

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 18.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 378.

THE BEST HELPER.

Yes! plenty of good advice and praise, I got from the world in early days; "I must be patient, and soon my name Would bring me dollars and golden fame."

"But while I am waiting, my friends," I said, "What shall I do for my daily bread?" The world smiled pleasantly—"Sing your song, Money and fame will be yours ere long."

I should have starved without a doubt, But a kindly helper found me out; An excellent friend with a brave, strong heart, Who always zealously took my part.

This friend is good for my clothes and food, Has found me a home that is still and fair, And taught me to look for happiness there.

In grief or joy I'm never alone, This one true friend is always at home, There's one pure sure on which I depend, One heart I never can long offend.

"Who is this helpful person?" you say— "That has made you strong from day to day," I myself am this excellent heart; There is no one better to take my part.

AUNT MARTHA'S MATCH-MAKING.

BY BIRDIE MAY.

She was only nineteen—a "young slip of a girl," as Aunt Martha said. She was poor and friendless, and a district school teacher, but the cheek resting on the small, shapely hand was of that clear brown tint so seldom seen and so much admired; the ripe red lips could smile bewitchingly; the tender gray eyes were veiled by long, silky lashes, and a deal of sound, common sense and book-lore was stowed away in the curly-crowned head, which was set so proudly on the graceful neck; the voice was low and musical. In short, Mabel Lorlie was a beauty and a lady. "Too pretty to teach school," said Aunt Martha and all the Moss Springs gossips. But when James Lorlie, the influential Chicago merchant, died insolvent, and left Mabel alone and penniless, she gratefully accepted Aunt Martha's offer of a home in the little village in Kansas, and applied for and received the position of teacher in the Moss Springs school.

She was terribly lonesome at first, used to the bustle and gaiety of the busy town, dropping at once from the society world to the humdrum country life. And then Aunt Martha was so different in every way from herself that she could hardly realize that the brusque, unlettered countrywoman was her father's sister—her father, polished and courtly, always loving and tender of her. And then the tears would fall hot and fast, the little hands clasp and unclasp, and the bright face take on such a sad, hopeless look that Aunt Martha would silently wonder "what ailed the child."

But youth is buoyant, and gradually Mabel's grief lost its bitter sting, and she was once more the bright, cheery Mabel of yore; yet not the same, for the year's experience in her new life had wrought a change, and one who had known her before would say she had altered—more womanly, perhaps, more independent.

As she stood by the open window this bright spring morning, this birthday morning, her thoughts unconsciously drifted back to the morning a year ago when she had stood at the open window of her city home and made bright plans for the future. She seemed to hear again her father's voice—"Come, pet, and see what father found last night." But just then another voice broke her reverie: "Mabel, Mabel, where did you put those Cochon eggs? the gray pullet wants to set; and breakfast is most ready; and Charlie says come down and see what he's got for your birthday."

"Yes, auntie, I'm coming," she answered, and wondered as she went down the stairs what it could be that Charlie had.

"Good-morning, Mabel. I heard you liked flowers and so brought this home with me from Manhattan, and have been watching it ever since hoping it would blossom in time; and sure enough the buds opened yesterday." So saying, he placed before her a little pot bearing a thrifty plant and a stalk of white, fragrant hyacinths.

"Oh, Charlie, how kind! and my favorite flower! I have seen none since I left home; and the look of delight was ample thanks."

Uncle Ephan's entrance was the signal for breakfast, and Aunt Martha, bustling in, bestowed but a glance on the pot of flowers Mabel still held.

"Yes, child, them's pretty, though I never could see no difference in flowers. Merrygold and roses is all the same to me. But your coffee is getting cold, and there's lots of work to be done. You'll have to teach school if it is

your birthday. No one never took no account of my birthdays."

Mabel smiled at Aunt Martha's tirade. She always had something to say, and never was backward about saying it; though, as Charlie said, "her bark was worse than her bite."

"Yes, auntie, school must go on, and I am glad of it, for keeping busy to-day will prevent the blues, which I would otherwise be pretty sure to have."

But Aunt Martha was telling uncle how the brindle cow had suddenly failed in her milk, and speculating as to the cause of it, and no one heard Mabel's speech but Charlie, who smiled across the table at her so kindly that she felt cheered and comforted somehow by his silent sympathy.

Charlie Marks was distantly related to Uncle Ephan. He was a rising young lawyer of Manhattan—an orphan, but made independent by his father's legacy; and he had spent his summer vacations with "Uncle Ephan" since coming to Manhattan, three years before. He was a graduate of Yale college, and withal a bright, promising type of Young America. At twenty-five one is not apt to be cynical, but Charlie had grown strangely so in the last two months, and was lately given to staring at his reflected image in the glass, lecturing it meanwhile:

"Yes, Charlie, my boy, you are a lucky fellow. Young, independent, and pretty good-looking; yes, quite good-looking, so the girls say. You are her equal in every way except that she is the sweetest woman in the world, and you are only fit to worship her from afar. She would as soon think of loving old black Harry as you. And you—you love even her little worn-out shoes you saw in the garret yesterday. Charlie Marks, you are a goose and a coward." And then the brown eyes would stare moodily out of the window, and the brown mustache droop dubiously over the handsome mouth.

But Mabel could know nothing of this. She had never imagined such a thing as Charlie loving her. She thought sometimes that he was like a dear brother to her—such a good old fellow; and she missed him awfully when he went away and was always so glad when he came back, but never knew that she was unconsciously learning to love him. So she smiled back at him, and went on chatting pleasantly—teasing Aunt Martha, contradicting Uncle Ephan, to whom good-natured contradiction was the very spice of conversation, and answering Charlie's bright sallies with wit as keen as his own, turning now and then to glance lovingly at the hyacinths in the window.

"You seem to think lots of them posies. Mabel, it's because Charlie give them to you," said Aunt Martha.

The quick color flashed to Mabel's cheeks, and Charlie waited breathlessly for the reply. Perhaps she did care something for him, but the "Of course, auntie, I think more of it because it was Charlie's gift; he is my brother, you know," spoken unhesitatingly, gave but little hope, and rising abruptly he went out and into the field, without bidding them good-by as was always his custom. Mabel felt something was wrong, and looked after him with troubled eyes. But Aunt Martha made a discovery just when which caused her to jump up as suddenly as Charlie had done. "Laws! and who would have thought it?" Uncle Ephan's "Eh?" and Mabel's "What is it, auntie?" brought no reply.

"Who would have thought it?" she repeated, going into the kitchen and watching Charlie's retreating form. "Charlie loves her, and she loves him, too, only she don't know it. She thinks it is only sisterly love; but laws! didn't I feel that way to Ephan before he asked me to have him? And he is too proud to say anything. He thinks he's humble, but it's only one kind of pride. And he is going back to Manhattan next week and she is going to Chicago on a visit, and they may never see each other again. Mabel it might come out all right if he don't speak now, but I should like to see it all settled before they go away. I couldn't love them no better if they was my own children, and it's a pity to have them both miserable because of his stubbornness. Leastwise, Mabel will be miserable when she gets away, though she haint now. I've always said, and I've always told Ephan, that I despise match-makers; but I do believe I'll be forgiven if I put my finger in this pie. It needs somebody's finger in it, sure."

Aunt Martha was energetic, and what she undertook she usually accomplished. Before night she had her plans arranged, and met Mabel on her return from school with unwonted interest. Before Uncle Ephan and Charlie came in was a good time to begin, so when Mabel was fairly settled in a low chair on the porch,

with the week's mending in her lap, Aunt Martha had managed to bring in Charlie's name. "Pears like to me he's getting awful worried-somehow. I'm afraid he aint well. Haint you seen it, Mabel?"

"Why, auntie, what an idea!" and Mabel's silvery laugh rang out. "I think his appetite demonstrates fully the state of his health."

"Yes, but you aint watched him as I have; you don't think as much of him as I do." Here Aunt Martha's quick eye noticed a slight change in her listener's face—a funny, half-puzzled look came into her eyes—but she calmly went on: "He pretends, to eat lots; but he don't eat more'n half as much as he did; he looks worried and tired all the time. I'm afraid something is the matter. He's the best boy ever was and I hate to see him losing his interest in life. He's getting awful hard for one so young. Why, just the other morning he was saying what was the use of living, and a singing one of them queer German songs so mournful that I wanted to cry. I wish you would find out what is the matter. Mabel he'll tell you sooner than he would me."

"Why, auntie, I think you are overanxious. You know he is always singing those sad German songs, and I guess it is natural for him to be cynical; but I will see what I can do."

After supper Aunt Martha's skillful maneuvering got Uncle Ephan into the big chair in the kitchen, safely ensconced behind the weekly paper, and established Mabel and Charlie on the front step—she paring apples, and he lazily watching the little brown hands.

"Now," she thought, setting down with her knitting for resting spell, after the unusual exertion, "if something don't come of this I'll never try match-making again."

The couple on the steps found enough to talk about—they were always contented together; but a pause in the conversation, in which Charlie seemed to be absorbed in gloomy thoughts, reminded Mabel of what Aunt Martha had said.

"Charlie, auntie says you are in trouble. She is quite worried about you, and tried to persuade me to-day that you were losing your appetite and good spirits. I laughed at her fancy—what have you to be worried about—but promised to find out, if I could, what was the matter."

Charlie had been watching her steadily while she spoke; but although there was a merry light in the gray eyes, and a roguish smile on the sweet lips, he knew she suspected nothing of the truth.

"I'll tell her," he thought, but hesitated. Why not tell her only a part, and see how it will affect her? Then aloud:

"Yes, Mabel, I am worried, and I can do no better than tell my little mentor all about it. I, who have always laughed at love, at last am bound fast. I love her, Mabel, with all my soul, and she cares nothing for me. My love is absolutely hopeless, and I cannot live without her. Do you wonder that I am troubled and life seems a bitter mockery?"

Mabel had listened intently, and the look of amusement had changed to one of surprise and sympathy.

"Poor fellow," she answered, pityingly, "I am so sorry for you. But you surely are mistaken. She must love you if she knows anything about you. Is she very beautiful and gracious? I imagine she must be, for you have always said you admired queenly beauty. Have you told her of your love?"

"No, dear," said he, "I have not spoken it, but I have shown it in a thousand ways, and she never has seen it—never has even dreamed it."

The look of yearning love was unmistakable, the passionate tenderness of the voice so plain, that Mabel sat one surprised moment in blank astonishment. The next, she had hidden her burning face in her hands; but Charlie gently drew them away.

"Could you learn to love me, darling? I will wait so patiently. I cannot give you up."

The little hands trembled in his clasp; the curly head drooped lower and lower, but was suddenly lifted, and the gray eyes looked fearlessly into the brown ones.

"I think I have loved you all the time, Charlie, only I didn't know it, you see, until I stopped to think about it."

So something did come of Aunt Martha's match-making after all.

The Causes of Many Fires.

Some very curious examples of spontaneous combustion were recently brought to the notice of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. M. Cosson, the eminent botanist, mentioned that a few days previously the floor of his laborato-

ry spontaneously took fire. A year before the flooring around the aperture of the flue which heats his laboratory took fire. He then removed the wood and surrounded this aperture with marble. This year the wood around the marble took fire. This is all the more remarkable because the hot air from these flues is rarely of a temperature above 40 or 50 degrees cent., and it requires a temperature of 200 degrees cent. to produce even a superficial carbonization of wood. The phenomenon is due to another cause. Wood constantly heated dries and undergoes a change of structure at comparatively low temperature. In this change of structure its pores dilate, and rapidly absorb the oxygen of the air. This condensation of oxygen raises the temperature; the wood slowly carbonizes, assumes somewhat the structure of lignite, and may instantly burst forth into flames as coal does. M. Dumas took the floor after M. Cosson and stated that one frequent cause of conflagration in theaters is the tendency of rags stained with oil to burst spontaneously into flames. He mentioned that an artist, after rubbing a canvas several times with a rag saturated with oil, threw the rag from him; the rag took fire in its flight and fell all in flames on the floor. It is notorious that old cannon-balls which have remained long under water grow hot sometimes when brought to the surface. Cast-iron cannons fished from the sea after a prolonged immersion have been known to become red-hot when exposed to the air. The water has rusted the metal; the rust makes the metal porous and it rapidly absorbs oxygen of the air, and enters into spontaneous combustion.

Greenings.

A youth living on Bagge street rolled an apple barrel to the curbstone the other afternoon, filled it with cobbles, headed it up, and marked the barrel "Greenings—handle carefully." The youth retired to await further developments, and they soon came. A sawdust wagon came along, and the driver jumped down and took a long look at the barrel. He probably reasoned that it had been delivered by a grocer, and he doubtless wondered why it had not been rolled in the cellar. Dusk was coming on, and the man drove off. In a quarter of an hour he returned. "Greenings" were there yet, and he drove around the square, took the tail board out of his wagon, and at length drove up close to the barrel. No one was in sight, and he made a dash for the prize. He probably expected a rather heavy lift, but when he felt the weight of those cobbles his surprise must have been great. He gave one lurch, lifted the barrel about an inch, and as his fingers raked over the hoops he groaned in agony and leaped into his wagon as if a dog had been reaching for his coat tails. At various times during the night vehicles were heard halting and driving suddenly away, but when day broke the "greenings" were still there, though only two hoops were left on the barrel.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The American Name for It.

The other evening, at a little dinner party, one of the guests, the younger brother of an English nobleman, expressed with commendable freedom his opinion of America and its people. "I do not altogether like the country," said the young gentleman, "for one reason—because you have no gentry here." What do you mean by gentry?" asked another of the company. "Well, you know," replied the Englishman, "Well—oh, gentry are those who never do any work themselves and whose fathers before them never did any." "Ah," exclaimed his interlocutor, "then we have plenty of gentry in America, but we don't call them gentry, we call them tramps." A laugh went around the table, and the young Englishman turned his conversation into another channel.

Lish Applegate's experience in breaking a steer, in the early days of Oregon: Lish was yoked up with the steer, and the steer ran off. With his legs flying behind him like drumsticks, Lish kept up with the steer as the pair of them broke down the lane at a tearing rate. Meeting a friend, Lish sung out to him: "Stop us! stop us! we are running away!" They were stopped, and the boys began to unyoke Lish, when he turned around, panting, and imploringly said: "Unyoke the other ox first; I'll stand."

"Dennis, my boy," said a schoolmaster to his Hibernian pupil, "I fear I shall make nothing of you—you've no application." "An', sure enough, sir," said the quick-witted lad, "I can't it myself that's always being told there's no occasion for it? Don't I see every day in the newspapers that 'No Irish need apply,' at all, at all?"

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—Here is the answer to Viola Belle Booth's riddle: "The buckwheat came three-cornered across the sea." The answer to Dicy Creel's charade is "Eggs." From your little friend,
WILLIAM MEYER.
MARION, Kans., April 21, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write again. Our school is out now. We had six months' school. We have six head of hogs, thirteen head of cattle and four head of horses. Pa take THE SPIRIT, and I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." The answer to Mary I. Conder's charade is "Charles." Please excuse mistakes. I guess I will close for this time.
Yours truly,
GEORGE W. LEWIS.
LAWRENCE, Kans., April 8, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your paper before, I thought I would write to-day. Pa and ma are grangers; they take THE SPIRIT. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I have two sisters and two brothers. We are going to start West Thursday, if nothing happens. We have rented our place here. Well, if I don't shorten my letter you will not print it at all. Excuse mistakes. The answer to Mary I. Conder's charade is "Charles." Accept this from your little friend,
ELLA F. AMES.
AMERICUS, Kans., April 6, 1879.

DEAR SPIRIT:—I am a little boy—ten years old. I go to school when I am well (I am sick now). I study arithmetic, geography, reading and spelling. I have a nice pony; her name is "Nellie." I am going to break her to ride this summer. Our house burned down the 8th of February; we have a new one now. My papa is a granger and takes THE SPIRIT. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." If I see this in print I may write again. I think Mary Conder's brother's name is "Charles." Your little friend,
MARK THOMPSON.
EMPORIA, Kans., April 15, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been some time since I have written for your paper. I have been away, and was having such a good time. I have neglected writing, but will try and do better hereafter. It was Newton, Kansas, where I was visiting some of our friends; her name is Mrs. Fisher. She has one little girl. Mr. Fisher is a train dispatcher, and he works nights and sleeps days. I do not see how he could sleep. He would always hate to go to bed when we would be having such a nice time; but he would pull himself away and go to bed. Mrs. Fisher gave me a party while I was there. I will tell you all about my visit the next time I write, for I am afraid my letter will be too long. The answer to Dicy Creel's charade is "Cake;" also, the answer to Sherman Addington's charade is "Cucumber;" also, to Alice Bones' riddle is in the singular. Well, I will bring my letter to a close. Good-by. From your friend,
JULIA GIBSON.
P. S.—Please send me a cure for warts, as I have such a bad seed wart.
J. G.
LAWRENCE, Kans., April 23, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR:—As it has been a long time since I have written for your paper, may I write again? Now, as I have told my young friends a little about where I lived in Pennsylvania, I will tell you how pleased I was when I came here to live to think that I could play and gather flowers on the prairies, after being surrounded by oil-wells and coal-houses—a very poor place for children to play, unless it was on the rocks. The change of places made me feel like one out of prison—to be at liberty to roam about on the beautiful prairies. Such beautiful flowers grow here, as nice as the cultivated flowers are back in Pennsylvania. But it has been very cold here this winter. It blowed so hard the 14th of March that I thought it would blow our house over. I do not like such heavy winds. I see that the "Young Folks' Column" is full, but some that used to write have neglected to write. We have a nice lyceum. I and my little sister Carrie take a part in it. Our school commences in two weeks, and I am going. I have not been to school since I came here. I am twelve years old. I study reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and geography. I will close by bidding my young friends good-by. Excuse all mistakes and poor writing. Hoping to see this in print, I remain your little friend,
SYLVA THOMAS.
WONCIVU, Kans., March 22, 1879.

Julia Gibson and William Meyer send different answers to Dicy Creel's charade. Julia's answer is the correct one.

Historical Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

From Jefferson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Permit me, through your columns, to say that the Patrons of Jefferson county are wide-awake and do not intend to let the grange go down.

The members of Pomona grange at the last meeting in April (12th) met at Oskaloosa, and the fifth degree was conferred upon several applicants. Bro. J. F. Willis, worthy overseer of state grange, presided and gave the degree, and afterwards made a few appropriate remarks for the general good of the order.

A resolution was offered to start another grange store at Oskaloosa upon the Kochdale plan, as it is generally understood that the former grange store had been sold out during the winter by the directors to D. H. Kline, the agent, for a sum of more than double the amount of stock and loaned moneys paid in.

In accordance with previous arrangements the next meeting of the Pomona grange will be held at Grove City grange the second Saturday in May, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. It was thought by a majority of the members that by holding the county grange meetings at the various subordinate granges throughout the county it might be the means of inciting new thought and creating a still deeper interest in the workings of the order.

We hope that there will be a general turn-out of the Patrons at the next meeting; and let us meet with Grove City grange, as they have cordially invited us, and not only give them a general visit but come prepared to transact whatever business may come before the meeting.

I would further say that we have a co-operative store at Dimon, started upon the same plan as adopted by the Patrons of Johnson county. We purchased our first bill of goods the 6th of February last, and started the store with a paid up stock of only \$92. Our sales from that date up to the 1st of April amounted to \$178 80. Our profits for the fifty-six days, over and above all expenses, were \$14 23. Bro. I. Pearson, our agent, donated to the Patrons one room of his dwelling, to be used as a store-room, free of charge until the 1st of January next. To balance that, the stockholders have agreed to haul the goods from Leavenworth free of charge. And although there have been two stores at Dimon for several years, which looks as if that was enough for the farmers of that vicinity to support, yet we have already found out that we can do better by having three stores, at least for the present. And although the waves get pretty high about Dimon now, since the grange store was started, and everything is done that can be to pitch her from her moorings, yet we as Patrons want it understood that she has dropped her anchor for the purpose of staying right there.

A. P. REARDON,
Corresponding Secretary.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, April 24, 1879.

A Lively Letter from a Sister Patron of New Hampshire.

I have been requested to pen a few thoughts about the grange. In the first place, then, what is the grange? I think it may very properly be termed the farmers' school, for in the meetings we are taught not only how to be successful farmers, but also how to carry on all kinds of public meetings; and I think a thoroughly trained Patron, though a lady, can preside and carry on a school meeting with as much dignity and ease as our grandmothers ever twirled the spinning-wheel at the rate of seven knots an hour. Perhaps the gentlemen may be a little jealous at first, and even say it can't be done, but Adam-like, they will soon "fall" in with it. The grange teaches us how to think and act for ourselves in a business-like manner, also to be better friends, neighbors and citizens; and I think I may say with propriety that if we would heed all its teachings we should not only be better friends and neighbors but better christians.

I know some outside the fold differ with us about this, but let us watch this class, which I will call grangers, for a while, and see if they lead a more consistent life than the Patron. I think that nine times out of ten we will find them bigoted and self-conceited. Ask them to contribute a portion of their earthly goods to feed the poor, and you will find they have studied self so long that their hearts have contracted to this indulgence to about the size of a humming-bird's eye, while on the other hand the Patrons are learning to be generous, whole-souled men and women in every sense of the word. Why, instead of the heart contracting and growing so small you are at a loss to know whether they possess one, it is continually expanding and reaching out after the good, until I have thought sometimes that they were possessed with hearts as big as a mammoth ox. Now if any doubt this, please review our past life, and though the times are hard, yet we never began to heed the command to feed the hungry as during the time we have been in the grange. Why, many of us would have thought ten years ago, had we given away as much nice food as for the past three years, to say nothing of other, generous gifts, we should die in the poor-house; but instead of being poorer, I can

prove to you that we are much richer, for does not the Bible say that a good name is better than gold—yea, than many fine gold? Now, you all know that only those bearing a good name can pass the inner or outer gate. Then name can pass the inner one that they are rich in true riches, and we are richer in having so many more friends than before? And if we are away from home, and fall in with Patrons, we know without doubt we have found friends. And let me suggest here that it would be to our advantage if we would practice the Patron's general signs of recognition when abroad; by thus doing, we should often discover a friend in a stranger.

The grange has not reached perfection, but it is advancing step by step, and we expect ere long it will reach that height which its founders intended. There are many ways of increasing the interest of the order, some of which have already been suggested, one in particular by Bro. S., which was for a large number of the brothers to club together and visit each other's farms, to see how their crops are thriving; but I think a little improvement might be made to that, by adding the company of the sisters. I know it makes the men cross to have the women go trailing their long dresses through the grass; but never mind, they have good sense enough to keep out of the grass, for they are better judges of fruit than corn and potatoes, and while the brothers are inspecting these we will look after the fruit, and in order to thoroughly test it we shall have to taste it, and if we once get a taste nothing short of a full meal will satisfy us. Perhaps some may say that will not pay, but, my good brother, you forgot the general saying of the men that if you want anything advertised just put it in the mouth of a woman. Now, I think all the sisters would be glad to act as advertisers on the fruit question. Then another thing we will be sensible about—we will take along the lunch-basket, that the good matron of the house may enjoy the visit with us. Hoping these things may meet the approval of all is my wish.—*Lady Assistant Steward, in Portsmouth Weekly.*

A Word to the Farmers.

It is not always pleasant to hear the truth about ourselves. We are willing to discuss right and wrong in the abstract, or oblique manifestations on the part of others, but when it comes home to us, we shrink a little, or if we are very much at fault, nine times out of ten we get angry with the meddling informant. Now we propose to have a little talk with the farmers. While there is no class in whom we are more deeply interested—for whose difficulties we have greater sympathy, yet we see very plainly that much of what they complain of and worry under is due to themselves. This was not so much the case previous to the establishment of the grange organization, but now it is so. For the idea of the grange—co-operation—if faithfully carried out, will slowly but surely lead the farmer into the land of promise—a land which, if not "flowing with milk and honey," is yet full of substantial comfort. Everything depends upon the farmer himself—upon his realization of his condition—his active, wide-awake interest in his own individual well-being. A clear insight into his own welfare will at once reveal to him his connection with and dependence upon others. There is necessary, upon the plane of material life no less than upon the higher spiritual plane, subordination of selfish to social feelings. If we can but instill this idea that the interest of each farmer is interlinked with that of every other, and that by combination a solid body of men can accomplish what individually is impossible, and that without this combination impoverishment and ruin will inevitably result—if we can succeed in this then the instinct of self-preservation will stimulate each one to exert himself. Activity is the condition of our being, and it depends upon us whether our activity is to be that of beasts of burden or intelligent freemen. The grange offers the latter alternative, and we would ask each farmer to study this matter seriously.

To each farmer we would put these questions: Are you a member of the grange? Do you attend every meeting? Are you fully alive to the necessity for regular, prompt attendance? and do you exert your influence in behalf of the grange among your neighbors? There is no condition of life but has its difficulties—everywhere obstacles are to be overcome. It is by overcoming obstacles that men grow strong. There is no calculating the influence of one steady, determined worker; it is the "little leaven that leaveneth the whole lump."

Apathy is death. Incapacity to work with others, to combine for mutual help, is what distinguishes the lower animals from man, and indisposition to co-operate where there is capacity shows a spirit that we hesitate to characterize. The farmers must rouse themselves; shake off all apathy; take hold of the grange and build it up; attend all the meetings; study the questions closely; become imbued with the spirit of fellowship; and then, if after repeated efforts they are not stronger and wiser and on the sure road to prosperity, we will not surrender our faith in the grange principles but be convinced that still further work is necessary, and that they have made some mistakes which can be rectified by conference with other more successful granges.—*Patron of Hubbard.*

Competition in Trade.

We have heretofore taken occasion to speak of the attitude of the retail dealer in regard to grange co-operation in buying. The objections so persistently urged by the "small beer" trader were too frivolous to merit a second thought. It was also urged that, if successful in carrying out the design, the result would be to drive multitudes out of employment, and possibly to drive many who are now consumers to be producers and competitors with the very men who were arraying themselves against them. Here there is a misunderstanding of the facts. The granger makes no objection to the middleman as such. His objection is, that

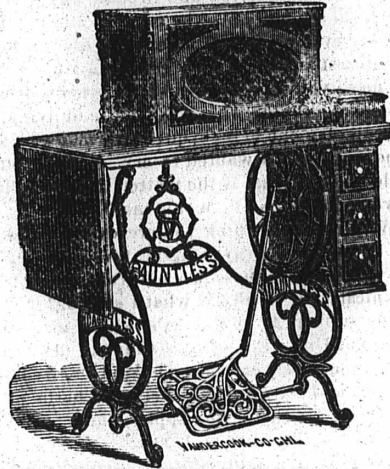
while competition in trade tends to cut down prices, in order to mutually help each other combinations have been made to exact more than is just, and that the farmer's isolation and the current modes of doing business are made to operate against his interests. He proposes therefore to buy of the manufacturer or as near to the manufacturer as he well can. If the retail dealer cannot maintain himself, and must per force close up shop, it gives only an additional proof that the farmer's position is the true one; that too many were engaged in that department of trade. If the retiring middleman shall then turn his industry to the production of corn, beef and hogs, and other farm products, he will be made welcome to a field of labor where equivalents are the rule, and if he prove himself worthy, welcome him to the grange. There is no fear and the Patron has not the remotest suspicion that if all the middlemen in the country were to turn farmers there would be too much food raised. The real trouble is not over-production but under-consumption. As well raise objections to every invention to lighten labor or multiply power. Each and all of these have changed the currents of trade and human industry only to multiply means of employment and cheapen the necessities of life, and bless tens of thousands where a single individual was injured. Nature, the laws of trade, the interests of men—or call it what you may—for the most part adjusts the conflicting pursuits, and in the long run balances or sets over one occupation against another, so that in the end, throwing out the two extremes, the average is maintained, and none can claim an undue advantage.—*Grange Bulletin.*

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

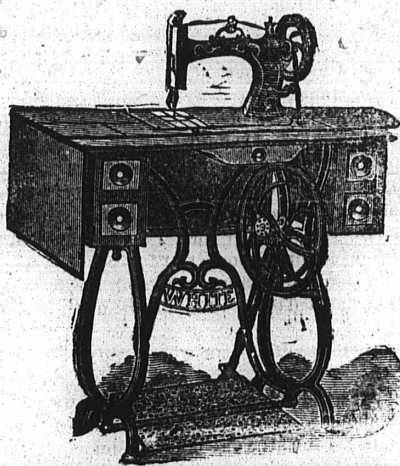
Just added to the popular

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 BOBBIN 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 enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20. F. T. RICHEY, 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!

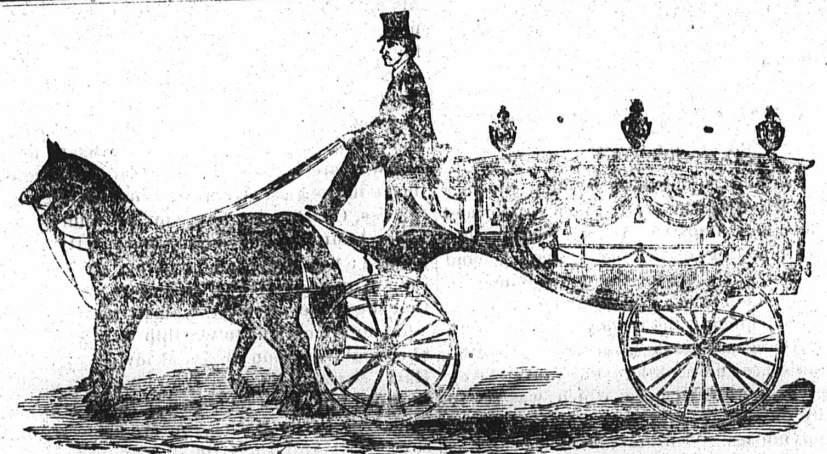
MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

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.



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implem'ts

Haggood and Skinner Sulky Plows, Peoria Plows and Cultivators, Jackson Farm Wagons (with celebrated Truss Rod Attachment and Whipple Guide), Watertown, N. Y., Spring Wagons. Also

HOWE SEWING MACHINE

And fixtures, and

THE BEST WASHING MACHINE EVER MADE.

All goods sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods warranted.

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

DIAMONDS

IN SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS FOR ONE DOLLAR!



Lefevre Ring, \$1. Set of Studs, \$1. (The Shah) Stud, \$1. Lefevre Ear Drops, \$1. The articles above represented for One Dollar are solid gold, mounted with

THE WONDERFUL LEFEVRE DIAMOND! The only perfect fac-simile of the real Diamond, which for Wear, Brillancy, 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. The LEFEVRE DIAMOND is a marvelous and perfect imitation of the real gem, and is entitled to great credit for their energy, in being able to mount them in solid gold for \$1.00.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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.

CHASED BY FIRE.

Narrow Escape of Two Leavenworth Times Representatives—Their Ride for Life.
[Cor. Leavenworth Times.]

KIRWIN, April 23.—It isn't the most pleasant experience in the world this being interviewed by a prairie fire at uncomfortable close quarters; and yet this was the sensation which ran square into the teeth of a blazing furnace, the Times' traveling team to-day felt when they a sort of a little hell upon earth, a roaring, hissing, scorching wall of flame, a devouring, dreadful, deadly fiend, whose breath is almost certain death and whose embrace is but the sure initial to the tomb. The team left Stockton, the seat of government for Rooks county, in good time for the return to Kirwin, and when a few miles out from the former place took a short cut across the prairie, the idea being to lessen the distance between the two towns as much as possible, the regular road being addicted to devious windings and lengthening curves which, by following a direct line across the plain, we sought to counteract. We had a very good pair of horses, who knew their business and attended to it strictly, and were making fine time across the grassy plateau which we were then crossing, when all at once Steve called my attention by a quick and not altogether biblical exclamation to a bright streak of flame, which seemed to spring up as if by magic from the bosom of the prairie immediately behind us. "Some one has fired the prairie, and now we're in for it," said he, as he whipped up the horses and started them into a brisk trot.

And we were in for it, sure enough; for in less time than it takes to tell the whole face of the prairie seemed to break into a gigantic blaze, as if the surface of the ground had been strewn with gun-powder and ignited. Although the fire was fully a quarter of a mile behind us, we could feel its hot and stifling breath, for the wind, which wasn't by any means as still and quiet as it might have been, previous to the starting of the fire, suddenly branched out and assumed the proportions of the far-famed Kansas zephyr, and began to roar and rage in unison with the hissing flames behind us. Steve whipped the frightened, trembling horses into a run, and the race between the fire and horse-flesh began in dead earnest. Buttoning up our overcoats and placing our handkerchiefs over our faces to prevent, as far as possible, partial or entire suffocation from the black, thick, heavy, sulphurous smoke which had already begun to envelope us, we gave the animals free rein and bending low in the seat we sat silent but not by any means disinterested spectators of the race for life. To describe the sensation of those few but decidedly uncomfortable moments would be an utter impossibility, for it was as far beyond description as the would-be discoverer of perpetual motion is from the realization of his life's dream.

The blaze traveled like a race-horse coming in upon the home-stretch, with the shouts of assembled thousands to spur him on to greater effort, the great difference in this particular case being that there was nothing to relieve the horrible, oppressive silence except the thunder of the horses' feet upon the dull prairie sod as they tore along with outstretched necks, dilated nostrils and staring eyes, and the sullen whirl, and at times cracking sound of the flames, as they followed us, every now and then receiving a fresh impetus from a sudden and quickened breeze. A misstep by one of our horses would, at that time, have been sure and sudden death. But the faithful animals, as fully aware of the dangers of the situation as we were, and appreciating the value of both speed and sure footing, buckled nobly down to the work before them, and with sinews which seemed steeled, stimulated and strengthened by the presence of the dreadful fate upon them, sped along the prairie at a fearful rate, the buggy every now and then giving a lurch as two wheels would come down into a small gutter worn by the action of the rain. No one can realize the velocity a prairie fire on a business trip can attain unless he has been immediately in front of one. And as fast as we went (and I doubt if Barus or Goldsmith Maid ever approached our time) the blaze went faster, and soon it became evident to both of us that unless the fire should change its course, which couldn't be hoped for, or we should come upon a piece of barren ground, that it would soon be "all day" with us, and that there would be two vacancies in the Times' team to be filled by new recruits. It soon became evident that the pace was too much for the poor animals upon which our only hope of salvation depended, and that if it had to be kept up very long we must certainly be cremated and leave our ashes to be blown by the contrary winds to the four parts of the state. The whip was freely used; in fact, it was a most useful implement in the acceleration of the speed of the horses just at that time, although to tell the truth they didn't need very much urging. But the passage of every moment seemed all the more to vividly impress upon us the fact that unless providence mercifully intervened in some unaccountable way to stay or stop the progress of the roaring avalanche of flames behind us that we need not hope for salvation.

By this time the atmosphere had grown black with the smoke which was curling in great clouds around us, and while we could not see the flames behind us, we could feel their hot and fiery breath, like that of some terrible monster which was hissing out our death warrant previous to becoming our executioner. It was an appalling situation, unenviable in each and every particular; and through the blackness of the gloomy prospect no ray of hope could dare to enter. The air grew insufferably hot; the sweat stood out in great beads upon our faces, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could get our breath. We were stifling, choking, surely but swiftly being enveloped in the sulphurous pall which would soon

strangle us. It was like the coil of a vast serpent winding and tightening around our throats in the death embrace. And all this time there had not been a word spoken by either. Silent we sat and waited for what seemed to be the inevitable. The horses were fast tiring out, but the fiend behind us was tireless. We could hope for no succor, and indeed we hoped for none. The minutes seemed like hours, stretching their slow lengths tediously and painfully toward eternity. The last faint glimmer of hope had gone. Resignation to the fate which seemed to be in store for us had set in, and it seemed as if the great unknown was about to open and let us in, when suddenly the wheels of the carriage struck harder ground and sped along a surface clear of everything—no grass, no vegetation, nothing for the fire to feed upon—and although at that moment we had given up all for lost, hope was suddenly revived, and we felt as though deliverance was near at hand.

We had suddenly come upon a large area which had been previously burned over, and this was what had saved us, for had we been compelled to ride for five minutes longer upon the grass we would have most certainly fallen victims to the flames. The horses tore along for quite a distance at the old breakneck speed, until they saw that the great danger was passed, when they stopped, panting and sweating, the water running down their sides in streams. We alighted from the buggy, and as we stood and watched the fire behind us, now harmless, but a short time ago so terrible, neither could say a word. I couldn't and Steve was equally as speechless, both thankful for the narrow escape. After we waited a short time, sufficient to allow the horses the opportunity to rest and cool off, we again pursued our journey toward Kirwin, and the only remark made during the entire ride was by Steve, who said: "God bless us! That was a close shave, wasn't it?"

A Tramp's Cave Discovered.

[Topeka Blade.]
The fact has just come to light that there is near this city a "tramp's roost," or rendezvous, where tramps who in their peripatations on the rolling prairies of the West have retreated to, carrying with them many of the trinkets that people for the past eight months have been missing. The place is on the south bank of the Shunganunga, just east of the fair grounds, and about one mile from the city. At times the place has been known by the neighbors there to be deluged with them, and one man living near says that he has been feeding about five regularly for the past month. They shelter themselves from the night and from the storm in this cave, bathe in the placid waters of the babbling Shunganunga, sun themselves through the day, and keep the citizens in constant terror for the safety of their lives and their property. There should be some steps taken by the authorities to break up this den. Either arrest them and put them to work on the rock pile, where they can earn their board, or else make them leave these parts. It will be remembered that threats were made at the time Mr. Gee's house was invaded, and there is no telling what minute the villains might begin depredations.

Stock Raising in Kansas.

[Cottonwood Falls Courier.]
One of the greatest wrongs perpetrated against the state of Kansas is the failure of the large majority who come here to engage in stock growing. Wheat growing has taken too much valuable time when we consider that stock raising pays larger returns and is affected by none of the mistakes which overtake wheat in its cultivation. Many will tell us that the cattle interest of this section is more than doubling every year, and that at an early day the Cottonwood valley will be cultivated for its almost countless herds of fine cattle. This we must admit to be all true, and this is the very argument which proves that valuable time is lost in growing wheat. Wheat, as a crop, has been successful, but our argument is that it has not and cannot pay as large a return as cattle. Men come to this country to succeed, and when it is an admitted fact that stock raising pays better and will, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, make a return highly satisfactory, we cannot help urging them to put their money in growing cattle.

Fruit Prospects.

[Eureka Herald.]
Small fruits do not seem to have suffered severely during the severe cold weather. Blackberry vines were only frozen at the tips, and will bear a full crop. Raspberries were injured a little, the more tender kinds being frozen down. But most of the berries cultivated here are hardy and the wild ones will stand any kind of weather. The gooseberry crop will be fair. Strawberries seem to be all right. The wild ones were in bloom last week.

Shipment of Fine Cattle.

[Manhattan Enterprise.]
Some very fine cattle were shipped this week. On Saturday of last week Messrs. Armstrong & Co. bought 23 head of Hank Cooper, at Adams Peak, Pottawatomie county. They were nice smooth cattle and brought \$4,500. On Monday Henry Barnes sold for Gen. Casement 64 head of fine bees. They were purchased by Mr. Haskins at \$4.50. John McCormick, of Jeandale, disposed of 10 head of very nice cattle to Major Adams at \$4.50.

Attempted Assassination and Robbery.

[Great Bend Tribune.]
A young man in Barbour county by the name of Hobbs recently fell heir to \$1,700 in gold, which is quite a snug little amount for a poor boy. He belted it about his waste, and instead of keeping it to himself was in the habit of foolishly displaying his wealth to the cow boys. A few evenings since he was called to his door and fired upon by several men, and strange to say, he escaped injury. It happened that three strangers were in his cabin that night, and being armed they sprang to their feet and returned the fire, but without effect further than driving the would-be assassins away.

A Profitable Flock.

[Belleville Telescope.]
Dr. Hardy last fall bought a flock of sheep which has already this spring brought him a yield of 173 lambs. This yield with the first clip will pay for the entire flock.

Fine Calf.

[Coffeeville Journal.]
Major Osborne has a 44-month-old calf which weighs about 500 pounds. It is the finest calf we have seen in this section.

Wheat all Right.

[Clay Center Localist.]
The fall wheat is coming out all right. There will be a large crop this year. The late rains did the job.

TO TREE PLANTERS!
22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown
APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM
—AND—
CHERRY TREES,
QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,
GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,
—AND—
ORNAMENTAL TREES
IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$12.50. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Justus Howell is our agent for the city. A general assortment of trees can be had at his place of business.

A. H. & A. O. GRISSA,
Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

—AND—
TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.
PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,
Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

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. MCKEEVER.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

—AND—
ENGRAVER,
A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

LAWRENCE EYE AND EAR DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.
Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.
S. S. SMYTH, M. D.,
Consulting Physician and Surgeon.
FRANK SMYTH, M. D.,
Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

READ, EVERYBODY!
ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE
MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:
Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.
OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

And those who do their own painting will have no other kind.
Give these Paints a Trial

And you will certainly be convinced that these statements are correct. Send to
ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,
for information pertaining to painting and it will be cheerfully given.
LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,
MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.
COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.
Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCOY - - - - - President
J. S. CREW - - - - - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Ass't Cashier

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of
ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange,
Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
D. G. Wagner, Geo. E. Bensley, J. E. Bensley.

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

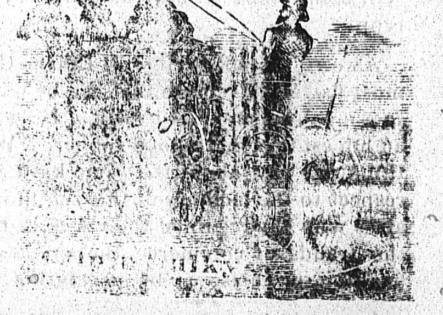
Attend the Lawrence Business College
For a thorough course in

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 BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest
And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD, BOSWELL & CO.,

Removed to McCurdy Bros' old stand, a few doors north of their former place of business.



MARSH SULKY PLOWS

Beat the World!
Skinner Sulky and Walking Plows, Northwest Cultivators.

QUINCY CORN PLANTERS.

Fish Bros' Wagons, the Best on Wheels. The Kansas Wagon.
Boswell & Co. are selling all kinds of agricultural implements cheap. Give them a call.

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,
Repaired, re-painted, re-lined.

The Best Place to Get New Ones

The best place to get your
MULES & HORSES SHOD.

In fact, the CHEAPEST and BEST PLACE to get work done in all the departments represented above.
J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON, Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCHILL, Carriage Painter, have arranged to do work in their respective lines in conjunction, at the LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can be done. Give them a call.
Shop on Vermont street, just north of the court-house.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1879.

In a conversation with Mr. N. P. Deming, of Orchard Hill, this county, that gentleman made the statement that he had visited a large number of orchards in Douglas county this spring, and from what he has seen he has no doubt the apple crop of this county will bring more money than the wheat crop.

AMONG the wild tribes of Epirus the most flattering tribute that can be paid to a man's memory is to say, "He was an honest man and a good robber." We think we pay about the same kind of respect to the memory of those millionaires who have gained their wealth by the frauds of commerce, the spoils of banking, or chicanery of speculation.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX, of New York, has just passed away. He was a man who had filled a large space in the public eye. He was in active service both in the war of 1812 and in the last war. He held public office either in his own state (New York) or in the United States some fifty-two years. His most memorable words were spoken when he was secretary of the treasury, at the commencement of the rebellion—"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." By these words he will be longest remembered.

A LIVE GRANGE. It was our good fortune on last Friday evening to meet with Monroe grange, of Franklin county. Although this grange is not one of the largest in membership, still it is one of the best in the state. The members are wide-awake, and understand fully the objects and purposes of the order. They have an organ and a most excellent choir. The organist, Miss Hattie Wickard, handles the instrument with the skill of a master. It was really a treat to listen to the music of this grange choir.

The members of this grange have joined with the members of Centennial grange, of Douglas county, in establishing a co-operative store at Prairie City. The business is conducted on the Rochdale plan, and we were told that one dividend of 25 per cent. had already been paid to purchasers.

Our special attention was attracted by the large number of young people that were members of Monroe grange; and what pleased us more than all was to see these younger ones taking their full part with the older members in the entertainment of the evening. We can assure the Patrons that Monroe grange will not become dormant, but, on the contrary, will increase in numbers and usefulness.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW. We have received a circular from Attorney-General Davis in which he explains fully the intent and meaning of the school law passed by our last legislature. The following conclusion of Mr. Davis' opinion should be read with great care by all members of school boards in the state, and action in accordance therewith may save a good deal of trouble:

- 1. That the provisions of the act which require the district school boards and boards of education to determine upon a uniform series of text-books to be "adopted and introduced" in each separate branch of study is absolutely mandatory, and that power and duty continue until the end is effected.
2. That the provisions requiring the said boards to determine the series within "six months" from the passage of this act is so far mandatory as to authorize penal prosecution for failure to act.
3. That where school district boards and boards of education had, prior to the passage of this act, adopted and introduced a uniform series of text-books, as required by the act of 1876, they may re-adopt the series or adopt a different one. The five-years limit begins to run from the date of the actual adoption and introduction.
4. That where any district school board or board of education which has never determined the series shall so determine, the five-years limit will begin to run from the date of "adoption and introduction" of the series into the school.
5. That where any district school board or board of education had, prior to the passage of the recent act, adopted and introduced a uniform series of text-books, the five-years limit will begin to run from the date of the re-adoption of the present series, or from the adoption of a different series.
6. Whenever a board once determines the series, or re-adopts a series already introduced, such action is absolutely final and beyond rescission, except by virtue of the operation of the four-fifths rule.

A WORD TO THOSE WHO INTEND TO BUY FRUIT TREES.

We hear of there being several agents in our state for nurseries in Ohio and New York, and we are also informed that these agents are asking fabulous prices for some new or unknown varieties. Our purpose in these few lines is to caution the farmers against foreign tree peddlers. Last year some

parties from New York sold in Kansas several thousand of what they call the Russian apple tree at one dollar each, and when they were delivered the trees were found to be the same kinds (mostly the Red Astrachan) that all our nurserymen have in abundance and are glad to sell at ten cents each.

Another very important fact our Kansas farmers should bear in mind is, that varieties which are really good in the Eastern states are a failure in this climate. Take for instance the Northern Spy and the Rhode Island Greening. In the states east of the Mississippi the above are winter apples, while in this state these varieties are a fall apple. The above are not the only kinds by any means that seemingly change their nature by being transplanted to the soil of Kansas. What our farmers want is to know positively that the trees they are getting are true to name. When they call for winter apples they want winter and not fall fruit.

In our judgment, there is safety only in purchasing from good reliable men who make fruit-tree raising a business in our own state. We have an abundance of home grown stock in Kansas, and our nurserymen have their agents in the field who will gladly supply all demands, and that too for much less money than dealers from other states ask. Farmers should either send their orders or wait for the agents of our own citizens. By so doing, no risk whatever is taken and no fabulous prices are asked. If any lack information as to who nurserymen are, we would cheerfully recommend the firm of A. H. & A. C. Griess, near this city. We have known these gentlemen for years and know them to be honest and upright in all their dealings. They have a large nursery and grow their own stock, and warrant everything they sell to be just what it is represented.

FARM WORK PLEASANT IF WE MAKE IT SO.

The ideal of farm life is somewhat grand and ennobling. It is very pleasant to talk about pure air, abundant sunlight, fragrant hay, bleating flocks, lowing kine, skipping lambs and the song of birds. Dew on the mown grass is a beautiful thing to look at. Golden butter and cream cheese are glorious products to see, taste and talk about. But when the farmer comes right down to naked facts, to hard work, to the plain and homely details of farm life, he finds more prose than poetry in his business. Cattle breaking into the corn fields, pigs squealing for their food, calves bleating for their milk, the anxious call of the housewife for wood to make the pot boil, children with their toes red with cold sticking out of their shoes, pants dirty and with holes in the knees, rimless straw hats, leaky roofs, and dirty door-yards, cannot very well be idealized, even by the most brilliant imaginations. These are the prosaic, every-day facts which confront the farmer continually and make life otherwise than satisfactory. In plain English, a farmer's life in three cases out of four is anything but beautiful. It is, in fact, very hard and wearing, and goes against the grain. But should it be so? Need it be thus? Why cannot the farmer come up within seeing distance of that fine ideal life which poets sing of and philosophers pass encomiums upon? We cannot exactly tell, but we can shrewdly guess in regard to some of the obstacles that lie in the farmer's pathway towards the realization of his high destiny.

We guess, in the first place, that the average farmer is in too great haste; he is impatient of slow results; he is not willing to take the several, the many successive, steps one at a time, which are necessary to be gone over before he can reach the goal of success. He wants to get to-day to his journey's end. He wants to reach by one grand bound the object aimed at. He lacks the necessary patience, perseverance and close attention to details which must be exercised and attended to all along the path of life. He fails in careful execution; he does not finish what he puts his hand to; he dodges round from field to field and from pillar to post without accomplishing any one thing well. Will our farmers tell us whether this is a right guess?

We guess, in the second place, that the average farmer owns too much land, keeps too much stock, plants too many acres of corn, and hires too much help. If a man attempts to cultivate more land than he can bring to the highest

point of productiveness, he is doing a foolish thing. It will not require so much time and labor to raise fifty bushels of wheat from one acre as from two. It is easier and cheaper to raise one thousand bushels of corn from fifteen acres than from thirty. It is cheaper to raise and keep one cow whose butter product is a pound per day than it is to raise and keep two cows that together will make this quantity. Almost any one will see the reasonableness of these views. Almost every one will figure out better results from work faithfully done, from land well worked and cultivated, than can possibly be achieved by any half-way work.

We guess, in the third place, that the average farmer is too ignorant—does not know enough to obtain the highest good from his occupation. We know it is rather a delicate point to make against farmers to call them ignorant. We do not suppose that farmers above all other classes of laborers are obnoxious to the charge of ignorance. We know, on the other hand, that knowledge is power, and it is power all the same when possessed and exercised by the agricultural classes as when possessed and exercised by professional men. Just to the extent that farmers are in possession of knowledge, just to the extent that they apply science to their work, they will command success. Empiricism, experiment, guess-work, may succeed; but science, real science, never fails. By the application of science the result arrived at is sure. It is secured by the operation of laws that never fail, but which, like their Great Author, are the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Knowledge is not only power but it is happiness also. A knowledge of God's laws brings peace and a sense of security. The scientific farmer knows that if he plows, plants, sows and reaps according to the laws of nature he will secure a harvest. He feels no anxiety as to the result. He goeth forth in the morning bearing precious seed, in the evening he comes home with his sheaves rejoicing.

My Theory of Farming. NO. VIII.

DEAR SPIRIT:—It would not greatly interest your readers to go over step by step and follow year after year my successes and failures in regard to particular cows during my many experiences in the dairy business, though I think a sketch of the "life and character" of some of my Jerseys would be full as interesting and even more instructive than the biographies of some men that get published.

The cow is a docile animal, and will show tokens of good will and even of affection to those who take care of her, handle her gently and treat her kindly. She loves to be talked to and petted, and will respond in an almost human manner to those tones of tender solicitude which prompts the cheerful salutation of "good-morning" and the offering of daily food. Cows can understand tones of voice, if not human language, especially if the tones are accompanied with those gentle tractations and marks of kind recognition which please alike men and animals. The treatment of the dairy cow must be thoroughly kind and gentle if you would obtain from her the best results of dairy products. The card and brush used daily will impart a silky gloss to the hair and a healthy action to the skin, which not only add beauty to the animal but give also life and vigor. The best and kindest treatment of all animals is not sentiment merely, but practical wisdom. Profit and loss are involved in the matter.

There is another point in my experience with dairy stock. Cows ought to be fed and milked with great regularity. They are themselves close observers of time and season, and if not fed and milked at the accustomed hour they become impatient and restless—a condition very unfavorable to the secretion of milk or the development of fat.

From the cow and heifer which I purchased at fifty dollars I developed a dairy of eight cows, though to obtain this number I exchanged three of my male calves for heifers. I also traded off in the meantime two of my young cows which did not give promise of any high degree of excellence for two which gave me far better satisfaction. The net income of these eight cows in 1875 was \$360, besides the milk and butter used in the family, which if reckoned at cash value would amount to \$60. It

is proper to state that in this account I do not charge to the cows anything but the actual cost of their food. The time and expense of making the butter and the care of the cows, which was not offset by the value of their manure, which I rated at one hundred dollars for the year, should be deducted from what I call the net income.

The value of the dairy products of this year (1875), one-half of it certainly, must be credited to my wife. Although she did not have the conveniences of setting the milk and making the butter which a dairywoman should have, yet she so managed the work that the result was an article of the very best quality of butter which was appreciated in market and commanded the very highest price. The milk-room was so situated that none of the fumes of the kitchen found access to it, and it was kept from those odors of decaying potatoes and vegetable mold which are so sure to impregnate and spoil the cream when they come in contact with it. The room was not so cool as it should have been, but it was kept scrupulously clean and sweet, as were also the pans, churn and all the other apparatus used in making butter. There is nothing so essential to the making of good butter as care and neatness. The least particle of foulness, whether it gets into the pail at milking, or adheres to any of the pans in which milk is kept, or has its origin from the effluvia of decaying matter in the cellar, or comes from the compound odors of the kitchen, all alike vitiate the quality and taste of the butter and should be sedulously excluded from the dairy-room.

No woman was ever better qualified for the duties of the dairy in respect to care and neatness than my wife, and I have regarded it as but simple justice that she should have the entire management of the marketing of the butter and the sole control of the proceeds therefrom. I am a woman's rights man to this extent: I am persuaded that a good wife contributes just as much to the well being and wealth and success of the family as a good husband, and in the matter of money should be no more dependent on the man than the man on the woman. To the fortune of the family both equally and alike contribute, and both should hold whatever fortune is made in common, and each alike have their say in regard to the uses to which it shall be appropriated. If the principle of co-operation cannot be effectually carried out in farming neighborhoods and communities, it certainly can be carried out in all family arrangements.

LAWRENCE, Kans., April 26, 1879.

General News.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—A tramp entered the residence of G. H. Ketchum, a farmer, near Lebanon, O., yesterday morning, during the absence of the family, and began searching the bureau where a large amount of valuables had been placed. Carrie Roberts, a young girl, who was in the upper part of the house, heard the noise, discovered the tramp at work, approached unobserved, suddenly clutched him by the hair with one hand, wrenching a box of valuables from his grasp with the other. Finding her efforts unavailing, she released her hold, and, springing on a chair, secured a revolver from a top shelf, and fired at the tramp several times in quick succession. The latter dropped the box, ran to the yard, scaled a fence, and escaped. On examination it was found that nothing of value had been taken.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 26.—The Times' Houston, Texas, special says: "The flood, yesterday, was the most destructive in the history of this city. The water rose from 2 a. m. to 8 a. m. twelve feet, and continued rising all day. The cemetery is almost entirely inundated, and many grave railings have been torn away and carried down stream. Many buildings are submerged and their residents driven out. On Texas avenue the water rose from four to ten feet in dwellings. Many houses floated away, and others were in danger. The long bridge across the bayou on Preston street is momentarily expected to succumb to the pressure of accumulated drift. Warehouses, foundries, stores, etc., are flooded, and all buildings on the south side from the corner of Main and Commerce streets to Travis have their rear ends and cellars filled. Many valuable buildings are entirely swept away."

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The following was issued this afternoon: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has become known to me that certain evil-disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot preparations for an organized and forcible possession of an organized settlement upon lands of what is known as the Indian territory west of the state of Arkansas, which territory is designat-

ed, recognized and described by treaties and laws of the United States and by executive authorities as the Indians' country, and as such is only subject to occupation by Indian tribes, officers of the Indian department, military posts and such persons as may be privileged to reside and trade therein under the intercourse laws of the United States; and whereas these laws provide for the removal of all persons residing and trading therein without express permission of the Indian department, and also of all persons whom such may deem improper persons to reside in the Indian country:

Now, therefore, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Indian nations and tribes as well as the United States in said Indian territory, and of the duty of enforcing the laws governing the same, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, president of the United States, do admonish and warn all such persons so intending or preparing to remove upon such lands or into said territory, without the permission of the proper agent of the Indian department, against any attempt so to remove or settle upon any of the lands of said territory. I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who may so offend that they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom, according to the laws made and provided, and if necessary the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to carry into proper execution the laws of the United States herein referred to.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of April, and year of our Lord 1879, year of the independence of the United States one hundred and third. R. B. HAYES.

By the President: WM. M. EVARTS, Sec'y of State.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was received from the house by the senate, and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Williams introduced a bill to regulate the legal value of money, and to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver bullion, and to restore coin to circulation. It proposes in its first section to make all gold and silver coins, including trade dollars, equally a legal tender for all debts, public and private, to any amount and at their nominal value. The bill next provides that the silver dollar of 412 1-2 troy grains nine-tenths fine shall hereafter be the standard unit of value; that all subsidiary coin shall be exactly proportionate to its weight and fineness; that the gold eagle shall consist of 258 troy grains of gold nine-tenths fine, and all other gold coins, including the fifty-dollar piece, of proportionate value; that gold and silver shall be purchased by the United States mints at the market price, and without restriction as to the amount, to be paid for either in lawful money or in coin certificates of deposit, which shall also be legal tenders; and the resulting coins shall be paid out for all demands on the treasury, including interest on the public debt, as fast as they are coined. The bill also provides that after \$250,000,000 in silver coin shall have been issued the treasury department shall provide for the casting of silver bullion into bars, ingots and disks of standard fineness, which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, at the rate of 412 1-2 troy grains to the dollar.

Vest introduced a bill granting to the state of Missouri the lands heretofore granted to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad company, and repealing so much of the act as applies to limitation of said grant.

Pendleton introduced a bill to increase the educational facilities and establish normal training schools for the benefit of those Indian tribes who have educational claims on the United States.

The house joint resolution to repeal certain clauses in the sundry civil appropriation bill of March 3, 1879, passed. It makes appropriations for an extension of military telegraph lines in Texas and Montana, and repeals the authority heretofore given to the secretary of war to lease the water power at Moline to the Moline Water Power company.

The president has nominated Charles H. Lamon, of Illinois, United States attorney for Wyoming.

The president to-day signed the commission of E. W. Knightley as third auditor of the treasury.

There is now no reason for doubting that the president will veto the army bill, and he has after consultation with the secretary of war prepared the draft of his message, which will be submitted to the cabinet at its meeting tomorrow, and sent to the house before adjournment, if time permits; if not, the bill will be returned with the message on Wednesday. The president, it is said, takes the view that the subject is of too vital importance to permit him to hold the country in suspense as to his action for any unnecessary length of time, and will therefore announce his declaration promptly. It is also intimated that he takes the ground that, while there has been no menace on the part of the majority of congress as such, the declarations of acknowledged leaders professing to speak for their party after caucus deliberation amount to a virtual threat to the executive entirely unwarranted by the relations which exist between the executive and the legislative branches of the government.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00...

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

City and Vicinity.

CARDS are out for a wedding to take place in West Lawrence on Thursday, the 1st prox., and for a double wedding to take place in South Lawrence on Tuesday, the 6th prox.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded.

MR. F. W. BARTELES, of the firm of F. Barteldes & Co., left on Saturday last for Germany. He goes to take possession of a considerable fortune to which he has recently fallen heir.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of A. Markley which appears in another column. Mr. Markley comes from Fort Wayne, Ind., and has established a boot and shoe manufactory at No. 67 Massachusetts street.

MR. A. HUNT'S season manifesto is to sell first-class dry goods as cheap as the cheapest for cash. At this well known dry goods house may be found, among thousands of other things, 500 styles and grades in hosiery...

WITHIN a few years the study of English and American literature in our schools has become quite general, and to meet the demand, school editions of our best authors have been issued by several publishing houses.

Farewell Concert.

Once more, and for the last time, a Lawrence audience will have the pleasure of listening to a concert given under the direction of Louis Ehrigott.

PROGRAMME.

- 1. Overture—"Fidelio" (Beethoven)—Mrs. G. A. Faas, Miss Nita Way, Vera Gunn and Mr. Louis Ehrigott.
2. Song—"The Valley" (Gomrod)—Miss Zella Nell.
3. Violin solo—concerto, E minor, first movement (Mendelssohn)—Mr. F. W. Sofge.
4. Chorus—"Peasant's Wedding March" (Loederman)—J. E. Riggs, G. A. Faas, J. E. Ross, Geo. Smith, A. S. Hardcastle, J. D. Patterson, E. C. Meade, N. O. Stevens.
5. Trio (violin, violoncello and piano)—A major (Haydn)—Messrs. G. A. Faas, Otto Faas and Louis Ehrigott.
6. Song—"She wandered under the mountain side" (Clay)—Miss Zella Nell.
7. Piano solo—"L'Africaine" (Bendel)—Louis Ehrigott.
8. Violin solo—concerto, E minor, second and third movements (Mendelssohn)—Mr. F. W. Sofge.
9. Overture—"Jubel" (Weber)—Mrs. G. A. Faas, Misses Nita Way, Vera Gunn and Mr. Louis Ehrigott.

Mr. Ehrigott leaves on Sunday next for Cincinnati, and from thence will depart at an early day for Germany.

Bond Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the county to advise with the county commissioners in regard to the bonded indebtedness of Douglas county was held at the court-house, Saturday, at half past ten in the morning.

Mr. Hyatt moved that a committee of five be appointed to draw up resolutions. The resolution was lost.

Mr. Allen, of Vinland, said that some action was necessary. The people should decide the matter, and it should not be left to the commissioners alone. It is not possible to act contrary to the law. Shall the fair name of Kansas be marred by reputation? He was in favor of a compromise at fifty cents on the dollar.

Mr. Colman said that we had been delaying the question long enough; we must say what we would do. The people of the county would

BULLETIN.

NEW LINES OF GOODS JUST RECEIVED. COME AND SEE THEM.

We have a lot of Reynolds Bros.' best Serge Shoes in Lace and Button. Can sell extremely low.

Newport Ties in abundance for Children, Misses and Women.

Ladies' Serge Buskins, 50 cents per pair.

Ladies' House Slippers, web, 25 cents per pair.

A large assortment of goods, and prices to suit the present times.

THE HEADQUARTERS 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.

not vote to compromise at ten cents; they do not understand the question. He moved to choose two representatives to see the bondholders and find out what they will take.

Free of Cost. The most wonderful remedy of the age is now placed within the reach of all. It is the only remedy for...

Mr. Colman moved that the meeting adjourn subject to the call of the committee. Adopted. WINFIELD FREEMAN, Sec'y pro tem.

By Universal Accord. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation...

Mr. Hyatt moved that a committee of five be appointed to draw up resolutions. The resolution was lost.

FINE Soaps and Cologne at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER. LADIES' Newports \$1, \$1.15, \$1.50, \$2, at Humes'. Use the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Leis' corner.

LADIES' slippers 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1; fine kid, 75 cents, \$1; stapped \$1.50, \$2, at Humes'. USE DANDELION TONIC, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND LIFE-GIVING PRINCIPAL (PURELY VEGETABLE). FOR SALE ONLY AT LEIS' DRUG STORE.

Lard Oil, Castor Oil, Linseed Oil, White Lead, Window Glass, Putty, etc., at knock-down prices at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER. Money Saved is Money Made. In getting Bargains at the OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE. I have a large and well selected stock of Queensware, Glassware and Lamps, and CAN UNDERSELL ANY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

PICTURES and PICTURE FRAMES. I have on hand a fine selection of Landscape Oil Paintings for \$3, worth \$10; large Chromos, in beautiful frames, for \$1.25 each, former price \$2.

MISCELLANEOUS. Surveyor's Compass and Chain complete for \$20; Horse Collars, all sizes, very cheap; Bird Cages, large and small; good Brooms, 10c.

For 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...



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1879, rich in engravings, from original photographs, will be sent FREE to all who apply.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK. LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands and lots advertised in the Western Home Journal September 6th, A. D. 1878...

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP Under First National Bank. All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike.

LAWRENCE BUSINESS DIRECTORY. ATTORNEYS, ETC. JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE & LOAN AGENTS. RIGGS & SINCLAIR, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Proprietors of Douglas county Abstracts of Titles. Lawrence, Kansas.

U. S. CLAIM AGENT. T. H. KENNEDY, U. S. Claim Agent, 57 Massachusetts street, upstairs.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY. E. P. CHESTER, Watches, Clocks and Jewels, 59 Massachusetts street.

H. J. RUSHMER, Watches, Clocks and Jewels. Sole agent for the celebrated Rockford Watch, 57 Massachusetts street.

Horticultural Department.

Home Adornment.

The following essay was read by Mrs. McClintock before the Douglas County Horticultural society at its April meeting:

"The changing seasons come and go with unvaried regularity. Summer, with its many changes, its pleasures and realities, its many beauties and soft delights, will soon be here, with all its variable blessings. Its fragrant roses, blossoming flowers, the ripened fruits and golden grain, the changing verdure of the woods and deep blue sky, are all bountiful gifts from a divine hand. And it is for each of us to determine how many of these gifts and blessings we shall enjoy. It is for us to determine as individuals.

"God has made everything that is beautiful and good in this world, to please our senses and gratify our tastes. And if we do not avail ourselves of them, the fault is ours, as they are in reach of all—the poor as well as the rich may have them, as they are a free gift to man. And, if they were not made for us to love and admire, why has the rose such fragrance and the many flowers such beautiful tints and shades of colors.

"Let us not think the time misspent that is taken to adorn our homes with flowers both indoors and out, but let us do all we can to encourage the cultivation of flowers. True, there is labor and care needed to make a success of raising flowers, but there are many kinds that are very hardy that do not require such careful cultivation. In my experience I have had the best results from raising perennials. After the beds are made and suitably fertilized, set out the plants, and little care is needed to keep them in good thrifty condition. There is almost an endless variety of this kind of plants.

"The earliest in the season are the crocus, anemone, hyacinth, daffodil, tulip, jonquil, etc., etc. Then come the lilies, of which there are many kinds, too numerous to mention; and then there are all the summer flowering bulbs, among which are the gladiolus and tuberose, which are very easily grown, the deluces, sweet-williams, phloxes and pinks. Thus with all the flowering shrubs one can have a succession of bloom from early spring till frost. Then gather in the geraniums and crysanthemums, which will give perfect satisfaction if well grown through the winter season.

"There is a satisfaction in raising these kinds of flowers, as they do not have to be planted out every spring, but as soon as the few first days of spring come you can see the crocus buds pressing their way through the frost as if eager to catch the first warm rays of the sun, and cheer us after the cold long winter of chilling blasts and ice and snow. I have often wondered at the lack of interest displayed by farmers in the matter of adorning the house and farm. No other class of men have the resources they possess.

"Every piece of timber land furnishes ample material for the decoration of the lawn and roadside. The different kinds of maples, ash, elm, box-elder, and many other varieties that are easily grown and make beautiful shade trees—these with a few firs, pines and cedars, with here and there a flowering shrub, make a beautiful lawn, and the expense would be little. But I think I hear some say (and especially the ladies) that this is all very easily told, but not so easily done, as I have often been asked, 'How do you manage to get your beds made? I can't get my husband to make any for me.'

"They say that there is always policy in war. So there is a little strategy to be played in this matter, one of which I learned many years ago when I wanted my first flower beds. And if any of you ladies have any trouble in getting your flower beds made, let me know and I will give you the benefit of my experience."

Strawberry Culture.

With very few exceptions, or we might almost say with scarcely an exception, the strawberry delights in a good soil. The wild berry, as is well known, will grow in the very poorest soil, but the cultivated will not. Downer's Prolific and one or two other varieties will do very well in light, poor ground, but it is well to begin with the idea that the berry requires a good rich soil, for even those varieties that will

do passably well on poor land will do better on rich. Some one has said that "the more manure, the more strawberries," and that is a good principle to proceed upon, exercising judgment of course in all cases. It is impossible to lay down a rule to govern the quantity of manure to be used on an acre, and gardeners themselves usually say that they use all that they can get, which means that they use all that they have, and sometimes all that they can purchase besides. In using such concentrated fertilizers as guano or ashes, however, little and often should be the rule. Of the kinds of manure to use, it is almost safe to say that the strawberry will utilize anything. At any rate, it will utilize most of the manures and fertilizers that are found on the average farm. Stable manure, unleached ashes, hen manure and compost are each valuable. Professional gardeners delight in stable manure, and that is usually plentiful on the farm.

The spring is the best time for planting, say in April or May. Some plant in the fall, but we think there are good reasons for preferring spring. They can be planted any time between March and December, but the months suggested will be found usually to be more satisfactory. When planted in the fall they will most generally, it is true, bear a crop the following season; and because they will do that, some advocate fall planting for the reason that the land can be used for other purposes up to the time of planting. But spring planting not only has its advantage in enabling the plant to fairly establish itself before winter arrives, but the crop the following season is certain, and must naturally far excel the crop from fall planting.

The soil having been duly prepared, well worked, pulverized, and free from stones in sections where there are stones, everything is ready for planting. A cloudy or rainy day is the best for this. It is a very simple operation. Make a hole with a trowel or the finger, set the plant in it, and press the earth closely around it, being particular to do this last thoroughly. If these directions are followed, the planting will be done in such a manner as to give reasonable hope of success. The planting may be done in hills, rows or beds. Some varieties do better when grown in one way than in any other; but unless experience has shown that a variety will produce better profits when cultivated according to either system. Mr. C. M. Hovey thinks that it does not make much difference which plan is adopted. If berries are grown for the market, the gardener of course desires to produce the largest berry possible at the least possible expense, and his system will naturally be the one that will accomplish this.

Pears.

It may prove interesting to some of your readers for me to relate an experiment in growing pear trees by a lady many years ago. Twenty-three years ago I became acquainted with a lady who owned a very nice farm upon which stood about one dozen pear trees, to all appearances then some twenty years in bearing, and not one had ever blighted; no open spaces in the rows. I made inquiry what treatment they had given them to be so lucky as to have no blight. I was informed that they had many years before planted sprigs of double tansy, which had at the time I saw them spread so as to be a solid turf at least two feet across, which was never allowed to be dug or plowed up; otherwise the trees received good cultivation. Being a young man at that time, I gave the matter but little thought, occasionally remarking the circumstance to friends; but after I settled myself and commenced planting trees, my mind went back to those pear trees and tansy, and I commenced planting a sprig of tansy at the roots of every pear tree set out, after a year or two's planting. So I now have upwards of 200 pear trees planted out and a cluster of this bitter herb around nearly the entire lot, and have seen no symptoms of blight on any so treated. The varieties grown in this way are of our finest American and foreign sorts, some thirty varieties now in bearing.—N. W. C. in Ohio Farmer.

Treat roses generously by giving them an abundance of plant food. Ashes, soot, leaves, bone dust, or well rotted manure of any kind placed round the roots and dug into the ground as far as the roots extend, will add size and fresh beauty to this queen of flowers.

The Household.

"Aunt Sally" Writes Again.

MR. EDITOR:—Once more I take my pen in hand to write for "The Household." It is so long since I have written I suppose my name is dropped from the list, and it is hardly worth while to insert it again. Inasmuch as my education is limited, I have no hope of writing anything that is of much consequence; but, nevertheless, I shall write, if for nothing more than to improve my writing and to cultivate my intellect. My children are getting so far in advance of me in scholarship that I feel my deficiency more and more every day, and I feel that I must cultivate my intellect or I shall be left far in the rear. But I find little time for intellectual culture as my household duties require all my time; but sometimes I will neglect my work a little, for I am determined to make some improvements. I always read "The Household" column, and get much good information out of it—some useful recipes and devices which I must take note of. I am glad to see our column so much improved, and I hope the sisters will continue to write and keep our column full; for there are some very good writers, and we wish to hear from them often.

Now, as we have recipes for almost everything, I will try to tell how to make good coffee. I think poor coffee a very poor drink; and, as coffee costs a good deal, we should do our best to make it good. In the first place, we must brown it a nice, even chestnut brown (not burn it), and I think the quicker it browns the better. I think it contains more of its aroma and swells more. Now to make the coffee: Set it on the back part of the stove where it will keep hot, but do not boil it. If it steeps an hour no hurt, until you get the rest of the meal ready. Just before wanted for the table, set on the hot part of the stove and let it take two or three wallops. Coffee made in this way will be fragrant and aromatic—none of your black, muddy, tasteless slops which we so often find on our tables. But I must confess I often miss it myself. Coffee in browning is very easily overdone. But I must stop writing, or the editor will certainly think my letter overdone also. More anon. AUNT SALLY. BURLINGTON, Kans., April 16, 1879.

American and French Breakfasts.

American housewives have not studied the art of cooking the various kinds of meat in the most economical and palatable modes. French cooks far excel us in this particular. They not only gather up the fragments, as the scriptures enjoin, so that nothing may be lost, but they make it a study to cook every part of the animal in the most attractive and nutritious mode. A hock bone, with their skillful manipulation, will make a delicious dinner for a large family, and they will save stock enough, with the addition of a variety of cheap vegetables, to make a nutritious soup for the next day's dinner. Americans want beefsteak for breakfast; a Frenchman is content with a boiled egg, a hot roll and a cup of coffee. The Frenchman's breakfast costs five to ten cents, the American's twenty-five to fifty cents, and the former is just as nutritious as the latter and more easily digested. Dyspepsia, the fashionable disease of America, is seldom known in France.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Recipe for Lemon Pie.

Juice and grated rind of one large lemon, yolks of three eggs, one cupful of sugar, one-third cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour—two pies. When baked add frosting and bake light brown. Frosting—Whites of three eggs, seven tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar.

Suggestions.

Singe with alcohol instead of paper. A teaspoonful is sufficient for either a turkey or chicken.

Remember that much of the skill of roasting poultry in the best manner depends upon basting faithfully.

When onions are added to stuffing, chop them so fine that in eating the mixture one does not detect their presence by biting into a piece.

Ladies doing their own marketing will do well to remember that young poultry may be told by the tip of the breast-bone being soft, and easily bent between the fingers; and when fresh, by its bright full eye, pliant feet and soft moist skin.

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

—OR—

READY MADE,

CALL ON

A. G. MENDER,

82 MASS. STREET.

M'CURDY BROTHERS,

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

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

CENTENNIAL

Patent-Buckle

PLOW SHOE,

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

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

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

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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.

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

FRANK E. SNOW,

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

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHES 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.

Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

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

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

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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Mammoth Music House,

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

ESTEY ORGAN



DECKER BROTHERS'

MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

ESTEY ORGANS.

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

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. Their establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest west of New York. The members of the firm rank high among our staunchest, most honorable and most successful merchants and manufacturers. They have built up one of the strongest and best mercantile houses in the country, and their establishment is an honor to themselves and a credit to St. Louis.—St. Louis Republican. W. W. LAPHAM, Gen'l Traveling Ag't., Lawrence, Kansas.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

Farm and Stock.

Sweet Potatoes.

In the multiplicity of his business, and in the haste of spring work, the farmer must not forget to plant sweet potatoes. There is no root raised, no tuber cultivated, that yields better vegetable food. These potatoes are easily raised, will stand a wet season and yield largely in a dry season, and they sometimes grow when the Irish potato fails. This was notably the case in the drought of 1860. Those who are most successful in raising them ridge up their land in rows some four feet apart and set out the plants distant from each other say eighteen inches. The vines must be kept free from weeds and not be permitted to tiller. This can be prevented by lifting the vines when they are found as they run along to be taking root. The average yield of sweet potatoes to the acre exceeded in 1878 one hundred bushels. They are a sure crop when properly cultivated.

Sorghum.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS has often called the attention of the Patrons and farmers of the state to the subject of raising sorghum. It is not now too late to put in the seed. Though it is safer, perhaps, to plant early, yet the condition of the ground is now such in respect to heat and moisture that if planted before or by the middle of May there will be little risk of a harvest. In 1878 there were in Kansas over twenty thousand acres in sorghum, whose yield in gallons was 2,333,566; valued at \$1,166,783. This was an average yield per acre of nearly 115 gallons. Can a single acre be put to any better use, or yield a larger profit in proportion to the cost of cultivation, than if planted with sorghum? One acre of sorghum demands no more labor for its cultivation than an acre of corn. The stripping and preparing the cane for the mill will receive an ample remuneration from the amount and value of the seed gathered. The cane can be manufactured into molasses at a comparatively small cost. We are very confident that no farmer who can command a mill for grinding and utilizing the cane, can earn fifty gallons of syrup near so cheaply as he can make them.

Crossing Sheep.

Mr. Leonidas McDaniel, an extensive wool grower of Rush county, Ind., gives through the *Indiana Farmer* his experience in crossing the different breeds. He says: "Merino sheep will herd together in large flocks better than any other kind, if a man is only breeding for wool. They will not do for mutton and wool combined, as a breed, but to cross them with Cotswolds makes next to the best cross I ever tried. But the most successful cross is one-fourth Southdown and three-fourths long wool. For hardness, size of carcass, and wool, all combined, this cross cannot be beat in this state—climate, market and wool all considered. To get this cross, I would start on the largest, best Cotswold ewes that I could raise or buy, and would stay with them all the time; but in about four years, or five at most, they will run down. To counteract this tendency to run down and take scours and rot, and all other ills that this open-wool breed is liable to take, on account of our severe winters, I just throw in one-fourth Southdown. To make this cross, use a Southdown buck on those large ewes, then cross again with Leicester or Lincoln. I know some thoroughbred gentlemen will cry out, 'Oh, this is a mongrel breed.' Well, I know that. I sheared 15 1/2 pounds of wool from my yearlings, and sold a few that weighed 135 pounds. In a month after shearing time my ewes will weigh from 180 to 200 pounds. They are always fat with a half chance. They live long and breed well. I have some that raised lambs at 12 years old, and I sold the lambs at \$10."

In regard to the profits of wool growing, Mr. McDaniel says: "On the first day of January in each year I credit my farm with everything it produces in grain, grass, pasture and stock raised each year of all kinds. Then I take out my taxes and expenses for the year. This enables me to know exactly what I am doing at the end of each year, and what kind of stock is most profitable. This accurate account shows me that my sheep are the most profitable of any stock that I handle, although I have sold fine cattle from \$50 to \$500; but this is like getting office—you hardly

ever get two terms together. If a good dog law is passed this winter by our legislature, there are hundreds of men in our state that would go into the sheep business. Every man that owns eighty acres of land in the state could pay his tax with ten sheep. This is rather a secret I am telling, but times are so hard, I will tell you. Try it. Start with ten good ewes at four dollars per head. They will shear \$20 worth of wool, and raise seven lambs sure, which, at \$3 each, makes \$21, and added to the value of the wool it makes \$41, which is the Dutchman's 'one per cent.' and one dollar over. Now any person that owns eighty acres of land can run these sheep, before he breaks his corn ground in the spring, on each field, and they will clean his fence corners and briars all out; then on his stubble fields in fall, so that he will never miss what they eat, and he can go right on with his farming as usual, with his taxes paid, and he don't know how, and be converted over in favor of a good dog law besides."

Artichokes as a Field Crop.

I thought that the absurdity of growing artichokes as a field crop for profit had been exploded. Twenty-two years ago it had similar notoriety, and a furor not excelled by the growing of the *Morus multicaulis*. I have no doubt that a great many of your readers will recollect both fevers; perhaps some to their cost. I once took charge of a place at Pittsburg, Pa.; and my predecessor had planted seven acres of artichokes to feed hogs and to supply the market with it to feed the people. I even gave them away to create a taste, but they would not bite, and we carted them back as we sent them. Has any one ever seen any of them in Washington, or other large markets? People are not fools to buy such stuff. I have tried them on cattle and pigs, and they will eat them, but you will have your labor for your pains. If you wish something to absorb dry meal, they will answer as well as red-top, strap-leaf turnips, but cost one hundred per cent. more than turnips. I have fed them for six weeks, three times a day, to hogs, weighing the hogs before and after. At the same time I fed another lot on strap-leaf turnips, and on the turnips they gained a little; on Jerusalem artichokes, scarcely any at all. It took me five years to exterminate them from the ground, but by so doing, it made this, and the peach trees on it, the best trees and ground on the estate. I can eradicate five crops of Canada thistles easier than one of Jerusalem artichokes. Put them once into the ground, and rest assured they will eventually become the oldest inhabitant. I can recommend it to be grown by every dyspeptic individual, as twenty feet square of it will give him all the work he wants in trying to root it out. Farmers should avoid it as they would the plague. I am watching one lot planted on a rich piece of ground. I asked the owners why they planted it. They said they had seen it spoken of and recommended in the agricultural papers. I have grown a great many crops, but I have yet to attain a profitable result from nothing. The practical man, by one glance at an article, can tell whether it is practical.

"Disguise the matter as you will," Practice, practice "is master still."
—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

The Long-Wooled Mutton Races in the United States.

The *Quarterly Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers*, edited by John L. Hays, LL. D., contains the following: "It has been wisely said, 'Farmers, as a rule, should not go into sheep husbandry to the neglect of other things. Let sheep be one of the products of the farm, not the only product; a few sheep well cared for will prove profitable to every farmer; while a large flock would become in nine cases out of ten a source of annoyance and expense.' For this modest addition to the resources of ordinary farming, where city markets are accessible, I think there is no question that the long-wooled mutton races are best adapted. They best give the three dividends—wool, mutton and lambs. They thrive best in small flocks. The enormous clip of Canada wool is produced from small flocks, rarely exceeding fifty head. The wool from six to about seven pounds to the animal, for a series of years, will bring good prices; as, unlike Merino wool, it does not encounter competition with the product of the cheap pastoral lands in the South-

ern hemisphere. Averaging at least one hundred and fifty pounds gross live weight, the animals will sell for six cents a pound, while ordinary New England sheep sell for four and a half. The lambs have brought this year in the Brighton market from \$10 to \$12. The town of Hingham, near Boston, under my observation, has conspicuously verified the profitability of the Cotswolds—the race at present in vogue. One farmer realized \$1,000 from the product of one hundred ewes, and many smaller flocks produced in the same proportion. The green and clean pastures now seen in this old town are in striking contrast with their waste and ragged look before the Cotswolds were introduced.

"The mention of this breed leads me to question the wisdom of the preference which is generally given in our Eastern states to this race over the Leicesters. The farmers in Maine, whom I met at the session of their state board of agriculture, regarded the Leicester as less hardy in their climate than the Cotswold. On the other hand, Mr. Motley, the well informed lecturer on sheep husbandry at the Bussey farm, connected with the Harvard university, who has grown the Leicester very extensively, regards them as perfectly hardy in the climate of Eastern Massachusetts. The mutton of the Cotswold is coarse, and considered in England better adapted for the workingman's than the gentleman's table. The mutton of the Leicester is deemed by its English breeders to be fully equal to that of the Southdown. Our famous Kentucky mutton comes from sheep in which the Cotswold has been qualified by the Down and Merino blood. But it is rather in the interest of the worsted manufacturers, with whose wants I am familiar, that I desire that the Leicester should be more generally cultivated. Their wool is fine and more lustrous than that of the Cotswold, and it is fitted for a greater variety of worsted fabrics. The Cotswold wool brought higher prices during the war, when strong rather than fine combing wools were in demand; it is serviceable for buntings, saddle girths, worsted epaulets and trimmings, and for whites in Brussels carpets; while the Leicester, with its firmness and luster, is better fitted for alpacas and figured dress fabrics—a larger use. The Canada wools formerly consisted principally of Leicester fiber. They have materially declined in value, through the recent introduction of Cotswolds. The Bradford chamber of commerce recommends the Leicester as the best sheep for worsted combing wools; and Mr. Walworth, the most experienced and skillful expert in combing wools in this country, indorses this opinion. To this it may be added, that the experiments at the famous scientific Rothamsted farm of England have established the fact that the Leicesters rank first in the production of the highest amount of wool to the hundred pounds live weight of any variety of English sheep. These observations should be qualified by the remark that, in many of the so-called Cotswolds of the present there is a large infusion of Leicester blood."

Flax and its Cultivation.

An inquiry comes to us concerning the cultivation of flax, and we will proceed to give our correspondent the requisite points. The soil best adapted to flax culture is a good vegetable loam. Both a loose and a tenacious clay should be avoided. If the soil is too rich the fiber will be too coarse, and the crop will not prove profitable on a hard soil. A soil that will produce wheat will grow flax. A sod that has lain in pasture for a long time, if well plowed and rotted, will be found the best for it. Of manures suited to flax, fresh barn-yard manure cannot be counted. Usually barn-yard manure is considered good for anything, but flax culture is an exception. If necessary to apply such manure for the fertilization of the land, it should be applied to a previous crop. Lime is sometimes used, but if used in large quantities, a long time should intervene before the land is put in flax. Some of the most extensive growers believe that under such circumstances seven years at least should intervene, otherwise, they say the fiber will be injured. Ashes, salt and gypsum are good manures for flax, the mode of applying the latter being after the plant is developed and while the dew is upon it.

Prepare, therefore, fresh sod, or corn or root land which has been thorough-

ly cleared. If the flax is wanted for seed, sow from twenty to thirty quarts per acre. If the fiber is the object, sow two bushels per acre. If the soil is very rich, sow three bushels per acre. When it is thinly sown the plant branches, but thickly sown the stem grows without branches and yields a long and fine fiber. The seed should be heavy, of a bright brownish color, and oily to the touch. After sowing, harrow or brush in and then roll. When three or four inches high, it should be weeded, children being better for doing this than grown people because they do not injure the plants so greatly by treading on them. Whether children or adults, however, they should be bare-foot while in the flax field.

If the fiber is designed for cambrics or the finest linen, it is harvested when flowering. If designed for seed, it should be left standing until the first seed is well ripened. If it should happen to fall before ripening, it must be pulled at once, in whatever state of growth it may happen to be.

The mode of preparing it after harvesting and drying is as follows: First, remove the seed by drawing it through a comb of finely set teeth. Then rot it by the process known as water-rotting, that is by placing it in vats of soft water. The vats should be under cover and the water kept at an even temperature. Vats are better in all cases, but ponds of soft water may be used for the purpose. This mode of rotting gives a strong, even, silky fiber, which will bring more in the market than that yielded by the process of dew-rotting, which is done by spreading the flax on a sward, and permitting it to be rotted by the dew. There are various steeps and machines for preparing it, which still more increases the value of the fiber.

The Tame Grasses.

Against the universal injunction to "plant trees," we have not one word to say. We only insist that there are other subjects, and notably the one named at the head of this article, equal to tree planting in importance, so far as the present or future welfare of Kansas is concerned. If we were inclined to be captious, many "odious" comparisons might be drawn. We might assert with perfect truthfulness that not even trees can give a greater charm to the landscape than fields of clover or blue grass; and, if we add to this fact that the grasses come to their maturity within two years from the seed, and in this state are nearly as permanent as the mightiest oak, and that they furnish abundant and nutritious food for nearly all classes of domestic animals, a strong case is certainly made out for the tame grasses.

But, let us both plant trees and sow grass seed. These two operations go hand in hand, and both are the necessary concomitants of civilization. People without trees or meadows are everywhere nomads and barbarians, without associations of place, and knowing no higher motive than that of necessity. The civilization which is covering our Western plains, as by magic, cannot and will not dispense with the sweet grasses. Let every one sow grass seeds according to his means; and, be his grass fields small or large, they will always be the pleasantest and most profitable of his acres.—*E. M. S., in Industrialist.*

The Perfect Dairy Cow.

Such a cow is a prolific theme just now, and as usual, authorities differ as to what qualities she should possess. A writer in the *Country Gentleman* combats the idea of combining "milk and beef" in a dairy animal. He says the "beef" quality is of no use during the milking life of an animal, and when she gets so old as to be of little value for milk, she is of no value for beef. "Beef," he says, "at the end of the milking period, is the only advantage in this case, for when the animal is raised for beef alone, the dairy element loses its force, not being required." He advises the union of the qualities of the Ayrshire and Jersey.

To Destroy the Cabbage Worm.

O. M. M., writing to the *New York World*, gives the following as a sure death to the cabbage worm: "For every hundred heads of cabbage I take a quarter of a pound of black pepper and put in a box large enough to sift out well. Go into the patch before the dew is off and pepper the cabbage well. Two or three times will be sufficient. The worms go through the leaves and dis-

Veterinary Department.

Urticaria.

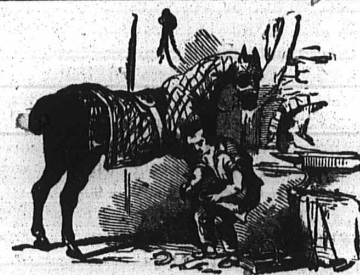
Will you please inform me what is the trouble with my horse? He is seven years old and in good condition, but when driving him three days ago large blotches raised all over him, some of them as large as a silver half dollar. At the present writing they are going down some. The horse eats good, but I was and am still very much excited about it, as he is a very valuable one. Any advice will be thankfully received and appreciated.

ANSWER.—Urticaria, sometimes called surfeit, is usually brought about by an ill-furnished condition of the body, due to a change of diet or getting a drink of cold water while the animal is heated. It is but a trifle, usually responding to a cathartic and a little rest. If there is much itchiness of the cuticle, you had better bathe the parts with equal parts of Goulard's extract and olive oil, mixed. Sometimes the hair falls off where the blotches have been, and is followed by a new growth of white hair, but that is very rarely the case.

Periodic Ophthalmia.

I have a fine farm mare which suffers somewhat from bad eyes (one especially), but the complaint comes only occasionally and lasts a few days, when it passes away for a time. She is not yet seven years old. Perhaps you can explain the malady and give me some remedy. Her eyes are never very bright, but sometimes there comes over them a sort of a bluish, dull haze, making a blue, muddy eye, with a little matter running from the corners. I have been advised to do nothing, but still I fancy there must be something that would strengthen the eye, as I have an idea, if nothing is done, they will continue to go in and out till at last it will end in blindness. If you can give me any remedy I shall be much obliged.

ANSWER.—There is but little doubt your mare is the victim of periodic ophthalmia, sometimes designated moon-blindness; and, notwithstanding a few cases become better, it usually ends in blindness. At each return of the inflammation the crystalline lens becomes a little more involved till its whole body becomes opaque, when a true cataract has formed and the animal is permanently blind. Drugs seem to be inert, so far as keeping the inevitable blindness off. We would, however, advise you to give the mare an active purge, apply cantharides blisters directly behind and below the eyes, and bathe them once a day with the following: Take fluid extract of belladonna, tincture of opium and acetate of lead, of each one ounce; distilled water, six ounces; mix; keep in a well ventilated stable, where the rays of light will not be too intense.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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

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

"OH! MY BACK!"
HUNT'S REMEDY cures the Great Kidney and Liver Disease, 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.
From Rev. E. G. Taylor, D. D., pastor First Baptist church:
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8, 1879.
I can testify to the virtue of HUNT'S REMEDY in Kidney Diseases from actual trial, having been much benefited by its use. E. G. TAYLOR.
From a retired Minister of the Methodist Episcopal church:
No. 809 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 16, 1878.
Wm. E. CLARKE—Dear sir:—HUNT'S REMEDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in the worst form. All hope had left us for months. All say that it is a miracle. Water had dropped from her right limb for months. Forty-eight hours had taken off the extra water from the system. All other means had been tried. None succeed but HUNT'S REMEDY.
—ANTHONY ATWOOD.

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.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with market prices for produce in St. Louis and Chicago, including flour, wheat, corn, and various meats.

Table with live stock market prices for Kansas City, including cattle, hogs, and sheep.

Cattle, only nominal; choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.85 to \$5.25; good do., \$4.65 to \$4.70; light, \$4.40 to \$4.60; native butcher steers, \$3.25 to \$4.40; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$4.40; feeding steers, \$3.75 to \$4.50; stockers, \$2.85 to \$3.75.

Hogs, active; heavy, \$2.80 to \$3.70; light, \$2.80 to \$3.40.

Cattle, active, higher; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.20 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders \$3.20 to \$4.40; butchers—steers \$3.40 to \$3.70, cows \$2.00 to \$3.40.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 16@18c; cheese, prime Kansas, 5@6c; eggs, 9@9 1/2c; beans—\$1.40 per bu. for screened, picked 1 1/2; broom-corn, 2@3c; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.75 to \$3.00; turkeys, dressed, 10c; green apples, \$3.00 to \$3.50; onions—50c @ \$1.00 per bush., top sets \$1.25, bottom sets \$2.25 per bush.; flax seed, \$1.50; castor beans, \$1.55; hominy, \$1.87 1/2; cranberries, \$4 @ 7 per bush.; sauerkraut, \$8 per bush.; hay, \$6.50 @ \$8.00; potatoes, 60@65c; wool—fine unwashed, 16@17c, medium, 17@20c, tub washed, 23@25c per lb.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.60; XXX, \$1.85 @ 2.00; XX, \$1.50 @ 1.60. Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn meal, \$1.00. Buckwheat flour, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 @ 5.00.

Wheat is a few cents higher than last week, at Kansas City and St. Louis. At the former place No. 2 has reached \$1 for the first time this year. Reports from the extreme Northern states are unfavorable for spring wheat, and were it not for the promising appearance of winter wheat in Kansas and neighboring states there would be a more rapid rise. The Liverpool market, however, remains unchanged, but the "visible supply" in the large cities is diminishing at the rate of about half a million bushels a week. It is four or five million bushels less than it was the first of March.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.04 April, \$1.04 @ 1.04 1/2 May, and \$1.04 1/2 June. In Chicago No. 2 is 90c April, 91 1/2 May, and 92 1/2 June. In Kansas City No. 2 is 90c @ \$1.00 April, and 90c May. No. 3 is 95c April, and 94 @ 94 1/2c May.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is a little lower than last week in Kansas City. Cattle are quoted a trifle higher this week at Kansas City. \$4.70 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 32 native shippers, averaging 1,391 pounds).

The number of hogs slaughtered at the summer packing establishments is declining. Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$2.25 @ 4.50; in St. Louis, \$3.75 @ 5.10; in Chicago, \$3.75 @ 5.75.

An exchange says: "Wall street is now the scene of two very extraordinary movements. One is of an investment and the other of a speculative character. The first is heavy buying of U. S. 4 per cent. bonds and an advance in price to 101 1/2 @ 101 3/4. Some idea of the volume of this movement can be gained from the statements of leading bankers interested in marketing these bonds, who report that over \$25,000,000 of bonds have been sold, mainly at their offices, in the first three days (up to the evening of the 27th) that bonds have been offered by the syndicate to the public. The other movement is at the stock exchange—buying stock of the Wabash railroad. The reason assigned for this buying is that the company has passed into the control of the owners of the Union Pacific, and that they intend to make it part of their trans-continental line. This movement, as well as buying of other stocks of companies in the Southwest, rests mainly on what is to be rather than what is. Many of the new speculative fancies cannot be borrowed upon at all, and the best of low-priced stocks are looked upon with more or less suspicion by money lenders."

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12 1/2 @ 20c; eggs, 7c per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$2.00 @ 2.50 per doz., dressed 6c per lb; turkeys, live, 6c per lb, dressed 8c per lb; potatoes, 35 @ 75c; apples, \$1.00 @ 1.25; corn, 27c; wheat, 60 @ 90c; lard, 5 @ 6c; hogs, \$2.50 @ 2.85;

cattle—feeders, 2.75 @ 3.50, shippers, \$3.50 @ 4.00, cows, \$2.50 @ 3.25; wood, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 @ 5.00 per ton.

BARBER BROS., DRUGGISTS,

183 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO— LARD OIL, And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

THE New York Weekly FOR 1879.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The New York Weekly is universally conceded to be the best story and sketch paper. It is recognized as the representative literary paper, because among its contributors are many novelists whose fame is world wide.

First-class stories are always to be found in the New York Weekly. Spirited sketches, thoughtful poems, instructive essays, valuable information for the million, and a variety of humorous matter, are also prominent features of the New York Weekly.

New authors are frequently added to its already unrivaled staff of contributors; therefore, as the New York Weekly never relies upon a stereotyped list of writers, the contents are always fresh, and each number is almost certain to present some attractive novelty.

During the year 1879 the works of several eminent authors, who have never before written for the New York Weekly, will be placed before its readers.

No efforts will be spared to retain the proud title which the New York Weekly has held for so many years as the

BEST STORY AND SKETCH PAPER. SEND THREE DOLLARS AND GET THE NEW YORK WEEKLY FOR ONE YEAR.

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Specimen copies can be seen at every post-office, drug store and news agency throughout the Union. All letters should be addressed to FRANCIS S. SMITH, Proprietor, P. O. Box 2,734, 25, 27, 29 & 31 Rose St., N. Y.

"Saturday Night."

The Best Paper! The People's Favorite! A record of fifteen years of increasing popularity proves its worth. Upon the subscription books to-day are the same names which stood there fifteen years ago, and the living representatives of deceased subscribers cling to "Saturday Night" as an inheritance.

The best reasons in the world manifest the superiority of "Saturday Night." It is the

BEST FAMILY PAPER PUBLISHED! Because it has the best authors, and therefore the best stories. Because it has the best artists, and therefore the best illustrations. Because it is perfectly free from the degrading and polluting character of trashy "Literature," which for the last few years has been forced upon the people, to their intense disgust.

"SATURDAY NIGHT"

is indorsed and praised by the best people in the land. Ministers and teachers not only read but recommend it; for it is the very one and only paper which you are looking for with which to cheer your home and make your family happy.

A new story is commenced every second week. Short stories (none better can be read) abound in its pages. Valuable items of information, discreet answers to correspondents concerning all manner of inquiries, splashes of keen humor, exquisite poetry, etc., brighten its columns.

"Saturday Night" is for sale by all News Dealers.

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For \$10 we will send four copies for one year to one address, or each copy to a separate address. For \$20 we will send eight copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address. The party who sends us \$20 for a club of eight copies, all sent at one time, will be entitled to a copy free. Getters up of clubs of eight copies can afterward add single copies at \$2 50 each.

We pay all postage on papers. Send post-office orders, or register all money letters. Write name, town, county and state plainly. JAMES ELVIRSON, Proprietor and Publisher "Saturday Night," PHILADELPHIA, PA.

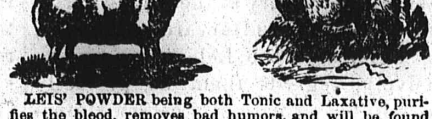
Farmers, Attention!

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.

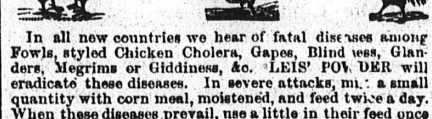
USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE. HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country.

Every Farmer a 4 Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Pinta, Poll-Evil, Hils-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Itchy Water, Hooves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The owner can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



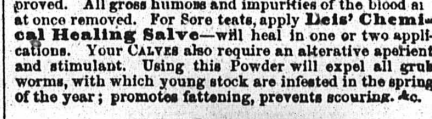
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



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

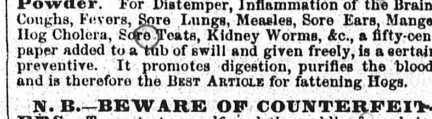


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the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



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

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



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FINN & FILLER, Chicago, Ill. to apply BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BIRD & CO., St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS, BIRD & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Attention, Farmers!

CLYDE & BLISS, BUTTER AND FRUIT MERCHANTS,

Are Paying the Highest Market prices for BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FRUITS, ETC.

They pay cash, and treat all alike. Consignments carefully and promptly attended to.

Mr. Clyde of the firm has had twelve years' experience in the business, and is located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabaunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$5 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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

45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS. FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

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

TO HORSE BREEDERS of Douglas and adjoining counties. IMPORTED NORMAN STALLION TURKO. (Property of Wm. M. Ingersoll.)

"TURKO" is a dappled gray, 8 years old, 16-3-4 hands high; weighs 1,650 pounds; has small head and ears, good eyes, large bony limbs, and has fine style and action. This horse was imported from France by Rusa, McCurtis & Co., of Onaga, Ill., and is considered one of the best horses ever imported by them. "TURKO" will be found for the season of 1879 at Hamlin's stable, east of the post-office. Call and see him.

ROGERS & ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

KANSAS CITY SALES.



THE HAMILTONS, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., will make their 4th Semi-Annual Sale, at the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, May 21st, 22d, & 23d, 1879.

TWO HUNDRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE; consisting of 125 BULLS, suitable for service, and 75 CHOICE FEMALES, representatives of the popular families—

Young Marys, Phyllises, Amelias, Cleopatras, Red Roses, Gems, Carolines, Lady Elizabeths, Miss Severs, White Roses, Adelades. Excursion rates given by all Railroads to the sale, and reduced rates for the transportation of stock bought. Terms—Cash; or 4 months satisfactory paper will be received. CATTLE QUOTE ready list of May. Address Col. J. W. JURY, Auctioneer. THE HAMILTONS, Kansas City, Mo.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of GROCERIES —AND— Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains Go to the GRANGE STORE.

FRESH GOODS Are kept constantly on hand. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. All kinds of Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

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

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE —AND— POCKET CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

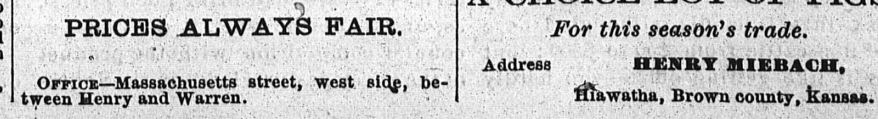
H. W. HOWE, DENTIST.

First-Class Work Done and Warranted. PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

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

A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.



Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull KING OF THE PRAIRIE, 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

