### AFTER LONG YEARS.

BY DR. C. D. GARDETTE.

After long years I wandered back To the scenes my boyhood knew; I walked the old familiar track, The village highway through.

Beside the smithy's glowing torge I paused a moment's space, And saw the fleet and fiery sparks Flash o'er a stranger's face.

I lottered by the mill, and watched The moss-grown wheel go round,
And wondered how my boyish mind
A marvel in it found.

But when I topped the hill, and saw The school-house in its place,
Just as of old, though worse for wear,
My marvel grew apace.

Is this, in wondering doubt I cried, school-house that I see? And can this petty inch of dirt Our grand old play-ground be?

Yet, it was so! Not these, but I, Have changed with changing years; That loomed before my boyhood's eye Now small and scant appears.

The ever-broadening road of life Gives wide and wider view; In its vast landscape we forget
The scenes our boyhood knew.

But when we greet these scenes again, Though severed long apart, A pleasure pear akin to pain Will thrill about the heart!

### WHAT JOHN HARDING THOUGHT.

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

"In some things women are so silly and ridic-

Here John Harding laid down the magazine article he had been reading, and which had for its theme the apparently inexhaustible onethe follies and short-comings of the sex to which he had alluded.

Mrs. Harding glanced up from the bow she was fashioning to the solemn face of the speaker. in style to the one for which her husband had "In some things? That is encouraging, surely! I've known such quantities of men that

it now, I wonder?"

Loftily oblivious to the quiet sarcasm in these words, Mr. Harding continued:

"Just look at the way they dress, for instance."

"Oh!" "Not only devoid of common sense, but of

all artistic elegance and beauty." "Really, John," retorted Mrs. Harding, drawing her needle through her work with so much

energy as to snap the thread, "however silly women may be in your estimation, I think they might know how and in what style to dress." "They might, I suppose," was the cool response; "but that they don't is very evident.

Have you read 'Dress as it Relates to Health and Beauty,' in the last - Monthly?" "No," responded Mrs. Harding, with a toss

of the head. "It was written by some man, I suppose."

"No matter who it was written by; it is sound sense, every word of it. I wish you would study that article, Mary; it would do you an immense deal of good. I don't mean to say that you haven't sense in a good many things, which surprises me all the more that you should show so little in the way you dress." Mrs. Harding's red cheeks grew still redder.

"John Harding!" "There, now, Mary, don't fly into a passion because I tell you the truth, and all for your own good. Just look at the trimming on the skirt of your dress, for instance; according to all artistic rule, the line should be unbroken

destroyed in half a dozen places!" "Have you ever seen me in a dress whose skirt was entirely plain, or, as you term it, with the line unbroken from waist to feet?"

"No; but I should be glad to do so." "You would? Have you any further complaint to make? If you have, I beg that you won't be at all backward about stating it."

"I don't mean to be. There's the hat you wear. That is what you call it, I suppose, though for any use it performs it might as well be called most anything else-a mass of ribbons, feathers and flowers, piled up as high as possible, and worn upon the back of the head." | ribbons."

"Anything further?" "Yes. Look at the way that the hair is worn by nine-tenths of the ladies, yours among 'em. rest braided and festooned at the back of the

"How would you have me arrange it?" "Why, simply drawn back from the forehead

and coiled low at the back of the head so as to preserve its classic outline. Something the way it is in that picture. See?"

Mrs. Harding glanced at the picture to which her husband pointed, that of a very lovely girl, with small, regular features, and whose wavy hair was loosely knotted at the back.

"Yes, I see. But I don't think you even saw my hair dressed in that style."

"It would be an immense improvement if you would dress it so; you'd look like quite another person."

"I think I should. But have you no further suggestions to make? Your ideas are so original that they interest me."

"Not at present," returned Mr. Harding, biting off the end of a cigar he intended to light as soon as he got out on the steps.

A few minutes later, he put his head back into the room where his wife was sitting: "I shall be around with the ponies at three Mary. Don't keep me waiting."

Mrs. Harding belonged to that large class of this more clearly than she. She knew her strong and weak points, and how to bring out the one and conceal the other. For instance, she had fine eyes, hair and complexion, but her features were rather irregular, her forehead especially being out of proportion with the rest of the face, and the form wanting in roundness of outline. But so skillfully were these defects remedied by the adjustment of ticed, and she was considered by all who knew her-her husband not excepted-to be

an attractive and very charming woman. Mrs. Harding spent the greater part of the morning in the attic overhauling a chest that I assure you." had belonged to her husband's aunt, apparently well repaid for her trouble by the garments fished up out of its dark depths, and one of these she fashioned a dress very similar expressed so much admiration.

"I hate to disfigure myself so !" she thought, were silly and ridiculous in so many. What is as the straight folds fell lankly around the tall, you are not a bit more inconsistent than the thin form, making it look still more tall and thin; "but nothing else will cure John, and if advice in regard to matters they know nothing he keeps on he'll drive me frantic!"

Then she proceeded to take down the heavy braids of hair, and combing it smoothly from other people's wives and daughters to do they the forehead over the ear, arranged it in a pug

low at the back of the head. "Good gracious! I didn't suppose anything could make me look so much like a fool !" ejaculated Mrs. Harding, as she noted the change matter; it's only for once, and I guess I can

stand it if he can !" Taking a round, flat hat, very much in vogue few years ago, and whose only ornament was a ribbon around the crown, Mrs. Harding

went down into the parlor. She did not have long to wait. Ten minutes later John came up to the door, in an open that were the pride of his heart.

the room where his wife sat.

amazement. "Heavens and earth! Mary, is that you?

have you been doing to yourself?"

fect?" a critical survey of the odd-looking figure befrom waist to the feet, and here it is cut up and fore him, "I can't say that I do. To speak plainly, you look like a fright!"

"I must say, John," retorted his wife, with an injured air, "that you are very hard to suit and very unreasonable. I have spent the greater part of the morning in following the suggestions you gave me at breakfast, and still you find fault. What is it now, I'd like to know? Here is the unbroken sweep of skirt; the classic outline of the head-I think that is what this hat is too high, or that its elegant simplicany superabundance of flowers, feathers and

Mr. Harding turned very red.

"That is all nonsense, Mary. I had only three hours at my disposal, and it's now half past Part of it in a snarl on the forehead, and the three. I thought I should find you all ready." "I shall be ready in half a minute," replied

his wife, tying on her hat. Mr. Harding looked at her in horrified aston-

out in such dress as that? Why, you look like good, with profit to ourselves and our fellowan escaped lunatic!"

Just here the door-bell rang. you. For pity's sake, go up stairs and put on something decent. I wouldn't have him see you in that dowdy thing for any consideration!"

"Will you promise-" "I'll promise anything!" interposed Mr. Harding, drawing his wife towards the door which opened into the back parlor, and through which she disappeared just as their visitor was announced.

In an almost incredibly short space of time Mrs. Harding entered the parlor where her husband and their guest were seated, looking so different that no one not intimately acquainted with her would have recognized her.

Mr. Harding drew a long sigh of relief as he looked at the pretty, tastily-attired woman of ladies whose attractions depend more or less whom he had often spoken to his friend, Judge on their style of dress, and no one understood Howe, and to whom he was so proud to pre-

In the gay and animated conversation that followed, and all the pleasant thoughts to which it gave rise, he torgot everything else; not so Mrs. Harding. As soon as the door closed after their visitor, she turned her laughing eyes full upon her husband's face. "Now, John, let us have a fair and clear un-

derstanding; I want to suit you, if it is a posthe hair and dress that they were scarcely no- sible thing. Which of these two styles of dressing do you wish me to adopt?" "I shouldn't suppose you'd ask such a ques-

tion, Mary. Seeing you once in the peculiar costume you assumed is quite enough for me,

"I assumed it to please you-don't torget

"" You failed in your object, then. To speak which she carried to her own room. Out of frankly, I didn't suppose it possible for you to look so downright ugly in anything."

"You are not overcomplimentary," laughed Mrs. Harding. "But no matter; if you are satisfied, I am. Don't look so crestfallen, John; rest of your sex who give ours so much sage about. If the wives and daughters of these modern Solomons should dress as they advise wouldn't be seen in the street with them."

The Mission of the Dew-Drop.

Were a single drop of dew detached from the leaf upon which it was resting, it would that it made in her appearance. "But no seem impossible that so small a particle could be of any particular benefit. And yet, does it into a sitting position at one movement, and never occur to the mind that even a dew-drop has a mission to perform? True, it can be of slight service singly, but let more of the same be added, and mark the result. The glittering foliage seems freed from all dusty substances, apparently refreshed and cooled for another summer day's heat. From the bright blades of phaeton, drawn by the well-matched grays deep, thick grass hangs the tiny, sparkling drop, or combined with two or three others Running up the steps he opened the door of chase each other down the spires to the seat of life, where this slight nourishment proves a He stared at her, for a moment, in dumb grateful acceptance. Roses nod their rich heads under this dripping dew-bath, while the delicately formed web that the spider has artthought it was-I don't know what! What fully suspended from tree and shrub to catch its prey glitters with great beauty "I have been trying to carry out the hints as the rays of the morning sun gild you gave me this morning in regard to dress. the distant hill-tops. Higher, brighter I hope it suits you and that you admire its ef- gleams the great light, when this dense fall of dew that has served in a measure for a "Well, no," responded Mr. Harding, taking gentle rain becomes gradually absorbed, leaving everything upon which it has rested, to feel its good effect. The little dow-drop has done all that was allotted it; its mission is accomplished.

Observe the birds and insects; all are busily employed, from the largest down to the most minute. None are idle; all have some work, some mission, in which they are earnestly engaged. Every object, either animate or inanimate, seems to be placed here on earth for the critic, "without that civility." some interest or purpose. Then, should not you call it. And you surely cannot say that we, the most highly gifted of God's creatures, beings endowed with sense, intellect and reaity-I quote your own words-is destroyed by son, spend our lives that are so rapidly passing away in industry and usefulness? "Every man according to his ability" is the christian heedlessly, carelessly, disobeyed by very many. This same guide teaches us "that to man is ministration, but all these center in one straight, neck, he threw him after the cigar.

"Do you think that I am going to take you broad channel, the ways and means of doing

It matters not, friend, if your lot in life be "It's Judge Howe," said Mr. Harding, as he lowly or obscure. Look about you earnestly for listened to the voice, in reply to the servant your mission that most surely awaits you somewho answered it. "He's come expressly to see where, and strive to perform it with honor to the best of your ability.

"Do not then stand idly waiting For some greater work to do;
Fortune is a lazy goddess,
She will never come to you.
Go and toil in any vineyard,
Do not fail to do and dare;

vou want a field of labor. You can find it anywhere !"
—Floy, in Husbandman

"Saluting the Bride." There was a marriage at the upper end of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern road the other day. A great big chap, almost able to throw a car load of lumber off the track, tell in love with a widow who was cooking for the hands in a sawmill, and after a week's acquaintance they were married. The boys around the mill lent William three calico shirts, a dress-coat and a pair of white pants, and chipped in a

purse of about twenty dollars, and the couple started for Detroit on a bridal tour within an hour after being married. "This 'ere lady," exclaimed William, as the conductor came along for tickets, "are my

bride. Just spliced fifty-six minutes ago. Cost two dollars. But durn the cost! She's a lily of the valley, Mary is, and I'm the right bower the bride !"

The conductor hesitated. The widow had freckles and wrinkles and a turn up nose, and

kissing the bride was no gratification. 'Conductor, salute the bride, or lookout for tornadoes!" continued William, as he rose up and shed his coat.

The conductor saluted. It was the best thing he could do just then.

"I never did try to put on style before," muttered William, "but I'm bound to see this thing through if I have to fight all Michigan. These 'ere passengers has got to come up to the chalk, they has."

The car was full. William walked down the aisle, waved his hand to command attention,

"I've just been married; over thar sots the ite the bride kin now do so. Anybody who don't want to, will hev cause to believe that a tree fell on

him !" One by one the men walked up and kissed the widow, until only one was left. He was asleep. William reached over and lifted him

commanded: "Ar' ye goin' to dust over thar an' kiss the bride?"

"Blast your bride, and you, too!" growled the passenger.

William drew him over the back of the seat, laid him down in the aisle, tied his legs in a knot, and was making a bundle of him just of a size to go through the window, when the man caved and went over and saluted.

"Now, then," said William, as he put on his coat, "this bridle tower will be resumed as usual, and if Mary and me squeeze hands or get to laying heads on each other's shoulders I shall demand to know who laffed about it, and I'll make him e-magine that I'm a hull boom full of the biggest kind of sawlogs, an' more comin' down on the rise. Now, Mary, hitch along an' let me git my arm around ye!" - Detroit Free Press.

Facetiæ.

A little miss, who was spending a few days with a farmer uncle, visited the barn-yard, and while looking at the well-fed cows remarked: "Why, uncle, just see! All the cows are chewing gum, aren't they?"

A young author, reading a tragedy, perceived his auditor very often pull off his hat at the end of a line, and asked him the reason. "I cannot pass a very old acquaintance," replied

A gentleman about to travel on a French railway had, at the time of entering the carriage, an unlighted eigar in his mouth. Observing that there was a lady in the compartment, he was about to replace the cigar in his case, when lo! from the lady's feet there rose a fierce dog, rule for giving and working-a rule that is in threatening attitude. At the same time the lady snatched the cigar from the gentleman's mouth and threw it out of the window, with given diversities of gifts. To one is given the the remark: "I dislike smokers; they make word of knowledge, to one the word of wis- me ill." The gentleman, with a polite bow, redom, to another faith, to another the gifts of joined: "I do not like dogs; they annoy me." healing." There are also differences of ad- Then, seizing the animal by the back of the

### Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:-I thought I would write again, for I have not written for some time. We have thirteen head of cattle, four head of horses and six head of hogs. Pa takes THE SPIRIT, and I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I am helping to dig a cellar. It was cool here yesterday. I guess I will close for this time. If I see this in print I will write GEORGE W. LEWIS. again.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Aug. 9, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR :- As I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column," I thought I would write a short letter. We have six cows, eight calves and three horses. We have a few flowers. I am a little girl eight years old. My father and mother are grangers. I have two brothers and one sister. If you cannot read this letter throw it into the waste basket and I will try again. Please excuse all mistakes. Your little friend,

MATTIE JOHNSON.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Aug. 8, 1879.

MR. EDITOR :- I thought I would write again. I have not written for some time. Pa has bought a farm in the country. School is out now. My teacher's name was Maggie T. Wiggins. I study reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. Pa and ma are grangers. Is takes THE SPIRIT. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." We in a new pack of keerds. Conductor, salute have agreat many trees around the house. Our garden in town looks nice; it would look nicer if it would rain. We have lived in town four years. It is quite lonesome out here. I am twelve years of age. Your friend,

ROSE ELLA BROCK.

EUREKA, Kans., Aug. 9, 1879.

MR. EDITOR :- I did not celebrate the 4th of July because ma and pa were gone from home. a week and a half, out in Montgomery county. Pa was plowing out there. Then they came home and were not home a week till they went away again. Pa went up in Wilson county tolook for a place; he has been gone two weeks. I did not tell you that we had sold our place in Marion county and moved to Chautauqua county. It took us five days' travel to come downhere, but we were eight days on the road. Wehave a friend in Elk county, and we stopped there three days. It was 150 miles down here. I guess I will answer Mary H. Long's riddle. The name is "l." There are ten of us in the family—five of us are gone from home and five of us are at home. There are three girls and two boys at home, and we are awful lonesome. We have had roasting ears ever since the 6th of July. I will close by sending a charade:

I am composed of six letters. My first is in cat, but not in dog.
My second is in run, but not in walk.
My third is in tree, but not in limb.
My fourth is in hat, but not in cap. My fifth is in fun, but not in play.

My sixth is in corn, but not in wheat.

My whole is the name of my brother. I am ten years old. Good-by.

MARY NOCE. CANA, Kans., Aug. 9, 1879.

"Be a Good Man, Papa."

A poet, many years ago, wrote that "A babe in a house is a well-spring of pleasure." The influence of a dear little child over the heart of a tather it is impossible to estimate. The editor of the Christian expresses it in the following incident :

"Leaving home this morning for the office we kissed our little four-year-old good-by, saying to him, 'Be a good boy.' He somewhat surprised us by replying, 'I will. Be a good man, papa.' Sure enough, we thought, we need the exhortation more than he. And who could give it more effectually than this guileless prattler? The words of the little preacher have been ringing in our ears all day, and whether we wrote letters or editorials, pacified an irate correspondent whose eftusions we could not publish, or pruned down a too lengthy report, we seemed to hear the sweet child saying, 'Be a good man, papa.' If the exhortation had been by Paul or Peter, would it have had more force than coming from this little apostle of innocence? We think not, at least to our heart. Oh! how many little children, if not in words, yet by the helplessness of their lives, and the trustfulness of their little hearts, are pleading most eloquently, ' Papa, be a good man !.' May their tender admonition be blessed of God to the rescuing of many precious souls from the wreck and ruin of sinful lives."

If the girl is pretty, even a good grammarian will find it difficult to decline a kiss.

### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1879.

### Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE. aster—Samuel E Adams, of Minnesota. coretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C reasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, of Indiana. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

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

### Banks on the Rochdale Plan.

[Essay read by Col. G. M. Waugh before the Po mona grange of Johnson county, June 14, 1879, and ordered published.]

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of Pomona Grange: - Having been designated by our worthy master to present an essay to this such acknowledge it to be a good thing. grange, on the very important subject of banks, I beg leave to submit the following:

Since the beginning of history this subject has commanded a large share of public atten tion, not only from law-givers, but judges as well. Moses while journeying from Egypt to to them so very unpopular that they would the land subsequently hallowed by the advent | much rather sit straddle of a bushed wire fence of the Messiah issued his mandate, by and under the direction of the Almighty, that a coat | There was a time when it was thought that the given in security for (money or) a debt should be returned before the going down of the sun. ganization; then our would-be popular farm-In the subsequent history of this chosen people banking became important, as well as burdensome, to that people, so much so that an allwise God interposed his personal protection to rush of a mighty wind, begging and praying a bank-ridden people. For we see by refer- for admission. One (would-be) prominent docence to Nehemiah, chapter v., verses 1 to 13 tor and politician traveled from Milwaukee, inclusive, that a mortgaged, debt enslaved thirty miles, with his hair filled with hay seed people cried to the God of Israel and invoked As protection against those who controlled the obtained admission. But I am wandering from values of the Jewish nation. He heard their cry and restored them to the position of free- ly become members of the grange?" Another

inclusive, that it became a custom of those one-eighth of the farmers of my state can tell who were the owners of the money values of what are the true objects of the grange. Soon that nation to "make the ephah small and the after the adoption of the "declaration of purshekel great, and falsifying the balance by de- poses," at St. Louis, many of the agricultural ceipt;" in other words, that the products of papers and some others published it many did labor were diminished while the value of mon- not. Less than one-eighth of the farmers take ey was enhanced. This custom became so uni- an agricultural paper, and many take none; so versal and so oppressive that God in his infi- that not more than one-eighth have ever read nite wisdom pronounced a curse upon this the "declaration." chosen people for the commission of this great wrong. Solomon, in his Proverbs, meetings. They met with some success, yet chapter xxii., verse 7, declares that the but few, comparatively, have been reached in rich rule over the poor, and that the borrower is servant to the lender. He also makes another significant declaration in verse 16 of the same chapter that "he that oppresseth the in our conversation the subject of the grange poor to increase his riches, and he that giveth to the rich, shall surely come to want." So denounced it as socialism, communism, and oppressive had the Jewish financial system become that the whole judiciary of that nation government. This man is a large farmer, and had become corrupt. There was no safety for litigants, unless they were able to give a bribe in proportion to the amount in controversy. For the purpose of remedying this great evil their judiciary was remodeled, and a special injunction given to all the judges to show no respect of persons nor take gifts. (See II. Chroni- to unite in the grand movement, this class will cles, xix., 1 to 9.) Christ while upon earth drove take different views and possibly yield their obout of the temple of the living God the money jections. changers and overthrew their tables, not bemate and honorable, but for the reason that ed, and a resolution passed to have it printed, they made the house dedicated to the worship under the supervision of the executive comof the Most High a "den of thieves." He also plainly recognizes banking as a business as well as the right to take interest (usury). (See St. Luke, xix., 23.)

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With these biblical facts before us, it is not at all surprising that we should desire to investigate this subject fully and carefully before embarking in an enterprise which has been so disastrous to the great body of laboring the grange, unless it be by tracts or publicamen and women (a class which we are here tions gratuitously distributed among them. representing), not so much because the business of banking is in opposition to human and divine law, but because in the hands of bad men it may become a powerful engine of oppression. It is no argument to say that the system of banking is radically wrong, because in the hands of Shylocks it may be used for oppression purposes. On the contrary, in the hands and under the direction of a high-minded management, it may be the means of great good to needy Patrons, especially if conducted on the cooperative plan. Yet here another great objection presents itself, for it is a cardinal doctrine of the grange that we must pay as we go; in other words, contract no debts nor encourage this in ethers. It is an incontrovertable truth that all members of the grange cannot be and remain free from the thralldom of debt. They are not endowed with sufficient wisdom of the farm journals. to avoid the wreck that follows ill-conceived or faulty calculations. Here then is the necessity of banking under the supervision of the Pa-wholly in the interest of agriculturists, then trons of Husbandry, to tide such unfortunate they had better collapse and let the political members over their sea of trouble. Again, sickness, fire, etc., may reduce us financially. In these and other instances banking by our order is no violation of grange doctrine, because, if under the direction of the grange, and the masses through lecturers unless they (the conducted on the co-operative plan, it cannot lecturers) are willing to shoulder both burden be used as a means of oppression, for all members may have a direct interest in the business by becoming stockholders therein.

erative enterprise. We must encourage society to be more co-operative, for as it is now constituted it is compelled to bear a terrible load of poverty. It must pay all taxes assessed for the support of prisons, asylums, poor-houses, etc., but does not "undertake any voluntary work" to prevent the alarming "increase of helpless poverty." Co-operative enterprises 'do not make the individual members thereof wealthy, but they do to a very large extent" aiding very materially in the decrease of abject want and misery.

It is therefore recommended that a bank be established in the city of Olathe, and that it be conducted on the Rochdale plan, for reasons above stated.

#### Why are not all Farmers Members of the Grange?

"Why do not farmers more generally become members of the grange?" This is a question worker in the order. No one who knows anything of its purposes or has read its "declarations" will pretend to say that its principles or purposes are wrong, but on the contrary, all

I believe there are tens of thousands of good farmers in the states that withhold their con nection and influence from the grange simply because popular men, in their estimation, have ridiculed it. To be called a granger would be than to be known as on the unpopular side. grange was to be a very powerful political orers rushed in, no distance, no time, no financial embarrassments could hold them back Lawyers, doctors, politicians-all came like the and an ear of corn in each pocket; sought and Plum Trees, my text-"Why do not farmers more generalreason is, they are not generally informed of Again we read in Amos, viii., verses 4 to 6 its purposes. I venture the assertion that not

> It was thought best last year to hold public this way. The masses are yet uninformed as to the fundamental principles of the order. I met a very intelligent Irishman recently, and THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST came up, when he, with all of his intelligence, wholly at variance with christianity or good a man of considerable influence among his class, and (with the priest to back him) exerts that influence against the advancement of his class. Just how to reach this class is a poser to me, so long as one man's dictum rules them. Yet if the more liberal farmers were disposed

At the last session of the National grange cause the avocation of banking was not legitimittee, for general circulation among farmers. It has been printed in some of the grange papers, but not for general distribution, consequently has not reached the class intended to be reached by the resolution. A few of the members have read it, and probably none others.

I cannot see how the farmers generally can be reached and educated in the principles of More has been done in England to advance cooperation by the circulation of tracts than all other efforts combined; and the circulation of these same tracts has had a vast influence in advancing co-operation in this country. A generous distribution of tracts, stating the objects of the order, whether in the language of the "declaration" or otherwise, would be a power for good to the order.

A number of grange papers wholly or partly devoted to the grange are published either by state granges or individual enterprise, yet but few reach any except members. Our agricultural journals do not take a sufficient interest to publish grange literature in their papers, although apparently wholly interested in agriculture. Some political journals have devoted more space to the grange movement than some

If the agricultural journals cannot, or will Journals educate the farmer in his duty to his

fellow-laborer. Many of the states have employed lecturers at a considerable expense. No state can reach and expense. The financial condition of most of state grange treasuries is not such as to

Our co-operative store is a success financiality; it has already paid a larger amount in dividends than there is capital stock in the concern, and no power but the Infinite can prevent its growing and complete final triumph. So with a bank, if conducted by as wise and prudent managers as control our co-operative store. It must be a success.

Warrant such an effort.

What shall we do to build up the order under these circumstances? Let the National grange of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excell n lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't need the farmer, and thus build up the order. I cannot say that the work done by the National grange war.

It is our plain duty to encourage more co-op-It is our plain duty to encourage more co-op- rants the expense of annual sessions. In the

two last meetings three amendments to the constitution were passed and only one of them was ratified; showing that the membership are not anxious for amendments .- H. C. S., is Grange Bulletin.

The subordinate granges that have the blues, and are forever halting between two opinions whether to go ahead, or, like "grandfather's clock," stop short and forever, can generally increase the wealth of a community, thereby attribute their low estate to one of three causes: 1st. Some local trouble in the grange the wagon that one of them didn't kick. Do something to stop the kicking or the team will be "demoralized." 2d. Building a hall and not paying for it. This is an evil under the sun and a sore burden, and a violation of the first principles of the order. Owe no man any thing, but to love one another. 3d. Neither doing nor trying to do anything. This is the most prolific source of discouragement. Where that often suggests itself to every earnest no cultivation is, weeds and tares grow. The unused plow rusts. What thy hand finds to do, do it with thy might is as good for the grange as for the field.

### 24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

### KANSAS

### Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

### HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

Apple Trees, Quinces, Peach Trees. Small Fruits, Pear Trees, Grape Vines, Evergreens, Ornam'tal Trees, Cherry Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate. climate.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No

charge for packing.
Send for Catalogue and Price-List.

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

### Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



### THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



### THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

### WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

### The St. John Sewing Machine

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

### HENDERSON'S

### GROCERY HOUSE CASH

PRICE-LIST.

### There never yet was a mule team hitched to the warm that one of them didn't kick. Do Stop! Read! What Ready Cash Will Do!

9 pounds of Rio Coffee for	no cubiant to	**********		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$1
(Sugar	for	the change	s of the market	.)	
94 pounds of Crushed Sugar fo	or	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1
pounds of Fine powdered s	Surer for	••••••		•••••••	1
pounds of Granulated Sug	or for	••••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
pounds of A Coffee Sugar	tor		<b>.</b>	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
pounds of C Coffee Sugar	for	•••••			1
pounds of Brown Sugar to	r				

9	11½ pounds of C Coffee Sugar for
,	SYRUPS WERE NEVER SO LOW.
	White Drips per gallon for

CALIFORNIA STRAINED HO	NEY 15 CENTS PER POUND.
lack Tea for	ALTY
TEAS, TEAS.	ROASTED COFFEES.
oung Hyson per pound	Rio Coffee per lb
reen Rio per pound	ALMOST AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.  Three-hoop Pail (best in Lawrence) for 16c.

URER'S PRICES. wrence) for 16c. Ground Rio Coffee (good) 5 lbs for ... 1 00
Ground Ava (best) 35c. per lb or 3 lbs for ... 1 00
VINEGARS, VINEGARS.

Pure Cider per gallon ... 25, 35
White Wine per gallon ... 40, 50

Ros I Mop Stick for 15c.
Zinc Washboards for 15c.
Best Wooden Clothes Pins 3c. per dozen, or 4 dozen for 10c., former price 5c. per dozen.
All other goods in the same proportion right through.

RAKING ROWDER ETG. 
 Pure Cider per gallon.
 25, 35

 White Wine per gallon.
 40, 50
 BAKING POWDER, ETC. STARCHES. White Lily Gloss, best goods, 6-lb wood boxes 45

'' '' 3-lb paper '' 22

'' '' 1-lb '' or 3 for 25

'' '' 1 lb corn starch 10

Peerless Starches and other brands at same 

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

### CANNED GOODS. WHAT CASH WILL DO FOR THEM.

WHAT CASH WILL DO FOR THEM.

Cove Oysters 1-lb can 10c.
Coye Oysters 2-lb can 10c.
Tomatoes 3-lb can 11c.
Blackberries 1-lb can 10c.
Peaches, choice yellow, 3-lb can 25c.
Peaches 3-lb can 20c.
Canned Corn 2-lb can 11c. and 12c.
All California canned goods reduced from 35c. to 25c. per can, except pears.
Canned Salmon 1 lb 15c. and 18c.
Canned Salmon 2 lbs 30c.
All other canned goods in same proportion.
TOILET SOAPS

Codfish from 4 to 7c. per lb.

A full line of salt fish. Prices reduced in pro-TOILET SOAPS at prices that will astonish you. 4 10-cent cakes for 25c. Other toilet soap equally as cheap. BLACKING ALMOST GAVE AWAY. 

Mixed Pickles (Best) per quart 15c.
Gherkin Pickles (best) per gallon 30c.
Best New York Cheese per lb 10c.
Sardines 1-4s 15c. and 20c
Sardines 1-2s 25c. and 35c.
Baltic Delanp per box 25c
shaddines per box 25c. and 35c.
Gross & Blackwell's pickles, sauces, mustards, etc., at greatly reduced prices. TOBACCO. Old Style smoking per lb. 30
North Carolina Seal per lb. 55
Eagle Eye, Virginia's choice. 45
Other tobaccos equally as low.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

### HENDERSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. J. S. HENDERSON.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

DRIED FRUITS

AT UNHEARD OF PRICES.

Dried Apples 6 lbs for 25c., for \$1 26 lbs.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs for 25c., for \$1 7 lbs.
New Prunes 4 lbs for 25c.
Dried Gurrants 4 lbs for 25c.
Dried Blackberries 3 lbs for 25c.
Bried Blackberries 3 lbs for 25c.
Raisins 8, 10, 12 and 15c. per lb.
Citrons, Leghorn, per lb 25c.
Orange and Lemon Peel per lb 25c.
Always fresh oranges and lemons and fresh fruits of the season.

FISH, FISH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOBACCO.

ANDY J. SNIDER. Barse & Snider,

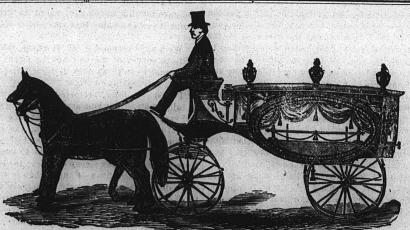
# COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live tock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited. Personal attention paid to the care and sale of all stock. We make all es in person. Special attention paid to the feeding and watering of stock.

Business for 1876 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars.



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

### COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL

[Leavenworth Times.] About a month ago the Times published an account of the marriage of Allison McKeehen, aged thirty-two, to Hattie L. Moose, aged seventeen, both of Tonganoxie township, and gave a history of the case. It appeared that the father, S. A. Moose, suspicioned that the frequent visits of McKeehen to his house for the purpose of paying attention to his daughter Hattie had established a more intimate relation between the two than should exist under the circumstances, and that the father visited the probate judge's office to procure a license to marry the two, which he obtained, as he made the necessary affidavit, and alleged that the reason he came instead of the prospective bridegroom was because his daughter being under age it would require his (the father's) consent to the union, and as it was a busy season, being harvest time, that it had not been deemed necessary to have more than one person come to town. This was on the 30th of June. His reasons being such as are frequently presented to the probate judge by parents who perform this little preparatory act for their children, the license was granted. He returned home, and the same evening McKeehen visited his house by invitation of the young lady. The father, in the course of the evening, came down on him with a shot-gun and compelled him to wait until Esquire Gamble was sent for, and thereupon the ceremony making the twain one was performed, the old man having impressed McKeehen so forcibly with the necessity existing for such a proceeding that he could not find the courage to negative the proceedings. The newly-made bridegroom was then told that he could remain, honored and beloved as one of the family, or put as much space between himself and bride as he desired, it mattered little which. He chose the latter

It was stated that he little relished the forced part he had been compelled to play, and talked of instituting proceedings to have the marriage declared a nullity. His threats have assumed tangible form in the form of a petition filed with the clerk of the district court, in which he prays that the marriage be set aside, and declared void and of no effect, on the ground that it was procured by duress, fraud, violence, and through fear of great bodily harm. A synopsis of the petition in question shows to the best advantage his side of the question. He sets forth that he became acquainted with the defendant, Hattie L. Moose, about eight or nine months ago, who shortly afterwards invited the plaintiff to visit her at her house. He accepted the invitation, and the visits were continued, it appearing to him that such visits were not disagreeable to either herself or her parents. He finally received an invitation to attend a little party at the young lady's house on the evening of the 30th of June. He attended as desired, and the time passed off pleasantly until he was invited by Miss Mc-Namara to take a walk, which invitation he accepted, and the two were enjoying a pleasant tete-a-tete (though the petition doesn't say so). owned a quarter interest struck pay rock, and when he heard a noise, and looking around saw Moose, the father, standing with a shotgun leveled upon him. Moose told him to take out his watch, and that he must, within five minutes, decide the question as to whether or not he would marry the defendant; that if the decision was an adverse one, the contents of ry Gruber a quarter of the mine. The average the shot-gun would make a vacuum in plaintiff's body in the region of his heart. The tons per day. The other day a gentleman stood plaintiff attempted to expostulate, but was at by and saw seven tons of the ore sell for four ness; that it was a case wherein he had to friends of "Old Pen." will be glad to learn of answer yes or no, and that if the latter was given he might expect to have his heart blown the Pendery mine, and everybody here hopes out. Plaintiff alleges that he waited as long as he that Judge Pendery will return to Leavendared and then rendered an affirmative decis- worth, build several good hotels and operaion. Thereupon Moose passed into the house by a backward motion, keeping the plaintiff off the coupons of his bonds and collecting his covered with the gun and telling him that if rent roll. he attempted to leave his seat he might expect death. The plaintiff asked for a drink of water (no doubt he was thirsty), but his prayer was unheeded. The father and daughter then sent for a justice of the peace, and in his aunts." the interval of time which elapsed until the arrival of said officer of the law the plaintiff was kept in great fear that his life was in danger by the leveled shot-gun and by two revolvers. J. E. Gamble, justice of the peace, arrived shortly, and the plaintiff stood up and made the responses becomingly until the ceremony was completed, fearing that if he did not his to board her. One was about twenty-five and life would pay the penalty, and for these reasons, and these alone, he had given his consent to the marriage in a seemingly willing manner.

He further states that after the ceremony had been completed that his new fatherin-law, instead of giving him the hearty good wishes for health and happiness that are usual on such occasions, and extending to the new son-in-law a warm welcome into the bosom of his family, said: "Now, damn you, you can go or stay, just as you please." He pleased to do the former, neither tarried he long in going, and he has since had no connection whatever with his putative wife.

Plaintiff further sets up in his petition that he had taken out no license or authorized any one to do so, and that he did not consent to send for the justice of the peace of his own

Ontlaws' Daring Deeds.

[Special to the Leavenworth Times.] FREDONIA, Kans., Aug. 5.—Three prisoners confined in the Wilson county jail-Charles Circles (for horse stealing), John Kummerrow (for harness stealing), and a young fellow, Tanner (for petit larceny)-broke jail last Friday night and decamped for parts unknown. They made their exit through a hole cut in the floor. Deputy Sheriff Schlegel started Saturday morning to the Indian territory to look for them,

a terrible and bold act of outlawry committed of a man giving his name as James Monroe,

at that place last Saturday, the 2d inst. Caneyville is a little trading post near the outhwest corner of Montgomery county, containing two stores, a post-office and about seven or eight families. At about 11 o'clock Saturday morning four desperadoes from the Indian nation rode into town and took possession of the place. One of them was the notorious Jim Barker, and on their way to town they had robbed a man named Kirkpatrick of a horse. As they neared Caneyville they met one of the partners of the firm owning one of the stores, took him prisoner and brought him in with the other partner. Then, going from house to house, they made captives of every man, woman and child in the place, "herding" them and placing one of the robbers in guard over them while the rest went through the place. Just as they had completed this latter work the man named Kirkpatrick, with his son and another man, rode into town in pursuit, but just as they got in the outlaws fired at them, putting three bullets through Kirkpatrick's heart, wounding his son in the arm and knocking a gun from the other man's hands. This other man beat a hasty retreat. A few minutes later a couple of cattle men drove into town, when the gang "bounced" them, laid them down, rifled their pockets, obtaining \$600, and then placed them in the "herd." They stayed in town an hour and a half; went through every house, taking from the stores a new suit cf clothes and a pair of boots for each, a lot of silk dress goods, ladies' fine shoes, groceries and tcbacco. At the harness shop they got new saddles, leaving their old ones in place. They then left, taking, besides all the above articles, seven head of horses. The "herd" consisted of something near forty 'terror-stricken men, women and children.

Sunday morning about one hundred men had collected at Caneyville, ostensibly for the purpose of seeking the perpetrators of the bold outrage, but when the time came for starting only fitteen were found who had the courage to go. Eleven soldiers from Coffeyville are also after the robbers. It is not likely, however, that they will be captured. Hunting a felon in the territory is the search for a needle in a hay-

#### John L. Pendery. [Leavenworth Press.]

Judge John L. Pendery left Leavenworth one year ago last May to better his fortunes, and located at Leadville, Col. He embarked in his old business, the law, and soon attained, in conjunction with his partner, a practice worth some ten thousand a year.

As fast as the judge accumulated money, he purchased interests in mines, and set up impecunious prospecters with "grub stakes." Three months ago the judge was very blue. He had not a dollar ahead, owed a mortgage on his home in Kansas, and saw no prospect, in his old age, but continued poverty. On the 10th of May last, a mine in which the judge the ore has been growing richer ever since. How thin the partition twixt penury and luxury! The Pendery mine to-day, yet in its infancy, and not at all developed, is a magnificent fortune for its owners. Judge Pendery owns one-quarter, L. M. Goddard an eighth, and Haryield of the mine now is from fifteen to twenty ce informed that he had no time for foolish- thousand six hundred dollars. The hosts of his extreme good fortune. There's millions in houses, and amuse his declining years nipping

Hal. Pendery, the judge's son, as soon as he heard of his father's good fortune, hastened to Leadville to help the old man count the money. "And so did his sisters and his cousins and

#### A Venturesome Tramp. [Burton Telephone.]

Last Monday morning as the 11 o'clock freight was pulling out, with J. W. Donovan as conductor, a couple of tramps that had been put off the train here attempted the second time one of the brakemen that he would get aboard after the train had started. The engineer pulled out lively and got a swing of about thirteen miles an hour before the tramp made a grab. He caught the side straps of a box-car, and, before the brakeman that was on the car could climb down the side, with the agility of a monkey swung himself under the car on the brake beam. Seeing that his "pal" did not do the same thing, he swung himself out and jumped to the ground. That man has the nerve and muscle to be something better than a tramp. We will venture the assertion that there is not an employe on the road that for any ordinary sum of money could be hired to attempt the same feat under the same circumstances-that is, with the train going at that speed. In conversation with the engineer (whose name we did not learn) he said that he would not attempt such a thing for a deed to the entire Santa Fe road, and he is a man that is not deficient in nerve or experience.

#### The Confidence Game. [Kansas City Journal.]

The old, old story about a freight bill to be paid by a recent acquaintance, and the loan of the money by the dupe, was played yesterday on J. M. Moore, of Holden, Mo., and occurred in Leavenworth, the confidence man, however, being arrested in Kansas City. Moore had been returning yesterday morning without having visiting Col. W. H. Plum, of Kansas City, and

found any traces. He passed through Caney- went on his way to Waco, Neb. He stopped ville, Montgomery county, and brings news of at Leavenworth and formed the acquaintance with whom he became quite familiar. While out buggy riding Monroe induced him to "go to the express office," where they were met by J. T. Barnes, who claimed to be the express agent, and asked Monroe to pay a bill of express charges on some packages in the express office. Monroe borrowed the money, \$22, from Moore, the latter having entire confidence in the swindler, as he pretended to be a merchant at Waco and seemed to be well acquainted with several parties there. Monroe then told Moore to meet him at the hotel, and the men parted. Soon afterwards it dawned upon them. Driving up to his store they captured the duped man that he had been swindled, and the suspicion was confirmed on inquiring at the express office about Barnes. Moore was obliged to come to Kansas City to get a draft cashed as there was no one in Leavenworth to identi fy him, and he arrived on the evening train. On Bluff street he met the confidence men and recognized them without being seen in turn, and shadowing them for a time, secured the assistance of Captain Malloy and Officer Hynes, who arrested them near the corner of Fifth and Bluff streets. As the offense was committed in Kansas, it will be necessary to get a requisition in order to take the men back.

#### The Jewell County Road-Extension of the C. B. U. P.—Horse Disease.

[Atchison Champion.] Elections will be held on Tuesday, 26th inst. in the townships of Center, Buffalo, Burr Oak and Allen, Jewell county, upon propositions to subscribe to the stock of the Atchison, Jewell County and Western railroad. The propo sitions include conditions that the road shall be completed to Vicksburg, in Allen township, by the 31st of October, prox.; to Jewell Center, via Jewell City, by the 31st of December next; and to Burr Oak by the 30th of April, 1880. The road is to leave the main line of the Central Branch at or near Jamestown. It is said that the propositions are certain to carry, a large majority of the voters of each township having signed the petitions. Work is progressing on the line, and will be pushed rapidly for-

The Central Branch track is completed to Gaylord, Smith county, and regular trains will run to that place on and after the 17th inst. Track laying on the branch to Osborne City commenced yesterday, and it is expected the road will reach that place in about ten or twelve days. The grading on the North Fork of the Solomon is completed to Kirwin, and on the South Fork to Bull's City, Grading on the Jewell county road is progressing rapidly.

The new disease among horses continues A horse just brought in from the country has been attacked by it, which shows that it is not peculiar to the city. The animal has a high fever; the head swells until the eyes are closed. After the case has run for several days the disease seems to settle in the animal's legs, so that the horse cannot stand up. Arthur Stewart's mare, one of the first attacked, is recovering.

#### Sudden Death. [Wichita Beacon.]

Mr. E. Jacobs, who lived on Chrisholm creek, three miles north of town, on a farm purchased of Mr. John T. Carpenter, died very suddenly last Monday forenoon from the effects of heat. Early in the morning he was in Allen's drug store and purchased some medicine for his wife. He went home and about 9 o'clock went out in the field to burn a straw stack, after which he must have started back for the house. His body was found on the west side of a wheat His body was found on the west side of a wneat stack about 11 o'clock. The stack was about a CALL AND GET PRICES. IN NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY. quarter of a mile from the house. He was first seen by his little girl, who ran to the house and told her mother. When our informant, Wm. Dibbs, got to the stack he found the mother and children surrounding the body, which was lying face downward with hands full of straw. The appearance gave evidence that he had suffered terrible pain before dying.

### THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES -AND-

### Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGESTORE.

### FRESH GOODS

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold

Go to the Grange Store for bargains.

The highest market price paid for grain at the Grange Elevator.

ANDREW TOSH & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Lawrence, Kansas.

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

# Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

### MERCHANT TAILOR

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

· In the city. Fresh

### SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

ESTABLISHE W. A. M. VAUGHAN. J. K. DAVIDSON. WEB. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO., Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

COMMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GRAIN

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

BARBER BROS.

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large

### PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

-ALSO--

LARD OIL,

And all kinds of

### MACHINE OILS.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

### KIMBALL

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE. . . . Gideon W. Thompson.

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 nigh-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

G. H. MURDOCK.

### WATCHMAKER -AND-

ENGRAVER, A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses

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

### J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

### Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

-AND-

### POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

### A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON, Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHUR: H. ILL, Carriage Painter, have arranged to do work in their respective lines in conjunction, at the LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can be done. Give them a call. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Shop on Vermont street, just north of the court-house.

H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

### First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

Office-Massachusetts street, west side, be-ween Henry and Warren.

A. MARKLEY,

### Late of Fort Wayne, Indiana, has opened a first-BROS. Custom Boot and Shoe

ESTABLISHMENT.

Sign of the Golden Boot, 67 Massachusetts street.

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

M'CURDY BROTHERS,

The oldest Boot and Shoe house in Lawrence, es tablished 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES



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

lowest cash rates. FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition. Salesrooms 145 & 147 Massachusetts street, cor-ner Warren street.

### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1879.

#### GREENBACK MEETING.

The Greenback State Central committee will meet at Lawrence September 13, at 2 o'clock p. m. The Editorial State convention-Greenback editors, writers, speakers and active workersat same time and place-Miller's hall. Also grand rally and mass convention

#### THE FARMER'S NEED.

"The cultured man," says the Prairie Farmer, "is the reading man, and the reasons why the farmers as a class are not cultured men is because they do not read." The farmer who depends upon farming for the support of himself and family is obliged to work very hard. We ask the question, is there any class of people that work as hard as farmers do that read more?

The benefits which agricultural colleges may confer will no doubt be recognized more generally in the future than they have in the past. We believe that if the money expended on colleges which fit our young men to practice law and medicine were expended upon agricultural colleges the country would be the gainer. We want also primary agricultural schools, that shall fit the pupil to enter the agricultural college. The funda- and 18, 1879-Tuesday, Wednesday and mental principles of what is called an education are the same. It is the adap- citizens of that city has been kindly oftation of these principles to a special fered to all in attendance from abroad, pursuit that calls for special study of all facts that bear upon it. The object is expected that the railway companies of an agricultural education should be will grant the usual reduction in fair. to produce the best results with the least labor. Give our farmers' sons the education, therefore, and there will be neither lack of cultivation nor of time for all necessary study and reading.

#### RELATIVE INTELLIGENCE OF FARM. ERS WITH OTHER CLASSES.

While we shall continue to insist, until new light breaks in upon us, that there are a good many profitable things art, and read up as well on their busisicians, and what proportion of the men fruit. in this profession are thoroughly skilled in anatomy and physiology-ready and apt in surgical practice, careful observers and earnest students? Among as follows: That relating to apples second calves \$50, amounting to \$225; law, skill as advocates, and reliability Deman, Geneva, Allen county, comwe have just \$10 left for our profit the different powers on the question, and as counsel? How many merchants mittee; cherries and strawberries-G. know more of their business than the C. Brackett, Lawrence, Douglas county, run for three years, we will put our finance as laid down by the great writ- Davis county, committee; vegetables— ing at the commencement of the second ers on these subjects.

pelled to award to the farmers a high Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas councomparative position. While they are ty, committee; cultivated flora-J. W. far behind where they ought to stand, Robson, Cheever, Dickinson county, and where they might easily stand, they cannot be regarded as laggards when put in comparison with most other persons having promising seedlings of classes. To be sure, we have a vast number of illiterate men engaged in tilling such, will send, or cause to be sent, by the soil; but with all this, a close inves- express, at the expense of the society, tigation will show that the farmers as a three or more specimens of each to class compare favorably with any oth- the proper committees as above desiger as lovers of knowledge, and as progressive workers in their art and business.

### HARVEST-HOME.

Last Saturday it was our good fortune to be present at a gathering of the Patrons and farmers near Dimon, in Jefferson county. The meeting was gotten up by the Patrons for the purpose of rejoicing and rendering thanks for the bountiful crops bestowed, as a reward for their diligence in tilling the soil, and also to renew their allegiance to the farmers' organization which has already accomplished so much, and which is destined to lift up the agriculturists and give them the front rank

among mankind. The day was fine, and at an early hour the farmers with their families bandry, we take it for granted that per- grass later in the fall and earlier in the ed, is 330; of this number ninety have

order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Dinner was next in order. Those who never attended a harvest-home picnic in Kansas can have no conception of the enormous amount of good things provided by the sisters. Imagine everything that is good to eat and barrel, and ice cream enough to cool the atmosphere about you! Reader, it was all there.

After dinner, Bro. Sims, master of the state grauge, delivered an able adof the order.

As the sun was sinking in the West, all repaired to their homes; and we have no doubt but all felt the day had been spent not only pleasantly but profitably.

The granges in this locality have a co-operative store, which is run strictly ou the Rochdale plan, and we were proportion to their weight, as a geninformed that both their trade and capital were steadily increasing, and results so far entirely satisfactory to the with fodder, making one hundred ears Patrous.

Kansas State Horticultural Society. The thirteenth annual meeting of this society will be held at the city of Holton, Jackson county, December 16, 17 Thursday. The free hospitality of the and a hearty welcome will be given. It

PROF. E. GALE, President. G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary. N. B .- A fuller notice will be given

during the fore part of November following.

State papers please copy. LAWRENCE, Kans., Aug. 12, 1879.

### New Seedling Fruits.

At the twelfth annual meeting of the State Horticultural society an experiin their business yet to be learned by mental board was created having for the farmers of America, and that a good | its work the collecting of all new seededucation is required by every young ling fruits which give promise of value man who aims at excellence in the pur- and place them upon trial to develop suit of agriculture-while we hold these and establish their character with a sentiments to be self-evident, we still view of reaching a list of all classes believe that the farming class give as better adapted to the climate and soil of much attention to the science of their Kansas than those already adopted; also to endeavor to produce from seeds ness, as any class in the country, and a class of fruits having merits superior much better than some. Take the phy- to any now known, both in plant and

the society, held June 17-19, 1879, the be worth the original \$100, the yearboard apportioned the experimental lings (\$15 per head) \$75 and their the lawyers, how many of them deserved and pears to F. Wellhouse, Fair-edly stand high on account of their mount, Leavenworth county, commit-edly stand high on account of their general routine W How many are ac- committee; small fruits (other than quainted with the laws of trade and strawberries)-Prof. E. Gale, Milford, Wm. Cutter, Junction City, Davis Looking over the field, we are com- county, committee; native flora-Geo. committee.

It is the desire of the society that any class of fruits, or knowing of any nated; and of such as the committee shall consider promising, cious and cuttings, or young plants or seeds, as their nature requires, for propagation will be asked in their proper seasons.

This work is an important one, affecting materially the future success of horticultural pursuits in Kansas, and is in full accord with the efforts of wide-awake horticultural societies throughout the United States, and meets the hearty co-operation of all liberal and enthusiastic horticulturists.

In behalf of the committee. G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary. State papers please copy. LAWRENCE, Kaus., Aug. 12, 1879.

### Sheep Husbandry.

was master of ceremonies. After some fall and spring it will be so much bet- your sheep." We answer, "We don't singing by a fine choir, the editor of ter; but I should not hesitate on that this paper delivered a lecture on the account, for good corn fodder will educational and social features of the answer that purpose only for the extra that." . We answer, "We need some cost and trouble, or turnips eitherruta-baga or white turnips-are very good for late winter and early spring fore they are hatched." We answer,

Now, in considering this branch of business, we will show the advantages of sheep compared with cattle, not of at the fair grounds. Come everybody, drink, and wagon loads in quantity; dairy cows or cheese making, but Come for all day. Bring your wives only think of ice-cold lemonade by the Western cattle raising. And the question comes up first of all, will it pay? We don't mean when we say will it pay to ask if you would rather see the lambs play than the calves, but which of the two-sheep or cattle-will make dress on the objects, aims and purposes the most money for the farmer with the same capital and with the same

Now let us take \$100 and buy say

fifty common ewes and the same amount (\$100) and invest in five common cows, and keep both sheep and cows for a period of three years. We will consider that stock eat about in eral rule, and to the five cows we will feed ten ears of corn twice per day, of corn per day, besides straw or cheap hay, which we will consider the cows and sheep to eat about equal, and we will feed the fifty ewes one hundred ears with fodder, and we will count six months for the feeding season for both, making 150 bushels of corn for the cows and the same for the sheep; and the corn at twenty cents per bushel with its fodder would amount to \$30 each-\$30 for the cows and \$30 for the sheep-and we will not count the pasturage while there is so much grass to burn in the spring. Then at the end of the first year should we wish to sell, supposing we have had good luck and both cows and sheep have doubled their number, we could get for the cows and their calves about \$150, making \$20 out of the \$100 invested, then after paying \$10 interest on the \$100 capital we will only have \$10 for all our pains; while the ewes we will consider will be worth the \$100 we gave for them, and their lambs \$100, and their wool \$50, which will make \$250, then deduct the cost (\$100), interest (\$10), and feed (\$30) and we will have a profit of \$110, against \$10 profit on the cows, making the sheep \$11 profit to the cows \$1 profit. Then for the second year we will count \$10 feed for cow and calf, making \$50 for the wintering of the five cows and their calves. And at the end of the second year should we At the ninth semi-annual meeting of want to sell, the cows are supposed to tee; peaches and plums-H. E. Van and the interest \$15 on the \$150) and second year. Then, as we proposed to \$50 worth of wool (the first year's shearing) into twenty-five ewes, makyear 75 old sheep and 50 lambs-125 in all; then at our former price for feeding the second winter's feed would amount to \$75, the interest on the value of capital \$25, making \$100 cost for the second year, and at the end of the second year at our former estimate we will have 225 sheep—125 old ones and 100 lambs-which at \$2 per head would amount to \$450, and this added to \$125 worth of wool would make \$575. Then after deducting cost and interest and feed we have left as profit on our second year just \$200, against \$10 profit on our cattle stock, leaving the sheep profit ahead \$20 to \$1 the second year. And the third year we have on our cattle \$27.50 profit, according to the same style of figuring, and a profit on our tle for the three years \$47.50, while the total profit on the sheep is \$790, and cases reported daily has about settled cases reported daily has about settled total profit on the sheep is \$790, and our total number of cattle is 22 or 23 head, while our total number of sheep is 499 head. Our total value of cattle at the end of the third year is \$350, while our total value of sheep and wool

is \$1,285. "No; neither have we mentioned the In considering this branch of hus- advantage the sheep have by living on

intend to let them." One will say, "There is a good deal of hobby about hobby to keep our spirits up." Another says, "You count the chickens be-'If we don't count some on the chickens before they are hatched we will never set the eggs."

We recommend plenty of bells, and good watch dogs to keep away the wolves and strange dogs; also giving the sheep a chance to run close to the house when disturbed.

One thing more to be considered: Most all cattle raisers (and all of us are cattle raisers in a greater or less degree) will say we have exaggerated and given the sheep the more favorable view; but we claim that we have only given the lambs justice, and that before the cattle will equal the sheep in profits each calf must equal the cow in value at six months old—must increase at as early an age-and every cow shear from forty to sixty pounds of wool per annum. As for sheep being more liable to loss from disease than cattle and hogs, such has not been our experience. Some will say that sheep require more attention and care than cattle. Our answer to this is simply, if they require more give them more, for it will pay.

E. P. WICKERSHAM.

### LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

General News. FORT SCOTT, Kans., Aug. 9.—The Indiana editors invaded Fort Scott in force this morning. Although their arrival was unheralded, our citizens united to make their brief visit as pleasant as possible. An impromptu reception was tendered the party, at which several happy and well-timed speeches were made. The Indiana quill-drivers are a fine lot of gentlemen, and a credit to their state. They went away well pleased with Kansas as a whole, and Fort Scott in particular.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—A violent storm passed over Madison and vicinity last night. Two pleasure steamers with a full complement of passengers, on Lake Monroe, were disabled and drifted about at the mercy of the waves for nearly an hour, but finally made a landing. The passengers were all saved, but the boats are wrecked. At Marshall the rain and hail fell in torrents for twenty minutes. A large number of windows were broken, trees and shrubbery lost all their foliage, the tobacco crop is reported totally destroyed, and serious damage is done the corn. The hail varied in size from that of bullets to that of hens' eggs.

ST. Louis, Aug. 9 - A Washington special says: Mr. Evarts will at once begin an inquiry into the Mormon question, as it is affected by the importation of women from foreign countries, by which means alone this scandalous infatuation is kept alive. The statistical information now in the possession of is known to show that the bulk of these women come from England, night. and Germany. This government will enter into correspondence with the will insist upon the enforcement of the provisions of the treaties prohibiting the emigration of criminals to the United States; and as this class of persons are brought here for purposes in viola-tion of the statutes of the United States, the government considers it as their right to punish it, as there is an act of congress prohibiting polygamy, it having been declared unconstitutional by thes upreme court of the United States. The government has no other course than to insist upon its enforcement, and has therefore instructed the district attorney of Utah to carry it into effect. The administration feels that the first effectual step has been taken to wipe out Mormonism within the limits of the United States. With the importa-tion of Mormon female converts from abroad cut off, and the prosecution that will follow the offenders, the evils of this system will soon be under coutrol.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 9.—Up to noon to-day, fifteen cases, ten white and five colored, were reported to the board of health. Three deaths since last night. The weather still continues cool. This morning at daylight the sheep of \$480. Total profit on the cat- thermometer dropped to sixty-four de-

public opinion down to the conclusion that the plague will remain until frost

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Daily News of this city has the following: A. D. Langstaff, president of the Howard association of Memphis, has sent Some one may say, "You have not a telegram giving the particulars of the counted cost of shearing." We answer, condition of that city, containing the following points: The total number of cases of yellow fever to this hour, within the city limits, officially recordhour the farmers with their families began to arrive, and by 10 o'clock a. m. there were at least one thousand people in the beautiful grove where the exercises were to be held. Bro. A. P. Reardon, worthy deputy of the county,

antine. The fever has increased in Memphis very perceptibly in the past ten days, and is spreading from the original centers. We cannot hope for its discontinuance until frost.

At least 30,000 persons have left, of which 12,000 are located in Camps Father Mathew and Marks, situated four and seven miles respectively from Memphis. There have been three cases in Camp Marks, and one death. At east 1,2000 negroes are in the city, only 100 having gone to camp. They have declined to leave the city, honing to receive rations here, which is in opposition to the views of all parties who are laboring here to attend to such as may be taken sick.

Our only safety is depopulation. In consequence of the fever spreading among the negroes in the past five days there is a growing disposition to go to camps. Should their appeal to the people of the United States for rations not meet with a favorable response, the negroes will no doubt move as soon as they get hungry. No one but a Howard visitor or physician knows of the filthy hovels that these people live in and in which they are taken sick, and too frequently die.

We have sixty physicians on duty. and have had under our charge 450 patients sick with various diseases. To hese sick people we furnish nurses, medicines, stimulants and food. About 200 have been discharged. Our expenses are now \$500 per day, and this will probably increase. We have on hand \$18,000. This amount would be sufficient it the negroes had followed the example of the white people and left the city. We hope not to be forced to ask assistance, but fear this non-action of the negroes will compel us to do so. The sanitary condition of our city is excellent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Within about two weeks in this city banks have paid into the sub-treasury the enormous sum of \$55,000,000 in legal tender notes of the ten per cent. bonds. Of this amount nearly \$34,000,000 were paid during August, or within a space of nine days. Of course the payments on account of called bonds have been heavy within this period, but at the commencement of business this morning the treasury had on hand about \$25, 000,000 of legal tenders available for drafts, against which some heavy checks have been drawn, and which in the course of business will reach this city next week. As the matter now stands the treasury has called in nearly all that is due, on account of subscriptions to the four per cent. boads; the remaining fag end is of no financial importance. Bank statements to-day reflect these large treasury operations in a decrease of \$7,219,600 legal tenders,

and \$6,862,775 in surplus in reserve. Frederick P. King, a clerk in Pratt's oil works, Williamsburg, died of yellow fever this evening at his residence in Brooklyn. It is believed he con-tracted the disease from the bark Walace, which loaded with oil at the works the latter part of July, and to which he carried messages. The Wallace came from Havana June 4. Stewardess Margaret Regau died in the hospital in New York of yellow fever a few weeks ago. Physicians who were called in pronounced King's disease as a well-markinformation now in the possession of the government is crude, but sufficient were placed in an air-tight casket, and buried in Evergreen cemetery at mid-

MEMPHIS. Aug. 11. - Thirty-four cases in all, twenty whites and fourteen colored, were reported to the board of health to-day. Two additional deaths have occurred, both colored.

At a meeting of the executive committee this afternoon a committee was appointed to confer with various ministers regarding the propriety of closing the churches and discouraging any large public assemblies which are calculated to spread yellow fever in our midst. Dr. T. H. Collins, who had been sent to Forest Hill to investigate cases supposed to be yellow fever, returned to-day and reported one person, a refugee from Memphis, down with the fever. Every precaution has been taken against its spreading by isolating the dwelling. Maj. Guys' condition to-night is an extremely critical one. He had an attack of black vomit this afternoon. Ed. Moore is better. A. M. Rey-nolds, letter carrier, and Paul Ross, check boy of the W. U. T, office, were

stricken this evening.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—A private letter to the Appeal from Corinth, Miss., dated 4 a. m. August 11, says: A perfect stampede of citizens is in progress, owing to the illness of the mayor and the president of the board of health; who are supposed to be sick with yellow fever. They were attacked with sudden illness on Sunday night, and in the opinion of the attending physicians their sickness is yellow fever. thought that their coming in contact with citizens fleeing from Memphis, at quarantine stations, caused the infection. People were fleeing to the country, but many farmers had quarantined against them, and they were roaming through the woods trying to find refuge and safety. Seventy-five people left at daylight yesterday. A telegram to Corinth sent on the 9th has failed to bring any information of the state of affairs there.

### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1879.

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

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

### City and Vicinity.

AT a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Kansas Valley Fair association it was decided to open the grounds on Monday, September 15, for the reception of any articles or stock for the fair, and that from and after Tuesday morning all persons, whether exhibitors or not, will be charged the regular gate fee.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

your teas. He carries the largest stock of any house in Lawrence, and sells for cash. Give him a call and save money, friends.

#### Old Settlers' Meeting.

The committee who have the old settlers' meeting in charge are constantly receiving letters from distinguished persons abroad signifying their intention to be present at the reunion of old settlers of Kansas. Monday last the committee received the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1879. Gentlemen:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 24th of June, inviting me to be present at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Kansas, on the 15th of September next.

of Kansas, on the 15th of September next.

It would certainly give me very great pleasure to meet the 'old settlers of Kansas' upon so interesting an occasion, and while I regret that I cannot positively foresee that it will be in my power to do so, I shall cherish the hope that I may be able to visit Kansas at the time appointed for the celebration.

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

WM. M. EVARTS.

To Mesers. Emery Morrow and Smith Com-

To Messrs. Emery, Morrow and Smith, Com

### Cut with a Knife.

On last Friday afternoon a colored man named Canister and another named Joe Burke met on the Gleason farm, having hitherto been thought to be on friendly terms, although it is reported that for some unknown cause Canister had previously made thrests of taking Burke's life. Immediately on meeting Burke, Canister told him that his children had been in his (Canister's) watermelon natch and had etal. his (Canister's) watermelon patch and had stol-en some of his melons. Burke replied that he did not think his children would steal melons, but if they had done so he would pay him their value or give him some other melons instead. value or give him some other melons instead. Burke then got out of his wagon and partially slipped on something which made him lean forward for a moment. While in this position, Canister, before another word had been said, evidently aiming at his heart, struck him with a small knife on the left side, a short distance below the arm. The knife ran down his side to his ribs and then back to his spine, maka cut nine inches in length. In turning from the ribs the knife somehow slipped between them and cut into the left lung, so that in breathing the air is forced out through the wound. Canister immediately came to town and went to the house of a colored man named Johnson, in West Lawrence, where he was arrested and taken to the county jail.

Announcement.

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

C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts street, is now ready to supply the public with first-class groceries at lowest prices. Cash paid of harness, saddles, collars, whips, etc. Call and see him at No. 118. taken to the county jail.

### The Best is the Cheapest.

The Best is the Cheapest.

The announcement that a new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary has just been published, containing many new and valuable features, suggests the thought that buying a dictionary is a good deal like buying an egg or a watch—a bad one is not cheap at any price. Webster being the standard authority for the English language, he naturally has many imitators, but imitators are usually held at their true worth by the public. Who wants a wooden nutmeg, though it may look ever so much like the genuine article? The popularity of Webster is based upon this principle.

If you want a handy thing to carry with you, a companion that you can always rely upon, and one that will never tire you, a really vade mecum, we recommend that you get a copy of the pocket edition of Webster, with its 18 000 words and meanings, rules for spelling, tables of weight and measures, abbreviations, words, phrases and proverbs from the ancient and modern languages.

nodern languages.

It is printed from new type, and bound in morocco, with tucks, and bright gilt edges, and, when not otherwise obtainable, will be sent by mall, on receipt of one dollar, by the publishers, Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand street, New York.

# Sale of Privileges on Fair Grounds. The sale of privileges on the Kansas Valley fair grounds for the coming fair will take place in the new exhibition building on the grounds

of the association on Saturday, August 16, at 4 o'clock p. m. Those wishing to purchase are requested to be present at 4 o'clock, sharp.

By order of executive committee.

N. O. STEVENS, Secretary.

#### THE COMING K. V. FAIR.

New Exhibition Building Completed-**Encouraging Prospects** 

The officers of the Kansas Valley Fair asso clation have been hard at work since early spring making preparations for the fair to be held during the first week in September. Realizing the necessity of better accommodations for such exhibits as require shelter from the weather, their first and best efforts were bent towards raising a fund sufficient to construct a permanent and commodious exhibition build-ing. Dr. Wm. Evatt, vice-president of the as-

ments. Every branch of industry represented in Kansas is provided for in some way.

The race-track is in excellent condition this season, and our owners of fast trotting horses are doing some good work preparing to participate in the speed-ring programme.

According to the report of the secretary of the state board of agriculture, the Kansas Valley Fair association paid a larger sum in cash premiums last year than any other fair association in the state of Kansas.

faction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

WE wish to call particular attention to the famous Mandarian tea—something new. Henderson, of the cash grocery house, has the first and only shipment made direct from the importers of the East. This Mandarian tea combines both strength and flavor, equal to the tresh 75 and 90 cent teas, and he offers it at the unprecedented low price of 50 cents per pound. His workingman's tea at 35 cents per pound is semething that is assonishingly low. We think you can save from 15 to 25 cents per pound on your teas. He carries the largest stock of any while the association is meeting with flattering encouragement on every hand, and the prospect is good for a fine exhibition in each department, there are many good farmers, stock breeders and others in Douglas and surrounding counties who have never enrolled their names as exhibitors at our fairs, and it is to such that a special invitation is extended by the officers of the association to come forward with whatever they have to exhibit, whether to compete for premiums or not, and on while the association is meeting with flattering encouragement on every hand, and the prospect is good for a fine exhibition in each department, there are many good farmers, stock breeders and others in Douglas and surrounding counties who have never enrolled their names as exhibitors at our fairs, and it is to such that a special invitation is extended by the officers of the association to come forward with whatever they have to exhibit, whether they have to exhibit, whether they have to exhibit, whether they have to exhibit the action of the same than any other fair attention in the state of Kansas.

And now while the association is meeting with flattering encouragement on every hand, and the prospect is good for a fine exhibition in each department, there are many good farmers, stock breeders and others in Douglas and surrounding counties who have never enrolled their names as exhibitor

best ever held in Eastern Kansas. Wm. Roe, President. N. O. STEVENS, Secretary.

#### Better than Gold.

Better than Gold.

The grand climax of success is at last achieved. The poor rejoice, the sick arise and walk, the rich bask in the golden sunshine of perfect health. The physical miseries of the human frame need no longer be endured. Dr. King's California Golden Compound, for dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, coming up of food, jaundice, liver complaint, biliousness, general debility, drowsiness and low spirits. This wonderful remedy will positively cure, and that where every remedy has failed. To prove that this wonderful remedy will do all we claim for it you are presented with a trial bottle free of cost, by which you will readily perceive its wonderful curative qualities, and which will show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by Barber Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

### Wanted to Trade,

A new sewing machine for a good cow. In quire at this office.

Castor Oil,

White Lead,

Window Glass, Putty, etc.

Linseed Oil

#### at knock-down prices at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

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

At the book and stationery store of A. F. Bates, you will always find a complete stock of school and miscellaneous books, albums, pic-Announcement.

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

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

### A Card.

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

Office, 66 Exchange Building,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

### Leis' Electric Insect Powder,

For the certain destruction of moths, mosquitoes, flies, bed-bugs, fleas, roaches, ants, plant insects, vermin on fowls and animals, centipeds, This is purely vegetable, and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above mentioned insects. It is not poisonous, and can be used with perfect safety. Geo. Lens & Bro., Sole Proprietors, Wholesale Drugg), and Manufacturing Chemists, Lawrence, Kansas.

### Quinine and Arsenic

Form the basis of many of the ague remedies in the market, and are the last resort of physi-cians and people who knew no better medicine to employ for this distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive By order of executive committee.

N. O. STEVENS, Secretary.

Lawrence, Kans.

Lumber.

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

Lawrence, Nov. 20, 1878.

Lawrence, Nov. 20, 1878.

By order of executive committee.

N. O. STEVENS, Secretary.

Lawrence, Kans.

Effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing in the ears and depression of the constitutional health. AYER'S AGUE CURE is a vegetable discovery, containing neither quinine, arsenic nor any detection ingredient, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of tever and ague. Its effects are permanent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a postitive cure for fever and ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for liver complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive, as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and mlasm stic districts. By direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, it stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

FRANK E. SNOW,

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

#### THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

Elegant Day Coaches, Furnished with the Horton Reclining Chairs, will be Run Hereafter Between this City and

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run inagnificent day coaches, furnished with the forton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quiney railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and materials. The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe per maner and commodities extinition bullisting. Dr. Wm. Evait, vice-president of the association, was appointed a committee to call upon the citizens of Lawrence and Douglas county and solicit subscriptions to this fund. His calls were responded to with such liberality that when all subscriptions are paid the association will meet with no difficulty in paying for the new building now just receiving the finishing touches. This building in form is not unlike the Kansas building at the Centennial exhibition. It is eighty feet long each way; wings thirty-six feet wide; shingled root. With such accommodations exhibitors will feel safe in displaying the most delicate articles.

The premium list for this year is full and complete. It embraces an almost endless first of articles of household and mechanical manufacture, and agricultural products and implements. Every branch of industry represented in Kansas is provided for in some way.

The race-track is in excellent condition this season, and our owners of fast trotting horses are doing some good work preparing to particular and this safe froutes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most without doubt it will early beco

#### "The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route The quickest, satest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Golden east close connections are made line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Dei Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kan-sas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Ar-

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't. T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't

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

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HORSES & CATTLE

kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer a 1 Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict an imals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hick-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Xellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to se many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure lieatth, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair

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



LEIS PowDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep Sheep require only one eighth the dese given to catile.





In all new countries we hear of fatal discusse among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind ess, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POV. DER will cradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, m.: a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a Quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with deugh to form Pills.



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



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hoge The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and effi-cient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Lets' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears. Manne. preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the bl and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT-ERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signa-ture of the proprietor upon each package, without which



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1879.



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OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands and lots advertised in the Western Home Journal September 5th, A. D. 1878, that any of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 39 of the sessin laws of 1877. A large number of persons may avail themselves of this postponement of sale and redeem their property at comparatively small expense.

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

### Lawrence Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS, ETC.

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

CHARLES CHADWICK, Attorney at Law, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. D. L. TOSH, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Lawrence, Kansas. 59 Mass. street.

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

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W. COCKINS, Loan Broker. Office over Leis' drug store. LUMBER, ETC. BRUCE, dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Sash, Bluds, Nails, etc., corner Winthrop and Vermont streets.

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

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Tennessee street, west of Central park. W. MAY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician.
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### Horticultural Department.

Report of the Fruit Crop of 1879.

In the issue of THE SPIRIT of July 2 the condition of the fruit crop for Kansas was given by counties. The general average of the product of the apple orchards would be light in quantity; the peach and pear almost an entire failure; the plum, with the exception of a few localities, and in those cases the varieties were of native origin, also a failure. Cherry orchards have done some better, varying from one-third to a full crop in special localities. Strawberries were a light crop, owing to drought of preceding autumn and which continued through the fruiting season. Raspberries averaged nearly a medium crop. Blackberries a failure in all localities excepting Baxter Springs) Cherokee county), Salina (Saline county), and at Parsons (Labette county). In these localities the crop was a full one. Gooseberries were a general failure. Grapes would average a fair crop. In many places a heavy to very heavy crop, and only slight indications of any injury from rot.

The causes producing the reduction in the crop was generally attributed by the fruit growers of our state reporting to this office to the severe frost on April 3, when apple, pear, peach and cherry trees were in full bloom, the mercury falling to 19.5 degrees, as found in the recorded observations of the signal service station at Leavenworth.

Peach trees were killed in many localities during the winter and did not leaf out, while others leafed out and partially developed a full bloom; but from the effects of the winter and the spring frosts the buds not only failed but many of the trees also failed after the full leaf had formed.

Desiring to learn the condition of the fruit crop in other states, for the purpose of determining whether the reduction of the fruit crop in Kansas was exceptionable or local, and also whether the causes producing such condition had prevailed outside of our state, this office was placed in cemmunication with representative fruit men in other states, in reply to which the following reports have been received:

NEW YORK. Apples, one-half crop in western part of the state and lighter in the eastern part; plums and peaches, good; pears, middling; cherries, full; strawberries,

fine crop. ILLINOIS.

[Note.-This state has been divided into belts by the Illinois State Horticultural society, viz., Northern, Central and Southern, and these belts are again divided into districts, making seven fruit districts. Each of these districts are in charge of a committee, which committee makes a report to the State Horticultural society on the conditions and results of the year.]

The reports of the committees to this office are as follows:

First District.-Apples, and pears, a failure; peaches, few grown (trees winter-killed to snow line).

Second District. - Apples, light; pears, very light; peaches, none plums, light crop.

Third District.—Apples, light (quality fine); peaches, entire failure; pears nearly a failure.

Fourth District.-Apples, good; peaches, none; pears, fair; strawberries, short (from drought); blackberries, good crop.

Fifth District.-Apples, 40 to 50 per cent. of usual crop; peaches, none; pears 10 to 20 per cent. of average crop. All classes bloomed well, but young fruit dropped; cause, cold winter.

Sixth District.—Apples, one-half; pears, good; grapes, very good crop. Seventh District.—Apples—early varieties light and of a poor quality, late varieties moderate crop; pears, light; peaches and plums, a failure. A poor

fruit year, says the writer. J. W. Robinson, Tremont, president of the Illinois State Horticultural society for 1878, says: Apples, light (trees injured by the winter, and dying); strawberries, injured by drought; raspberries

and currants, ditto. A. Dunlap, Champaign, says: Fruit crop in Central Illinois will be light. Apples, one-fourth crop; peaches, entire failure; pears, three-fourths crop in some places and almost a failure in others; blackberries passed the winter uninjured and bore a full crop, except Lawton and Kittatinny, which winterkilled.

IOWA.

committee of each district are made to the state society. Only four districts where they stood, in one continuous Dissolve 1 ounce of borax in 1 1-2 pints have reported, but they constitute the line. This strengthens the plants on of boiling water, and when a little cool most productive and favored districts in that state.

First District.—The writer says: The fruit crop is very light throughout the state. Apples, one-third crop; pears, nearly a failure; peaches, winterkilled; plums and cherries, a failure (cause, spring frosts); blackberries, a failure; raspberries, one-third (cause, canes winter-killed); strawberries, a fair crop.

Second District .- Apples, generally light; peaches, none; pears, few. Fifth District .- Apples, light; peaches and pears, a failure; small fruits,

fair crop ; grapes, a fair crop. Sixth District .- Apples, two-thirds; pears, a failure; plums, very light; cherries, full; strawberries, fine; raspberries, moderate crop; blackberries, a

failure (cause, winter-killed). MISSOURI. Independence.—Apples, slim crop (more Rawles Genet than all other varieties); very little of other fruits ex-

cept raspberries and grapes. St. Joseph.-Apples, good crop of Rawles Genet; other varieties badly injured by late frosts. Peach trees were badly injured by the winter, and a great many are dead. The crop was destroyed by April frosts. Pears, very few grown, on account of liability to blight. Cherries, below an average, and very wormy; strawberries, onethird (cut by drought); raspberries-Black Caps good, Turner one-half crop (cause, injured by the winter); grapes good; gooseberries, none.

St. Louis .- Apples, partial failure; peaches and cherries, entire failure; grapes, rotting rapidly. MICHIGAN

The president of the State Pomological society says: Apples, generally light (less than one-half crop; quality generally good); peaches, full crop; pears, full crop (fine quality); cherries, fine; plums, full; small fruits, full; grapes, very full crop.

The secretary of the State Pomological society says: Apples, very moderate crop; peaches and cherries, fine; small fruits-full crop on western lake shore, failure south and east (cause, excessive drought).

This report, and my previous one on July 2, is most respectfully referred to our Kansas croakers for a careful study

and comparison. G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y Kansas State Hort'l Society.

MR. EDITOR :-- I am wearied with a close day's labor among my favoritesnight, it being now 10 o'clock p. m. resources of my adopted state as I believe I could well be in any of those favored fruit sections above cited.

G. C. B.

Horticultural Notes. The old practice of banking up celery plants as they grow is being gradually abandoned. Many cultivators attribute the rust on celery to the particles of earth which fall in among the stems during the process of hilling when there is dew or rain on the plants. Celery. therefore, in not a few instances is allowed to grow and spread in all directions until such time as banking up is required for bleaching the stalks and protecting them from injury by frosts. The leaves at this time are carefully straightened up, held firmly together and earthed up sufficiently to bleach them. During moist, warm weather in September, celery will bleach within a fortnight if properly earthed; later, when the days and nights are cooler three weeks or more are required.

An Ohio correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says of strawberries: Of the varieties we have thoroughly tested, to wit, Capt. Jack, Monarch of the West, Star of the West, Triumph of Cumberland, Springdale, Charles Downing, Seth Boyden, Col. Cheney mixed with Wilson, Black Defiance, Excelsior (our seedling), we have no hesitancy in saying Capt. Jack leads them all. It withstands drought, and bears equally well on clay loam and black intervale soil. Last season this variety commenced ripening May 28, and continued bearing till June 30. We set our strawberries in rows four feet apart, and layer the runners to the right and left on each given up by physicians. This state is divisioned similarly to row, and then after the old plants have | DENTRIFICE (which removes tar-

Illinois, and the annual reports of the borne two years we plow them out and tareous adhesions, arrests decay, and STORY & CAMP'S put well-rotted manure in the furrow induces a healthy action of the gums). each side.

> The apples that now fall from the trees are mostly infected with larvæ of the codling moth, which sooner or later escapes and forms its cocoon under the rough bark of the tree, preparatory to forming into the perfect or moth state. After mating, the female will deposit an egg in every remaining apple on the tree; hence the matured fruit will also be spoiled. It is, therefore, of especial importance that the larvæ be killed at once. Hogs and sheep will devour the well doing; and whatever is in our powfallen fruit, and with it such larvæ as er to do toward saving the inebriate, have not escaped. These latter may be should we not do it? Young woman, trapped under hay or cloth bands tied you can do much. When you know around the body of the tree, under positively that any young man of your which they will seek shelter. Nothing acquaintance indulges in drinking inbut close attention will keep apples toxicating liquor, chewing or smoking from being wormy; but, to be success- tobacco, using profane language, talk ful, the work of trapping the larvæ must be systematically followed up. mind what a disgrace it is to himself By daily picking up the fallen plums and every one related to him. Picture and peaches the curculio may also be thinned out.

The Farmer and Fruit Grower gives this sensible advice on potatoes: The Peerless potato has become the favorite with market gardeners around Mobile, who are shipping large quantities to Chicago and other Northern cities. It has several valuable qualities which make it superior to the Early Rose. Farmers in the west have become so wodded to the Early Rose that they seem to know and care for no other kind of early potato; but variety lacks many points of being a perfect table potato. Some persons in each neighborhood should try different varieties on the same soil, and in future reject all but the best. There is as much room for improvement in the quality of potatoes as in those of apples. County fairf can do much to aid in the introduction of better sorts by offering suitable premiums for special qualities or a combination of qualities.

trunks of apple trees to trap and de- duct. It has been truly said, "There stroy the codling worm has resulted in are not one-half as many virtuous young various success, some cultivators re- men as there are women," and I am porting failure, while others appear to sorry for it. Better be a "dried up old nave saved nearly all their crops from injury. Experiments with various modifications and successive years will turnish the information which will enable us to adopt the best and most successful use of the bandages. Among the reports which are most favorable is one given by a writer in the New York World. He states that from 50 to 200 worms (varying with my strawberry beds, than which no the amount of the crop of fruit) finer growth of plants can be found were found under each band, and in any state—and must retire for the that not a tenth of the apples were wormy, while the previous years, when feeling as well satisfied with the fruit no care was taken, at least one-half were too wormy to be marketable. He found the simple paper band, made of carpet paper 2 1-2 inches wide, and costing half a cent each, quite as good as the patented, cotton-lined bands. The question occurs, in what way did the bands prevent access from such a multitude of worms to the fruit, and were they traveling from or towards it?

### The Household.

Now, as these plants are about to bloom, to insure best results mulch them with coarse manure and give them a little liquid manure occasion-

Tall-growing asters are often destroyed by the wind. To prevent this put a neat stake near each plant and fasten several strings to them so they will not slip, then pass these strings about two or three of the main branches. This is better than tying a string about the whole plant, which will crowd the branches together and injure the flowers.

Recipes.

The following we have taken from Dr. Chase's valuable recipe book:

DIARRHEA TINCTURE.—Compound tincture of myrrh, 3 ounces; tincture of rhubarb and spirits of lavender, of each 21-2 ounces; tincture of opium, 1 1-2 ounces; oils of anise and cinnamon, with gum camphor and tartaric acid, of each 1-6 of an ounce. Mix, Dose: One teaspoonful in half teacup of warm water sweetened with loaf sugar; repeat after each passage. This has cured many cases that have been

add one teaspoon of tincture of myrrh and one tablespoon of the spirits of camphor, and bottle for use. Directions: At bed time wash out the mouth with water; then take a tablespoon of the dentrifice with as much warm water, and rub the teeth and gums well each night until the end is obtained.

Intemperance. There has been much said upon this subject, but we should never tire in to him about it. Try to impress on his to him the home of the intemperate husband, where the faithful wife toils to supply the family with just enough to keep starvation from the door. Tell him of the mother whose tender care nursed him through infaucy; whose eye was ever on him through childhood, watching lest something might befall him; who looked forward to the time when he should be a comfort and support to her.

Now what has she in return for all those sleepless nights, those anxious hours, watching over your sick bed, praying that God would spare you? All she has is a broken heart. One more word, young woman. When your intended husband goes "off on a spree," as he calls it, and is not presentable for several days after, talk to him; say everything in your power to persuade him never to do so again, and furthermore, tell him if it does occur again that the engagement is broken! In nine cases out of ten it will never happen; but if it should, keep your word. Show The use of bandages around the him you do not countenance such con-

maid" than the wife of a man who cannot control his appetite for liquor .-

Aunt Weltha.

Preserving Eggs for Winter. Put the eggs into a large pail and pour boiling hot water over them, and put a cover over them and count sixty, very slowly. Take them out, wipe dry with a thin towel, and pack with little end down in buck wheat hulls, oats or bran. Put in a place where neither frost nor damp can touch them and they will keep for months. The boiling water shuts up the pores of the egg shells, and keeps them fresh, while it does not cook them. Another way is to rub each egg over with linseed oil, put on with a cloth. Lay them on a table to dry, and then pack away tightly. Lime water and salt will also keep eggs, but they are not so well kept as by these other methods, as they absorb the salt, and the white loses its freshness, and will not beat to a froth, or give lightness to cake.

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And other First-Class Planos. Also the unri-

ESTEY ORGANS.

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

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

W. M. LARLAM (2013)

uis.—St Louis Republican. W. W. LAPHAM, Gen'l Traveling Agt., Lawrence, Kansas

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Errysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and

searching cathar-tic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and

promote vigorous health. AYER'S PILLS have been known for

more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every-body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing

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

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

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitic, 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 renovater now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, atock raiser and domestic animals. Every farmer, atock raiser and

Normans vs. Clydesdales.

Not having seen an answer to the inquiry of "J. M.," of Hayward, Minn. and as I have raised both breeds of horses spoken of, I would say: In relation to the Normans, I have kept them for the last fifteen years with great success, and find them to be first- milk, as reported in the Connecticut class work horses. As to their standing hard work and hot weather, I can say that I never owned but one horse (his breeding unknown) that I thought | gland. The history of this epidemic is was as good as the Norman. I may differ with some in regard to what a first-class work or farm horse should condensed narration seems justifiable. 400 to 1,550 pounds each, on short and bered 1,625 persons, living in 318 dwellwell-shaped legs; to feed well and to ings. During the last of 1875 and early are found among the Normans more very warm weather through corn tendcalculate the hot weather does not hurt

pounds. The Normans are always ready | must be found. for their feed-hard work don't take away their appetite, as it frequently that fifty-seven families in Eagley were does with many horses if you give supplied with milk from a particular them a very hard week's work. As a dairy, and that of these fifty-five were rule, the Normans are kind and gentle. attacked with fever, while of 261 fami-Horsemen well know that a nervous lies supplied from other sources only come from giving better care and more mild in temper. The Normans are es- this particular dairy. For in six of the and back as quick as our common farm drinking water. teams; but if I wanted a team especialor any other large breed of horses, alhorse.

Normans, three and four years old, full ual drinkers of the milk in 'its sisters, that have worked hard togeth- raw state a very large per cent. er all this season. They weigh 3,100 were attacked. As regards the milk pounds, and I think if your correspond- itself, it was almost unanimously voted ent in Illinois saw them he would poor, and many complained that it had probably say, "Can't stand hot weath- an undue tendency to become sour. er;" too much beef. . He thinks the Towards the end of January, 1876, it Clydesdales are liked better. Let us was generally noted that something see. In the year 1865 or 1866 there were was wrong with the milk; it turned dales and English stallions in the state having been of a peculiar color, to have of Illinois, and but two imported Nor- tasted unpleasantly, and even to have man stallious, old Louis Napoleon and smelled offensively. In many instances 500 head, and only about eighty-six bottom of the vessel containing it Chicago than they were in 1865.

draught horse, I have owned both, and dairy was retailed in Bolton, two or will say that they are a very good breed of horses; but I do not like them as well as the Normans, and from trial of | ton, 'wherever in Bolton this milk had all for reasons satisfactory to myself. been consumed there also had been I own an imported Clydesdale stallion fever.' and also an imported Norman, and I feel as if I had a right to say, to those who wish to know, what I think of them. My Clydesdale was raised in terial, but finally the water used for Scotland on a farm adjoining to that dairy purposes was settled upon as the where the well-known Donald Dinnie was raised. I think mine a first-class horse of that breed. The Clydesdales for its water supply on a brook which as a breed do not have as good feet and legs as the Normans, and without good besides the farm-house. But the build- fatten much more easily than cattle, and feet and legs you have got no work ing of a large mill near the course of horse. You can scarcely find a Clydesdale at the age of ten years that is a filement of the brook that all families that not only keeps indefinitely, but sound horse. You will find that he has but two discontinued using it. Of pays for long transportation." got bad feet, or is enlarged in his ankles | these one was attacked by the fever or hocks. They are more subject to and the other escaped by boiling the scratches and grease than any other water. Still, it was used for all dairy breed that I know of. Their flesh is not as hard as the Norman, and they large amounts of volatile matter, amwill not weigh as much, according to monia, and chlorine, pointing to conmeasurement, as a Norman; and they are, as a class, not so kind to handle; matter of apparently excremental orican't walk as fast. Take them as a class, gin. While it was not proved that the lands of mediocrity, while the few reach crease in profitable weight. To do this to cross with our American mares, they milk had been actually diluted with the mountain top and impress their in the most economical manner, the dido not show as evenly-bred stock in this water, it is enough to observe that name and fame upon the deep blue of a gestive organs must be originally their colts as the Normans do. As is the foul brook water was the only water complete success. The plodder may strong and unimpaired by abuse .- Praiwell known, the experiment of crossing used on the farm for dairy purposes. live, and he who moves only to keep rie Farmer.

Clydesdales with the native bred mares in Austro-Hungary has proved a failure-so says the North British Agriculturist. AN ILLINOIS BREEDER.

Impure Water and Milk.

Dr. E. P. Miller, in a paper read before the Farmers' Institute meeting, Fitchburg, Mass., upon the subject of impure water for cows as affecting the Farmer, held the following:

"In February, 1876, there came an epidemic or typhoid fever in Eagley, Enso interesting, and the agency of milk in causing it is so clearly proved, that a be. I want them to weigh at least 1,- The population of Eagley district numwalk four miles per hour. Such teams days of 1876 Eagley had been comparatively free from fever or other illness. easily than any of the breeds of horses January 30, 1876, there were attacked that I know of. In Illinois we have with typhoid fever fourteen families and twenty persons. In the next six ing and harvesting. If a horse stands days 103 additional persons were atup to hard work and thrives, you can tacked. Then the outbreak began to decline. Between February 5-9 twenty-eight .nore were attacked. Between I have had a great many big day's February 9-15 fifteen more, and to the work done with my Norman teams. end of February there were thirteen In the year 1868 I farmed 720 acres and fresh attacks. In March there were used all Norman mares to do my work. three new cases, and in April one. In I had one team that planted 25 1-2 acres all there were 195 cases in sixty-three of corn in one day, with two men on households, with thirteen deaths, in a the planter, and sold one of them the population of 1,625. It seemed that same fall for \$600. She was a jet black, some specific cause for this sudden outand the pair weighed about 3,200 break in a previously healthy region

"On investigation it was discovered and high strung horse is not as likely eight were attacked. But even these liberal feeding than that to which the to stand hard work as those that are eight gave additional evidence against sentially mild tempered, and it is a eight families the members attacked rare thing to find one with a spavin or | had partaken at neighbors' houses of ring-bone. They are very close jointed the milk in question. In another of the and compactly built, making them less eight the disease was not positively liable to get blemished than if loosely known to be typhoid fever, and in the built. As to their traveling, I think last of the eight exceptional cases the that they can go off ten or fifteen miles | fever was traced to the use of infected

"Further, in several instances perly for the road I should not take them sons not resident within the area of the milk supply were attacked by the possesses over the herdsman, as folthough I have driven a Norman further fever after visiting friends in Eagley in two hours than I ever did any other and partaking of this particular milk. To make the evidence still stronger, I have a pair of seven-eighths bred it was proved that of the habitabout twenty head of imported Clydes- sour almost at once, and is described as Rollin. To-day there are upwards of the milk, after standing, left at the Clydesdales. This looks as if some of a sediment variously described as the Illinois breeders liked Normans; grit, sand, or dirt. The above eviand the market value of the grades are dence seemed conclusive that milk at least 20 per cent. higher to-day in from the dairy in question was concerned in the dissemination of fever. As to the Clydesdales and English But about one-half the milk from this three miles distant, and to quote from the medicinal officer of health of Bol-

> "At first the actual milk of some cow was suspected by the people of the region as having contained the fever maorigin of the evil. The farm-house was situated on a hillside. and depended had formerly supplied other dwellings purposes. In this water were found tamination of this water with animal

Selecting Breeding Animals.

A not uncommon mistake in selecting the foundation of a breeding stud or herd or flock is in paying undue attention to some one feature which strikes the fancy. The fact that an animal had a noted sire, or possesses a fine head and neck, is not conclusive evidence of a good pedigree or a good animal. The dam, or some more remote ancestor, may have been very inferior, or a dozen points, of greater practical importance than the appearance of the head, may be poor. It is a good rule to select the animal with the fewest defects rather than the one with striking excellences. The latter may blind us to the former.

As no intelligent breeder expects to find all the animals of any breed or any family equally excellent, so it should always be kept in mind that not all animals are equally good for breeding purposes, even though they be equally well bred and equally good in their seasons, or unforeseen casualties, may own characteristics. Hence the value intervene and occasionally disturb the of an animal is decidedly increased when it has been proved to be able to transmit its good qualities. It is often a mistake to insist on purchasing young animals. A sire or dam which can show a good progeny is valuable for breeding purposes, even if already in middle life. It is a safe rule not to select, either for breeding or labor, and ident feeding, negligence in supervismals which have been uniformly kept under much more favorable conditions than they will probably be kept in future. Disappointment and loss have often come from making purchases of animals which have been kept in high flesh, and carefully protected from cold and storms, and then requiring such animals to "rough it." On the other hand, surprisingly good results often animals have been accustomed .- National Live-Stock Journal.

Sheep Better than Cattle.

questions, and both must be examined if we would ascertain the truth. As to which are most profitable-sheep or frames from near the center and insert cattle-location, soil and other circumstances must be taken into considerasome of the advantages the shepherd though nothing had happened. Then

costs less than one of cattle. A farm stocks and do likewise, which gives six which will carry twenty cows will carry about eight times as many sheep, and empty frames also. I will advise your to stock a farm with twenty cows and readers to place the newly-made swarm corresponding fixtures will require an in place of some other strong stock, by outlay of a thousand dollars. An equiv- moving the same, which will greatly alent number of sheep (say 150) can be strengthen the hive. The full frames purchased for about half this sum. taken from the old or strong stock, of flesh. Again, a flock of sheep demands much course you will remember, are to have less care than a herd of cows. The lat- all the adhering bees, except the queen, are inclined to think you have a case of ter must be milked daily, and the work of the dairymaid in making butter and making up your new swarm, and in referred to is due to pressure upon the cheese is constant and laborious, de- eight or nine days you can repeat the brain, probably from an excess of blood manding also skill of a high order to make it eminently successful. Then sheep will live and thrive where cows into other new stocks you may wish to sels, in which case little can be done for would starve, or at least make poor returns. These nimble animals will climb over rocks and ledges where cows would not venture, and almost every herb that grows, even down to Canada thistles, suffices them for food. Pastures are greatly benefited by being cropped by sheep. They not only keep down the weeds, but have more fertilizing material in their droppings than do cows. In the milk of the latter much phosphate of lime and other saline, as well as nitrogenous, matter is removed, but sheep carry off only what is on their backs. A flock of sheep also multiplies much more rapidly than a herd of cows, and this is specially true of the large mutton breeds, which often produce twins. Not to be too particular in the enumeration of the advantages of the flockmaster over the herdsman, I will only add that sheep when slaughtered they furnish not onthe brook had led to such obvious de- ly meat but wool, the latter an article

Success in Sheep Husbandry.

Sheep husbandry, as an avocation, has no distinguishing peculiarities. Its valleys of humiliation and disappointwhose dreams have failed of realizawith the throng along the plains and up-

from being run down by his surroundings may be floated beyond want by a better return than he merits; but the flockmaster's ultima thule-those grand results which leave ineffaceable tracks upon life's highway and bring honor and wealth in their train-are achieved only by those who, through untiring study and persistent effort, have come to deserve them. The "luck" of sheep husbandry is so thoroughly within the control of the flockmaster that he rarely need look beyond his own management for those causes and effects which go to make or mar his fortune.

The corner stones of success-proper selection, judicious blending, liberal and number to natural and artificial that no one need lay his foundations three or four days. improperly or unintelligently build upon them. Secondary influences, such as fluctuation of prices, unpropitious surface of the tide, but under prompt and judicious management the ripple will soon disappear and the general flow will tend surely on toward comfort and competence. Many disasters have overtaken those who have essay. ed sheep husbandry. Extravagant purchases, unintelligent breeding, improvion, and absence of any well-defined policy, are the rocks upon which the majority of such efforts have been stranded, and he who would decree for his ventures a better fate must needs avoid the dangerous road marked by their wrecks. - National Live-Stock

Artificial Swarming of Bees. J. M. Hicks, of Battle Ground, Ind.,

writes as follows:

"I always keep watch of each stock, and as soon as one is ready with a reasonable share of drone brood, I bring a new hive, open and take out six empty There are two sides to all disputed frames, leaving two remaining; then I open hive or stock, that is full of bees, brood and honey, and take out two full two of the empty frames in their place, leaving a full frame between the empty tion in determining. A. Hyde gives frames, and close up the hives just as I take the two full frames and hang them side by side in the empty new "In the first place a stock of sheep hive; and then I take two other full full frames in your new stock, and two that may be on them at the time o

> "This method I have found to be a success in every instance in the hive I use, and I never lose or have any swarm the old-fashioned way. I thus successfully make bees pay from four hundred to ten hundred per cent."

Feed Young Animals Well.

The man who wears out a calf's teeth in the effort to make it shirk for itself never raised a prime steer nor good cow. Every dollar supposed to be thus sayed in the young animal must be replaced later by the expenditure of two. The man who feeds best while the ani-The man who feeds best while the animal is young makes the most money. This is generally recognized as true by our best farmers, and hence the improvement in stock, and consequent cheapening in the raising of animals within the last ten years. The same rule will apply to all farm stock. If stinted while young, they never pay the breeder and feeder a living profit. Hence the reason why those who do not keep pace with the times are always complaining that there is no money in stock. The big prices paid by the best stock feeders are for animals that have had their digestive organs kept intact by early and properly nutritious food. The value of a food animal lies in its aptitude to lay on flesh, ment are peopled by those plodders nutritious food. The value of a food animal lies in its aptitude to lay on flesh, tion; others of its votaries struggle and those kept steadily growing from birth will continue this growth and in-

### Veterinary Department.

Enlarged Ankle.

I have a horse six years old that was taken three months ago with lameness, caused by interfering on nigh hind leg. I have had him blistered three times. The lameness has disappeared, but the leg is swollen to the hock quite large; also a callous the size of a fifty-cent Will you please tell me what I piece. shall do to remove the swelling and cal-

ANSWER.-If the enlargement is due to the blister, it will subside without treatment. However, you can try the following: Take Goulard's extract and olive oil equal parts; mix and bathe once a day after the swelling has subalimentation, and adaptation of variety sided; apply a tincture of iodine once a day to the callous; give half an ounce surroundings-are so readily accessible of nitrate of potash twice a day for

Strangles.

I have a colt five years old. Two weeks ago he refused his food and water. The glands on both sides were very much swollen, and also under the jaws. No trouble with the lungs. The pus that came from the head was mixed with blood. Pulse seventy-three. Legs and ears cold. In seven days from commencement of disease the legs commenced to swell. They are four times their natural size. There is a fluid of a yellowish cast coming through the pores of the skin. He does not lie down. If you will name the disease and give me treatment, you will greatly oblige a constant reader of your paper.

ANSWER .- We are inclined to think our colt has strangles, or what is sometimes called colt distemper, and the swollen condition of the legs is due to the extreme debility which usually follows that disease. We would suggest giving the following: Take carbonate of iron two, gentian root (pulverized) and nitrate of potash of each three, nuces vomica and ergot of rye of each one ounce; mix, and make into fifteen powders; give one morning and night in his feed, if he will take them, if not, have them made into balls. He should have a little walking exercise exposed to the sun's rays daily.

Vertigo. I have a mare, eleven years of age, that I have noticed once or twice, while driving, to have halted, firmly set her teeth together, and trembled. Always have stopped her and it soon passed off. About a week since she had an attack in the stable which was very intense. She set her teeth firmly together, trembled violently, seemed blind and perfectly rigid. The attack lasted about fifteen minutes. When she came out of it she seemed bewildered. She has seemed pretty well since until yesterday. She was handled in the same way. I bled her quite extensively the first time and moderately the last. Can you judge of the difficulty by my discription of the case? and what would you advise? I might add that she is in high

Answer. - From your description we megrims (blind staggers). same operation by cutting out queen retained at that part. This condition cells from the new hive, and inserting often follows a disease of the blood vesthe patient. You had better prepare her by feeding upon bran mashes for two days; then follow with a cathartic composed of Barbadoes aloes, seven; ground ginger, one drachm; made into a ball and given before feeding. After it has acted give the following powders: Take sublimed sulphur three, nitrate of potash two, and digitalis leaves (pulverized) one ounce; mix, and give a heaping tablespoonful once a day in her feed. As soon as the pasture will do, we would advise turning her out for two months .- Turf. Field and Farm.

was completely cured.
S. A. APLIN, No. 3 Exchange street
HUNT'S REMEDY

### THE LATEST MARKETS

Produce Market	9.	
ST. Louis, At	ıg. 12, 1	879.
Flour-XX	\$3.85 @	4.10
XXX	4.45 @	4.60
Family	4.50 (0)	4 80
Wheat—No. 2 fall	9410	943
No. 3 red	873(0)	
Corn—No. 2	31 @	313
Oats	2110	
Rye	4710	
Barley	50 (a)	65
Pork	8.75 @	9.00
Lard	5.20 @	
Butter—Dairy	12 @	15
Country	6 @	10
Eggs	9 @	101
CHICAGO, A	ug. 12. 18	379.
Wheat-No. 2 spring	84 @	841
No. 3	75 @	76
Rejected	68 @	
Corn	33 (2)	331
Oats	23 @	231
Pork	8.15 @	8 25
Lard	5.30 @	5.35
Transport A	-	

# Wheat—No. 2 fall. No. 3 fall. No. 4 Corn—No. 2 No. 2 white Oats. Rye—No. 2 Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 12, 1879.

84 @ 81 @ 79 @ 271@ 32 @ 20 @ 40 @

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 12, 1879. Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,400 \$4.25@4.60
Good ship. steers av. 1,300 3.75@4.25
Fair butch. steers av. 1,000 3.25@3.75
Good feed. steers av. 1,100 3.00@3.40
Good stock steers av. 900 2.40@2.90
Good to choice fat cows... 2.50@2.75
Common cows and heifers 2.00@2.40 3.20@3.40 3.00@3.40 2.40@2.90 2.50@2.75 2.00@2.40 3.20@3.45 Hogs—Packers 3.20@3.4 St. Louis, Aug. 12, 187.

Cattle, shipping grades in fair demand and steady but supply light; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.70@4.90; light shipping, \$4.25@4.65; grass Texans, \$3.25@3.50.

Hogs, dull; mixed packing, \$2.80@3.30 Yorkers, \$3.55@3.70.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1879. Cattle, market a shade stronger all round; exports, \$4.80@5.00; good to prime shipping \$4.00@4.60; Texans, \$2.25 to \$3.30.

Hogs, heavy, \$3.30@3.50; light, \$3.60@3.85. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 6,500; for the last week 59,000. Market a shade firmer.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, good, 12@15c. cheese, prime Kansas, 5@5½c.; eggs, 6@6½c. broom-corn, 2@3c. P tb; chickens, young, per doz., \$1.25@1.75; potatoes, 30@45c.; cabbage, 60c. per doz.; apples, 85c.@\$1.00 per bushel; peaches, 60c.@\$1.35 per box of } bushel; tomatoes, 35@50c. per bushel; grapes, 3 to 4c. per pound; watermelons, \$1.25 per doz.; cantaloupes, \$1.00 per doz.; hay, \$6.50 to 7.50 per ton; tallow, 41 to 51c. per pound; onions, \$2.00 to 3.25 per bbl.; beans-poor, 90c. per bushel hand-picked \$1.50, navy \$1.75; hides-green 4 to 51c., salted 6 to 71c., dry flint 11 to 15c. dry salt 101 to 14c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.85@3.00; XXX \$2.40@2.50. Rye flour, \$1.85 Corn meal # hundred, 85c.

Flour in St. Louis has declined slightly.

Wheat has fallen from 5 to 7 cents in Kansas City since our last issue. Corn would probably also have fallen but for the dry weather as it is it has risen 1 of a cent.

Wheat at Kansas City is 2 cents higher than it was one year ago; corn is precisely the same it was this day last year.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 941@942c. August, 942c. September, and 95c. October. In Chicago No. 2 is 84 @841c. August, 841c. September, and 842c. October. In Kansas City No. 2 is 84c. August. No. 3 is 814c. August, and 81c. September.

Cattle continue dull, but there is a slight improvement in prices at Kansas City of some grades. Most of the sales are of low grades. The Kansas City Journal of Tuesday says: "The bulk of the supply consisted of Texans, and among them some prime fots of grass-wintered steers and cows, 120 of the former averaging 1,081 pounds, selling as high as \$3.10, while 20 grass-wintered Texas cows, averaging 903 pounds, sold at \$2.80. These were exceptional sales, and we call attention to them so that shippers may not be misled."

The area of spring wheat in Kansas this year is said to be 20,000 acres less than it was last year.

It is said the chinch-bugs made sad havoc in spring wheat in some parts of Southern Da-

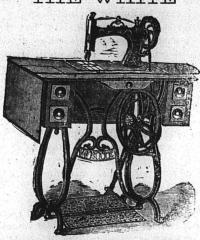
kota. A New York paper of last Saturday in reviewing the money market for the week says that "the most notable local financial event of the week was the rapid accumulation of funds in the sub-treasury. Excepting on Saturday and Monday, when for the two days the subtreasury's disbursements exceeded its receipt by \$4,800,000, it has steadily gained in both specie and currency, so that the total gains

for the week are: Currency, \$10,069.897, and coin, \$660,571." Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 3@7 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3 @4 per cent. The stock market opened active and advanced. Almost the entire day granger shares shared largely in improvements on reports of increased earnings. Quotations showed an advance over the closing quotations of the previous day of 1 to 51 per cent. Granger shares, Lake Shore and Wabash were most prominent in the dealings. Government bonds

### state securities dull. Lawrence Markets.

were weak; railroad bonds generally strong;

The following are to-day's prices: Butter 10@20c.; eggs, 7@8c. per doz.; poultry-chickens, live, \$1.25@1.75 per doz., dressed 6c. per th; turkeys, live, 6c. per th, dressed 8c. per th; potatoes, 40@50c.; corn, 23@28c.; wheat, new, 75@85c.; lard, 41c.; hogs, \$2 75@3.00; cattlefeeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@ 2.40; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 per ton. THE WHITE



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.

machine.

Fitth—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

Sixin—It has a steer reet on over state or needle.

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

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

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.

the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

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

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

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

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

J. T. RICHEY. Agent.

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THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE | 2 -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.



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PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

-AND-

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

지역 (10 kg) (10 kg) (10 kg) (10 kg) (10 kg) (10 kg)
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
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.
A Boar, eight months old
Description of the Poland-China Hog: The pre- vailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

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

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

ABORESS. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth Ste, CINCINNATI, 9.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

### IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

Under Letters Patent No. 204 312, Dated May 28, 1878.

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KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.



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For Fall of 1879

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### DRY GOODS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Outlery, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, Tinware, Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, Guns, Revolvers, Groceries,

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We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America who make this their special business. Address

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# THE STORY OF THE TH

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

CHEAP CHARLEY.



AND



POOR

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

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

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

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24x30-INCH CHROMOS. Black walnut frames, \$1.50; 9x11 walnut frames with glass and back, 25c.; 8 1-2x21 mottoes, walnut frames, glass and back, for 50c.—less than half what other people charge.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

New harness, \$16, worth \$20; bird cages, 50c, to \$1.50; mocking-bird cages, \$1.25 to \$3; 25-cent brooms for 15c.; two copying presses at half price; sitz and sponge bath, \$3; Shepard fluter, best in market (two heaters), \$1.25; hat conformitor, \$3, cost \$30; new rubber-bucket pump, \$2, cheaper than anybody else; fire-proof safe (Diebald & Kienzle make); grocer's galvanized iron patent oil-can, with pump; three lawyers' book-cases, one new, for private family; new and second-hand refrigerator; new 240-pound platform scales at \$6.50, cheap at \$10; new seven shot revolvers, \$1.25; fine double-barrel gun, \$0, cost \$40; billiard table, slate bed, 4 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, infine order, at less than half price; Sattley's gang plaw (new), \$30, cost \$65; 100 feet 1:2-inch rubber hose; blacksmitt's 30-inch bellows; No. 1 lawn mower at a bargain.

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

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

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

FIVE-CENT TRUCK.

FIVE-CENT TRUCK.

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

FOR TEN CENTS.

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

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.