

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 377.

PROMISES.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

It's easy to say "I will do it!"
 "Aye! easy to promise at will!"
 In fact, to the ones who go through it,
 No matter how others may view it,
 'Tis much like one's going down hill!

The letters slip into their places,
 Much after the manner of sprites—
 The words have the air of the graces,
 They gambol or glide as the case is,
 And the sentence one's firm trust invites.

"I promise!" "Believe me!" "I'll do it!"
 The twain go their separate ways;
 The one who may have to "rough hew it"
 Can't do as he said, and he knew it—
 Perhaps when he woke in amazement!

The other, half hoping, half fearing,
 Begins, as time passes, to rave;
 And waits the poor traitor's appearing,
 And then oftentimes within hearing,
 Unthinkingly calls him a knave.

Such promises oft are a taken
 Of carelessness rather than crime;
 Though 'twere better to have them unspoken
 Than hastily made to be broken,
 And multiplied time after time.

To tell what we mean and stick to it,
 Or never promise at all,
 Is better than saying "I'll do it,"
 And then in the sequel to rue it,
 And by the world's estimate fall!

CICERO RUNNING FOR OFFICE.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Most readers are aware that *novus homo* is Latin for new man. These words were first used by Cicero to describe a person of obscure origin who becomes eminent by his wealth or talents, and he applied them on more than one occasion to himself.

The great orator of the Romans, though of a highly respectable country family, of some antiquity, was a *novus homo*, inasmuch as no ancestor of his had been ennobled by being elected to high office. The name was probably derived from *cicero*, the Latin name of a kind of small pea, much used for fodder. Perhaps some remote ancestor of the family had been noted as a cultivator of that vegetable. When Cicero was one of the first men in Rome, he often laughed at the attempts to flatter him by constructing for him an illustrious pedigree; and, once, when he was offering some silver vessels to one of the gods, he told the silversmith to engrave upon them Marcus Tullius and the figure of a *cicero* for the third name. Plutarch tells us that when he was about to enter public life, some one advised him to change his plebeian name.

"No," said Cicero; "I will make it more glorious than the names of the scarsi and the catuli."

It is only scholars who now know anything of the scarsi and catuli; but where is there a child in christendom, able to read, who does not know something about Cicero? And why is this? The men who rise to the top of their profession must indeed possess some special aptitude for it; but the direct cause of their success is, that they take infinite trouble to succeed. They work. They toil. They try desperately hard. "And if at first they don't succeed, they try, try again."

When Cicero came to Rome as a young man to study law, he haunted the law-courts unceasingly. He watched the great lawyers; he took notes of their opinions; he followed them about from court to court; he studied the actors at the theater; he took lessons every day in composition and declamation; he studied the philosophy of the period; he gave advice gratis to anybody who wanted it; he wrote down passages from Demosthenes and learned to deliver them with great effect; and he embraced every opportunity that occurred of conducting gratuitously the unimportant causes which could be entrusted to so young an advocate. That was Cicero's great secret. If he had been the least gifted of young men, he could not have taken more trouble to supply the defects of nature than he did to cultivate the shining talents which he possessed.

The consequence was, that in about eight years after beginning to practice, he stood at the head of the Roman bar, had acquired considerable property, and was recognized as the first orator of the age. In Rome no citizen could be elected to the lowest public office until he was thirty-one years old, and then seven years more had to elapse before he could fill a higher office. So popular was Cicero at Rome that he was advanced in public life—to quaestor, senator, aedile, praetor, consul—as soon as he had attained the legal age. The great prize in the politics of Rome was to be one of the consuls annually elected; for the consulship was not only the highest office in the state, but

he who had won it was held forever after to be in the highest class of citizens. Two years before Cicero was old enough to attain the consulship he began to prepare for the arduous contest. As every citizen has a vote, the election of consuls resembled in many respects an election in the United States at the present time. An expression which Cicero uses in one of his private letters tells the whole story.

"Next week," he says, "I intend to begin shaking hands."

Among the letters of that time which have come down to us, there is one written by Cicero's brother, Quintus, giving advice to the candidate how he must conduct the canvass in order to be successful. A few sentences from this letter will show the reader that the Romans understood electioneering about as well as we do.

"Never forget," says Quintus, "to say to yourself—whenever you enter the forum—I am a *novus homo*; I am a candidate for the consulship; the place is Rome.

"Take care to display the number and variety of your friends. Numbers of young men flock around you to get lessons in oratory when they hear you speak, and you are attended by troops of admirers. Impress upon them all that this is the time to show their zeal and gratitude. Show that you have the good will of men of consular rank, and that they wish for your success.

"Success depends on two things—the zeal of your friends, and your own popularity. Take care to enlist in your favor your fellow-wardens, your neighbors, your clients, your freedmen, your slaves; for public report about a man has generally its origin in domestic gossip.

"Remember that gratitude is a lively sense of future favors.

"Secure active and popular agents to canvass for you. Try and make the acquaintance of as many of the electors as possible. Provincials and rustics will, if you know them personally, fancy that they have the honor of your friendship.

"Flattery is essential. It is base and blamable in daily life, but in an election contest it is necessary."

He gives a great abundance of similar advice, telling him to have plenty of people always about him, and to make every one think that he is the popular candidate. Quintus insists especially upon his showing to voters that he is personally acquainted with them. A candidate, he says, must flatter and coax, become all things to all men, and wear a smiling face to everybody. Pompey was then a very powerful man in Rome, and Quintus tells his brother to let every one know that Pompey was on his side. At the same time he advises him to make the best possible display of his oratorical talents, and reminds him of the great pains Demosthenes took to develop his powers. Acting upon this last hint, Cicero made some of his greatest speeches at the bar during these two years of canvassing.

Cicero was elected consul, as it were, by acclamation; and this was one of the last acts of virtue performed by the people of Rome before the destruction of the republic by Julius Caesar. The great event of Cicero's consulship was his exposure and destruction of the reprobate Cataline, who is known to us chiefly through the four orations which Cicero delivered against him in the senate-house. When we read of the crimes of this man, we cannot but wonder that Cicero should have thought it worth while to make any speeches about him at all. Our way would have been to arrest the villain at once and put him on trial for his treason or murder. Cataline, however, came boldly into the senate-chamber, and Cicero poured forth upon him a torrent of melodious oratory which has been the delight of all succeeding ages.

"Long ago, Cataline," said Cicero, "you ought, by the consul's order, to have been led forth to execution, and on your head ought to have been hurled the destruction which you have long been plotting against us all."

Well, then, why did not the consul give the order? Partly, because the administration of justice in Rome was exceedingly imperfect, and the republic was falling to pieces; but chiefly because Cicero was an elegant literary man and classic orator, of the best possible intentions, but very little executive force. He did, however, succeed in destroying Cataline after a struggle which had almost the proportions of a war; Cataline fighting like a tiger to the last, and falling in the midst of the battle covered with wounds. Cicero was wonderfully vain of his success, and never ceased to boast of his consulship as long as he lived.

The last years of Cicero's life, during which he composed some of his best works, were full

of trouble, both public and private. He was divorced from his wife for cause unknown, and he lost his beloved daughter Tullia by death. He saw the liberties of his country pass away before the conquering legions of Julius Caesar. Caesar sought his friendship, and Cicero paid court to Caesar, having, as he supposed, no other alternative but exile. But he was present when Caesar was assassinated in the senate-house, and he praised the act as one of the most glorious recorded in the annals of men.

Then ensued a long period of civil commotion and bloody strife, in which Cicero, sensitive, anxious and bewildered, could take no effectual part. Cicero was a man of words, not deeds; and beautiful words do not avail in times of civil war. He was murdered at one of his country seats by the orders of the triumvirate, when he was within a few days of completing his sixty-fourth year. His hands and his head were cut off by the murderers, and carried to Antony as he was administering justice in the forum. Antony paid an immense reward to the murderers, and sent the head as a present to his wife Fulvia, who keenly resented the burning eloquence with which Cicero had denounced the three men who strove to divide the empire between them.

How much worse a woman can be than a man! This Fulvia took the head of Cicero into her lap, and assailed it with bitter insults, as though it had been alive. She put her hand into the mouth and tore out the tongue, which she pierced through and through with her bodkin. The head and hands were then taken to the very spot in the forum where Cicero had been accustomed to stand when he addressed his fellow-citizens. They were nailed to the rostra, to molder there, as if in mockery of his eloquence, a proclamation to the world that Rome was free no more.

A Righteous Reproof.

Lady S—, of St. James' Park, sent a servant one day in great haste for Sir Astley Cooper. He was wanted immediately; her ladyship's favorite, it was feared, had suffered a fracture of the leg. The eminent surgeon knew that Lady S— had two or three nieces stopping with her, and that she also had a child of her own at home, and thinking it might be one of these, he made haste, even to the postponement of another call. Arriving at the house, he asked a servant in the hall, who had been hurt, and was not a little surprised, disgusted and angered upon being informed that it was her ladyship's favorite monkey! But the servant vouchsafed the opinion that the monkey's leg was not broken, but only sprained.

Sir Astley's first impulse was to decamp at once, and he had turned for that purpose; but, upon second thought, he resolved to go up and give the lady a piece of his mind. Accordingly, he allowed the servant to conduct him to an upper, sumptuously furnished boudoir and usher him into the august presence of her ladyship. He found Lady S— reclining gracefully upon a damask lounge, with her three nieces and two lady visitors in company; also, upon a low stool, trying to quiet and soothe the monkey, which was sprawling upon an improvised bed of Persian rugs, was her ladyship's son, a boy of ten to fourteen, dressed more like a grand Turk than like a christian child—its garb of tawdry silk and satin being literally covered with gold lace and tinsel.

"O, dear doctor, I am so glad you have come. Will you find if the monkey's leg is really broken?"

Sir Astley turned and looked at the quaintly clad pair—the boy and the brute—and then he returned to the lady.

"Really, madam, I shall have to get you to tell me which is the monkey!"

The surgeon did not care to say more. He left two of the nieces in attendance upon their aunt—one with a glass of wine, the other with sal-volatile—and came away.

Met His Match.

The anecdote is told of Curran (John Philpot), one of the most powerful and persuasive orators Ireland ever produced. Perhaps no man, before his time or since, combined so many seemingly contradictory traits and foibles in his character. On occasion he could be as mild and gentle and persuasive as the morning's sun when it looks upon the dew; he could flood the cheek with tears, or chill the soul with horror. In his intercourse with his fellows he could be all that was kind and gentlemanly, or he could be the reverse. In one position, however, that of cross-questioning witnesses, he was cruel and unjust beyond forbearance, often descending to downright bullying and insolence. On a certain occasion, where an Irish nobleman was on trial for maltreating an aged

priest, Mr. St. Ledger was a witness for the defense, and Curran so abused him in cross-examination that St. Ledger challenged him, and forced him to fight, when he disarmed and spared him.

But Curran once met his match in a pert, jolly, keen-eyed son of the sod, who acted as hostler at a large stable, and who was up as witness in a case of a dispute in the matter of a horse trade. Curran much desired to break down the credibility of his witness, and thought to do it by making the man contradict himself by tangle him up in a net-work of adroitly framed questions—but all to no avail. The hostler was a companion to Sam Weller. His good common sense and his equanimity and good nature were not to be overturned. By and by Curran, in towering wrath, belched forth, as not another counsel would have dared to do in the presence of the court:

"Sirrah, you are incorrigible! The truth is not to be got from you, for it is not in you. I see the villain in your face!"

"Faith, yer honor," said the witness, with the utmost simplicity of truth and honesty, "my face must be moity clean and shinin' in-dade, if it can reflect like that!"

For once in his life the great barrister was floored by a simple witness. He could not recover from that repartee, and the case went against him.

The World's Verdict.

Vice in rag is one thing in this world, and vice in diamond another. One who, if he were but poor and unknown, would be cast aside with contempt, has his sins cordially forgiven him by society, if he is the possessor of millions.

The world's verdict, is generally a favorable one for the sinner, if from that sinner there is something to be got—if he has the power to give office, to throw money into others' hands, or even to give great dinner parties and drown his guests in champagne.

This is the secret of it all—the rich and powerful people are useful. Society does not love them more. Society loves no one; but its useful tools it will not cast away. It will say black is white, rather than do that, and cry out that it is "only her way," when the woman in power commits a folly for which they would banish a helpless woman from their ranks.

Heaven forbid that we should not all be merciful; but it is not just to be cruelly severe to the poor and helpless, and very tender to the rich and powerful. But this is what society is.

Perched upon her throne in vanity fair sits Madam Grundy. She has one blind eye which she turns upon the fashionable sinner, while she keeps a sharp and suspicious lookout over the people of whom she cannot make good use, and gives them double punishment if they trip, to make up for her leniency to those others.—*Mary Kyle Dallas.*

Girls, Put your Shoulders Back!

Many American girls, through mere inattention to the way of carrying themselves, unconsciously contract the habit of bringing their shoulders forward and stooping. The position not only detracts greatly from their appearance, but is also very pernicious in point of health. The celebrated Aaron Burr, in a letter to his daughter Theodosia, afterwards the wife of Gov. Alston, of South Carolina, wrote as follows on this subject: "Your habit of stooping and bringing your shoulders forward on to your breast not only disfigures you, but is alarming on account of the injury to your health. The continuance of this vile habit will certainly produce a consumption; then farewell papa; farewell pleasure; farewell life! This is no exaggeration; no fiction to excite your apprehensions. But setting aside this distressing consideration, I am astonished that you have no more pride in your appearance. You will certainly stint your growth and disfigure your person."

There is reason to believe that Miss Burr gave heed to this admonition of her fond father; for she afterwards became renowned for her beauty as well as for her superior mental endowments and accomplishments.

In a suit for malpractice against a physician, who, it was supposed, had occasioned the death of a patient by a blunder, a German was called as a witness for the prosecution, and on being asked his opinion of the doctor, he said: "I would not send for him to physic mine cat—no, not if mine cat was dead!"

"Talk of the unwillingness of our girls to do hard work!" exclaimed old Deacon Leibman. "Why, nearly all the young ladies of our first families are now regularly 'trained' to sweep the streets!"

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I have written twice for your valuable paper, and I thought I would write again. We have four more weeks of school yet. I will not go any more. I have a bad cold; nearly everybody around here has a bad cold. We have got our wheat and oats all sowed. We own two hundred acres here where we live and one hundred and twenty acres near Concordia. One of our little schoolmates started to Illinois the 6th of March. Please print this.

Yours truly,
 HENRY CARNAHAN.
 MANHATTAN, Kans., March 16, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I am fourteen years old. I thought I would write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column." We have two hundred and forty acres of land. I have the prettiest pony; he is so gentle. Pa and ma are grangers. We live on the bank of the Ne-nekah river. We live one mile and three-quarters from the post-office. Pa takes THE SPIRIT, and thinks it is the best grange paper he has seen yet. I have one brother and four sisters. From your friend,

SARAH M. ROSS.
 CLEARWATER, Kans., April 5, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column" before. Our school will commence to-morrow. Our teacher's name is Mr. John Todd. I go to school and study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar and writing. My father takes THE SPIRIT. I like to read it very well. My father has five head of horses, seven milch cows, forty-four head of cattle and forty-nine head of hogs. There is Sunday-school at our school-house every Sunday. I live near the school. Well, I guess I will close for this time, so good-by. If I see this in print I will write again.

ANNIE TODD.
 FORT SCOTT, Kans., April 6, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for THE SPIRIT before. I am as much as ten years old. We have a good many cattle and several horses, a few pigs and hogs, two dogs (one black and tan), a kitty and some chickens, and also a duck and a turkey. I forgot to tell you we had a mule. Our school was out the last day of January. Our teacher's name was George Allen. I must not write too long a letter for fear the pretty little girls will not have room to write their beautiful letters. I tell you, Mr. Editor, you ought to thank all the dear little ladies for their kindness, and also the boys; I am sure you will. If I see this in print I may write again.

Yours truly,
 ORLANDO JEFFREY.
 ELM DALE, Kans., March 24, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—Some time has elapsed since I have written for THE SPIRIT, but I have not lost interest in the "Young Folks' Column." Brother Lyman and I have a tussle every week to see who will read the letters first. We have been attending school for six months. Tomorrow will be the last day. Our teacher has promised us a nice treat. He gave us all the candy we could eat New Years day. His name is Mr. Mitchell. We like him very well. Our plants and flowers are coming up nice since the warm weather. I am going to try to have a nice flower garden next summer, and hope all the little girls who write for THE SPIRIT will try also. The answer to George Lewis' riddle (First white, then black, then read all over) is "A newspaper." I will send the young folks a riddle: What is it that comes with the cart, goes with the cart, is of no use to it, but the cart cannot go without it?

LYVA M. HANCOCK.
 STANLEY, Kans., March 19, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written to you before, I thought I would write. I have a pony by the name of Daisy, a hen and fourteen little chickens. All the little boys and girls can say their papa is a granger, but I cannot, although he may be in "1880." Papa takes THE SPIRIT and I like it very much, and I take the Youth's Companion. The other day Cuddie, my brother, was out riding, and Daisy threw him and ran away. Freddy, the little one, while saying his prayer, said: "Please, God, bring our pony back with a new saddle and bridle, and have some one take the old saddle and bridle off and put a new one on. And then he said: "But please, God, don't put them in jail for it." The next morning the pony came home and Fred thought his prayer was answered. Well, I must close, for fear of crowding some other little boy's or girl's letter out. I forgot to tell you that I am twelve years old.

Your friend,
 MAY U. BASSETT.
 LAWRENCE, Kans., April 8, 1879.

Placeholder
 Daisy

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 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 Dunbald, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Calmus, Linn county.

Some Work for the Patrons.

Our exports of butter during the fiscal year 1878 ending June 30 are, in pounds, 21,834,141, and in cash value \$3,930,840, the price averaging somewhere near 18 cents per pound. The price of American butter rules lower than that at which the best English and French butter is selling, which means that it is of lower grade, or at least that it has not acquired the reputation that butter made in England and France has gained. But the very large increase in exportation of our butter for the last ten years shows very conclusively that it is wanted in foreign markets, and the natural inference is that its quality is improving. Probably the methods of packing have as much to do with the price obtained as the intrinsic quality of the butter. The Danish butter is shipped to England, and from thence to South America in English vessels, and commands a much larger price than American butter. This fact is a discredit to American enterprise. If a Western dairyman cannot make as good butter and get it to a market almost at his own door in as good condition as the Danish farmer can, it appears to us that there is still some need for grange work. It is time for our National, state and subordinate granges to wake up and take some action on just such questions as this: How shall we get our butter into foreign markets, and how shall we get as high a price for it as our Danish brothers do for theirs? There is no hope of congress doing anything to improve our commercial relations with other countries, so as to help the farmer to find a profitable market for his surplus products. It is all the members of congress can do to take care of themselves, form plans for re-election, pass bills for their own pay and to elect a president of their own party. These little matters of improving agriculture, finding a good market for the products of the farm, encouraging industry and giving it ample rewards—these things are of too small importance to meddle with.

Farmers, and we think the people generally, the voters, are about tired of this sort of work and management now going on at the capitol, and are looking more and more to the Patrons and their organizations for some decided action in reference to those paramount interests of labor and the laboring classes which our public men and politicians refuse to touch.

CO-OPERATION.

What the Rev. Joseph Cook Says in Lecture on the Subject.

Go to the town of Rochdale, near Manchester, England, and you will find an immense establishment, called a co-operative store. You are an American traveler, and do not understand what this institution has done; and here is a poor English laborer who is ignorant as to the results of co-operation among the poor. You take him as your companion, and step into the establishment, and he looks about, and asks you in a whisper: "Was all this done by poor folks like me?" A clerk comes forward and answers the question by saying: "All that you see here belongs entirely to workmen. The store which you come to visit originated with the poor, and with the poorest of the poor."

We walk with the clerk from room to room, and he points out the strategic quarters of the establishment. Here comes a poor widow, and she buys \$5 worth of flour and meat and cloth. "Yes," says the poor English laborer, "but I see that she has to pay for everything in cash." "So she does," says the clerk; "nothing is sold here except for ready money. But wait and watch the whole operation." The widow gets a tin certificate, showing that she has paid \$5, or £1, for goods at this store. She puts that into her portemonnaie and goes away. The clerk calls attention to the fact that there is no credit given here. "That may be a good thing," says the poor man; "there is not much encouragement here to get into debt." "No," says the clerk; "and we have no bad debts because there is no credit. We can do a large business on a small capital, for we turn the money often." The laborer asks: "Does not the widow yonder purchasing her goods obtain them at a less cost than she could get them at the ordinary shops?" The clerk replies: "We save all that we should have to pay middlemen to manage this business. We save bad debts and save an immense amount in advertising, because our customers, especially if they are shareholders, are sure to come here; we save all the profits that in ordinary management of business would go to the retail trader."

Our poor man wants to know how he can become a member of this institution, and whether he can at once have the benefit of this new arrangement of trade, and the clerk tells him that by paying a small sum he can be organized as a shareholder, and can have a part in the management of the business, or that if he saves his tin tickets, representing the amount of his purchase, and there is a profit on the business, then, even if he is not a shareholder, he will get a part of the profit proportioned to the amount of his purchases. "This poor widow,"

says the clerk, "buys in the course of the quarter \$25 worth of goods, and there comes a time when profits are divided. She brings in her tin tickets as proof of the amount of her purchases, and she gets part of the dividend even if she is not a shareholder. If she is a shareholder she has the choice to take her dividend and put it in her pocket, or leave it in the establishment as so much new stock to draw further dividend in time to come."

The clerk informs us that the Rochdale co-operative store began with a few weavers in 1844. The Rochdale pioneers were merely weavers, who in a distressed period of the flannel trade thought it possible to club their means together, twenty-eight of them, and to buy tea and sugar at wholesale prices, and they sell to each other at retail prices and unadulterated! [Applause.] Thank God that the topic of adulteration of food has lately been scientifically discussed in Boston [applause], and that now we know that when poisoners take their places behind counters they poison the poor in preference to the rich, but by no means wholly spare the latter. All adulterations, I believe, injure the poor more than the rich, and that is not only because the poor are obliged to buy in small parcels, and cannot be particular about the quality of their purchase, but because they have less power to make themselves heard in complaint.

This co-operative society, the clerk tells us, had in 1857 a capital of \$12,000,000. It has for years had a wholesale department, and this has a business worth more than \$10,000,000 per annum. This department transacts business with 590 subsidiary co-operative stores, and expending more than \$10,000,000 per annum loses less than \$200 by bad debts. The cost of management, the clerk says, "is only one per cent. on the returns." He asks us to notice that the number of co-operative societies in England and Wales is 746; and the number of members more than 300,000. At the end of 1872 the share capital amounted to more than \$13,900,000. During that year \$55,000,000 were received and \$50,000,000 expended for goods. The net profit from all these sources was more than \$4,000,000. (Compare Brassey, Lectures on the Labor Question, London, 1878, p. 117, with Fawcett, Manual of Political Economy, chap. x.)

"Will you give me a document concerning this establishment," says the poor laborer. "I wish to tell my friends of the results of the Rochdale enterprise, and its imitation in England." And I, as an American traveler, ask for the same documents. I say, "America is inventive, but co-operative stores have not had great prominence with us as yet; perhaps there will be some use for these documents even in Massachusetts." The visit of the poor workman and of the American traveler to the Rochdale co-operative store has thus resulted in our both going away with a pile of documents under our arms and a new star in our hearts—a star of hope for the poor, so far as co-operative distribution is concerned.

Co-operative production has not stood very well in England, but, as an American traveler, I look across the channel and find it has succeeded in France. There is another kind of co-operation that concerns banking. It has succeeded well neither in England nor France, but it has in Germany, and so by enlarging my view I come to these three propositions:

- 1. In England there has been for thirty years a great success in societies of co-operative consumption.
2. In France there has been for twenty-five years great success in societies of co-operative production.
3. In Germany there has been for twenty years great success in societies for co-operative credit.

So vast a theme can be glanced at here and now only in outlines, and I shall confine myself to-day to co-operative consumption.

These are the rules of Rochdale co-operative store:

- 1. No credit; payment in cash.
2. Goods bought at wholesale and sold at ordinary retail prices.
3. Tin tickets or tallies given to each customer, to record the amount of his purchases.
4. After a dividend of five per cent. has been allotted to capital, the surplus profits are divided among customers in proportion to the amount of their purchases.
5. Two and one-half per cent. of the profits is devoted to education. A very valuable library belongs to the Rochdale establishment.

What are the advantages of a co-operative store?

It will become me to follow the king. We are this morning honored by the presence of the patriot and statesman, Mr. Quincy, who is founding a co-operative store in Boston. [Loud applause.] I remember what his ancestors did for New England and for the United States. [Applause.] But we are all agreed in thinking that in founding institutions here for co-operative purchase and sale, and for co-operative loans and banking, he is acting quite as significantly as ever his ancestors did. [Applause.] In co-operation is the opening, I believe, or certainly a wicket-gate into the path, toward the promised land for honest labor. I am no socialist, but I am a labor reformer. I am in favor of co-operation; and when grave men with the weight of mighty careers upon them come forward, and in this city, not given to running after floating bubbles, advocate these schemes, that have had so much success in England and France and Germany, I hope I shall be able to defend them without being subject to the charge of opening a way to socialistic errors.

A co-operative store, arranged on the Rochdale plan, has these advantages:

- 1. It has no bad debts.
2. As all the goods are paid for across the counter, a maximum of business can be carried on with a minimum of capital.
3. No credit is given, and none need be received. Under a system of credit the poorest

are usually taxed fifteen or twenty per cent. to compensate the tradesman for losses incurred through the dishonest. Credit leads to improvidence. The expense of solicitation of payment is saved by the abolition of the credit system.

4. The stock bought is sure to be taken by purchasers, and so waste and loss are reduced.
5. Frauds in weight, measure and adulteration are provided against, and it is from these that the poorest consumers in ordinary trade suffer more than the rich.

6. Efficiency and economy of time in securing customers are secured.

7. Fair prices are the only ones possible.

8. All the larger expenses of advertising, bill posting, and of costly show windows, elaborate lighting apparatus and high rents, are greatly diminished.

9. A spirit of self-help is promoted among workmen.

10. There is divided among the co-operators the ordinary net profits of the retail trade.

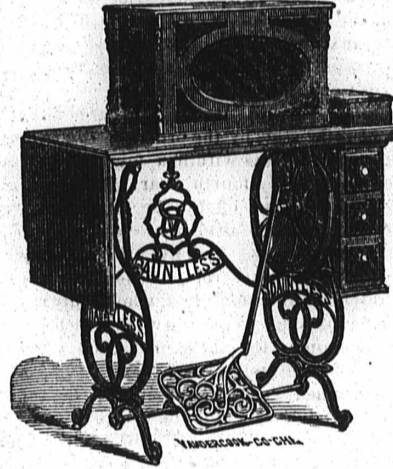
The protective union stores, which were in vogue in parts of this country a few years ago, are an altogether different affair from the Rochdale association. The method of conducting the former very often led to disaster. But I believe that there will, within a few months, be a co-operative store in Boston, avoiding all the errors of the early establishments called union stores, and gathering up all the wisdom of the thirty years' experience of Great Britain in these establishments, and putting on foot here in New England soil this young giant, who may have a career before him all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread. All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish.

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

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

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

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

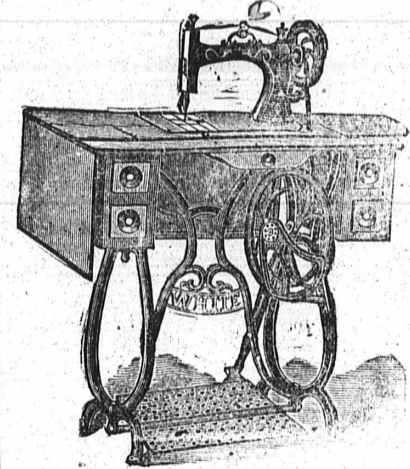
Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

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

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED at Lawrence. Dauntless Manufacturing Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. RICEY, Agent, No. 64 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Our 24th Descriptive Illustrated Price List. 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, Bourette 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. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in any quantity to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America. Address, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

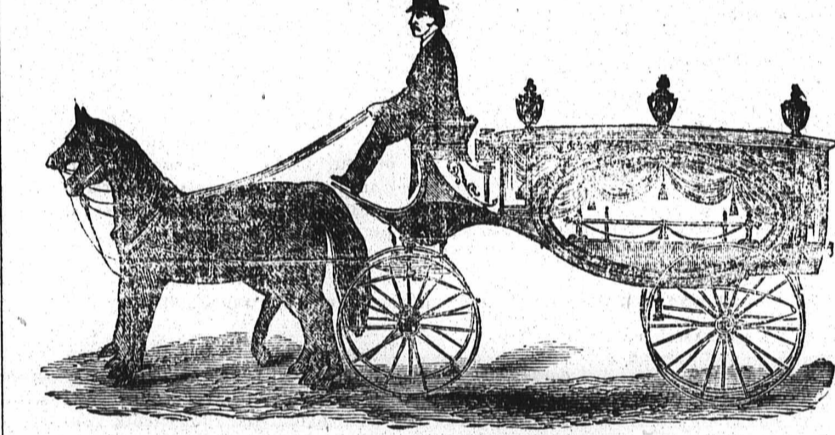
1859. FOR TWENTY YEARS 1879. The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

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.



COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

JUSTUS HOWELL, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Agricultural Implem'ts



Howe Sewing Machine. And fixtures, and THE BEST WASHING MACHINE EVER MADE.

STORE & WAREROOMS NO. 138 MASS. STREET, LAWRENCE, KANS.

DIAMONDS IN SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS FOR ONE DOLLAR! The Wonderful Lefevre Diamond! The only perfect facsimile of the real Diamond, which for Wear, Brilliance, and Beauty is not excelled by the natural gem—either of which will be sent free by registered mail to any address. ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR. THE LEFEVRE DIAMOND is of the purest whiteness, as delicately cut, and possesses the same refractive qualities and exact proportions as the real diamond. OUR BOOK ON DIAMONDS FREE—Illuminated with engravings of the newest styles of artistic Diamond Jewelry, and fine gold and silver American Waltham Watches, with the lowest prices attached; also very interesting information of the origin and value of celebrated Diamonds—mailed on request. Address AMERICAN JEWELRY COMPANY, 5 Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1879.

ONE of our subscribers wants to know the best time to plant peanuts...

ON 48,000 square miles of territory in California the orange can be successfully cultivated.

What say the Kansas editors? Will they come over to Kansas City and give annexation a "whirl" by holding their June convention here?

Put us down also for Kansas City and annexation.

AN attempt has been made lately to take the life of the czar of Russia. Emperors and autocrats do not now sleep on beds of roses.

HON. AMOS A. PARKER, of Fitzwilliam, N. H., and Miss Julia Smith, of Glastonbury, Conn., were lately joined in wedlock.

A NEW HEAD.

The Patron of Husbandry, a real live grange paper, published at Columbus, Miss., by Bro. W. H. Worthington, comes to us this week with a new head.

HOSPITALITY OF KANSAS FARMERS.

In the older states where wealth has accumulated and where the old homestead has been handed down from father to son for many generations, more real elegance may be found and better accommodations afforded, perhaps; but for real, genuine, old-fashioned hospitality, go among the farmers of Kansas.

RAIN-FALL IN KANSAS.

For convenience, and for purposes of comparison in regard to the quantity of rain-fall in the different parts of the state, our meteorologists have divided Kansas into three distinct belts, called the Eastern, Middle and Western belt.

Eastern belt was 37.58 inches, for the Middle belt 27.89 inches, and for the Western belt 21.73 inches.

It is well to publish such statistics as these, that immigrants into our state may not be deceived in regard to the quantity of rain which may be expected to fall in the sections where they intend to locate.

It is supposed that those who are now coming from every section of the Union, and from other lands, to Kansas are coming to make for themselves and families homes where they can settle down for life.

It will be noticed that the above is an extract from the eleventh quarterly report of the above named association.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The press of the country generally has its joke, its sly wink, its sneer and sarcasm, at our present commissioner of agriculture.

It would show better, taste and be far more profitable if our agricultural journals would form some feasible plan for running this department of our government than to find fault with the present commissioner, Gen. Le Duc, and sneer at his management of things.

I would say in behalf of Eight Mile grange, to all the brothers and sisters of each grange who read THE SPIRIT, that we would be glad to have them meet with us, if it should ever come in their way; would also be glad to receive communications from any grange so inclined.

Wishing THE SPIRIT a long and brilliant career, and its editor abundant prosperity, I close. Yours fraternally, MRS. M. E. HAINES, Secretary Eight Mile Grange, ROSE HILL, Kans., April 17, 1879.

My Theory of Farming.

NO. VII.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Some of my neighbors when they saw the purchases I had made of the cow and heifer, mentioned in my last letter, were somewhat disposed to speak disparagingly of my judgment in the transaction, and especially of my \$30 cow, which was certainly a high price for even a number one, as prices then ruled.

This sharp criticism of the management of the department, this jeering at the incumbent in office, seems to be unpatriotic and unwise. Let the farmers themselves, and the vast amount of energy and talent directly allied with agricultural pursuits, explore the whole field of theory, opinion, experiment,

knowledge and science, and make them, when combined and systemized, a basis of united action, then we believe there will be no reason of complaint against the commissioner or the workings of his department.

The Right Kind of Co-operation.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As proof positive that the plan of co-operation recommended by the National and adopted by the Kansas state grange (the Rochdale) is not only sound in theory but practical among Patrons, I desire to call attention to the following eleventh quarterly report of the Johnson County Co-operative association, from January 1, 1879, to April 1, 1879:

Table with columns for STOCK, DIVIDENDS, and various financial entries like Capital at commencement of quarter, Monthly sales, and Profits.

Now, I submit to those who are disposed to complain that the grange is not profitable in dollars and cents this question: "Does it pay to be a Patron in Johnson county?"

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I herewith send you \$3 to pay for THE SPIRIT last year, also for ensuing year.

Our grange meets the first and second Saturdays in the month, at 7 o'clock p. m.

I would say in behalf of Eight Mile grange, to all the brothers and sisters of each grange who read THE SPIRIT, that we would be glad to have them meet with us, if it should ever come in their way; would also be glad to receive communications from any grange so inclined.

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for that reason not the most valuable for fodder. But as the season had been tolerably dry the grass was not rank, and it had been well ripened and not killed with frost; so, upon the whole, it furnished pretty good fodder for my stock.

them will be permitted. An agent violating any of the rules and instructions of this company will be discharged, and the cost of the rod deducted from his salary according to contract.

It was about the middle of November that I led the cows into the stalls I had prepared for them. My \$30 cow gave, the first time I milked her, about one quart. This was not encouraging; but my wife pronounced it good, rich milk.

The milk furnished till the 15th of March supplied the family with two quarts of milk per day, and we made from her during this time fifty pounds of butter. Reckoning the milk worth four cents a quart and the butter thirty-five cents per pound, which was the price at which it then ranged, and the income of the cow for the first three and a half months would amount to \$21.70.

I have not yet told the whole story of my dairy business. I will again resume it if your readers are not tired of it.

THEORIST, LAWRENCE, Kans., April 21, 1879.

A Lightning Rod Gauge.

Our attention has been called to the fact that some half a dozen smooth, oily-tongued chaps have been, and are now, going about the country peddling a lightning rod and taking from the people exorbitant sums for the same.

"It is expressly understood by the signer of this order that he signs the same upon his own judgment, after due deliberation by him, without any undue influence having been used, or relying on any representation made by any agent, other than written or printed in this order."

"This order cannot be countermanded without the signer paying the profit on the job."

"ORDER FOR THE ERECTION OF LIGHTNING RODS."

"(It is agreed by the signer of this order to receive said work within thirty days from date of said order.)"

"Mr., as agent for said company."

"You will please erect or deliver at your earliest convenience, or cause the same to be done on my a system of circuit conductors of the North American Star Copper Rod company, of three-quarter rod, in accordance with the rules and instructions set forth on the back of this order, with which I am well satisfied. I will, upon the execution of this order, settle or pay for the same in cash, payable at or by note due in months, with use, at the rate of sixty-seven and one-half cents per foot for the rod, and three dollars and fifty cents for each point, three dollars for each ball, seven dollars for each vane, and the price of four feet of rod for each brace. No extra charges for inspection or repairs for ten years."

"Agents re-write signature on the above line."

"Dated at 1879."

On the back of the order are the following rules and instructions: "Rules and instructions for the erection of lightning rods. Agents are particularly enjoined to execute all work in strict conformity with the following rules. No deviation from any of

them will be permitted. An agent violating any of the rules and instructions of this company will be discharged, and the cost of the rod deducted from his salary according to contract.

"Erect rods in circuit form, with a view to ornamentation as well as protection. Place points and negative spheres on each gable and intermediate space on the roof, not exceeding twenty feet apart, connecting them directly and uninterruptedly with rods to the ground. Arrange the circuit points so as to promote a constant discharge of negative electricity, which, generated from the earth, is held by induction on the ridge of buildings not properly rodded. This will afford full protection against lightning. All ground rods must penetrate the earth to constant moisture."

They will represent that the rods will cost a mere nominal sum, usually from \$15 to \$30, but say they cannot tell exactly—it may amount to a little more or not so much. In a day or two the rear guard arrives with the rods to fulfill the contract, and they proceed to do it in the latest and most approved style. They have evidently learned their trade under the parties who dressed up Mark Twain's house in rods. They put up the rods, and then proceed to make out the bill, and here is where their true genius appears; here is where, in the opinion of many of their patrons, they overdo the thing. On a house which they have figured to cost say \$25, the bill is \$80, and when the patron protests that the agent represented that it would cost \$25 (more or less), that terrible, fatal contract which they have signed "upon their own judgment, after due deliberation, without any undue influence having been used, or relying on any representation made by any agent other than written or printed in this order," is held over their head and they are compelled to come to time.

[We understand some of these sharpers are now in Douglas county, and we warn the people to be on their guard and give them a wide berth. There are plenty of good reliable men from whom rods can be obtained when wanted.—ED.]

General News.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Nearly three hundred more colored refugees left here late last night on the steamer Kinney. They will probably be landed at Wyandotte, notwithstanding the protests of the citizens of that town.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—A fire at Eureka, Nevada, last night and this morning, burned half the town, including the heaviest business houses, hotels, newspaper offices, telegraph office, Masonic building and a great number of dwellings. Three hundred families are destitute, and 2,000 people are without shelter. A relief committee has been organized. The loss is roughly estimated at \$1,000,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—A disturbance occurred at Rastav, on the Don, on the 14th. The police being unable to suppress it, the military were called out. The riot lasted from the evening of the 14th to the morning of the 15th. The residences of the chief of police, of the overseer of the town, the district police station and the police records were destroyed. Two policemen were killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—A ukase just issued ordering the appointment of a governor-general for each of the six most populous districts, with perfectly despotic powers, begins by stating that recent events have shown that there exist in Russia criminals who, though not numerous, are very determined, and aim at undermining the state. After referring to the recent murderous attacks upon several high officials and the attempt at assassination of the emperor, the ukase continues: "These crimes have made necessary the provisional adoption of exceptional measures to permit of exemplary punishment of guilty persons, and provide government officials with the necessary powers for maintaining order. The ukase proceeds to announce the provisional appointment of governors-general of St. Petersburg, Charkoff and Odessa, invested with extended and extraordinary powers. Similar powers are conferred upon the governors-general of Moscow, Kieff and Warsaw. The civil administration of these districts is placed under the control of the governors-general in the same manner as they are subordinated to the commander-in-chief of the army in time of war in districts where martial law has been proclaimed. The control of all educational establishments is vested in the governors-general, who are also empowered to send before a military tribunal all civilians in the district in which they reside. These governors-general are further authorized to summarily remove from their respective districts all persons whose continued residence may be considered dangerous; to order the arrest of any persons whatsoever, on their own judgment and responsibility; to suppress temporarily or permanently any newspapers or periodicals, should they appear to follow a subversive tendency; and generally to adopt such measures as they may consider necessary for the preservation of public peace."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

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

City and Vicinity.

Lippincott for May opens with an interesting article, "Why do we like Paris?" An illustrated paper describes graphically canoe travel and transportation in the territory of the Hudson Bay company.

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.

W.S. Wells' Body Found—Suicide.

The mysterious and sudden disappearance of Mr. Wells from Denver, Col., on the 13th of December last, and the subsequent removal of Mrs. Wells to her father's home in this city, is yet fresh in the minds of the people of this community.

DENVER, Col., April 21, 1879.

DR. LAWRENCE—North Lawrence, Kans.—Have found Mr. Wells' body in Alexander's hay-lot. Now at coroner's, awaiting instructions.

Bad Men are Simon and Bill Stover.

Simon Stover, the man who shot N. Hoysradt several months since, was tried in the district court last week, found guilty of shooting with intent to kill, and sentenced to two years' confinement in the state penitentiary.

Two Hundred and Forty Colored Emigrants Arrive in Lawrence, and "Still There's More to Follow."

On Saturday night last about 240 of the 1,000 colored emigrants that landed at Lawrence a few weeks since from Mississippi, Louisiana, and other Southern states, arrived at the Kansas Pacific depot in this city, and have since been provided with the necessities of life by our citizens.

A. W. Smith Adjudged Insane.

Our Douglas county readers will indeed be sorry to learn that Capt. Albert W. Smith, one of the old settlers of this county, is insane. Such is the case, as will be seen in the following verdict of a jury, rendered on Monday afternoon last in the probate court.

Mr. Geo. Lels' 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.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative pills that medical science can devise.

SEE THE GRAND EMIGRATION

OF CUSTOMERS WHO DAILY FLOCK TO

THE OLD FAMILY SHOE STORE.

PLENTY OF BOOTS & SHOES LEFT!

We like to do business. We want to, and shall try to, merit your patronage by strict attention to business. Good Goods, prices at BED-ROCK, at the Family Shoe Store.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

Established 1862.

J. HOUSE & CO.

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR STOCK OF

CLOTHING, HATS, AND FURNISHING GOODS

IS 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.

In the case, are satisfied that said Smith is partially insane and is a fit person to be sent to the state insane asylum; that he is a resident of the state of Kansas and county of Douglas; that his age is about forty-five years; that his disease is of about one year's duration, dating from the first symptoms; that the cause is supposed to be unknown; that the disease is not with him hereditary; that he is not subject to epilepsy; that he does not manifest homicidal or suicidal tendencies.

CHAS. F. HOLLY, A. FULLER, M. D., JULIUS MILLER, JACOB HOUSE, A. B. WARREN, J. C. CLAYPOOL. Nothing is known with regard to the medical treatment or any other circumstances connected with the case, except that he has the reputation of being at this time intemperate.

A Wonderful Discovery. For the speedy cure of consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn coughs, neglected colds, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in throat, hoarseness, sore throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat, and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal and has established for itself a world-wide reputation.

LADIES' Newports \$1, \$1.15, \$1.50, \$2, at Humes'. Use the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Lels' corner. MEN'S calf boots \$2.50, \$3, \$4—pegged and warranted—at Humes'.

For the Ladies. Mrs. Coulter invites the ladies to examine her very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Notions and Millinery, comprising the finest quality of goods as well as those of lowest prices.

Harness and Saddles. Those of our farmers and others wishing to purchase Harness, Saddles, Collars, Whips, in fact anything kept in a first-class harness store, should not fail to call on C. WORTHINGTON, at No. 110 Massachusetts street.

Mr. Geo. Lels' 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.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative pills that medical science can devise.

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During the past year Mr. Smith has been living with his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. Gill, near Vinland. He has during that time been able to do scarcely anything for his own support, and is now entirely helpless. He has at this time no family. His wife died two years ago.

Mr. Smith was at one time city editor of the Tribune of this city.

Here is the verdict of the jury: We, the undersigned, jurors in the case of Albert W. Smith, having heard the evidence

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

TEN pounds granulated sugar for \$1. Eleven pounds B sugar for \$1. Seven pounds coffee for \$1. Four pounds choice currants for 25 cents. Four one-pound papers Dwight's best soda for 25 cents.

Four one-pound bars Kirk's Blue or Savon Imperial soap for 25 cents, at Ed W. Wood's 155 Massachusetts street.

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

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

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

For SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Atmospheric Churn. The attention of butter makers in Douglas and Johnson counties is called to Owen & Mahan's atmospheric churn, a new feature in butter making. For sale by H. J. Canfield, at J. W. Willey's hardware store, No. 104 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES. The only route through Canada under American management.

SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

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

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

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.

A WEBER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

81 Mass. street, upstairs. Good stock of cloths always on hand. Cutting done at reasonable rates.

Attend the Lawrence Business College

For a thorough course in Penmanship, Book-Keeping and the Commercial Branches.

The best Commercial school in the state; open the entire year. Call on or address H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank. All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r. D. U. Wagner, Geo. E. Bensley, J. R. Bensley.

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

Farmers, Attention!

The Union Grocery, Produce Fruit and Vegetable House

Is now located in the building formerly occupied by Nathan Frank, opposite the Ludington house, Lawrence, Kans.

It is to your interest to call at the Union Grocery when you come to the city with your produce, as the highest cash prices will be paid for the same, and groceries of all kinds constantly on hand at as low figures if not lower than any house in the city. Call and satisfy yourself.

A. KATZENSTEIN.

To Breeders of Trotting Horses and Roadsters.

(Property of J. A. McCoy.) ERIE—Gray stallion, bred by Geo. C. Hall, New York City—by Young America, a son of Hoagland's Gray Messenger; dam, Lady Grant, by Roe's Abdallah Chief.

ERIE is 10 years old, is 16 hands high and weighs 1,125 pounds, and will stand for the season of 1879 at the Akers stud farm. Call and see him.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1879, rich in engravings, from original photographs, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

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

Custom Boot and Shoe ESTABLISHMENT

In the room with W. F. Penny, 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. 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.

WHEN IN WANT OF BOOTS & SHOES, CUSTOM READY MADE,

CALL ON A. G. MENDER, 82 MASS. STREET.

M'CURDY BROTHERS, The oldest Boot and Shoe house in Lawrence, established 1885,

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 PARKHURST WASHER!

The most simple, durable and complete Washer that has yet been invented.

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

A Seven-year-old Child can run it and not weary.

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

Will wash any garment complete, from a Handkerchief to a Comfort.

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

REFERENCE.—Mrs. Stevens. EDITOR SPIRIT.—The above washer will be offered to the public in a few days by the subscriber.

A. MCKEYER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Casper Markley, deceased, that I will make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, on the 10th day of May, 1879.

MAGDALENA HAMBERT, ADMINISTRATRIX.

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

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

A large number of persons may avail themselves of this postponement of sale and redeem their property at comparatively small expense.

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

Horticultural Department.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Made for the Missouri State Horticultural Society by C. V. Riley, M. A. Ph. D. THE GRAPE PHYLLOXERA.

The fact that about two hundred and eighty tons of California grapes were received weekly, and sold in the markets of Philadelphia during the past season, is sufficient to show that the grape interest in this country is increasing in importance, and to lead to the hope that the discouragement that the Missouri grape grower must feel after four consecutive unfavorable seasons, must needs soon give way before brighter prospects, that it seems to me are necessarily in store for him. One thing is sure, namely, that the interest manifested abroad in our American grape vines does not flag. These vines are constantly discussed in the foreign horticultural journals, while one periodical entitled *La Vigne Americaine* (The American Vine), is entirely devoted to them. It is a source of no little satisfaction to me that the varieties which I first recommended seven years ago are, in the main, those still most sought for and used by the French sufferers from phylloxera, as stock on which to graft their vines. It is further interesting to observe that the grafting above ground, in my seventh report, pp. 108-116, are justified by the grounds which I took in regard to experience had during the last few years in France. Such grafting is found to be quite practicable, notwithstanding the want of faith in it shown by our earlier ampelographers. I sincerely hope that this question of grafting a vine above ground, as a means of evading the injuries of phylloxera, or of improving such varieties as do not succeed upon their own roots, will be discussed by your society, so as to bring out whatever experience on the subject the Missouri grape growers have had of late. The fears which I expressed in my seventh report, as to the danger of the introduction and spread of the phylloxera in California, have also been more than justified, since many vineyards have already been seriously injured, or totally destroyed by the insect. I am glad to be able to confirm, in this connection, the truth of the statement of Mr. P. J. Berckmann, of Augusta, Georgia, namely, that this insect does not occur in that locality. While spending a few days with him last September, I was able to verify its non-occurrence there; and here let me remark that however much contempt a Missourian may have for the Scuppernon, no one can witness the prolificacy or experience the sweetness and delicacy of such varieties as Tenderpulp and Thomas, as they grow in that region, without having a due appreciation of their value for the Southern states.

Regarding the range of phylloxera, it had often been asserted that around Washington the root insect was not to be found, yet I have found it extremely abundant, both in the vineyards of the district and of those just across the line in Virginia, some of the latter suffering to such an extent that the crop was a failure, though the owners were unsuspecting of the cause. After reviewing in my eighth report all that was then known of the habits and natural history of the grape phylloxera, I drew practical conclusions, to the effect that complete knowledge of its habits, instead of simplifying its destruction, showed that it was almost if not quite hopeless to expect its destruction by any possible or practicable means, and rendered preventive measures all the more urgent. I expressed my doubt as to the value of decortication of the vines, and the burning of the bark in winter, or any means which aimed at the killing of the winter egg upon the branches and canes of the vines. Diligent search had failed to reveal these winter eggs in anything like the quantity one might expect, and the fact remained that the insect could go on propagating under ground for at least four years, without the necessary intervention of the impregnated egg. Further researches made since that time confirm me in the belief that the normal mode of hibernation of the species is as a young larva upon the roots. From the results of the deliberation of the International Phylloxera congress, held last summer at Lausanne, France, it was conclusively proved that decortication, as I had anticipated, was of little or no avail.

Before leaving the question of phylloxera, let me briefly refer to certain theories first propounded by Prof. A. J. Cook, and that have been extensively promulgated during the past two years as to the relations of phylloxera and grape rot. I took occasion last spring to protest, in the *New York Tribune*, against the supposed connection between the two; and it will not be out of the way to repeat the reasons.

Already in 1871, when I first announced the presence of phylloxera on the roots of American vines, and explained the injury which it caused, there were writers who, not content with the simple facts, went much further and asserted that this little insect must also be the cause of mildew, rot, etc. Prof. Cook has jumped to similar false conclusions, and has, during the present winter, promulgated before various societies his belief that the phylloxera is the cause of the black rot in grapes. This is sensation, not science, and is to be deplored, coming from the source it does. The phylloxera occurs in most grape-growing sections of the country east of the Rocky mountains, and will quite naturally be found on vines on which the fruit has rotted.

THE WESTWARD PROGRESS OF THE IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM.

In 1866, in my second report, in treating of this insect, I remarked, "There is every reason to fear that it may some day get a foothold in our midst," after showing that it was then confined to certain restricted parts of Canada and New England, and had not spread west of New York. It has been making further progress westward every season since. The past year it has done considerable damage so far west as Chicago, and I have also received good testimony that it was observed around St. Louis. I have given my reasons, in the report referred to, for believing that it will prove much more disastrous to the cabbage fields around St. Louis than the Southern cabbage worm (*Peiris protoleuca*) which has always been with us, and has done at times considerable damage; and I refer those who wish to be prepared with a full knowledge of the habits of this species to that same report.

As remedies, few liquids will prove more effectual than hot water, judiciously applied, though one pound of whale-oil soap, dissolved in about six gallons of water, or even a strong tea water, may be used to advantage. The application should be made several times during the year, as it will be most effectual when the worms are young. As preventive measures, the worms may be induced to transform under flat pieces of boards, laid upon any objects that will raise them about an inch from the surface of the ground. These boards should be examined every week, and the transforming larvae of the chrysalids destroyed. The butterflies may also be captured by hand nets, and thus prevented from laying their eggs.

NEW FACTS ABOUT THE ROUND-HEADED APPLE TREE BORER.

This enemy is comparatively rare in most parts of Missouri, the flat-headed borer (*Chrysobothris femorata*) being far more injurious. The former is, in fact, much more common on flat prairie loam than on hilly and more clayey soils. From observations of G. C. Brackett of Kansas, and J. W. Robson of Tremont, Illinois, who have had a very large experience with this insect and its eggs, I am able to give the following account as it was first published in the *New York Tribune*. The egg is pale rust brown in color, one-eighth of an inch long, one-third as wide in the middle, flattened so as to have a depth about one-third the width. The shell is fairly tough and resisting; it is not sculptured, but is sufficiently plastic when laid to receive impression from the wood fibers between which it is pressed. The embryo lies straight within the shell, and the newly hatched larva differs from the full grown larva in size above. The female beetle makes an incision in the bark, causing it to split from one-fifth to sometimes half an inch. The incision is often made entirely through the bark, and the egg is thrust between the bark and the liber at right angles to one side of the slit, from one-eighth to one-fourth from the aperture. Sometimes the bark is but partially penetrated, in which case it is pried open to one side of the aperture for the reception of the egg. In either case the egg is accompanied by a gummy fluid, which covers and secures it to its place and usually fills up the

aperture. In young trees with tender bark the egg is usually thoroughly hidden, while in older trees it is sometimes so shallowly imbedded as to be readily seen. The horny ovipositor of the female beetle is withdrawn and invisible in repose, but may be exerted. It is broad, flattened, with a thin edge. It is probably strong and sharp enough to penetrate soft bark without any previous work of the jaws, as I can find no such indication of mandibular action in punctures examined.

Mr. Brackett has also shown conclusively that the eggs may be laid as late as September, and not infrequently in the trunk and larger limbs. I have myself recorded the beetles as recurring as late as August in St. Louis, but the fact nevertheless remains that in that latitude they appear most abundantly and lay the most eggs in June, also that the butt of the tree is most preferred and affected by the species. This agrees with the experience of Messrs. Robson, Wier of Lacon, Ill., and several others. Mr. Brackett makes one deduction from his observations with which I cannot entirely concur. He argues that washes and external application cannot "practically be reliable against the deposit of eggs," giving as a reason that the eggs are so securely hidden under the bark that such washes will not reach them. Applications of soap and alkaline solutions have been recommended by entomologists, and have been found effectual when intelligently and diligently applied, not as destroying the eggs after they are laid, but as preventing the female beetle from laying; and herein lies the philosophy of their use. Mr. Brackett further argues that the lengthened laying season—from June to September—renders the effectual protection of the trees impracticable, even if the applications do keep the beetle off; and, finally, he expresses the belief that if she be kept off the butt, the trunk, and the base of the larger limbs, she will select places still higher upon the tree to oviposit. As the result of this kind of reasoning, he recommends to his brother nurserymen and fruit growers that they allow the beetles "the privilege of following the instincts of their nature in selections of place, and that we depend for their destruction upon a careful examination of the trees, and prompt use of the knife and probe." A careful man like Mr. Brackett may find such a course safe enough, for where the ground is kept clean and the trunk in good condition the punctures may be readily discerned. The eggs swell somewhat before hatching, and cause the bark to bulge around the aperture. They may easily be crushed by pressure, when they crack audibly. If the larva has already hatched, the discolored spot indicates its whereabouts. A drop of moisture or the sawdust-like castings betray its presence a little later, when it has begun its destructive work. Mr. Robson says he habitually crushed and destroyed from one to ten eggs to a tree each year on many hundreds of his trees while they were young. But while this means may answer with some persons, I would still recommend preventive washes, to be followed by the examination of the trees, and knife and probe when necessary. The preventive precautions reduce the subsequent work to a minimum, and prove one of the cheapest and best modes of fighting this insect, especially if one has to hire the work done. Again, it is useful against the flat-headed species, which is not so easily kept in check with knife, probe, thumb or nail. It is also far more in keeping with known facts and experience that, if driven from the trunk and butt of a particular tree by (to her) offensive applications, the female beetle will seek like situations on trees not so treated than that she will oviposit in the branches. If all orchardists in a given neighborhood were to systematically adopt preventive measures, and if there were no wild crabs, thorns or other trees in the neighborhood in which the species could breed, the female might be driven to the branches of cultivated trees. But such a condition of things has not yet obtained, within my experience, in any part of the country, and were it to obtain, the injury of the branches would not begin to be so fatal to the tree as the girdling and boring at the butt.

Asparagus beds should be well manured every year, either late in the fall or early in the spring.

The Household.

Fallen Creatures.

In THE SPIRIT of March 26 the question was asked, "Should we as wives, mothers and sisters forgive the fallen?" "Restlessness" begins a well written letter on the subject by saying: "We were severely censured by the press for not receiving a reformed prostitute as a public lecturer. If she be really reformed, and desired to reform her fallen sisters," etc. Yes, it is fallen women and not fallen men who are referred to in that question.

If a woman occupying a high position in society—a woman attractive in form and feature, with a voice that could be attuned to kind and loving words, and with will power that would brook no opposition—should come into my family as a trusted friend, and should seduce, betray and forsake an innocent, loving, trusting son or brother, I would never forgive her; no, never on earth! and in the judgment day I would be a swift witness against that fallen woman. But the wounded, deserted son or brother I would save from further sin by all the power of a mother's or sister's love. On the other hand, should a man invade my home in like manner and betray a daughter or sister, no position on earth which he might occupy, either public or social, could so blind me as to his real character that I could forgive that fallen man.

The Bible teaches us that we must love our neighbor as ourselves. If we feel righteous wrath, indignation, against a common enemy for injuring us, we should feel the same if that common enemy should injure our neighbor in the same way; and further, we should try to save our neighbor's sister or daughter who had been induced to take the first wrong step as we would our own from going down to the moral level of her seducer. It is easier to fall down a steep hill with a heavy burden than to climb up when there is no helping hand, and if a daughter or sister (my neighbor's or mine) should fall even to the bottom of the valley at the foot of the hill, and should cry out for help to come up again, I would not dare, as I hope for heaven, to refuse anything in my power to help them up again.

If the lecturer referred to professes to have repented of her sins and sins no more, why not go to hear her lecture? If she is educated and intelligent, we may hear words of wisdom like "apples of gold set in pictures of silver." Would it contaminate us to listen to an interesting lecture from one who had sinned, suffered and been forgiven by one who is mightier than we? If we accept a fallen man as a public lecturer, who makes no pretense of repentance or reformation, whose private character we know is bad, we must accept the other or compromise our dignity as pure-minded, honorable women. Our Heavenly Adviser knew what he was about when the woman was brought to him by a set of men who wished to try him and to make out their own purity by crying out the sin of another, telling of the law that condemned her to death. Ah! that clear, righteous judgment could penetrate even their inmost thoughts, and that pure heart had pity on the trembling sinner who was caught in the very act. He said nothing against the law, but "wrote on the ground as though He heard them not." (What a lesson for Christians who listen to and repeat the stories of gossip!) When they importuned him for an answer—"He that is without sin, let him cast the first stone," came to their astonished minds like an accusing angel; and one by one, conscience stricken, they quietly left the room, and the Prince of heaven was left alone with that trembling, fallen woman. No thought of contamination came to that Pure One. He knew her heart. He knew it was not as wicked as those men who had brought her into his presence. They were guilty of the same sin that she was. They would have strode by wrapping their coat of male around them and seen her stoned to death, congratulating themselves that they were born men. "Neither do I condemn you" was coupled with the good advice to "Go and sin no more;" and she was allowed to depart, rejoicing that she had a Saviour who was not too holy to save even her. If we follow the example of Him in this matter we do well, but we are too apt to go beyond Him—to try to appear more holy than He; to show

off our high and pure characters by bitter denunciations of the fallen; too apt to say, "Stand aside until you are as pure as I, and need no help, then I will recognize you." Circumstances have kept us out of the mire, while other circumstances have placed them in it. We can well afford to help them while they need help. If we can save one in a hundred, it is doing a great work.

It would be well for those wives whose husbands are so weak they could not resist temptation not to bring the fallen ones into their homes, but assist them by kind and encouraging words, and use their influence to secure homes for them where the head of the household has more love and respect for his wife and a higher sense of honor than to be trapped into the very sin his wife is trying to shield another from.

Girls of seventeen, one would judge, were rather young to take upon themselves a duty which women of maturer experience take up only with watching and prayer. It would be like one child trying to draw another child out of the fire. A kindly word of recognition, and a "God help and bless you," would encourage the fallen one, without a week, young sister placing herself in a position to be led astray when she had not strength of character to resist the temptation. S. A. MACK.

To give roast birds a frothy appearance, dredge just before they are done with flour and baste liberally with melted butter.

Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Ross, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the lodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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

"OH! MY BACK!" HUNT'S REMEDY the Great Kidney 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 Excesses; HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for these diseases.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19, 1878. WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—A member of my family had been troubled for several years with Kidney Disease, and had tried numerous remedies without relief; she used HUNT'S REMEDY and was completely cured. Respectfully yours, S. A. ALPIN, 3 Exchange Street, MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 7, 1878.

WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—I saw HUNT'S REMEDY used in a case of Dropsy with perfect success. I did not treat the patient, but four attending physicians had given up the case as hopeless. HUNT'S REMEDY was then used with perfect success, and the patient is well. I shall give HUNT'S REMEDY in Dropsical and Kidney Diseases. Respectfully yours, C. H. BLACKEN, M. D.

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.

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

Farm and Stock.

Kentucky Blue Grass.

We are surprised as well as delighted to find in the Agricultural Report of Kansas for 1877-78 that so large an area of pasture ground has been sown to blue grass, the real Kentucky blue grass, the *Poa pratensis*, we suppose. The number of acres in pasturage as reported for 1878 is 27,876. Although this average is but about the ratio of one to twenty-five to the pasturage in native grasses, yet the large number of acres of blue grass that has been established, and more particularly the regular and rapid increase of the acreage, proves pretty conclusively that our farmers appreciate its value and have confidence that it can be successfully grown in our state. For dairy purposes, or for stock raising generally, the blue grass holds the first rank among grasses for pasturage. There are grasses perhaps that yield a larger amount to the acre, but none so sweet and nutritious; none will make better beef; none will give so fine a coloring or so rich a taste to butter or cheese. In our mild climate it holds out late in the fall and comes early in the spring; it continues, in fact, through the greater part of winter, and colts and young stock will require little else for fodder than what is supplied by this grass. And yet this grass, no more than others, will thrive under close cropping. Stock, especially in early spring, should be kept from the pasture till the grass has a good stand, sufficient to afford a plentiful supply for the cattle to be turned upon it, and to protect the ground from the scorching rays of the sun. Keeping a good growth of grass prevents loss to the soil from evaporation, insures a good condition of the stock handled, adds to the general fertility of the pasture, insures the pecuniary interests of the farmer, and thus promotes his individual comfort and personal well being. We hope the report of 1880 will give the pleasant information that the twenty-seven thousand acres of blue grass has been doubled. It certainly will be if farmers know and do what will be for their best interest.

Use only Thoroughbred Bulls.

We cannot too often nor too urgently recommend farmers to use none other than thoroughbred bulls upon their herds. No matter what the breed may be that is chosen—whether it be Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire, Holstein or Jersey—the male should always be a purely bred animal of the race. Occasionally we find grades that have proved impressive sires, but such instances are very rare, and constitute the exception rather than the rule. There is a mysterious influence, not at all understood, and which the ablest scientists have scarcely attempted to explain, that follows the use of a thoroughbred male upon a stock of mixed blood. It shows itself in increased size, greater vigor, and better feeding qualities—very often in these particulars excelling the thoroughbred parent—and it is worthy of especial notice that, in general, the more purely bred the male may be the more marked appears to be the effect of the cross. With cattle raised especially for beef, it shows itself not only in greater weight attained from a given quantity of food, but in an improved quality as well, so that while the farmer may, by the use of such a bull, not only raise more pounds of beef from the same amount of food, he will at the same time produce animals that will bring a better price for the same weight than when breeding from the common stock. Even the Western ranchmen have found that the calves got by a good thoroughbred bull will, when three years old, sell for an average of at least thirty-three per cent. more than those of the same age and that have had precisely the same treatment, got by bulls of mixed stock. Grade bulls rarely possess this magical element of prepotency. As we have attempted to show, in another article, the good effects that are supposed to follow cross breeding are only realized when one of the parents is purely bred; and in these times of close margins and active competition, when our farmers upon their high-priced land find themselves confronted in the market with cattle that have been raised upon the Western plains, they cannot afford to throw away any of the aids to success. The time has gone by when a single farmer in any of the states can compete successfully in the markets for beef cattle unless he uses a thorough-

bred bull. He can no longer afford to use a scrub or even a grade bull. He must use thoroughbred males only or quit the business.

Fortunately, good Short-horns are plenty, cheap, and widely diffused over the country, and there is no longer any excuse for a failure to use them. But we want to impress upon the minds of our readers the importance of knowing that the animal to be used is a thoroughbred. Be assured that nothing short of this will fill the requirement. Grades may look as well—even better—but when they come to be used for purposes of procreation upon an already mixed stock, they will fail to effect material improvement. Farmers never had so favorable an opportunity of buying good bulls as they will have this spring, and there never has been a time when they were so imperatively compelled to have them.

In view of the fact that the chief value of a bull for breeding purposes depends upon his being really what he is represented to be—a thoroughbred—farmers cannot be too careful in making their purchases. For the form of the animal—which should never be overlooked—the eye can be its own judge; but for the pedigree the purchaser must rely mainly upon the integrity of the breeder. Hence, the great importance of buying only from reputable and reliable breeders; and the danger of dealing with mere traders and commission men, who have no reputation at stake, and who neither know nor care how the animals they offer for sale are bred.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Horses for Export.

The exportation of American horses to foreign countries, already quite an extensive traffic, bids fair to become one of great importance. A single concern in New York annually sends two thousand horses and mules to the West Indies. Many fine bred Kentucky horses have been shipped to France and England. The commissioner of agriculture has recently received a letter from General Stone, Cairo, Egypt, in which he says: "English and Scottish horse raisers, who have been in the habit of furnishing carriage horses of high quality to this country, now state that they cannot compete at home with the horse raisers of Kentucky and Ohio, who send fine carriage horses to England and far undersell the native English raisers. This being the case, it seems to me that a good grade of carriage horse might be exported from Baltimore to this country, making use of the line of steamers which trade directly with Gibraltar and Genoa, and transfer cargo for Alexandria at Genoa, especially as the shipments should always be made in the latter part of the summer, in order that the horses may land here at the end of the hot season. The voyage would be more likely to be in calm weather on the Atlantic than during any other part of the year. Perhaps America may profit by the export and Egypt by purchasing cheaper than in England." Several liberal and enterprising patrons of the turf have recently shipped some of America's finest horse-flesh to England, to compete with the English thoroughbreds on the race course. According to the report from the other side of the Atlantic, it pays to breed thoroughbreds in England, and sell them even as yearlings. During the past year 555 yearlings were disposed of there under the hammer at an average of over \$1,000 per head. Prices far in excess of this sum were obtained for the get of some of the most fashionable stallions, which, of course, helps to swell the general average, yet careful breeders have almost invariably received remunerative prices for their animals. There is no doubt American horse breeders may profit by the English demand, not only in horses for the turf, but for cran-car, carriages and business service.

Provide for the Bees.

As bees do not make honey, only gather it, bee-keepers should be acquainted with the source from which a supply may be obtained in their locality. It is conceded by apiarists that it does not pay to raise a crop for the honey alone that is produced, yet by uniting the profit derived from the crop *per se*, a fair remuneration may be obtained. The farmer who unites bee-keeping with the raising of larger stock should remember that these tiny creatures must eat as well as horses and cattle, and so order his crops that both

may have a supply. White clover, that incomparable honey plant that the Indian is pleased to call "the white man's foot," united with blue grass or timothy makes excellent pasture, and Italian bees gather honey from the second crop of red clover, as the heads are smaller than the first, thereby enabling the bees to reach the nectar. Whenever an apiarist can say that this honey is white clover, he can add nothing else to its merits—it is the great staple article, and is always in demand—none tire of it, for it is like bread and butter, milk and potatoes.

When portions of the early grain crops are destroyed, either by too much rain or drought, these denuded spots might be utilized by sowing with buckwheat, thus raising a crop of cakes and honey at the same sowing. Buckwheat honey is dark but wholesome, good for the bees to winter upon, and encourages brood rearing in the fall, thereby insuring safe wintering. Thistles, beggar ticks and Spanish needles are a poor crop for the farmer to raise, but if he will indulge in such luxuries he should certainly have bees to gather their delicious white honey. Sweet clover and catnip, both excellent honey plants, should be encouraged to grow in waste places.

What enjoyment is there in life without a home? and what is a home without trees? Soft and silver maples, with their early bloom, afford a change of diet from sealed honey to fresh for the bees, and is much relished by them. Willows and elms rival the maples in period of bloom, and the red-bud should be planted for its honey as well as for its ornamental qualities. The bass-wood or linden, in the profusion and deliciousness of its honey, towers above them all.

Farmers, horticulturists and apiarists, in your spring planting remember the bees, and they will return the compliment in rich stores of golden sweets, gathered from nature's great laboratory.—*Mrs. L. Harrison, in Prairie Farmer.*

Hard Milkers.

As many persons are troubled with cows that are hard to milk, especially young cows, I thought a little of my experience might be of benefit to some, as I have tried it in several cases with marked success, so that a very hard cow to milk has been made to milk easily. The cause of most of the hard milking after the fever or swelling has left the bag of a fresh cow comes from the orifice at the end of the teat being too small, and the remedy is to enlarge this, which is done by inserting something into the orifice of the teat. My simple instrument was made from a small bar of lead, which is sold in stores to make bullets. This I take and pound one end of it round and pointed, then scrape it to make it smooth; then by holding the teat in one hand, squeezing milk down to lower end, insert this instrument into the orifice far enough to stretch or enlarge it, so as to make the milk flow rapidly. Be careful not to make it too large, or the milk will run out itself and waste. If not large enough at first, repeat the operation.—*A. H. Hussey.*

Care of Milk and Cream.

There are now three ways of setting the milk for raising cream. More care and work are required to make good butter in the old way of setting the milk in shallow pans. The advantages of the larger pans, which comprise one for a whole milking, and four for the set, are, less work, and facilities for heating the milk in winter and cooling it in summer. The deep setting, though it may vary slightly from the Cooley system, seems to be the most popular just now, as well as the most convenient for both large and small dairies. The time of setting the milk should vary according to the system used from 12 to 24 hours; in no case should it be left until the milk sours, much less until it becomes specky or covered with small spots of mold. In case it does, the cream should never be mixed with the rest, unless you want a poor lot of butter, for it will most assuredly spoil the whole churning. I cannot believe it is as well not to wash the cans once or twice a week, as some advocate who use the Cooley system, however sweet the milk may appear to be. I have found in testing milk, that the cream will rise in six hours, or at least the per cent. of cream will not increase after that time; although the line of separation would be more distinct if left to stand a longer time for the cream to

harden, but the per cent. would not increase after six hours. I also found that varying the feed would vary the per cent. at the next milking after the change of feed, or in 10 hours.

The churning can be done with any churn that will so agitate the cream that the butter will begin to separate in 15 or 20 minutes, and the whole process occupy not over an hour.

In working the butter, there is about as much evil arising from working the butter too much (rendering it salvy) as there is in working it too little. The less the butter is worked the better, provided the buttermilk is all worked out and the salt worked in.

The butter may be done up according to the wants or fancy of the customers, in small table pats of four or eight ounces, or in one or two pound balls. Often a good article is spoiled in its making up in not properly preparing it for market so as to have it look well. The eye must be pleased as well as the taste.

Items of Interest.

For quality of milk select proper breeds; for amount, good milkers. Suit the food to the wants of the animal, and feed well but not overrichly.

It is said that the new process of grinding has made the value of extra spring wheat equal to that of the best fall wheat, and the earlier spring wheat is sown the better.

The foreign goods imported into China during 1877 amounted to over \$110,000,000. The value of opium imported was about \$45,000,000; of the cotton goods, \$28,000,000.

Switzerland puts up condensed milk in large quantities for the English market, where it finds a constant and ready sale. There are several Swiss factories engaged in the business.

The folly of forcing young animals for show purposes is acknowledged on all sides, and those who possess the most valuable blood will not run the risk of damaging their animals by forcing.

France produced, in the year ending September last, the enormous amount of over 800,000,000 pounds of beet-root sugar. There are 501 factories of beet-root sugar in that country, and all successful.

American butter is underselling the home butter in Denmark, and as the quality is liked, there is a great desire to get American dairy machinery, and to learn American modes of butter making.

A factory has been started at Freeport, Ill., which is expected to use up 600,000 bushels of corn a year and turn out about 140 barrels of molasses a day. At this rate it must take about 14 or 15 bushels of corn to make each barrel of molasses.

In Norway it is said the houses are painted every color of the rainbow, and tools and common instruments are as flaming in color as a barber-pole. In the harvest field the men wear scarlet stockings, and the rakes are half red and half yellow.

The juice of carrots and other vegetables is sometimes used for coloring butter, but the vegetable matter carried into the butter soon decays and changes its fine aroma and develops rancidity. There are other methods of coloring butter far less objectionable than the use of vegetable matter.

Illinois claims to have more horses than any other state in the Union, New York the most milch cows, Texas the most cattle, Iowa the most hogs, and California the most sheep. Illinois has about 1,091,500 horses, New York 1,404,100 cows, Texas 3,458,300 cattle, Iowa 2,950,000 hogs, and California 6,561,000 sheep.

The produce statistics of Nebraska for 1878 are given as follows by Prof. Wilber: 26,000,000 bushels of wheat, 46,000,000 bushels of corn, 9,000,000 bushels of oats, 3,000,000 bushels of rye, 3,000,000 bushels of barley, 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes; 500,000 cattle, valued at \$7,000,000; 600,000 swine, valued at \$5,000,000.

Pig or hog skin is principally valued by saddlers. In Scotland swine are skinned at time of slaughter, but in England and Ireland pork is generally cooked with the skin on. Skins of wild boars have been known to be of the thickness of two inches, and in the exhibition in London of 1851, an even thicker skin was shown, which had taken seven years to tan.

Veterinary Department.

To kill vermin in sheep, make a saturated solution of common salt and water, one gallon; then dissolve in it one drachm of finely pulverized corrosive sublimate. Strain so that no sediment is left. This is an effectual wash.

Pleurro-Pneumonia.

Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions: 1. Can pleuro-pneumonia have spontaneous origin? 2. Is it curable? 3. Is it of American or foreign origin? If the latter, when did it make its appearance in this country? 4. Is there any of it existing at the present time? If so, where? 5. What is inoculation, and how performed? By answering the above you will confer a great favor on me.

ANSWER.—Opinion differs in regard to whether it has or has not spontaneous origin. It is evident that it remains latent in the system for a long time, awaiting some exciting cause to develop it. Notwithstanding, we think it may and does have spontaneous origin, increasing in virulence as it is transmitted. 2. No. A case once affected will always be more or less affected, though the animal will partly regain its health—enough so as to lay on fat. 3. It is of foreign origin, and made its advent into this country (in Brooklyn, N. Y.) in 1843. A cow was brought from England on a ship, for the purpose of supplying the passengers and crew with milk. On landing, she was sold in Brooklyn, where she went into a stable, and, while there, inoculated others, from which it was disseminated through the whole state. 4. There is no doubt that it exists at the present time in some part of the country, and it is liable to break out at any time. 5. Inoculation is the insertion of a poison into the system, and thereby producing a disease of a much milder form than though it was contracted in the usual way; and practiced in those diseases where one attack guarantees immunity from another.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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

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The Markets After Easter.

Now that Lent is over, nobody can longer have any religious scruples which will prevent his eating as hearty a dinner as his means will enable him to get, or as appetizing a one as his knowledge of the art of marketing and the skill and resources of his kitchen will help him to provide. It is, however, not the best season for the caterer by any means, for the variety of meats, especially game, displayed in the markets is less than in the autumn, and yet in the spring-time people's appetites are likely to be unusually critical.

The chief feature of the spring markets is lamb, a sort of meat which seems particularly adapted to the season, and which, when it is not too young and is fat, has much to recommend it. And yet no wise and conscientious gastronomer will give his unqualified approbation to flesh so immature, sweet though it may be, for it is deficient in nutritious quality, and is not the fittest food for men who have hard muscular work to do in a climate so cold as ours is apt to be in April. Moreover, spring lamb is now at a price which puts it beyond the reach of the majority of the people; but those who cannot purchase it will find the much cheaper lamb or mutton of a year's age very tender and really better than much of the infantile meat offered for sale, and it serves for lamb admirably. Spring lamb at from \$2 to \$2.50 the quarter, the present prices, is pretty costly food.

Poultry is also high, but the supply has been so great during the winter and the early spring that we can forego the eating of turkeys and chickens for a while without much missing them. With turkeys at 25 cents a pound, chickens for roasting at from 25 to 28 cents a pound, and young chickens for broiling at from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a pair, most marketers are forced to pass them by and supply their tables with the more solid meats, which may now be had at prices less than we have been accustomed to for many years. English snipe and sand snipe at \$1.50 and 75 cents a dozen respectively; canvas back ducks at \$1.50 to \$2 a pair; red heads—and it takes an expert marketer to tell them from the canvas backs, which they rival in flavor—at \$1 to \$1.25; mallards at 75 cents to 85 cents, and the poorer and very undesirable varieties of ducks at 40 cents to 50 cents; wild pigeons at the high price of \$2 to \$2.25 a dozen—this completes the short list of the wild fowl now to be found in the markets, which in their season will present a supply of game unequalled in its extent and variety and unexcelled in its quality by that displayed in any city of the world.

Of recent years, some gentlemen with a liking for that sort of thing have employed their capital and bent their energies to gain for their farms an enviable, if not profitable, reputation for the raising and manufacture of articles of food which shall be so superior in quality and so neat and attractive in their appearance as to command for them an extensive sale among people who can afford to satisfy their tastes at a cost which is above the prevailing market prices. They have done good service for the public, since by their example and success they have stimulated intelligent and enterprising farmers generally to take more pains with the produce of their dairies and their stock-yards. There is now to be found in the best groceries Alderney butter, rolled in neat napkins, which tempts the purchaser both by its appearance and its delicious perfume. Sausages and sausage meat also are supplied so excellent in quality and in the manner of their preparation for the market that they at once disarm the long-time suspicion of this appetizing article of food; and bacon which rivals the best we ever imported from England is now furnished by farmers who take a laudable pride in gaining for their farms a reputation which makes their name alone a guarantee of unvarying superiority. Other specialties in the way of food are cultivated by careful and conscientious men, especially in New England, and the public is to deserve patronage. Let all farmers learn a lesson from their success, and be assured that the pains spent in so preparing their market produce for the city that it shall suggest neatness and taste as well as good quality will not fall to get their reward.

The early spring vegetables from the South are arriving in greater quantity, and may now be had at moderate prices. It was a fortunate day for the Southern farmers who are near to the cheaper means of transportation to the North, when they learned to devote so much of their land to garden or truck farming. They have found an active demand for all they can raise, at lucrative prices; and in consequence we may expect to see the industry steadily advancing. It has already assumed extensive proportions in some of the Atlantic seaboard Southern states. The Charleston News, referring to the subject, says the business sprang up almost immediately after the war, and that each year has increased the acreage under cultivation, "and now from Line street, up the two main roads, for the distance of fully five miles, almost every acre of land between the Ashley and Cooper rivers has been converted from cotton and provision plantations into well manured and highly cultivated truck farms."

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Produce Markets, St. Louis, April 22, 1879. Items include Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Country.

Table with 2 columns: CHICAGO, April 22, 1879. Items include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard.

Table with 2 columns: KANSAS CITY, April 22, 1879. Items include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye.

Table with 2 columns: LIVE STOCK MARKETS, KANSAS CITY, April 22, 1879. Items include Cattle, Hogs, Packers.

Table with 2 columns: ST. LOUIS, April 22, 1879. Items include Cattle, Hogs, Packers.

Table with 2 columns: CHICAGO, April 22, 1879. Items include Cattle, Hogs, Packers.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 16@20c; cheese, prime Kansas, 5@6c; eggs, 10@11c; beans—\$1.40 @ bush, for screened, picked 1.45; broom-corn, 2@3c @ bush; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.00@3.00; turkeys, dressed, 10c @ lb; green apples, \$3.00@3.50 @ bush; onions—50c @ \$1.00 @ bush, top sets \$1.25, bottom sets \$2.25 @ bush; flax-seed, \$1.50; castor beans, \$1.55; hominy, \$1.57; cranberries, \$4@7 @ bush; sauerkraut, \$3 @ bush; hay, \$6.50 @ \$8.00; potatoes, 5@6c @ bush.

Wheat is a few cents higher than last week. There is a greater advance in Kansas City than further east, probably owing to the present low rate of freights. It is now within 11 cents of the price it brought one year ago.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.05 April, \$1.05@1.05 1/2 May, and \$1.04 1/2 June. In Chicago No. 2 is 87c April, 87 1/2c May, and 89 1/2c June. In Kansas City No. 2 is 98@99c April, and 97c May. No. 3 is 95c April, and 94@94 1/2c May.

Corn is 1 1/2 cents higher than last quotations in Kansas City. It is 3/4 cents lower than it was a year ago.

Rye and other grain nominal. Cattle are now dull in Kansas City on account of the partial glut in markets further east, occasioned by the recent cut in freights. \$4.75 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 7 native shippers, averaging 1,647 pounds). They would have brought \$5 last week.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 3/4 @ 4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4/8 @ 5 per cent. The stock market opened strong. The greatest advance was in Kansas Pacific, which rose 11 cents.

The following is the visible supply of wheat, and corn, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail April 12, 1879:

Table with 3 columns: In store at, Wheat, Corn. Lists various locations like New York, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, etc.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12@20c; eggs, 6c per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.75@2.25 per doz., dressed 6c per lb; turkeys, live, 6c per lb, dressed 8c per lb; potatoes, 60@70c; apples, 70@1.00; corn, 27c; wheat, 80@90c; lard, 51@51c; hogs, \$2.50@2.90; cattle—feeders, 2.50@3.50, shippers, \$3.00@4.00, cows, \$2.25@3.25; wood, \$4.50@5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00@5.00 per ton.

Attention, Farmers! CLYDE & BLISS, BUTTER AND FRUIT MERCHANTS. Are Paying the Highest Market prices for BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FRUITS, ETC.

USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE. HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country.

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of well and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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, biliousness, Glanders, Megrim, or Thrushes, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. At once removed. For Fowls apply Leis' Condition Powder to the throat. It will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alternative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grubs and worms, with which 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 well and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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

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