

VOL. VIII.—NO. 28.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 388.

YOUR NEIGHBOR.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Whenever you go to a neighbor's house
Be sure to look about you—
Not to ferret and not to spy,
Not with a gossip's tongue and eye,
Else, 'twill tell you'd be without you.

Not to tattle, and not to tell
The busybody's story;
Not to hunt for the rotten core
In fruit that hangs by the open door,
And in such labor glory.

But go, my friend, to your neighbor's house
With a loving heart and cheer;
Pluck the thorn from the good man's path—
Quench the fire in the soul of wrath,
And soothe the sick and weary.

Leave you a kiss with the little child
That he may long remember;
Comfort the lone and the aged one
Whose days on earth are nearly done,
As May-beams warm December.

Whenever you visit your neighbor's house
Wear you a smile precious;
Finer than silk, and whiter than snow,
Never forget wherever you go—
Charity sweet and gracious!

Then shall this neighbor's heart beat high,
Greeting her friend with pleasure;
Knowing no serpent of lowly birth
Creeps to the warmth of her glowing hearth,
Seeking her golden treasure.

THE ELEGANT MRS. MOWBRAY.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

We never shall forget Mrs. Mowbray—never. We were plain people at Castigan Point and did not mind being caught at such humble work as rubbing our own windows, dusting our own parlors, or weeding our own gardens. People generally accepted the fact that "culture," not wealth or fashion, was our idea of aristocracy. We were Americans to the backbone, and proud of it. The minister's wife, the doctor's daughters, the editor's mother and sisters, and all the rest of the professional people, wore neat muslin and trimmed their own hats. And we had literary cliques and a library, and were happy, very happy, until Mrs. Mowbray took the house on the hill and came to live there, with two servants, a maid for the long-limbed little girl who should have been in longer dresses, and a wardrobe which astonished everybody.

"Very stylish," said the doctor's eldest daughter, approvingly. "Immensely rich, I'm told, and the little girl looks delicate. I don't suppose she has had everything yet, either," by which "everything" Mrs. Dr. Shook meant measles, whooping cough, etc. "I think we ought to call."

"Decidedly," said the Rev. Esop Burlingame's lady. "It is but our duty. She has taken the front pew, and ordered a hymn book bound in red and gold, and new carpet, cushions and footstool for it. She is evidently pious."

"And subscribed for the paper," said Mrs. Quill, the editor's mother, who often contributed to the Household column, and whose recipes for puddings and pickles, over the signature "A. Q.," were well known.

"And spoke to me about sending her daughter to me," said Mrs. Penelope Ives, principal of the seminary.

So we called on Mrs. Mowbray, who received us with many charming smiles. Her name is Mow. She had come to this desert spot to isolate herself from society," she declared.

Now we considered Castigan Point rather a well-known place. Her husband was away. He held an office under government. She wasn't one to boast. She just said he was working for Uncle Sam. Nobody should say she ever boasted. He might be away some time. Her health was too delicate to follow him, and there was the child. Yes, she had lost herself in these woods on purpose. People would ask where she was; no one should know—no one.

"I fear you will find it dull here," said Mrs. Dr. Shook.

"Of course," said Mrs. Mowbray. "Oh, it cannot but be dull; but I thought it better, and so I have but few servants and only my plain things with me."

And Mrs. Mowbray smoothed the flounces of a lilac silk dress, the train of which was somewhere in the next room of the cottage she condescended to inhabit.

"Evidently very aristocratic," said Mrs. Ives, as she walked away.

And the next day there was an article in Mr. Quill's paper which spoke of the arrival of the lady of a well-known diplomat "who would shed a radiance over Castigan Point such as it had never known." And people began to ask each other whether the minister to anywhere was named Mowbray? or whether it was an ambassador—or what? Nobody knew what Mrs. Mowbray certainly did create a sensa-

tion. No one ever knew what toilet she would appear in next; and we who had hitherto gloried in our American independence now began to do our household work behind closed blinds, and to do penance in black silk dresses in hot weather, and to grow ashamed of our shade hats, and call on each other in four-button kid gloves, for might not we find Mrs. Mowbray at our neighbor's, and her gloves always matched her costume.

Our children, too, no longer reveled in loose, cheap garments. We saw Adele Mowbray every day, and she was like a little old woman. The sweet simplicity that had made Castigan Point an Arcadia vanished before one boastful, dressy woman, a French maid, and two impudent city servants.

However, if the lady of an ambassador were really in our midst, she should, we resolved, remember us as eminently genteel, whatever our sufferings.

Delicate Mrs. Mowbray—she knew nothing of domestic affairs. And she asked Mrs. Ives whether she thought her violet silk, trimmed with point lace, would do for the picnic.

"And I was going to wear my black and white shepherd's plaid delaine," said Mrs. Ives.

The day for the picnic arrived. Everybody went. Once out in the woods, we were not even overawed by Mrs. Mowbray's violet silk and point lace, or by the long-limbed Adele, who had something that I could not help calling grass. Our spirits rose. We ate, drank, and were merry.

Mrs. Mowbray had been absent for a few days with her little girl. Perhaps something had occurred that was not pleasant, but she was rather grave. She looked very often, too, at an old friend of ours, a lawyer, who was present, having come opportunely for a visit; but Adele was very loquacious and impatient. She turned her round, jet, bead-looking eyes upon our friend, the lawyer, who was quite bald, and exclaimed, shrilly:

"Your head is bare than pa's. His is fuzier; but yours is smooth."

"Rude child," cried Mrs. Mowbray.

"No matter—no matter, ma'am," said the old lawyer. "Do you like bald heads, my dear?"

"No, I don't!" piped Adele. "I wish they hadn't cut pa's hair off."

"Her dear papa has grown quite bald since he left us," said Mrs. Mowbray.

"Then you've seen your husband, Mrs. Mowbray?" asked good-humored Mrs. Quill.

"A fleeting glimpse," said Mrs. Mowbray.

"Yes," cried Adele. "The bell rang and they made us go."

"The vessel was about to start," cried Mrs. Mowbray, tremulously.

"Yes, and so we went," said Adele. "Ma, do you think pa's clothes were pretty with all those stripes? I don't."

"Adele does not like to see her papa in his uniform," said Mrs. Mowbray, growing very red. "The—the naval uniform, you know—the—the gold shoulder-straps."

"I don't mean the shoulder-straps, Ma," screamed Adele. "And pa's were white. I mean the blue stripes going round and round—his legs and his arms and all, don't you know. I don't call it stylish. I like coats best. And all those lots of men were dressed just like him—like—like bed-ticking, ma; and they clumped so when they walked all in rows."

"The men under his command," said Mrs. Mowbray, redder than ever. "Children express themselves so oddly," she added, with a ghastly smile.

Silence fell upon us. Very soon Mrs. Mowbray excused herself and retired with Adele. We looked at each other.

"Do you know of any uniform with stripes like bed-ticking?" asked the minister's wife of her husband.

"Only one," said the minister.

The gentlemen exchanged smiles, and our old lawyer made the next remark.

"That very fine lady calls herself Mrs. Mowbray, does she?" he asked. "I know her very well; and she remembers me. Her name is Mow. She was once a lady's maid, but she married Tom Mow, a very great rascal, who settled the fruits of a certain rascally exploit upon her. On one occasion being caught he was sentenced to the state prison for a term of years, and is there to-day; but his wife had the money, and is now living upon it. You can guess what uniform it is that he wears. The woman, however, has one virtue—she does not desert the husband on whose ill-gotten gains she lives in luxury. She visits him at times. It is, as far as I know, her only redeeming quality."

A low buzz of horror followed this communication. Then the women looked at each other. Emancipation was in every eye.

"I wish I had worn my shepherd's plaidingham, and not spoiled this good dress," said Mrs. Ives, aside to Mrs. Quill.

From that moment Castigan Point returned to its simplicity. We were none of us rude to Mrs. Mowbray, but we rubbed our windows, swept our porches, weeded our gardens, and wore our calicoes as though she had not been there. She took the initiative and cut us one and all, forbidding the maid, in loud tones, to allow Adele to play with those common children when she accepted a nasturtium blossom from one of the minister's many little girls.

It made no difference to us now, however. Good sense and "culture" reassured itself at Castigan Point.

How Ralston, the California Millionaire, Paid an Old Debt.

Mr. Ralston in 1848 was a clerk on a Mississippi steamboat. He was generous and poor. One day he went into the banking house of Lake & Martin, in St. Louis, and accosting Mr. Martin familiarly, said:

"I say, Martin, can't you let me have \$500?" "I don't see how we can, Billy," said Martin, "unless you can give us some security. Who can you get to indorse for you?"

Ralston scratched his head a minute and admitted that he couldn't get any security. Said he: "Martin, the fact is I'm broke, dead broke; but I have a chance to go in with C. K. Garrison down at Panama, and I must have \$500 to get there."

After awhile Mr. Martin decided to lend Ralston \$500 on his own account, and run the risk of payment; and giving it to him Ralston started down the river to join Commodore Garrison. This was in '48.

"Did Ralston ever pay Martin?" I asked Mr. Gould. "Ralston forgot all about it, or else he lost track of Martin. But fourteen years afterward I met Martin in New York. He was broken down himself—gone all to pieces, hadn't a dollar. Ralston at this time was at the meridian of his glory, spending by the millions. Well, one day Martin came up to me looking very seedy, and asked me if in my travels in California I had ever met a man by the name of Billy Ralston?"

"Billy Ralston?" said I. "B-i-l-l-y R-a-l-s-t-o-n! why, I know a man by the name of William A. Ralston—used to be with Commodore Garrison in Panama. It was Fitz, Ralston & Garrison in San Francisco, but now Ralston is at the head of it."

"Well, Mr. Gould, that is the same Billy Ralston that borrowed \$500 of me down in St. Louis in '48. Do you think he could pay it back now?"

"Pay it back!" said Mr. Gould. "Why you're joking. Ralston pay \$500! Why, Martin, Ralston can pay back \$5,000,000!"

"Well, said Martin, when you see Billy in Frisco you just tell him about me, and if he aint strapped and if 'twont break him up, I jes wish he'd pay me that \$500."

"The fact of it is," said Mr. Gould, as he told the story, "I thought Martin was joking. I had no idea that Ralston owed him anything. But when I got back to California I thought I would banter Ralston about it. So one day when I was in Ralston's room I said, jokingly:

"You're a nice fellow, Ralston, to be cheating an old friend out of \$500, aint you?"

"What do you mean?" said Ralston.

"Why, when I was in New York the other day a man by the name of Martin—"

"What!" exclaimed Ralston, jumping to his feet. "Warwick Martin?"

"Yes, Warwick Martin."

"Where's his address? Here!" he shouted to the cashier of the bank, "telegraph \$10,000 to the credit of Warwick Martin—quick!" and Ralston danced around like a crazy man.

"The next day," continued Mr. Gould, "Warwick Martin received a telegram from Lee & Wallers, No. 34 Pine street, to call and receive something deposited to his credit."

"By jingo," said Martin to his wife, "I'll bet Billy has sent me that \$500. If he has, Betty, you can pick out a silk dress at Stewart's;" and then he hurried off to Lee & Wallers.

"I called to see about some money," said Martin, looking through the back screen at Mr. Lee. "You say I have some to my credit here."

"How much are you expecting, and who from?" asked the banker, carefully, as is the custom with people who receive money by telegraph.

"I'm looking for \$500 from Billy Ralston," said Martin.

"No \$500 to your credit here," said the banker, "but there is \$10,000 to Warwick Martin."

"Ten thousand dollars!" gasped Martin.

"Yes, \$10,000."

"Well, 'taint me," said Martin sorrowfully.

"It's some other Martin, and 'taint from Billy after all. Just my luck!" and Warwick drew his hand across his brow, and sighed with disappointment.

"If your name is Warwick Martin, you can take this \$10,000," said Mr. Lee.

"By Jupiter," said Warwick, as he narrated the incident to Mr. Gould, "I didn't think 'twas mine; but I thought of Betty—thought of the dress I had promised her, and then I took the money and sneaked home like a culprit. I handed it to Betty, but I never smiled for two days, I was so afraid the mistake would be discovered. But when I got a letter from Ralston himself," said Martin, "I'll tell you there was a high old celebration in our house."

My Old Friend, Arthur, Eggleston.

You never knew him, did you? I presume you never heard of him, either. If you had once seen him, you would never forget it. He's an old man now; so am I. We were boys together. His father's farm and that of my father joined. We were neighbors, and always good friends. Arthur is a year or two older than I am. I call him Arthur because I only see him as a boy. I always looked up to him. He was the soul of honor—had no mean ways, was always frank and open about everything. He was an industrious boy, too; always ready to do his duty, never ashamed to be known as a farmer's son. Winters we attended school. Not being able to attend anything but the district school, his education was limited, only as he read and studied at home. He was always reading a paper, book, or something, if he had any spare time, and the result was he grew up one of the most thoroughly informed men in our place. As the years passed and he came to man's estate he was consulted by neighbors for advice and honored with places of trust. He was candid in giving an opinion, always believing that the only honest way of doing was to be truthful. I admired him for his sterling integrity, good habits and sympathizing nature. I shall never forget the sad day when his mother died. He knew beforehand that she could not live long, and I was constantly with her. As the day was closing and her life was sinking she took his hand in her feeble, bony hands and said: "Arthur, you were a good boy. You always obeyed your mother. You are a man now. I know you will not disappoint the world." She was gone then. He folded the pale hands upon the silent form and went out. His earliest and dearest friend was gone. When I joined him he looked into my face and said: "What of worth and merit there is in me I owe to my mother. She has left me now. I am left with no counselor but her life and admonitions. I am so thankful I was always dutiful to her."

It was a severe stroke to him, but earnestly he met life's duties, and was always victor over obstacles. He is now an old man, still a farmer, but with a life full of honors. Ask him the greatest helps to his success, and he will say: "My mother, while living; since then, a strict adherence to correct habits. I never drink liquor, use tobacco, or swear; always employ my spare time in improving my mind or body."

Oh, boys, you ought to know him and learn lessons from his life. You think your lot is hard sometimes; that you do not stand an even show with your boy friends. You allow a spirit of discontent to arise and disturb your happiness. Instead of being in earnest in life's battle, you too often repine. The poet says: "Life is earnest; life is real." As the years come on you will learn the lesson. Be strong in your younger days, and lay a foundation for your future that will make you a name honored and respected among men.

Plowing by Electricity.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Science, M. Tresca gave an account of some experiments in plowing by electricity which he witnessed at Sermaise, in the Marne. A Gramme machine, making 1,200 revolutions per minute, and driven by a steam engine, was connected to a second Gramme at a distance of 440 yards, and caused the latter to revolve at the rate of 1,140 revolutions to the minute, the electricity produced by the first machine being thus converted into work. The second machine was connected to a third at a distance of 210 yards, and these two worked cables attached to a double Brabant plow. According to M. Tresca, the experiment was very successful, the work accomplished representing the equivalent of three-horse power, while one-half of the motive power obtained from the steam engine was really transferred to a distance of more than 3,000 yards from the furnace.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I shall remain at home this year and take care of our farm. Our farm comprises five acres of very good land. Four acres are devoted to large and small fruits and a small vegetable garden. Although our farm is very small (hardly worth mentioning when compared with some the Kansas boys tell about), I have plenty to do to keep it in good condition. I really believe I like work at home better than traveling abroad, and you know "a rolling stone gathers no moss." But traveling will give one truer ideas of themselves and their surroundings, and this is one kind of moss or wealth. Besides my fruit and vegetable garden, I have a flower garden. I know many of the Kansas boys and girls cultivate flowers, for they have spoken about them in their letters. It would be interesting and profitable to me more I think if we would give details about them. To do this, we must observe, and by observing we will gain original knowledge that we will not be apt to forget. And flowers are not the only things to describe. Many of us have a collection of insects and minerals. We may tell about them, and our fruit and vegetable gardens as well. I have a good variety of annual flowers that I raised from seeds obtained from Vick. Our pansies give us the most delicate beauty and are the best for individual flowers. It is fun to go out in the morning and look for the new ones that have opened, and when you spy them out they seem to laugh at you and nod a cheerful good morning! Pansies are such jolly little fellows that, considering all things, I think they are the best flowers that grow. My phlox drummondii and petunias make a brilliant show, and lose none of their attractiveness upon a close acquaintance. I would be glad to hear what variety of flowers the rest of the young folks cultivate.

Yours truly,
JOHN WEST.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27, 1879.

Keeping His Face Straight.

"Yankee" Hill, a famous actor in the first half of the present century, used to tell an amusing story (which Mr. J. B. Mathews retells in his article on "The American on the Stage" in Scribner's for July), of the early days of the theater in this country. Hill once "showed" (to use a professional phrase) in a town in the western part of New York where no theatrical performance had ever been given. He found the audience assembled with the women seated on one side of the hall, the men on the other, exactly as they were used to sit in church; and throughout the play the most solemn silence was observed. They were attentive, but they gave no evidence of approval or displeasure; there was no applause, no laughter; there was not even a smile; all was solemn stillness. Hill did his utmost to break the ice; he did everything a clever comedian could do, but in vain. He flung himself against their rigidity; it was no use. The audience was evidently on its best behavior, and the curtain came down at last amid a silence oppressive and almost melancholy. After the play, Hill, worn-out by his extra exertion and mortified at his want of success, was passing through a public room of his hotel, when he was stopped by a tall countryman with the remark:

"Say, mister, I was into the play to-night."

"Were you?" said Hill. "You must have been greatly entertained."

"Well, I was! I tell you what it is now, my mouth is all sore a straining to keep my face straight. And if it hadn't been for the women, I'd 'a' laughed right out in meetin'."

The parson had exchanged pulpits with an eloquent brother. "How did you like the sermon, Mrs. Simplegood?" said Dr. Jones' young wife, all excitement after her intellectual treat. "Well, I tell you what it is, Mrs. Jones," replied the old lady, confidentially, "I s'pose you young folks like this sort o' preachin', and it's nat'ral you should, but I did miss the parson ter-day. I've got so used to him, yer know, that I allus know jist what he's gon' to say when he opens his mouth, I've heard him so many year yer know. But ter-day, why, I couldn't tell what was coming five minutes ahead."

A drosky-driver of St. Petersburg asked his customer, who appeared to be a nobleman, what nihilists were. "Nihil means nothing," was the reply, "and the people who have nothing in the pocket, nothing in the way of land, nothing in the shape of property, nothing in the nature of a title, are called nihilists." "Yea, yea," said the driver, "then Russia is full of nihilists, and even I also am a nihilist."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
 Secretary—F. 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, Calamus, Linn county.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

HARVEST BEGUN—WEA GRANGE.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I send a word from this part of the world.

Harvest has commenced, and the rattling reaper can be heard on all sides; and in the evening the farmer can be heard to say, "Mary Ann, give me a dry shirt; this one is wet with sweat."

Our grange, Wea, No. 445, is doing well, with sixty members to back it up. We are going to have a feast on Saturday. Can't you come over and get some fried chicken, and see what splendid cooks we have, and how we can get away with grub? Yours truly,

J. W. LINDEMOOD.

AUBREY, Kans., June 26, 1879.

EXPLANATION—WET HARVEST—RARE OCCURRENCE—WHOOPIING COUGH—GRANGE TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I presume you think me very unthankful for past favors, but I was not aware my "article" was published until last week when my attention was called to it at the grange. We have no fault to find with any of our officers, at least I have not. It was merely intended as a stimulant to greater exertions to make the grange more interesting.

We are having a very wet harvest. Fears are entertained that the grain will sprout in the sheaf. It is sprouting some already.

A rather singular affair, at least to me, occurred last week—five reapers cut grain within a mile and all in sight of each other. Of course they did not all have their full complement of hands, notwithstanding one was a self-binder.

Whooping cough is generally prevalent. There will be a grange celebration on the Fourth at Olathe. More anon.

STANLEY, Kans., June 28, 1879.

The Crops and the Grange in Chase County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Thinking a few words from this part of the country might be of interest to some of the readers of THE SPIRIT, we will improve the time this rainy afternoon in that way.

No more do we hear complaint of the drought, for the Bountiful Giver has seen fit to give us rain sufficient (and to spare, will be the next cry) for the growth of the corn and to wash down most all of the chinch-bugs. The wheat crop throughout the county is light; will average near ten bushels per acre. Some pieces are so poor they have not been cut, and others will make twenty-five bushels per acre. The dry weather has badly injured the oats, but they can all be saved. The corn never looked better at this season of the year than at present. It is all laid by, and in such a fine condition—not a weed to be seen and the corn all coming out in tassel. We might safely estimate the corn crop for Chase county at sixty bushels per acre.

The grange in this county is about the same as for some time past. There are some good Patrons in most every district, but we are too thinly settled throughout the county to do much in a co-operative way. We did have some hope of a revival last spring, when Deputy S. N. Wood made such a noise, and appointed so many meetings, but attended but few; so he failed in that, as in most every other good work he undertakes. With a live deputy, it is thought there might be at least four live, strong granges in this county with a membership of at least three hundred; and a co-operative store might do well at our county town. We hope, brother Patrons, we may not always be left out in the cold. Let each do his and her part, and perhaps in some future day we may be heard from in a more able and stronger way.

Toledo grange, we are told, is in a prospering condition; that they are engaged in two or three paying enterprises and contemplate soon building a hall. Success to the earnest workers.

The anniversary celebration of our national independence is near at hand. We are looking forward to a lively time at the falls, as that is the most central point in the county. Honorable Biggs, of your city, is to deliver the oration. More anon.

SAFFORD, Kans., June 27, 1879.

Co-operation Needful.

The Charleston (S. C.) News says: "Governor St. John, of Kansas, tells a Tribune correspondent that the negro immigrants from Mississippi showed him bills of goods that they had purchased of the merchants who were generally their landlords. One of these bills was for goods bought by a man named Lewis from S. D. Church, of Edwards, Mississippi, who charged \$1.50 per pound for tobacco, 12½ cents per yard for the poorest quality of prints, \$1.50 per gallon for a very inferior quality of molasses, 20 cents per pound for bacon which can be bought for 7 cents, 25 cents per pound for saleratus, \$5.50 per hundred for very poor flour. To secure this bill in advance, Lewis gave to

the merchant a deed of trust on the cotton and other crops to be raised on the land."

The poor negro is not the only one who has been swindled in this way by the merchant, nor is the practice limited to the Mississippi bottom. The truth is, the entire system on which the business of the country is conducted is not only unfair and oppressive to the general public, but it affords facilities and inducements for the practice of fraud and deception which poor human nature is not strong enough to resist. This system has built up the credit system, the direct cause of unnumbered woes in every community; it has been the handmaid of intemperance, in whose counting-rooms countless thousands have laid the foundation of this terrible habit, and in its robbery of the hard-earned profits of millions of laborers it has consigned vast numbers of children to a life of ignorance and want.

The merchants' business system must be supplanted by the co-operative system, before there can be anything like "good times" in this country. True, it will take time to accomplish the revolution, but it must be done. The abuses of the old system have become so intolerable that they must be dealt with by the great body of the people with ungloved hands; and this work of reform and revolution must have a good start in the grange, where it already has a footing.

We repeat, the first movement for reform must be the establishment of the co-operative system in place of the merchants' competitive system. The army of middlemen, clerks, drummers, bummers, etc., which is such a heavy burden upon the producers of the country, must be driven to the factories, the workshops, the fields and the mines, and forced to become producers themselves. Three-fourths of the stores and firms now in existence, and which rule the producers with a rod of iron, must be swept out of existence, and the business of the country transacted upon a system that will make the producers participants both in the control and profits of distributing the produce of the country.

This result is not only possible, but it will be reached sooner than many of the most earnest and enthusiastic advocates of co-operation now imagine.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

Educational Advantages of the Grange.

Patrons, does the thought ever occur to you that in our grange meetings are offered educational advantages that you as tillers of the soil, hewers of wood and drawers of water cannot otherwise grapple with? If we will we can bring within its gates sources of intellectual training that will lay the foundation for great achievements in our warfare against wrong and oppression. If we would more seriously ponder this thought we would lastingly be convinced of its truth. The great question, "What shall we do to make our grange meetings more interesting and bring in the farmers of the land?" should absorb all other thoughts until we have solved the important problem. Subject-matter that will both interest and instruct should have precedence after the regular routine business has been disposed of. Invite all to bring in their selections, and have them read and discussed as opportunity offers. In this crude and simple way we can sow the tiny seed that will germinate, grow and eventually ripen into wholesome fruit. Then let us keep up the work so wisely begun; enlarge upon it until every worthy brother or sister has a thorough knowledge of the great principles we as an order are striving for. Let all have something to say. Every expressed idea makes a ripple in the sea of thought, and the cultivation of thought is what we most need. Let none bury their talents in silence, but dig them out and set in circulation, and you will be astonished to note the broad educational advantages that will assuredly follow. In our grange meetings we may learn confidence and feel free from restraint, for we are all one great family—no high, no low, no rich, no poor, but equals. It has been truthfully said, "No nation, no people, can thrive without education." Let us take this quotation as a home thrust, and mighty works will be our reward.—*Farmer's Friend.*

A Secretary of Agriculture.

Within the past year, two eminently respectable bodies of agriculturists have set forth, in earnest language, the necessity of there being established a bureau of agriculture, to constitute a department of the government, co-equal with those of state, war, interior, and the others. The plan contemplates a secretary of agriculture to be admitted to the cabinet, thus giving the interest a voice in the management of national affairs, such as its magnitude and importance have long entitled it to.

The proposition is by no means a new one, for the agricultural press, especially the Western portion of it, has long advocated it, as have a number of individuals interested in agricultural pursuits. But it is a matter for congratulation that the Agricultural congress at Philadelphia and the National grange have taken hold of the measure with an earnestness that we believe will arouse the people to a pitch of enthusiasm that will ultimately have an effect upon congress.

The present agricultural department has done a good work, faulty and weak as its management has generally been, and with the pittance that has been allowed it in the government appropriations. But it is only a step toward the real recognition which the agricultural people desire to have, and deserve to have, from their number, and their importance in the material affairs of the nation.

Temperance in the Grange.

"Outsider," in the *Dew-Drop*, discusses temperance in the grange as follows:

"Your editor asked me to contribute something to her paper. She tells me that you are a temperance society. I am very glad of it, but sincerely regret that you do not give more aid to the temperance lodge in this village. Such

element as your membership comprises would be of inestimable value were it used to encourage some of the lowest characters in your midst. The majority of its members who stand by their banner are young, but a few older ones seem like shepherds in a flock. There your farming interests might be discussed as well as in a separate body; while you would lose nothing, that lodge would be very much encouraged and your boys who need attend on might be induced to stand firmer than they do. I encourage all moral societies, but believe that united effort is fraught with more good than can be accomplished by each one working by itself. An old-time proverb says that 'in union is strength,' also that the prosperity of a nation depends upon the intelligence and education of its farmers.' If this is true, then aid in giving your boys a thorough temperance education, which, added to the best farming interests, will lead to perfect work designed by our Creator."

The Boston Co-operative Grocery.

This store, under the presidency of Josiah Quincy, has been open three months, and is said to be a success. The plan is to sell undiluted goods at fair prices, and return the profits to the purchasers. With every sale a certificate of the amount is given, and every three months a dividend is paid on these, shareholders receiving double the rate given to outsiders, besides six per cent. on the money invested. At the first quarterly meeting, President Quincy said: "Your organization has already produced much good. Applications for your by-laws have been received from all parts of the United States. Probably more than fifty stores have been, or soon will be, opened in consequence of your example, and this most comprehensive scheme of benevolence, resting on self-help and material assistance, become general through the land."

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

Send for Catalogue and Price-List.

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

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the
 Throat and Lungs,
 such as Coughs, Colds,
 Whooping Cough,
 Bronchitis, Asthma,
 and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

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

THE STORY OF THE THIEF,

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

CHEAP CHARLEY.

No Misrepresentation!



AND



One Price Only!

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

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

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

KAUFMANN & BACHRACH.

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

Goods sold in Retail at Wholesale prices.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

A NEW GROCERY IN LAWRENCE!

H. S. BOWMAN,

AT NO. 81 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Teas, Tobaccos and Cigars.

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

We cordially invite the public to give us a call.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

The Second-Hand Store Again to the Front!

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Complete outfit stencil tools; bread and ironing boards; horse collars; bird cages, 50c. to \$1.50; mocking-bird cages, \$1 to \$3; brooms, 15c.; whisk brooms, 5c.; curry combs; scrub, hair, tooth, whitewash, stove and shoe brushes; two copying presses at \$5 each; baths—sitz \$3; sponge \$3; plunge \$5; the Shepard fluter, best in market, at \$1.25; hat conformitor, \$3, cost \$30; new rubber bucket pump, \$2, cheaper than anybody else will sell at; fire-proof safe, \$50, cheap at \$75; foot-turner jig saw, \$1.50, balance wheel and crank cost \$3; three book-cases for lawyers; 240-pound platform scales at \$6.50; 600-pound platform on wheels, \$22; grocer's beam scales, brass hopper, 1-2-ounce to 25-pound, \$4; Sattley's gang plow (new), \$40, worth \$65; grocer's 40-gallon oil-can with pump, \$10, worth \$15; second-hand guns, 50c. to \$12; new 7-shot revolvers, \$1.25.

PICTURES.

A large variety from a bankrupt stock, selling at half what the frames are worth. The cheapest lot of pictures ever in Lawrence. Pictures, 24x30 in nice black walnut frames with one inch gilt lining, \$1.50; small chromos, in 9x11 black walnut frames and glass, 50c.; silk velvet, nickel-plated easel frames, 25c.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Canada Singer—best in the world—the running parts all made of the best English cast steel, warranted for five years, with drop leaf and two drawers, for \$30; New American, same style, for \$20; Wilson, same style, \$25. Any person buying a sewing machine from us who don't like it after using it can return it and get their money back. Second-hand machines, \$3 to \$20. We have the best sewing machine repairer in the state.

WATCHES.

Waltham watch, 3-ounce coin silver case and cap, for \$10; one gent's gold hunting case, Swiss lever, \$35; one Jules Jacot watch, \$10.

HARDWARE.

Twenty-six-inch hand saws, \$1; handled chopping axes, \$1; garden rakes, hoes, nail and tack hammers; slide wrenches, 40 to 50c.; braces, 25c.; buck saws, 75c. A lot of bronze thumb latches cheap.

STOVES.

New cooking stoves, \$7 to \$12; second-hand stoves, \$4 to \$12; one No. 20 Charter Oak, nine 9-inch holes, 30-gallon r-reservoir, with warming closet, \$30, cheap at \$60; pastry oven, will cook forty pies at one time, \$15.

TINWARE.

Six-quart milk-pans, 10c.; dust-pans, 10c.; fire shovels, 5c.; pint cups, three for 10c.; quart cups, 5c.; pie plates, jelly-cake pans, nutmeg graters, at 5c.; dish-pans, 25c.; wash-pans, 5c.; tin teapots, 20 to 75c.; 4-quart ice-cream freezers, 50c.

TABLEWARE.

Double bolster steel knives and forks at \$1.25 per set; plain steel knives and forks at 50c. per set; tinned iron teaspoons at 10c. per set; tablespoons at 20c. per set; rubber-handled table-knives, \$2 per set, worth \$3.

GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO

\$100, in monthly payments.

SECOND-HAND GOODS

bought and sold.

FARM FOR SALE.

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

Exhausted Appropriation—Son of Samuel Lappin in Jail—Statistics.

[Troy Chief.]

It is less than three months since the legislature adjourned, and will not meet again for two years, yet it is already announced that the appropriation for carrying prisoners to the penitentiary is exhausted. Sheriffs who have prisoners to convey to the penitentiary will have a good time waiting for their money. And if all other appropriations were made upon the same careful estimates as this one, the entire state government will have to run on "tick" for about a year and a half.

We see it stated that a son of ex-Treasurer Samuel Lappin is in jail at Topeka for stealing. We shall probably see moralizing on this and the conclusion drawn that nothing else could have been expected. This affair is to be much regretted. Mrs. Lappin is an estimable lady, and has struggled bravely to earn a living for herself and family since being left in poverty by the crime of her husband; and whatever crime her son has committed, we are sure it was not from any teachings received at home.

All persons who pay any attention to such things must be satisfied by this time that the collection of statistics by township assessors is an arduous task. Even the most accurate of them are so wide of the actual mark as to render them of little value. In the returns which we publish this week we observe several prodigious figures. We give a few:

Wayne township returns 13,927 acres of winter wheat, which is but little less than half of her entire cultivated land in wheat, being more than Iowa and Wolf River combined, with Washington thrown in.

The value of garden products sold last year is set down at \$96,900. This is a big amount for garden products, considering that nearly every family in the county produces their own "garden truck." Where does the market come from?

But the amount of poultry and eggs sold during the year is astounding—\$457,700! It is almost double the amount received for animals sold for slaughter—hogs, cattle and sheep. It amounts to over \$30 for every man, woman and child in the county.

Then we find that there are 10 pounds of cheese produced at factories in the county. A cheese factory with a capacity of 10 pounds per annum must pay a dividend to stockholders that will make them wealthy in a couple of years!

We might refer to many other items, but the above will suffice.

Drowned—Colored Refugees for Nebraska.

[Atchison Champion.]

Thomas Roe, who has been working for Capt. Barnes for two years past, was drowned last Friday night in attempting to cross Crooked creek at Peeler's ford. He was riding one horse and leading another which was blind. It is supposed that the blind horse in crossing the ford, which was difficult, got frightened, and in his struggles knocked Mr. Roe into the water, and that he then became entangled in the harness, which held him under, as otherwise he could have got ashore, being an expert swimmer. Mr. Roe was from near Wilmington, Del., and has resided in Atchison county for five or six years.

A party of colored refugees from Topeka, bound for Lincoln, Neb., arrived here on the Santa Fe last evening. There were twenty-eight grown persons, men and women, and children enough to swell the number of the party to about forty. Although they left Louisiana about three weeks ago, and have hardly had time to recover from the long steamboat trip, they presented a striking contrast to the refugees who landed here. The Lincoln-bound party were cleanly dressed, were abundantly supplied with bedding, which was carefully rolled up, and were all stout, hearty folks. The colored people of Lincoln have formed an organization to receive them and aid them; and, judging by what has been done in Kansas, there ought not to be the slightest difficulty in finding work and homes for all of them inside of a week.

Found on a Door-step.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. W. H. Gregg, who lives at the corner of Curtis and Harrison streets, North Topeka, was awakened by a sound which he soon determined must belong to an infant, and he prepared to look the matter up.

Upon opening the door, he learned that he was right, finding a boy, probably five or six days' old, wrapped in clothing, lying on his door-step. He carried the babe into the house, and awakened other members of his family, and the little one was properly cared for.

The bundle was inclosed in a shawl, and pinned on the latter was a slip of paper which read as follows: "I am nobody's darling. I want to go to the orphan asylum, and who will take me there? I am of respectable parentage, but they are too poor to keep me, so I am here for some one to take, love, and care for."

Mr. W. H. Gregg, foreman of the Blade office, and his wife have taken the child to care for temporarily. If they like to keep him always, we presume they are not bound to regard the request to send him to an orphan asylum.

A woman who will leave her babe to the cold charities of the world is not likely to complain if her wishes are not respected.

Fine Crops South and West.

[Ottawa Republican.]

Mr. H. M. Robb is at home after a six weeks' tour through Saline, Sedgwick, Harvey, Chase, Coffey, Lyon and McPherson counties. He expresses great surprise at the current reports of dry weather and crop failures in the western part of the state; says there is no foundation for such stories, whatever, and that he never saw finer corn prospects than he observed throughout his journey.

Capturing Wild Horses.

[Larned Chronicle.]

We learn from Col. R. Ballinger, who recently met Mr. Fulton at Garden City, the following in relation to the mode of capture of wild horses in Kansas:

In 1877 he caught fifty-five head of wild horses on Beaver creek, a tributary of the Canadian river in the Indian territory. In 1878 Mr. Fulton and his men captured 250 head, making 307 head for the two years. About 200 head were captured near the String lakes, in Scott county, Kansas, and about fifty head were captured in Arrapahoe county. Sixty-five head was the largest herd brought in at any one time.

The mode adopted for the capture of these horses is continuous pursuit, getting them on the prairie, following them from daylight until dark, and continuing the same for a week or two, it requiring from seven to fourteen days to get them under control. The young colts get foot-sore and are frequently left behind. Of course Mr. Fulton has horse feed and provisions for men which he either takes along or leaves in camp on the range. Mr. Fulton claims that these horses are the American breed, no Broncos or mustangs among them, and are probably the offspring of escaped animals from the old Santa Fe trail. Their colors are brown or bay, unlike the motley colors of the mustang. They are easily domesticated. Several captured ones were no sooner caught than saddled and made to perform duty in pursuit of their wilder comrades. A few mules were captured with them, and in 1878 Mr. Fulton caught a fine American horse weighing 1,700 pounds, apparently as wild as any of the herd. In following these horses sometimes the men are without food and water for two days at a time, and instances are known where they have been lost and had to abandon the herd; and many instances could be written, thrilling and truthful, about the capture of wild horses on the Western prairies that would make a good sized book.

Attempted Murder.

[Falls City Press.]

One week ago Sunday evening, Dr. J. D. Hunter, a prominent physician of this place, was called to go into the country to see a sick lady. He got into the messenger's wagon and started. A mile from the city they overtook two men walking, who got into the rear of the wagon and sat down. At the iron bridge, three miles from the city, which crosses Muddy, the men in the rear commenced pounding the doctor on the head; then he was attacked by all three, when he drew a revolver and fired, without effect, at one John Brower, it has been discovered. Brower jumped from the wagon. The other two seized the doctor and all three tumbled to the ground, when Brower struck the doctor on the head with a club, then they all kicked and stamped him till they left him for dead. The assailants then drove off, when the doctor got up and went to the home of one Broady, who arrived at Falls City at 12 o'clock. Officers brought in this Brower and Fred. Fincke, the other escaping. They have been held to appear at district court in the sum of \$2,500.

The doctor is a brother of Stephen and J. D. Hunter, of this county, and whose father lived near Padonia for several years.

Death of a Fine Horse.

[Council Grove Republican.]

On Saturday, June 21, Mr. W. R. Terwilliger lost his fine Percheron-Norman stallion, "Half Moon." Horsemen agree that the horse's death was occasioned by sunstroke. The loss is a severe one, not only to Mr. Terwilliger, but to the entire community, as "Half Moon's" stock was conceded to be unsurpassed. The horse was bought three years ago, when a colt, in Illinois, for \$500; but Mr. Terwilliger considers his loss equivalent to \$1,000.

Revenue Receipts.

[Leavenworth Times.]

The revenue receipts for the district of Kansas for the fiscal year just closed amount to \$176,748.03, an excess of nearly \$22,000 above the estimate of the government, which, in making out the salary, made out Col. Carpenter's on a basis of \$155,000 for the year. For the month just ended the collections were \$19,600, an excess over the same month last year of about \$6,000. This is a happy indication of a prosperous increase of business in our state.

An Old Grave.

[Osage County Chronicle.]

An interesting reminder of the past can be seen near the old Santa Fe trail, on the open prairie, one-fourth of a mile west of the Havana school-house, and about half a mile north of the residence of E. Parmiter. It is evidently the grave of a soldier, as there is a head and a foot stone. The former bears the following inscription: "S. Hunt. U. S. D. 1835."

A Wheat Crop Destroyed by Fire.

[Ellsworth Times.]

On Monday, while Mr. Perry Hodgeden was burning a straw stack near where he had stacked the wheat off forty acres, cut last week, and while absent at dinner, the wheat caught fire and was consumed immediately. The labor of a year was turned to ashes while he was eating his dinner.

Mr. Ashford Stingley, of Manhattan, returning to his home at a late hour on Wednesday night last, discovered burglars at work in the house. Quietly retreating, Mr. Stingley soon called the assistance of the Manhattan guards, whom he met returning from drill. Mr. Stingley's house was surrounded and searched, the result being the capture of two men. They were found concealed under the piano. One of the captured burglars claims to be a son of Prof. Waterman, formerly of the State Agricultural college.

Our exchanges report new wheat coming into market in large quantities. The quality is generally good.

Lines
On a marble head-stone, without name or date, in a grave-yard at Santa Fe, Mo.; said to be "at a soldier's grave."

"A soldier is buried here!"
Perhaps without shroud or bier.
Oh! did they shed a tear
Over his grave?
Died he for fame, or fate?
Why don't this marble state?
Placed here, no name nor date—
Showers to lave.

Where did this boy enlist?
From some home he's missed!
Whose were the lips that kissed
Him for his mother?
Did he, of a gallant band,
Sent to defend our land,
Die without kindred hand—
Even a brother?

Over his lowly grave,
Pointing to heaven's blue ether waves,
Where is the hand that gave
This quiet token?
Why could it not have read—
"Here lies the nation's dead!"
Honor his lowly bed—
Words fitly spoken.

NELL.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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

**THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,**

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

**THE HOOSIER DRILL,**

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

PHILIP RHEINCHILD.

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. CHURCH, 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.

Shop on Vermont street, just north of the court-house.

Real Estate Agency.**JAS. E. WATSON & CO.**

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

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

-AND-

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE. KANSAS.

H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

Office—Massachusetts street, west side, between Henry and Warren.

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

FRANK SMYTH, M. D., Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House,

912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ESTEY ORGAN**DECKER BROTHERS'**

MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

ESTEY ORGANS.

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

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

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

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

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 15 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

A. MARKLEY,

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

Custom Boot and Shoe

ESTABLISHMENT.

Sign of the Golden Boot, 67 Massachusetts street.

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

M'CURDY BROTHERS,

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

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

CENTENNIAL

PATENT-BUCKLE

PLOW SHOE.

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1879.

The contracts for labor and furnishing of certain portions of the material for the basement of the U. S. post-office and court-house at Topeka will be let in Washington on the 17th inst., after which this long-delayed work will be pushed rapidly to completion.

At last the birthplace of the soldier, patriot and first president of the United States, George Washington, is to be marked by a suitable monument. Congress has just appropriated three thousand dollars for this purpose, and Mr. Evarts, secretary of state, who has charge of the matter, will visit the spot at an early day and there select a design.

A good and careful farmer will at this season of the year not only see to it that all the fence corners and other such places on his farm are freed from weeds, but he will get over the fence into the public road and there continue the weeding process until not one obnoxious weed is left to scatter its seed and multiply an hundred fold the next season. Just now the weeds along the road-way may be cut with a common weed scythe, but it will not be long until there is such a tough woody growth that it will be necessary to use a heavy brush scythe or grubbing hook. "A stitch in time," etc.

A COMMITTEE from the Kansas State Board of Charities, composed of Messrs. A. T. Sharp of Ottawa, Charles Faulkner of Salina, and Thomas Taylor of Hutchinson, will leave this week for the East. They go to study the reform school idea, from management to construction of building. The committee will be accompanied by Mr. L. M. Wood, of the firm of Haskell & Wood, architects of this city, and will visit the reform schools of Illinois, Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana before their return. It will be remembered that our last legislature made an appropriation of \$35,000 to build and equip a state reform school at Topeka. The plans for this building will be made when the committee returns.

ENGLAND ALARMED CONCERNING HER AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

There is now and has been for some years a growing depression in agricultural matters in England. Farmers are becoming discouraged because of the unremunerative returns realized from the fruits of their labor. Complications among land owners have arisen, and to make matters still worse the outlook for the future seems far from encouraging. As will be seen in the following dispatch from London, of the 5th inst., members of the house of commons agree that one great cause of the depression has been American competition. We reproduce the dispatch without change:

LONDON, July 5.—In the house of commons last night the government agreed to a motion for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the causes of agricultural depression. The matter caused great debate. All sides agreed that a great cause of the depression was American competition. Chaplain, in his opening speech, said that he regarded free trade as a question definitely settled, but he could not shut his eyes to the feature of many of the predictions of advocates of free trade. He pointed out that the future fate of British agriculture was dependent upon the cost of production in America. If the cost of production fell below the cost of production at home, the ruin of British agriculture was not far distant. The Liberal, such as Brassey, McDuff and Duff, blamed the Irish land system and game laws for the depression. Their arguments were summed up in a speech by Bright, who warned land owners that competition of the United States would go on increasing, and the only way of meeting it was to get rid of the stupid and mischievous legislation regulating the tenure and transfer of land. McIver and Bentinck advocated protective measures, but the marquis of Hartington and the government, as represented by Viscount Sandon, a Conservative, and Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of exchequer, declared that no cause had been shown for such measures, which certainly would never be sanctioned. The marquis of Hartington attributed the depression primarily to a bad season.

ABOLITION OF THE TARIFF ON QUININE.

Many of our readers may not know that probably every grain of quinine they and each of them have ever taken in this country was manufactured by two firms in Philadelphia, and yet such is the case. For many years these monopolists have had full control of the quinine trade in the United States. They have been enabled to continue in the sole possession of this what of late years has come to be a vast trade—first, because of the heavy duty placed upon importations; and, second, because being influential and wealthy it was dan-

gerous to undertake to establish competition in this country. One of the last acts of the special session of congress just ended was to abolish the tariff on quinine; in other words, they voted to place this valuable drug on the free list. Competition will now arise and a falling off in price must be the result.

A New York *Sun* reporter recently called on Mr. J. S. Moore, of that city, who has been particularly active in the movement, and elicited the following information concerning quinine, cost of the drug, consumption, etc., which will be of interest to the readers of THE SPIRIT:

Mr. Moore says that quinine has long been in the hands of two large monopolists in Philadelphia. These two are the houses of Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Co. Both are manufacturing chemists, and immense as the trade in quinine is in the United States, there is but little in the market that is not the product of one or the other of these Philadelphia factories. These establishments have brought their owners fabulous wealth. It is said that Powers & Weightman possess a fortune of \$18,000,000, while Rosengarten & Co. are worth at least \$10,000,000. "Of course," added Mr. Moore, "these are only the popular guesses, but at all events the firms in question are very wealthy, and they enjoy an exclusive monopoly. In the first place, they get bark from which quinine is made free of duty. It is torn from the cinchona trees that grow in Peru, Bolivia, New Grenada and the coast of the Caribbean sea. A little comes by way of London from the British plantations in India and Java. This pays a discriminating duty of ten per cent. under the old navigation laws, framed when the states were very young, for the purpose of encouraging the direct trade with China and the East. These laws make goods dutiable that come by way of London, but free when brought in American vessels direct from the Orient. Not more than \$10,000 was gained last year by the importation of foreign quinine. But this is in excess of the regular revenue from that source, and was brought about by the yellow fever epidemic in the Southern states. The Philadelphia monopolists did not supply enough to meet the suddenly increased demand. Quinine became scarce and a little was imported. There are many people in the South who are so used to Pelletier's quinine, from France, and have such confidence in its quality, that they would rather pay the extra price than use any other make. On that account there is always a little imported." As a matter of justice, Mr. Moore thinks it should be stated that the product of the Philadelphia monopolists is of the most excellent quality.

The present price of quinine in London is 11s. 6d. per ounce, and it can be had down in New York, free of duty, for \$8 per ounce. The price of the American quinine is \$3.40; but the foreign article becomes worth 20 cents more, or \$3.60, when the import tax is laid upon it. The 20 cents in favor of the monopolists' quinine is what has kept the foreign article away, and those who use the drug are obliged to pay the extra 40 cents to the Philadelphia firms.

The people of the United States consume every year from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 ounces of quinine, which affords the Philadelphia firms a clear profit over manufacturers' prices of \$500,000 a year. This is taken from the poor, the sick, and the managers of the hospitals. For years, whoever has taken a quinine pill has paid the Philadelphia firms a cent. This Philadelphia monopoly was obnoxious seven or eight years ago, but it was maintained by the efforts of the millionaires themselves. In 1856, Pelletier, the French chemist, sent two sons to this country to begin the manufacture of his famous quinine. The young men bought land up town in the neighborhood of New York, and built a factory. They did not attempt to undermine the other manufacturers; but the monopolists cut down the market price, and the Frenchmen lost money. The Philadelphia Frenchmen had bought depreciated in value, and they saw that it would be best for them to sell out and return home. After this the war broke out, and quinine was subjected to a tax of 45 per cent. The duty at present is 20 per cent. Mr. Moore has always regarded the tax on quinine as an ungenerous tax. It protected no great industry employing thousands. It benefited only a few millionaires, and it was drawn from the pockets of the most needy and poor in the land, and from the charity hospitals.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Friday last marked the one hundred and third anniversary of our national independence, and an equal period since the life of our nation commenced. That life was cradled amid the crash and conflict of armies, presaging the strength and nerve of its after years. The sturdy manhood it now possesses can be easily traced to the culture of the "time that tried men's souls."

Our country's natal day is sometimes made the occasion of unmeaning platitudes about liberty and independence; and frequently these sacred terms, instead of defining the natural rights of the race to all their heaven-endowed faculties, and the opportunity to use them, are wrenched from their legitimate signification and tortured into permission to do anything we please. This is a great mistake. The principles which led to the immortal "declaration" were an ineffaceable love of liberty and an undying hatred of servitude.

The struggle commenced in weakness and waged for a time almost without hope was not so much a contest between opposing forces as between opposing principles. The right at last triumphed, in spite of treason and the military powers of England. No one now lives who was present at Independence hall and witnessed the birth of the infant Hercules that was so soon destined to become a power among the nations. No one is among us who watched the fearful struggle which followed. No one remembers the soul-stirring notes of "the liberty bell" which rang out freedom to all, and immortality to our

country, and whose tones echoing and re-echoing throughout the thirteen colonies vibrated in the hearts of our fathers until they awoke a responsive chord that sent up a wild and deafening shout for universal liberty and national independence. These things are all past and belong exclusively to history; but they are pages over which no one of us can linger too fondly or too long. And while on such a day as this we usually give ourselves up to mirth and noise and stupid adulations of America's greatness, we should not lose sight of the great principles that triumphed on the day we celebrate, and lie at the very foundations of all that we have to hope for in the future. This is the grand object to be attained in the commemoration of any remarkable event, and unless it were so the "Fourth" would be of no more interest than any other day. But the day is consecrated to us by many hallowed memories. It was the birthday of a republic. It witnessed its baptism, and in the gloomy days of the rebellion it saw it again and again rebaptized in blood. While, therefore, we would detract nothing from the enjoyment of the day—its mirth, its music and its festivities—we would still hope that by a careful consideration of its memories we may celebrate it not in vain; that by it we may as individuals and as a nation be reminded of the great events and the great principles it involves, and that through its lessons and its influences our citizens and our statesmen may rise to a higher level of social, moral and political integrity so that our nation may pass through its present trials and difficulties with its principles unimpaired, its glory untarnished and its honor unstained.

Travels in Eastern Kansas and Southwestern Missouri—The Crops, Railroad Building, etc.

The wheat is all harvested and is mostly in shock or stack. Some has been thrashed. The yield will be much better than was supposed a few weeks ago. The corn is nearly all extra good. There are a few puny fields in the extreme southeastern part of Kansas, between Oswego and Columbus. This seems to be due to the alkali in the soil in that neighborhood. There are some fields between Joplin and Neosho, in Missouri, that are poor, but beyond these two localities it is very promising. Some in the localities mentioned plant their corn in rows so that the stalks are about a foot apart. This is a novel way to the writer. Flax and castor beans look well. Oats are generally poor, though now and then a field is good. There are very few peaches and apples. It is said that the apple crop of Northwestern Arkansas is light. This has been a general thing quite a source of supply to Kansas.

A railroad is being built from Oswego to Wichita, which will give a competing line to the East from the Arkansas valley. This new road is a branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco with which it connects, at Pierce City, Mo. This will give a competing line to the East from the Arkansas valley and a direct route to St. Louis from the southern part of the state. There are a number of other railroads being built in Eastern Kansas and Southwestern Missouri. The one from Independence is being rapidly pushed westward towards Winfield. The Missouri Pacific is building from Paola to Garnett by way of Osawatimie. They have also surveyed from Osawatimie to Ottawa. There is evidently a strife between railroads at the present time to control a part of the trade of Kansas. As the state becomes older she will have the benefit of markets in all directions, owing to her admirable location in the center of the Union. The commerce of nations, too, must be largely carried across her fertile prairies. Let every farmer in Kansas determine that he cannot better his location, become contented and improve his home. Contentment is a great factor in the problem of prosperity.

M. J. D.

LAWRENCE, Kans., July 3, 1879.

General News.

HAVANA, July 8.—The news from Spain of the reduction of direct taxes is received with joy, especially by the planters.

NORWOOD, N. J.—The butter-tub factory and dry-house of the Norwood Lumber company has been burned. Loss \$30,000; no insurance.

BOSTON, July 7.—The Golden Gate, the smallest craft that ever attempted a trip around the world, left this afternoon for City Point, from where it leaves to-morrow.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 8.—The hundredth anniversary of the burning of Fairfield by the British troops under General Tryon, was celebrated to-day on the court-house green. The exercises were salutes and a banquet.

MONTREAL, July 7.—Severe frost in some portions of the province Saturday. In the eastern parts beans were killed and potatoes in bloom were cut down to the ground.

Gen. Sherman and party are here.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—Special dispatches from points in Wisconsin and Minnesota give further reports of the storm in the Northwest, yesterday, and Sunday night. In many places growing crops have been badly damaged.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The advance in wheat is attributed to unfavorable crop advices from Europe, and the fact that "shorts" are covering on all the months even so far ahead as September. There are also large European orders to buy here.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Samuel Birge & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, closed their doors this morning. The firm is one of the largest and oldest in the city. They are largely interested in a shovel manufactory, and this is said to be the cause of the failure. Liabilities are estimated at \$250,000.

DENVER, July 7.—Charles H. Craft and Charles D. Worth, arrested at Alamosa, Thursday, for the murder of Wm. E. Lycock, on the 27th, in New Mexico, were taken from the jail at 1 a. m., Saturday, by 100 citizens, and hanged to a cottonwood. They had confessed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 7.—Another heavy rain and hail-storm yesterday extended over a considerable part of the state and damaged crops in some localities. In Mankato, Wednesday, the streets and cellars were flooded. Some buildings were washed away. In Meeker and Kandyok counties there was a terrific hail-storm. Wheat is affected. Of five thousand acres of grain it is thought much of it or two-thirds destroyed. Except where the hail fell the crops are not damaged by wet weather, and are looking well.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 5.—At Lake Quinsigamond this afternoon the steamer Isaac Davis, loaded with passengers, careened. The hurricane-deck was broken off and scores of passengers were thrown into the lake. There were about two hundred passengers on the boat, one hundred on the deck and no opportunity to get off.

The drowned were John Cahill and child, Lewis Lechappella, Nellie Thockrow, and three others not identified. Edward Colyer, L. Lishalles and Lewis Powers are missing. Several other persons were injured.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Robinson's wagon manufactory, Laurel and Central avenue, was partially burned this morning. Loss \$50,000. During the progress of the fire the second floor of the factory gave way, precipitating six firemen to the lower floor. No serious injuries were received by any of them.

CINCINNATI, O., July 8.—Telegrams indicate that the general rain-storms that have prevailed in the interior and Southern Ohio and Indiana for the past few days have been of great benefit to the growing corn. Wheat has been damaged, though not so materially as to affect the general result.

The boiler of the steam flouring mill at Carlyle, Ky., exploded this morning, throwing the engineer, James Summers, forty feet, mauling him terribly. He died in two hours. Loss to the mill and machinery \$3,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 7.—Joseph Atkins, gardener, a few miles from Greensburg, Westmoreland county, shot and instantly killed his wife last evening, and after telling his nearest neighbor that he had killed the old woman, placed the muzzle of a gun under his chin and fired and killed himself. The trouble is believed to have arisen from a quarrel about a little piece of property where they lived. Atkins had deeded this land to his wife some time ago, and afterwards wished to get it back again, but to this the old lady refused, and the matter was the cause of frequent altercation. Atkins was seventy-one and his wife seventy-three years of age.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—About half past 3 o'clock this evening, Prof. S. W. Colgrove, accompanied by Miss Emma Allison, of the New York *Graphic*, made a balloon ascension from Woodward's garden, this city. When last seen the balloon was taking an easterly course, and it is feared the aeronauts have met with a serious disaster.

About midnight Prof. Colgrove returned to the city, and reported that the balloon came down in the bay on account of a rent into the bag, and dragged through the water over two miles in about the same number of minutes. It struck an old wharf on the opposite side of the bay, and threw out the occupants, who were somewhat cut and bruised, but not seriously injured. Freed from its burdens, it rose again, and sailed off eastward. Colgrove and Miss Allison struck in a marsh, through which they waded, and, gaining firm ground, made their way to Alameda, and thence to this city.

RICHMOND, July 8.—Wm. O. George, a wealthy citizen, died in 1869 intestate. Soon after, Lee George, a mulatto living in Philadelphia, came to Richmond and put in a claim for the property in behalf of his mother, sister and himself, former slaves of the deceased, who were sent North before the war. The claim

to the property was based on the allegation that Wm. O. George had been married to his mother in Philadelphia a short time before his death. George's brother, sister, nephews and nieces of the deceased claiming to be heirs at law, ignored the Philadelphia claimants, and at once began to contest the matter. The first trial resulted in their favor. In the second and third the jury failed to agree. A fourth trial was set down for October, but the case has been settled. Judge Fitzhugh, of the chancery court, in setting aside the issue, decreed that there has never been any marriage solemnized between the deceased and his former slave, and further decreed that the former slave claimants receive one-fourth of the proceeds of the estate.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30.—On the 26th inst. part of the crew of the Mexican war steamer Libertad, at Vera Cruz, mutinied and seized the steamer while the commander was on shore. Simultaneously some officers of the Vera Cruz garrison attempted to raise a revolt. Nine of the rebels were killed. The steamer Libertad went to sea, and other steamers went in pursuit. While the government has apparently mastered the situation, since the revolt of the garrison, a reign of terror has prevailed. All the merchants are hostile to the government in consequence of the passage of a law against contraband trade, and they have been ever since in a state of quasi revolt. It is the general belief that the rebels killed were assassinated in the guard-house on pretext that they attempted to escape.

The resignation of Zamacona, Mexican minister to the United States, is officially announced.

ATCHISON, July 7.—A large and enthusiastic assemblage of people, headed by a band and torchlight procession, paraded the streets here, to-night, in honor of the return of Senator Ingalls to his home in this city. The display of fire-works by the Flambeau club was splendid. The city was literally blazing with light, and loud and prolonged cheers of welcome were frequent as the procession moved south on Fourth street and climbed the long hill which leads to Mr. Ingalls' residence. The view from Commercial street was magnificent. The street for four squares was thronged so that to get along with a buggy was an impossibility.

There seemed to be no political feelings, prominent Democrats and Greenbackers being among the most active in the procession. On arriving at the grounds near the residence of Mr. Ingalls, on South street, near Fourth, notwithstanding the dark, threatening clouds which were hurrying toward the city from the north, the grounds about the premises were densely packed. Before an attempt could be made to organize, the storm, which was a heavy one, arrived, causing all who could to soon seek the nearest shelter. As many as the house would hold were taken into the residence.

The welcoming address was delivered by Mr. Everest, a Democrat. Mr. Ingalls replied in a few well chosen remarks, thanking the people of Atchison and Kansas for the generous welcome extended, and regretted that the weather interfered with the happy event. He was pleased with the unanimity of feeling, and said his house would be open on the following evening so the remainder of the programme could be carried out. There was nothing political in his speech. The storm continuing for several hours kept those who were in the house willing prisoners, and the time was spent in the most enjoyable manner.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—A fire at Irkutsk, on the 4th, burned 400 houses. The officials of Talmir have received letters threatening the burning of that town.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—The *Courier* says that an agreement was signed on Saturday on behalf of the original promoters of the Panama canal scheme, vesting their rights in De Lesseps as a representative of future shareholders of the interoceanic canal. Subscriptions for £750,000 in £20 shares will be opened in London, Paris, Frankfurt and New York simultaneously in about a fortnight.

LONDON, July 7.—A correspondent at Berlin draws a gloomy picture of the state of Russia, owing to nihilists, failure of crops and the ravages of the corn beetle. Fifty thousand roubles have been appropriated to exterminate the beetle.

The person who supplied the pistol to Alexander Solovieff with which he attempted to assassinate the emperor the 14th of April, is a physician from Weimar, Germany, who is also proved to have secured the poison with which Solovieff attempted suicide after the failure to kill the czar, and to have owned the horse by means of which the assailants of Gen. Mensentzoff attempted to escape. A telegram from St. Petersburg authoritatively states that he has been sentenced to be hanged very shortly.

A correspondent at Ischel says that a journey across three-fourths of Western Austria shows that the crops in Upper and Central Bohemia run unduly to straw, in consequence of the unprecedented rain-fall in the valley of the Danube. Above Linz the crops are superb, but it is feared the continual rains will prevent harvesting. Anxiety also prevails throughout the East, intensified by the almost daily showers.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rangoon says that cholera among the British troops is spreading.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 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 cir-
 culation 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 di-
 rected 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 discon-
 tinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers
 may continue to send it until payment is made,
 and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken
 from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

THE stockholders of the Douglas County
 Co-operative association will hold their semi-
 annual meeting at grange hall, in Lawrence, on
 Wednesday, July 16, at 1 o'clock p. m.
 WM. MEANS, Secretary.

G. W. HUME starts East to-day, via their
 Ohio house, to place orders with their custom-
 manufacturers for fall and winter boots and
 shoes. Their large and growing trade in both
 houses (all goods direct from headquarters for
 cash) is evident when you price their goods.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

MR. WILLIAM M. HICKS, of Polk county,
 Mo., has invented a machine for killing grass-
 hoppers. Mr. H. called at our office last week
 and exhibited a model of the machine. The
 principle is new and novel, but we should judge
 would be entirely practical. We never again
 expect to see the 'hoppers in Kansas, but if
 they should come thousands of these machines
 will surely be brought into use for their de-
 struction.

A. H. FOOTE, Esq., having just fitted up in
 fine style the large double office rooms over
 Good & Hardcastle's store, subpoenaed a num-
 ber of his friends to appear before him the other
 day and bring with them an appetite for
 numerous good things. Not a soul refused to
 answer the order, and the consequence was a
 very pleasant and profitable party appeared.
 Friend Foote has a fine office and he knows
 how to make everybody feel at home whether
 they call for business or pleasure.

Personal.

MR. A. G. DA LEE left yesterday for a short
 vacation in Colorado.

MRS. THOS. WHITE has closed her boarding
 house and gone to Colorado for the summer.

MRS. GEO. SLOSSON returns to her home in
 Coffeyville to-day. She came to Lawrence last
 week in response to a telegram calling her to
 be death-bed of her brother, Mr. Frank G.
 Hatch.

The next meeting of the Douglas County
 agricultural society will be held on the
 grounds of the Kansas Valley Fair association
 east of this city on the third Saturday of the
 present month, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.
 The officers of the fair association are even at
 its early day making extensive preparations
 for the accommodation of everybody who may
 be pleased to attend the meeting. An abun-
 dance of refreshments will be served on the
 grounds, and good music will be furnished by
 one of the Lawrence brass bands. Everybody
 from both city and country is invited to attend
 all participate in the exercises and enjoyment
 of the occasion. Admission free.

It becomes our painful duty at this time to re-
 cord the death of Mr. Frank G. Hatch, which oc-
 curred at the residence of his parents, Mr. and
 Mrs. Geo. W. Hatch, in West Lawrence, on
 the 1st inst. Mr. Hatch was born in Peru, Ill.,
 November 1, 1854. He came to Lawrence from
 Princeton, Ill., early in 1871. Shortly after
 coming here he entered this office for the pur-
 pose of learning the printer's trade. Subse-
 quently, he was connected with the Standard
 in the capacity of reporter. His health began
 to fail about four years ago, and he was soon
 obliged to retire from active duties. The fun-
 eral took place from the family residence on
 Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Rev. A. M. Rich-
 ardson officiating. Many are the friends who
 will mourn the loss of this young man, and all
 deeply sympathize with the parents and sister
 in their bereavement.

Stop that Cough.

If you are suffering with a cough, cold, asth-
 ma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, loss of
 voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of
 the throat, or lungs, use Dr. King's New Dis-
 covery for consumption. This is the great rem-
 edy that is causing so much excitement by its
 wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless
 cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's
 New Discovery have been used within the last
 year, and have given perfect satisfaction in ev-
 ery instance. We can unhesitatingly say that
 this is really the only cure for throat and
 lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend
 it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of cost
 or a regular size for \$1. BARBER BROS., Law-
 rence, Kansas.

General Grant

Died at 4 o'clock this morning p. m., and Ad-
 ams & Hosmer will die next fall at 4 o'clock if
 they continue to sell goods on credit; there-
 fore, while we duly appreciate favors and pa-
 tronage heretofore received, we have concluded
 to discontinue the credit system and adopt the
 new and more acceptable way of selling goods
 for cash. We shall keep no books of credit
 after July 13, 1879, and on July 14 we shall
 adopt the new method. We find it more sat-
 isfactory to us and more economical for our
 customers to buy goods in the latter way. We
 have adopted this way in buying our goods
 and are always able to get more or less "off"
 our bills for cash. Every one who has studied
 political economy knows that the credit system
 implies book-keepers, books, bad debts, etc.,
 and these are paid for by those who buy their
 goods on time.

We would respectfully invite the people to
 call and inspect our stock of groceries and
 prices, which will cause them very little trouble
 for our goods will all be plainly marked. We
 also propose to make change down to one cent,
 thus relieving our patrons of the necessity of
 buying goods in large quantities in order to get
 fair prices, as many times goods might be sold
 from one cent to four cents cheaper when five
 cents would take off all the profit.

ADAMS & HOSMER.

FINE Soaps and Cosmetics at
LEIS'S SQUARE CORNER.

Established

1862.

J. HOUSE & CO.

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR
STOCK OFCLOTHING,
HATS, AND FURNISHING GOODSIS THE LARGEST AND BEST IN THE STATE, AND WILL BE SOLD
AT LOWEST PRICES.A cordial invitation to call and examine our goods is extended
to all.

J. HOUSE & CO.

Use the calcium oil for safety. For sale only
at Leis's corner.MONEY to loan on improved farms, and in-
surance against fire, in good companies, by
JOHN N. NOYES, Lawrence, Kans.

For the Ladies.

Mrs. Coulter will this week reduce the price
of all black Milan hats now in stock to \$1.
Corsets of all styles at cost.Lard Oil, Castor Oil, Linseed Oil,
White Lead, Window Glass, Putty, etc.,
at knock-down prices at
LEIS'S SQUARE CORNER.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and
indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, ear-
ly 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 en-
velope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station
D, New York City.

O. K. Barber Shop.

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

Announcement.

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

To Farmers.

Use Geo. Leis's celebrated condition powders,
the great American remedy for diseases of
horses and cattle, recommended by veterinary
surgeons, livery keepers, stock raisers and
everybody who has tried it. Ask for Leis's.
For sale by all druggists throughout the state.
Price 25 and 50 cents per package.

Groceries—Harness.

C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts
street, is now ready to supply the public with
first-class groceries at lowest prices. Cash paid
for butter, eggs, poultry, etc. Mr. Worthing-
ton 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'S DRUG STORE.

Parties—Picnics.

Let everybody read. Wm. Wiedemann &
Son, confectioners, at No. 129 Massachusetts
street would call the attention of all, and es-
pecially granges and other organizations ex-
pecting to give parties and picnics during the
warm season, to the fact that they are now
ready to furnish such parties and picnics with
ice cream, fruits, confectionery and other items
in their line at lowest prices. Call and get
figures before making arrangements. Remem-
ber the place—No. 129 Massachusetts street.

Leis's Electric Insect Powder.

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

Farmers!

Cash paid for shelled corn, oats, rye and
wheat at Douglas County elevator.
Farmers desiring to hold their grain can
have it stored at reasonable rates in the Dou-
glas County elevator.The corn mill is running. Meal and chop for
exchange and sale.
All grain, whether for exchange or sale, must
be left at elevator. J. D. BOWERSOCK.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappoint-
ment, and hereditary predisposition—all oper-
ate to turn the hair gray, and either of them
inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR
VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light and red
hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be
desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giv-
ing it a healthy action, and removes and cures
dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair
is checked, and a new growth will be produced
in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed
or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully
shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, to which
a few applications will produce the gloss
and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in
its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing,
and is especially valued for the soft luster and
richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither
oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white
cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps
it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Lumber.

A new lumber yard has just been opened on
Vermont street, corner of Winthrop, near na-
tional bank building, where can be found pine
lumber, doors, sash, windows, blinds, glass,
cement, lime, plaster and everything usually
kept in lumber yards.Please call and examine stock before pur-
chasing. C. BRUCE.

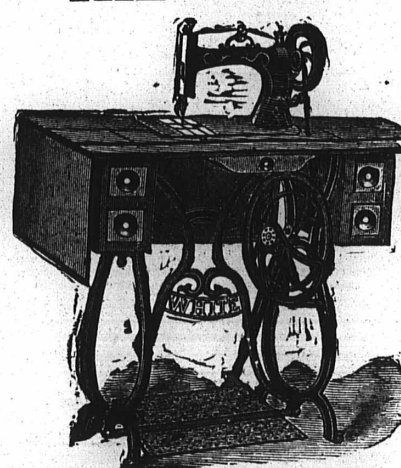
LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

THE season for disorders of the stomach and
bowels is at hand, and we call attention to
Woodward's Blackberry and Kino, which we
believe to be the very best preparation of its
class, and probably the only one combining the
juice of ripe blackberries with the virtues of
kino and other agreeable astringents, aromatics
and tonics. It is as pleasant to take as a syrup.

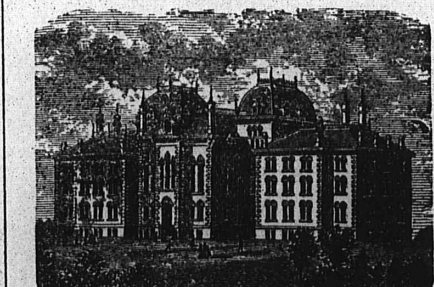
The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of
our people are at present worrying themselves
almost to death over this vexed question, even
to the extent of neglecting their business,
their homes and their duty to their fami-
lies, there are still thousands upon thou-
sands of smart, hard working, intelligent men
pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the
garden of the West, where the Atchison, To-
peka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their
choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming
lands in the world at almost their own prices.
If you do not believe it, write to the under-
signed, who will tell you where you can get a
cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a mod-
erate expense, you can see for yourself and be
convinced.
W. F. WHITE.
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and
satisfies those who use it better than any other ma-
chine on the market. We beg to call your attention
to a few of the many advantages combined in it:First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing
machine.Second—It has more capacity and power than any
other family sewing machine.Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor
large cams.Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed
machine.Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron
or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be
taken up simply by the turn of a screw.Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the
needle.Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-thread-
ing, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bob-
bin than almost any other family sewing machine.Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from
dust, and so arranged that neither the garment be-
ing sewed nor the operator will become soiled.Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be
filled without running the entire machine, thereby
relieving it from wear for this purpose, as is now
relieving the operator of the necessity of removing
the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly
all other machines.Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished,
and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.The result of this combination is the "WHITE,"
the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest
family sewing machine in the world.If you need a machine try it. You will like it
and buy it. Agents wanted.Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer
sewing machine at \$20.J. T. RICHY, Agent,
No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
1879.Full course of study in Ancient and Modern
languages, Law and Natural Science, now es-
tablished. Music by competent instructor.
Fall session opens September 10.
For any desired information, address
JAMES MARYIN, Chancellor,
Lawrence, Kansas.Thirty thousand acres of choice lands in Ander-
son, Woodson and Coffey counties for sale on very
reasonable terms. Address
W. J. HAUGHWOUT, Land Agent,
Neosho Falls, Kansas.

J. I. CASE & CO.

Racine, Wis.

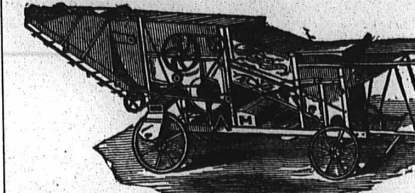
Annually manufacture and sell more

THRESHING MACHINES

Than any other Firm in the World.



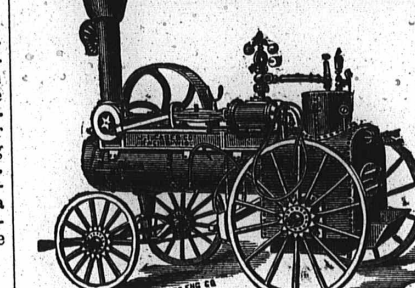
GOLD MEDAL AT PARIS

Medal of Honor and Diploma
of Merit, at the
Centennial Exposition
PHILADELPHIA.Highest Award and Silver Medal at
OHIO STATE FAIR, 1878.First Premium Gold Medal
COLORADO. CALIFORNIA

Eclipse Apron Machines

Will Thresh, Clean, Save per day more bushels of
Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax, Timothy and Clover Seed
than any other Threshing Machine in the United
States.Threshers and Farmers save your
Money by purchasing J. I. CASE &
CO'S THRESHING MACHINES.

TRACTION AND PORTABLE

FINEST THRESHING ENGINES, 8-10-15 horse
power. Combining SAFETY, ECONOMY,
POWER, FINISH, STRENGTH.SPLendid List of HORSE-POWERS: Mounted
Pitts, 4-wheel Woodbury, 2-wheel Woodbury,
Down Pitts, Down Climax, one and two horse
Sweep, Road Power.CATALOGUES WITH FULL PARTICULARS OF
Improvements, etc., sent free on application.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reason-
able. Customers all treated alike.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

\$250,000 TO LOAN!

On Improved Farms,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICA-
TION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

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.

ANDREW TOSH & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Lawrence, Kansas.

We sell, rent and exchange farm and city prop-
erty. We solicit additions to our list of desirable
pieces of real estate. Inducements offered to buy-
ers. Call and see us, or write.MARY MANNING, who RESIDES IN THE
county of Webster and state of Iowa, will
take notice that Benjamin S. W. Manning did, on
the 21st day of June, A. D. 1879, file his petition
in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas,
charging the said Mary Manning of being guilty
of extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty, and
asking that he may be divorced from the said Ma-
ry Manning, and for other relief; and that said
petition on or before the 13th day of August, A. D.
1879, or the same will be taken as true and divorce
shall be rendered accordingly.

BENJAMIN S. W. MANNING.

By WINFIELD FREEMAN, his Attorney.

June 21, 1879.

45,000 ACRES
UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas.
They comprise some of the richest farming lands
in the state, and are located in the following named
counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon,
Wabaunsee and Allen. They have been appraised
by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to
\$5 per acre, according to quality and nearness to
railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and
remainder in nine equal annual installments with
interest.For further information apply to V. F. WILSON,
Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.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 6th, A. D. 1878, that any
of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the of-
fice of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve
(12) per cent., as provided in chapter 38 of the ses-
sion laws of 1877. A large number of persons may
avail themselves of this postponement of sale and
redeem their property at comparatively small ex-
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 Coun-
selor at Law, Lawrence, Kansas. Practice
in State and Federal Courts.JOHN S. WILSON, Attorney and Counselor at
Law, 57 Massachusetts street. Land Litiga-
tion, Indian Titles and Tax Titles made a specialty.

CONFECTIONER.

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

DENTISTS.

A. J. REYNOLDS, Dentist. Office with Dr.
Wheeler.J. D. PATTERSON, Dentist. Office over Wood-
ward's drug store.

DRUGGISTS.

E. P. CHESTER, Drugs and Medicines. 59
Massachusetts street.G. W. W. YATES, Druggist and Pharmacist.
100 Massachusetts street.

GROCERS.

A. DAMS & HOSMER, General Commission-
Merchants and Retail Grocers, Henry street,
opposite court-house.E. W. WOOD, the oldest Grocer in Lawrence.
Established in 1861. New stock—the best and
cheapest. 135 Massachusetts street.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

T. D. GRIFFITH, General Insurance Agent—
Fire, Life and Accident—54 Mass. street.L. SELIG represents the best Insurance com-
panies. Office at American Express office.

LOAN BROKER.

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

LUMBER, ETC.

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

MEATS.

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

PAPER DEALERS.

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

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. H. WEEKS, New Photograph Gallery. 67
Massachusetts street. All styles of Pictures
finished in best manner and at reasonable rates.H. LAMON, Photographer, 125 Massachu-
setts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Pictures
taken of every kind and size. Satisfaction always
guaranteed.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

V. G. MILLER, M. D., Office over Yates' drug
store. Residence corner Tennessee and
Quincy streets.A. FULLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
Office at Chester's drug store. Residence 35
Tennessee street, west of Central park.V. W. MAY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician.
Office at Chester's drug store. Residence
northwest corner New Hampshire and Quincy Sts.R. MORRIS, Physician and Surgeon. Office
at E. P. Chester's drug store. Residence
Louisiana street, between Winthrop and Henry,
east side.

REAL ESTATE & LOAN AGENTS.

RIGGS & SINCLAIR, Real Estate and Loan
Agents, Proprietors of Douglas county Ab-
stracts of Titles. Lawrence, Kansas.

SEWING MACHINE AGENT.

Horticultural Department.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Condensed Proceedings of the Ninth Semi-annual Meeting, Held at Beloit, June 17-19, 1879.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The society assembled in the opera house, and came to order, with President E. Gale in the chair.

Reports of condition of fruit crop was called for, and the statements of members from the various locations led to the conclusion that the lack of all classes of fruit, excepting of the raspberry and grape, was general, and mainly attributable to a severe frost on April 3, 1879, when the mercury fell to 19.5 degrees, while vegetation was in an active, growing condition and most varieties of fruit trees of bearing age were in bloom. The bloom was heavy and gave promise of a heavy crop throughout the state. The injury done by the drought and winter is general, as is also the case with the blackberry canes.

Among apples, the following varieties are prominently productive this season: Summer (half a crop)—Cooper's Early White, Gramar Pearmain (local), Lowell, Sops of Wine (local). Autumn (one-fourth crop)—Maiden's Blush (general), Rambo (local). Winter (medium crop)—Rawles Genet; half crop—Ben Davis, Willowtwig, Rome Beauty.

Peaches will be scarce, although in some localities a few trees are reported as having a crop. The Alexander is the most fruitful this season.

Of pears, the Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne and Seckel, one-fourth crop. Some trees are reported carrying a full crop.

Of plums, Wild Goose, Miner and cultivated seedlings of native varieties are bearing—the first two named light, while the latter are full, and even heavy, in places. Some of these seedlings are comparatively large and of better quality than native varieties generally.

SMALL FRUITS.

Strawberries.—Wilson's Albany still leads, and has yielded about one-fourth of a crop. Charles Downing has fruited this season quite well, all things considered, and stands next to Wilson.

Raspberries have been the heaviest in fruit of all this class, approaching nearly to a full crop, in many localities a heavy crop. The Smiths (a local name), wherever planted, almost entirely escaped any injury, and has been productive rather more than an average crop. Doolittle an average. The Turner quite promising, though not generally planted as yet. McCormick (syn. Mammoth Cluster) has sustained its reputation as among those most desirable. Constant culture and summer heading of the canes give the best results.

Blackberries are a failure. Canes were killed to snow line; and, contrary to the hopes of many, the canes below the point of injury did not develop fruit stems but seemed weakly. Several cases were noted where the canes sheltered by trees escaped injury and are fruiting heavily. The preference for the Kittatiny was general and decidedly expressed.

Grapes were reported in a vigorous condition and promising of a heavy yield.

The general condition of all classes of trees reported fine and growth healthy, with the exception of the old-bearing peach trees, which are mostly dead or in a very low condition of life. A few cases of twig blight among apples, and still less blight among pears.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The exercises opened with an interesting paper from the chairman of committee on botany and vegetable physiology, J. W. Robson. Subject, "Structure and Functions of the Roots of Plants." This paper was quite thorough in detail, showing the mode of plant action in extracting its food from the bosom of mother earth. The whole was ably made up in popular forms of expression. The author urged the necessity of educating the farming classes in such things that their better understanding of plant action would lead to the practice of more intelligent culture of the farm crops. Too many do as their fathers done, or as they see others do, with no knowledge of why. This was not intelligence but simply imitation, and in these times where knowledge was so easily reached was unworthy of the farmers of this age.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The committee on orchard culture read a paper on methods of propagation by grafting, followed by a paper on same by Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

The splice or tongue method was strongly advocated as the simplest and safest. The cleft-grafting was recommended in top working, and side-grafting to fill vacancy of limbs in the head of a tree. In case of the loss of a limb on one side, or where one side of a tree needs a limb to give it a balanced head, the insertion of a graft could be made to restore its symmetry. In-arching was recommended for such trees as have been partly girdled by mice or other causes, which consists in connecting above and below the wound with a cion, thereby restoring the circulation of sap obstructed by the damage.

Grafting of evergreens can be successfully done.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

was devoted mostly to discussions—"What and How to Plant of Apples for a Market Orchard."

Cooper's Early White for summer has no equal—a hardy, vigorous tree, an early and profuse bearer. Fruit good size, attractive; bears carriage and commands a ready market.

For winter, Ben Davis leads. Hardy tree, profuse bearer, ready sale, but poor quality.

Rawles Genet follows; much better in quality. Its late blooming nature is an important point in the line of profit, as is fully demonstrated this year, as fully nine-tenths of the crop will be of this variety, which is generally carrying more than an average crop, having escaped the damage of the April frost.

The Winesap, although doing well when young, deteriorates with age. The confidence of many of our veteran orchardists in this variety is weakening.

The Jonathan was well recommended for early winter. Its beauty and fine quality will always sell it.

The Missouri Pippin is an early and profuse bearer in most localities, making it profitable in markets where there is no competition of varieties of better quality.

G. C. BRACKETT.

Tree Peddlers.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see an article in your paper, copied from the *Kansas Herald*, headed "Buy of Home Nurseries," which we think is good advice. We merely wish to state a few facts in regard to tree peddlers. A great many of your readers will remember a year ago this spring tree agents representing the Lake View nursery, of Rochester, N. Y., were very extensively engaged in swindling the people of this county in taking orders for very valuable trees, as they claimed. Now their agent, R. Everts, happened this way, and we were persuaded to just try a few of Russian varieties. One dollar apiece was all they asked, and claimed they were very cheap. They merely wished to introduce their stock. We soon got our suspicion aroused that there might be a swindle connected with the affair, so we wrote to the proprietors of the Lake View nursery, of Rochester, N. Y., and received the following answer:

LAKE VIEW NURSERY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12, 1878.
MR. J. LONGANECKER, *Calcutta, Kans.*:—In reply to yours of the 29th: There is no such firm here as Jones & Palmer. That firm dissolved partnership last winter and we succeeded them. We have no agents in Kansas, nor is there any one traveling in that state who has permission to represent our nurseries. Yours truly,

JONES & SONS.

Now here is the card I received when the trees were to be delivered (*verbatim*):

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct., 1878.
DEAR SIR:—The trees and plants you ordered of me will be delivered at Place hotel, Lawrence, Kans., Thursday, Oct. 24, 1878. You will please be there promptly on that day to receive your order while in good condition. Please notify your neighbors. Respectfully, JONES & SONS. Positively no countermands accepted.

As a matter of course, we refused to accept the order. We heard of a great many that resolved not to take their trees. But when the trees arrived the agents soon learned the fraud they had practiced had been discovered, so they thought to make the best of a bad matter they would go to peddling trees. And what is surprising, they even persuaded a great many that had taken orders that it was all right; that a few prejudiced nurserymen had circulated a lot of false reports. But they did not succeed so well when they got here to our place. They were two very high-toned fellows, and were very friendly. Presently, one said:

"We brought those trees you ordered."

"You did not expect me to take them?"

"Of course we did, or we should never have brought them."

"Where did you bring your nursery stock from?" said I.

"From Lake View nursery, Rochester, N. Y."

"Who is the proprietor of that nursery?"

"Jones & Sons."

"I have got you just where I want you," said I. "Now, sir, if you will go with me to the house, I will show you something that may surprise you. I have a letter from Jones & Sons stating they have no agents here. Now, sir, I will pay five dollars to prosecute you fellows, and if the people had half the backbone they ought to have you would be arrested for imposters."

They turned to go, and stated a lot of you fellows would be taken for conspiracy.

"Sirs, we have a right to conspire against fraud and humbug." We further stated that if the thing was all right they need not bring the trees to those that subscribed, but make us come to Lawrence and get them, according to agreement. Very respectfully,

J. LONGANECKER.

CALCUTTA, Kans., June 28, 1879.

Carbolic Acid.

About May 1, says a writer in the *New York Herald*, we found some choice potatoes thickly infested with the beetle. The plants were only about six inches high, and some of the hills were almost eaten to the ground. A solution was made of one teaspoonful of crude carbolic to a pailful of water, and the same applied to the potatoes by dipping a small brush broom into the water and sprinkling the vines plentifully. Since that time we have found no beetles, but some few hills withered partially, although they have since recovered. We did not feel like recommending it without another experiment. The following, however, from a correspondent of the *Vienna Illustrated Gardener*, confirms our good opinion of the plan: "He first experimented with a solution of one part of the acid in twenty parts of water, which was allowed to stand twenty-four hours before being used. By that time a layer of fat or oil had appeared on the surface, the contact of which with plants speedily destroyed them. This was consequently withdrawn by means of a pipette, and the clear fluid below alone used. This proved an equally dangerous application, for some beds of savoy and radishes, which were watered with it in order to free them from ground fleas, with which they were infested, were totally destroyed by it. A weaker solution, consisting of one part of acid in fifty of water proved scarcely less injurious to vegetation. The application was now tried in the still more diluted form of one part in one hundred, the supernatant oil being carefully removed before use. In these proportions it answered admirably as an insecticide, without causing the slightest injury to even the tenderest plants. A single application effectually freed the beds from ground lice and similar destructive vermin. A very small quantity introduced into an ant hill so disturbed its busy inhabitants that, contrary to all the habits of these insects, they abandoned their pupae in their hurried flight. A cherry tree whose ripe fruit afforded a favorite hunting ground for these ants was at once protected from their visits by a slight application of the solution to its stem, though they returned to the attack in four or five days when the pungent smell of the acid was lost. Their further depredations were once for all checked, however, by a girdle of cottonwood impregnated with the strong acid being bound round the trunk. Many other varieties of insects were kept at bay or driven from their haunts by the same means, which also formed a most valuable protection against mildew, with which the rose and peach trees in the garden were sadly troubled. In one instance a rose tree which had borne no flowers for five previous years, in consequence of mildew attacking the young stems of the buds immediately as they were formed, was observed to bear a magnificent crop the first season that a timely application of the solution was made."

The ravages of the Hessian fly are reported as unusually great in many sections this year. In Central New York there will be three breeds.

The Household.

Training Children.

Undoubtedly crime and iniquity are on the increase. Even little rural villages have their saloons and dens of infamy, where many youths and young men who hold the promise of a useful manhood are wrecked. Our little ones are with us now. They are sheltered by our love, and protected by our care; but for how long? A few short years at most. We tremble when we think of the pitfalls which await the dear feet. There is that which every Christian mother desires for her children that is above fame, or wealth, or any earthly consideration. It is that they may remain pure in heart, for it is written "theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

"How shall we train our children that they may escape the contaminating influences of sin?" has been asked by a member of the "Fireside," and it is an appeal that finds a response in the heart of every thoughtful mother. Shall we teach and work and pray, and then wait with fear and trembling, and see what shall be brought forth? or shall we labor hopefully, with full faith in the promise, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it?" Many who have seen the sons of Christian parents, and even ministers' sons, going in evil ways have been led to doubt the infallibility of this promise. Even Solomon's son, we are told, did not follow in the footsteps of his father. But much is implied in the word train. We may compel a child to walk in the ways of virtue, but unless we cultivate the moral perceptions and faculties until it shall hate evil, and love that which is good, when the child is free from parental restraint, he will follow in whatever way inclination leads. Neither need we give "line upon line and precept upon precept." The mind, especially the mind of a child, tires of being made to dwell continually upon one theme, and is liable to be led by contrary influences, simply for the mental relief which a change from too much religious instruction affords. There are times when a word fitly spoken will produce a more lasting impression than a volume of sermons. Solomon was endowed with superior wisdom, yet he was human, and possessed only a human capacity for doing. He was engaged upon the great work of building a temple, the magnificence of which the world has never equaled, and had but little if any time to devote to the training of the heir to his throne. But it would have been better for the future good of his beloved Israel if he had trained his sons to follow in his footsteps. Nor would the great work upon which he was engaged have suffered, for his sons would have become his helpers, and could have continued his glory. There are too many parents who are temple-builders; and while they are absorbed in fashion and the demands of society, or following their ambitions or schemes for aggrandizement, their children are learning to follow after strange gods.

The phreological organism of a child at birth is but little superior to that of the higher order of inferior animals. The animal or lower faculties are the most prominent. The infant mind contains but the germ of the intellectual, spiritual and moral growth, which remains to be strengthened and developed. When we consider the plastic nature of the tender mind, and the lasting effect of early impressions, we are impressed with the necessity of careful early training. In this connection we are brought face to face with the question as to the extent of parental responsibility. If the impressions and training which a child has received in youth are to govern him until he is old, and if our moral and spiritual condition here is to determine our happiness hereafter, will not the parents' responsibility continue as long?

The rearing and training of children is especially the business of women, and should be paramount to every thought of ambition or pleasure. Obedience in a child is essential—so essential that many parents are led to consider that perfect obedience is all that is to be required. The will of the parent should not be so arbitrary as to supplant that of the child. We are held in obedience to a higher law, which, as Pope says, has

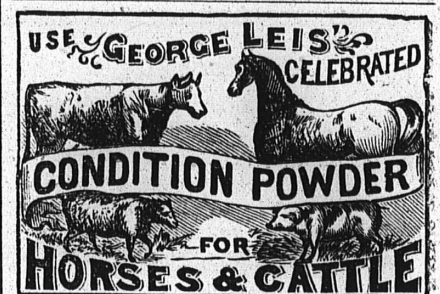
"Taught us in this dark estate,
To know the good from ill,
And blinding nature fast in fate,
Left free the human will."

And so the mind of a child should not

be so completely controlled by the parent as to leave no room for the exercise of its reasoning powers, and to learn to discriminate between good and evil. Be content simply to guide and direct. For instance, if a child asks permission to go to a doubtful place of amusement, instead of an arbitrary denial, explain the evil tendencies, and then say: "I would rather you would decide for yourself. You are getting old enough now to begin to rely upon your own judgment." The child, feeling the responsibility of his own conduct, will often deny himself what your indulgence might grant.

But this moral perception, which enables a child to judge between right and wrong, is the result of careful training. It is a training which has taught the child to be governed, not by the arbitrary will of the parent, but by question of right—a training that taught it obedience to a higher law, a law which governs the parent, and that will govern the child through all future time, and that will teach it to be kind and considerate, just, honest and merciful.—*Mrs. D. A. Chamberlain, in Western Rural.*

To make a good mustard plaster (one that will draw well but not blister), mix mustard with white of egg.



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

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

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



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



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



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



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

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

Geo. Leis.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.
COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Missouri.

Farm and Stock.

Machine Oil.

One part kerosene and three parts lard. Put in more or less kerosene, according to weather.

Mr. Editor, I have used oil as above for ten years on my mowers, reapers and other farm machinery, and find it better than any other oil that I have tried. Have also used this oil for galls on horses, cracked teats on cows, chapped hands, etc. Any old bacon grease will do just as well as fresh lard.

FOREST SAVAGE.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, July 3, 1879.

The Water Supply of Farms.

The great majority of farms in the West are poorly supplied with water. Many farms that contain 160 acres of land have no spring, no running stream and but a single well. This well, which is generally quite near the house, affords all the water for the family and the stock, whether the latter is kept in the stable or pasture. The animals are allowed a drink once in the morning and once at night. That they often suffer greatly from thirst during the long, hot days of summer is apparent from the eagerness with which they seek the watering-trough at night. With an abundant supply of water within a convenient distance, domestic animals will drink as many times during the day as men do. By denying animals water, except at long intervals, they may become accustomed to it, but they will thrive poorly nevertheless.

The beneficial effects of having an abundant supply of good water within easy reach is well illustrated in the case of dairy cows. All intelligent dairymen are aware of the fact that it is as necessary to be careful of the supply of water as of food. They select farms that naturally afford not only rich food but pure water. They know the money value of springs and the streams that issue from them. They have learned by experience that the yield of milk falls off with the decline in the supply of water. They would not expect cows to give a very large amount of milk if they were allowed water only at milking times. The best dairymen aim to have a constant supply of pure, cold water in the pastures where cows feed during the day and in the yards where they rest at night.

Cattle on the plains of South America, Texas and Colorado, where water is so scarce that they often have to travel miles to obtain it, give very little milk, and the milking period extends through only a few months in the year. In regions where there are many springs and streams, however, the yield of milk is large and of long continuance. Young cattle and those intended for beef grow poorly when kept in pastures where there is a poor supply of water, or where as is often the case they are let out of the pasture once a day for the purpose of quenching their thirst. If cattle are allowed water only once or twice a day they will drink excessively when they get a chance, and this is highly injurious. They should be permitted to partake of water whenever their wants demand it, and not when it suits the convenience of their owners to give it to them.

A large pasture should have water available for the use of stock in more than one place. If cattle are obliged to walk from half a mile to a mile to procure water they will not drink as often as their needs require. If cattle intended for beef walk that distance every time they want water they cannot be expected to gain flesh very rapidly. Cattle, no less than men, are fatigued by traveling long distances during the hot days of summer. There should not only be a constant supply of water in a pasture, but it should be within a convenient distance of where the stock feed. Walking long distances is unfavorable to laying on fat or the production of milk, and cattle are kept for one or the other of these objects. The time of cattle may not be very valuable, but it is worth too much to spend in making long journeys to a spring or watering-trough.

Farmers do not ordinarily derive the benefit they might from the springs that exist on these farms. In the majority of cases they do little to improve them, and rarely convey any portion of the water they afford to distant portions of their farms. By the means of a common lead pipe, which is now very cheap, an iron gas pipe, or even a wooden tube, a portion of the water may be carried to places where it will be of great

advantage in supplying stock. On many farms water may be obtained from wells at a very small trouble or expense. Little skill and no costly machinery is required to dig and wall up a shallow well, while a wooden pump may now be obtained at a very small cost. Any person can put down a drive well, and if it is only wanted for a single season it will pay for itself in that time. When no longer wanted in the place where it was put down it may be removed to another pasture.—Prof. Welch, in *Chicago Times*.

Pork not Bad.

A. B. Smith, M. D., writes to the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* as follows: "At the meeting of the Western New York Farmers' club the 'sanitary aspects of farm life' were discussed. Prominent among the evils of farm life eating too much pork was one. Why pork in particular should be singled out there appeared to be no good reason given. Within a few years there has been much written and said to discourage the use of pork for food. We may flippantly call an article of human diet 'common and unclean,' but that does not make it so. The mere assertion of certain men ought not to propagate a mischievous error, but it sometimes does. Can any one estimate the damage done if we could excite in the multitude the same disgust against pork that is now felt in this country against horse flesh? While other nations, with dense populations, are trying to enlarge the range of animal food so as to increase the supply, shall we abridge the supply by exciting prejudice against an article which time out of mind has been thought wholesome? No one ought to be influenced by the mere *ipse dixit* of men who ought to know better. But what are the facts in regard to pork? There is no animal slaughtered that affords so many kinds of savory food. Shall we dispense with the delicate tenderloin and sausage, the luscious spare-rib, the juicy breakfast bacon, and, above all, the sugar-cured ham from a well-fattened pig, when it is notorious that the most robust part of the community habitually eat pork? The farm laborer who can secure a cow, and with the help of a good garden patch fatten a porker, has the foundation for supporting a small family. Shall we deprive him of this by making him believe pork is poison? We are indebted to the sturdy pork eaters of New England for the settlement of Western New York, who every Saturday dined on pork and beans, came into the wilderness and made a table of a maple stump, on which they sliced their cold, boiled pork, which, with the wheaten bread and vegetables, was almost their entire diet. It is lamentable to admit that many fastidious young men of this generation who eschew pork are fast dissipating the savings of their sturdy sires in sumptuous living, and the farms cleared and improved with so much toil and privation are, in a multitude of cases, passing into the hands of pork-eating German and Irish. It is not among the pork eaters as a rule that we find the victims of Bright's disease, liver complaint and palsy. We must seek for other causes than pork to account for indigestion and other ailments now so common. Prominent among these is stimulating the appetite by pickles and highly-spiced condiments, which lead to overeating."

Remedy for Engorgement with Meal.

Having lost stock (cattle) through their having obtained access to the meal bins, and having never received satisfactory answers to my inquiries through agricultural journals as to the proper method to be pursued in their treatment, I give you an account of the successful treatment of my last two cases. When feeding the stock, one of my cows slipped into the open doors, and into a back entry, where stood the meal chest. She was not discovered until she had fully gorged herself. When found, she was put into a stable and given six drops of aconite, first tincture, in a little water, and then was immediately given half a teaspoonful of powdered mandrake root (dry) on the tongue. By night she was voiding freely, and was let out. Two days afterwards I gave her about half a bucket of water. On the second day she was confined in the stable, and was given sufficient water to satisfy her at the close of the third day, though she required very little—about a bucket and a half, I believe.

The other case was one in which a

cow obtained access to thrashed wheat during all one day. I knew nothing of it until the next morning. I then gave her ten drops of aconite and half a teaspoonful of powdered mandrake root (dry) on the tongue. She began voiding wheat that night, and continued for four days, though of course less appeared during the latter part of the time. I gave her a second dose of aconite on the evening of the first day, and two doses the second day. I also gave her about a quarter of a teaspoonful of the root the mornings of the second and third days, though I cannot say it was necessary. On the second day about noon I gave her half a bucket of water, and the same quantity once each day, as long as she was kept in the stable. I have heard of cattle being deprived of water for a week, under like circumstances, but where they seem to be doing all right, I like to give them a little. In neither of the cases reported was there any permanent shrinkage of the flow of milk, though they give very little while getting no feed and little water. I hope any one so unfortunate as to be obliged to have recourse to some such measures will give the above a trial and report the results. Because six or ten drops of aconite do good, do not give twenty-five or thirty, thinking that quantity will do more good. Any one disposed to give such doses can satisfy himself they are not required by dropping five drops into half a glass of water, and taking a spoonful of the solution.—*Country Gentleman*.

A Stable Industry for the Future.

One of the most stable and profitable industries in the future, says the *Rural New Yorker*, will be the raising of sheep, and the production of mutton and wool. One of the conditions which will insure this is the fraternal relations which exist between the wool growers and the manufacturers. The united action of these interests can doubtless succeed in regulating congressional action so that no unjust or destructive legislation will be had in regard to either branch, which might not be the case if the wool growers and woolen manufacturers should each go their own way, and not unite to promote the general welfare. Last year, when the committee on ways and means undertook to annul the tariff law, the representatives of these interests met and agreed in the most harmonious spirit to oppose any change so far as the woolen interests are concerned, and succeeded in convincing congress of the wisdom of their wishes; and no doubt their influence did more than that of any other, and perhaps more than that of all other, interests in defeating the bill reported by the committee. Those engaged in woolen interests may take courage from these facts.

In connection with this favorable action of congress, the establishment of new lines of steamers, to run in conjunction with the great trunk lines of railroads to Great Britain for freighting live stock, opens up an almost unlimited market for all the surplus mutton we can produce. The American farmer should be able to send it to Europe and undersell both the farmer of Great Britain and the continent. The whole country east of the prairies is being impoverished in the productive ability of the soil, and needs the replenishment which sheep husbandry and stall feeding can best supply. This system of farming has made England a garden, and is the most wholesome and natural panacea for our depleted and worn-out lands. Shall we avail ourselves of the opportunities now presented, and so favorable for entering upon a new system of husbandry, or let the blessing brought to our doors pass by unheeded?

Mad Itch in Cattle.

The mad itch, as it is termed by breeders and farmers, is caused by cattle following hogs that are fed upon green corn and stalks cut up and thrown to them when the corn ears are in the roasting state. This is not an unusual way of feeding in the Western states. The hogs will chew the stalks as well as the corn ears, and extract the juice or sap from them, and then drop the sapless stalk out of their mouths. These woody fibers thus discarded or thrown out by the swine with all the sap extracted cattle will eat voraciously. Such refuse contains no nutriment whatever. It is totally indigestible; in consequence of which the animal is unable to ruminate, and in this condition the refuse mass finds its way into the manipples, and there lies dormant and

inactive in the manifold portion of the stomach, causing irritation and acute inflammation in the part, and no medicinal agents will serve even to allay it, leaving eradication out of the question. The result is the death of the animal in great agony. The first symptoms developed in cattle that are destroyed by eating the woody fibers and sapless corn stalks are a wild stare of the eyes, the animal is very irritable and cross, and will attack everything in the shape of a person or animal that chances to come in its way. The afflicted animal in a very short time subsequent to the attack will begin to rub its nose and head against a fence, tree or post until the skin or flesh is torn and lacerated in a severe manner, and will continue the rubbing until death ends its suffering. The efficacious treatment is to prevent your animals from eating this and other indigestible food.—*Canada Globe*.

A Special Want.

The United States needs more sheep. In all parts of this great country to secure health and comfort, its people must have food and clothing. The sheep furnishes the best and most wholesome animal food, and the most comfortable clothing yet tested by the masses of our people. In malarial districts, especially those where the extremes of heat and cold are frequent, woolen clothing and a freer and more common diet of good young mutton would insure better health and more vigor than generally characterizes pork eaters and the wearers of cotton and fine linen.

From the best data within our reach, we ascertain that there are on the entire globe about 500,000,000 sheep. Of these the United States have but about 35,000,000. Our manufacturers consume annually more than 225,000,000 pounds of wool. If each of our sheep furnished five pounds of wool, there would yet be a yearly deficit of 50,000,000 pounds.

Here is a good field for enterprising stockmen. We need double our present number of sheep. Let no one indulge a single fear of an overproduction of either mutton or wool. Could our flocks be tripled or quadrupled they would add not only to the comfort and healthfulness of the people but to their intelligence and sobriety, as well as to the productiveness of every field used as a sheep pasture.—*Rural Sun*.

Cayenne Pepper for Fowls.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says: "This species of pepper is found to be very beneficial for fowls if given in moderate quantities, and on account of its purity is to be preferred before that kept by dealers. It is not only a preventive of disease, but promotes growth and egg production. Acting as a tonic on the system, it keeps the birds in a healthier condition, without which there cannot reasonably be expected large proceeds. The proper way to administer the tonic is in a liquid form, and this is done through the drink. Pepper is highly beneficial in the months of September and October, or during molting season, as it not only increases the growth of the feathers but gives warmth and tone to the blood, and fed with good nutritious food assists in keeping up the strength of the bird. This is highly necessary at this period, for it is the most delicate one in the existence of the fowl. All medicines, however, should be given in reasonable quantities, as overdoing amounts to the same thing as underdoing. Take about three pods of ripened cayenne pepper, bruise them slightly, and pour on nearly a pint of boiling water. This quantity will season a gallon of drink, which may be refilled daily, or as the fowls consume it, and contain sufficient strength for a week for a moderate sized flock, say twenty or twenty-five birds of the small breeds. Flocks consume a large quantity of drink, and after once accustomed to it rather relish the pungent flavor."

A "sample of perfectly sweet milk," bottled two months previous, without condensation or addition of antiseptics or sugar, puzzled the public somewhat at the German Dairy exhibition at Berlin, and the judges gave it "a very good qualification." The secret belongs to a German chemist.

The Russian grain crops are suffering from the ravages of a small coleopterous insect, which propagates with great rapidity. One-third of the wheat crop in Southern Russia is threatened. Very little is yet known of the habits or customs of the insect.

Veterinary Department.

Exostosis.

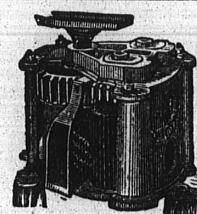
I have a five-year-old horse that has a ringbone growing since last summer, and is now lame from effects of same. You will confer a favor by giving a remedy.

ANSWER.—We think you had better have his shoes removed, clip the hair from the coronet up to the ankle joint, and then get some good veterinarian to fire it for you. Tell him you prefer to have it done with points, very finely drawn, and you will leave no blemish. It will require three months to effect a cure, or, at least, to remove the lameness.

Papilloma.

I have a young horse three years old. He has never been handled but little; is a very valuable colt. He has a large wart on the inside of the fore leg about six inches from the body; it is now about the size of a man's two fists; is perfectly raw only when coated over with a scurf or scab which frequently falls off. The surface is very uneven and rough, and bleeds every day. The attachment to the leg is about three inches in diameter; it hangs down somewhat. It is nearly eighteen months since it made its appearance, and when about the size of a hen's egg I tied a cord around it and cut it off, but it grew out again. When it got, perhaps, somewhat larger, I corded it again, with the same results. Then, last October, the colt became diseased, and his shoulder and leg on the opposite side became swollen, which I blistered severely, but it gathered and I opened it about where the collar would work. It discharged matter abundantly and got well, and while this swelling was coming on the wart died, turned black, and the flies blowed it and filled it with maggots, and the wart all came off, but was left raw; and then it grew out as before, since which time I have applied turpentine, corrosive sublimate and red precipitate and some other prescriptions to try to kill it or eat it off, all with no beneficial effect. If you will please answer through your "Veterinary Department" you will confer a favor on one of your readers that will be fully appreciated. Please give the cause of such warts and a remedy.

ANSWER.—We are, unfortunately, unable to give the cause of the growth of warts. That their tendency is to develop on skin of a thick, hard and horny nature is evident, from the fact that we often find large numbers of them clustered together on the hands, where the skin has been rendered hard and thickened by coming in contact with hard bodies. They are simply a hypertrophied condition of the epithelium from some unknown cause; or, in other words, protuberances the result of a thickening of the papillae. Treatment: We would advise you to try the use of fuming nitric acid. You can, with a feather or swab, apply the preparation to the entire raw surface of the growth, and in 24 hours afterward, with a sharp instrument, remove the devitalized scurf, and repeat till it has been reduced down to or below the surface; then treat the same as for an ordinary wound or sore. If, afterward, it should show a tendency to grow, you had better have him thrown down, and the thing dissected out.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



Victor Cane Mill

And

COOK EVAPORATOR

THE BEST and only standard machines.

FIRST PRIZE at 125 STATE FAIRS.

Grand Medal at Centennial Exhibition.

Over 48,000 sold.

Safe, Reliable, Economical.

Cane Growers can't afford to risk Crops with light, weak, unfinished mills, liable to break in the midst of the season. They can't afford to waste crops with mills that don't press out all the juice, or evaporators that make syrup and sugar unfit for market, and too little in proportion to the labor and fuel they require.

Blymer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

Steam Engines, Threshers, Bells. Circulars sent free.

HUNT'S REMEDY

the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine

cures Pains in the Back, Side or Loins, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Retention or

Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weakness, and Excess; HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXCLUSIVELY for these diseases.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19, 1878.

WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—Having witnessed the wonderful effects of HUNT'S REMEDY in my own case, and in a great number of others, I recommend it to all afflicted with Kidney Diseases or Dropsy. Those afflicted by disease should secure the medicine which will cure in the shortest possible time. HUNT'S REMEDY will do this.

E. R. DAWLEY, 85 Dyer street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16, 1878.

WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—A member of my family has been troubled for several years with Kidney Disease, and had tried numerous remedies without relief; she used HUNT'S REMEDY and was completely cured.

S. A. APLIN, No. 3 Exchange street.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely Vegetable, and is used by the advice of physicians. It has stood the test of time for 30 years, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. For Sale by all Druggists.

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THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.
ST. LOUIS, July 8, 1879.

Flour—XX	\$3.35 @ 4.25
XXX	4.45 @ 4.75
Family	4.85 @ 5.40
Wheat—No. 2 fall	97 @ 97 1/2
No. 3 red	92 1/2 @ 93
Corn—No. 2	34 1/2 @ 35
Oats	28 1/2 @ 29
Rye	47 1/2 @ 50
Barley	50 @ 65
Pork	9.95 @ 10.25
Lard	5.95 @ 6.15
Butter—Dairy	12 @ 14
Country	7 @ 10
Eggs	7 @ 12

CHICAGO, July 8, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	\$1.00 @ 1.00 1/2
No. 3	85 @ 86 1/2
Rejected	67 @ 67 1/2
Corn	36 @ 36 1/2
Oats	33 @ 33 1/2
Pork	9.80 @ 9.85
Lard	6.30 @ 6.40

KANSAS CITY, July 8, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	93 1/2 @ 94
No. 3 fall	90 1/2 @ 91
No. 4	81 @ 85
Corn—No. 2	30 @ 30 1/2
Oats	30 @ 30 1/2
Rye—No. 2	36 @ 45

Live Stock Markets.
KANSAS CITY, July 8, 1879.

Cattle—Choice nat. steers av.	1,400 \$4.35 @ 4.60
Good ship. steers av.	1,350 4.00 @ 4.25
Fair butch. steers av.	1,000 3.35 @ 3.90
Good feed. steers av.	1,100 3.25 @ 3.60
Good stock steers av.	900 2.50 @ 3.00
Good to choice fat cows	2,500 2.00 @ 2.40
Common cows and heifers	2,000 2.00 @ 2.40
Hogs—Packers	3,400 3.40 @ 3.70

ST. LOUIS, July 8, 1879.
Cattle, firm; choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.70 to \$4.90; light, \$4.40 to \$4.50; native grass steers, \$3.75 to \$4.10; grass Texans, \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Hogs, active; heavy, \$3.70 to \$3.85.

CHICAGO, July 8, 1879.
Cattle, firm and active; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.60 to \$5.15; fair to good cattle \$4.00 to \$4.40; Texans, \$2.50 to \$3.10.

Hogs, heavy, \$3.90 to \$4.00; light, \$3.90 to \$4.10. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 1,600. Market slow but higher.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, good, 9@12 1/2c; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4c; eggs, 9@10 1/2c; broom-corn, 2@3c. 3/4 lb; chickens, young, per doz., \$1.00 to \$1.60; potatoes, 40@50c; blackberries, 50c. per gallon; cherries, best, 35c. per gallon; apples, 90c. @ \$1.00 per bushel; peaches, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 per box of 1/3 bushel; tomatoes, \$4 per bushel.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 sack, \$2.85 @ 3.00; XXX, \$2.40 @ 2.50. Rye flour, \$1.85. Corn meal 3/4 hundred, 85c.

Wheat is a little lower than last week at Kansas City and St. Louis, and No. 2 spring wheat has fallen about 7 cents in Chicago. It is still held proportionately above other wheat. The tendency of wheat for several weeks past has been slowly downward; flour also has fallen materially at St. Louis. The cause of the decline in prices is the fact that the present harvest is "panning out" better both as to quality and quantity than many expected five or six weeks ago. Present reports from most all portions of Europe are not encouraging for large crops there. There is, therefore, little probability that wheat will go much lower.

In Liverpool, July 7, winter wheat was 8s. 9d. @ 9s. 5d., spring wheat 7s. 4d. @ 8s. 3d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.19 @ 1.20, Not 2 spring \$1.10.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 96@97c. July, 96c. August, and 96c. September. In Chicago No. 2 is 99c. @ \$1.00 July, 97@97 1/2c. August, and 94c. September. In Kansas City No. 2 is 90@92c. July. No. 3 is 87 1/2c. July and 84c. August.

Wheat at Kansas City is 20 cents higher than it was one year ago; corn is 4 cents higher and oats 12 cents higher.

The highest figures on corn at Kansas City (30 1/2c.) are for white; mixed corn is only 30c., and no buyers at even that price. The improvement in the appearance in growing corn the past month has been wonderful. A Chicago man has been making a survey of the corn crop in Illinois and reports the condition on July 1 better than at the same date last year. The area planted to corn in that state is 203,707 acres greater than it was in 1878.

Cattle continue dull, but there is no material change in prices. Most of the sales are cheap stuff at from \$2.60 to \$3.25.

Hogs are firm and the demand good. There is beginning to be a demand for stock hogs at \$2.50 @ 3.00 in Kansas City. The receipts of hogs are falling off in most markets.

Pork packed in the West the last week in June amounted to 145,000 hogs against 100,000 the previous week, and 160,000 for the corresponding time last year. The aggregate from March 1 to date is approximately 1,975,000 against 1,810,000 last year, an increase of 165,000. It is thought the weight of the hogs has averaged about ten pounds less than last year.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 3@4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2 @ 5 per cent. The stock market opened active and advanced steadily most of the day. Towards the close a slight decline took place but it was afterwards recovered. The greatest activity and strength was in the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern. Government bonds quiet; railroad bonds firm and higher; state securities dull.

Lawrence Markets.
The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10@15c; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.25 @ 2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 40@50; corn, 27@30c; wheat—No. 2 old, 85, new, 75; lard, 4 1/2c; hogs, \$3.00 @ 3.20; cattle—feeders 3.00 @ 3.25, shippers \$3.25 @ 4.00, cows, \$2.25 @ 2.50; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 per ton.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

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

BARBER BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO—

LARD OIL,

And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCoy - President
J. S. Crew - Vice-President
A. Hadley - Cashier
J. E. Newlin - Assist. Cashier

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!

SOUTHWESTERN

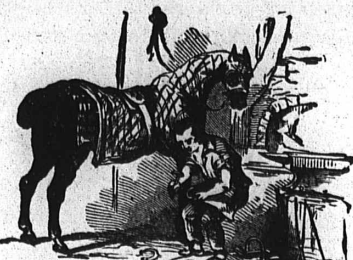
Iron Fence Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

The best wire in the market, and sold as cheap as the cheapest.

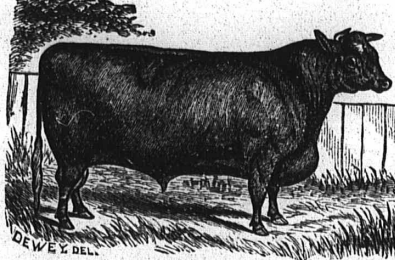
Lawrence, Kansas.



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

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

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

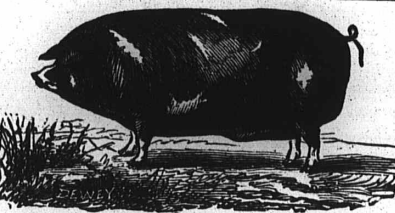
—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old	\$22 00
Three to five months old	32 00
Five to seven months old	42 00

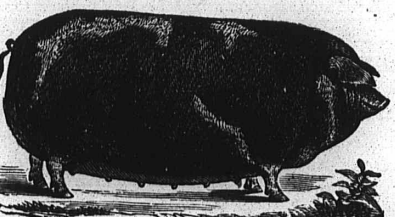
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

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

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

HENDERSON'S

CASH GROCERY HOUSE

PRICE-LIST.

Stop! Read! What Ready Cash Will Do!

9 pounds of Rio Coffee for	.....\$1 00
(Sugars subject to the changes of the market.)	
94 pounds of Cut-Loaf Sugar for	.....1 00
94 pounds of Crushed Sugar for	.....1 00
94 pounds of Fine powdered Sugar for	.....1 00
104 pounds of Granulated Sugar for	.....1 00
11 pounds of A Coffee Sugar for	.....1 00
11 pounds of C Coffee Sugar for	.....1 00
15 pounds of Brown Sugar for	.....1 00

SYRUPS WERE NEVER SO LOW.

White Drips per gallon for	.....50
Silver Drips (best) per gallon for	.....65
Honey Drip Syrup (very fine) per gallon for	.....75
Sugar-Loaf Drips per gallon for	.....90

CALIFORNIA STRAINED HONEY 15 CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIALTY.

Black Tea for	.....25c. per pound, former price 50
Japan Sittings for	.....20c. per pound, former price 35

TEAS, TEAS.

Young Hyson per pound	.....25, 35, 50, best 80
Imperial " "	.....35, 45, 60, " 80
Gunpowder " "	.....45, 55, 65, " 80
Japan " "	.....40, 50, " 65
Japan Uncol " "	.....40, 50, 60, " 80
Black " "	.....40, 50, 60, " 80

COFFEES, COFFEES.

Green Rio per pound	.....11, 12 1/2, 14, 15, 16
O. G. Green Java per pound	.....25, 28, 30
Ground Rio Coffee (best) 4 1/4 lbs for	.....1 00
Ground Rio Coffee (good) 5 lbs for	.....1 00
Ground Java (best) 35c. per lb or 3 lbs for	.....1 00

VINEGARS, VINEGARS.

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

STARCHES.

White Lily Gloss, best goods, 6-lb wood-boxes 45	
" " " 3-lb paper " 22	
" " " 1-lb " or 3 for 25	
" " " 1 lb corn starch 10	
" " " 4 lbs best in bulk 25	

Peerless Starches and other brands at same prices.

BEST COAL OIL PER GALLON 15c.

DRIED FRUITS

AT UNHEARD OF PRICES.	
Dried Apples 6 lbs for 25c., for \$1 25 lbs.	
Dried Peaches 4 lbs for 25c., for \$1 17 lbs.	
New Prunes 4 lbs for 25c.	
Dried Currants 4 lbs for 25c.	
Dried Blackberries 3 lbs for 25c.	
Raisins 10, 12 and 15c. per lb.	
Citrons, Lemons, per lb 25c.	
Orange and Lemon Peel per lb 25c.	

Always fresh oranges and lemons and fresh fruits of the season.

FISH, FISH.

Codfish from 4 to 7c. per lb.
A full line of salt fish. Prices reduced in proportion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mixed Pickles (best) per quart 15c.	
Gherkin Pickles (best) per gallon 30c.	
Best New York Cheese per lb 10c.	
Sardines 1-45 15c. and 20c.	
Sardines 1-25 25c. and 35c.	
Baltic Deland per box 25c.	
Shaddies per box 25c. and 35c.	
Gross & Blackwell's pickles, sauces, mustards, etc., at greatly reduced prices.	

TOBACCO.

Lorillard Tin Tag per lb.	.....55
Buchanan & Lyall Blue Tag Neptune per lb.	.....60
Buchanan & Lyall Red Tag per lb.	.....60
Old Honey (choice goods) per lb.	.....50
Allen & Ellis' Tobacco per lb.	.....55

CANNED GOODS.

WHAT CASH WILL DO FOR THEM.

Cove Oysters 1-lb can 5c.

Cove 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

at prices that will astonish you 4 10-cent cakes for 25c. Other toilet soap equally as cheap.

BLACKING ALMOST GAVE AWAY.

4 nickel boxes Bixby's Best.....10

4 dime boxes, No. 3 and 4, Bixby's Best.....20

Blackening Brushes cheap.

The best brands of Flour constantly on hand.

Mill Feed at mill prices.

Choice French Mixed Cardies per lb.....15

Choice French Mixed Cardies per lb.....15

Other fancy candles same rates.

TOBACCO.

Old Style smoking per lb.....30

North Carolina Seal per lb.....35

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. ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

Our 24th

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IS NOW READY, and will be sent FREE to any person who may ask for it. From this desirable book you can obtain the wholesale prices of nearly every article you may require for personal or family use, such as

Ladies' Linen Suits, at \$1.10 and upwards.
Serge, Mohair, Poplin, Bourrette and Cashmere Suits at \$4.50 and upwards. All well made in the Latest Styles.

Also, a full and complete line of

Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, Tinware, Saddles, Baby Carriages, Rocking Horses, Velocipedes, Groceries, etc., etc.

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