

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 382.

THE ROUND-ABOUT WAY.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

There's a "short cut" over the meadow,
That looks so smiling and fair,
You'd never think of the ditches
And thorns that are lurking there;
But though the road may be longer,
You'd better risk the delay,
For it's always safer and surer, friend,
To take the round-about way.

There's a "short cut" over the mountain,
But the path is so rough and steep
That danger is sure to threaten
As painfully up you creep;
And ere you have half ascended
To the top of the summit gray,
You'll wish, with many a sigh, my friend,
You'd taken the round-about way.

There's a "short cut" many are taking,
Who wisdom and wealth would gain
Without the toil and the trouble,
The worry of heart and brain;
But knowledge thus caught is but folly,
And riches their trust betray,
Because they neglected to go, my friend,
The usual round-about way.

The patient and plodding worker,
Who is not afraid to toil,
His hands with the marks of labor,
The tokens of manly toil,
Will find that for self-denial
The years to come will repay,
And prove that fame and an honest name
Prefer the round-about way.

No good that is worth our having,
No joy that will work no ill,
Is gained by hastily taking
The "short cut" over the hill,
And though the road may be longer,
'Tis well to risk the delay,
For it's always safer and surer, friend,
To take the round-about way.

WHAT THE GLITTER DID.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

"All is not gold that glitters," says the old moralist; but, nevertheless, a good smart glitter, if it appears to have a gold basis, may answer every purpose. Our whilom friend, Simon Digtorum, tried it, and found it to answer every purpose. Our whilom friend, Simon Digtorum, tried it, and found it to answer every purpose.

Simon Digtorum, A. M., M. D. Yes, the magic abbreviations were honestly his. And he had received them at Harvard, too, whose shadow is immense. He had been told—he had translated it from other languages—"All that glitters is not gold." But the time came when, after scratching his head a long time in ponderous thought, Simon said to himself, as is stated above, "Nevertheless, a good smart glitter," etc.

The truth is, Simon had done a very foolish thing before taking his degree of doctor of medicine. He had fallen in love with a pretty girl, as poor as himself, and made her his wife, so that when he came forth to commence the battle of life, he had something more than himself to look out for. In fact, he found himself with quite a family on his hands. His wife had two young sisters—they were all orphans—and these sisters could not leave the dear girl who had been their guide and stay. It came hard upon poor Simon, but he put a bold face upon the matter, and determined to do his best.

In their suit of small, humble apartments, in Cambridge, Simon sat down with his wife Kate, and her sisters, Lizzie and Mary; to plan for the campaign to come. Kate was nineteen years old; Lizzie was seventeen, and Mary fifteen. They were bright, smart girls, and if they promised nothing else, they did promise to make Simon's home sunny and cheerful with smiles and song. But they were to do more than this, as we shall see.

"Here we are," said Simon, after the case had been opened, "with the great world before us, and here is our situation. Thank heaven, I am not in debt; but how long I shall be able to hold my head clear remains to be seen. If I find a place for settlement not more than thirty or forty miles away, I have just about money enough to get us there, and that is all. Upon my soul, I don't see how we are going to manage it. I tell you it is pretty close quarters, but I can survive it if you can."

"Have you thought of a place yet?" asked his wife.

"No," he answered. "But I think I shall make a strike for some place in Worcester county. I have a fancy for one of the old boroughs—either North, West or South, or somewhere in that region."

"That will do," said Kate. "We are not known there, and may do very well. Be sure that you find a pretty cottage, with a convenient stable attached, which you can hire for a year without paying anything down. You can tell how your money is locked up, and all that sort of thing; and leave us girls to do the rest."

Simon looked at his wife in surprise.

"Hire a whole house!" he cried.

"Aye, and a pretty one, too," added Kate.

"And a stable?"

"Yes."

"Goodness mercy! what shall I do with a stable?"

"We girls want it, and must have it. Now look ye, Simon, I think I have heard you say that you were not afraid to stand by the side of any man in surgery, and that you had made yourself master of the symptoms of disease and of proper remedies?"

"Without boasting," returned Simon, "I may say that such is the fact. I have that reputation in the hospital where I have spent the greater part of my last year in downright practice. You know I have filled the place of one of the attending surgeons, who has been away on sick leave. It was my successful removal by amputation of the entire left interior maxillary—just a half of the whole lower jaw—that gave me my first hoist into favor. Since that I have performed far more difficult operations. But I was only a student, in hospital, the patients poor, and no pay came to me."

"But we'll make it pay," said Kate. "Just you go and select your place. Find a place, if you can, where there is no young doctor—where one or two old fogies have grown fat, and are still throwing work into the hands of the sexton. Such places are to be found."

Simon knew it very well.

"And one thing more," added Kate. "Be sure that you find one of those old towns in which there is a goodly element of the regular New England aristocracy—the most hollow, baseless, cod-fishy and self-sufficient aristocracy in the world. Their purses are deep, and for such we will spread our net. Now don't ask any questions, but go and do as we tell you."

Somehow Simon allowed himself to put faith in those three sprightly girls, and as soon as he could get away, he took the cars for Worcester, and thence proceeded in a hired chaise to examine the country around. Suffice it to say, that at the end of a week he had pitched upon the good old town of Ootherborough. It had been settled in the days of the "Bay Path," long before the revolution, and its aristocracy had become crystallized into a compact, invulnerable community of unapproachables. Here Simon found a beautiful cottage, with stable and garden, and plenty of fruit on tree and vine. The owner chanced to be a graduate of Harvard, and as Simon bore letters of recommendation from the president and several of the professors of that old college, the owner had no hesitation in trusting him. He felt sure that the president of old Harvard would never have given such a recommendation to a man who might not be trusted anywhere, and with anything. He was welcome to go into the house when he pleased—the sooner the better—and he could pay his rent when he could make it convenient.

In this town of Ootherborough were two old physicians. One of them lived in the center village, and the other lived in the Dexter parish, so-called. They were white-haired veterans, with unshaken faith in the lancet, and in calomel, and the sick-room of one of their patients was like a laboratory. It would make a well man grow faint and sick to remain in that room five minutes. But they were of the old stock, of the staunch old blue blood, and representatives of a long line of royal purgators.

All this Simon wrote to his wife as soon as he had discovered it, and when he finally returned he found that the girls had not been idle. They had an elder sister who had married a man of West Cambridge, or Lexington, whose business required the use of many horses, and of him they had engaged two horses for the season, with a very pretty gig and a light chaise. From an old widowed aunt, who lived on Beacon hill, in Boston, they had borrowed something which filled three goodly-sized, old-fashioned wooden chests. What was in them they would not tell.

"Goodness gracious!" cried Simon, when he found that another mouth had been added to the mess for which he was to provide. "I think you must be crazy!" They had called in their cousin Peter, son of the uncle who owned the horses—a lad of fifteen—to go and live with them, for a few months, at least.

But Kate put her finger upon Simon's lips, and bade him hold his tongue.

We need not tell of the removal. Suffice it to say that, with the assistance of friends, Kate had obtained a lot of good and pretty furniture on credit, and when they reached Ootherborough they were ready for housekeeping—all ready save the one need of provisions; and here was the pinch. The butcher, and the grocer, and the milkman, and the fishman must be

paid, at least monthly, and it would be suicidal for the young physician to run in debt in Ootherborough.

But Kate told him not to fear. "We can live on very little," she said, "until we get established."

By and by Simon saw the three chests opened, and he spread his eyes very wide when he beheld the contents. Quaint old silverware, massive, pure and bright; china and porcelain of rarest and most exquisite pattern, with decanters, goblets, glasses, and fruit-dishes of brilliant Bohemian glass.

"In the name of all that is wonderful!"

Thus far Simon, and then Kate closed his lips.

"You shall see," she said. "And while we are fixing up, do you have Peter hitch one of the horses to the gig, and do you take your medicine cases and drive off. Drive as though you were on a matter of life or death."

Simon went as directed. He returned at dinner time. In the dining-room, leading out from the sitting-room by folding doors, the large mahogany extension table was set, with its cloth of snowy damask, and loaded down with its wealth of silver and cut glass. The casters were filled with oil and pepper and mustard and vinegar; there was wine in the decanters upon the side-board; and the dining chairs were set. Kate was arrayed in silk, while Lizzie and Mary appeared in neat calico dresses, acting the parts of well-trained servants to perfection. At the stable Simon had found Peter, in a regular jockey garb, ready to take care of the horse.

"Are you hungry, my lord?" asked Kate.

"Aye, verily," answered Simon.

"Then come this way to the feast. It is prepared."

And she led the way to a little room set off from the kitchen, where no prying eye could reach them. In that retired nook was set a little pine table, with a plain cloth, and for food there was simply bread and milk—nothing more, nothing less.

Simon caught the twinkle of his wife's eyes, and he began to comprehend. Aye, he saw through the whole thing; and, what is more, he entered into it with zest.

"Zounds!" he cried, "I don't see why this thing shouldn't work. The nabobs of the town are just the men to be gulled by the show we can make—the men and women both. Kate, Lizzie, Mary, Peter—you are bricks, perfect bricks—and long may you wave. I understand you now, and I will do my share, depend upon it."

And then they sat down to the feast.

On the second day, when they had made three full meals, Kate reckoned up the cost for the five of them—just eighty cents; and they had luxuriated in butter and cold ham and in roasted potatoes for breakfast. The two horses in the stable did not bring the expense up to over a dollar a day; and for that Kate determined to keep house while there was need.

By the merest accident (O, of course!) people who came to see the doctor were allowed to blunder into the sitting-room. The folding doors had been carelessly left open by the servants! Goodness! what a sight of silver and china and cut-glass! And how natural that the first visitor should tell the story with wondrous garrulosity of fancy and admiration.

And then to see those two horses on the move continually. Of course, people saw, and thought, and reasoned one with another. And then the two or three leading men to whom Doctor Digtorum had brought letters from the great men of old Harvard. Feeling their own importance in having been thus selected by the magnates of their revered *alma mater* to receive the credentials of the new doctor, and recognizing him as a child of the same university with themselves, they were not slow to sound forth all that the college president had said in his favor; but they did not hesitate to add bright promises of their own, as though they had come from headquarters.

Well, that gave Simon entrance into one or two of the first families. As fortune would have it, his first case was that of a child of one of the very biggest and puffiest of the nabobs. The disease was scarlet fever, a disease which, in Ootherborough, had been regarded as almost surely fatal. Dr. Simon was called on a pinch. The village Whitehead was laid up with gout, and the old Fud of Dexter parish was away. Simon carried the child through not only successfully, but so easily and kindly, and so pleasantly, it was talked of; and well it might be. Then came measles. Dr. Fud lost several cases. He pursued the old heroic course, and the chances were that a grown man under his treatment with measles would die of brain fever in the end. Dr. Simon lost not a

case. And why should he, if he had only measles, unmixed with any old chronic or congenital ailment, to contend with? The very nature of measles is to gallop away at a swift pace, if you only keep up the vitality, keep the pores of the skin open, and give them a chance to get out.

However, Dr. Simon Digtorum was set down as "one of our set." That he was of a "first family" was very evident. Within two weeks every man and woman in the village had taken a peep into that glittering dining-room, and some of the more favored—especially among the women, those of the very highest class—had been permitted to lift and examine the rare old silver. And that it was silver, solid and honest, they well knew.

Certainly such a man must be worthy. And then how perfectly Kate played her part; and how respectfully and demurely the *servants* answered her little tinkling golden bell when the nabobs were present!

Need I picture the end?

We say to the man who advertises in the newspapers, "Be sure you have something which the public wants; that it is all you promise it to be; and then go ahead and spread abroad your printer's ink without fear or stint."

Well, Simon Digtorum was sure he had what the people really needed—a humane and reasonable method of treating disease. His wife felt sure of the same thing. And so they advertised. The glitter of the dining-room, and the glitter of the silver-mounted harnesses, and the steeds that bore them sped hither and thither, took the nabobs by storm. They were hooked and drawn in.

And though the glitter that caught the purse-strings of Ootherborough in the first place was of a somewhat false metal, yet there was the true metal in reserve at bottom; and today Simon and Kate, with sisters and cousins, can not only eat from silver all their own, but hundreds of families bless the day that brought the glittering doctor to their section of the commonwealth.

Somebody's Baby.

That thing on the curtstone, there! Dirty, ragged, drunk! Yes—intoxicated does not express it—very drunk, indeed. That thing, at which boys throw mud and stones, at which the poorest beggar glances in disgust! A creature that seems to have remaining of God's gift of speech nothing but the blasphemy with which Satan has disgraced it! That was somebody's baby once. How can one talk of mysteries and expect to solve them, after that? Somebody's baby!—a little, fair, innocent, untroubled thing.

Innocent whatever it was; perhaps beautiful; doubtless beloved. There are babies, I know, that are left by cruel mothers in cold doorways, and brought up in poor-houses, ticketed and numbered instead of named; but, after all, such are rare. Anybody's baby generally has its share of petting. Did that?

Did it lie, wide-eyed and bald-headed, on a pillow, with its white sleeves looped up with ribbon? And did friends come in and look at it, and tell the mother that she had a son to be proud of? Did the people tell her that it was the image of its father? And did affectionate aunts bring it blue socks, and lace bibs, and silk caps with trills of tulle in them? Did the nurse say that "bless its little heart, it took great notice?" And did they christen it in the church in the presence of all its relatives, and name it after the greatest, or best, or most beloved person they knew? And did its god-parents bestow a silver cup upon it, or knife, fork and spoon? Perhaps so. It is as likely as not. Or, maybe it was born in some poor laborer's hut, and that all it had was a blessing and some dresses made of its mother's old skirts. But, if so, it was kissed and petted, and poor neighbors admired it, and it rode on its father's shoulders, and was trotted on its mother's knee, and watched and cherished and made a little king of for a while. It was once a baby, anyhow—somebody's baby.

Oh, if the mother had known! Oh, if she had known! That baby of hers was to have been everything good and great and fine—a merchant, a doctor, a minister, president of these United States!

Ah, the dreams that were dreamt for it! the hopes that arose! the love it had, and the kisses! and this is the end. Pick it up carefully, policeman. Put it out of the way as soon as you can, where it can become as sober as is possible to such a thing. Don't club it. You have babies at home, perhaps—babies fair and sweet and innocent; and that was somebody's baby once.—*Mary Kyle Dallas.*

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for your valuable paper before, I thought I would write. I am going to school. I study reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Our teacher's name is Miss Jordan; we like her very much. Pa has taken THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for a long time. The answer to E. J. Moon's charade is "James T. Stevens." I must close this time. If I see this in print I will write again. Yours truly,

EVA B. MEANS.
ELM CREEK, Kans., May 23, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write again. Our school will be out in six weeks. Pa has two hundred head of hogs, one hundred head of cattle, ten head of horses and nine head of mules. We live five miles and a half from Spring Hill. Pa has lived here ever since 1857. He is from Virginia, and Ma is from Ohio. Pa takes THE SPIRIT, and I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." My next oldest sister has joined the grange. If I see this in print I will write again. I will close for this time. Yours truly, MARY HEFLERBOWER.
SPRING HILL, Kans., May 19, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little boy eleven years old. I go to school. My teacher's name is Wm. W. Divine. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing. We have twenty head of cattle, seven head of calves, four horses, one mule and ten hogs. I go to Sunday-school every Sunday. My teacher's name is Miss Watt. I will send a charade:

I am composed of seven letters.
My first is in eat, but not in dog.
My second is in apple, but not in tree.
My third is in scrub, but not in wash.
My fourth is in tub, but not in top.
My fifth is in fat, but not in run.
My sixth is in rug, but not in mat.
My seventh is in beat, but not in bat.
My whole is a vegetable.
I must quit and do my chores, so good-by.
Your friend, DAVID A. WATT.
BURLINGTON, Kans., May 21, 1879.

Advice for the Children.

As the children have neglected to fill their column, we fill it with a little good advice: Children, you must not be satisfied with reading stories, but take hold of better works which can readily be obtained. Study the history of our own land and country. There is no danger of knowing too much about it. If you see the name of a man or woman who is seemingly prominent before the people, make an effort to find out who they are, what they are doing and where they live. Read biography. Learn of the wise men who have been active in our national history; become familiar with their deeds of worth, and the struggle that many have undergone to reach success. Familiarize yourself with the geography of the United States, the peculiar features of such sections of the country as you know least about. Be curious about the trees and stones that come in your way. A kernel of wheat or a grain of corn is rich in delightful matter to study out, and will not only profit but interest it taken up in earnest. Then among the birds, what a fruitful field for observation. Don't stone and frighten them. You can call swallows, robins and other birds to your window to be fed if you will try.

Now, boys and girls, one and all, do your best to do right, and as the years come and go your lives will be full of sunshine.

Facile.

An old lady said she never could imagine where all the Smiths came from, until she saw a large sign, "Smith Manufacturing company."

"How shall we train our girls?" asks an exchange. Train 'em with about twenty yards of black silk, if you want to please your girls. A silk velvet train would make 'em happy.

"Were there cats in the ark?" is a question that is troubling the religious editor of an exchange. Certainly there were, and the first thing they said after leaving the ancient craft was: "It there's Ararat round here, we want to gopher it."

A schoolmistress in the country was taking down the names and ages of her scholars at the commencement of her term, when coming in turn to a little white-headed boy, she asked him: "Well, my lad, how old are you?" "My name ain't Lad," said he sharply; "it's John."

"Well, said the schoolmistress, 'what is the rest of your name?' "Why, that's all the name I've got—just John. "Well, what is your father's name?" "Oh, you needn't put dad's name down; he isn't comin' to school. He's too big to go to school." "Well, how old are you?" "I aint old at all; I'm young."

Authentic Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
 Secretary—F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
 Treasurer—W. P. Ponce, Topeka.
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
 Levi Dambaugh, Hartford, Lyon county.
 J. S. Payne, Calmar, Linn county.

A Talk to a Grange.

[By J. M. Stahl, Secretary Berlin Heights Grange, No. 345, Illinois.]

There has been a good deal said about the present condition of our grange, and of the propriety of keeping up the organization. No doubt there are persons, and even those who have been grangers, who would be rather pleased to see the grange die, while there are others sorry to see the present condition of things, and are willing to even make some sacrifice to keep up the organization.

The object of this paper is to take an impartial view of the whole subject and to learn, if possible, what is the best thing to be done. I shall begin by asking the question, do we as farmers of this great country feel the need of some organization by which we will be brought into closer relations with each other—some organization by means of which we may unite our strength for the better protection of our interests? I say do we feel the need of such an organization, or do we not? If we do not, we are certainly different from the rest of mankind, for I believe that without an exception every other calling and profession has its organization of some kind or other. Are we, as a class, so independent that each individual can stand alone? Perhaps we are nearer so than any other class, but still I believe there is a general feeling that in union there is strength; a general feeling that there are forces at work which are undermining our firm foundation, and may eventually enslave us; a feeling that whispers to us, let us unite that we may be prepared to meet all forces that may invade our rights. And then, too, our social natures are not entirely crushed out, and I believe there is a general longing for better conditions to develop and gratify that noble part of our nature.

Taking it for granted then that some kind of an organization is needed, the question arises, is there any better organization for the farmer than the grange? What is this grange movement? Is it an organization, as some have thought, concocted by a few designing men to gather thousands of dollars into a treasury and then appropriate it to their own selfish ends? or is it an organization founded upon principle, having for its object the good of mankind? From the base rascality we see going on throughout the country it is natural, without due consideration, to answer the former question in the affirmative, and say that money is the grand object in view. But bad as the world is, it is not all bad. There are those who see the great wrongs of the world and are ever willing to do all in their power to right them. Such we believe to have been the founders of the grange movement.

They saw the unprotected condition of over one-half the population of the country, and how a portion of the other half was, by cunning devices, fastening its coils around its victim. It was in view of this condition of things, together with the lack of the intellectual and social advantages of the husbandman, that the order of Patrons of Husbandry was founded. It may be a question whether the grange is the best possible organization for the work it is intended to accomplish. Some may contend, and with much reason, too, that an organization that has for its object the bettering of the condition of one-half the population of the country, and through that half the whole population, should have nothing hidden or secret about it; that all reforms must be open and public. But be this as it may, it is evident that there is some magic power about a secret organization that cannot be obtained without it; and had it not been for that little bit of secrecy that is connected with the grange, it is doubtful if it ever would have become the vast organization that it has, and accomplished the work it has.

Can it be possible that an organization which spread itself in a few years not only throughout every state and territory of the United States, but into other countries, until more than half a million of members were gathered into its folds, is based upon no principle adapted to the wants of the people? Is it possible that an organization so vast a scale as this one, holding hundreds of thousands of meetings, and discussing the various topics connected with the interests of the great farming community, thereby waking up thought and bringing our talent, has done no good in the world? We are little aware what the grange has done and is still doing.

It is rather by inference than by demonstration that we can measure the work of the grange, for we must take into consideration that the grange has not been in existence long enough to make any very perceptible change in the life of the farmer. We have been expecting too much. As American citizens we are inclined to hurry things; we want to reach the goal of our ambition in a single bound, and because the grange does not take us from our labors of toil and land us at once into a haven of eternal repose, we are disposed to give up the ship and try some other road to that better condition for which we are longing.

Let us glance now at some of the things the

grange has done and is still doing. And, first, as to pecuniary matters. It is evident that something has been done towards bringing the producer and consumer closer together. Farmers are buying things at nearer cost prices now than in former times. This may not all be attributable to the grange movement, but may be safe in saying that all farmers, whether they belong to the grange or not, are this day buying their machinery and farming implements from fifteen to twenty per cent. cheaper than they would had there never been a grange. And then, much has been done toward reducing the exorbitant and unjust prices of railroad fare and freight, so that at the present time all classes are riding cheaper and paying less for freight than they would be doing if there were no granges. But all this sinks into insignificance when compared with the intellectual and social work of the order. What a feast of reason and flow of soul has grown out of these hundreds of thousands of meetings that are being held throughout the land. The talent of the country is being improved, and the laborer is beginning to know and feel his position in society, and is beginning to assert his right to rule.

Men are being sent from the plow to the legislatures in greater numbers than in former times. The people are becoming a power in the land. The people are about to take the government into their own hands. And why? Because they are beginning to think, and the grange is to be credited with a large share of this enlightenment.

Now, brethren, you may think this all imagination. I am aware that the hope of accomplishing much through the grange is at times dark, and many are inclined to despair and fall by the wayside. But let us not give up our noble ship. The grange stands as a power in the land to check the bold movements of monopolies, frauds and injustice. Let the grange go down, and with it sinks the hope of the farmer. Let the grange go down, and you extinguish one of the most powerful means of enlightening the people that is now in existence. Let us do something then, yes, let us even sacrifice something, to keep alive this power.

The only hope for the future of this country is in the education of the people; and when I say the education of the people, I don't mean the education received in our schools (for they will have to be remodeled before they will amount to much), but the general enlightenment of the people by every possible means. Let us not then neglect any means that will tend to this end.

Co-operation.

Many farmers say that it is all folly to talk to them about establishing co-operative enterprises, when they haven't money enough to make buckle and tongue meet. But they ought not to complain about having no money. They ought rather to put their heads together and determine that at least a part of the money that is drawn from them every year to enrich the merchants shall hereafter be retained among themselves and made to work for them and their families.

Thousands of farmers throughout the country took the same view of the matter when the question of co-operation was first brought to their attention. They were at a loss how to get started. But they found on examination that they could commence with a small amount and gradually increase it, as the poor weavers of Rochdale did, who inaugurated and built up the great co-operative system in England; and they also found that as long as they submitted to the merchants' business system, they never would be better prepared to adopt protective measures. These brave Patrons struck nobly for their rights and interests, and wherever they conducted their enterprises on the true plan, they succeeded. Thousands are today better off by hundreds of dollars than they could possibly have been under the old system, and it has made them better men, better citizens, and better Patrons.

The farmer has everything to gain by co-operating with his friends and neighbors in all things where their interests invite it, and nothing to lose by it. How can any one remain indifferent to a cause which, if he only knew it, is so capable of promoting his personal, family and class interests?

The National Lecturer.

From the *Cochran Times* we learn that Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, worthy lecturer of the National Grange, addressed the Patrons and farmers of Mercer county, Pa., at several localities in that county, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of this month. In noticing the address at Carlton the 8th inst., the *Times* says:

"The speaker aimed to impress on the audience the fact that to receive satisfactory benefits from the grange the members must work. He produced sufficient evidence to prove that the order is now stronger than ever before, and that the members in general are more active than at any time in the past. The membership in Indiana had increased ten thousand in number during the last year, and farmers there were reaping rich benefits for their diligence in the grange. A similar degree of prosperity existed in Ohio and many other states. Ohio now has over five hundred grange halls, all built within the last few years. More halls were built by the order in the United States last year than in all previous years since the grange was instituted. The amount of benefit which farmers had already received by the grange proved that it is no longer a theory, and the work of saving by this means has comparatively but just begun. Statistical statements by the Singer Sewing Machine company show that the reductions brought about on those machines through the efforts of the grange have saved to the people who have purchased them over \$18,000,000 in the last two years. This saving has not been to grangers alone, but to the people in general. Like savings have been made on many other articles, and consumers have all

shared in them alike. Mr. Whitehead cited many instances where farmers had saved large amounts by combining in selling their products, as well as in buying. The various grange agencies for buying and selling were now giving the most satisfactory results are being conducted on purely grange principles, and are reliable and safe to deal with."

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

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.

H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

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

BARBER BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO—

LARD OIL,

And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams. Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine. Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw. Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle. Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent,
 No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.



Our 24th

Descriptive Illustrated Price List

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

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

Also, a full and complete line of

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

We sell all goods at wholesale prices in any quantity to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America. Address,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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

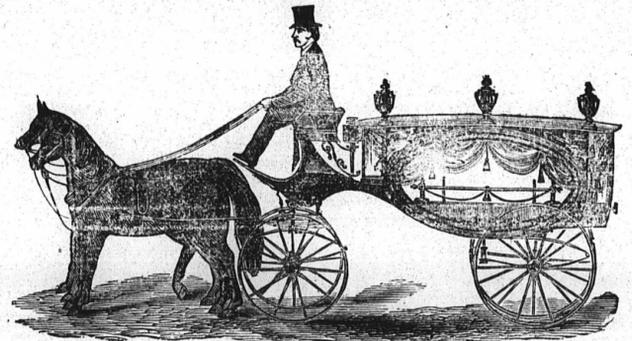
MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implem'ts

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

HOWE SEWING MACHINE

And fixtures, and

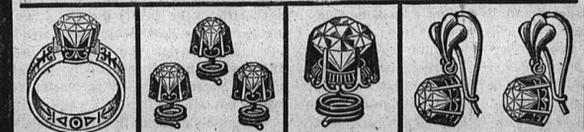
THE BEST WASHING MACHINE EVER MADE.

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

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

DIAMONDS

IN SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS
 FOR ONE DOLLAR!



Lefevre Ring, \$1. Set of Studs, \$1. (The Shah) Stud, \$1. Lefevre Ear Drops, \$1.

The articles above represented for One Dollar are solid gold, mounted with

THE WONDERFUL LEFEVRE DIAMOND!

The only perfect fac-simile of the real Diamond, which for Wear, Brilliance, and Beauty is not excelled by the natural gem—either of which will be sent free by registered mail to any address.

ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR.

The LEFEVRE DIAMOND is of the purest whiteness, as delicately cut, and possesses the same refractive qualities and exact proportions as the real diamond.

"The LEFEVRE DIAMOND is a marvelous and perfect imitation of the real gem, and the American Jewelry Co. are entitled to great credit for their energy, in being able to mount them in solid gold for \$1.00."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The LEFEVRE DIAMONDS are coming into great favor in the world of fashion, and, so far as appearances go, are just as beautiful as the genuine jewels." The company publish an interesting catalogue in which the history of these celebrated gems is told.—Andrew's Beacon.

OUR BOOK ON DIAMONDS FREE—

Illuminated with engravings of the newest styles of artistic Diamond Jewelry, and fine gold and silver American Waltham Watches, with the lowest prices attached; also very interesting information of the origin and value of celebrated Diamonds—mailed on request. Address

AMERICAN JEWELRY COMPANY, 5 Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kansas State Medical Society.
[Atchison Champion.]

The session of the medical society closed yesterday noon. A good many of the doctors left during the closing hours of the meeting, but a large number remained to the last moment. Of these nearly all departed on the Missouri Pacific train yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was by far the largest ever held, and completely eclipsed the meeting of last year. The attendance included the most remote points in Kansas from Atchison, and the body was truly representative of the "regular" medical body of the state.

There was not much system about the meeting, but there was a great amount of good nature, which made up for deficiencies. Compared with the Kansas legislature, the doctors come out ahead by a large majority. In a country like ours, where fluency is so common that it is a drug, not to say a nuisance, it was odd to see so large a body without an "orator" in it. Few trusted themselves to talk without manuscript, and the papers, for the most part, were read in a low voice and with considerable nervousness of manner. It was evident that these gentlemen were thinkers, not talkers, and that they had devoted more time to books than to sallying in the "blue empyrium," as Alf Burnett used to call it, on the back of the American eagle.

The doctors made a good impression in Atchison. There were few, if any, present of the style of young medical man, known by all the boys as "Doc.," whose principal business is wearing his hair long and drinking whisky out of a graduated measure in his back office, where he sleeps with a miscellaneous pile of dirty bed-clothes and a bird dog. This young medical terror probably has no taste for conventions. At any rate, we failed to see his classic features or smell afar that breath of plain whisky trimmed with cubeb. There were in attendance at Atchison doctors of all ages, and many young men, but all seemed gentlemanly and sensible. There were no "loud" ones.

Sheep—Condition of Crops.
[Council Grove Republican.]

We made a brief visit to Mr. L. Webster's farm. He has now on the range 2,000 sheep, divided into three flocks. Six hundred lambs have been added to the flocks this season. The backward spring was somewhat unfavorable for sheep, yet Mr. Webster lost but fifty head out of his large herd. Excellent shelter is provided for the sheep, and they are brought from and sent to the range with unvarying regularity. Mr. Webster has let out some flocks on shares this season. He informed us that he had applications sufficient to have put out 10,000 head, had he had the sheep and wished to have them kept by other parties. This is encouraging evidence that many farmers are becoming interested in sheep. Besides his sheep interests, Mr. Webster farms upwards of 250 acres of land. He is the heaviest combined agriculturist and stock grower in the county.

Favorable reports of the condition of crops continue coming in. Wheat is rapidly heading and is doing finely. Corn in most places has reached the height of seven to ten inches, and is being plowed. Potato vines are also far enough out of the ground to receive the same attention. In fact, every sort of vegetation is doing more than well under the influences of the remarkably fine weather with which Kansas is blessed. Should the future have in store wars and pestilence for the other parts of the world, it would seem that nature was providing the means of relief by producing an extra abundance of food in our beautiful state.

Remarkable Recovery of a Diamond Ring.
[Atchison Patriot.]

A rather remarkable instance happened in the little town of Muscotah a few days ago that may be recorded among the marvelous romances of the day. About seven years ago Mrs. Senator Pomeroy was visiting relatives at Muscotah, in the family of Rev. L. Pomeroy. One day, by some unexplainable cause, she mysteriously lost a very valuable diamond ring, worth \$1,500. The occurrence at the time was a genuine sensation, and days were spent in looking for the jewel. Help was employed and every conceivable nook and corner explored, the search continuing for a week. The senator's wife finally gave up in despair, and the ring was considered irrevocably lost. The years passed by, and while the hopes of again finding the valuable jewel were considered very slight, it was still kept in memory, and in hopes that some day it might come to light.

Last Monday Mrs. Pomeroy had another guest who occupied the same room as did Mrs. Senator Pomeroy over seven years ago. In cleaning up the room preparatory to receiving her, the bed-springs were taken out, when, to the astonishment of all, in one of the spirals, safely lodged, was the missing ring.

Mrs. Pomeroy, who was in New York, was immediately informed of the recovery, by telegraph, and a general celebration was held over the event.

Borers in Peach Trees.
[Chanute Times.]

We are informed by H. A. Jackson, our leading fruit grower, that a species of worm is industriously at work on peach trees. He has 2,050 trees on his place, and on examination of 500 of them only three were found to be free from this borer, which works just beneath the surface of the ground, being found most on the bearing trees. Mr. Jackson thinks this worm hatched from eggs laid by a fly which stung the peaches so badly last year, and that if they are not destroyed at once, whole orchards of trees will be killed, and recommends clearing away the dirt from the base of the tree, and sprinkling ashes and lime freely in the cavity. It will be well for all who have peach orchards to investigate as to whether this worm is at work there, otherwise their trees may be injured beyond remedy before they discover it.

Encouraging Reports from the South-west.
[Ford County Globe.]

The much-needed rain made its appearance at this place on last Saturday, and gave the country a general soaking, gladdening the hearts alike of both stockmen and farmers. For eight long months this particular section has had but little moisture, while all around us the rainfall has been sufficient to insure a full crop.

This is certainly an exceptional year, as we are informed by old plainmen that they never before experienced such a dry spring as it was this year. Our heaviest rains usually come before the middle of this month. The rain which fell last Saturday will do much good to the fall wheat, which was suffering more than anything else that was sown; and it is generally believed that it received sufficient moisture to make a pretty fair crop. Oats, barley and corn, which were just coming out of the ground, though a little backward in the season, have become thoroughly rooted, and now with this additional moisture will spring right up out of the ground as if by magic, and will give us a plentiful harvest of these cereals. Even the grass, that last week had a dead appearance, seems to have regained its former hue, and is looking fresh and green all over the plain. Ponds and low places that heretofore were never known to go dry; are again filled with water, and will afford additional watering-places for the numerous herds of cattle that roam the plain, thus avoiding long and arduous drives of cattle to the Arkansas river for water, which would have been the case had not this timely rain given them a fresh supply. It was a glorious shower for all, as all are more or less benefited by it. Should another such a shower visit us, we could stand it for another eight months and feel happy.

The Growth of Kansas.
[La Cygne Journal.]

Official information received at the various departments in Washington shows that the tide of immigration into Kansas this year is unprecedented. The records of the post-office department show that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, there was an increase of 39 post-offices in the state of Kansas; during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, 35 new post-offices were established; and in the fiscal year of 1878 there were 87 new post-offices established; while during the first eight months of the current fiscal year 113 new post-offices were established, and the average during April has been one a day. The post-offices represent new towns. The records of the land office show even greater evidence of increased immigration. During the fiscal year of 1876 the amount of land taken in Kansas by settlers was 655,869 acres; in 1877 there were 706,433 acres taken; in 1878 there were 1,711,571 acres taken, while in the first nine months of the fiscal year of 1879 there were taken 2,275,820 acres. If the demand continues, over 3,000,000 acres will be pre-empted during the current fiscal year. It should be borne in mind that this land is taken in small tracts of from 80 to 160 acres, and each of these tracts represents a family of from two to seven persons. As far as known, none of the colored emigrants have taken any of this land, although reports indicate that at least 8,000 have gone to Kansas from the South within the last few months.

Camp Meeting in Lyon County.
[Emporia News.]

The Seventh-day Advents' camp meeting was designed to have been postponed from the 15th to the 22d of May, but quite a number of their people who lived a considerable distance from here did not learn of the postponement and consequently arrived last Tuesday evening. Two large tents were erected in Wells' grove, and Elder Cook, from Fort Scott, delivered an introductory discourse on the Advent question, last Friday evening.

On Sunday a large number of the citizens from Emporia and surrounding country visited the encampment and listened to discourses from Elders Lamont, Sharp and Cook, on the peculiar points of faith held by their people. It is expected able speakers from other states will be in attendance the middle of this week. Elder George I. Butler, of Iowa, who at one time was president of their general conference, will be here in a day or so. Elder Carliss, of Michigan, is also expected. Elder White and wife, who have taken a leading part in the denomination for twenty-five or thirty years, are also expected. The meetings will be continued for the next ten days, both day and evening, and it is thought that several hundred of the members of the denomination will be in attendance. Next Sunday the people from the city and surrounding country are expected to take a basket of dinner and remain during the day.

Died.

[Kansas Herald.]
Mrs. Hannah T., wife of E. Shuman, living about five miles from Wathena, died at Hiawatha, May 17.

Deceased had been an invalid for some time, and in company with her husband and another lady had been out to Mitchell county, traveling in a covered wagon, thinking to improve her health. On the morning of her demise she was awakened by her companion, who asked her how she felt—if the riding the day previous had made her feel lame. She replied that she felt better than she had at any time during the trip; that she felt perfectly happy. Her husband had just come up street, and shortly after the above conversation Mr. S. was sent for, the messenger stating to him that his wife was dying. When he arrived at the wagon the spirit of Mrs. Shuman had left its earthly tabernacle for the great unknown, whence no traveler returns. The remains, after being nicely and appropriately enshrouded by the ladies of Hiawatha, were put on the cars and taken to Wathena. Fortunately the family is not considered poor.

Poor Prospect for Fruit.
[Troy Chief.]

Inquiries in various parts of Northern Kansas have elicited the fact that this will be a poor fruit year, especially for small fruits. Cherry trees were full of bloom, but from some cause the crop of fruit will be meager. Many blackberry vines were winter-killed, and gooseberries, usually so abundant, will yield poorly. There will be some strawberries, and raspberries may turn out well. There are no peaches to speak of. The apple crop may be abundant, which will compensate for the lack of small fruit. Last year was the best for small fruit ever known in this country, while apples were scarce.

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate.

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following:

Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$12.50. Other trees in proportion.

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

Justus Howell is our agent for the city. A general assortment of trees can be had at his place of business.

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the

Throat and Lungs,

such as Coughs, Colds,

Whooping Cough,

Bronchitis, Asthma,

and Consumption.

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCoy - - - - - President
J. S. CREW - - - - - Vice-President
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LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, - - KANSAS.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagon 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 on application to the undersigned.
FRANK E. SNOW,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House,
912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ESTLEY ORGAN



DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

ESTLEY ORGANS.

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

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

D. O. Wagner, Geo. E. Bensley, J. R. Bensley.

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

A. MARKLEY,

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

Custom Boot and Shoe

ESTABLISHMENT

In the room with W. F. Penny, 67

Massachusetts street.

These goods will be made of the best material, by first-class workmen, and sold from \$1 to \$4 on the pair less than prices heretofore paid for home-made work. Mr. Markley has had thirty-three years' experience in his line of business. Do not fail to call and examine quality and prices. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Ladies' fine shoes made to order.

WHEN IN WANT

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES,

CUSTOM

—OR—

READY MADE,

CALL ON

A. G. MENDER,

82 MASS. STREET.

M'CURDY BROTHERS,

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

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

CENTENNIAL

Patent-Buckle

PLOW SHOE,

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1879.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON died at 11 o'clock on Saturday night last. His remains were taken on Monday to Roxbury, Mass., for burial.

The farmer who ignores the demands of the age, and clings tenaciously to "the good old ways of our fathers," while his continued respect for the industrious yeomen of former generations is commendable, his better judgment is kept in the background and his most earnest efforts are unappreciated and unrewarded because of their unfitness. We of this age and generation cannot improve on the ground-work laid out by our progenitors, but the carrying out of the grand plan will be made easier if we but avail ourselves of the appliances of to-day.

The General Omnibus company of Paris has for some time past made use of electricity for subduing vicious horses. By the process adopted, intractable animals given to biting, rearing and kicking are rendered inoffensive, and submit peacefully to be groomed and harnessed. To attain this result a weak current of electricity is passed into the mouth of the horse each time it becomes restive. The will of the animal seems almost annihilated. The current is produced by a small induction machine of the Clark system, the wires of which communicate with the bit of the bridle. The employment of electricity is said to produce a sort of uneasiness or torpor rather than pain, and is much less barbarous than many taming methods hitherto adopted.

THE RANDELL GRAIN GRADER AND SEPARATOR.

We would again call the attention of our farmer friends to the best machine for cleaning and grading grain ever manufactured, the Randell Grader and Separator. This mill is manufactured in Lawrence, and is warranted to do just what is represented that it will do. One case came under our observation on Monday of this week. A farmer brought a load of wheat to this city, and the best offer he could get for it was 75 cents per bushel. Unwilling to take this small price, he obtained the use of a Randell Grader for a few minutes, and run his wheat through once, and once more tried the market with his cleaned wheat, when, very much to his surprise, it was quickly taken at one dollar per bushel. This actually occurred in this city on Monday of this week.

For prices, terms, and all information desired, address Wm. Slosson, Lawrence, Kans. There is no necessity of using a poor machine hereafter when the same money will buy the best ever made.

CATTLE DISEASE IN CONNECTICUT.

Professor Cressy, of the Amherst Agricultural college, has just returned from an investigation of the dreaded pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of Greenwich, on the New York state line, and it would appear from his reports and those of other experts that there is a good deal of the disease within a limited area of Connecticut and New York state.

Dr. Cressy, with E. H. Hyde, chairman of the Connecticut Cattle commission, and Secretary Gold, of the Connecticut board of agriculture, have made a thorough examination of the infected farms in Fairfield county, Dr. Cressy having received authority to investigate all doubtful cases. They found many new cases. Solomon S. Mead, of Greenwich, has lost five cows and two calves from the disease. He bought a calf in New York City, September 1, and it was dead the 26th of that month. His first cow died November 5, the second a month after, and the other three about the middle of last March. He has had fifteen cattle that have been more or less affected. On the farm of Daniel M. Griffin, adjoining Mead's, two cattle have died, and another animal, taken down a fortnight ago, is dying, while nineteen cows are affected with the malady, the thermometer showing one to five degrees of fever heat, and a yoke of oxen are sick. Abraham Reynolds, in the same town, has lost four cows, and has a large herd exposed, several of the animals showing pronounced symptoms of the malady. —New Haven Union.

We have not heard of a single case of pleuro-pneumonia west of the Mississippi river, and if our people would act wisely they will not purchase cattle in the East and bring West for breeding, or for any other purpose. If congress would adopt some vigorous measures to entirely stamp this disease out it would accomplish something for which the people would feel grateful. There is no estimating the loss that would occur should this terrible disease once get a foothold among the vast herds of cattle on our Western prairies. Emigrants to Kansas who bring cattle with them from the East may fasten this disease upon us before we are aware of it. All farmers and agricultural societies should realize the importance of this matter, and at once take prompt and efficient measures to guard against it.

LUCK IN FARMING.

Luck in farming means sensible attention to what every farmer knows to be conditions of success, nothing more. Do you suppose there is any inherent curse resting over a certain quarter section (the size of an ordinary farm) and a big blessing ever ready to fall on another quarter section by its side? You are much mistaken if you have any idea akin to it. Land differs in quality, certainly, but its productiveness depends more upon the care it receives than inherent quality. Certain kind of farming will ruin even the Kaw river bottom, while such tillage as some of our more thrifty farmers give will make the prairies productive. We may set it down as a standing rule to which there is no exception that success in farming is not a matter of what is blindly called luck. Some men will get rich off of a sand-ridge farm; others will grow poor on the richest soil. Is luck in favor of the sand-ridge as against the bottom land? Luck in farming is getting a good start in the morning; is using good plows and cultivators and reapers; is feeding your horses well and taking good care of them, and of all your other stock; is doing all kinds of work at the right season; is knowing your farm and what kinds of grain are best adapted to it, and what they require by way of special cultivation; is keeping the ends up and let nothing run to waste; is keeping fully posted as to value of what you raise and how and when to sell. Good luck goes no man's security, and asks no man to go yours. Good luck will under no circumstances give a mortgage on the home for money at a killing rate of interest.

Observe these things, and take THE SPIRIT, and you will always have luck in farming. Neglect these and you will always lack luck, no matter where your farm may be. The inference from all of which is, that farming is a science whose laws cannot be violated with impunity, and which, when obeyed, produce certain invariable results that make the heart of the husbandman rejoice.

FARMERS' TRADES-UNION.

The trades-unions of this and the Old World have demonstrated one fact, and that is, that a large interest of any nature, when defended and given prominence by the united effort of all who are interested in the issue at stake, will create a force which sooner or later must and will be felt. Artisans in all branches of mechanical industry have combined for their greatest good and have developed power that is felt in workshops and vaults of capital and its direct agents.

Farmers are the largest class engaged in any one business, and have actually done less than any other class in self-defense. It is true the farmers during the winter months seem to wage up to their grievances, and make a few spasmodic efforts to better their condition and elevate their calling. But there seems to be no real concentration of purpose; on the contrary, there is an infinite division of purpose and plan that now exists among the tillers of the soil by which means their power is weakened and put at its worst. There are granges, stock clubs, dairymen's associations, farmers' clubs, horticultural societies, and multiplied gatherings of one kind and another, each, however, having a different aim from the other, and in its zeal for its specific branch manifesting a selfishness that is not born of good to the largest number. All of these organizations are proper and right, and should be fostered and encouraged by determined purpose; yet there should be one main aim that all are agreed upon, and each society should have, in common with all others, one or more ends in view that are prompted by the presence of necessity, pushed by the zeal of thorough conviction, and made a cardinal purpose in the minds of all.

There has been less legislation for the benefit of farmers than any other industry in the land. Few of their needs ever come before the law-making bodies. A timidity or modesty that is almost born of weakness seems to pervade the whole body of those classed under the general head of farmers. Few are ever seen in the halls of legislation as members, and none as a moral force demanding to be heard, and insisting on protection or relief at the hands of those who make the laws. If the farmers would change this state of things they can easily accomplish a change by a united co-operative effort.

Let the farmers agree among themselves, as a class, that they need a certain legislation which will aid and promote their enterprises, and defend and protect their rights, then let there be a move along the whole line for it. In union is strength; in organization is hidden power. Capital is rapidly being organized in this country and there will be, there is now, no escape for the tillers of the soil but to meet organization with organization, brain force with brain force, and capital with capital, for the farmers of America have more aggregate capital than any other class. The prosperity or adversity of our farmers is in their own hands, and they can easily win if they choose.

PROSPERITY OF AGRICULTURE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Fires come and destroy cities; panics come and demoralize stocks and the business world; wars occur, overturning and blotting out nations; but the farmer pursues the even tenor of his way and prospers. Grasshoppers or hog cholera may come and sorely annoy, in special localities, but the great family of husbandmen scatter and gather, and feed the world, because their product is bread and always has a market.

For about six years the United States has been depressed with a prevailing disturbance in its commercial centers that reached out to the remotest points, and even across the great ocean, until it became well-nigh universal; and yet, with this widespread derangement in the business world, the agricultural interests of the country have gone on developing, increasing and creating money in a manner that has been the salvation of the land. Let us begin our calculations with the year 1870, and take the three great staples—wheat, wheat flour and corn. These are sufficient for our purpose, though pork, lard, bacon, hams and beef would make an equally formidable showing. We take only the items of exports, making no estimate of home consumption. The exports of wheat since June 30, 1869, have been as follows:

| Year ending June 30. | Bushels. | Value. | Av. price per bu. |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1870..... | 36,684,115 | \$ 47,171,229 | \$ 1 28.939 |
| 1871..... | 34,304,906 | 45,143,424 | 1 31.595 |
| 1872..... | 26,423,080 | 38,915,060 | 1 47.377 |
| 1873..... | 39,204,285 | 51,452,254 | 1 31.241 |
| 1874..... | 71,039,928 | 101,421,459 | 1 42.767 |
| 1875..... | 53,047,177 | 59,607,863 | 1 12.368 |
| 1876..... | 55,073,122 | 68,382,889 | 1 24.167 |
| Total..... | 315,676,613 | \$412,094,178 | |
| Average..... | 45,096,659 | 58,070,597 | \$ 1 30.543 |

Here are given the figures for seven years only, and during these years has occurred a terrible financial upheaval in the business of the country; and yet, the next year after the panic, more than one hundred millions of dollars were returned to this country for this one article produced by the farmers. What are the figures for years prior to 1870? Congress ordered annual statements in detail of our foreign trade to begin Sept. 1, 1820. From that time until the date we begin our estimate, covering forty-nine fiscal years, we exported 254,573,057 bushels of wheat, valued at \$342,233,361. Thus we see that during the seven years given we exported 61,103,556 bushels more, in value \$69,860,817 greater, than for forty-nine preceding years.

Though the years have been full of panic, and locusts and droughts have made their mark, the West has gone forward with a bound and produced these millions upon millions of bushels that have gone abroad to feed the people of the earth. The West is the great farm of the world, her sturdy sons the husbandmen that are opening the bosom of mother earth and filling the land with plenty. We think we have touched bottom and are now ready to recuperate. If in times of depression and despondency the farmer has met with such success, what may he not expect as years of general prosperity begin to manifest their influence?

Base Swindlers Shown Up.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see by reading your paper that you are ready and willing to expose an imposition or a fraud of any character; and you have done the state of Kansas an immense amount of good by so doing. I have a case for you.

About the middle of November I bought of J. C. Barickman, of this city, a mattress, manufactured by E. M. Hulse & Co., Chicago, Ill., and warranted to be made of the best second-grade wool. After using the mattress about two months, my wife, in turning it over, ripped it, and to her horror found the infernalst lot of old trash—old rags all out up—and not one ounce of wool in it.

I notified Mr. Barickman of the fact, and he wrote the company, and has not heard from them in the matter. He is satisfied that they will not do anything in the matter.

Now, Brother Stevens, aside from the deception in the matter, it is a dangerous swindle. Those mattresses are made of old rags and all sorts of trash. God only knows what filth there is in them. Suppose you buy one of them, and you are taken down with a fever, you are in danger of losing your life from the very filth in the infernal fraud you are sleeping on.

I send this to you that the expose may get as wide a circulation as possible, and I hope every grange paper in the West will copy. Fraternally,

H. A. COOK.

OTTAWA, Kans., May 23, 1879.

State Horticultural Society.

The ninth semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural society will be held at Beloit, Mitchell county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 17, 18 and 19 next.

Arrangements have been made with the railroads for a reduction in fare. All persons interested in the development of our horticultural interests are cordially invited to attend and participate in the exercises of the meeting.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

Congressional.

The following is the full text of the silver bill which passed the house of congress last Saturday:

SECTION 1. That section 3,511 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3,511. The gold coins of the United States shall be the one-dollar piece or unit, a quarter eagle or two-and-a-half-dollar piece, a three-dollar piece, a half eagle or five-dollar piece, and eagle or ten-dollar piece, and a double eagle or twenty-dollar piece, and the standard weight of the gold dollar shall be 25.810 grains, of the quarter eagle 64 1-2 grains, of the three-dollar piece 77.410 grains, of the half eagle 129 grains, of the eagle 258 grains, of the double eagle 516 grains.

SEC. 2. That section 3,513 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3,513. The silver coins of the United States shall be a dollar or a unit, a half dollar, a quarter dollar and a dime; and the weight of the dollar shall be 412 1-2 grains troy weight, of the half dollar 12 1-2 grammes, and the quarter dollar and dime shall be respectively one-half and one-fifth of said half dollar; and the silver dollars in the treasury of the United States when reduced in weight by natural abrasion more than one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law shall be re-coined.

SEC. 3. That section 3,520 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3,520. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into bars or into standard dollars of the weight of 412 1-2 grains troy for his benefit, and no deposit of silver for other coinage shall be received; and silver bullion contained in gold deposits and separated therefrom may be paid for in silver coin, provided it shall be lawful to refuse at the mint any deposit of bullion of less value than \$100 and any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint.

SEC. 4. That section 3,534 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3,534. The charges for converting gold and silver bullion into coin shall be the difference between the market value of the bullion in New York City and the legal value of the coin; the charges for milling and refining it when bullion is below standard, for toughening when metals are contained in it which render it unfit for coinage, for the copper used as alloy when bullion is above standard, for separating gold and silver when these metals exist together in bullion, and for the preparation of bars, shall be fixed from time to time by the director with the concurrence of the secretary of the treasury, so as to equal but not to exceed, in their judgment, the actual average cost to each mint and assay office of material, labor, wastage, and use of machinery employed in each case aforementioned.

SEC. 5. That section 3,527 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3,527. Silver coins of a less denomination than one dollar shall be paid out at the several mints and assay offices in New York City to the extent that they may be required in exchange for standard silver dollars or United States notes at par in sums not less than \$50. It shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same from time to time to assistant treasurers, depositaries and other offices of the United States for exchange under the general regulations proposed by the directors of the mint, and approved by the secretary of the treasury; and silver coins of less denomination than one dollar when presented at the treasury or at any sub-treasury or depositary of the United States in sums not less than \$20 shall be received in exchange for money of full legal tender.

SEC. 6. That section 3,585 of the Re-

vised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3,585. The gold coin of the United States and standard silver dollars shall be legal tender on all payments at their nominal value when not below the standard provided by law for single piece, and when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance shall be legal tender at a valuation in proportion to their actual weight. The secretary of the treasury is directed and required to cause to be paid out without discrimination standard silver coin belonging to the government the same as gold coin in the liquidation of all kinds of money obligations against the government.

SEC. 7. That section 3,586 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3,586. Silver coins of the United States of a smaller denomination than one dollar shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$20 in any one payment.

SEC. 8. The secretary of the treasury is authorized and required to receive deposits of gold or silver coin and gold or silver bullion with the treasurer or assistant treasurer of the United States, or to receive bullion deposited with the superintendents of branch mints at Denver or Carson City, and of the government assay offices, in sums of not less than \$20, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations at the discretion of the depositor of not less than \$5 each, corresponding with the denominations of United States coins. The coin or bullion deposited for or representing the certificate of deposit shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand, and certificates representing coin in the treasury together with those issued for bullion deposited shall be received at par in payment for all dues to the United States, including duties on imports; provided, that all certificates for gold or silver bullion shall be issued at the average market value of such bullion in standard coin of the same metal in New York and San Francisco for the week next preceding such deposit; and provided further, that gold or silver bullion which shall become the property of the government by return of certificates to the treasury in payment of dues thereto shall be coined and paid out the same as other money.

SEC. 9. At, from, and after the passage of this act, except as provided in section 8, only coins of a less denomination than one dollar shall be fabricated on government account; but the secretary shall cause to be coined up to the full capacity of the mints, in connection with other coinage, the gold and silver bullion deposited for coinage under this act, and in converting bullion into bars or coins for depositors precedence shall be given in the order in which the deposits are made; but this provision shall not prevent the delivery of coin or stamped bars in exchange for bullion as soon as its value is ascertained, provided that in determining the average market value of bullion for the purpose of ascertaining the charge for converting the same into coin as provided by section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the 4th section of this act, said market rate shall be the value of the bullion in coin of the same metal at its legal tender value in the cities of New York and San Francisco for the week preceding such deposit; provided further, that in the event that silver bullion is not deposited under the provisions of this act available for coinage to the amount of \$2,000,000 per month, then the secretary of the treasury shall continue to purchase, under the provisions of the law of July 28, 1878, sufficient silver bullion to coin \$2,000,000 per month.

SEC. 10. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize the coinage of silver except into standard dollars.

SEC. 11. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

General News.

Nearly all of the refunding four per cent. certificates have been taken.

LITTLE ROCK, May 24.—The steamer Cherokee or Noneseuch arrived at Fort Smith from Arkansas City, Kansas, with a full cargo of wheat. Reports the river low, but navigable by small boats, and that the Fletcher could have gone through had she been a week earlier. Twenty thousand bushels of wheat will come down from Arkansas City about the June rise.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Information from the Indian territory is to the effect that part of the Canadian river valley in the Chickasaw nation is infested with lawless white men who are degrading upon the property of the Indians, and violating their personal rights, and if the government does not protect the Indians and put a stop to these unlawful proceedings, there will be very serious trouble.

NEW YORK, May 26.—In the clerk's office of the United States circuit court the U. S. district attorney filed his bill of discovery in the case of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden, to recover for alleged deficiencies in his income tax. It was on the calendar for trial several months ago. The counsel for Tilden answered that he was ready, and the district attorney asked to file a bill of discovery, on the ground that much of the testimony taken before the commission out West was liable to objection, and that the bill of discovery would very much facilitate matters and make an early trial possible.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

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

City and Vicinity.

JUNE 20 is the last day to pay taxes without penalty.

Lippincott makes a specialty of articles depicting social life and manners at home and abroad. The June number is well illustrated, and is one of the brightest looking magazines published.

THE Kansas Valley fair premium list for 1879 is now ready for distribution. Persons desiring copies of the list can obtain them by applying to the secretary, N. O. Stevens, at this office.

YESTERDAY Dr. Mottram performed on Joel Grover the operation of tapping the chest, and drew from his side six quarts of purulent fluid. Strong hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

A MEETING of the Sunday-school children who are to sing in the chorus on Decoration day will be held in the lecture-room of Plymouth Congregational church, on Thursday afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, sharp. By order of the music committee.

A CHICAGO gentleman, visiting Lawrence for the first time, said to us the other day: "I have just been taking a good look at Lawrence from the summit of Mount Oread and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most beautiful little city in the West." So say they all.

READ J. Howell's new advertisement in this paper introducing that excellent machine the Osborne Self-Binding Harvester. If the testimony of many good farmers is worth anything, the Osborne is one of the best machines manufactured. Call on Mr. Howell, at 138 Massachusetts street, and examine the machine for yourselves.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Bold Burglars.

A bold and successful burglary was committed at the Lawrence house, this city, on Friday night last, the victims of which were D. S. Twitchell, Esq., of Kansas City, father of R. E. W. Twitchell, a university student, and a traveling man from Chicago named George H. Stevens. The burglars gained admittance to the rooms of both their victims by inserting a pair of pliers in the keyhole and turning the keys in the locks. From the room of Mr. Twitchell \$40 in money and a \$175 gold watch were taken. The Chicago gentleman, Mr. Stevens, was chloroformed and robbed of a valuable gold watch and all his clothing. His money was left undisturbed in a stocking on the floor, in which safe yet unsafe place he says he is in the habit of placing his U. S. securities when traveling. The burglars retired with their booty as quietly as they had come, and to this day nothing is known as to their identity or from whence they came or whether they have gone.

Personal.

JASON HIDDEN and wife, of Kansas City, spent last Sabbath with the old folks at home. WM. C. STEVENS, Esq., of Princeville, Ill., is visiting with the family of his son, J. T. Stevens, the editor of this paper.

THE pleasant countenance of Dr. L. V. Tosh, of Osage City, is once more seen among his Lawrence friends. The doctor will remain here for a few days.

MR. W. L. COOPER, formerly of this city, now in the employ of the American Express company, with headquarters at St. Joseph, Mo., made us a brief call on Monday. Mrs. Cooper accompanied her husband to this city, and will remain here for a few weeks visiting with friends and relatives.

MR. W. FRENCH, a well known music critic and reporter for Boston music journals, who has been visiting in our city during the past week, left on Sunday for Boston. Mr. French spoke highly of the musical talent of Lawrence. He made many friends during his brief visit in our midst who will always be pleased to hear of or see him.

Married in Jail.

On Monday afternoon our reporter was called to the county jail to witness the marriage of Ed Ray and Mary Ellen Trotter Cook, two as notorious colored characters as find an abiding place in this fair city. The stronger yet no more sinful half in this matrimonial scheme has just been liberated from the calaboose stone-words, been working out a fine of \$11.50 for living six months with Mary Ellen without being married to her. Mary Ellen was incarcerated in the county jail on the 23d of April last for the same crime. Having pounded rock to the satisfaction of the law, and feeling that to wander about alone and unprotected would be certain destruction, Ed determined to make Mary Ellen his own, and for this purpose he appeared at the jail office on Monday afternoon. When Mary Ellen had been led forth from her prison cell into the presence of her future lord and master, and the reverberating farewell of the great iron door had died away in the distance, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of cost or a regular size for \$1. BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

Use the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Leis' corner. FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

To Breeders of Trotting Horses and Roadsters.

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.

BULLETIN.

NEW LINES OF GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

COME AND SEE THEM.

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

Newport Ties in abundance for Children, Misses and Women.

Ladies' Serge Buskins, 50 cents per pair.

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

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

THE HEADQUARTERS FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

Established

1862.

J. HOUSE & CO.

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, AND FURNISHING GOODS

IS THE LARGEST AND BEST IN THE STATE, AND WILL BE SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES.

A cordial invitation to call and examine our goods is extended to all.

J. HOUSE & CO.

will form on Massachusetts street, right resting on Winthrop, and march in this order:

- President of the day orators, etc. Military organizations. Band. Young Men's Social club. City officers and council. Sunday-schools in carriages. Fire department. Wagons with flowers. Omnibus and carriages containing young ladies to decorate graves. Band. Turn Verein. Granges of Douglas county. Order of Odd Fellows. Scandinavian societies. Masonic bootes. Chamber of Commerce. University societies. Citizens mounted. Citizens in carriages and wagons.

At Oak Hill cemetery the exercises will be as follows:

- 1. One hundred guns will be fired, beginning at 3 p. m. 2. Music by bands. 3. Prayer by chaplain. 4. Singing by Sunday-schools. 5. Short address by J. S. Emery, president of the day. 6. Oration by Rev. Frank. 7. Singing by Sunday-schools. 8. Address at graves of Quantrell's martyrs by Hon. Sidney Clarke. 9. Degeneration of graves, during which time the band will play a dirge. The column will then reform and march back to the city in its original order. By order of SAM'L WALKER, Marshal.

Table listing names and amounts for a scholarship fund, including Sophia Bearman, Lizzie Pine, Julius Bearman, etc.

Stop that Cough.

If you are suffering with a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases.

Use the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Leis' corner.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

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(Property of J. A. McCoy.)

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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.

Notice. The firm of Roberts & Billings has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Lard Oil, Castor Oil, Linseed Oil, White Lead, Window Glass, Putty, etc., at knock-down prices at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

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, cement, lime, plaster and everything usually kept in lumber yards.

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

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Human Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs, liver, etc. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world).

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge.

Parties—Picnics. Let everybody read. Wm. Wiedemann & Son, confectioners, at No. 129 Massachusetts street would call the attention of all, and especially granges and other organizations expecting to give parties and picnics during the warm season, to the fact that they are now ready to furnish such parties and picnics with ice cream, fruits, confectionery and other items in their line at lowest prices.

To Farmers. Use Geo. Leis' celebrated condition powders, the great American remedy for diseases of horses and cattle, recommended by veterinary surgeons, livery keepers, stock raisers and everybody who has tried it.

Leis' Electric Insect Powder. For the certain destruction of moths, mosquitoes, flies, bed-bugs, fleas, roaches, ants, plant insects, vermin on fowls and animals, centipedes, spiders, and every creeping thing on record.

By Universal Accord, AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use.

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

Notice. The firm of Roberts & Billings has been dissolved by mutual consent.

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Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

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.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands and lots advertised in the Western Home Journal September 5th, A. D. 1878, that any of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 39 of the session laws of 1877.

Lawrence Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS, ETC.

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

CHARLES CHADWICK, Attorney at Law, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

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Horticultural Department.

INSECTS.

Their Haunts, Habits and Hurtfulness to Vegetation.

[Lecture by Prof. A. J. Cook before the Michigan Farmers' Institute.]

The subject of injurious insects, and the evil they do, is indeed a portentous one; nor is it comforting to be told, what is assuredly the truth, the barriers which these insidious foes are rearing in the way of successful agriculture and horticulture are becoming annually more formidable. It would be difficult in all the long list of our farm and garden products to find a single one that is wholly free from insect depredation, while many, and they often the most important, have a source of insect enemies to sap their vitality or work their utter ruin. It takes many millions of dollars each year to meet the demands of these ravenous hordes. Hence the interest which our farmers wisely take in aught that relates to their overthrow.

Whether or not the art of agriculture is founded on science, surely economic or practical entomology rests wholly on scientific research. The varied economy in the structure, habits and transformations of insects makes prolonged study and wide knowledge imperative to the practical entomologist. A very considerable factor of this knowledge is based wholly on field work—long, hard, accurate observation of the insects in their native haunts when they are actually working their mischief.

DIFFICULTY OF THE STUDY.

Again, our insect enemies are counted by the thousands, and that practical knowledge requisite to successfully combat their noxious work demands large liberalities, costly apparatus and prolonged study. In view of the extent and intricacy of this subject, no less than its practical importance, I have planned to formulate in this paper that part of our practical knowledge which bears directly on the remedy and cure for insect depredations, in the hope that it might assist the farmers and fruit growers to work intelligently and efficiently, even though they possess but a limited knowledge of the insects themselves.

CURIOUS CHANGES IN FORM.

Most, if not all, of you know that insects are wonderfully different in the successive stages of their development from the egg to the mature state. How seemingly wide apart are the maggot or larva of the meat fly, which so vexes the good housewife, the motionless, apparently lifeless seed-like pupa, and the buzzing fly; yet all are but different stages of the self-same insect. Our cabbage butterflies experience equally striking transformations. The caterpillar is green, worm-like and disgusting to the cook who attempts to prepare the savory vegetable for the noon-tide meal. The chrysalis is gray, inactive, and as it swings from its silken cord, would seem void of all possibility of future mischief. The butterfly is white, dotted with black, graceful of motion as it slowly wings its flight from garden to garden, and with its short sucking-tube and frail body would seem little capable of the serious mischief which it scatters with its tiny green eggs that it glues thick and wide to the cabbage plants.

DESTRUCTIVE LARVÆ.

Most insects, like the one just referred to, are only destructive while in the worm-like or larval stage. Thus the maggot of the Hessian fly and wheat midge is what robs the farmers' pockets often to the tune of millions. It is the caterpillars, not the moths, which as cut-worms sometimes destroy whole fields of growing corn. It is the white grub, not the May beetle, that causes the grass and corn to wither often for acres in extent. The wire-worm or grub, not the parent snapping-beetle, is what blights the grain fields. The caterpillar known as army-worms, not the graceful moths which only lay the eggs, and what devastate the oat fields, sometimes throughout entire neighborhoods, counties, or even states. The same truth is illustrated in the orchard. The canker-worm, the tent-caterpillar, the apple-worm, the borers, the slugs, are all larvæ of insects which in maturity would be entirely harmless except that they laid the eggs, which hatched and thus gave rise to the terribly destructive larvæ. On the other hand, a few insects, like the destructive rose-chaffer, and the small but ravenous striped cucumber beetle, are most troublesome, often only de-

structive when in the mature state. Other insects, like the Colorado potato beetle, which has worked such ruin in its devastating march across our country, and the bugs and locusts are not content to feast and destroy only while in the larval stage, but continue their voracious habits even to their death. Some of these insects, illustrated in the Western locust or grasshopper, do their very worst damage when in the mature state.

CLASSIFICATION OF INSECTS.

Insects are houstellate, that is, provided with a beak or sucking tube; or madibulate, in which case they have jaws which move sidewise and with which they grasp, cut or rip off their food. The houstellate group includes all mature insects of the lepidoptera—the butterflies and moths, and the diptera, the two-winged flies. If we except the biting flies—it were more proper to say the piercing or stabbing flies—like the mosquito, the gnat, the horse flies and the gad flies, none of the above do damage while in the mature state. The bugs, too, which include plant lice, bark lice, bed-bugs, most parasitic lice, and such arch destroyers as the squash-bugs and chinch-bugs, are throughout their entire lives houstellate. Such insects must, of course, pierce through the exterior and suck out the circulating sap or blood which serves them for nourishment, and could not be killed by applying poisons to the surface of their food. Therefore, sprinkling plants with Paris green, hoping to kill the devastating plant lice or squash-bugs, would be vain and fruitless.

To the second group, mandibulate insects, belongs all larval insects that have their mouth parts developed, if we except the larval bugs just referred to above, and all mature insects, with the exception of the moths, butterflies, two-winged flies and bugs. Such insects bite off and eat their food, much as the rabbit and woodchuck nip off and munch the bits of a cabbage leaf. It is easily to be seen that poison, dusted or sprinkled on the plants which are attacked, would of necessity be taken with the food and furnish a capital remedy.

A few insects like the Hessian fly maggot, and the maggot of the onion, cabbage and radish flies, have no mouths at all, and can only take their food by absorption.

CLASSIFICATION OF REMEDIES.

1. Give poison with their food.
2. Kill by applying irritants or poisons to the body.
3. Kill by mechanical means.
4. Prevent the insects from reaching the food plants.
5. Prevent egg laying.
6. Capture and destroy.
7. Vary time of planting.
8. Practice thorough culture.

Let us now consider these several methods more in detail. It will be remembered that most of our insect pests are mandibulate, and as all such crop and eat their food, we at once see that to exterminate the pests we have only to scatter some insect poison upon the food plants. Hence, all insects that eat the foliage from our trees and vines, or even eat the cuticle of the leaves, as do many caterpillars and slugs, may be killed by this first method. We have only then to name the best poison, and the most practicable means to make the application.

[To be continued.]

Culture of the Raspberry.

Raspberries should be attended to and if not pruned in the fall they should be freed from all old canes, and weak young ones, and the canes that are to remain should be trained neatly to stakes. Some train the raspberry in the shape of a fan, some as an espalier, and others merely tie the canes to upright stakes. Any mode of training is better than leaving them unsupported, to trail on the ground when the fruit gets heavy, or to be blown to and fro and damaged by high winds. In the last few years raspberries have commanded a high price, and their cultivation is worthy of attention. Among the most desirable varieties are the Red and Yellow Antwerp. The former is to be found in almost every garden; the latter is not much disseminated in the United States, as it is considered to be too tender for market. It is a splendid fruit that should be found in every private garden.

The raspberry throws out suckers or young canes early in spring, and on this account requires to be transplanted earlier than other small fruit trees. If the suckers become forward, in growth they will be spoiled by taking them up. When canes are to be trans-

planted they should be set out late in fall, or early in spring before the suckers have started. The raspberry delights in a rich, light soil. In its wild state it grows luxuriantly on the rich leaf-mold of moist woods, and its health and productiveness are increased by moderate shade. The most suitable place in the garden for a raspberry bed is a sheltered border facing north. In this aspect the fruit will ripen gradually, and the canes will not be damaged by alternate freezing and thawing in the winter. In transplanting, the young canes are shortened one-half, and set out in drills three feet asunder, the plants two feet apart in the drills. Some persons cut away the old canes as soon as the fruit has been gathered, on the ground that the young ones are strengthened by the operation, but this assertion has not been supported by any kind of proof.

When the young canes and the feeble old ones have been cut away the remaining canes should be "healed down" or shortened to the length of from three to four feet, in order to concentrate the sap on the bearing buds in the center and lower part of the plants. The process increases the size and improves the quality of the fruit. When the suckers become numerous and are allowed to stand for any considerable time, they injure the plants and they soon become worthless. The new, ever-bearing variety throws up great numbers of suckers, and it is necessary to remove them early in the season before they have diverted the sap from the bearing canes. In gardens where raspberry plantations are kept in the same aspect for many years, preference is given to those canes which come up in the line of the rows, and all others are cut out or transplanted into the rows, if there is a vacancy for them. Some cultivators leave a hollow around the stems at the time of planting to be filled up gradually from year to year with fresh soil, in order to promote the formation of radical buds or suckers. Tender varieties should be bent to the ground before winter, and covered with forest leaves or litter to protect them from alternate thawing and freezing.

The Household.

Domestic Education a Necessity.

Too many of our sisters, mothers, wives and daughters are ignorant of the mysterious process of yeast and bread making, and would grow pale through all their paint and powder if asked to prepare a good old-fashioned boiled dish, dress a fowl, or wash a "mess" of dishes where pots and spiders garnished the lot. And many, who *sed au fait* in these things would rather by far have it known that their wonderfully fashioned coiffure ever decorated a hair dresser's window than that their lily white fingers ever condescended to such menial service. Though one does hear now and then from their pretty lisping lips that they have, on occasions, frosted cake, made Charlotte Russe, or assisted in compounding wonderful vanilla creams, sweeping and dusting, washing and ironing, house-cleaning, the ordering of supplies, and the general care of a home, they know no more about than their sky-terrier does of the writings of Confucius.

Mothers, who are mothers in reality as well as in name, see to it that your daughters have the ground-work of a true womanly character and dignity; the love and fear of God in their hearts, and a thorough domestic education. Teach them while young to wait on themselves and take care of themselves and take care of their own things. Order is one of the first things that a child should be taught, and the girl of two years can put in place the most of her playthings as well as yourself. Give her, at an early age, some light tasks to perform about the house for which she alone will be responsible. Allow no one to be coaxed into doing them for her. Teach her to assume care; thus will you fit her for the burdens of life. Let her swing the croquet mallet, but not to the exclusion of a due use of the broom and mop. Music, both vocal and instrumental, should not be neglected if she have a taste for those branches, but don't keep her perched on a piano stool six hours a day when she has no more musical talent than a wild Comanche, expecting thereby she will draw a prize in the market matrimonial; for she may some time find to her sorrow that a murdered sonata of Beethoven will not compensate for soggy bread, charred steak,

watery potatoes, or underdone pies. Give her a solid English education, but let the domestic education be judiciously sandwiched among it. Don't let it go till she leaves school an accomplished young lady, with the hope that she will take kindly to it then. The greater number of those who graduate in ignorance of culinary affairs make but indifferent housekeepers, and they seldom acquire such knowledge except under the pressure of necessity. Much better would it have been for them had they been grounded in these things in their youth. How many constitutions are ruined, husbands made unhappy, and homes broken up by the compound abominations of saleratus, lard, disorder and mismanagement. Alas! their name is legion.

Dear girls, be not ashamed of useful employment, for the old saying is true that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." How many of our beautiful young ladies, idols of their parents, would have been kept from that life of shame which has brought their mothers to the grave in sorrow had they not looked with such disgust upon manual labor, especially housework! Too late did these same mothers see in what their mistaken kindness had resulted. They perspired over the steaming wash-tub, labored over the scorching stove, dragged slowly and wearily through each day's round of duties alone and unaided, that their daughter's hands might be as soft and white as sea foam; worked weary hours, with throbbing brain and stiffening fingers, to create that finery which adorned their idolized frames.

There is another extreme against which I must warn you. That is, a too complete burial of yourself in the dishpan, flour barrel and flesh pots. For there are a few women who are as derelict in one respect as the other; a few who are so completely swathed in muffins, buckwheat cakes, pickles, preserves and pies and cake that they cannot see beyond them. They forget that the kitchen is not the limit of this world, and lose sight of the fact that their husband and children need a companion and teacher as well as a cook. They, as well as the other class, need light and instruction. Be not like Martha, cumbered with much serving, but combine with it the gentle, light-seeking spirit of Mary.

I allow that we are the cynosure of all eyes, and that a great deal is expected of us and said about us by those who style themselves our "lords," and who would, in my humble opinion, do well to pluck the beam from their own eye before coming round with a double microscope to find the little mote that is in ours. But a real, true man, one who is worth loving and marrying, will be lenient to all short-comings, and easily pleased, if you put your shoulder to the domestic wheel with a will.

Tender-handed grasp a nettle,
And it stings you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.

Grasp the nettle, housework, with a determination to succeed. You will meet with obstacles, but with good humor and patience for your weapons you will surely conquer. Let love and good sense guide you; and be not ashamed of doing anything which will render home pleasanter, and husband and children happier. Be willing to serve, but make yourself also companion, friend and counselor, and our word for it you will no longer look upon housework as drudgery—H. Maria George Warner, in *Household*.

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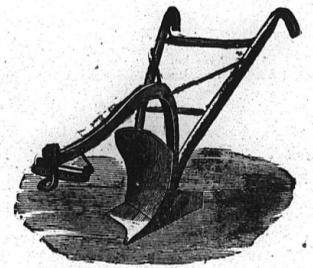
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PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

Farm and Stock.

How to Make Farming Profitable.

In the present condition of the country all classes of work, especially farming, requires the most judicious management and rigid economy, that it may be made profitable. With this experience, I wish to append a few rude rules for successful farming, and hope that it may be the means of benefiting at least a few of your many readers.

1. Have order and system in all your work. Lay your plans in advance of your work. During the winter months when there is but little that can be done on the farm, decide what crops you intend to grow, and provide the seed; put the tools all in good order, so that no delay will occur when the time comes for sowing and planting.

2. Apply fertilizers to the land. Haul out the manure before seeding commences, and do not let it accumulate around your barns until you can scarcely get in or out. You must feed your land if you expect it to feed you. The Quaker's advice to his son was to "never go in debt for anything except manure." Make all the manure you can, and apply it to the land, for it will pay your notes, etc.

3. Hire only good help, for your profits will depend to a large extent on the kind of help you employ. Do not hire too many hands, and do not on any consideration hire those that are in the habit of "telling yarns," etc., for besides being a great nuisance on the farm, are very unprofitable. When you hire a man tell him plainly you hire men to work, and not to spend their time in idleness or talking.

4. Work with your hands, for it is an almost undeniable fact that the average run of farm hands will not do more than half a day's work on an average, if you are easy with them or let them work alone. Don't desire the name that "he is a good man to work for," but rather the name that "he is a hard man to work for, but good pay." I mean by this that you require every man to do a reasonable day's work, which hired men now call hard.

5. Pay your help promptly and willingly every cent you agree to, and if you find that they are trustworthy and faithful, do not begrudge them a few extra favors. Treat them kind and respectfully at all times, or, in other words, "do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

6. Have the best of farm implements you can obtain, and plenty of them if possible, so that if one is broken while in the hurry of work you can use some other implement until the broken one is repaired. To do good work requires good tools, and I would advise all those that can do so to sell the old tools and procure new ones. You can do more work in a day and do it better with improved new tools than you can with old rickety ones that some farmers use.

7. Keep all the stock you can keep well. The condition of your land will, to a great extent, depend on the amount of stock you keep, and the care you take of the manure; but do not keep more than you can keep well, for a thrifty animal in good condition does not require as much food as a poor lean one.

8. Carry a memorandum book, and note down the things that are wanted and want to be done. For instance, your team is going to town. By referring to your memorandum book you find, "bolt for mowing machine," "plow to be mended," "harness to be mended," and probably several other things you would not have thought of if you had not noted them down in your book. By a little forethought in this direction you will not only save several dollars in the course of a year, but avoid loss of time and anxiety of mind when in a hurry with your work.

9. Do everything well. Keep this firmly fixed in your mind, for it is written that a slovenly farmer never gets rich. It is a true saying that a good farmer may be known by his fences alone. Then if you are building a fence, barn, or anything else, do it as if you intended it should stay a thousand years.

10. Don't borrow. This every farmer should heed, as it prevents his neighbors from becoming his enemies. All our farmers who have good implements would in many cases rather give his neighbor a dollar than lend the implement to him, for in most cases it would be returned to him injured or out of order, and he may consider himself for-

tunate if he does not have to send for it. Every farmer should buy if possible all implements he will have occasion to use. There is an old adage that says "borrow brings sorrow." Therefore, I will say, don't borrow, but buy what you need.

11. In autumn prepare for winter. Provide warm and comfortable places for your stock, and they will not require so much food. See that the cellar is in proper condition, and well protected, so that your winter store of vegetables may not be frozen. Procure a large supply of dry wood, and if possible have it under a cover. Then you will have the smiles of your "better-half," and not be compelled yourself to go out in cold, stormy weather to procure fuel.

12. Keep a journal and write in it every day. A great many have the idea that it is a hard and unprofitable task to keep a journal. If you note down the weather, when you sowed and harvested; the different kinds of grain; number of bushels raised and sold; prices received, etc., you will not only experience a great pleasure in looking back to see what you received for grain, pork, etc., in former years, but very often it will prove quite profitable. The best time to write in a journal is in the evening. Keep your book in a handy place, and after supper write a plain account of the day's doings. If you have things properly arranged this need not take more than one minute each day. Encourage the boys and girls to write in your journal. It will prove a first-class teacher of penmanship, and cultivate correct and concise expression. It is also good practice in composition and spelling. I would also urge every farmer to keep a strict account of all his business transactions, and thereby save himself much trouble that comes from neglect. Nothing will give greater pleasure and satisfaction than to look over accounts at the end of the year and see how much has been made or lost. If he has lost he can see in what branch it occurred, and lay his plans so as to avoid it in the future. On the contrary, if he had not kept an account, and the loss was small, he would not perceive it and go on in the old way. In a few years he would be astonished at the way he had gone behind! In conclusion, I would earnestly urge all farmers to "keep books," and thereby stop a great many small leaks.—*F. T. P., in Western Rural.*

Incidental Sheep Husbandry.

One of the strongest of the elements that have brought disaster to efforts at sheep husbandry has been the desire to do a big business. Men reared to other callings, seeing the profits others were reaping from well directed efforts at sheep husbandry, have hastened to become the owners of flocks; while still others, who have made money from a few hundred sheep, have become imbued with the idea, "the more sheep, the more money," and have soon placed themselves beyond the bounds of prudence, by incurring indebtedness on the one hand, and more care and labor than they are able to bestow on the other hand—both have been overtaken by the disaster their temerity invited. To a majority of farmers small flocks—that is, numbers remaining in the hundreds—will be the most profitable. The exceptions to this rule will occur to every careful student of sheep husbandry. Not only can the highest profit upon invested capital be thus rendered more certain, but the disappointments that occasionally follow the best of plans, and the most careful manipulation, are by no means so disastrous. Where sheep are handled as an incident to general farming operations—the plan now contemplated—care should be had that they do not trespass upon the other interests. When the farmer feels that his sheep are a burden—that is, that they are drawing upon the other departments for the time and feed not before assigned to them—he should fatten, and sell down to such number as will conveniently work along his crops and other live stock. Local butchers will always pay a fair price for a few good wethers, and some neighbor can usually be found ready to make room for a few desirable store sheep. As the facilities for enhancing the numbers of the flock improve, the annual drafting may be confined to full-grown wethers, and such ewes as, by reason of age or other disqualifying peculiarities, are undesirable. The flexibility of a small flock is one of its strongest recommendations—enabling it to be accommodat-

ed to the circumstances or ambitions of the owner more readily than any other live stock property.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

A New Animal Poison.

In addition to what we have already written in relation to means for destroying moles, mice and other field vermin, by means of trapping, we give the results of experiments made at the Royal Agricultural academy at Proskau, from which we find, of all the materials experimented with, the most efficacious proved to be precipitated carbonate of baryta. This occurs as a heavy, fine, white powder, devoid of taste or smell, and can be purchased at any ordinary drug store. In the experiments at Proskau, a portion of it was mixed with four times its weight of sound barley meal, and made into a stiff paste with water, and small pellets of the soft cake introduced into the holes of rats, and house and field mice. One great advantage of this preparation is that the smallest quantity of it proves fatal. Further it appears to cause immediate and complete paralysis of the hind extremities so that it may be assumed that mice eating of it in their holes will die within them, and so not prove destructive in their turn to domesticated animals that might otherwise devour the carcasses. It was found in practice that neither fowls nor pigeons would touch the paste, either in its soft state or when hardened by the sun, so that its employment is probably free from danger to the occupants of the poultry-yard. Some rabbits, on the other hand, that got access to the paste, ate heartily of it, and paid the penalty with their lives.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Raising Pigs.

The most important thing for the swine breeder at this season of the year is to get the greatest possible growth from his pigs. There is no period in the life of the hog when so great a return for the food consumed is possible as during the first six months, and it is here that the advantages of skillful feeding are apparent. Unless great care be taken, the growth of the pig will be seriously checked when it is from three to five weeks old. The milk of the dam, which was ample to promote a rapid growth in the litter of pigs during the first two or three weeks, is not sufficient to answer the demands of the same litter as they grow older; hence, the pigs should be early taught to look elsewhere for a part of their sustenance. This is an easy matter. A little milk or nutritious food of any kind, in liquid form, placed conveniently by, where the pigs can have access to it at all times, but beyond the reach of the sow, will soon do the work; and it should be replenished frequently through the day. If this is attended to, there will be no "stunting" of the pigs at this critical period, and their growth will be uniform and rapid. A good clover pasture is a valuable adjunct, and helps wonderfully. The true secret of successful pork making is to push the pig from the date of birth until it is big enough for the market; and the earlier the age at which this point can be reached, the greater is the return for the food consumed.

A slop made of corn and oats, ground in about equal parts, with a little oil-meal added, makes the best food for the sow while suckling, to increase the flow of milk; and this, with clover pasture and plenty of soaked corn during the summer, will promote a rapid and healthy growth of the pigs.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Agricultural Items.

In some parts of India a wheat field of forty miles in length is not an uncommon thing. Many of the natives, who formerly ate no grain but rice, now use wheat almost entirely.

The Ontario school of agriculture makes an excellent showing. It has 171 students, some of whom are from Nova Scotia. Five-sixths of all the graduates are engaged in some department of agriculture.

The celebrated trotter, Goldsmith Maid, was delivered of a fine bay male colt at the Fashion stud farm near Trenton, N. J., April 1. The sire is George Washington. Her owner, Mr. H. N. Smith, refused \$20,000 for the colt.

P. W. White, of Feener, N. Y., cut down a tree on his premises, and in the hollow of the tree, sixty feet from the ground, where the wood had decayed, he found growing, and in a thriving

condition, a gooseberry bush about a foot high. It is supposed the berry was carried there by a bird.

There are 50,000,000 acres of land in California fit for cultivation, but not over 5,000,000 are in actual use for that purpose, and not over 8,000,000 are inclosed. Over 20,000,000 acres are held by land rings or individual monopolists for speculative purposes, in tracts of 125,000 to 300,000 acres.

A subscriber cautions farmers against sharks who go about the country grafting apple trees. They estimate that the work will be worth five or ten dollars, but some time afterward the farmer is called on to pay a bill of \$50. He advises making a bargain with them "in black and white."

The growth of the wool-growing interest in this country is indicated by the statistics of the industry. In 1872, of 269,847,591 pounds "retained for home consumption," about 120,000,000 pounds were imported. During the year 1878, of 249,149,000 pounds "retained for consumption," only about 42,000,000 pounds were imported. In 1872 the home production was 150,000,000; in 1878, 27,000,000 pounds.

Veterinary Department.

Whistling.

Please answer through your paper the following: I have a mare that I have driven on the road for three years. This spring, when speeded fast, she whistles. Is there any way of effecting a cure for same?

ANSWER.—Whistling and roaring are chiefly due to either ossification of the cartilage entering into the conformation of the larynx, paralysis of the pharyngeal muscles, or chronic thickening of the mucous membranes; and, if of long standing, little can be done. Your only treatment is to clip the hair from the part and apply an active blister, but you must not expect too much from it. See that, when driving, the throat-latch is not too tight, the check too short, and that the nose is not drawn too near the chest by pulling on the bit. A very ingenious apparatus has been devised for regulating the expansion of the nostrils to such a degree as to allow only a certain quantity of air to enter the nasal cavities, thereby avoiding the unpleasant noise; while it does not cure, but tends to irritate the animal, and should not be resorted to.

Edema-Dilation of Bursae.

I have a mare that was eight years old last spring, is now suckling a colt, and is with foal again. For some two months past there has been an enlargement extending entirely over the surface of the belly, some two inches thick, and upon a pressure of the finger leaves a dimple. The mare eats and seems well. Please prescribe treatment.

ANSWER.—The enlargement or swelling is a mild form of anasarca. Your mare is, evidently from suckling the colt, kept in a low condition, and the tissues of the body are in a relaxed condition, especially the walls of the blood vessels, which allow the liquor sanguineus—the watery part of the blood—to exude through and concentrate into the sub-cutaneous areola tissue, its tendency being toward the center of gravity, hence its appearance at the inferior part of the abdomen. We are surprised that it does not affect the legs as well.

Treatment: Supply soft feed for three days, then take Barbadoes aloes, pulverized, six; veratrum viridifolium, pulverized, two drachms; mix, and make into one ball. After purging has ceased, take carbonate of iron and gentian root, pulverized, of each two; nitrate of potash, four ounces; mix, and make into sixteen balls; give one night and morning till used. If the swelling, or any part of it, should remain, take nitrate of potash, half a pound; resin, pulverized, six ounces; arsenious acid, one drachm; mix, and make into twelve powders; give one a day in soft feed.

2. We fancy the enlargement referred to is a sort of dropsical affection of the articulation, which seldom if ever causes the animal to go lame; in fact, one authority of marked ability claimed the articulations were the better of that condition, there being a supply of synovia stored for future use, but we won't argue that point. Since you have tried repeated blistering without success, it is very doubtful if the enlargement can be reduced. In that case the firing-iron is the last resort, which we would not recommend except lameness should be present. As the case stands, you had better let it alone.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hilo-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, etc. The farmer can see the marvellous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-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 you hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chickens Cholera, Gapes, Hilo-itis, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, etc. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks of cholera they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a QUILL, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



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



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

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

Geo. Leis.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WEBBER & GILMAN, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Paul, Minn.
COLLINS BROS., St. Paul, Minn.

"OH! MY BACK!"

HUNT'S REMEDY for the Great Kidney and Liver Maladies. Cures Pains in the Back, Side or Loins, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weakness, and Excesses; HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for these diseases.

From Rev. E. G. TAYLOR, D. D., pastor First Baptist church:
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8, 1879.

I can testify to the virtue of HUNT'S REMEDY in Kidney Diseases from actual trial, having been much benefited by its use. E. G. TAYLOR.
From a retired Minister of the Methodist Episcopal church:
No. 808 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 16, 1878.

WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—HUNT'S REMEDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in the worst form. All hope had left us for months. All say that it is a miracle. Water had dropped from her right limb for months. Forty-eight hours had taken all the excess water from the system. All 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. It has stood the test of time for 30 years, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. For sale by all Druggists.

A. WEBBER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

81 Mass. street, upstairs.

Good stock of cloths always on hand. Cutting done at reasonable rates.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. St. Louis, May 27, 1879. Flour-XX \$4.55 @ 4.70. Wheat-No. 2 fall 1.13 @ 1.13. Corn-No. 2 34 @ 35. Oats 30 1/2 @ 31. Rye 49 1/2 @ 50. Pork 9.70 @ 10.00. Bacon-Shoulders 3.40 @ 3.50. Lard 5.80 @ 5.90. Butter-Dairy 14 @ 15. Eggs 8 @.

Live Stock Markets. Kansas City, May 27, 1879. Cattle-Choice nat. steers av. 1,500 \$4.55 @ 4.70. 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 @ 3.75. Hogs-Packers 2.90 @ 3.20.

St. Louis, May 27, 1879. Cattle, good demand; choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.80 to \$5.00; good do., \$4.65 to \$4.70; light, \$4.55 to \$4.60; native butcher steers, \$3.50 to \$4.40; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$3.75. Hogs, weak; heavy, \$3.25 @ 3.50; light, \$3.00 @ 3.20.

Chicago, May 27, 1879. Cattle, firm and active; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.40 @ 5.10; stockers and feeders \$3.30 @ 4.30; butchers'-steers \$3.80 @ 4.20, cows \$2.00 to \$4.30. Hogs, heavy, \$3.55 @ 3.60; light, \$3.40 @ 3.50. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 25,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, good, 5 @ 9 1/2 c; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 1/2 @ 6 c; eggs, 9 @ 10 c; beans-\$1.30 @ 1 1/2 bu. for screened, picked, 1.40; broom-corn, 2 @ 3 c; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.00 @ 2.50; turkeys, live, 6 @ 7 1/2 c; potatoes, 50c @ 1.00; wool-fine unwashed, 15 @ 17 c; medium, 17 @ 20 c; tub washed, 23 @ 25 c per lb.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 5 sack, \$2.75; XXX, \$2.00 @ 2.25; XX, \$1.60 @ 1.80. Rye flour, \$1.70. Wheat has gone up about two cents in most markets. No. 3 in Kansas City is 5 1/2 cents higher than it was one year ago. Corn is exactly the same price it was a year ago. Oats are 11 cents higher.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.10 1/2 @ 1.11 May, \$1.11 June, and \$1.04 July. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.01 1/2 May, \$1.00 1/2 June, and 98 1/2 July. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.06 @ 1.07 May, and \$1.05 June. No. 3 is \$1.02 @ 1.03 May, and 1.00 1/2 June.

We notice from several sources, both East and West, that the estimated yield of wheat in Kansas is considerably less this year than last. Recent estimates made by the Kansas agricultural department are that the wheat crop of the state will be 75 per cent. of that of last year, or about 24,000,000 bushels. The winter wheat acreage is a trifle less than last year and the spring wheat acreage a little more than in 1878, making altogether an increase of something like 12,000 acres.

The New York Times gives crop reports from nearly every state in the Union. It estimates Illinois at an average crop; Ohio an increase to possibly 30,000,000 bushels; Michigan 31,000,000 (larger even than the last two years); Minnesota 30,000,000; Nebraska about 18,000,000 (an increase of 20 per cent.). As to corn all the states of the West promise an increase except Indiana; but it is still too early to form any very reliable estimate as to the yield of corn.

Cattle are quoted a trifle lower this week at Kansas City. \$4.65 was the highest price paid yesterday. Hogs are a little firmer. The probability is they will be a little higher this fall than last. Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 3 @ 4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2 @ 5 per cent. The stock market opened strong, and prices advanced 1/4 @ 3/4 c. There was a slight reaction in the afternoon and the granger stocks were slightly depressed, but they recovered before the close. Government bonds weak and lower; railroad bonds firm; state securities dull.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, of New York, have issued another circular in which they express the belief that very large amounts of the 4 per cents will be ultimately required by European investors. They think \$50,000,000 will be wanted within the next three months, if they can be had at any price within their reach. At 108.69 the American 4 per cent. consols will still pay 3 1/2 per cent. more than the British consols. The glut of money in London is now so great that it is loaning at 1 per cent. per annum. What makes the 4 per cents a desirable investment is that they have many years to run before maturity and cannot be disturbed by government.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 6 @ 10 c; eggs, 9c per doz.; poultry-chickens, live, \$2.00 @ 2.75 per doz., dressed 6c per lb; turkeys, live, 6c per lb, dressed 8c per lb; potatoes, 50 @ \$1.00; apples, \$1.25 @ \$1.50; corn, 27c; wheat, No. 2, \$1; lard, 5 @ 5 1/2 c; hogs, \$2.40 @ 2.70; cattle-feeders 2.75 @ 3.50, shippers \$3.50 @ 4.00, cows, \$2.50 @ 3.25; wood, \$4.00 @ 5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per ton.

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.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

All kinds of

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

Go to the Grange Store for bargains.

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

Money Saved is Money Made

In getting Bargains at the

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

I have a large and well selected stock of Queensware, Glassware and Lamps, and CAN UNDERSELL ANY HOUSE IN THE STATE. Hand Lamps, for 25c., all complete; Metal-base Lamps, all complete, with Porcelain Shade, \$1-selling elsewhere for \$2. A variety of choice Mustache Cups, with Saucers, from 30c. to 50c.; children's China Tea Sets for 25c.; several large Vases for \$1 a pair, worth \$2; Wine Sets, Mugs, Match-Safes, Cologne Bottles; China and Wax Dolls 5c. to 50c. each.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES.

I have on hand a fine selection of Landscape Oil Paintings for \$3, worth \$10; large Chromos, in beautiful Frames, for \$1.25 each, former price \$2; Motives in Rustic Frames, for 50c., selling formerly for \$1. Call and see our 25-cent Chromos, Picture Frames, new and old, large and small, at one-half the regular prices elsewhere.

ROGER BROS.' SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Quadruple-plated Butter-dish for \$4, worth \$8; Five-Plate Triple-plated Casters, very fine, \$6, worth \$9; Tablespoons, A 1, at \$3 per set; Teaspoons, A 1, at \$2 per set; Butter-knives, A 1, at 75c.; Triple-plate Napkin Rings 75c.; Table-forks, A 1, at \$3; Table-knives, Triple-plate, \$2.50 per set.

COMMON PLATE.

Teaspoons \$1, Tablespoons \$1.25, per set; Five-Plate Britannia Castors, 90c.; Napkin Rings, 25c.; Steel Knives and Forks at 75c., \$1 and \$1.25 per set.

JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS AND TOYS.

Coin Silver, Patent Lever Watches for \$5, worth \$10; a large variety of Silver Watches on hand at from \$1 to \$25; office eight-day and thirty-hour Clocks from 75c. to \$5; Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Gold and Rolled Gold Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Vest Chains, Neck Chains, Opera Chains and Matching Chains, Collar Buttons, Cuff Buttons, etc., for one-half their original cost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveyor's Compass and Chain complete for \$20; Hogs Collars, all sizes, very cheap; Bird Cages, large and small; good Brooms, 15c.; Brush Brooms, 5c.; Bread Board; Skirt Board at 50c.; Whitewash Brushes, 25c.; Clothes Brushes, Tooth Brushes and Horse Brushes cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere; Dressing Combs, Round Combs, Picture Frames, Toilet Soaps, Shaving Cups and Brushes, Hair Oil, Perfumery, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs, Table-cloths and Napkins cheaper than the cheapest. Twelve sheets of Note Paper for 5c.; 25 Envelopes for 5c.; Shooting Gallery complete, consisting of two good Guns, two latest improved Targets, Lamps and fixtures, all complete, for \$35, worth \$100; two large Beer Coolers cheap; Refrigerators and Ice Chests very low; Sallee's Gang Plow for \$50, cost \$85; Corn Cultivator, \$6; Stirring Plows from \$1 to \$5.

HARDWARE.

Twenty-six-inch Hand Saws, \$1; 18-inch, 75c.; Buck Saws 75c.; Chopping Axes with good handles, \$1; best quality steel Scoop Shovels, 50c.; Spades, 50c.-former price \$1.25 each; Garden Rakes, 50c.; Hoes, Nail Hammers-25c. each; Tack Hammers, 10c.; Slide Wrenches, 40c.; Braces 35c.; Bird Cages, all sizes, at bed-rock prices; one Diebold & Kienzel Fire-proof safe for \$50, cost \$115; Rubber Bucket Pump, \$8.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

New Cooking Stoves for \$7 each; second-hand Cook Stoves from \$3 to \$6 each; one No. 20 Charter Oak, nine 9-inch holes, with thirty-gallon reservoir and warming closet, \$30; Fire Shovel, 50c.; six-quart Milk Pans, 15c.; Dust Pans, 10c.; Pint Cups, 5c.; Pie Pans, 5c.; one hotel Pastry Oven very cheap.

SEWING MACHINES.

Wilson, Dauntless, New American and Singer Sewing Machines, with drop leaf and two drawers, for \$25; twenty good second-hand Machines from \$5 to \$10 each. Needles, Oils and Attachments kept constantly on hand. Machines of all kinds repaired and adjusted very cheap, and warranted.

SECOND-HAND GOODS

bought and sold.

FARM FOR SALE. HOUSE FOR RENT.

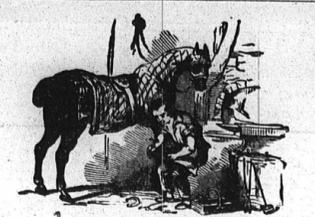
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ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.



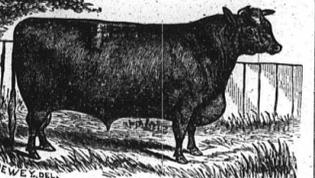
Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders. These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal glee, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These 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.

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

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

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest. For further information apply to V. P. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same: Eight weeks old, \$22.00; Three to five months old, 32.00; Five to seven months old, 40.00.

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. A Boar, eight months old, \$25.00; A Sow, eight months old, with pig, 25.00.

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade. Address HENRY MIEBACH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

TO HORSE BREEDERS

of Douglas and adjoining counties.

IMPORTED

NORMAN STALLION TURKO.

(Property of Wm. M. Ingersoll.)

"TURKO" is a dappled gray, 8 years old, 16 1/2 hands high; weighs 1,650 pounds; has small head and ears, good eyes, large bony limbs, and has fine style and action. This horse was imported from France by Huss, McCourtie & Co., of Onaga, Ill., and is considered one of the best horses ever imported by them. "TURKO" will be found for the season of 1879 at Hamlin's stable, east of the post-office. Call and see him.

ESTABLISHED 1873. GEO. R. BARSE. ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock. KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

THE "AULTMAN-TAYLOR."

The Standard Thresher of the Vibrator Class.

THE LIGHTEST RUNNING, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE HORSE POWER IN USE.



We furnish either the regular "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" Farm-engine or the "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" Traction (self-propelling) Engine, as may be desired.

We recommend all our goods as being at present the standard of excellence for the world in Threshing Machinery. A full warranty placed on everything we sell.

At a very small additional expense, we furnish our Alloms Clover-hulling Attachment, making every "Aultman-Taylor" Thresher the best clover-huller in use. Their work is the admiration of successful threshermen in wheat, oats, rye, barley, timothy, flax, millet, orchard clover, rice and beans.

GRAIN-SAVING! MONEY-MAKING! TIME-SAVING!



MADE ONLY BY The Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, O.

ILLUSTRATED Pamphlets, describing our goods, sent to all who write to The Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, Ohio.

N. B.-Sir Joshua Reynolds, the painter, once said he would paint Polky as a boy climbing a high fence, having an open gate right at his side. Had the great artist lived to this day, he would have painted folly as a thrasherman buying any other class of threshing machinery when he could get "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" goods.

The above goods, and Extras or Repairs for same, for sale by

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Gen'l Western Ags., Kansas City, Missouri.

PHILIP RHEINSCILD, Agent at Lawrence.



THE OSBORNE SELF-BINDING HARVESTER.

The above represented and now well known Harvester has gone through four successive harvests, making for itself a glorious record-a record indeed of which the manufacturers themselves are proud. With each succeeding season its sales have been quadrupled, and its friends are numbered by the tens of thousands. One farmer says of the Osborne Self-Binding Harvester: "For light draft, clean cutting, good binding and easy management it has no equal." Another says: "Not a sheaf came open in shocking or stacking." And still another: "I went through 200 acres of grain, some of it badly chafed. The Osborne Self-Binding Harvester cuts a swath of five and a half or six and a half feet, as may be desired. A boy of ordinary intelligence can run a five-and-a-half-foot machine from morning till night without assistance and cut and bind from 12 to 20 acres per day. The Osborne is truly, as one good farmer says, 'the best Binder in the market.'" Sold by

JUSTUS HOWELL, Dealer in Agricultural Implements, 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.