And those who do their own painting will have no other kind.

Give these Paints a Trial

And you will certainly be convinced that these statements are correct. Send to

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

for information pertaining to painting and it will be cheerfully given.

EUREKA!

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

A cheap, efficacious

METHOD OF PRESERVING

All kinds of

MEATS, FRUITS,

VEGETABLES,

FISH, EGGS, ETC.,

Without the use of

HEAT, SUGAR

—OR—

Hermatically Sealing

The cost is but nominal, and open vessels of any kind can be used, cover only being required to keep out dust or insects; nothing in fact is required but to simply place your articles to be preserved in barrels or jars, pour the prepared liquid upon them and set away for winter use.

Family rights for sale at FIVE DOLLARS each. This is no humbug. We have hundreds of testimonials from parties who have tried it. Satisfaction guaranteed or the money refunded. All persons sending five dollars, by registered letter or post-office order, will receive by return mail a FAMILY RIGHT with full instructions for preserving all kinds of fruits, meats and vegetables at less than quarter the expense of canning.

Send to JOHN F. WATKINS, of Topeka, for family rights and full instructions in Dr. J. W. Davenport's process of preserving fruits, meats and vegetables of all kinds.

Remember, satisfaction guaranteed.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. S. CREW, President.

W. A. SIMPSON, Vice-President.

A. HADLEY, Cashier.

J. E. NEWLIN, Asst. Cashier.

CRYSTAL PALACE

BARBER SHOP.

Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Customers all Treated Alike.

MITCHELL & HORN, Proprietors.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

M. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock

—OF—

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS

—AND—

Mechanical Tools of all kinds.

And a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, House-trimnings, or anything else are invited to call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do not forget the place.

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

No. 107 Mass. street.

Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN, ESTABLISHED

J. K. DAVIDSON, 1866.

W. B. WITHERS.

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

SALMON M. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office over Exchange bank, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Real Estate Litigation.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

L. D. L. TOSH & CO.,

LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Improved farms and city property for sale very cheap. Vacant lands in Douglas and adjoining counties wanted to place upon our list.

HENDRY & NOYES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Agents,

Offer their services to the public in buying, selling and renting real estate, paying taxes and examining titles.

We request farmers and all others having real estate for sale or rent to place the same in our hands, assuring them of fair dealing and our best efforts for their interest. Address:

HENDRY & NOYES, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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

Gilpin Sulky

THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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

THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate! don't fail to witness its marvelous working!

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate.

Patrons and friends, make up lists and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet straight trees, good heads \$3, per thousand \$30; five to six feet, good heads, per thousand \$10, per thousand \$30. In other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. O. GRISEA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

E. A. SMITH,

Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTING HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

Has now on hand one VERY FINE IMPORTED BERKSHIRE BOAR, one year old, which he will sell at a bargain if applied for soon.

Send for prices.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retelling organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. A seven and a third octave new piano, listed at \$650, for \$350 in Kansas City, or \$375 if sent from New York. Address: CHAS. F. STEINWAY & SONS, 615 Main street, New York.

For "STEINWAY & SONS" and "HAINES" PIANOS, ORGANS, AND ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Send for prices.

Send for prices.

Send for prices.

Send for prices.

Send for prices.

Send for prices.

Send for prices.

Send for prices.

Send for prices.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1878.

KANSAS VALLEY FAIR.
DEPARTMENT J—FINE ARTS AND TEXTILE
FABRICS.

To many people the most attractive part of the fair was the hall devoted to fine arts, music, etc., superintended by Grace C. Lawrence, and all who passed through it were amply repaid for their visit. We give our ideas from a cursory glance only. The first show that caught our eye was that of W. W. Fluke, of Lawrence, and it was remarkable for its completeness and excellence. Here is a case dazzling with every conceivable variety of small instruments—cornets, concertinas, and clarionets figuring largely; and here is an elegant display of Mason & Hamlin, Taylor & Farley and New England organs, also a J. & C. Fischer upright piano, of remarkable excellence of tone. Mr. Fluke's exhibit cannot be too highly complimented.

Passing on, we note the esplanade department of this hall, which presents all its terrors in attractive form, under the banner of our good friend Leis Bros. These gentlemen make an elegant and attractive exhibition, which, if made use of, will lighten (with lamps) and cure (with patents) all dark places and evil diseases.

Right here, our attention is called to the children's department, under the care of Mr. H. L. Schaum, and few things could offer more attraction for us. Here we find an abundant variety of goods, manufactured by the youngsters of our county, under thirteen years of age; and as space is limited, we call attention to two points of interest only, viz., the most extraordinary carving in wood, by the Borgholthaus Bros., both under ten years of age, and by Bertie Searl; all of Lawrence.

F. W. Jaedicke makes a display of fire-arms in variety, which does him credit and attracts.

J. G. Sands of course makes a show, his wooden collars forming the principal point of attraction, and deservedly so; they will ultimately become an indispensable to our Kansas farmers.

Our eyes were next greeted by the display of G. A. Faas, which was the scene of general attraction. Foremost we found A. Faas & Co.'s pianos, which are fast obtaining the reputation they deserve. Those on exhibition were a square, grand and an upright, three-string, seven and a third octave, concert style. Under the able manipulation of Mr. Otto Faas, these instruments could not fail to exhibit the excellence they deserve credit for, in every capacity. The organs shown by this firm were the Estey and the Standard. A splendid sample of the former, with twelve stops, called for universal admiration. This firm is now in our city, and has made a remarkably good start.

But we proceed, and the first thing we clash with is just what we want—a heavy supply of clothing—the exhibitors of which are the old stand-bies, Steinberg & Bro. After shaking sleeves with the dummy and commiserating with him on general principles, we inspect and report that Steinberg's goods are genuine; no shoddy. Everything is in good shape, and good clothes can be purchased at low prices.

But we hurry on. W. H. Lamon's display of photographs is very fine and shows much taste in arrangement and disposition.

Next, J. T. Richey attracts our attention. Striking us with an eagle eye, he exhibits White's sewing machines and maintains with good references that his machines can do anything from the finest work to fence boards. Richey has the reputation for speaking the truth.

But we must have fancy goods as well as useful, and E. P. Chester steps in and supplies us with an elegant variety of silver goods.

The department under the care of Mrs. Grace Lawrence, though not so extensive as last year, is made up of a superior class of workmanship. The paintings meet with universal admiration and we regret that our space will not allow detailed mention. Miss J. E. Ricker's fruit piece is remarkably good and Miss M. Smith's and M. Sutherland's productions are deserving of praise. In fancy-work Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. O. Shannon appear to excel. Mrs. Penny's flowers were prettily arranged, and a word of praise is due to Mrs. Gardner's millinery display. Perhaps one of the most interesting articles in the hall was a pair of stockings, made out of cotton raised and spun within forty miles of Lawrence, by Mrs. Street, of Osage county.

DEPARTMENT H—FARM PRODUCTS.
under the management of Henry Manwaring, next claims our attention and is full of interest. The first thing that struck our eye was corn measuring sixteen feet, exhibited by J. C. Martin; close to it was an alanthus, one year old, of stupendous growth, by S. H. Ayers, of Johnson county. A good display of corn, some remarkably fine white, by Mr. Grant, of Wakarusa. Here we

saw some of the finest wheat we ever gazed upon—a sample of Fultz from T. R. Bayne, Jefferson county, which he claims yielded forty-one bushels to the acre; and another of Centennial, exhibited by William Pardee, is deserving of special notice. There was a great variety of seeds, castor beans, etc., and also some fine samples of tame grasses and clover, from the Griess Brothers. Perhaps the boss exhibit in this department was Mrs. Manwaring's butter; it really looked too good to eat.

The A., T. & S. F. railway display is one of the nearest and at the same time completest exhibit of Kansas agricultural products that has ever been displayed. The following counties are represented: Marion, Chase, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick, Reno, Rice, Barton, Pawnee, Edwards, Rush and Butler, and comparison between them would be out of place, as each has its particular excellence. From Pawnee we saw a sample of oats said to be one hundred and eight bushels to the acre. From Harvey a splendid sample of barley, forty-eight bushels to the acre, and some fine samples of wheat, etc.; Fearless, Early Rose, and White Ne-shande potatoes; also an abundant variety of fruit attracted the eye and called for much comment.

DEPARTMENT K—NATURAL HISTORY.
We visited this department on Friday morning and found the superintendent, Mrs. Mary E. Apitz, busy answering the thousand and one questions with which she was pestered by visitors, yet, notwithstanding this, she took time to give us some information concerning the natural history collection.

To sum up briefly, we saw collections as follows, by Douglas county exhibitors: Miss Smith's beautiful grotto rockery, arranged by herself. J. M. Taylor, case of corals and shells, specimens from the sea. Mrs. Lucy Taylor had on exhibition, in a glass case, as follows: Bread and cake, wax-work and dentistry. This collection attracted no little attention from the lady visitors. Willie Spencer, Frank Prentiss and Arthur Barteaux, all young gentlemen of Lawrence, contributed seven cases of specimens in entomology. Mr. Alexander Rankin, collection of relics from the various tribes of Indians in Kansas and the Indian territory. John T. Barnes, case of geological specimens, from Kansas and the mines of Colorado. J. T. Grant, collection in geology and specimens from the sea. Mr. A. G. Eidemiller exhibited a rustic basket, made by himself from different kinds of Kansas grown wood.

The superintendent, Mrs. Apitz, spared no pains to make the natural history department attractive, and she succeeded admirably; her own contributions to the collection were extensive.

FARM AND ORCHARD PRODUCTS.
One of the most interesting features of the fair was a display of farm and orchard products, by two of the largest and best grangers in Douglas county, viz., Vinland and Douglas. These two granges occupied the east half of a large building, centrally located, and every foot of space allowed them was crowded full, and yet the arrangement of everything was neat and attractive. The lady members rendered valuable assistance in this enterprise. The judges appointed to examine these exhibits worked long and carefully in endeavoring to determine to which the blue ribbon should be given, and after all they could not see but what Douglas made just as good a display as Vinland and vice versa. The first premium was finally awarded to Vinland grange, because their exhibit contained a somewhat larger variety of articles. We give below a list of the articles that were put on exhibition by these granges (the figures following the name of each article indicate the number of varieties of each that were represented):

VINLAND GRANGE DISPLAY.
Apples 60 varieties, peaches 6, crab-apples 4, pears 20, grapes 7, plums 3, almond 1, chestnut 1, evergreens 10, canned fruit 20, pickles 6, jellies 7, apple-butter 1, plum preserves 1, corn 9 on stalk, 10 in ear, sweet corn 6, popcorn, broom-corn, flower seeds 40, pumpkins, melons 10, dishrag gourds 6, wheat 7, oats 2, potatoes 4, onions 4, beets 6, cabbage 1, tomatoes 4, herbs 17, wild grasses 18, tame grasses 10, grass seeds 5, timber seeds 9, buckwheat, castor beans, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, wool, cotton, peanuts, sorghum on stalk and sorghum molasses. There were also numerous fancy articles in needle-work and wax-work manufactured and contributed by the lady members of the grange.

To the following committee credit is due for the neat arrangement of the Vinland grange display: T. B. Varnum, Wm. Gill, W. E. Barnes, Mrs. M. E. Elwell, Mrs. Mary Neil and J. W. Simmons.

DOUGLAS GRANGE DISPLAY.
Radishes 5 varieties, parsnips 2, carrots 2, celery 1, rutabaga 1, cabbage 3, pepper 9, cotton 1, winter lettuce 1, swamp lily 1, slow plum 1, okra 1, flower beans 1, honey-loquat 1, martina 1, tobacco 2, millet 3, hops 1, bees-wax 1, sage 1, blackberry stalk 16 feet high, raspberry stalk 23 feet high, osage hedge 18 feet high (one year's growth), grasses 14, castor beans 1, onion seed 1, wild rye 1, hemp 1, corn 20, beets 8, onions 10, sweet potatoes 1, beans 7, cucumber 9, tomatoes 6, apple geranium 1, English ivy 1, wild cherry 1, black walnut 1, thornberry 1, honey 1, pickled eggs 1, minor plum 1, pawpaw

1, wild oats 1, apples 100, pears 14, peaches 5, canned fruits 55 kinds.

MRS. C. M. SEATON,
MRS. EMELINE NEAL,
MRS. NANCY J. SPERRY,
MISS ROSE CHEVALIER,
MR. JOHN McFARLAND,
MR. J. J. MCGEE,
MR. WM. TAYLOR,
Committee of Arrangements for Douglas Grange.

To Vinland grange, first premium; Douglas grange, second premium.
We, the committee to whom was assigned the awarding of the premiums offered by the Kansas Valley Fair association, for the best display of farm products including the orchard, garden and domestic manufactures, hereby award the premiums as above marked.

G. E. BIDWELL,
A. N. SWITZER,
WILSON KEYS,
Committee.

PREMIUM AWARDS.

The following is a list of premiums awarded to exhibitors in the various departments:

DEPARTMENT A—CATTLE.

Short-horns.
Bull 3 years old and over, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st; John Rehrig 2d.
Bull 2 and under 3, Thomas R. Payne 1st; E. Wellington 2d.
Bull 1 and under 2, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st; Wm. G. Bayne 2d.
Bull calf, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st and 2d.
Cow 3 years and over, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st and 2d.
Cow 2 and under 3, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st; Cow 1 and under 2, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st; Thomas Bayne 2d.
Heifer calf, John Rehrig 1st; J. O'Neill & Sons 2d.

Jerseys.
Bull 2 years and over, E. A. Smith 1st.
Heifer 1 year and under 2, E. A. Smith 1st and 2d.
Bull calf, E. A. Smith 1st; C. E. Brown 2d.
Cow 2 years and over, E. A. Smith 1st and 2d.
Heifer calf, Wm. Brown 1st; E. A. Smith 2d.

Grades and Crosses.
Cow 3 years and over, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st; John Rehrig 2d.
Cow 2 and under 3, Wm. Brown 1st.
Cow under 2, Wm. Roe 1st.
Bull calf, G. W. White 1st; James Means 2d.
Heifer calf, B. W. Holiday 1st; Wm. Roe 2d.
Herd of grades and crosses, Wm. Brown 1st; Wm. Roe 2d.

Sweepstakes.
Bull, John Rehrig 1st.
Cow, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st.
Five calves with sire, John Rehrig.
Herd any age or breed, all of one breed, owned by exhibitor (not less than 1 bull and 4 cows), T. H. Cavanaugh 1st.
Heifer 1 year and under 2, T. R. Bayne 1st.

DEPARTMENT B—HORSES.

Trailers and Roadsters.
Best stallion 4 years old, James Donnelly 1st; E. A. Smith 2d.
Best stallion 3 and under 4, Ben Akers 1st; E. A. Smith 2d.
Best stallion 2 and under 3, G. W. Hopkins 1st; 2d rejected.
Best mare 4 years old and over, E. A. Smith 1st and 2d.
Best mare 3 and under 4, E. A. Smith 1st and 2d.
Best filly 2 and under 3, E. A. Smith 1st and 2d.
Best suckling colt, R. B. Douglass 1st; E. A. Smith 2d.
Best not less than 3 colts with sire, E. A. Smith 1st; G. W. Hopkins 2d.
Best yearling colts, H. B. Norton 1st; Geo. D. Norton 2d.

Horses of all Work.
Best 4 years old and over, E. A. Smith 1st; James Donnelly 2d.
Best stallion 3 and under 4, G. W. Lewis 1st.
Best stallion 2 and under 3, Charles Reynolds 1st; O'Neill & Sons 2d.
Best mare 4 and over, G. W. Lewis 1st; E. Elum 2d.
Best filly 3 and under 4, A. O. Lewis 1st and 2d.
Best filly 2 and under 3, Jefferson Jack 1st; C. E. Brown 2d.
Best colt 1 and under 2, Mr. Davidson 1st.

Heavy Draft Horses.
Best stallion 4 and over, William Finch 1st; G. W. Osborne 2d.
Best stallion 3 and under 4, J. H. Sanders 1st; Bates & Swain Bros. 2d.
Best stallion 2 and under 3, J. F. Chevalier 1st.
Best mare 4 and over, Bates & Swain Bros. 1st.
Best colt 1 and under 2, James Towery 1st and 2d.

Matches and Single Horses.
Best pair carriage horses, E. A. Smith 1st; Ed. Cavanaugh 2d.
Best gelding for light harness, G. W. Osborne 1st; John P. Ross 2d.
Best mare for light harness, E. A. Smith 1st and 2d.

Saddle Horses.
Best saddle horse, N. C. Johnson 1st.

Mules and Asses.
Best 2 and under 3, E. J. Duskins 1st; C. Duskins 2d.

DEPARTMENT C—SHEEP.

Long Wools.
Ram over 1 year, O'Neill & Sons 1st and 2d.
Ram under 1 year, Bates & Swain Bros. 1st; Isaac Taylor 2d.
Pen ewes over 1 year, Bates & Swain Bros. 1st; Isaac Taylor 2d.
Pen ewes under 1 year, T. W. Warren 1st.

Crosses.
Pen of grade ewes over 1 year, T. W. Warren 1st and 2d.
Pen of grade ewes under 1 year, T. W. Warren 1st and 2d.

DEPARTMENT D—SWINE.

Berkshires.
Boar 1 year and over, Solon Rogers 1st; W. & J. Roe 2d.
Boar under 1 year, Solon Rogers 1st; J. F. Roe 2d.
Lot shoats, J. F. Roe 1st; Solon Rogers 2d.
Sow and pigs under 3 months, Solon Rogers 1st; J. F. Roe 2d.

Berkshire sow over 1 year, Solon Rogers 1st; D. L. Roadley 2d.
Sow under 1 year, J. F. Roe 1st; D. L. Roadley 2d.
Wm. Crutcherfield, Wm. Yates.

FRANKSHEEDY,
Judges of Berkshires.

Eggs.
Boar over 1 year, Reuben Randall 1st.

Crosses.
Sow and pigs under 3 months, S. B. Norton 1st; O. D. Walker 2d.

DEPARTMENT E—POULTRY.

Trio Buff Cochins, Wm. M. Campbell diploma.

Best Black Cochins, Wm. M. Campbell diploma.
Light Brahmas, C. L. Edwards diploma.
Dark Brahmas, C. L. Edwards diploma.
Plymouth Rocks, C. L. Edwards 1st; Geo. Churchill diploma.
Trio Dark Brahmas, Mrs. J. W. Jenkins 1st.
Trio ducks, J. W. Jenkins 1st; Eddie Ride-nour diploma.
Trio Light Brahmas, J. F. Roe 1st.
Trio Bantams, Eva Hoadley 1st.
Best display poultry, C. L. Edwards 1st; Wm. M. Campbell diploma.

DEPARTMENT F—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best 2-horse and 4-horse plow (Kansas manufacture), Wilder & Palm 1st.
Wilder & Palm also took first premiums on the following plows: Single shovel, French plow, sulky plow, 2-horse stubble plow, 2-horse cultivator; and also on the following implements: Grain drill, 2-horse harrow (Kansas manufacture), sulky hay-rake, horse-power corn sheller, hand sheller, straw and hay cutter, road scraper and stock cutter.
Fanning mill, T. H. Lescher 1st.
Hay-stacker, W. T. Carothers 1st.
Sulky plow attachment, Geo. Kimball 1st.
Double walking corn plow, Boswell & Co. 1st and 2d.
Double combined corn plow, Boswell & Co. 1st.

DEPARTMENT G—MECHANIC ARTS.

Fruit drier, E. E. Perley 1st; E. B. Wadsworth 2d.
Sorghum-mill, Wilder & Palm 1st.
Pump for well, J. W. Willy 1st.
Rubber chain pump, Smith & Ross 1st.
Steam cooker, H. Mastin 1st.
Force pump, J. S. Gaylord 2d.
Self-adjusting stop-ladder, J. M. Greer 1st.
Weather strip, James Blacker 1st.
Portable engine, Wilder & Palm 1st.
Two-horse wagon, Boswell & Co. 1st; Wilder & Palm 2d.
Wheelbarrow, Wilder & Palm 1st.
Two-horse wagon (Kansas made), Wilder & Palm 1st.
Spring wagon (Kansas made), M. Loesch, Buntion & Sanders 1st.
Sulky (Kansas made) M. Loesch, Buntion & Sanders 1st.
Churn, Wilder & Palm 1st.
Hot-air cooker, Mrs. M. J. McCullough, 1st.
Washing machine, V. L. Reese 1st.
Mentiment (white bronze), Ross & Montgomery 1st.
Medallion work, Ross & Montgomery 1st.
Samples of barbed wire, Southwestern Iron Fence company 1st.
All iron farm fence, Southwestern Iron Fence company 1st.
Hand made boots, McCurdy Bros. 1st.
One-half sack flour (May wheat), Thompson & Brown 1st.
Sample cheese (Kansas manufacture), H. J. Colwell 1st.

Ford's Special.

Ten pounds butter, Ester Manwaring 1st.

Kansas Farmer Special.

Ten pounds butter, C. E. Brown 1st.

Miscellaneous.

Bag-holder, J. S. Gaylord 1st.

DEPARTMENT H—FARM PRODUCTS.

Sample white corn on stalk, J. T. Grant 1st.
Bushel timothy seed, H. Manwaring 1st.
Bushel rye, C. H. Taylor 1st; T. B. Peterson 2d.
Bushel winter wheat, A. R. Miller 1st; Wm. Pardee 2d.
Bushel white corn, J. H. Moak 1st.
Sample of oats, Bert Johnson 1st.
Bushel yellow corn, Mrs. P. Vorhees 1st and 2d.
Sample yellow corn, Wm. T. McNish 1st.
Display of cereals on straw or stalk, A. H. Griess 1st.
Kentucky blue grass, timothy, clover and sample of buckwheat, John McFarland 1st.
Display seeds by grower, J. McFarland 1st.
Bushel white corn, Wm. Pardee 2d.
Collection of grass and field seeds, F. Barteldes & Co. diploma recommended.
Half bushel Early Rose potatoes, Geo. W. White 1st; Wm. Livery 2d.
Red turnip-root, Henry Manwaring 1st.
Mangel-wurzel, Henry Manwaring 1st; J. C. Martin 2d.
Collection of Irish potatoes, Robt. Eldley 1st.
Display of sweet potatoes, J. W. Jenkins 1st; H. C. Howlett 2d.
Half bushel yellow Nansemond potatoes, H. C. Howlett 1st.
Half bushel long red beets, Wm. Miller 1st.
Sample Lima beans, W. T. McNish 1st.
Sweet herbs, Mrs. F. J. Ecke 1st.

Kansas Farmer Special.

Half bushel wheat, A. R. Miller 1st.

DEPARTMENT I—HORTICULTURE.

Best collection grapes, Alex. McCannless 1st.
Best 10 varieties of apples, J. Pardee 1st.
Best 4 bushel Ben Davis apples, J. Pardee 2d.
Best bushel Missouri Pippins, J. Pardee 1st.
Best (10 varieties) apples, O. H. Ayer 1st.
Best collection pears (3 varieties), O. H. Ayer 1st; J. Pardee 2d.
Best collection fall pears (3 varieties), O. H. Ayer 1st; J. Pardee 2d.
Best plate Bartlett pears, O. H. Ayer 1st; J. Pardee 2d.
Best plate quinces, O. H. Ayer 1st; Mrs. Helen Campbell 2d.

Best collection native grapes, O. H. Ayer 1st; Mrs. Wm. Bell 2d.
Best plate seedling peaches, Alice Conant 1st; O. H. Ayer 2d.
Best 4 bushel Willottwig apples, C. E. Brown 1st.
Best 4 bushel Maiden's Blush apples, G. W. White 1st.
Best 4 bushel yellow Bellflower apples, C. E. Brown 1st.
Best 4 bushel Hubbardston's Nonsuch, O. Deskins 1st.

Best 4 bushel Jonathans, C. Deskins 1st.
Best collection apples (15 varieties), C. Deskins 1st.
Best currant jelly, Mrs. M. Morrow 1st.
Best peach jam, Mrs. M. Morrow 1st.
Best grape jelly, Annie E. Vincent 1st; Ester Manwaring 2d.

Best blackberry jam, Mrs. M. Morrow 1st.
Best grape jam, Mrs. M. Morrow 2d.
Best plum jelly, Alice Conant 1st; Annie E. Vincent 2d.
Best apple jelly, Annie E. Vincent 1st; Alice Conant 2d.

Best collection jellies, Mrs. P. Vorhees 2d.
Best peach preserves, Mrs. M. Morrow 2d.
Best canned pears, Mrs. Wm. Bell 1st.
Best canned strawberries, Mrs. Wm. Bell 1st.
Best canned raspberries, Mrs. Wm. Bell 1st.
Best canned tomatoes, Mrs. Wm. Bell 1st.
Best collection canned fruits in glass, Mrs. Wm. Bell 1st.

Best canned peaches, Miss P. Vorhees 1st.
Best canned corn, Miss P. Vorhees 1st.
Best display of foliage plants, Mrs. W. F. Penny 1st.

DEPARTMENT J—FINE ARTS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

Musical Instruments.
Upright piano, G. A. Faas diploma; W. W. Fluke diploma.

Violin, violoncello, guitar, banjo, parlor organ, W. W. Fluke 1st.

Painting, Drawing, etc.
Landscape in oil by Kansas artist, Miss Zella Neill 1st.

Six pieces ornamental drawing and pen drawing, 6 pieces plain penmanship, Prof. H. W. McCullay 1st.
Kansas landscape oil painting (fruit piece), Miss Jennie Ricker 1st.
Cameo oil painting, Mrs. S. W. Sawyer 1st.
Stereoscopic views, J. W. Barr 1st.
Display of photographs, W. H. Lamon 1st.
Landscape photography, J. E. Reddie 1st.
Silverware, E. P. Chester 1st.

Household Fabrics.

Rug carpet, Mrs. L. T. Rensch 1st.
Home-made jeans, Mrs. N. E. Wade 1st.
Wool blankets, Mrs. N. E. Wade 1st.
Pair double-knit mittens, Mrs. O. Wolcott 1st.
Pair men's socks, Mrs. O. Wolcott 1st.
Coverlets (home-made), Henry Adolph 1st.

Display of goods, Geo. Leis & Bro. diploma.

Millinery and fancy goods, Mrs. Gardner diploma.

Merchants' display, Steinberg Bros. diploma.

Merchants' display, F. W. Jaedicke, diploma.

Display of goods, Geo. Leis & Bro. diploma.

Needle and Fancy Work.
Four rugs, Rebecca Wingert 1st.

Sample sewing, different stitches, Mrs. W. F. Penny 1st.

Linen collars and cuffs, Mrs. W. F. Penny, diploma.

Hand-made calico dress, Mrs. M. A. Carothers diploma.

Counterpane, N. E. Wade 1st.

Set linen collars and cuffs, H. E. Williams diploma.

Crochet tidies, Mattie Brawley 1st.

Calico dress (machine made), Mrs. Wm. Evatt 1st.

Handmade made dress, Mrs. Wm. Evatt diploma.

Wax-work, Mrs. Wm. Evatt 1st.

Hand-made calico dress, Mrs. Alice Conant 1st.

Plain sewing, Mrs. Alice Conant diploma.

Shell-work, Mrs. O. Shannon 1st.

Applique-work, Mrs. O. Shannon 1st.

Cotton quilt, Mrs. Sarah E. Frary 1st.

Fancy skirt, Mrs. Helen Campbell 1st.

Lace-work, Mrs. O. Shannon 1st.

Hair-work, Mrs. W. O. Hubbell 1st.

Embroidery on Java canvass, Ella F. Cole, 1st.

Hand-made calico dress, Miss M. Adams diploma.

Low-cabin quilt, Mrs. B. D. Palmer 1st.

Embroidery handkerchief, Mrs. T. J. Sternberg 1st.

Hair-attaching Mexican lace, Mrs. T. J. Sternberg 1st.

Silk quilt, Mrs. Alex. Rankin 1st.

Hand-made shirt and plain knitting, Mrs. A. Rottman 1st.

Coverlet, M. J. Miller 1st.

Miscellaneous.
Sewing machine, J. P. Richards 1st.

Sewing machine, W. W. Fluke 1st.

Recipe for horse powder, Carl Schmidt, diploma.

DEPARTMENT K—NATURAL HISTORY.

Entomological collection, Willie Spencer diploma recommended.

Collection of geological and mineral specimens, J. T. Barnes 1st.

Collection illustrating Kansas botany, Miss Jennie Ricker 1st.

Collection of entomology of Kansas and collection insects injurious to fruits, Frank Prentiss 1st each.

Collection entomology of Kansas, A. Basten 1st.

Cannel coal, J. H. Hook 1st.

Collection of insects injurious to fruits, illustrating entomology of Kansas, Mrs. Apitz and Mrs. Dr. Taylor should have diploma for geological, conchological and miscellaneous collection of corals, etc.

DEPARTMENT L—BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Boys and Girls under 15 years of age.
Motto, Willie Evatt diploma.

Rug, Annie Wingert 1st.

Geobit-trap, George Ecke, 1st.

Kite, Eddie Warner 1st.

Loaf of hop yeast bread, Lauri O'Brien 1st.

Next door north of Simpson's bank

1990

Horticultural Department.

Small fruits of all kinds are easily raised in Kansas, and every farmer ought to have an abundance for family use. Set out small fruits.

Secretary C. W. Garfield, of the Michigan Pomological society, is authority for the statement that Michigan apples can be marketed in London at a cost of \$1.50 per barrel, including freight and commission.

Pear Culture.

There was a communication in the *Rural World* of August 21st from Tennessee, in which the writer says that in his latitude, the Duchesse d'Angouleme has stood the test for a number of years. I am glad to hear it, as the above variety blighted badly with me last year and also the year before. This season, with all the terrible heat, not a single twig on all my trees has, up to this moment, shown the least sign of blight, and the reason is surely to be found in the mildness of last winter. If any sap remained in the young shoots the thermometer did not go low enough for it to freeze, and, consequently now, in August and September, the most trying time on pear trees, they remain free of disease. And here let me say (and it is not the first time) that a pear orchard planted on soil just rich enough for the trees to make a fair, healthy growth, will be very little troubled with blight. No manure, whatever, and but very little culture after the third year, and all but the Duchesse and, may be, one or two more varieties, should be grown as standards. They are much more durable and far less subject to disease. From actual experience, I find pear culture—notwithstanding the blight—much more remunerative than peaches, which are subject to rot, cold winters, late spring frosts and, last, but not least, to the ravages of the curculio, to say nothing about them being blown down by every storm.—H. S., in *Rural World*.

Forestry.

There are few subjects of more interest to horticulturists of these prairie states than that of the planting and the cultivation of forests. All seem to recognize that it is a good thing to plant, not only fruit trees, but also forest trees. We shall want the timber, besides the shade and protection, and increased money value it gives the farm.

The following good words upon the subject are timely and worthy of insertion here. They are from the *German Town Telegraph*:

It is a well settled fact that forests produce moisture, and shade trees assist in enriching the soil, fitting it for the production of crops for the sustenance of man and beast. Take, for instance, Egypt, portions of Persia, and the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, in Asiatic Turkey. The very site of the famous Garden of Eden is now nothing but barren sands, looking as if no green thing ever existed there. The wholesale destruction of forests and trees has but one result, to make land sterile and unproductive—which will gradually drive away population, until whole regions are abandoned and given up to the ravages of time. This consummation is, in many large expanses of territory, to be seen in the older continents of Asia and Africa, and will overwhelm any land denuded of forests in the course of time. It is true this may be only a hundred or a thousand years, but it will come inevitably where trees are constantly destroyed, and none planted to take their places.

There was no greater mistake than to cut down the plots of woods to be formerly found upon almost every farm, and where fruit and shade trees die, to allow their places to remain un-restored. Frequently, in the purchase of a farm, the first thing done to enable the owner to make the second payment was to cut down one-half, sometimes all, the wood and sell it. No more fatal thing could be done. It is, as it were, taking the life-blood out of the land. Then, too, when urged to set out forest trees, the argument is, that they will not come into use during the life of the owner, and he would be doing it only for future owners. These people will not remember that somebody had done it for them. Our advice is, therefore, to keep up the forests to at least one-tenth of the aggregate land; and it will not only repay you in posts and rails, and firewood from the dying trees which would have to be removed, but will add to the fertility of the whole land in moisture by attracting rains.

In many sections of the West and Southwest, devoid of timber, and known as prairie, cultivation is successful only by irrigation. There are no trees, owing to the great fires which have destroyed them. In places however, and we are pleased to say they are annually increasing—forests are being planted. Several of the states have offered liberal premiums to encourage forest planting, and millions upon millions of trees are now growing where only a few years ago scarcely a tree was to be seen. It is the interest of great

railroad companies to plant trees along their lines, and thus raise enough timber to supply their own enormous wants for ties, and, besides, to provide a grateful shade for their passenger trains. There are some varieties of wood that grow rapidly and of an enduring nature, as the catalpa, cottonwood, etc.; and it is upon these mainly that the country must rely for their future supply of timber.

But it must be borne in mind that farmers, great and small, should join in, at this crisis, in producing their share of timber trees, some of which may be fruit trees, as the cherry, the walnut, chestnut, etc. These small patches of forest should be found on every farm; and as they are countless in numbers, the aggregate would have a most important influence upon the general result which we have in view.

Farmers and land owners should banish from their minds the idea that they may not live to enjoy the profit of the tree planting; they probably will, as from twenty to thirty years may realize the most liberal hopes of success; at least it will add greatly to the value of the farm from the very facts we have named. In support of this, there is not a farm nowadays offered for sale in which the woodland, if any, is not the particular referred to, as well as any "never-failing spring" or stream upon the premises.

There is nothing done on the farm, which goes further to show enterprising and wise forethought than the judicious planting of both fruit and forest trees. There is, in fact, nothing that can be done on the farm to increase its money value more rapidly, at so small an expenditure. Horticulturists will remember this as the planting time approaches.

Birds as Friends.

The soft billed birds are especially the friend of the gardener. Pomologists are somewhat divided as to the benefits or injury derived from them. The robin, especially, comes in for a good share of reprobation during the season of small fruits, and many well informed persons consider this bird an enemy to the fraternity. Nevertheless, we see no reason to doubt the value even of this fruit-loving bird, if proper means are taken to protect the fruit during its ripening. A little shooting goes a long way. To all others—gardeners, florists, and especially to the farmer—even the robin is worthy of careful protection. The hard billed birds naturally live on grain and seeds, yet in the summer season, especially while raising young, they devour many insects, and especially their eggs. The grouse, partridge, and especially the quail, feed almost exclusively upon insect life during the whole early part of the season and until harvest. The farmer can well afford them a ration of grain at this season.

Particular families of birds are confined in their hunt for food within certain limits. A naturalist has classified them thus: The swallow, swift and night-hawk are the guardians of the atmosphere. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees are the guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and flycatchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, crows, thrushes and larks protect the surface of the soil. Snipe and woodcock protect the soil under the surface. It is a fact that nearly all birds are more or less beneficial in destroying forms of life, when in excess, are wonderfully destructive to crops. Even owls and the hawk tribe are among the most beneficial birds we have in the destruction of mice and other vermin, and the much-abused crow, if exterminated, would be followed by an increase in noxious life that would cause the farmer infinite trouble. Grubs, insects of every kind, mice and other vermin, and, if it must be told, the young of other birds—nothing comes amiss to this omnivorous feeder. The grain destroyed by so shy a bird as the crow represents but a minute fraction of the benefit it does.

For ourselves we have always made the birds friends. In the autumn, by throwing some favorite food near their haunts, they will gather in great numbers and pay their way by the insects killed. And with the return of spring they will not forget the favors shown them. As a rule, those who complain the most loudly of birds are those who allow them to be killed indiscriminately on their farms. During the fruit season they are quite as apt to commit depredations upon such person's fruit as upon that of their more friendly protectors, for no one objects to the use of a little fine shot for judicious thinning after the nesting season is over. Those who seek to drive away birds in the spring and fall are quite apt to interrupt shooting during the season of fruit, at the very time their more sagacious neighbors are using means of protection.

It has been said that the great increase of grasshoppers (locusts) west of the Mississippi of late years is due to the destruction of grouse. This, however, is a mistake, since, as is well known, this destructive insect has its breeding grounds in wild and unsettled districts in the far West, and when they reach more eastern regions during the flying season the ordinary birds of a country would go a very small way towards their destruction. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that to the wholesale destruction of not only of grouse, but of quails, and other birds, is due much of the destruction of crops by insects that have of late years been rife in the West.—*Prairie Farmer*.

The Household.

To Our Lady Readers.

We long ago gave this column for the exclusive use of our lady readers. For sometime they manifested a lively interest in it and kept it full, but for some time past our lady friends have entirely neglected to use the space set apart for them. We hope this reminder will be sufficient and that hereafter this column will be kept full by the ladies.

This is the time of year when the children, especially the little ones, need a watchful care. If the weather grows suddenly cool, put on warmer garments at once.

Fashion's Follies.

The *London Queen* very sensibly calls attention to the fact that few ladies seem to consider that the groundwork of their adornments consists of their own figures, or to understand that one of the government for women dress is to conform to the mode of doing it. The National Bee-Keepers' association wants to pass a law so that queens can be kept by mail, and while that is not much to ask, it is easy to see that there is good reason for excluding them. Prof. Cook, in his manual, says, in giving directions how to ship: "In a piece of capped honey." Now, while we have such teachers, we had better not ask congress to send chunks of honey by mail; we had better first endeavor to instruct bee-keepers, and authors how queens can be shipped without pieces of comb-honey. Until that is too upright in carriage, call attention to both facts by a little cape, the line of which is carried from shoulder to shoulder, cutting the body in two, and increasing the effect of the roundness of the back? Why, again, do women from whom the slenderness of girlhood has passed away, or who, perhaps, have never possessed it, persist in wearing garments fastened tightly round their bodies? and why do women who are neither young nor pretty make themselves objects of remark by imitating the duchess of Devonshire in her hat, seeing that they can rival her in nothing else? Why do women, old and young, disguise themselves by wearing a little scrap of net across the upper half of their faces, which neither softens nor protects the face, but only makes it look patchy? To all these questions we pause for a reply.

The simple answer is that many prefer to follow the dictates of fashion rather than of good taste.

Useful Recipes.

ONE WAY TO MAKE TOMATO CATSUP.—Slice the tomatoes, and sprinkle with salt to extract the juice. Stew it down until quite thick, and after straining through a colander, add sugar, a few cloves, and pepper, mace and vinegar to your taste. Bottle it, and wax up tight.

RISEN FLANNEL CAKES.—Into one quart of flour put two teaspoonfuls of salt. Beat two whole eggs, and pour in a quart of milk, first boiled and cooled to prevent its souring. Beat the batter quite light; then add three tablespoonfuls of yeast; beat again, and set to rise until morning. Bake on a griddle.

HOE CAKE.—Take a piece off your light bread dough early in the morning, and make it into a thin batter with cream or new milk. Let it stand to rise till just before your breakfast hour. Pour the batter then in spoonfuls on a hot and bake quickly. Have ready a bowl of melted butter to dip the cakes in, and serve quite hot.

PLUM PUDDING, No. 2.—This plum pudding, although simple and wholesome, makes as handsome a dish as any, constructed however elaborately. One and a half pounds of raisins (stoned, of course), one pound of flour, one quart of bread crumbs, eight eggs, half a pound of butter, and one teaspoonful of brown sugar. Beat the eggs separately; add sugar to the yolks; then beat in the whites. Cream the butter, add to this the eggs, then stir in the bread crumbs. Flour the plums well, and then mix them in with the rest of the pudding. Thus made, the batter is too stiff, and requires the addition of a teaspoonful of milk. Season with nutmeg, not omitting to add a small teaspoonful of salt.

VEGETABLES FOR WINTER USE.—**Tomatoes dried:** To every gallon of peeled tomatoes put one teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of pounded black pepper. Boil all well until it becomes a marmalade. Then sift in one pint of flour, and let it cook a few moments longer, in order that the mixture be thickened. Now take off the tomatoes, and spread them over dishes slightly greased. Dry in the sun three or four days; then roll into balls, sprinkle with flour, and expose to the sun a week or two longer. Put away in paper bags. One ball the size of a small apple is enough for a tureen of soup in the winter. **Okra:** Slice thin the tender green pods of okra, and spread in the sun to dry. Pack in paper bags, as directed for the tomatoes, and put away in a dry place. **Take a handful for a tureen of soup.** **Lima beans:** Gather them while green and tender, and spread in the sun to dry. Boil in winter just as the fresh beans are cooked for a vegetable; or they are very nice to add to soup with the tomatoes and okra, let the soup be made of whatever fresh meat you choose.

IT IS 21 LONG YEARS THAT GEO. LEIS

communicated a report of his apiaries for this season, and wanting to be put in communication with a practical bee-keeper to take charge of one of his apiaries on shares; a hard worker wanted. Also a communication from Charles Dabant, Illinois, on honey as a medicine, and alteration. And from James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich., entitled, "Stray thoughts," touching various important topics in bee-keeping. The subject of adulteration was discussed, and the following committee

SELECTED WITH THE

THE CITY OF LAWRENCE.

LY 16 YEARS

FOUNDING OF

O'S DRUG HOUSE,

BE KNOWN THROUGHOUT KANSAS AND AT THE

GREAT DRUG EMPORIUM

Of the Kansas valley—a house that the people believe in and patronize because it subserves their wants honestly and fully.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR ENTIRE STOCK

And are now in full blast in the splendid brick store building on the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets, known as

THE SIMPSON BANK BUILDING.

OUR SUMMER STOCK OF

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

Comprises everything staple, and includes thousands of articles impossible to detail—Linseed oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, White Lead, Mixed Paints and Paint Brushes, at away down prices.

10,000 MEMORANDUM BOOKS AND ALMANACS TO GIVE AWAY.

Remember where to find us—ON THE CORNER. Everybody made welcome. Come and see us when in town.

GEO. LEIS & BRO.

THE TWENTY-SECOND

Edition of our DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST, for the fall of 1878, is NOW READY. It is the most complete work we ever published. Contains descriptions and prices of all classes of goods, such as

Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Outlery, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, etc.

We also issue supplements containing prices of GROCERIES. These Price Lists are almost indispensable to those desiring to purchase any class of goods for Personal or Family use. FREE to any address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

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.

AVERY PLOWS!

AVERY'S CELEBRATED

Cast and Steel Plows,

BLACK LAND PLOWS,

Walking Cultivators, Double Shovels, etc.,

Are sold by responsible merchants in every

town. Farmers should send us their names and address on a postal card, for which we will send our large illustrated sheet, with full information, free of cost. The Best Plows are the Cheapest. Address,

B. F. AVERY & SONS,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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. JAMES A. CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

WINSTON HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public. Endorsed by Lyon County Council. Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot. J. GARDNER, EMPORIA.

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

Farm and Stock.

Sheep Husbandry.

The attainment of any marked success in sheep husbandry requires considerable knowledge of the characteristics, habits and management of sheep in large flocks. Not that sheep do better in large flocks, but because as a general rule they receive more attention and are more cheaply provided for when their numbers are large. Sheep raising in this state, so far as we can learn, has proved a failure when entered upon by those who have had no previous experience in the business. We should expect such a result. We never look for a finished picture from one who has never studied and practiced the art of painting. We should never employ a novice in brick-laying to build a house; we never expect finished and durable work from those who have never served an apprenticeship at their trade. We see no reason why a man should be successful in raising sheep who has had no experience and no knowledge of the business.

But to the man who has had experience, and who has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the business, we do not believe there can be found the world over soil, climate and market facilities for the sale of wool and mutton being taken into consideration, a better condition of things for success in sheep raising than in Kansas. Mutton as an article of food must, from its already well established reputation, find a ready market and command a good price. Wool will always be in demand, and when our superior advantages of water-power shall have been developed and put into use for the purpose of manufacturing wool into the various fabrics demanded by a prosperous people, it will find a quick and remunerating cash sale.

The success of sheep husbandry in the future of Kansas will be based on a good knowledge of the business—the utilizing both the wool and carcass, and the selection of such a breed of sheep as will best develop this two-fold purpose. Our native grasses are so good and nutritious; our facilities for raising such crops as will be eaten fresh and green through our short winters, and also for growing such herbage as will start early in the spring, will present advantages to those who are desirous of entering upon this branch of farming, such as they will gladly accept if they have any eye to the main chance. Sheep ranches can be established as easily and cheaply in Kansas as in any other state, and we think our good soil, our healthy climate, and above all the character of our people for sobriety, industry and a fostering care for education will serve as a pressing invitation and a standing advertisement, for all those who appreciate such favorable conditions of life, to come among us and bring their flocks with them.

Feeding and Fattening of Stock a Study.

Cattle, if left to themselves to browse round in large pastures, will feed on a variety of herbage. They do not confine themselves exclusively to the different kinds of grasses, but will eat freely many sorts of weeds and the tender branches of various kinds of trees. If farmers would take a hint from the natural habits and tastes of animals in regard to the selection of food, they would utilize much fodder which is now wasted and keep their stock in a better condition of health and flesh. There are yet many things to learn in regard to economy in feeding, such economy as will promote not only the health, thrift and comfort of stock in general, but save expense to the farmer and put money in his pocket. In our state, where land is cheap and the natural grasses on the prairie are so abundant, hay, for some years to come, will be chiefly used for keeping stock in winter. It contains nearly all of the more essential elements of nutrition combined in proper proportions, and is, perhaps, upon the whole, the most economical food for general use.

But working animals, milch cows, and such stock as is to be prepared for market and sold as beef, require food containing more nutriment in smaller bulk and susceptible of easier and quicker digestion; and precisely upon this point all the skill, knowledge and practical good sense of the farmer are to be brought into requisition and carefully applied. We do not believe that any definite rules can be given for feeding

this class of animals. We may say in general terms that mixtures of chopped hay, straw, stalks, almost any kind of vegetables, Indian meal, bran, shorts, oats, rye, etc., cooked or uncooked, but better cooked if it can be done without too great expense of time and apparatus, contain all the elements of nutrition requisite for putting fat upon cattle designed for the market, and giving strength and heart to working cattle, and an abundant flow of milk rich for butter or cheese making; but the time and manner of feeding, the proportions of each kind of food that enters into the mixture, the quantity given to each animal must be made a matter of close study and careful experiment. If, in regard to the preparation of food, the proper proportions of the different kinds and the manner of feeding, the farmer attempts to follow the exact rules of the books, or the precise methods observed by successful stock-raisers, he will be pretty sure to fail of attaining the largest measure of success, and for this reason: The conditions under which the rules are applied, the difference of size, age, breed of cattle, or previous methods of handling, cannot be precisely the same as those for which the rules were made, and to which they are specially adapted. Undoubtedly, from good books, good agricultural papers, and the reports of experienced farmers, there may be deduced general principles which will be of much practical use in feeding stock; but the diversified methods, the various ways in which these principles are to be applied must, in order to obtain the best results, be left to the practical good sense of the individual stock-raiser. He must thoroughly understand the character and condition of his stock, see clearly the ends which he is aiming at, and then apply all the resources of his wit, skill, reason and judgment to meet the requirements of those conditions and to secure the ends for which he labors.

We have often made the remark, and we believe it strictly true, that in this age of progress the farmer who does not study, think, watch, observe, labor and pray; who does not put every inch of his manhood, his brain, heart and hand into his work; who is slack in his promises and slack in his performances, may as well quit his business and become a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman, or enter upon any other honest pursuit by which he can get a decent living; for surely farming, to such as are slothful and stupid and thick skulled, will not pay. No, it will not.

Kansas State Bee-Keepers' Association.

This association assembled in annual convention at the court-house in this city on Wednesday, the 4th inst. The meeting was called to order by the president, N. Cameron.

On motion, O. W. Carpenter was elected secretary.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The president then delivered his address, for which a vote of thanks was tendered by the association, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I see by the report of the proceedings of our last meeting that this association has not held a regular meeting for four years, the calling of the meeting being left with the officers. The main reason for this is the fact of the extortions and charges made by our railroads for fare; we have considered it an effective embargo on the assembling of any association of men of moderate means. The low rate of fare at this time makes this the first opportunity in four years of calling this association together, when we could expect more than a local representation.

And now, gentlemen, how shall we make this meeting interesting and profitable to us? I think the day has passed, if it ever existed, when we should brood about unusual and extravagant yields of honey and profits of the apiary, to induce others to enter the business. It is destructive of the best interests of the apiarian, and working only in the interest of vain promises and patent humbugs. There is no doubt that our true policy is to look after our own interests, as an association following a particular pursuit, and that much can be done to advance those interests if proper action is taken. We hold that it is morally wrong in any pursuit to offer inducements to others to enter the business yields and profits that are above the average, and the average will make such a poor showing that I doubt if there is any one that would be attracted thereby. What bee-keeper is so patriotic and self-sacrificing that he would like to see everybody keeping bees and making honey at one cent per pound? All we ask of such is that they confine themselves to the truth in their propaganda for recruits.

Now, while there are some that publish extravagant yields of honey and tell how cheap it can be produced, to advance their own selfish interests in making sale for some patent hive or bees, there are many that thoughtlessly publish only extraordinary yields, not thinking that they are doing wrong. We have been unable to see that there is the least particle of benefit to bee-keepers in having any yields of honey published at all. It is thought by many that aggregate yields should be published, and in many states we have statistics of bees and honey with all other agricultural products, col-

lected and published at great expense, which is supposed to be in the interest of agriculture; but aside from a more matter of history, we have never been able to see any use for them. If any one is profited by such information it is the dealer and consumer. The dealer especially seems to be the party that will go for more trouble than any other for such information. Our transportation companies also seem to be very much interested in securing statistics of that kind (of course they want such statistics for the benefit of the producer); it is to enable them to make a correct estimate as to how much to take for transportation, so as to leave enough to keep the producer from starving, or otherwise they might starve out production altogether and thus injure their own business.

And while I am on this subject of railroads, that affect our business as well as all other productive industries, let me say that there is but one way out from under the iron heel and octopus grasp of these monopolies, and that is for the general government to own all the trunk lines and the states the branches. It made free for any one to run trains on them. This would give us competition in the freight business and rates as low as could be afforded, besides assuring us of a little better handling of our goods; for it is well known that there can be nothing shipped new with safety that can be mashed, honey in the comb being almost entirely excluded on account of their "wreckless" independence.

We often see arguments that it is the duty of the government to foster the industries of the country, and we all believe it is, there being a difference as to the manner of doing it. The National Bee-Keepers' association wants congress to pass a law so that queens can be sent by mail, and while that is not much to ask, still it is easy to see that there is good reason for excluding them. Prof. Cook, in his manual, says, in giving directions how to ship: "In this (the shipping box) should be inserted a piece of capped honey." Now, while we have such teachers, we had better not ask congress to send chunks of honey by mail; we had better first endeavor to instruct bee-keepers and authors how the queens can be shipped without pieces of comb-honey. Until that time I doubt whether it would be prudent to open the mails for the transportation of honey. It seems to me that this blunder of Prof. Cook's has indefinitely postponed the day for obtaining such legislation. It would be useless to go before congress with a queen cage that would not be liable to soil the mail, when we would be met with the question, "What assurance can you give that queens would not be sent as per directions in Cook's manual?" The National Bee-Keepers' association represents the agricultural interests of the country, in considering this question of fostering industry, concluded to ask for a secretary of agriculture; and I have no doubt that the asking will be successful in this case. But the success will be like the frogs in the story of the fables in getting a king that had some little in him. The creation of a sinecure filled by a politician is a departure in the fostering business that is not visible to ordinary individuals. If we have nothing to ask of government than sinecures and fraud, injurious both to agriculture and to the stock kind of aid, we must be a very contented people. It would seem that we have had sufficient experience to teach us that relief does not come through the fostering of parasites on the industries of the country, but the very reverse; and now we should like to shake them off—the big ones first. Transportation monopolies and money monopolies wiped out, our railroad lines and our water courses equally free for traffic, and our national bonds converted into a non-interest currency in what we should demand first, it would seem to us more than a million secretaries of agriculture would injure us. I say injure because we certainly would be injured to the amount of his salary.

But there is another thing that I wish to call your attention to that we can be working at the meeting, that is, the adulteration of honey and syrups. The extent to which this is carried on is really alarming, especially when it is known that the adulterations are poisonous, not only ruining our business as honey producers and sorghum producers, but it is a deception and fraud, injurious both to legitimate business and health. In this we should demand at once the vigorous interference of the law. Glucose, with which honey and syrups are adulterated, is made of sulphuric acid, lime and corn starch; and it is said that it is made for the same purpose as the corn starch to give the syrup body, the color of the syrup being regulated by the cleanliness of the rags. Is it not time that the people knew that they were eating old rags, dissolved in sulphuric acid and lime, made into *dope* to poison our people and ruin our business? I do not think it dignify it with the word syrup. And it is not only mixed with honey and syrups but it is actually sold without mixture, in all its filthiness, to the unsuspecting. And right here in the city of Lawrence there are twenty barrels of this "dope" sold to one pure syrup; in fact, it is almost impossible to find a pure article of syrup on the market here, and we should demand that this infamous traffic be stopped for our health as well as our other interests. And I would recommend the appointment of a committee to take this matter in charge and bring it before the legislature in bill. Some states have already taken action in this matter. This stuff is sold under all sorts of brands, such as silver drops, golden syrup, sugar-house molasses, New Orleans honey, and many others, and it is sold everywhere, but in no case will you see the name and locality of the manufacturer. They know that they are in a nefarious business; under no other supposition would a manufacturer send out his goods without his brand. The stuff howling from the leaves of the tree, but live upon them? All these questions must be scientifically proven on both sides, so that it leaves the ordinary apiarian as much in the dark as ever, as far as a solution is concerned. Real progress in agriculture is slow. Many things we think new in this old world, but being new to us, it is our business to note them down and put them on record for posterity. It is for us to take such action as will be for our material interest and for the welfare of all. And may our meeting be harmonious and profitable to the heartfelt wish of your humble servant.

The secretary then read communications to the association as follows: From L. P. Watt, Duck Creek, Ill., asking various questions as to what part of Kansas is best adapted to bee-keeping, and what honey plants succeed best. There was none that could give much encouragement to go into bee-keeping as an exclusive business. The communication was turned over to the president to answer. Next, a

communication from G. F. Merriam, Bernardo, San Diego county, Cal., giving a report of his apiaries for this season, and wanting to be put in communication with a practical bee-keeper to take charge of one of his apiaries on shares; a hard worker wanted. Also a communication from Charles Dabant, Illinois, on honey as a medicine, and adulteration. And from James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich., entitled, "Stray Thoughts," touching various important topics in bee-keeping.

The subject of adulteration was discussed, and the following committee was appointed to prepare a bill to prevent and punish adulterators of food and to urge it upon the attention of the legislature next winter. Committee—N. Cameron, M. A. O'Neill and S. M. Allen.

There was an exhibition comb foundation machines and white clover honey by F. J. Farr, Independence, Mo.; hives, honey, comb foundation and section-boxes by P. Underwood, North Lawrence; section-box by J. Heddon; honey extractor, sample of honey-dew, honey and bellows smoked by N. Cameron, Cook's manual by T. G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.

After a vote of thanks to Judge Smith for the use of his room, meeting adjourned. O. W. CARPENTER, Secretary.

Breeding vs. Buying Cattle.

The economy on the farm does not differ materially from the true political economy of a nation. The most prosperous nations produce at home all that their resources will permit, and sell all the surplus their industry can produce; or, in other words, they buy only what they must, and sell all they can. So with the farmer, he should study his resources, and purchase only such things as he cannot produce so cheaply at home. All farming operations must now be carried on with a small margin of profit; and he who does not study closely his expenditures, and the product to be expected from them, will find his labor brings only disappointment and loss.

The beef producer finds the price of his cattle, finished for market, but little more than the cost of food and attendance in growing them. He relies principally upon the purchase of store cattle for feeding, "because," he says, "I could not afford to raise steers for the price I pay." This opinion is usually based simply on the price per head he pays in the market, and not upon the quality of the animals.

The considerations in favor of home-breeding are many. The mere price paid for the young cattle cannot decide it. The capacity of the digestive system to digest and assimilate food, together with the form and thrifty condition of the animal, must all be taken into account in determining the real feeding value of a two or three-year-old steer. Lean steers, that have made a very slow growth up to two or two and a half years, will require double the amount of food to put on 100 lbs. live weight that those do that have been thrifty, good feeders from calf-hood. It not infrequently costs the whole value of a lean, poorly kept steer to put it in condition for the market. Such steers are dear at any price. It is owing to the purchase of many such young cattle by feeders that the profits are so often small, or wholly wanting. These young cattle have been kept upon food so deficient in quality, that the digestive system has remained undeveloped, and this must be developed by the new feeder before the steers can be gotten into a growing and fattening condition. But that stunt from the early feeding can never be fully overcome.

Feeders who provide a warm stable for comfortable and profitable winter feeding, find a difficulty in taming wild steers which have been raised without handling and without shelter. They do not take kindly to confinement in a stable, and often make less progress under this improved system than if fed in the open air. Animals do not relish a change of habits more than men. All these are obstacles to making profit on store steers found in the market. We have heard of a lot of wild Texas steers that submitted to being tied up in a comfortable stable, and fed in a civilized way, making an excellent gain in five months, but this is more frequently reversed.

Now let us sum up some of the advantages of home-bred steers over those purchased in the market:

First—The farmer can select his breeding stock. He can select the best cows from common stock, both as to form and milking qualities, and a well selected thoroughbred sire. This will give him grades of excellent feeding quality. He can also make selections of the best calves for raising—at least he should discard all puny ones, and especially milch-eaters. He needs animals of strong appetite and vigorous digestion. These calves are kept for the production of meat, and it is merely a waste of time and food to attempt to fatten a physically defective animal.

Second—These calves may be raised largely on food which is not otherwise turned to so good an account. It is

not necessary to feed them new milk more than two or three weeks, when they may be profitably fed on refuse milk, grass, bran, oil-cake and grain. It is turning a large amount of food into cash, or saving the expenditure of cash, which is even better. This generous early feeding will cause them to mature early and bring them to an early market.

Third—These calves will be handled and made familiar with the system practiced by the breeder. They will be ready for full feeding from the first to the last day of their lives. There need be no such final fattening period as in the case with market steers, because they are carried forward with good appetite and flesh from the beginning, and with them food will produce its best results. It is not extravagant to say, that these home-bred steers, on the average, will be worth double those purchasable at the same age. The system of feeding can only be complete when it starts with the animal at birth, and carries it along under the best system until ready for market. And now that we are supplying at a new and more critical market in Europe, we must adopt the system that gives the feeder perfect control of the animal every day of its life.—*Live-Stock Journal*.

Preparing for Wheat.

The excellent crop of wheat which has just been harvested will, no doubt, stimulate nearly every farmer to sow an increased acreage this fall. There is no good reason why, with proper care in the selection of soils, a crop of winter wheat may not, with almost absolute certainty, be produced south of the 40th degree of latitude every year. The requisites for a good yield are: 1, a dry soil; 2, a moderately rich soil; 3, thorough preparation by deep plowing and continuous harrowing until the surface is fine; 4, planting the seed in drills, and at a sufficient depth; 5, rolling the surface after the seed has been planted, in order to pack the soil; 6, a sufficiently wet and cool fall, a heavy fall of snow, an open winter, and a moist, cool spring. These conditions will most certainly insure a good crop. The drawbacks are the Hessian fly, a hot, dry autumn, a winter alternating with freezing and thawing weather, and a hot, dry spring, with an occasional raid from chinch bugs. There is one thing that should be continually in the farmers' mind, viz., never sow wheat on soil that is wet, or where water stands.—*Chicago Tribune*.

GILBERT & SEGUR,
General Commission
MERCHANTS,

And dealers in all kinds of
FARM PRODUCE.

Grain Sold on Commission,
And prompt returns made.

ALL KINDS OF SEEDS

On hand and will be sold as cheap as at any other house in the country.

Advances Made on Consignments.

Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

180 MASS. ST., - - LAWRENCE, KANS.

G. H. MURDOCK,
WATCHMAKER

—AND—
ENGRAVER,
PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,
75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.
Formerly with E. J. Rushmer.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating

Powders.
These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money ascertaining 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 the spirit after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

Veterinary Department.

Eczema Pastulosum.

A friend of mine had a horse taken with a very odd disorder three days ago. He was put in the stable at night as well as ever (is kept as a farm-horse); in the morning he was covered all over with a pitchy substance oozing out of his skin. The matter comes from him all the time, like sweat, but thick, like gummy oil; smells badly; breast and belly badly swollen, but the swelling is better, but not all down yet. The matter has stopped running from his neck, and the skin seems very rough, all cracked, and all over him. It is opened in some places two inches long; patches of skin drop off; no bleeding, but he seems sore; appetite good, and well otherwise. Has had a physic-ball and has been washed with castile soap-suds. If you can understand his trouble and give a remedy, you will greatly oblige.

ANSWER.—This form of eczema is, in our opinion, an effort of nature to eliminate by the skin some effete materials collected either from the blood or as broken down tissue. Treatment: Give a cathartic; change his food to grass if possible, and, after the cathartic has acted, give half an ounce of sulphate of soda daily in his feed; wash the parts often, and dust a little finely powdered sulphate of copper in or on the excoriated surfaces till they assume a healthy appearance; then take one part of olive oil to twenty of carbolic acid crystals, mixed and applied once a day.

Cramp of Stifle.

I have a well bred stud, three years old. About seven months ago I noticed one morning on going to the stable that he could not draw his hind leg forward, and when forced to do so the stifle snapped and he could walk as well as ever. It has been so often since, and when standing or going down grade he often drops in one or the other hip, as though his stifle slipped out. It does not lame him; only makes him misstep; it does not swell. By placing front finger on inside of stifle and thumb on outside you can feel a small bone slip in and out; by pressing first with thumb and then with finger it will slip back. He eats well, fattens well, and feels good. I keep him in a box stall, 12x14; ground floor, plenty of rye straw, floor is a little damp. He runs loose night and day, only when driven. First, let me know what is the matter. Second, can he be cured? Third, how? Fourth, how shall I arrange his stall, or is it right?

ANSWER.—The horse is subject to cramp of the stifle (muscular contraction), the symptoms of which are very similar to dislocation of the patella, viz., the leg being distended, and fixed to the stable floor with an utter inability on the part of the animal to bring it forward till the contraction has relaxed, when he will travel without any inconvenience until a renewed attack takes place. It is the result of perverted nutrition, due to taking cold, standing in badly ventilated stables, etc. It is rarely seen except in young and growing animals. Treatment: When the cramp is present foment the leg from the hip down to the foot with warm water, with a little tincture of opium in it, till the muscles relax; prepare him by feeding upon bran mash for two days, then administer a purgative composed of Barbadoes aloes, six; ground ginger, one drachm, made into a ball, and given before feeding. If it does not act, repeat in forty-eight hours. After it has acted give one of the following powders every morning in his feed: Take gentian root, pulverized, two; cinchona bark, pulverized, and pimento, of each one ounce, mixed, made into eight powders and given in his feed, which should be changed often. He should have a sun bath daily and be kept in a dry and well ventilated stable.—Turf, Field and Farm.

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 16 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

REFERENCE—The Martin Bank.

JAS. G. SANDS.
COME FARMERS,
WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING
Sands' Genuine all Wool
HORSE COLLARS.
All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF
SADDLES & HARNESS
—FOR—
SPRING TRADE
JAS. G. SANDS.
(Established in 1855.)



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

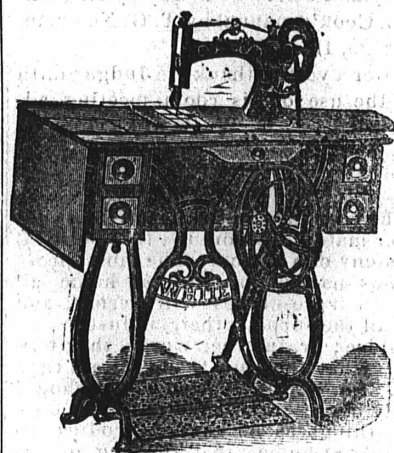
COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

THE WHITE

**SEWING MACHINE.**

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

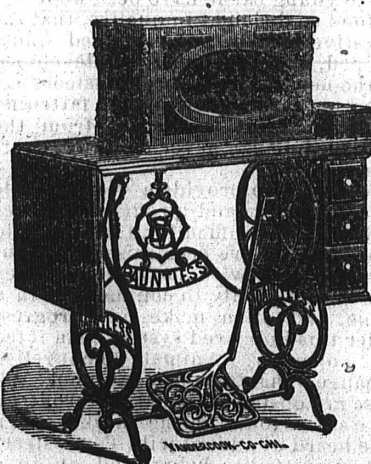
If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted.

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

J. T. RICHESY, Agent.
No. 110 Massachusetts street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO
The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING-MACHINE.

Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish.

Best HOBBLIN WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work.

Best TENSION and TAKE UP, only the needle to be threaded.

Best "SHUTTLE" in the world, the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more thread than any other.

New THREADER, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Dauntless is, that beyond doubt it is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction.

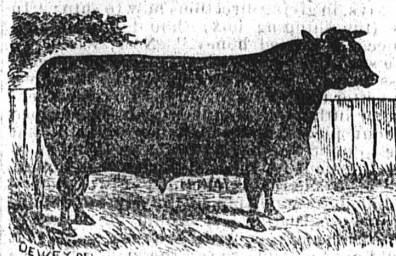
Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,
Norwalk, Ohio.

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, Bible House, New York City.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

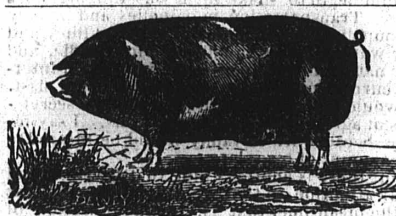
—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

AND

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

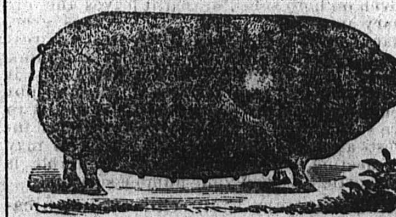
For this season's trade.

Address, **HENRY MIEBACH,**

Hawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.

(Established in 1868.)



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

(referred stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase with call on or address me. All pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped C.O.D.

J. V. RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

For Sale.

One hundred head of stock sheep, in good health and condition. For particulars inquire at The Spirit office or at the farm of the undersigned, eight miles west of Lawrence, on the California road. **WM. M. INGERSOLL.**

GEO. INNES & CO.

Second Week of our Keen Cutting Sale!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

We open this morning—
A choice line of prints at 4c.

A choice line of ginghams at 7½c.
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutta bleached 10c.
Utica nonpareil 10c.
New York mills 10c.

Backstone 7c.
Hill's semper idem 7c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.

Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.

Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c.

25 dozen of 2-button kids at 85c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c.

Great reduction in table linens, napkins and towels.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c.

Good black gros grain silks at 62½c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

We have just received the prettiest crepe de chine ruchings in white, tinted and black—perfect gems.

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 9½c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

We are making fearfully low prices on all goods. We extend a cordial invitation to call and examine our goods and prices.

GEO. INNES & CO.

J. P. ROSS:

THE

W. J. A. MONTGOMERIE.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS!

Every Monument and Tablet is warranted to be of the
PUREST NEW JERSEY ZINC.
And the most cursory inspection will show the beauty, permanent value and cheapness of these
Monuments.

IT IS NOT SILVER-PLATED.
Many are replacing dilapidated marble, which has only been set from 20 to 40 years, with our White Bronze Monuments.

Not the slightest resemblance to sheet zinc. Warranted that



ROSS & MONTGOMERIE,

General Agents, No. 51 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Call and see the Beautiful Monument.

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

WROUGHT

Lightest Draft

SULKY

MADE,

—AS—

PER REPORT.

—OF—

One week's Trial

—AT—

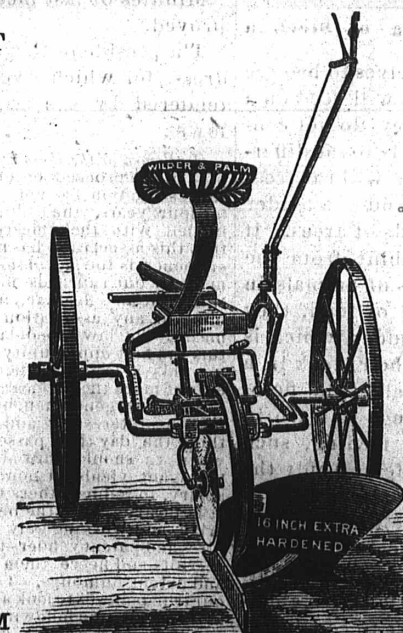
MISSOURI

Agricultural College

FARM.

IRON

STEEL BEAM



The Star Corn Planter, with Barnes' Wire Check-Rower, warranted to check more accurate than can be done by hand. Good Hand Planters, Buckeye Self Binders, Harvesters, Table Rakes and Mowers. 1,000,000 extra good Hedge Plants. Sandwich Power and Hand Shellers, Avery Stalk Cutters, Railroad Plows and Scrapers. The Best Steel and Wood Beam Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators. Wilder & Palm Wagon, with patent rub iron.

Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.

W. A. ROGERS:

H. D. ROGERS.

W. A. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices. H. D. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices.

W. A. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices. H. D. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices.

W. A. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices. H. D. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices.

W. A. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices. H. D. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices.

W. A. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices. H. D. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices.

W. A. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices. H. D. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices.

W. A. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices. H. D. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices.

W. A. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices. H. D. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices.

W. A. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices. H. D. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices.

W. A. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices. H. D. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices.

W. A. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices. H. D. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices.

W. A. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices. H. D. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices.

W. A. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices. H. D. ROGERS: The two best styles of harnesses in the world, made in the best material, and at the lowest prices.