

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1870.

WHOLE NO. 379.

**HEAVEN'S GIFT.**

BY CALEB DUNN.

Another little vessel  
Launched upon life's sea  
To sail the eventful voyage  
Of eternity;  
Freighted with hope and promise,  
Guarded by trusty love,  
We ask for it the guidance  
Of the kind heaven above.

Mother's love devoted  
E'er shall round it be,  
However it may wander  
By distant shore or sea;  
Father's true affection  
E'er shall with it go,  
Like a guardian angel,  
Shielding it from woe.

Many prayers are offered  
The life voyage may be  
Prosperous and stormless  
Over life's broad sea;  
Many earnest wishes  
Ask that it may win  
The fair port of honor,  
Not the port of sin.

Heaven has sent it to us—  
Little bark so frail!  
We shall try to shield it  
From the heavy gale;  
We shall strive to lead it  
Out on life's broad sea  
Toward the fairest haven  
Where smooth waters be.

**MR. GUILD AND MR. BOWDLER.**

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

The following, in all its details, came so nearly under my own observation that I may properly claim it as a part of the experience of life known to me. I knew the parties well, and the wealthy man—the man once so poor while in the possession of abundant gold—was not ashamed to tell me frankly the story of his conversion.

We will call them Mr. Guild and Mr. Bowlder. Solomon Guild was a man of wealth—that is, he possessed large stores of gold and well secured bonds, and owed no man anything. He had commenced life poor; accident had at first befriended him, and when he found himself the owner of a little money, he wanted more; and yet he did not become a miser until he had amassed quite a fortune; his heart did not shut entirely up to his store of gold had grown to be so large that would pay to spend most of his time in taking care of it. When once the hardening process had commenced—when the first point of congelation had been formed, and the heart had begun to crystallize, he grew hard, hard, and harder, until he could shut his nervous gripe upon one poor penny with the energy of despair. He became that most wretched, sordid, miserable, forsaken thing possible in humanity—a confirmed miser—a man who lived his own life, and would bend and sacrifice all other life, if necessary, to the increasing of his store. When the name of Solomon Guild was first spoken in my hearing he was as wretched as wretched could be. He was a lonely, forsaken old man, fearing his fellows, loving nothing on earth but his gold, taking no human hand in friendship for fear a beggar might lurk behind it, and striving, struggling, wrenching and starving, for the purpose of increasing his store.

Paul Bowlder was about as poor as poor could be. He was not a spendthrift, nor was he a confirmed tippler. He had a large family of small children; had been reared to take life easy, and had never dreamed that life could be hard until the heavy burden came upon him, and bowed him to the dust. Yes, he was very poor, so poor that there were many, many days when there was not food enough in the house for a meal. It would seem, at times, as though he had been born under the influence of an impious planet. Do what he would—work as hard as he could—he was saving as he knew how to be, and he could not gain a day's store ahead. He was forced to ask the town for help, and in shame he gave up his freeman's right of franchise—for his taking of town help constituted him, in the eyes of the law, a pauper!

Well, here comes the pith of the story: On a certain day Paul Bowlder had been able to render Solomon Guild an inestimable service—had, in fact, saved his life—had stopped a runaway horse at the risk of his own life, and had brought the old miser home, safe and sound, though shaken somewhat, and slightly bruised. Guild knew that he owed his life to his pover-

ty-stricken neighbor, and he knew that he ought to make some return. But what should it be?

"Of course, neighbor Bowlder, you wouldn't want me to offer you money. I couldn't think of such a thing. Money for a life! How could we ever estimate it? But I must do something. What shall it be?"

"Look you, Solomon Guild," spoke the poor man. "I can tell you right away how you can make me full recompense. You know I am poor; and you know, too, if you know me at all, that I am honest. Do just the thing that I shall ask, and I promise you, on my honor, that no human being besides ourselves shall ever know that I asked it, or that you did it: Let me see your gold and silver! I want just one good, fair look at every bit of gold and silver you've got in the world."

Never mind about the arguments, nor about the objections, the stipulations, the protestations and the promises. In time, old Solomon came to feel that he could trust his humble friend with the coveted sight; and, surely, in no other way could he repay the service rendered so easily. So down into his deep cellar he went—down into a sub-cell, and into a secret vault—and brought up, at many loads, his store of gold and silver—brought it up, and spread it upon the table, until there was more yellow gold gathered together before Paul's eyes than he had ever dreamed of. And he was permitted to open the bags, and see the glittering coins with his own eyes, and to lift and handle them. When all had been done he thanked the old miser warmly, and said he was satisfied.

But old Solomon was puzzled. Whence the satisfaction could come to the poor man from the viewing of so much gold belonging to another he could not see; and he said:

"Paul Bowlder, will you tell me what good the sight of my gold has done you?"

"All the good it can do for you!" cried Paul, earnestly and sincerely. "Henceforth I am as rich as you are. I have been very poor until now, and I am sorry to say that I have suffered myself to look with envy upon the man who possessed gold. But it will be no more. I am from this time as rich as yourself, every bit and grain. I have seen and handled your gold, and that is all that is permitted you to do! Aye, Solomon Guild, while you and I both shall live I shall be the richest man. You shall be my banker, and shoulder all the risk; and there the yellow gold will stay. We have both seen it, and lifted it, and that is all the good that is permitted us to gain from it. I thank you again. My eyes have beheld your riches, and in all the time to come yours can do no more. I declare, Solomon, we are rich men, both of us!" And so saying, the man of primitive poverty—now the rich poor man—bowed, and went his way.

And the name of wealth—now the poor rich man—and O, how poor!—sat and reflected upon the words which Paul Bowlder had spoken. He could not put them from his mind. At night when his head pressed his hard straw pillow the words rang in his ears; they haunted him. He was led to think as he had never thought before. He thought of not only the empty enjoyment which the man of poverty was now permitted to share with him, but he thought of what should become of his golden store when the dark angel should come and summon him over the river!

It was not solved in a day, nor in two days. It was night, at the close of the third day, when Solomon Guild stood by the side of his table, with a bag of gold upon it. By and by he smote his hand upon the board, and exclaimed: "I have been blind!—as blind as a hidden bat!" Paul Bowlder said truly. "I am poorer than the poorest. Like Tantalus of old, I am surrounded with good which is utterly denied me. But I will make his words false! Aye, he shall see! He shall not sleep until he has seen!"

And Solomon Guild caught up the bag of gold, and put on his hat, and went out from his house, taking his big bludgeon of a staff with him. He found the rich poor man sitting in his humble abode, with wife and eight children gathered around, and upon the old table their midst were empty tin and wooden dishes, with here and there a crumb of dried brown bread, and a few daubs of spilled milk. "What ho! Paul Bowlder, where is the crust for me?"

"Alas! good Solomon, thou art late. The last crumb has been eaten. But, if thou canst wait, my wife shall run over to neighbor Hall's and get a loaf. She will say that a hungry wayfarer sojourneth with us for a time, but thy name shall not be spoken."

But Solomon put out his hand, and stopped the mild-faced woman, who had already arisen to do as her husband had said.

"No, no, Mrs. Bowlder! No, Paul, not tonight. I did not come for bread; but I came to convince thee that I am not so poor as I have seemed. Thou didst more than save my life. Paul thou gavest me back my heart. I have been long searching for a solution of the problem thou didst so fairly set before me, and, thank the Good Father, I have found it. Here, here is a bag of gold. It is thine. Thou shalt be the first to feel and know my regeneration. Aye, and never again, never, while life and sense are mine, shalt thou have it to say that Solomon Guild stands as banker for any being save his Heavenly Father and himself!"

Take the gold, Paul, and may it give you joy. Use it wisely, and remember that the evening draweth near when it may not be thine to labor and to earn. This is for thyself and thy loved ones, Paul. Thy suffering neighbors I will make my charge. Ho, ho! I dare now to pray for long life; for, if God spares me, I will find comfort in making comfort for others. I am rich, Paul! I am rich, in truth and indeed!"

It required some little time for Paul to fully realize the meaning of the situation; but he took it in at length and was happy.

And from that time Solomon Guild grew to be happy and blessed. I saw him in after years, when his silvered head was held erect, and his face glowed with light and warmth—when his smile was as a ray of sunshine, and his good wish a prayer answered in its inception; when his pathway was strewn with blessings and his name honored by all who knew it to speak it. And how bright was the cause of the wondrous change! Only a few words, spoken, indeed, honestly, but without thought of lasting effect a few simple words, dropped reflectively by way of mental relief to him that spake them!

Many will read this who will not fail to recognize my characters, for my poor rich man and the rich poor man are living, moving beings, and the story is true as I have told it.

**Neighbor Winrow's Advice to Haymakers upon Drinking.**

The following is taken from the "Under-standing Reader," a school-book of sixty-five years ago:

**Fellow-Laborers:**—When we sweat most, we thirst most, and drink most abundantly. You will all pronounce that liquor best that makes you most strong and healthy. Then do not drink flip. The body in this sultry season being extremely heated acts like a still, and the rum immediately flies off, and the heavy, clammy dregs of the beer and sugar remain to dog the stomach, render the laborer dull and weak, and often excite inflammatory disease.

"Do not drink toddy or milk-punch, for the same reason.

"It rum, brandy, whisky, gin or other ardent spirits must be drank, take half a gill at a time, unmixed, and immediately drink large draughts of water after it. For the same reason, when a man is crack-brained enough to throw a fire-brand into a magazine of powder, he cannot do better than to throw water upon the burning coal as fast as possible.

"Drink swichell; that is, molasses or maple sugar mixed with water.

"Drink whey, or milk and water, spruce or hop beer.

"Drink cider not boiled, if you would be merry; but cider and water, if you would be healthy, happy and wise. The acid in cider is the best preventive against all putrid and nervous disorders.

"Drink pure water. \* \* \* Set the nail in the sun half an hour before you use it, or rinse your mouth three or four times in the coldest water, and then you may drink freely from the coldest spring.

"If the water is much colder than your bodies, it will do you no harm. It will strengthen and quicken your animal functions. \* \* \*

"Do you doubt what I say let the strongest greg-bruiser come and try a fall at wrestling with me, a temperate water-drinker of sixty-five years of age; or stake out an acre of foul meadow, and see who will eat it first."

**An American Gentleman.**

What is a gentleman? We all know. But who ever met with a perfect definition of the word? In the city directory the word means one who lives upon his income, and has no profession. Webster gives these definitions: "One who is well born; one who has gentle or refined manners; one who bears arms but has no title." The latter is rather incomprehensible to Americans. Since, however much of a gentleman one of the rank and file of the

army may be, the mere fact of being a private soldier would not make him one; and certainly the possession of a gun or pistol would not. This definition, then, is entirely European, and is now obsolete in this country. There remains for us, "One who is well born," and "One who has gentle and refined manners."

But what is well born? Is it to be the son of a rich man? the descendant of an old family? or to have an ancestor who in some way distinguished himself? All three, perhaps; and certainly also to be the son of a good man and a good woman. But with all this, if the man is bad, mean, and ignorant, he cannot be a gentleman in America. To have gentle and refined manners in much; but if it is only manner—if the inner life of the man is evil, his thoughts impure—if, as many men of refined manners have done, he forgets his employer's name, or does some scandalously immoral thing—does all his refinement of manner make him a gentleman?

We all know it does not. Some people draw a coarse charcoal line across society, and call all who live in fine houses, wear fine clothes, and have money to spend, gentlemen.

"The gentleman that asked for ten cents yesterday has come to the area to ask for another, mum," says Nora, "and he's awfully tipsy this time, mum."

Meanwhile, Sally informs you that "there's a man wants you in the parlor;" and you find waiting for you the marquis of Carabas, who came in a coach and wears on his little finger a diamond larger than a pea.

As a general thing, Americans use the word gentleman a great deal and very indiscriminately. Yet the word has a mollifying influence, especially where it is utterly undeserved: Many a wise man has temporarily subdued dangerous rustics by addressing them politely as "gentlemen," when "my good man" would have brought him to his grave.

Having accepted the title, the American is conscious of a certain "gentlemanly responsibility," and comports himself in accordance with his idea of the character. Man can do no more.

The awful abbreviation "gent." appears to have been handed over to the dancing masters, who, in their hand-books of instruction, desire "gents" to forward two, and place their partners in the middle. Also, one now and then sees the word on articles suspended in the windows of cheap stores: "Gent's socks," "Gent's neckties," or "Gent's gloves." But it is certain that people exist upon this continent who would prefer to be spoken of as "that gent," rather than to be called "that man." Without seeing such an individual, one would at once declare him "no gentleman."

"Very much of a gentleman," and "quite a gentleman," are terms by which some people qualify their praise, and which others consider as conveying a great compliment.

Yet after all, even if they express themselves to your comprehension, they only make clear their own idea, or that of their particular set or circle. "Lady," on the lips of people of any intelligence, means at least a woman of outward respectability; but in America one may be quite certain that he "knows a gentleman when he meets him," and yet were he to produce his specimen it might not be the ideal of another.

—Mary Kyle Dallas.

**Facetiae.**

When an Indian makes a dash for a scalp and gets only a wig, it strikes us all as balderdash.

A good old lady, a widow, having been asked if she didn't think that her husband shortened his days by too much hard work, replied: "No, I don't think he did. As near as I can remember, every one of his days was just as long as other people's."

I wish I could prevail on neighbor Rinder to keep the Sabbath," said good old Mr. Jones. "I'll tell you how to do it," exclaimed young Smith; "get somebody to lend it to him, and I'll be bound he'll keep it. He never was known to return anything he borrowed."

"I wonder how the world will get along without me, when I'm gone!" said a concealed young man. "Well," responded a friend, "I'll tell you how you can get an idea of it. You just go and stick the point of a needle in the ocean, and then withdraw it and see how much it's missed!"

The mayor of a country town was questioning the boys at a ragged school, and he asked them what were the pomps and vanities of this wicked world. He asked them one by one, but they could not tell him. At last a little boy near the bottom said: "I know, sir. The mayor and corporation going to church, sir."

**Young Folks' Column.**

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written to the "Young Folks' Column" before. We live in Greenwood county. Fall river is on the west of us. We have a young orchard. The cherries are in bloom and a few peaches in blossom. I study reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. I have four sisters and one brother. Two of my sisters go to school with me. If I see this in print I will write again.

Your friend, ROSE ELLA BROCK.  
EUREKA, Kans., April 17, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been some time since I have written for the "Young Folks' Column," so I will write a short letter this evening. Our school closed three weeks ago yesterday; it was taught by Miss Naomi Davidson. I think she was the best teacher we have had for a number of years. There will be no school here this summer. We have a very interesting Sabbath-school at this place; it is conducted by Mr. A. J. Evans. Most every one comes to Sabbath-school and seem to take a great interest in the glorious cause. Your friend,

SAMUEL SAWYER.

DISCORD, Kans., April 26, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—As you were so kind as to publish my first letter, I thought I would write again. I am still going to school. Our teacher's name is Mr. Limerick. The answer to Sherman Addington's charade is "Cucumber," and the answer to Dicy Creel's charade is "Cake." The farmers around here are doing planting corn. The corn is up about two inches high. It has been very dry until the past week; we had a good rain. The peaches are all killed, and most all kinds of fruit. The wheat looks very nice. My father has put in eighty acres of corn. He has twelve acres of oats, five young calves and one nice young colt. I will quit for this time. Yours truly,

ANDREW F. DAWSON.

ROCK, Kans., April 28, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—As you were so kind as to publish my first letter, I thought I would write again. I am going to school now. Our teacher's name is Miss White. We live half a mile east of the school-house. Our school began the last day of March. The answer to Sherman Addington's charade is "Cucumber"; the answer to Dicy Creel's is "Cake"; the answer to Eva Hancock's riddle is "Noise." I will close by sending a charade:

I am composed of five letters.  
My first is in eat, also in rat.

My second is in snow, but not in ice.

My third is in tree, but not in bush.

My fourth is in eat, but not in drink.

My fifth is in run, but not in sun.

Yours truly, CARRIE MILLER.

DE SOTO, Kans., April 25, 1870.

I send a charade:

I am composed of six letters.  
My first is in run, but not in walk.  
My second is in dry, but not in wet.  
My third is in debt, but not in pay.  
My fourth is in knife, but not in scowl.  
My fifth is in shall, but not in will.  
My sixth is in hard, but not in soft.  
My whole is the name of a vegetable.

We own sixteen pigs, one dog (a Scotch terrier) and one cat, and we did have an old gray horse; he was twenty-four years old. My cat is a sort of a curiosity. He came of a black and white cat, but he is a bluish-drab and white.

Well, I must stop, for I expect you are getting tired of such stuff. Your sincere friend,

RAY V. BENNETT.

OSKALOOSA, Kans., April 2

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 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.

Henry James, of Indiana.  
D. W. Allen, of South Carolina.

## S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

## KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
Secretary—W. D. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
Treasurer—W. P. Popeno, Topeka.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
Levi J. Lovell, Hartford, Lyon county.  
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

## The Lecturer's Duty.

MR. EDITOR:—You know we grangers think you editors are "awful smart," for editors are expected to know everything; and I want to know if it is not a lecturer's duty to deliver an extemporaneous speech, or read something interesting to the members at their regular meetings from the grange paper, whatever that may be? Now, I have not been a granger very long, but I think our lecturers are wofully negligent about this matter. It would relieve the grange of its monotonous business character, if we were to expect something literary or extemporaneous, and I am inclined to think there would not be so much complaint of non-attendance.

MATRON.

STANLEY, Kans., May 2, 1879.

The duty of the lecturer is clearly defined, and he should either do that duty promptly or step out of the office and let some brother or sister have it who will fulfil the duties of the office. We quote the language of the charge to the lecturer: "To you is assigned the important duty of imparting instruction to the members of the grange. To this end you will be prepared at each meeting of the grange, whenever the time will permit, to deliver short addresses, or to read, or cause to be read, short articles containing useful information, and to suggest topics for discussion by the grange. You will also see that all addresses, lectures and other information for the good of the order are promptly laid before the grange, or distributed among the members. In selecting subjects, include the house and the home as well as the farm and the field." It is the duty of every individual when they accept an office in the grange to perform all the duties pertaining to that office with promptness and fidelity. And it is the business of the master to see that all officers do all that is required of them. Questions are so numerous that could be discussed in the grange room with great profit to the members that lecturers need never lack for a subject. To meet and go through with the business until they come to "good of the order," and then have the members sit and look at each other and no one have anything to say, is discouraging in the extreme. "Matron," we know your lecturer must be worthless, or you never would have written as you have. Wake him up or force him to resign.—ED.]

## From Lyon County.

DEAR SPIRIT:—We are having very dry weather. Rain is needed badly just now. Looks as though we will have some soon, from all appearances to-night. The bulk of the corn is planted. The wheat is needing rain and warm weather.

The A. & S. F. R. R. company is pushing the road south from Emporia to Eureka at a lively rate. The road runs within one mile of our ranch.

We have finished planting fifty acres of corn. The ground is in fine condition. All that is wanted to insure a bountiful crop is seasonable rains and good tilth.

Emporia grange still lives. The attendance is not what it should be, perhaps owing to the busy season of the year. I have fully come to the conclusion that if we would hold our meetings in the day-time we would have a better attendance. In the summer season the nights are too short, and the distance the members have got to travel to get to their grange meetings when their teams are working hard is too much of an undertaking. Our judgment is that the Patrons should meet on Saturday afternoon, say 2 o'clock p. m., every two weeks, and then pass a by-law fining the members for non-attendance, if a reasonable excuse could not be given for their absence. We believe the order would be more effective if this plan was adopted. We are too isolated to attend night meetings. There is no Patron but what could spare a half day once in two weeks to attend a grange meeting. We believe this plan must be adopted, if the order succeeds. We could discuss such topics as would interest and benefit us as agriculturists, compare notes and benefit each other in many ways. The old grangers say they cannot be out nights or they would attend the meetings. The young grangers say they want night sessions. I cannot see why it is unless "they love darkness better than light, because their deeds are evil."

Now, I firmly believe that if we will set apart one-half day every two weeks for our grange meetings, and make it our business, every one, to be there with an essay or speech, or some good select reading, we could spend the half day to a good advantage. We want more brain work. There is too much main strength and awkwardness in our way of doing business. There is no reason why we cannot cope with other professions if we will unite and make the effort. We are grumbling at this and we are grumbling at that, and who is to blame but ourselves if we are oppressed as we are all the while complaining of?

In the first place, we would like to know how many of these chronic grumblers take a grange or agricultural paper. My guess is a very small per cent. of them. Now, if every farmer in

this broad land would take and read a live grange or agricultural paper, instead of some political, county paper, or state organ if you please, we as a class would be differently situated. We would not be complaining of the obnoxious laws that are oppressing us, as we say. We would not have our government administered by lawyers, bankers and rebel generals. No, we would have had a majority of our own men to represent us in our halls of congress. We are not making war on any one. They are not to blame if they can get elected to congress to make our laws for us. We are the set of tools for tying ourselves down to party, so that we are blind to our own interests. But what is the use? A few lead the many, and I suppose it will be so for some time to come; at least, as long as we continue to enter to the very thing that is sapping the very foundation of our work.—*State Grange News.*

EMPORIA, Kans., April 29, 1879.

## In Memoriam.

At a regular meeting of Elm Grove grange, No. 330, held at Cadmus, Linn county, Kansas, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, In the death of S. M. Armstrong, acting chaplain of this grange, who died March 27, 1879, this grange has lost a true and honest Patron, who in all the relations of life was endeared to a large circle of friends by his character; who was indefatigable in his labors as a Patron and as a citizen, neighbor, husband and father; was universally respected and beloved; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as Patrons, condole with the family of our deceased brother in the irreparable loss they have sustained; that a page be set apart on the records of this grange in memory of his services.

B. F. KEMPTON, Secretary.

**Sound Words from Master Eshbaugh, of Missouri State Grange.**

We are now finishing up our labors in Central Missouri, and with very few exceptions are well pleased with the appearance of present and future prospects. Members who have made grange doctrine and principles a study have not failed to realize their truthfulness, their necessities and their effects. It is a fact beyond dispute that the agricultural interest of the country has been shamefully neglected for many years, and in consequence of this long ignoring and neglecting of the agricultural interests and classes have sprung nine-tenths of all the complaints heard among farmers. All the oppression they have to bear is the direct result of this same neglect. And if the farmers wish or ever expect to relieve themselves from the yoke of bondage hanging over them it must and can only be done by their own efforts, and if not done by their own legitimate efforts it never will be done; and the only way possible that an effort can be made, with any hope of success, must be by an organized, a united, effort. And there is no way by which this effort can be made except by thorough organization. Hence, in the farmers desire their interests looked after, protected and cared for, and be relieved from unjust burdens taxed upon them and their interests; if they wish to secure their rights, and place themselves on an equal footing with others, they must have organization. And no organization known to man promises so much and is so full of good cheer and hope as the grange, and if this organization cannot be made to accomplish justice, equality, and all that is desirable, no other organization can.

It is in this light that the matter is viewed by all good Patrons. They know that their claims are just, their demands reasonable, and true grange doctrine teaches nothing but justice, and that with such liberality as to disseminate its blessing to all classes.

They appreciate the great work already accomplished for good, and are more than ever determined to labor for the success of principles they love and know are just.

As long as we see such zeal and determination manifested daily, there is no danger of the good work in hand, and if members will but continue to work together in harmony upon true grange principles, wavering neither to the right nor to the left, but follow the landmarks of the order, success will as assuredly crown their efforts as they make them. All the croakers, opposers and malcontents in the land cannot hinder them. And we believe this to be the idea of every good man and woman in the grange to-day. Hence, our faith for a bright future is on the increase and full of hope, and so should all our efforts be.

Wheat, generally speaking, looks well, and in many sections there is danger of its growing too rank. Through the central part of the state it had suffered severely by a spring drought, but the hard rain in the early part of April has improved it very much.

## Keep up the Grange Meetings.

The still existing granges are moderately well attended during the winter months, but it is the summer season that so often gives the death blow to them. The by-laws say these meetings must be held once per month. But must a few keep up these meetings two-thirds of the year, that the balance, who will not sacrifice a moment of the working season, can enjoy the winter sessions? Of course all cannot attend, but our meetings should not become so nearly depleted during the summer months.

We lack enthusiasm; whether this comes from selfishness, thoughtlessness, or indifference, or all, we cannot say. The Masonic organization is hundreds of years old, strong and vigorous, and yet with the social feature far inferior to the grange. In the Masonic lodge the "better half," the refined half of humanity, never enters. Here in the grange (all honor to its founders) she is the peer of man, and we may say it is the only society of all the categories that gives women equal rights. Sisters, if the brothers become lukewarm in this cause, it behoves you to rally and stand firm by its colors; you never can afford to lose this vantage ground. See to it that every grange has the proper encouragement until it feels able to

build its own hall, has its own library, and commands a large influence in the regulation of the educational and social interests of each neighborhood. You have even more at stake in this cause than the brothers. The world's history has given us many examples of noble women; may many of you excel them all.

Thus we can see, that "to be a live granger" is not all play. And to further this cause, we want ingenious, thoughtful minds, coupled with enthusiastic, hopeful action. The future is full of possibilities for the farming community in this their only organized capacity. Only give us faithful, valiant workers. The "day star" of prosperity is already dawning, and the bright sunlight of assured success only awaits the event of a few more years of thorough work.—*State Grange News.*

W. B. R.

Attend the Lawrence Business College

For a thorough course in

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BENSLEY, WAGNER &amp; BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

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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 need to turn.

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.

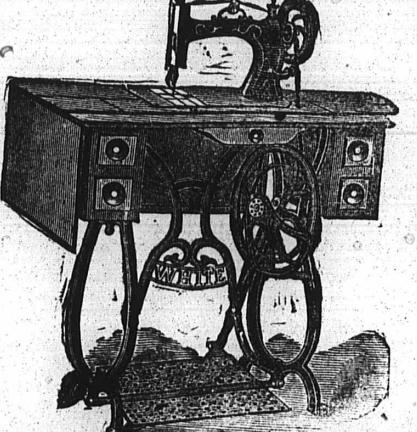
The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Dauntless is, that beyond doubt it is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction.

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 many 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 contained in it:

First—it is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

Second—it has more capacity and power than any double treadle 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 any other sewing machine.

Eighth—its work is all done in one piece and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the gears nor the sewing will become oiled.

Ninth—it has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also reducing the cost 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 beautiful, neatest, best and largest double treadle sewing machine in the world.

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

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

J. T. RICHIEY, Agent, No. 64 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

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

Ladies' Linen Suits, at \$1.10 and upwards. Serge, Mohair, Poplin, 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.

## GRAND MILLINERY DISPLAY!

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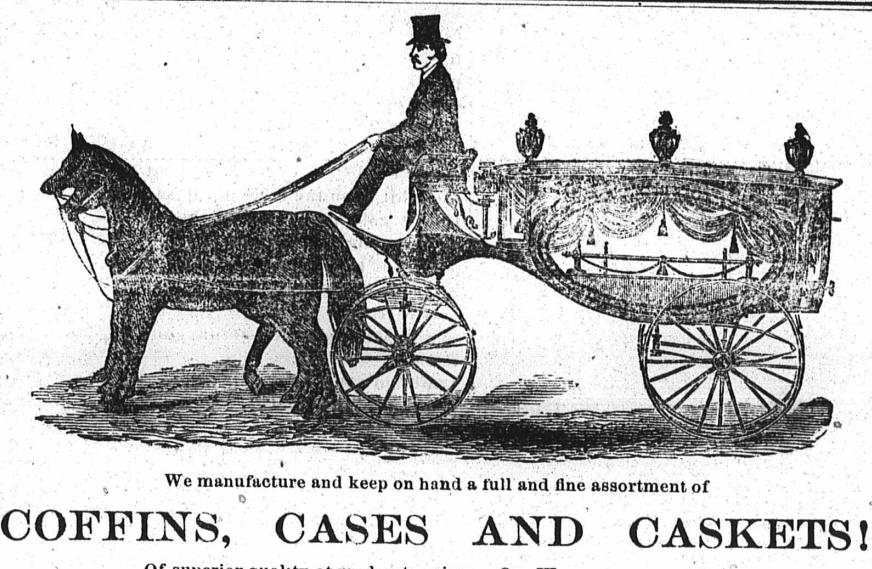
MRS. GARDNER &amp; CO'S,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LADIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

TO COME AND

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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 &amp; MENDENHALL.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implemts

Hapgood 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 &amp; 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.

**Narrow Gauge Line—Arrival of More Colored Refugees.**

[Leavenworth Times.]

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Messrs. C. D. Ulmer, W. H. Page and F. A. Deffenderfer, of Sterling, Rice county, and from them we were glad to learn that the prospects are good for the building of the projected narrow gauge road, to connect with the Kansas Central.

We regard this as one of the most promising railroad projects in the West. The line, as it is proposed to run it, will pass through one of the richest and finest sections of Kansas—one that lies between the two great through lines to the West—and which will be greatly benefited by such an outlet, direct to the East, as will be given it by the road in question.

The Kansas Central is now in the best of shape financially, and will build a large amount of road on its main line and branches during the present year. Since the recent change of ownership, it is backed by as much capital as any other road in the West, and if the people of Sterling want it extended to their town all they have to do is to secure the building of the section from their place to Manhattan, and before they reach the latter point the Kansas Central will be on hand to meet them there.

Such a line would not only be a valuable road to Leavenworth, but it would be of great value to all the country through which it would pass—would add to the value of property along the line far more than the cost of the road, and the people of the section of country interested could not make a more profitable investment than in extending liberal aid to such an enterprise.

The steamer Joe Kinney, Capt. Vickers, with about 350 colored refugees on board, touched here yesterday morning a short time and then proceeded on her way to Atchison, from which place it is expected that the refugees will scatter throughout the state, the prospect being good for them to obtain labor and homes in the main along the N.W. the Central Branch of the Union Pacific railway. This is the boat which has been expected so long, and that was delayed down the river by an accident to her machinery.

The refugees who came here from Wyandotte a short time ago have all secured work and are proving themselves faithful, valuable servants.

Mayor Fortescue has opened a correspondence with Gov. St. John in regard to transportation for those who are now here, should they get out of work or wish to go elsewhere; and also to find what disposition is to be made of the funds which the state board has collected, and, if possible, secure a share for Leavenworth.

The Kansas City Journal has the following: "The steamer Joe Kinney, Capt. Vickers, arrived at the foot of Main street yesterday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, with a heavy load of freight and a barge load of railroad ties for this place, and 250 negro emigrants, Charles W. Prentiss, chairman of the St. Louis committee of transportation, and Mr. Burgess, a colored lawyer of that city, arrived yesterday. Capt. Vickers was uncertain till he arrived here what disposition would be made of his human freight, but Mr. Prentiss ordered them to be sent on. He finds that the officers of the Kansas Pacific will not agree to furnish free transportation as was reported through Judge Usher a few days ago, but will give the colored emigrants half emigrant rates. This is better than any of the other roads have offered, and Mr. Prentiss admits that he could not ask anything more liberal."

The refugees who arrived yesterday seemed to be in about the same condition as the previous arrivals, and had the same reason for coming North—the constant fear of assassination, and the oppression which prevents them from getting anything ahead. They have never heard of the story that they were to have forty acres of land and a mule from the state of Kansas, but said they expect to have to work for all they get.

**Value of Kansas Railroad Property Military Organization.**

[Topeka Capital.]

The total assessed valuation of railroad property in the state is a little in excess of fifteen million dollars, or nearly one-eighth of the entire taxable property of the state.

According to orders previously given, representatives of the different militia companies in the state met at Topeka yesterday for the purpose of perfecting a regimental organization. Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Tilley was master of ceremonies, and it is due to him that matters went smoothly so far as preparations were concerned.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Capital Guards, under the command of Captain H. A. Needham, marched to the state house and escorted the visiting officers to the company's quarters in old Liberty hall. There a meeting of officers, presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Richter, was held for the purpose of electing regimental officers. The Holton company was represented by Captain E. D. Rose; Independence company by Captain J. F. Waters; Smith Center company by W. H. Nelson; Wyandotte company by Captain E. S. W. Drought; Seneca company by Captain Willis Brown and Lieutenants L. Sheley and E. Butts; Council Grove company by Captain J. T. Bradley and Lieutenants A. J. Marks and C. L. Knight; Manhattan company by Captain W. C. Stewart; Ottawa company by Captain Boltwood and Lieutenants Patrick and Schlesinger. Captain Willis Brown, of Seneca, was elected colonel; Captain J. T. Bradley, of Council Grove, was elected lieutenant-colonel; and Lieutenant H. A. Louis, of Topeka, was elected major.

The visiting officers were given a supper at the Fifth avenue by the governor's staff. In the evening they took in the cantata.

The Capital Guards are company "H" in the regimental organization.

**Tramps Unearthed—A Forger Nipped in the Bud.**

[Atchison Champion.]

The police unearthed about fifty tramps last night in the Missouri Pacific and A. & N. yards. Sound, healthy men were discovered who were too indolent to perform an honest day's labor.

Last Saturday a slick looking chap deposited his grip at the Otis house, and calling for the best room in the house registered himself as C. C. Huston, and after telling several parties that he was a newly made millionaire, just in confidence, sailed out on our avenues, under the above appellation, seeking whom he might devour.

Yesterday this dazzling light was run in by Marshal Benning on the charge of having committed the crime of forgery. It transpires that Huston presented a check for \$900, forged in the name of C. C. Lanyer, and drawn on the national bank of Lewisburg, Pa., at the counters of the Cloud county bank at Concordia, and ascertaining that he could not receive the lucre without an indorsement, consented that it should be forwarded in the due course of business for collection, which was done. Huston, however, having a suspicion that the scheme might not turn out as expected, came to Atchison, the Rome of modern criminals, to await further developments. The Pennsylvania bank O. K'd the check when presented, and the money was awaiting illusion in the Concordia bank, but before he could make the proper arrangements to secure his prize the Eastern bank discovered the forgery and immediately telegraphed the information to the Cloud county institution, who in turn notified Marshal Benning of the facts in the case, and our chief soon succeeded in spotting his man at the joint in the Otis house, and the aforesaid slick looking gentleman is now in durance vile, waiting for the law mills in such case made and provided to grind out even-handed justice unto him. He is a person of fine address and appearance, and a telegraph operator by profession, and it is reported once had charge of a railroad office in the Keystone state as agent and operator.

**A Reminiscence.**

[Miami Republican.]

Nathan Duncan is a respected citizen of Osawatomie township. Prior to the war he was a slave in Tennessee. He is now between 75 and 80 years of age. Just after the close of the war Mr. Duncan, Capt. W. B. Keith, Rodney Snow and others had some colts injured by being shot; they were mischievous, and were shot in a field where they were depredating.

A neighbor of Duncan's, Mr. Wm. Hurst, was accused of injuring the colts, and the owners wanted pay for the losses. It was finally agreed that the master should be submitted to Capt. Reuben Smith, Calvin Barnard and W. H. Kinkaid, as arbitrators.

At the time of meeting Smith and Barnard were present, but Kinkaid was not on hand, and the others waited quite a long while for him, but he not coming the other two were proceeding to consider the matter, when Mr. Duncan arose and said:

"Gentlemen, I am the poorest man in the camp. One of my colts is dead and the other badly crippled, but Hurst is a poor man too, has been a good neighbor, and I now propose that we all forgive him." With that he walked up to Mr. Hurst and gave him his hand and said: "Mr. Hurst, will you promise never to injure any neighbor's stock again under such circumstances? and, as you are a praying man, will you ask God to forgive you?" And with tears trickling down his cheeks he made the required promise. Then Mr. Duncan appealed to the other parties to forgive him also. Capt. Keith jumped up and grasped Mr. Hurst by the hand, saying: "Yes, I will; no colored man shall beat me in generosity!" and all parties forgave him, the arbitrators were dismissed, and all parties went home feeling much better than any amount of damages could have made them feel. This was a grand exemplification of a true christian spirit.

**Den of Wolves Destroyed.**

[Winchester Argus.]

Spencer Bird, living in the Plum Grove neighborhood, informs us of how they caught ten young wolves on Friday night. During the day the corn planter was running in Jeffries' field, and while at one end something would knock the flag pole down at the other end, and was finally discovered to be a wolf. An old dog joined him after a while, and they had a fine play. Procuring a gun, Pet Faubion got a shot at her, knocking her down; but she jumped up and was chased into her den. Others gathered in and at 4 p.m. commenced digging (the den was in a creek bank, in the brush) for the varmints, and after eleven hours' hard work, making an excavation nearly thirty feet long, the deep-toned voices of the diggers were heard saying, "The wolves are found!"—ten young ones; but the cunning old one was *nowise*, having escaped by some subterranean passage, perhaps, undiscovered by the hunters.

The den has evidently been established there for several years, where the young have been reared in perfect safety till this time. It was an all-night job, but the earnest farmers, knowing the dangers to which their stock were exposed, determined to "take them out" if it took all night. The reader may imagine that it took a brave heart to crawl into that den and dig and dig, not knowing what moment an enraged wolf might attack the intruder.

**Blown Up.**

[Wichita Beacon.]

Last Monday evening, at 7 o'clock a cyclone or gust of wind struck the residence of F. N. Dofflemyer, in Union township, blowing the western half of the building, which was a frame structure, eight feet from its foundation. The full force of the wind expended on an open hall way between the two portions of the house crushed that in, caught Mr. Dofflemyer up and raised him to the eaves of the house; on falling he struck the pump, head first, bruising

that necessary appendage and otherwise shaking him up. Mr. D. D.'s first thought was that he would have to leave the country, but the cyclone passing on, he changed his mind and got up to examine the extent of the damage, which he found about as above related. The track of the current, from evidence around, must have been about 25 feet wide. It was certainly a narrow escape.

**Bitten by a Rattlesnake.**

[Nickerson Argus.]

Little Katie, a ten-year-old daughter of Mr. Chris Mullen, who lives two miles up the railroad, was bitten twice by a rattlesnake while in the field with her father last Saturday. It was a terrible wound, but the prompt use of soda and ammonia outwardly and whisky inwardly saved the child's life.

**Prairie Schooners.**

[Emporia News.]

Deputy Sheriff Nichols took a railroad ride to Great Bend last week, and counted on the way there 1,000 wagons, all within sight of the cars, "going west." The fact is, the whole state of Kansas is dotted with the white covers of the "prairie schooner," and marvelous settlement is going on.

**To Thomas N. S., Somewhere in Kansas.**

Thomas, do you remember

The poems you use to write,

In the days of youth's sunny September,

On paper pure and white?

Thomas, do you remember

The subjects you use to treat—

"How a girl, of our family a member,

Caught a beau on old 'Yankee street'"

Thomas, do you remember

The song you use to sing

(The words were not noted for splendor)

"But 'Neil, as she went to the spring'"

And there is another remember—

"The terror of Tommy-Hawk!"

Ah, how many more I could render

I know not; you have quite a stock.

But you have grown sage now, brother,

"Folks are cracked" who to muses apply;

But well I remember days other—

Now, Thomas, 'tis my turn to try!

If "poets do need their heads mended," What a jolly big crowd there is, sure. If among them my name could be blended, I would most any hardship endure.

Your sister, NELL.

**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 imported from leading trees of each species, selected for the 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. &amp; A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

**VINLAND****Nurs'y & Fruit Farm****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 Hand-kerchief 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.

**Real Estate Agency.**

JAS. E. WATSON &amp; CO.

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

**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.

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

Proprietors of

**ELEVATOR "A,"****GRAIN****COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

**THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.**  
LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1879.

THE botanical and horticultural literature of the Chinese is somewhat voluminous, the Imperial library containing 5,000 works, of which 500 are devoted to the rose. Still, the exclusion of the "heathen Chinee" from our shores is strongly advocated by our congressmen.

THE circulio proves so disastrous to the plum that many fruit growers have ceased trying to raise this fruit; and yet Elwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., report success in getting full crops of plums of seventy to eighty varieties as the result of good culture, prompt amputation of the black-knot and daily jarring of the trees after the fruit is set.

AN Englishman, writing home to the *London Live-Stock Journal*, from this country, remarks that some of the finest horses in the world are now being produced here—hardy, compact, serviceable animals that sell at \$100 to \$200. Good draft horses, bred from Norman and Percheron stock, realize from \$250 to \$300; if unusually heavy and well matched they bring per pair \$850 to \$1,100.

**BEST FANNING MILL AND WHEAT GRADE MADE.**

There is manufactured in Lawrence the best machine for cleaning and grading grain ever offered to the farmers. It will separate the small kernels from the large ones; it will separate rye from wheat; it will also clean cockle oats and cheat from the wheat. It is a mill that every farmer should have. We have carefully examined and have seen this mill do its work. This mill is far superior to any that are peddled around the country on wagons, regardless of any assertions that may be made. Patrons who are in need of a mill will find it greatly to their advantage to send to THE SPIRIT office for prices and information before buying. We will gladly answer any questions about these mills.

**UTILIZE THE SPRINGS AND RUNNING BROOKS ON YOUR FARM.**

*Forest and Stream* reports an interesting experiment in fish farming which may not be without its use, and which may furnish a hint to the readers of THE SPIRIT who may happen to have waters which are not yet put to any practical use:

Within the last six months a fishing club has been formed, which has leased a stream some five or six miles from Sandusky, flowing from two large artesian springs, which is pronounced by S. Green, and other experts, so to speak, one of the most wonderful pieces of water in the country. Trout spawn put into it five years ago were caught last summer weighing over four pounds. Last fall we put 50,000 California salmon spawn in. It would probably be quite novel for most troutng men to read of fishing in a good-sized stream, something over five miles in length, where, after May 1st, you could do most of your work in slippers, and easily take from 50 to 75 pounds per diem.

**MAKE WAR ON THE WEEDS.**

Every spring is the opening of a new campaign on the weeds. Whatever may have been the reason for the creation of weeds, one thing is certain—if they are exterminated they will teach farmers a lesson of diligence in business. If the fight ceases for only a few days, especially at this season of the year, the weeds gain a great advantage. For if there is any form of vegetation that is lively enough for you to see it grow, it is the weeds. They are about the only thing that does not need cultivation. They are fully competent to take care of themselves. Nature evidently favors the weeds. She has given some kinds of them the nicest little sails with which to waft their seeds to remote places. Other classes of weed seeds have well adapted hooks, sharp as needles, by which they attach themselves to the hair and wool of animals, and even to the clothes of the farmer while he is engaged in fighting them. Other kinds are so tenacious of life as to defy frost and fire. Hence the necessity of a continual and vigorous fight against these enemies of our happiness as well as our pocket.

Don't let any of your ground go unplowed. If you can't plant it, at least turn it over before the weeds go to seed. Keep your fence-row clear of weeds. Make it your motto that no weeds shall go to seed on your farm. Keep at least one day ahead in your fight with them. As you respect yourself and have regard for posterity, don't bequeath to your children a weedy farm. A weedy farm is worse than a mortgaged one that is clear of these pests.

**WHAT HAS BEEN THE PROGRESS OF THE LABORER FOR THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS?**

Whenever complaint is made by the farmer or any other class of laboring men in reference to the inadequate rewards of labor, and the unjust distribution of wealth between the two factors of production, labor and capital, there is always an attempt made by the paid attorneys of the capitalists to place workingmen in a false position—an attempt to show that they utter complaints without reason. These paid attorneys in the interest of capital, who are ever on the alert to see that this interest receives no detriment, and that capital holds firmly the staff in its own hand, so that it can dictate terms to the laborer, iterate and reiterate with strong emphasis that there is no natural antagonism between capital and labor.

They protest that capital is on the best terms with labor; that it is the best friend the laborer has; it provides him work, pays him wages and furnishes him means of living. These paid attorneys of capital go back fifty years and show how much better off the workingman of to-day is than was the workingman of fifty years ago. They show by facts and figures that the wages now paid to the laborer will buy more meat and bread, and better clothing, and furnish more articles of luxury and provide better homes than the wages paid half a century ago. And so a very plain case is made out that the workingmen of to-day are a restless, fault-finding, grumbling set of fellows, who do not know when they are well treated, who are entirely ignorant of the first principles of political economy, and are striving to turn the world upside down and subvert the order of nature. Now, this side of the shield may appear altogether white to the capitalist, and he may declare with a great deal of positiveness that the shield is white all over. But he looks upon it only from his own standpoint. He forgets that there is another side, which from the standpoint of the laborer looks black. The laborer very freely admits that, absolutely, his condition to-day is better than the condition of the laborer half a century ago. He admits that he is better fed, and clothed, and housed, has more books, reads more papers, enjoys larger means of education, than fell to the lot of those who lived and toiled fifty years ago. But this standard of comparison between now and then is not a fair one. In making this comparison a great many things are left out of the question which ought to be considered.

Relatively to the progress of the age and the immensely increased wealth of the nation, the laborer has fallen behindhand. If within the last fifty years he has advanced twenty-five per cent. only in his capacity as a producer, if his productive power has increased only one-half per cent. per annum, it is very plain to be seen that comparatively to other productive forces he has fallen greatly behind; he is worse off relatively to the general increase of wealth, the progress of the age and the means of living than he was fifty years ago. If within fifty years the capital of the country has increased one thousand per cent., if our commerce and manufactures have increased a hundred fold, if the application of mechanical powers and the manifold forces of nature have so wonderfully increased production, and cheapened the means of living, and augmented the aggregate riches of the nation, it is but a very natural inference for the workingman to draw from the above premises that, if he in all these fifty years of hard work has gained in the means of living only one-half per cent. a year, there must be something wrong in the distribution of the world's wealth. Somebody or some power other than the laborer, and the use of human muscles, must have clutched the grand prize of wealth due certainly as much to labor as to capital.

**DEAR FOOD IN ENGLAND.**

Below we give some statistics in regard to prices of food in England. These prices were taken from London quotations of April 5:

Bread is now selling at twelve cents for the four-pound loaf, that is, at three cents a pound. The present price is unusually low, however, and it has not been so low more than three or four times in the last forty years. The average price for the last ten years has been just about four cents a pound. The average whole sale price of wheat is now about \$1.10 a bushel, compared with \$1.75 throughout the year 1877.

The price of meat is fully as low in London as in any other large town of either England or Scotland. The choicest cuts of beefsteak are never under thirty-five cents a pound, and good ordinary steaks average about thirty cents.

Joints of beef are now eighteen or twenty cents a pound, against about twenty-five cents two years ago. Mutton is a little lower than beef. American fresh beef and mutton have had the effect of lowering prices here very much, but American bacon and ham have lowered the prices of these articles much more than in the case of fresh beef and mutton. The tremendous imports of bacon and ham in the past two years have forced down prices at retail fully ten cents a pound, and the wholesale price has been affected even more. The dealers seem to have made a rich harvest out of the situation, for they have held retail prices as high as they possibly could, although their goods have cost them hardly half the prices they formerly paid for English and Scotch meats. The American canned meats are now become very popular, and all good provision stores keep them. The canned corned beef very universally sells at sixteen cents a pound. It comes mostly from Chicago and St. Louis.

Eggs are mostly imported from France and Ireland. It is hard to get them absolutely new, but the dealer can warrant them to be absolutely new, he may always get 4 cents apiece for them. The ordinary eggs, which are called "fresh," but which are really not so, commonly sell at about 30 or 35 cents a dozen. Butter is also mostly imported from France and Ireland, and there is the same uncertainty about getting it fresh, in fact in getting what is really butter at all, as in the case of eggs. Probably more than three-quarters of the so-called "butter" is not real butter. This sells at all prices from 25 cents to 35 cents a pound. None can be bought under 40 cents at any time in the year that is fit to be eaten. Anything that can lay the claim to being real English "farm butter" sells here, as well as most other places in England, at 50 cents a pound and upward. Foreign cheese, mostly American, has fairly flooded the country in the last few years.

Vegetables of all kinds are high. An ordinary quality of potato can never be had under \$1.25 a bushel, and the average price for years past is fully \$1.50. Carrots and turnips are about 25 cents a bushel higher than potatoes. These were the prices about the first of the year, when they were abundant. They are higher just now. Other vegetables are proportionately high.

The prices of fruit are simply prohibitory for most people. A few years ago, when American apples were hardly known here, an ordinary quality of home grown apple could seldom be had under 10 cents a pound—say \$4 a bushel—in their season, and such as were really fit for human food at all sold to the poor at fully \$2 a bushel. French and American apples have changed this very much, but they are still very high. Probably nine-tenths of all the apples now in the market are American. Fair sound apples, a minimum price is now \$2.25 or \$2.50 a bushel. None except those that are more or less damaged can be had under these figures. During the early months of the winter the price was about 50 cents lower. I am giving here merely the price of sound apples, not of bad or selected fruit. Ordinarily sound strawberries in their season are considered cheap at 15 to 20 cents a pound, and prime ones are never less than 25 cents a pound—more often 30 cents. The most ordinary small fruits—such as gooseberries—are seldom less than 10 cents a pound.

Peaches are grown in hot-houses only, and the same is true of tomatoes. A few come from France. Their prices are entirely beyond reach of any except the rich. The past year, however, has seen the introduction of canned tomatoes at very moderate prices indeed. They come from the United States. Grapes seldom ripen in the open air. The few that are grown in England are grown in hot-houses. Most of the grapes used here are imported. Sound imported grapes are never to be had under 15 cents a pound, and 20 cents buys only a medium quality. English hot-house grapes are considered a great delicacy. These are never to be had at less than 50 or 60 cents a pound, and even 75 cents a pound is very common.

England cannot be called a country of low wages, truly, but of very dear food.

**MY THEORY OF FARMING.**

**XO. IX.**

**DEAR SPIRIT:**—The pressing business incident to opening a new farm and building a new house did not prevent me from breaking up two acres of land for the purpose of setting out an orchard the next spring. During the winter I found time to collect from the city some forty loads of rich manure, consisting of ashes, bones, and a heap of material which I found under and around the site of an old barn which had been recently removed. I spread this as evenly as I could on the two acres, and in the latter part of March the ground was dry enough to work over and prepare for the planting of trees. I plowed the ground twice, putting in the plow to the depth of full twelve inches the last time. By this process, and by using the harrow pretty thoroughly, I reduced the sods, which were not very well rotted, to small dimensions, and the land upon the whole was in tolerable good condition for planting.

I purchased of Mr. B., a reliable nurseryman in the neighborhood, 160 apple trees, 100 of which were termed winter, and were thus classed: 15 Wine-sap, 15 Rawles Genet, 15 Missouri Pip-pin, 15 Willow-twig, 15 Ben Davis, 10 Jonathan, 10 Talman's Sweet and 5 Roman Beauty. Of summer apples I procured 20 trees, distributed as follows: 5 Red Astrachan, 5 Early Harvest, 5 Red June and 5 Early Strawberry. The autumn apples, 40 trees in number, were of the following varieties: 8 Maid-en's Blush, 8 Ortley, 8 Fall Wine, 8 Golden Pippin and 8 Bailey's Sweet. This selection was made with as much care as I could exercise. I had previously made diligent inquiry among those who had already established orchards, as well as among several nurserymen of the state; I also took the pains to write to several fruit growers in Western Missouri, and on the sum-

total of my information I based my choice. Were I to set out another orchard of the same size, I should not very materially alter the varieties, though I might alter some their numerical proportion. When I come to speak particularly of the products of the orchard, your readers can the better judge whether or not I made a good selection.

The trees which I set out were only two years old. I preferred this age because I thought it would be less trouble to take them up, their roots would be less likely to be mutilated, and I could subsequently shape the tree more to my mind. I assisted myself in taking them up and saw that they were handled with great care. A young tree ought to be handled as tenderly as a young child. The least abrasion of the bark, or any mutilation of the roots, or the rubbing off the buds, is always an injury to the tree and should be carefully avoided. All exposure of the roots to the sun and air, even for a short period, should be sedulously guarded against.

The rough handling of trees, their exposure to the sun and wind, injury in transportation and setting out, are a greater drawback to the health, beauty and vigor of trees than most men are aware of. If trees are carefully managed in their taking up, handling, transportation and setting out, the future success of the orchard is pretty well assured. In setting out the trees I took great pains, making a large, round, level excavation for the trees, placing them as nearly as I could at the same depth as that in which they naturally grew, spreading out carefully the roots and covering them with the finest soil. The trees were set in rows at right angles to each other, and just two rods apart. In most orchards the trees were set considerably nearer than this, but my thought is that trees need plenty of air and sunlight and that they are more hardy and thrifty when they have plenty of room to extend their roots and expand their tops. If the soil is rich and the trees are properly set out, the strong winds which we have in Kansas will not damage the trees in the least, unless they are stronger and more continuous than I have found them since my residence here.

**THEORIST.**  
LAWRENCE, Kans., May 4, 1879.

**General News.**

**BOSTON,** May 6.—The late Wm. B. Howes, of Beverly, among other bequests, has left \$150,000 to the Boston Atheneum to be expended for a library.

**LONDON,** May 3.—The London and Westminster bank, yesterday, took \$5,000,000 of United States four per cent. bonds at 4 1-2, making in all \$35,000,000 of United States securities this bank has recently purchased.

**OGDEN,** May 3.—Terrible wind storms along the Utah and Northern railroad yesterday. A freight train near Round Valley, Idaho, consisting of sixteen cars, some loaded with silver bullion, was blown from the track, and some of them carried a distance of seven-five feet.

**CINCINNATI,** May 3.—For some days the crowd in waiting at the sub-treasury for United States ten-dollar refunding certificates has been immense. Applications to the office have been filled by these applicants, and the line of men and boys, especially the latter, has extended some distance in the street. Notwithstanding the order refusing banks the privilege of buying them, they have managed to obtain a large amount by proxies. One man standing in line acknowledged that he had fifteen boys from the factories whom he had employed to procure certificates. He had by this means furnished one bank with several thousand dollars' worth. Another had sold to the banks a large amount at half a cent premium. The amount given out yesterday was over \$50,000; the aggregate sales amount to \$70,000.

**STRATFORD, Ont., May 5.**—A terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine in the Grand Trunk freight sheds killed several men and destroyed 150 cars and sheds. A few minutes before 10 to-day the whole town was shaken as by an earthquake. Windows were blown in, and sidewalks so moved that pedestrians were thrown down. The cause was a car laden with dynamite, which exploded at the Grand Trunk freight-yard. The wreck beggars description. Underneath the dynamite car a hole seven feet deep was scooped out, the end of the brick freight shed and a portion of the roof were blown down, several frame buildings were leveled to the ground, and long strings of freight cars in the yard were utterly destroyed. The business part of the town is nearly a mile from the scene of the explosion. Valuable plate glass windows were broken and many others were blown in. The damage done to property is estimated at many thousands of dollars.

**KANSAS CITY,** May 5.—Geo. Chapman, of St. Joseph, spending Sunday here with a brother, went out riding with some other young men in the af-

ernoon. When returning, near the southern limits of the city, two drunken fellows, Dick Scroggins and Ed Ryan, rode up beside their carriage, began insulting them with vile language, demanding that they should get out and fight, and took their horses by the bits. Chapman and his friends were utter strangers to the two rowdies, and did their best to avoid trouble. During the disturbance one of the attacking party threw a rock, striking Chapman at the base of the brain, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. Scroggins and Ryan were arrested and held for trial. A coroner's jury found a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of some blunt instrument at their hands, it not appearing very plain who threw the stone.

This afternoon ex-Congressman B. J. Franklin and J. T. Crisp casually met in Stein's restaurant. Franklin extended to Crisp a friendly hand, which Crisp refused. Some harsh language followed, when Crisp struck Franklin in the face. Franklin struck back with a small pocket-knife which he had open in his hand, inflicting a slight wound in Crisp's abdomen. No serious harm was done, but the affair caused considerable excitement on the streets.

**WASHINGTON,** May 1.—The house today voted without debate upon Hayes' veto message. There were 120 votes in favor of passing the army appropriation bill over the veto and 110 against so doing. The bill failed to pass, there not being two-thirds in the affirmative. There were no scenes attending the vote. No attempt was made to discuss the message. The Greenbackers divided on the question, three voting in the affirmative and eight in the negative. After some parliamentary byplay the house fixed next Saturday for consideration of Mr. Warner's bill amending the statutes relative to coinage, coin and bullion certificates.

In the senate, the committee on privileges and elections reported a resolution for an inquiry into the contest of H. M. Spofford against Wm. P. Kellogg, with power to send for persons and papers. Objection was made to the immediate consideration of the resolution.

**WASHINGTON,** May 4.—The Democratic members of the house of representatives held another caucus, and determined their line of action in regard to the army appropriation bill, and agreed upon the exact terms of the measure to be separately passed in lieu of the sixth section, it being also agreed that all consideration of the remainder of the bill shall be deferred until this independent political measure shall have been acted upon by the president. It will provide, in substance, that sections 2,002 and 2,003 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed as authorizing the presence of United States soldiers at the polls except under the orders of the president, to repel armed enemies of the United States, or, in pursuance of constitutional requirement, upon the application of the legislature of a state or a governor when the legislature cannot be convened, to repress domestic violence. The bill is accompanied with a short preamble. Among the titles suggested for the bill were the following: "A bill to protect the ballot box from military interference;" "A bill to prevent the army and navy from interfering with freedom of elections;" "A bill to prevent control of elections in states by the army and navy of the United States;" and "A bill to prevent the use of the army at the polls and to promote freedom of elections." It is understood that the title finally adopted is "A bill to prevent interference by the army with elections." The action taken by this caucus is substantially in accordance with the amended report presented to-day by the committee to whom the whole subject was re-committed yesterday.

**WASHINGTON,** May 5.—A joint conference of Republicans of both branches of congress was held to-night, Senator Allison in the chair. The meeting was called to consider what action should be taken by the Republicans on the bill that was introduced in both houses to-day to prohibit military interference at elections. There was a general expression of views by Senators Conkling and Edmunds. It was unanimously resolved that it was the sense of this caucus that the proposed bill should be defeated, and Edmunds, Frye and Robeson were appointed a committee to prepare a substitute to be offered, which will give to every person an opportunity to exercise the right of suffrage without any molestation or interference whatever, but at the same time securing peace at the polls.

In the house, under call of states, a bill was introduced by Ladd to prohibit military interference at elections, and it was referred to the committee of judiciary. The following is the text of the bill: Whereas, the presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of one institutions and the wish of our people, and tends to destroy freedom of elections; therefore, be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful to bring or to employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a state any part of the army or navy of the United States unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4 of article 4 of the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the legislature or executive of the state where such force is to be used; and so much of all laws as is inconsistent with it is hereby repealed.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1879.

**TERMS:** 1.50 per year, in advance.  
Advertisements, one-third, one insertion, \$2.00;  
one month, \$2.00; monthly, \$1.00; one year, \$30.  
The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation  
of any paper in the State. It also has a larger cir-  
culation than any two papers in this city.

## NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

## City and Vicinity.

The ladies will read with interest Mrs. Gard-  
ner's invitation in another column to attend  
her spring reception to-morrow (Thursday).  
The display of millinery goods will be grand.

On Thursday evening last, at 8 o'clock, at  
the residence of the bride's parents, in this  
city, Miss Ella M. McKee was married to Mr.  
Edward A. Burr, of Denver, Colorado. Mr.  
and Mrs. Burr left on Friday for Denver, their  
future home.

OUR well known dentist, Dr. H. W. Howe,  
will visit Oskaloosa next week and remain  
there a few days to attend to the wants of the  
people. Dr. Howe is a first-class dentist, and  
the citizens of Oskaloosa and vicinity wishing  
work in his line will do well to give him a call.

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

THE regular monthly meeting of Douglas  
county Pomona grange will be held at their  
hall in this city Saturday of this week at 1  
o'clock p.m. The best plan, or method, to raise  
corn will be taken up as one of the questions  
for discussion. A full attendance is desired.

WM. MEARS, Secretary.

**Grange Hall Tendered to Horticultural  
Society.**

Vinland grange, at last meeting, passed the  
following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the grange hall is hereby tendered  
to the Douglas County Horticultural society  
for their meeting at Vinland on Saturday,  
May 17.

S. R. EWELL,  
Secretary Vinland Grange.

**Personal.**

PROF. LOUIS EHRETT left for the East on  
Sunday. He will sail for the Old World about  
July 1.

FRED HAWKINS, an old Lawrence type, now  
of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting for a few days  
with friends in this city. Fred is doing well in  
Brooklyn.

OUR sanctum was invaded on Monday after-  
noon last by four gentlemen all bearing the  
name of Spaulding. The line was headed by  
our respected friend Jo-e-ph Spaulding, and he  
introduced the gentlemen accompanying him  
as his brothers—one from Topeka and two from  
Illinois. The brothers are holding a re-  
union, after being separated for twenty years.  
It does us good to meet so pleasant a party.

**The New City Council.**

A large and interested number of our citizens  
gathered at the council chamber on Monday  
night to witness the introductory proceedings  
of the new council. Mayor Usher, in taking  
the reins of government, addressed the council  
briefly recommending action on several impor-  
tant questions. He thought the indebtedness  
of the city could and should be paid without  
litigation. When this is accomplished, Law-  
rence will be one of the happiest and most  
prosperous cities in the West.

W. A. Harris was elected president of the  
council.

The following city officers were nominated by  
the mayor and approved by the council: City  
clerk, Francis Menet; city marshal, Wm.  
Brockelsby; city physician, A. Fuller; weigh-  
er and measurer, A. Mead; street commis-  
sioner, Geo. Ware; superintendent of fire depart-  
ment, Ed Manter; second engineer, Geo. H.  
Crocker; driver of engine, H. C. Covey; sexton  
of Oak Hill cemetery, H. M. Winchell; sexton  
of Maple Grove cemetery, Chas. Loft.

**Chloroform and Death.**

On Sunday afternoon last, at about 3 o'clock,  
the immediate neighbor of Mr. G. E. Smith,  
residing on the corner of Henry and Louisiana  
streets, was startled by the announcement  
that Mrs. Smith had just been found dead in  
her bed. This was indeed startling news, but  
it was only too true. The facts as we learn  
them are about as follows: Mrs. Smith had  
been suffering from a painful though not dan-  
gerous illness for several days, and to gain a  
little rest she had been in the habit of occasion-  
ally inhaling small quantities of chloroform.  
On Sunday afternoon she again resorted to this  
powerful drug for relief and it is supposed was  
overcome while inhaling it from a vial, for  
when discovered by her little daughter about  
an hour afterward the vial was found over-  
turned on the bed near to the unfortunate wom-  
an's face, as though it had been carelessly drop-  
ped. The sleeper had thus inhaled a quantity  
of the drug sufficient to cause death. An alarm  
was immediately given, and Drs. Morris and  
Neuman were called in; but human aid could  
avail naught. The deceased was thirty-three  
years of age. She leaves a husband and four  
children. Mrs. Smith was well known and  
highly respected in Lawrence, and her loss will  
be deeply mourned.

## 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 &amp; 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.

## Brilliant Double Wedding.

The suburban residence of Mr. B. P. Lam-  
bertson in South Lawrence was filled with a  
gay company of wedding guests last evening  
At an early hour a double wedding took place,  
the contracting parties being Miss Isabella  
Lambertson and Mr. Jason Hidden, and Miss  
Lucy M. Lambertson and Mr. Everard Bierer,  
Jr. Rev. Mr. Peck of the Baptist church officiated.

The brides were attired in dresses of tinted  
peacock blue faille, combined with crepe bro-  
cade of same shade; plain square trains with  
piping of rose-colored silk; the fronts border-  
ed with fan and scallop plaiting; tabliers of  
brocade, finished with plaiting of silk; box plaiting extending  
up the sides to meet the panier drapery; point-  
ed cutrass basque of brocade trimmed with fall  
of lace; elbow'd sleeves finished with silk and  
lace; bridal veils, with apple blossoms and  
leaves of the valley.

The presents were numerous and elegant.

## A Honest Medicine Free of Charge.

Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection  
of the throat, chest or lungs, we know of  
none we can recommend so highly as Dr. King's  
New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds,  
asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, hoarseness, tick-  
ling in the throat, loss of voice, etc. This medi-  
cine does *positively cure*, and that where every-  
thing else has failed. No medicine can show  
one-half so many positive and permanent cures  
as have already been effected by this truly won-  
derful remedy. For asthma and bronchitis it  
is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases  
in the shortest time possible. We say by all  
means give it a trial. Trial bottles free. Reg-  
ular size \$1. For sale by BARBER BROS.,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

## Lard Oil,

Castor Oil,

Linseed Oil,

White Lead,

Window Glass,

Putty, etc.,

at knock-down prices at  
LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

## Harness and Saddles.

Those of our farmers and others wishing to  
purchase Harness, Saddles, Collars, Whips, in  
fact anything kept in a first-class harness store,  
should not fail to call on C. WORTHINGTON,  
at No. 110 Massachusetts street. Repairing  
neatly and promptly done. Prices always as  
low as the lowest.

## For the Ladies.

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

## Wanted.

I desire to exchange a new organ that has  
never been used for a good, kind, family horse.

H. J. RUSHMER,  
57 Massachusetts street.

MEN'S boots—good, warranted work—\$2.  
50, \$3, single and one-half double sole, at  
Humes'.

## To Breeders of Trotting Horses and Roadsters.

(Property of J. A. McCoy.)

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

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

MEN'S calf boots \$2.50, \$3, \$4—pegged and  
warranted—at Humes'.

## O. K. Barber Shop.

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

## Announcement.

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

## Leis' Electric Insect Powder.

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

## Parties—Picnics.

Let everybody read. Wm. Wiedemann &  
Son, confectioners, at No. 128 Massachusetts  
street would call the attention of all, and es-  
pecially granges and other organizations ex-  
pecting to give parties and picnics during the  
warm season, to the fact that they are now  
ready to furnish such parties and picnics with  
various fruits, confectionery and other items  
in their line at west prices. Call and get  
figures before making arrangements. Remem-  
ber the place—No. 128 Massachusetts street.

I. N. VAN HOESEN, General Agent for  
Cornick's Harvesting Machines, Lawrence, Kansas—  
Dear Sirs—During the fall of 1878, and winter  
1878 to 1879, the pieces of wire left in the  
wheat harvested with wire binders occasioned  
me some annoyance and damage to say nothing  
of expense and injury. Screened wire, however  
I could put one in my mill did not meet  
the difficulty. Through your efforts placed  
magnets in the spouts leading to the bins and  
the result is as surprising as it is encouraging.  
Not a single piece of wire has reached the  
bins, and bolts or offal, so far as we have been  
able to observe; and the magnets not only find  
wire, but tacks, pieces of nails, cylinder teeth  
and other metal in sufficient quantities to stock  
a small hardware store. In fact, should wire  
binders go out of use, I should still consider  
the use of magnets necessary. Respectfully,  
J. D. BOWERSOCK, Proprietor of Douglas County Mills.

## By Universal Accord.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all  
purgatives for family use. They are the pro-  
duct of long, laborious and successful chemi-  
cal investigation, and their extensive use, by  
physicians in their practice, and by all civilized  
nations, proves them the best and most effect-  
ual purgative Pill that medical science can de-  
vise. Being purely vegetable, no harm can  
arise from their use. In intrinsic value and  
curative powers no other Pills can be com-  
pared with them, and every person, knowing  
their virtues, will employ them, when needed.  
They keep the system in perfect order, and  
maintain in healthy action the whole machinery  
of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are  
especially adapted to the needs of the digestive  
apparatus, derangements of which they pre-  
vent and cure, if timely taken. They are the  
best and safest physic to employ for children  
and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but  
effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

FINE Soaps and Colognes 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.

MEN'S two buckle plow, dirt-excluder shoes  
\$40, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.90—best standard screw  
bottom, easier than sewing—at Humes'.

Farmers.

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

LADIES' slippers 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents,  
\$1; fine kid, 5 cents, \$1; studded \$1.50, \$2,  
at Humes'.

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

Lumber.

A new lumber yard has just been opened on  
Vermont street, corner of Winthrop, near national  
bank building, where can be found pine  
lumber, doors, sash, windows, blinds, glass,  
ceiling in lumber yards.

Please call and examine stock before pur-  
chasing.

C. BRUCE.  
LAWRENCE, NOV. 20, 1878.

THE "BAB" BALLADS.

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION, NO. 602,  
WITH SUPPLEMENT,  
OUT MONDAY, MAY 1st,  
AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEW DEALERS.

The Supplement of this week contains the most  
interesting of the

"BAB" BALLADS,  
BY W. S. GILBERT,  
upon which the Comic Opera "H. M. S. Pina-  
fore" is founded. Among others, "The Yarn of  
the 'Nancy Bell,'" "The Bishop of Hum-ti-foo,"  
etc., with NUMEROUS COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

An excellent piece of music, with words, is given  
away with every number of THE FIRESIDE  
COMPANION.

The words and music of the following popular  
songs are among those recently given away:  
"Whoo! Emma!" song and chorus, with... No. 563  
"Lullaby," sung in Fri. z, by J. K. Keumet, No. 569  
"Slavery Days," sung by Harrigan and Hart, No. 569  
"Hus Sisters, His Cousins and His Aunts," No. 591  
"I've Called Lit le Buttercup,"..... No. 595  
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**Horticultural Department.****Tomatoes.**

Wherever in small gardens a few tomatoes are set out for family use they should be trained up on some sort of a trellis and be kept from trailing on the ground. The fruit will be better for being thus lifted up and the vines will bear larger tomatoes.

**Sweet Corn.**

We are of the opinion that farmers neglect to plant this excellent, prolific and easily raised food plant very much to their own disadvantage and loss. The best dinners that we have ever eaten have been of good boiled sweet corn. It is so easily raised, and by a succession of plantings at intervals of one week can be so long continued through the season that all who love this cheap and nutritious and palatable food should be careful to provide it in large abundance for their tables. Most farmers have already probably planted a small patch of this esculent, and we advise them to keep on planting till the middle of July.

**Knife in the Young Orchard.**

Those who have young orchards should always carry with them a good pruning knife when they travel through it. They will have constant occasion for its use. Here, a shoot is starting out that is robbing the parent tree, and the longer it grows the greater injury it will produce. There, too many branches are forming to make the future head of the tree. Water-sprouts are pushing out here and there that should be carefully removed. It is far better to remove these in their tender days than to wait till they have become tough and well established. A knife is wanted to direct the growth in the proper channels. We do not believe in severe pruning. It causes water-sprouts to push out, and the tree will not be as vigorous and hardy with severe pruning as it will be without any. Most pruning in young orchards should be done with the knife. Have it always with you, and find time to use it when needed.—*Colman's Rural.*

**Culture of Flowers.**

Every rural homestead can be made more attractive and interesting by a little attention to flower culture. Even in the crowded and busy city there are numerous evidences of the fine effect produced by the cultivation of beautiful shrubs and flowers. Every farmer has an opportunity of growing flowering plants, such as is not afforded in the city. He has plenty of land and manure, and can choose whatever site he pleases for his shrubbery, flower garden, or isolated beds. The best manure for flowering plants is well rotted barn-yard manure, combined with loamy soil. There is but little chance however in being successful in flower culture if the soil has not been well prepared by deep tillage.

No homestead in the country should be without a suitable collection of hardy flowering shrubs. Many species of them withstand our severest winters, and only require to be planted out and protected from stock to become ornaments which would not be readily parted with. The common lilac, with its varieties, is well worthy of a place. The Tartarian and fly honeysuckles are very ornamental shrubs, and the climbing species should have a place in every door-yard. The spireas, syringes, deutzias and wiegelias are all worthy of being planted. The old-fashioned Japan quince, snowball and flowering almond are beautiful in their season and have the merit of being exceedingly hardy and very easily cultivated.

**SUMMER ROSES.**

Every owner of a square rod of ground in connection with his or her house should grow roses. Wherever there is plenty of land there should be a great variety of them. How beautiful, in the merry month of June, is an arbor or veranda covered with the queen of the prairies, Baltimore belle, or any other handsome climbing rose. A well managed bed of roses is equally attractive, but very few persons pay sufficient attention to the preparation of the soil and the pruning or mulching of the plants. The rose is a gross feeder and delights in abundance of the richest kind of manure. Charcoal forked in among the bushes has a very beneficial effect, increasing the size of the flowers and making the colors more brilliant.

**HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS.**

A good collection of hardy herbaceous

plants are very ornamental and have the merit of being easily kept in order. The numerous varieties of peonies will form in themselves an attractive feature in the flower garden. They are so hardy, thrive on such a variety of soils, last so long in the ground and produce such showy flowers of various colors that they ought to be universally cultivated. Some varieties bloom early and others late, and some between these extremes, and in their way keep up a succession of flowers through the summer months. The phloxes are stately perennials of various colors and shades, and have the merit of being hardy, easily cultivated and very fragrant. They too have early and late blooming varieties and continue to ornament the door-yard for two or three months. The herbaceous spireas, purple and white, are very ornamental. These send up strong stems every year, bearing beautiful fragrant flowers which remain a long time in bloom. To these may be added the day lilies and the numerous varieties of flower-de-luce or iris. All of these require little care and are of the easiest culture.

**THE LILIES.**

These are superb flowering plants, and are composed of numerous species which come into bloom at different periods and assist in keeping up a succession of flowers. The double white is the earliest, blooming in May. *Lilium candidum* opens its flowers in June, and the purest white. *L. longiflorum* is also white. *L. superbum*, orange color, blooms in July. *L. tigrinum* flowers late in July and August. The splendid Japan lilies, which are now becoming indispensable in every well kept flower garden, bloom in September. Though not a lily, the yucca belongs to the same natural order, and is a fine exotic-looking plant, and always arrests attention wherever grown.

**ANNUALS.**

This class of flowers are so numerous and so beautiful that a very long article might be devoted to a description of them, but our object is only to notice a few that are very showy, and are always sure to succeed and afford satisfaction. These are only six in number, viz., Japan pinks double portulaca, petunia, phlox, drummondii, verbena and double zinnia. We have grown them here for the last seven years with good results. They are just the flowers to make a fine show late in the season when other flowers have faded, and we are certain that nothing can look more gay than these, when the flowerless season of the year approaches.

Most farmers seem to regard the care of a flower garden as too trifling a matter for their notice. Their world is a vast wheat or corn field, and life's only object is to tend the most acres. Such small business as the production of flowers and vegetables, too, sometimes is left for the female portion of the household, who take up the burden thus left for them. All honor to them. But I want to say that I have an opinion of the farmer who permits his wife to raise his vegetables for him also.

I suppose every farmer, if asked the question, would say it was his aim and ambition to have a good farm, and snug house, pleasant and comfortable—one in which in after years of toil and labor he can peacefully and serenely spend the evening of his days. The building of a house can be done in a short space of time, but the stately evergreen will not ornament the door-yard in one season; the queenly rose or the aromatic shrub will not yield their blossoms the first summer; and the graceful climber must have time to attain perfection. The wise man will therefore plant his ornamental trees and shrubs now, and the good wife will have her roses, clematis and honeysuckles before the new house is built or the finishing touches applied to the new homestead.

Where shall we locate the flower garden? It should be around every man's home. The farm, the trade, or profession will provide him food and clothes, but the garden will bring him and his family innocent delight and radiant satisfaction. The perfume will arise between him and the annoying world like a strong wall. The shafts of envy, of hatred and of malice will drop powerless before that invisible though impenetrable barrier. Rainy days will be less gloomy. Sunny days will be double gilded and he will be a monarch among men, for he will have the independence and joys of the monarch, without his cares and responsibilities. "Uneasy lies

the head that wears a crown," but happy is the man, and peaceful his days, who has a wife and children, a farm, a home and a beautiful garden, and grounds surrounding the whole.—*J. W. Robson, in Abilene Chronicle.*

**The Household.****Letter from "Common Sense."**

DEAR SPIRIT:—It has been some time since we visited "The Household," perhaps too long. Not that the "Benevolent society" sustained any loss by our absence, but *vice versa*. We love their instructive and friendly talks. We don't think our chat should be confined to recipes and the best mode of housekeeping, for the latter would be hard to determine—what would suit one would not please another.

Our farmers are plowing and planting, as if such a thing as a drought was a myth.

We have quite interesting times at the temperance meetings. There is a manifest interest in the cause. And what a blessing it is, for what a degrading thing whisky is or makes of those who drink it. Some carry their zeal so far that they want to discard everything intemperate, even tea and coffee, but are puzzled to know what to do with the intemperate tongue.

We will give a recipe for a sponge cake. It is elegant: Twelve eggs, half the weight of the eggs in sugar and half the weight of the sugar in flour. Beat the sugar and the yolks together well. Stir in the flour. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and stir in lightly. Put in the juice and grated peel of a lemon. Bake in a slow oven. Cover with paper to prevent burning.

We thought to give this recipe and quit, but we want to inform the editor that death has visited us again and taken from our home a kind father, a staunch friend and an old subscriber to THE SPIRIT. Oh! it cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place, as some would have us to believe. No, thank God, we are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. A home, a blessed home, is prepared for us in our father's house where there will be joy forevermore. COMMON SENSE.

P. S.—As if in mockery of our dry weather prophets, we are just now having a most refreshing shower. C. S. OAKWOOD, Kans., April 6, 1879.

**True and False Economy.**

Did you ever see a natural, active, bright child who liked to be "dressed up?" Children revel in activity, freedom, life, and they rebel against being kept clean, made to walk with propriety, warned continually to take care of their clothes.

If a child has a love for pretty things—for flowers and pictures and skies and streams—she may like to look well herself, to be a part of the beauty. And her nice garments may please her for a little while. But if she is healthy and active, she will not willingly bear the restraint very long, but will return to her normal condition of leaping, running and climbing; and woe to the pretty dress! Yet many a mother's aim seems to be to keep the children dressed well. A speck of dirt throws them into despair; rent is a sign of depravity; and time and strength are wasted in care for the outside, the body, with never a thought beyond. Such a mother will turn and twist and contrive to buy fine fabrics, embroideries and laces; and having spent all, nothing is left for the mind, the spirit, the immortal part. Too poor to buy books and toys and pictures, and too busy to read or talk or play with the little ones. Ah, mothers, these things ought ye to have done, and yet not leave the others undone. There are penny-wise and pound-foolish people now as well as a hundred years ago, when Poor Richard wrote.

We see the same suicidal policy in our school matters. We spend money to build school-houses; we buy books and maps and furniture; and then when everything is ready, we set down and count the cost and suddenly conclude we must economize. We decide to get a teacher for twenty or twenty-five dollars, forgetting that here as elsewhere the cheapest may turn out the dearest in the end. A farmer would not think it cheap if he needed another plow-horse to do his spring work to pay twenty dollars for a poor one. He would look at other qualities than cheapness. He would ask if such an one could do his work—if he could afford to get a cheap one. But you fail

to ask these questions where the most vital matter of all is concerned, the education of your children. There you only try to see how much time you can stretch your term over. You think if you can find some one to teach six months for one hundred and fifty dollars that you have made a good bargain. You take less thought about it than you would in hiring a man on your farm, or a girl to help with your house-work.

Nowhere more than in Kansas, this present year, A. D. 1879, do we need to use a wise economy. We want to get the best and the most for every dollar that we possibly can. But let us be wise in it. Let us cease being children and thinking an article cheap merely because it does not cost much. The plow that you paid fifty dollars for may be cheaper than another for ten, and much cheaper than the clumsy wooden machines which our fathers used. There have been improvements in teaching as well as in farming, and if we want the best we must pay for it. We need live teachers in our schools—teachers who will inspire an earnest desire for knowledge in the minds of their pupils, teachers whose hearts are in their work and who know how to bring out the best in the children. Many a man who has risen to eminence in our country can point to the teacher who first created within him a thirst for study, who gave him a glimpse of life and started him on the upward road.

If we would have good teachers we must pay them a living price; we must encourage them by every means in our power. S. A. B.

LAWRENCE, Kans., May 3, 1879.

**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 homemade 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. MENGER,**  
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 others have to purchase an easy fitting shoe for plowing. The

**CENTENNIAL**

Patent-Bucklin

**PLOW SHOE,**

Manufactured by M'Curdy 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.

**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.



This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the Best PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

**Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.**

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectively produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.

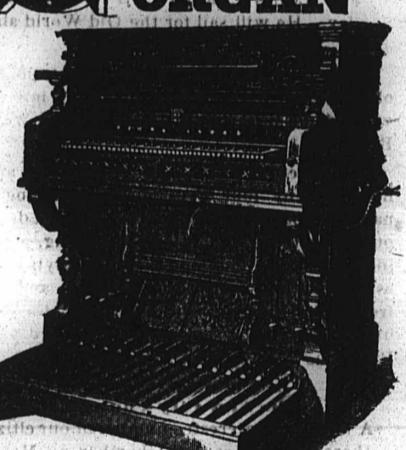
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**ESTEY ORGAN****DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK**

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivaled

**ESTEY ORGANS.**

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

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

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

Lawrence, Kansas.



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

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

**Farm and Stock.****Hens.**

Darwin remarks that "in Europe close confinement has a marked effect on the fertility of the fowl; in France it has been found that with fowls allowed considerable freedom, twenty per cent. only of their eggs fail to hatch; with less freedom, forty per cent. failed; and in close confinement, sixty per cent. were not hatched." Those who keep fowls will do well to note these facts, and give their breeding hens a wide range if they wish to succeed in raising chickens.

**Potatoes.**

The Massachusetts Ploughman says: "No hoed crop, probably, pays the New England farmer so well as potatoes, and he should not be discouraged in their cultivation by such an insignificant thing as the beetle, or so uncertain a thing as the blight. Each year will add to our knowledge of the beetle, and enable us to head him off, or dodge him. The prairie farmer has already learned not to fear this insect. We hope to see a larger area planted with potatoes this year than ever before, and we are confident that the enterprising potato grower has the chances in his favor of his reaping a large reward."

**Discouraging to English Farmers.**

The hard times which the farmers—especially the tenantry—of Great Britain are experiencing at present are far worse than anything ever experienced in this country. A few years ago, when the United States began sending such vast quantities of wheat and corn abroad, it was supposed in England that the cattle trade, at least, was secure from American competition, and, as grazing was expected to be permanently profitable, thousands of acres of arable land were converted into pastures. But the recent immense importations of American cattle and American fresh beef into England at prices with which the British farmers cannot possibly compete, have blasted those expectations, and made the future of British farming gloomy indeed. Matters are not helped by the exclusive system of land ownership, which prevails in Great Britain.

**Injudicious Husbandry.**

To take all off the land for years without returning anything, to cut down all the timber on land and not plant any trees, is not an uncommon thing to observe in this Western country.

To tell us that they had corn in a field for twenty years without putting any manure thereon, and still the crops are as good as they were in the beginning, may in some instances seem so, but it is very doubtful, if careful estimates had been made, whether this doctrine will hold out. And while this may to a certain extent hold out in the rich bottom lands where the corn is husked from the stalk and then cattle turned in to feed on the fodder, it will not do on uplands, where the crops are hauled off year after year, until the land becomes so poor that nothing worth harvesting can be grown. Mother earth is patient, has yielded for centuries, is true to her offspring, yet there is a limit to all things, and we have only to look back to the past to learn that many once fertile countries where milk and honey flowed are now but barren wastes overrun by the wild Bedouin of the desert.

To take all off the land one can, burn the straw, and let the manure pile lay until it becomes a nuisance, and then move the stable (for not one in ten here has what we would call a barn) to get away from the manure pile, is simply robbery, and which will eventually fall back in retaliation.

To now take the opposite course, let a man spread all his straw on the barnyard and let the cattle have a bed during the winter. Have it so fixed, if possible, that if heavy rains soak through the manure pile to run the water over his land so as to receive the benefit. Haul out the manure on the fields and scatter evenly once or twice a year, and see how soon his crops will exceed in quantity that of a neighbor who follows the old skinning process.

For those who wish to bring up land quickly, there is, perhaps, nothing to beat red clover, sown thickly and plowed under when about done blooming. It will make a tenacious soil, mellow and fertilize beyond any other green crop.

Some years ago while riding on the railroad, in conversation with a Mr. Kerler, then president of the Berks

County Agricultural society, he told of a field of wheat that he knew of personally that had been sown in wheat for fifteen years in succession, and the last crop was better than the first. No other fertilizer whatever was used but clover. Every spring he sowed clover on the field, which would be about six inches high by harvest time, and which would be a foot or more in height by the time they would plow for wheat in the fall. This I have no doubt was strictly true, and may be worth remembering by some of those who have hill land, upon which it is laborious to haul manure.

There is no institution more generous than the soil we till, but we must also be generous, or we may expect failures. I see straw piles lying in fields yet of last summer's threshing that I should like to own, when knowing that they will be turned into smoke and ashes where they lie, and not even benefit the spot where it is consumed.

—S. Miller, in *Journal of Agriculture*.

**Bee Hints.**

If you should lose a swarm of bees in the winter, writes a correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, don't destroy the comb, nor make wax of it, but clean all dead bees from the cells, brush and clean the hive well, and set it away for use in the swarming season. "Do you mean to put a swarm into that in the spring?" asks some one. Certainly I do. Why not? The comb, if melted and made into wax, would be worth but a few cents, for there is hardly ever over two pounds of comb in a full hive; and while your bees are making one pound of comb they could store twenty pounds of honey. Therefore, if your bees have no comb to build they can make an extra amount of honey, and you will be the gainer thereby. Bees can make cells only in warm weather, and for that reason they quit work in boxes sooner than in the main hive, where there is more heat than in the separate boxes.

Some think that bees carry in wax for their cells on their legs, but this is a mistake. Bees carry in on their legs propolis, or red cement, with which to stop cracks in the hive, and farina, or pollen; and this is all they ever gather besides honey. The wax is secreted in thin scales, from the overlapping joints of the bee's body. If you doubt this, shut up a swarm when you have them, giving them plenty of air and honey, and you will find they can and will make as much comb as though allowed full liberty.

Now, a word about swarming. I suppose you let your bees swarm when they get ready, and in many cases this is the best way. In the spring cut some bushes—spruce, fir, maple, or any kind you choose—and stick in the ground in front of the hives, letting them be four or five feet high and trimmed up so that no branches are within a foot of the ground. Now, if you can arrange on these anything resembling a cluster of bees, the swarm that issues will very likely pitch there, for you know if two swarms come out together, they generally "fine drives." Some, for a decoy, use dead bees, strung and arranged to resemble a chain of bees, and this works well. But you say: "Why are you so particular about this? Why not let them alight where they please?" Because their alighting place might not please me when I wanted to hive them, and besides, if they settled on a bush I would prop my hive back from the front with two plank wedges on the bottom board to about three inches, then I would pull up the bush, grasp the top with one hand, the bottom with the other, and with a sudden, sharp shake deposit my swarm on the bottom board, and then all I would have to do would be to keep the bees brushed off from the outside of the hive, and direct their course toward the interior.

Now, a word of caution. Never set a hive over a cluster of bees without stirring them up. They will cling to whatever they pitch on, no matter if there be a dozen hives over them, and are just as likely to fly away as though there was no hive within a mile of them. Another thing, see that all the bees enter the hive. You may put every bee except one into a hive, and if that one be the queen, you have lost your time and the swarm also.

In a hot day shade the hive with a screen of some sort, and if very warm weather, leave the hive propped up about half an inch from the bottom board for a day or so after hiving your bees. Don't discourage your bees by

setting them where the sun will melt the comb, for if you do they will most likely leave you, and serve you right, too.

Some people, when bees swarm, beat pans, blow horns and raise bedlam generally, but this is all folly. A swarm of bees will always pitch if left alone, and then send out scouts. If you get them hived before the scouts return, you are alright, if not the spies will lead the swarm off to new fields. When hiving bees, go among them clean and calm, not dirty and in a state of perspiration, nor hurried and afraid. Work coolly, calmly and slowly, and do not act like an animated windmill when the bees are flying around your face, or you will get punctured. Avoid as much as possible the killing of any of the bees; it makes the others cross and more apt to sting.

**Dairying in 1878.**

There can be no disguising the fact, says the *Rural New Yorker*, that the season of 1878 has been a hard one for the dairy interest of the country. The prices of butter and cheese have been extremely low, and wherever milk has been sold, the price of that has corresponded with those of its products. As is said, dairymen are generally discouraged. With most of them, besides loss from low prices, there has been an additional loss in the value of their stock. For those who bought on credit last spring, in hopes of paying from the season's profits, the outlook is as bad as if well could be.

Dismissing this feature of the case, let us see if there are not some compensating advantages in low prices for those who make the business a permanent one.

**First**—The decline in prices of stock for those who are not in debt or do not care to sell can scarcely be called a loss. It makes no difference to the productive capacity of ten cows whether we sell them at twenty-five, or one hundred dollars each. In the latter case, the owner is apt to spend money more freely on personal expenses, live higher and finally come to grief. If he calls his cows worth only twenty-five dollars each, he does not expect to make so much, and so manages to come out all right. Calling our property worth more than it is has been the ruin of many a business man these last few years.

**Second**—With cheaper cows we are getting down to bottom prices in the cost of production. This is greatly enlarging the market for our dairy products. American cheese is going abroad more extensively than ever before. We undersell English cheese-makers in their own markets. Our own people are learning to use cheese more than ever before. When once they begin to use it they will not soon discontinue it. But for the extremely low price of meats, cheese would be used still more than it is. The difficulty in getting a good market for cheese has been that the great mass of farmers through the country who do not make cheese manage to do without it. Hereafter it is almost certain that dairy products will be higher; but so far as cheese is concerned, this will not induce farmers to engage in its production. It requires too many and too expensive appliances, and altogether more skill than any can afford except they make dairying a regular business. Yet wherever the liking for cheese has been learned, there will be a sure and steady demand even at considerably higher prices than now prevail. Whoever then can manage to rub along this year, may confidently hope to do better in the near future.

**Harrowing Land.**

Of all the implements used on the farm there is but one, the plow, that is as necessary to good cultivation as the harrow, and, as a general thing, there is none that there is so little account made of by farmers. Good plowing is of the greatest importance in preparing the soil for any crop, but it is well known fact that there is too little good plowing done in the West, and, after a poor job of plowing has been done, a great deal depends on our being thorough with the harrow. This, also, we are a little negligent about, especially in preparing the land for corn. Our best planters do good work where the land is smooth and well pulverized, but we cannot expect them to do good work where the ground is in bad condition.

In my opinion, the principal points of improvement made in harrows is in the

greater number of teeth now used. This, more than any other one thing, is essential, as the object is to work the surface.

Most harrows in use have about forty teeth, and that is not enough. My way is to have the frame made of small-sized scantling, and the teeth not over three-eighths inches, and not less than sixty of them. We do not expect to work deep, and consequently a heavy frame and few teeth will not pulverize as well as a lighter frame and more teeth, while the draft is about the same. I have been using one made in three sections of 2x2 1-2 inch stuff, four bars in a section, with twenty-seven adjustable steel teeth. By adjustable, I mean that when the draft bar is attached to one end, the teeth stand perpendicular, and, having a greater number of them, it does much better work than the old Scotch harrow. By attaching the draft at the other end, the points of teeth drop back four inches and make it a first-class smoothing harrow. This harrow retails at about twenty dollars. A big price compared with the old-fashioned 40-tooth affair, but cheap when the working value of each is taken into consideration. I speak of this one of mine as an illustration, and knowing that it is a good tool, perhaps other makers have as good, perhaps better ones than this. I think no farmer should be satisfied to use a poor harrow because it is cheap in price. Buy the best, if it costs more, as the difference in price will soon be made up in the extra work it will do.

Another fact is, we do not harrow our ground enough. Who ever heard a farmer say he had got his ground too smooth and fine? And how often do we think that we ought to lay out more work in putting in our crops? I would never buy a harrow that has less than sixty or seventy steel teeth, and one that has a simple and reliable arrangement of draft.—F. A. S., in *Prairie Farmer*.

**Agricultural Items.**

It is reported that the agricultural department will send out this season among other novelties a new sort of potato from Peru. It is said to be of large size, yellow flesh with a thin skin, of good flavor and very mealy.

The large white Belgian carrot is the finest and most productive of all kinds grown for feeding. Its habit of growth is somewhat peculiar, in that one-third of the roots grow above ground. The color is white below and green above.—Ex.

The French fanciers are now feeding their poultry with boiled and steamed carrots, especially when fattening for the market. This root is said to impart a peculiar flavor to the fowls greatly relished by epicures. The Yellow Belgian is the favorite variety.

The Ohio state board of agriculture has decided to change the time for holding the state fair from the second week of next September to the last week in August. The change was made to avoid conflicting with the tri-state fair at Toledo and the Cincinnati exposition.

Hon. James Wilson says: "There is no danger of the future Iowa farm, whatever danger there is to the present owner; the present farmer will make his farm pay and maintain its fertility, or the farm will reject his ownership, so to speak, and look about for a kindlier master."

Every farmer might well sow a bed of celery seed this spring. Of the new sorts the Golden Dwarf and the London Red are by some considered the best. Peter Henderson has always contended that the red varieties are superior to the white. Celery is without doubt the most powerful nervine of all our vegetable products.

Root culture, says the *Rural New Yorker*, is one of the most promising innovations in our whole farm practice. No other product from an acre of land will support so much live stock, produce so much meat, milk, mutton, wool, pork, lard, or manure, as a well grown root crop; and of all the root crops the sugar-beet is most nutritious.

England is as famous for turnips as Holland is for tulips, but we doubt very much whether any English sorts of the root equal our new American variety, the white egg turnip. Its qualities are earliness, size, production, and freedom from all bitter taste—a common fault with many varieties. Hence, we do not know whether it will be a popular sort with the growers of horse-radish or not.

**Veterinary Department.****Traumatic Erysipelas.**

I would like some advice through the columns of your paper in regard to a mare nine years old this spring. In December she was kicked on the inside of off hind leg, six or seven inches above the hock, on bone near front of leg. It swelled up pretty large, extending below the ankle, but after bathing with different things, partly went down, but continues to come and go; sometimes exercise will take it nearly away, and next morning it will be as large as ever. Then again, while running out in the yard, it will not swell bad for a day or two; then come again. Will blistering take it down effectually? or what had I better do with it?

**ANSWER.**—Your mare suffers from traumatic erysipelas, the result of the injury from the kick, and will recover. **Treatment:** Have her prepared by feeding on bran mashes for two days; then give a cathartic, composed of pulverized Barbadoes aloes, seven, ground ginger, one drachm, made into a ball; when purging has ceased, take chlorate of potash, three, pulverized resin, two ounces, arsenious acid, one drachm; mix, and make into twelve powders; give one a day in soft feed; have the swollen parts bathed once a day with the following: Take acetate of lead, three ounces; water, three quarts; mix and apply warm. Blistering will only make matters worse.

**Nasal Catarrh.**

I have a mare who is affected a great deal like a person with catarrh. I first noticed it last winter, and have had several parties looking at her, but they do not agree in their decisions. In the stable she breathes with difficulty, and sounds like the breathing of a person with bad cold in the head. When driven, sometimes she will either blow the stuff out of her nose, or cough it up, when she gets better. She is a great deal worse in cold weather than in warm. If you can state the cause and prescribe a remedy from this description you will oblige me very much.

**ANSWER.**—Your mare suffers from a form of nasal catarrh, sometimes called nasal gleet—a disease of the mucous membrane lining the nasal passage and sinuses, often with the complication of a collection of partially inspissated pus collected in either or both the nasal and maxillary sinuses. If the latter can be made out, the only remedy is to trephine through the nasal or maxillary bones, and wash the collection out with a syringe, by injecting warm water in the cavity, and following each injection with a solution of carbolic acid and water, one of the former to sixty of the latter, as long as any of the discharge exists. If the sinuses should prove to be clear, by applying an active blister over the nasal passages, and causing the animal to inhale the fumes of burning sulphur, and injecting up the nostrils water acidulated with acetic acid, you will in all probability effect a cure. You will require to keep up the treatment for some considerable time; at the same time it will be necessary to keep her under a tonic, say sulphate of iron, one, gentian root, pulverized, two drachms; arsenious acid, five grains, once a day; but since the difficulty lies in making out a diagnosis, we think you had better call on some qualified veterinarian, as we cannot diagnose to a certainty without first seeing the case.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

**"OH! MY BACK!"** **HUNT'S REMEDY** **for the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine** cures Pains in the Back, Sore Lungs, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs, Dropsey, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Nervousness, Neuralgia, 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., JUN. 8, 1879.  
I can testify to the virtues of Hunt's Remedy in Kidney Disease from actual trial, having been much benefited by its use.

E. G. TAYLOR  
From a retired Minister of the Methodist Episcopal church:

NO. 89 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 11, 1878.

Wm. E. CLARKE—Dear Sirs:—Hunt's Remedy has cured my wife of Dropsey 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 all the extra water from the system by other means had been tried. None succeeded but Hunt's Remedy.

ANTHONY ATWOOD.

**HUNT'S REMEDY** is purely Vegetable, and is used by the advice of physicians.

Having the test of time for 30 years, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. One trial will convince you. Send for sample to Wm. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. For sale by all Druggists.

**PRESCRIPTION FREE**

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indigestion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

ADDRESS, DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, May 6, 1879.

|                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Flour—XX.         | \$4.45 @ 4.00 |
| XXX.              | 4.70 @ 4.80   |
| Family.           | 5.25          |
| Wheat—No. 2 fall. | 1.04 @ 1.04   |
| No. 3 red.        | 1.02 @ 1.02   |
| Corn—No. 2.       | 1.04 @ 1.04   |
| Oats—No. 2.       | 1.02 @ 1.02   |
| Rye.              | 48 @ 49       |
| Barley.           | 50 @ 60       |
| Pork.             | 9.70 @ 10.00  |
| Bacon—Shoulders.  | 3.40 @ 3.50   |
| Clear ribs.       | 4.58 @ 5.00   |
| Lard.             | 5.80 @ 5.90   |
| Butter—Dairy.     | 15 @ 16       |
| Country.          | 11 @ 15       |

CHICAGO, May 6, 1879.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Wheat—No. 2 spring. | 92 @ 93 |
| No. 3.              | 77 @ 77 |
| Rejected.           | 67 @ 68 |

CORN.

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Oats.                     | 33 @ 34     |
| Pork.                     | 25 @ 25     |
| Lard.                     | 9.30 @ 9.40 |
| KANSAS CITY, May 6, 1879. | 5.90 @ 6.00 |

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Wheat—No. 2 fall. | 98 @ 1.00 |
| No. 3 fall.       | 93 @ 93   |
| No. 4.            | 92 @ 93   |
| Corn—No. 2 mixed. | 29 @ 31   |
| Oats.             | 26 @ 27   |
| Rye—No. 2.        | 36 @ 45   |

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, May 6, 1879.

|                                     |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,500 | \$4.55 @ 4.75 |
| Good ship. steers av. 1,350         | 4.25 @ 4.50   |
| Fair butch. steers av. 1,000        | 3.75 @ 4.25   |
| Good feed. steers av. 1,100         | 3.75 @ 4.25   |
| Good stock steers av. 900           | 3.00 @ 3.50   |
| Good to choice fat cows.            | 3.00 @ 3.50   |
| Common cows and heifers.            | 2.40 @ 2.80   |
| Hogs—Packers.                       | 2.90 @ 3.15   |

ST. LOUIS, May 6, 1879.

|  |
|--|
| Cattle, only nominal; choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; good do., \$4.65 to \$4.70; light, \$4.55 to \$4.60; native butch. steers, \$3.25 to \$4.50; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$4.40; feeding steers, \$3.75 to \$4.35; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.75. |
| Hogs, weak; heavy, \$3.25 @ \$3.50; light, \$3.00 @ \$3.40.  |

CHICAGO, May 6, 1879.

|   |
|---|
| Cattle, active, firm; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.20 @ \$5.00; stockers and feeders \$3.40 @ \$4.00; butchers'—steers \$3.40 @ \$3.60, cows \$2.20 to \$3.40. |
| Hogs, heavy, \$3.60 @ \$3.80; light, \$3.30 @ \$3.60. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 11,000.   |

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 15 @ 16.; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 @ 6 @; eggs, 9 @ 10 @; beans—\$1.40 @ \$1.50; bu. for screened, picked, 1.45 @; broom-corn, 2 @ 3c. per lb.; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.75 @ \$3.00; turkeys, dressed, 10c. per lb.; green apples, \$3.00 @ \$3.50 per lb.; onions—75c. @ \$1.50 per bush., top sets \$1.25, bottom sets \$2.25 per bush.; flax seed, \$3 per bush.; \$1.50; castor beans, \$1.55; hominy, \$1.87 @; cranberries, \$4 @ 7 per lb.; sauerkraut, \$3 per lb.; hay, \$7.00 @ \$8.50; potatoes, 60 @ 65c.; wool—fine unwashed, 15 @ 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, \$3 cwt., 80c. Buckwheat flour, \$3.00, \$4.50 @ 5.00.

Wheat fluctuated a little the past week but our quotations are but slightly changed. The "visible supply" in the large cities is diminishing at the rate of about half a million bushels a week. It is over a million bushels less than it was this time last week.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.04 @ 1.04 May, \$1.04 June, and 97c. July. In Chicago No. 2 is 93c. May, 93c. June, and 92c. July. In Kansas City No. 2 is 97 @ 98c. May, and 97c. June. No. 3 is 93 @ 94c. May, and 93c. June.

Cattle are quoted a trifle lower this week at Kansas City. \$4.25 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 72 corn-fed Texan steers, averaging 1,027 pounds).

The amount of pork packed in the West since March 1st is about 100,000 head less than for the same period last year. There is also a marked falling off in the average weight of hogs. The total production of meats the last week of April was 7,500,000 pounds, and of land about 2,000,000 pounds. For the two months since the close of the winter season the aggregate production of meat in the West has been about 68,500,000 pounds, and of lard 18,500,000 pounds, against 88,500,000 pounds of meats and 23,000,000 pounds of lard during the same period last year. During the past two months the foreign exports of meats and pork have amounted to 160,000,000 pounds, and of lard 55,000,000 pounds. The falling off in packing compared with last year is principally at Chicago. In Cincinnati and St. Louis there has been an increase over the same period last year.

Cincinnati was, some years ago, justly entitled to be called the "porkopolis" of this continent. Now, Chicago packs ten times as many hogs as she does, and we notice that during the months of April and May, this spring, Atchison, Kansas, packed the same number of hogs (35,000) as Cincinnati.

English journals complain of the great scarcity of stock cattle, and they advocate the importation of full-grown cattle from America to be fattened in England.

Notwithstanding the enormous quantity of wheat in store in New York, Chicago and Milwaukee, the bulk of it is held, says the Chicago Times, by less than half a dozen New York and Western capitalists. These men have the power, should they decide to combine, to create the greatest "corner" in wheat ever known.

LAWRENCE MARKETS.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15 @ 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, 7c. @ \$1.00; apples, \$1.00 @ \$1.25; corn, 27c.; wheat, 60 @ 90c.; lard, 6 @ 6 @; hogs, \$2.40 @ 2.60; 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,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

## PAINTS &amp; LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO—

## LARD OIL,

And all kinds of

## MACHINE OILS.

## CALL AND GET PRICES.

Read, Everybody!

S. G. MC'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.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne

THOMPSON, PAYNE &amp; 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.

## THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

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

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

FRANK E. SNOW,

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

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

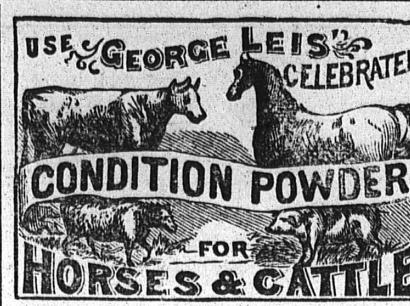
## Farmers, Attention!

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.

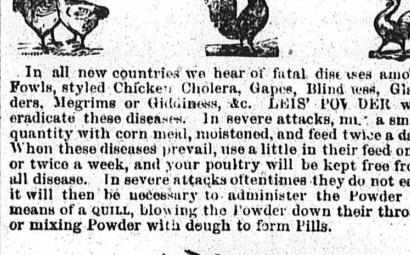
A. KATZENSTEIN.



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

Every Farmer in Stock Dairies is convinced that an  
improvement of the blood originates the variety of his  
diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper,  
Fistula, Pox-Evil, Hobbles Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches,  
Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation  
of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, &c.  
(By some called Staff Disease.) The Blood is  
the fountain of life, and if itself, or the vessels that  
convey it, are impure, the animal will die. In doing that you  
must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure.  
Also, it cures the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit,  
also provides a digestible food for the animal, and can  
thus promote the recovery of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage  
coachmen, livermen 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  
Poultry, Chickens, Cholera, Gaspo, Blindness, Glanders,  
Meglitis 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 you will find them kept free from  
all disease. In severe attacks administer the Powder  
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.

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or mixing Powder with dough to form pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to  
make the fat burn, but to keep up a regular secretion of  
milk. Farmers will rejoice to know 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 are  
at once removed. For sore teats, apply Leis' Chemi-  
cal Healing. Cows also require an alternative 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 all the diseases to which these  
animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition  
Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain,  
Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange,  
Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent  
paper bag in a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain  
remedy. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood  
and is therefore the best Article for fattening Hogs.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.  
E. G.—To prevent 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, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

BROWN, WEBB & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.

MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis.

COLLINS BROS., St. Louis.

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.

Mr. Clyde of the firm has had twelve years' experience in the business.

Don't forget the place—No. 42 Massachusetts street, three doors north of the post-office.

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the University of Kansas.

The University of the State of Kansas is situated

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

\$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to

railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and

remainder in nine