

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 383.

MY TRUST.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

I wonder full often, my darling boy,
My lad with the bonny blue eye,
What thy fate in this changeable world will be,
And then answer it with a sigh,
For the strangest fancies will come and go,
And the strictest thoughts arise
That ever took shape in a mother's brain
Who would fain for thy sake be wise.

I wonder sometimes if the lass is born
Who his helpmeet in life will be?
Will she love my boy for himself alone,
As he has been loved by me?
Will she see his faults in a tender light
And think it no irksome care,
When the time shall come for pain or woe,
His burden in part to bear?

And will he be kind to her who wears
The mother's bright crown for him,
Nor make the star of her fond hope set
In tears, and her day grow dim?
Perhaps it all lies with me to train
And fashion him at my will,
Whether then the sun of my darling's years
Ereth well for them both, or ill!

This much I ask: may I do my part
With the merciful help of heaven,
Lest I should be called to a last account
For the trust that my God hath given.
While my boy is pliant and young and true,
Like to wax in my loving hands,
Let me mold his temper and heart and mind
Till a man among men he stands!

HER MASTER.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

Herman Schorn was going home from the seminary. He had been detained until after the early winter's dusk by a large number of German exercises to correct, and as they consisted almost entirely of errors, his task was no light one. He was a young man, if his actual years were counted—twenty-three—but an old one in experience of sorrow.

When he was but a boy he had come from Germany with his father, an accomplished organist. They had lived in comparative comfort while Mr. Schorn was organist of the little village church at Oakdale, but when Herman was only fourteen years old his father lost the use of his hands. Then began a struggle for daily bread, the lad working in a grocery store all day, and studying, with his father's help, all the evening. A shy, sensitive boy, he had an insatiable appetite for knowledge, and his father, after months of apathy, a despairing sense of utter uselessness, roused himself to convey his own vast stores of learning to the lad. Their one treasure was a small, well-selected library of Latin, Greek, French, German and English works—all solid volumes of value to a student, all familiar to the old German. A musical education was attainable, for they owned a violin and a wretched old piano, with permission for Herman to practice on the church organ.

He was only eighteen when he obtained a position in the Oakdale seminary to teach German and music. He was fully aware that he was paid a miserable salary in proportion to his services, but it sufficed for their humble wants, and was better than the grocery store offered.

So four years passed, and Herman was hurrying home on a bitter December evening, somewhat hopeful that old Katrina, their one servant, in consideration of the intense cold, would have a cup of coffee for his supper. He was passing the one pretentious house of the village, old Mark Wayland's place, when he heard a sound of sobbing, low, pitiful, as if the mourner was nearly exhausted. It was not yet too dark to see a woman who was crouching down beside the iron gate, and a child clinging to her.

Herman crossed the road quickly.
"You will freeze to death sitting there," he said.

The child stopped crying. The woman lifted her head.

"Well," she said, in a hard voice, "and if I do?"

"But you must not," the young man said. "Come with me."

"No, I will die here—here at the gate of my husband's home!"
"Your husband! You are, then, Henry Wayland's wife?"

For all Oakdale knew that Henry Wayland had been disinherited, sent from his home, for marrying a pretty, penniless governess he had met in New York.

"I am Henry Wayland's widow," was the reply. "He is dead, starved, frozen—what you will; dead from hardship and poverty. I came here to ask pity for Meta. I want nothing. I even offered to leave her, never to see her again, if her grandfather would give her food

and shelter. Henry wrote when he was dying begging his father's pity for us, and the old man threw the letter in my face. I have it here."

"Come with me," Herman urged.
"Stoop down!" she said. "Meta, go away, my darling. Only one moment!"

The child moved away, slowly, stiffly, as if half frozen, and Herman, stooping, heard these words whispered, in a tone that thrilled his heart:

"I have taken poison. I thought it might move the old man to pity Meta, if I was found dead here."

It was a horrible proof of mother love, but Herman urged the desperate woman still to rise and to move. One argument conquered, after all else failed—"Meta will certainly freeze to death."

It was difficult to support the dying woman's steps, even for the short distance to be walked to the cottage; but the child seemed cheered by a promise of food and warmth, and ran on ahead till Herman's voice called her to stop at the cottage door.

Before midnight the widow was dead, although the village doctor had exerted his utmost skill to save her. Before another week had passed, Mark Wayland had positively refused to see or in any way assist his grandchild, and the Schorns as positively refused to send her to the almshouse.

Ten years later! In the little cottage there is no change, save that the old man is feeble, very old now, and Herman is a grave, middle-aged man, looking at least forty, and still professor of languages and music at the Oakdale seminary.

It is winter, the early dusk wrapping everything in gloom. By the light of a shaded lamp the Schorns are seated, reading, until the old man, looking up, says, very gently:

"Did you see Meta to-day?"

"No. I will wait a little, father. She will have many friends to welcome her home."

"Is not to-night an anniversary, Herman?"

"You remembered it. Yes, father, it is ten years to-night since Meta came to us."

"And a year nearly since she left us."

"True. But we must remember what happiness she brought us for nine long years."

"Yes! yes! Yes she has wrecked thy life. Such love as yours, Herman, is given only once. You should have told it before Meta left us."

"I shall never tell it!"

As he spoke there was a rustle in the narrow entry, and presently there entered a lady, who, kissing old Mr. Schorn, saluting Herman, gently but gravely, sat between them at the open fire.

She was very lovely, with soft brown eyes and curling brown hair, and her dress of black velvet, fur-trimmed, threw out softly the rich tints of a pure, creamy complexion.

"You are welcome home, Meta!" the old man said, in a tender, loving tone; "very welcome, my child."

"Home!" she said, in a sweet, earnest voice, "this is the only home I ever knew! Home! Ah me! I have been bitterly homesick since I left you, dear father."

She put her little white hand lovingly upon the helpless ones of the old German, as usual folded patiently upon his lap, and presently in a low, caressing voice she said:

"You told me many, many stories in the old days, dear father. May I tell you one to-night?"

Herman drew back into the deep shadow made by the recess at the side of the fire-place.

What story could this beautiful girl have to tell his father? His large, melancholy eyes were fixed upon her face, his lips even were pale as he listened. And the low, sweet, caressing voice continued:

"There was a little girl once, dear father, who lived in a great city, high up, nearly under the roof of a stifling tenement house. She had a father who loved her, when he was sober, who beat her when he was drunk. He was drunk very often, because he had been very rich, and had lost a luxurious home. It made him surly and he drank to drown his depression. She had another who idolized her; but every day this girl heard her mother reproached bitterly for being the cause of all the poverty and suffering of her miserable home. When the child was nearly twelve years old her father died. I think," and the voice of the speaker was low and solemn, "that her mother went crazy. Every habit of her life was changed. She had once been a governess, and was very careful of her only child's education. The hours for study had been regular, and the discipline always insisted upon, but after the father died the child was utterly neglected, except in caressing and calls for sympathy. Waking in the night she

would hear her mother weeping and saying over and over, 'I ruined his life, shall I curse hers to?'

"At last, when the snow was on the ground, the cold intense, these two started upon a journey. For the first time the child learned that she had another relative, a grandfather, who might perhaps take her into a home where food was plenty, and where there was perpetual warmth. You see they had so often suffered from hunger and cold, these two, perhaps they valued comfort too highly.

"It was late on a winter's afternoon when they reached the house of the grandfather, and were taken into a room that filled entirely the child's ideas of paradise—warm, richly carpeted, with beautiful pictures and statuary. And in this room a tall, stern man, who looked like her own father grown old, cursed her mother. He was like a madman in his fury, reproaching her for having separated him from his only child; and he literally pushed her from the room, from the house, into the cold again. I want you to realize, dear father, what the child's experience of men had been—her own father a slave to drink; her grandfather as I have described him. She had a horror of seeing another one, and when she cowered beside her mother in the snow, and heard a man's voice, she looked for a blow or a curse to follow. And this man, who came through the darkness to her side, can I tell you of him?"

"He took her home and made her one of his family, sharing with her hard-earned food, giving her instruction, companionship, love. She called him 'Master.' He led her with gentle instruction through hard paths leading to knowledge, and he softened every rough place for her slow comprehension. They were very happy, these two, master and pupil, for many long months and years.

"But a change came. The grandfather died, and the child inherited all his wealth. He did not forgive her father, he did not love her, but he had a superstitious horror of making a will, and died without having done so, and the child was the only heir.

"She was very happy at first, because she was no longer a child, but a woman, and she knew, all unworthy as she was, that her master had given her a place in his true, tender heart. She was glad to think she could lift some of the burden of life from his shoulders and give him rest and comfort. And in her grand new home she waited hopefully for him to come and ask her to share his life. But he came seldom, and was so changed she scarcely knew him—cold as a stranger, and no longer masterful and tender.

"She was a woman, dear father, a maiden, and she could not break this barrier of manly pride. So she went away, to visit a friend of her mother's in New York, thinking she would see something of the world she could unlock with her golden key. She went into society; she was petted, flattered, even courted, for she was rich and accomplished.

"But there was no one in this gay circle around her who was like her master, and every day her heart was heavier and sadder. Friends wondered she did not enjoy more keenly her first taste of the pleasure wealth had brought to her, and she covered her aching heart with a smiling face for a long, weary year.

"But then the strain became too great, the yearning for one dear face too strong, and she came back to her home. Father, will he send her away again?"

But the old man could not answer. With a sob in his voice, Herman stood before her, saying:

"Oh, my love, my life! Can it be true that you love me?"

"My master," she answered, putting her hands in his, "I knew that you loved me. Can you forgive me if I threw away my maiden pride to come to my happiness?"

"Forgive you! I love you! I love you!"

This was all in the long ago, and in Mark Wayland's house there are ringing children's voices, pattering little feet, a sweet-faced, matronly lady, a dignified, handsome man. The old German sleeps in the little cemetery under the shadow of the church steeple, but he had years of peaceful rest and happiness in the home of his adopted daughter and her master and husband, Herman Schorn.

For the last fifty years, a record of hall-storms in Wurtemberg has been kept at Stuttgart, the capital. From a study of these observations it appears that there is a decided difference between forests of beech and forests of pine, in the liability to be visited by hail. The former suffer greatly, the latter hardly at all.

Horace Greeley's Shoe Leather.

Mr. Greeley rolled into the shoe-maker's store with that heavy, billowy sort of a gait he had. "Sit down, Mr. Greeley," said the shoe-maker. Greeley looked up with that broad, wondering, half child-like look, and said: "Why, do you know me?" "Everybody knows you, Mr. Greeley," was the reply. A comfortable fitting shoe was tried on. "No, that's altogether too small." Then a shoe that was really altogether too large, but that, too, was not large enough; then a cloth shoe, so large that Mr. Greeley could put his hand in and arrange his stocking over his foot so as to fit him. He was amazed at the contrast with Broadway prices, not seeing that there was also a contrast with the Broadway quality, bought several pairs like it—all the man had in fact—and went away greatly delighted, saying that he had a lot of shoes he would send around to be mended. Sure enough, a boy came in a few moments with a small basketful. The shoe-maker pledges me his professional honor that there were not two shoes alike in the whole basket. He hurried around to Mr. Greeley's house, and suggested that, as none of the shoes mated, it was of no use to mend them. "Well," said Mr. Greeley, with that confidential half whisper of his, "the fact is, I put 'em on just about as they come along."

Science.

The Royal Geographical society of England has requested the governing bodies of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge to establish professorships of scientific geography in those institutions.

A proposal to use compressed air instead of gun-powder for blasting in mines has been brought forward in England. The plan is to employ air at a pressure of upwards of eight thousand pounds to the square inch. Its probable success is indicated by the result of some tests recently made in the Wigan collieries.

Ice making on a large scale is now being carried on in London by a process of which M. Raoul Pictet is the inventor. The refrigerating agent is anhydrous sulphurous acid. The ice is molded into fine transparent blocks, each one foot square in cross section and four and a half feet long. The product is now seven tons a day, and the manufacture is profitable. This ice finds particular favor among physicians, and is regularly supplied to four of the London hospitals.

Mr. H. N. Moseley, the naturalist of the Challenger expedition, in his recently published notes of the voyage gives an interesting account of a parrot on board the ship. The parrot heard a great deal of talk about the soundings constantly going on, and probably something also about the principal theories in regard to ocean depths and currents; and he had learned to say: "What! two thousand fathoms and no bottom! Oh, Dr. Carpenter, F. R. S." This remark seems to have been greatly enjoyed by the ship's company.

Facetiae.

"I don't like these circus performances," said an old gentleman. "I became prejudiced against them when I was a boy, by the gymnastics of a fly, that stood on his head on my piece of custard pie, and rubbed his hind legs together in the air."

A reporter, in describing a recent flood along the Sacramento river in California, says: "A vast deal of stock—cattle and sheep—were drowned in the rising waters, and the owners, on contemplating the ruin wrought, were drowned in falling tears."

A skeptic said to an aged clergyman: "Why didn't providence so order things that everybody would be perfectly contented?" "Because," was the reply, "society would then stagnate; for a perfectly contented man would be a perfectly useless one."

"I can't trust you," said a rum-seller to an impoverished customer. "You should let liquor alone; if you hadn't drunk so much of it you might now be riding in your carriage." "And if you hadn't sold it," retorted the victim, "you'd have been my driver!"

A gentleman addresses another gentleman, whom he does not know, at a party: "This affair is awfully stupid; let's go out and take a drink." "I would like to do it," was the reply, "but I can't do it very well." "Why not?" "Why, you see I am the one who is giving the party."

A young compositor having to set up an article on the "Root of all Evil," made it "Root of all Evil." The editor explained in his next issue that the compositor was courting a girl whose father was of an irate disposition, wore heavy number twos, and was "fond of slinging the missile toe."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column" before. Pa and ma are grangers. We have eighteen little pigs and six young calves. We milk seven cows. Our school was out the 5th of March. Our teacher gave us all beautiful cards, and my sister a very handsome autograph album for getting the most head-marks in her class. It is beautifully gilted, and handsomely bound. It contains fifty leaves. I think Lizzie Anderson was mistaken when she said her teacher was the best one in Douglas county, for I think ours was as good as any; her name is Miss Kate Bross. I am eleven years old. The answer to Carrie Miller's charade is "Aster." Our teacher gave us a treat on New Year's day of apples, candy and peanuts. Julia Gibson wants to know a cure for warts. I cured one by stealing a piece of meat from pa's smoke-house and rubbing the wart with it, then burying it. My brother has cured a good many by rubbing them with leaves in the old of the moon. From your little friend,
LAZZIE PETFISH.

BELVOIR, Kans., May 25, 1879.

Pearls.

The valuable jewels (we can hardly call them gems) known as pearls are simply a rather common substance, pearl, in a peculiar form; therefore, before we talk about pearls it will be well to say something about pearl in general. The shells of various mollusks, commonly called "shell-fish," whether found in salt or in fresh water, show upon the inside what is known as a "pearly luster;" the surface shows a great variety of colors as the position of the shell is changed, and we see, in very delicate tints, all the colors of the rainbow. Sometimes the shell of the common oyster is slightly pearly, but only indistinctly so, while the shells of the unios and other mollusks, so common in fresh-water streams and ponds, and commonly known as "fresh-water elms," or "muscles," are often lined with the most beautiful pearl, and show brilliant colors. All shells are much alike—that is, they are limestone, and have much the same composition as common limestone and marble. The animal within the shell—the oyster, the snail, the fresh-water clam, indeed all the mollusks that have shells—all build their own shells. Their shells are not something that comes to them from without, but they are built up by the animal itself from within. Many shells show by lines on the outside the rate of their yearly growth. You will at once wonder if all shells are essentially the same—why all shells are not pearly. This cannot be well described without going into matters that would hardly interest you, and I can only say in brief that it is owing to the manner in which the material is put together. Rock candy, clear barley sugar, a lump of loaf sugar, the grained appearance of peppermint drops and the dead white of stick candy are all very unlike in appearance, yet each is only pure sugar in a different form, in which the particles of sugar have a different effect upon light. Some of these mollusks in forming their coverings so deposit the carbonate of lime to build up their shell that this in those with the pearly lining decomposes or breaks up the light, and shows the various colors of which white light is composed. You know that a crack in a lump of ice will show all the colors of the rainbow, and that a soap-bubble, when blown thin, will show the most beautiful colors. These common illustrations will allow you to understand how the minute particles of shell material, if put together in a certain way, may have a similar effect upon light. The difference, then, between pearl and common shell is, that it is so put together that the pearl breaks up white or common light into colored light. The animal in making its shell, whether pearly or not, takes great care that its interior, the case or house in which its soft body is to live, shall be perfectly smooth and polished. We will suppose that by some accident, when the animal has its shell open and is taking in food, a grain of sand falls in, and gets between the soft body of the creature and its shell. The animal has no claws or other helps by which to get rid of this unwelcome guest to its house, and as it cannot push it out it covers over the grain of sand with its shell material, so that its sharp corners being covered, it can get along with it as a round, smooth body, and as year after year it gives a new coat to the shell it gives one to its troublesome visitor, and thus the grain of sand grows and becomes a pearl.—*American Agriculturist.*

We wonder what has become of our little correspondents who used to fill this column?

Published weekly

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Treasurer—W. F. Poppeno, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Calamus, Linn county.

The Farmer as a Law-Giver.

As soon as the changes in political independence begin to be felt, which are slowly but steadily advancing, and which will detach farmers, or rather free them from the blind party servility which binds such multitudes hand and foot, they will begin to assume the leadership in state affairs, in place of what they have been and largely are at present blind followers. Their interest in good government, peace and low taxes is vastly greater than any other class. Their investment in the soil is fixed; they can neither hide it nor spirit it out of reach of the assessor. They have less to tempt them to promote bad government than any other class. Practice and independent thought will make of farmers the wisest statesmen and safest politicians.

In urging the necessity of more political independence for farmers, it must not be inferred that we advocate a "farmers' party" distinct, isolated and antagonistic to other and existing political parties, but through more culture and sympathy of mutual interests they may see at least the necessity of self-protection, and the policy of holding in check the race of political adventurers who have run the government of the country, state and national, solely with a view of making it a business which administers to their personal wants.

No candid man who examines our institutions as organized and managed can reach any other conclusion than that they are controlled and directed in the main by professionals in the business, who are really political adventurers, whose sole dependence for the enjoyment, luxuries and necessities of life—what the world calls a living—is based on managing the government in state and nation.

This fact being conceded, the sequence is easy and natural that the crowning motive of every man is to make his chosen business pay the largest income possible. This is clearly the solution of the question why every part, parcel and detail of the government, from the greatest to the most trifling, costs so enormously, gauged by private business requiring like expenditure of time and ability to accomplish.

Let every man who has eyes look among the towns and villages of his neighborhood, and he will see men who go, or have gone, into politics as a business. They have some small establishment where they follow a nominal business, but their main dependence in life is party politics and what they can make out of it in solid cash. Some of them go up to the halls of legislation as senators and representatives of the people, while others stay at home to "manage." They legislate to multiply offices, officers, and an endless system of fees, of red tape and circumlocution. Our courts, it is patent to every man, are enormous shams of justice—aren't they adjusted systems of delays, with expenses and fees multiplying at every delay. This immense drain of expense comes mainly from the soil.

When will farmers learn, in order to save their hard-earned money, that it is as important, aye, more important, to lay hold of and master the political problems of the country than it is to raise crops? They must, in place of choosing law-makers composed of penniless adventurers, picked up in the towns and villages, who have literally nothing at stake, send up their own men. Let them go as Republicans and Democrats, as Greenbackers, or what not, but above all, let them be sent as farmers, with well understood measures of reform in the interest of more simple, economical government, which shall first receive their united attention; and the squabble over party measures shall be last in place of the first, second, third and fourth acts of the play as at present.

Farmers may easily accomplish all of these reforms if they will heartily co-operate, and learn to believe in themselves. It will put thousands of dollars into their pockets annually, command respect for the agricultural class from the public, and inspire confidence in themselves, both of which they have ever been strangers to.

Co-operative Stores—Origin of the Great-est One in the World.

The story of the origin of the great Civil Service Supply association is well told by Mr. Alfred Mason in the *Atlantic Monthly* for May:

"One gloomy November day a few London post-office clerks met for a talk. They had asked for an advance of wages, been refused, and their prospects were dark indeed. They had found themselves unable to live on their pay, and they tried to form some plan for relief. They hit upon that of uniting their resources—resolved to buy their supplies of food and clothing at wholesale, and distribute them at retail. Tea is to an Englishman what hot saleratus biscuit is to a Southerner, and they began their purchases with tea. Enough money was collected that afternoon to buy half a chest. Next morning, on his way to the office, one of the clerks made the purchase. After office hours it was divided into shares, and the buyers found they had saved 25 cents to the pound. This was a small beginning, but the wave was started. In three days more orders were re-

ceived for another half chest of the Briton's solace. They put the tea in an empty closet in the post-office, and hired a porter to weigh it out to the different purchasers, paying him for his trouble with the pound or so that each chest contained over its nominal weight. This was ten years ago. In a very short time the empty closet in the post-office was too small to hold their goods. Then they hired a little room. That in turn was speedily outgrown. In five years from the time they bought the first half chest of tea they moved into a huge building of their own, for which they paid \$200,000. The association now sells \$5,000,000 worth of goods a year. There are more than a thousand co-operative stores in England and Scotland, which thrive in spite of the united opposition of all the small retail dealers in the kingdom. The system is hard upon these last, it is true, but it brings comforts and abundance to some hundreds of thousands of working people. The middlemen must seek another trade.

"It would be very easy for the workmen of any shop or neighborhood to form a co-operative store, Mr. Mason declares, and he is right. They might begin on even so small a purchase as a barrel of flour, and divide it proportionally among themselves. They would thus save at least a third of the cost by buying the same amount by the pound. They could start a capital of \$5 or \$10 a share, to be paid in small weekly installments. They might thus found a small supply store. 'A co-operative store,' says the writer, 'never gives a cent's credit. This is one of the reasons of its success. Co-operation and cash together carry the day.'"

Guarding the Membership of the Order.

It has come to be a favorite plan of obtaining free advertising in widely circulated papers by writing communications for them, in which new varieties of fruits or methods of culture are enlarged upon. Whenever any individual in the vicinity of a grange advertises extensively, it would be no more than right for such grange to inquire as to the reliability of the party and make known the result to the secretary of the state grange. I believe that thousands of dollars could be annually saved to the members of the order if the secretary of each subordinate grange would report at least once a month to the secretary of the state grange, giving a list of the nurseries represented, prices charged, names of the new things offered of every kind, implements, etc. As a vigilance society, the grange is not used as thoroughly as it should be or as it is capable of being. The special salaries we pay the officers of the order amount to but a trifle of what we lose (even through members of the order) because of the incompleteness and inefficiency of our plans for self-protection. Let us arise and look into this matter—see what ought to be done, and do it forthwith.—*Ex-Lecturer, in Grange Bulletin.*

Grange Notes.

Re-instated is a good word. Seventeen granges were re-instated in Illinois during the month of April. "Eyes right!"

Bro. W. H. M. Durham, of Holmes county, Miss., in a communication to the *Patron of Husbandry*, says: "We have one co-operative association in successful operation—stock \$1,000. Began business in December last. First quarterly distribution not made, but all are satisfied that the balance sheet will show a healthy condition. This association is located at Acona, on the northern border of our county."

Bro. W. H. Hancock, of Salado, in the *Waco (Tex.) Examiner*, says: "Co-operation builds up the order—gives it vitality, tone and energy. It quickens and puts into active operation all those features of refinement, education and general intelligence, public spirit, industry and interest in skilled farming. There is no failure in co-operative stores when conducted according to the rules fixed for such enterprises. I am speaking of true co-operation on the Rochdale plan."

"Chloe," in the *Michigan Grange Visitor*, speaks the sentiments of hundreds of sisters in the order when she says: "Then, intellectually, what has it done for us? Many of us had not written a line since we left school, except an occasional letter, and even that duty was getting irksome; but now we have brushed up our ideas somewhat, and are better able to express what we wish to write or say than before these efforts were called out. I often wonder if those without the gate cannot notice a change for the better in us. We certainly can see in each other and ourselves."

The Peoria County grange, says the *Illinois State Grange News*, has arranged with Brother Whitehead, worthy lecturer of the National Grange, for a public mass meeting and a private lecture in Peoria county on Thursday, August 28. It would be a good plan to have a series of meetings in Illinois for the National lecturer at that time, and those counties desiring his services should lose no time in getting him to assign them a day. The Peoria County grange has also engaged Prof. G. E. Morrow, of the Illinois Industrial university, for a public lecture, Friday, May 30. Subject, "The Outlook for Illinois Farmers."

THOS. KEADY, Secretary.

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In fact, the CHEAPEST and BEST PLACE to get work done in all the departments represented above.

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

Read, Everybody!

S. G. MCCONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

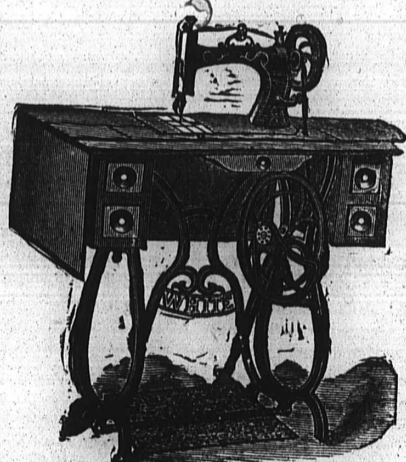
SPRING GOODS

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.

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 \$4.60 and upwards. All well made in the Latest Style.

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, Toas, 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, Jack-son 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 appearance 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.

Lynch Law.

Our readers are all familiar with the horrible details of the murder of Mrs. Hannah Costello, near the little town of Easton, fourteen miles west of this city, on the 14th instant.

At first, it was supposed that the excitement would subside after the arrest, and at the proper time Murray would be permitted to have his trial in the proper courts of justice.

Mr. John Boyle, son of Mrs. Murray's half brother, brought the news to this city, and also the request that Coroner Lynch go out and hold an inquest upon the body.

Judge Horton's Residence Burglarized.

Last Sunday night some one entered Chief Justice Horton's residence on Tenth avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, and, as will be seen, made quite a haul.

He entered by a window in the kitchen, which he easily shoved up. It is a matter of surprise to Judge Horton that every door was opened and each room inspected, though the doors to all were locked.

Rowdyism's Fatal Result.

A terrible row occurred at Emporia in a brewery Sunday night. A lot of railroad men it seemed who had been spending the night there upon being requested to leave sought revenge.

Breeders' Association.

At the last meeting of the Central Kansas Breeders' association it was decided to adjourn till after the heated term, with the proviso that a meeting might be called at any time by the executive committee.

Johnson County Bonds.

The farmers of Johnson county held a meeting at Olathe on Saturday, May 24, for the purpose of determining what course shall be pursued by the county officials in the disposition of the bonded debt of the county.

The meeting was attended by something over two hundred farmers from various parts of the county. After a very free and full interchange of opinion by the body of the house, the report of the committee on resolutions was unanimously adopted.

A Sad Case.

On last Wednesday a lady with her three children (boys, aged 5, 7 and 12 years) stopped over at Topeka on her way from Indiana to Lakin, Kans., where her husband owns a ranche.

Misplaced Confidence.

A circumstance came to our knowledge which will bear detailing, and which may be the means of preventing others from putting implicit confidence in strangers.

LARD OIL.

And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER, A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

BARBER BROS., DRUGGISTS, 153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

LARD OIL, And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS. CALL AND GET PRICES.

Sarsaparilla



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

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

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, J. K. DAVIDSON, WEB. WITHERS, ESTABLISHED 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

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; A. HADLEY, Cashier; J. E. NEWLIN, Assis't Cashier.

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

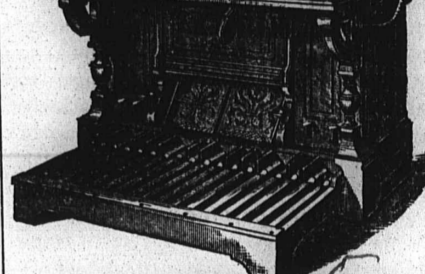
THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

STORY & CAMP'S

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



ESTEY ORGAN



DECKER BROTHERS'

MATHUSHEK And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

ESTEY ORGANS

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

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. Their establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest west of New York. The members of the firm rank high among our staunchest, most honorable and most successful merchants and manufacturers.

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. Sign of the Golden Boot, 67 Massachusetts street.

These goods will be made of the best material, by first-class workmen, and sold from \$1 to \$4 on the pair less than prices heretofore paid for home-made work.

WHEN IN WANT

OF BOOTS & SHOES,

CUSTOM READY MADE,

CALL ON A. G. MENDER,

82 MASS. STREET. M'CURDY BROTHERS,

The oldest Boot and Shoe house in Lawrence, established 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, JUNE 4, 1879.

DAKOTA'S GREAT WHEAT FARM.

The largest cultivated wheat farm on the globe is said to be the Groudin farm, not far from the town of Fargo, Dakota. It embraces some 40,000 acres, both government and railway land, and lies close to the Red river. Divided into four parts, it has dwellings, granaries, machine shops, elevators, stables for 200 horses, and room for storing 1,000,000 bushels of grain. Besides the wheat farm, there is a stock farm of 20,000 acres. In seeding time, 70 to 80 men are employed, and during harvest 250 to 300 men. Seeding begins about April 9, and continues through the month, and is done very systematically, the machines following one another around the field some four rods apart. Cutting begins about August 8, and ends the fore part of September, succeeded by the thrashing, with eight steam thrashers. After thrashing, the stubble ground is plowed with great plows, drawn by three horses and cutting two furrows, and this goes on until about November 1. There are many other large farms in the territory. The average yield of the Dakota wheat farm is from 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

PORK PACKED OUTSIDE THE SIX LARGE CITIES OF THE COUNTRY.

From the Annual Report of Pork Packing in the West, by Charles B. Murray, we learn that the past winter has marked a considerable growth of the packing business at several of the important points outside the large cities. At Kansas City the packing reached 224,000. The increase was 36,000, compared with the previous winter. Next on the list is Cleveland, where there were 158,000 packed—an increase of 50,000. Cedar Rapids comes next, showing an increase of 25,000 head over last year. Des Moines exceeded last year by 21,000. Atchison, Kans., comes in as a new place where pork is packed. Wealthy parties from England erected last fall an extensive establishment for packing, which began business about the middle of December last, and packed 98,000 head in a little over sixty days. This firm will pack during the summer. Other important places are Omaha, which packed 74,000; Dubuque, 68,000; St. Joseph, 65,000; Peoria, Ill., 65,000—an increase of 23,000. These places embrace all that killed upward of 50,000 hogs the past winter. Keokuk packed 50,000 the previous winter and 34,000 the past season, being the only interior point of prominence that did not show an increase this year.

The methods of cut and cure pursued by these and other inferior packers being in every respect equal to those of the larger cities, their product becomes not only "regular" in the trading operations of leading centers, but their product likewise meets a ready sale for direct export movement.

In the report no cognizance is given to places which return less than 300 hogs packed. The aggregate number of hogs packed the past winter at places which are reported at less than 500 head is 11,796, and at all places reporting less than 1,000, the aggregate is 43,850 head—so that if all under 1,000 head were entirely ignored, it would make no important difference in the general result, as this number is but a little over one-half of one per cent. of all the packing in the West.

Information received during the winter and at the close of the season shows beyond doubt that farmers put up an unusual number of hogs during the past winter, under the influence of low prices. In the light of past observations Mr. Murray does not, however, anticipate any appreciable influence on the summer markets by this home-packed product, for little of it will be consumed by parties who would otherwise have purchased a like amount of hog product.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

When pressed by the coinage committee for a more valid and substantial objection to the recoinage and redemption of the trade dollar than he had yet given, Secretary Sherman was driven to divulge the secret of the opposition to the unrestricted and free coinage of silver. He had declared it impossible to get the silver into circulation. This was the serious objection to free coinage, but when it was suggested that the owners of the trade dollars would be obliged to receive standard dollars for them, and thus thirty or forty mil-

lions would be forced into circulation, the secretary said:

If you force the standard silver dollars into circulation I know by experience they will at once come back for taxes and bonds, and as often as reissued will come back, until we will be driven to hoard them in our vaults, or they will drag our paper down to the value of silver and expel gold. This will create wide and sweeping changes in contracts. For forty years all contracts have been based upon gold, except since the issue of legal tender notes. Now these are at par with gold coin. The addition of thirty millions of trade dollars to our active circulation, together with the continued coinage of two millions a month of standard dollars, would soon force into use the silver dollar as the standard of value for all paper money and for all contracts.

He who runs may read. There is no uncertainty, no occasion to cover up or deceive. The plain, unmistakable policy of the money power is to force the payment of every existing debt and contract on the gold basis. The law re-monetizing silver is to be nullity. The coinage of two millions a month is simply to fulfill the statutes, but not intended for practical use. There is not a contract in existence made on a gold basis. Our public debt of \$2,400,000,000 was contracted on a depreciated paper basis.

Our railroad debts of \$2,459,000,000 were contracted on a paper basis twenty-five to fifty per cent. below gold.

Our \$390,000,000 of state debts were contracted on a depreciated paper basis. John Sherman knows, for he declared it in the senate of the United States when he was honest and truthful, that "since 1862, every citizen in the United States has conformed his business to the legal tender clause. Every state in the Union, without exception, has made its contracts since that time in currency, and I say that equity and justice are amply satisfied if we pay these contracts in the same kind of money, of the same intrinsic value, it bore at the time the contracts were made." These were the words of truth and sobriety spoken by John Sherman when he represented the people, instead of the bondholder. It is impossible to arrive at the average value of the money basis on which the indebtedness of the country was contracted; but before us lies a table prepared at the United States treasury department, under the direction of John Sherman, July 18, 1878, showing the gold value of the currency of the country on which its indebtedness was contracted since 1860. According to the secretary's idea of justice and equity, as expressed in the senate, all debts contracted during the following years should be paid in a money possessing the same intrinsic or gold value which the currency of the country possessed at the time the contract was made:

Year.	Gold value of paper.	Year.	Gold value of paper.
1862	39.6	1871	89
1863	36.6	1872	87.6
1864	38.7	1873	89.4
1865	40.4	1874	91
1866	46	1875	87.2
1867	47.7	1876	89.5
1868	49.1	1877	94.7
1869	53.5	1878	99.4
1870	55.6		

Those who contracted obligations during any of the above years can readily determine the gold value they received for the dollar they contracted to pay. Taking the gold value of currency in 1873 as the average, justice and equity would be amply satisfied by payment in silver now, at its bullion value, of every debt, both public and private, against the government or the people of the United States. But gold has appreciated, and silver, even at its bullion value, is worth more, measured by commodities, than gold was in 1873.

The struggle now is between the debt payers and the debt receivers. Those who favor the free coinage of silver and the issue of silver certificates purpose to pay in money possessing even the full intrinsic value of the money contracted to be paid, while the representatives of the debt receivers are contending for payment in gold, or its equivalent, worth 15 to 20 per cent. more than that which was contracted to be paid. Wholly in the interest of the creditor class, our secretary is determined and anxious to rob our railroads, our states, cities and towns, and every farmer who has mortgaged his farm, and every taxpayer who contributes to the support of the local, state and general governments, for the benefit of Shylock. He is determined that the silver shall not be used to enhance the wages of labor, the prices of products, or for general debt paying purposes. The gold standard is to be enforced, prices are to be kept down and doomed to sink as gold appreciates. The creditor class has got labor and enterprise in the clamps, and John

Sherman has been placed in charge of the thumb-screws, with orders to tighten down as prices and values shrink under the pressure. It is plain to be seen. The secretary has revealed the plot.

From Lawrence into Western Missouri.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I left Lawrence for the east Wednesday morning of last week. Boarding the morning passenger train at the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe depot, I was soon on my way down the Kansas valley.

The corn between Lawrence and Eudora is looking finely, and is among the best that I saw in my absence. This strip of country is hard to equal for corn.

At Eudora new buildings and newly-shingled roofs indicate a determination on the part of the people to hold the fort.

At De Soto the most prominent new improvement is a substantial looking stone and brick steam flouring mill.

Proceeding down the valley from De Soto, the next station is Wilder. A long switch and cord-wood piled up alongside it shows that this is quite a shipping point for wood.

Continuing onward, we passed the small stations of Choteau and Turner and soon arrived at Kansas City. As we near the city the first object that attracts particular attention is the water-works. The supply of water is taken from the Kansas river, hence the works are located near it. The Arkansas Valley elevator next attracts attention. This appears to be a fitting representative of the large and fertile valley, the name of which it bears. After passing this we are at the magnificent union depot. This splendid building is constructed of brick and stone. The latter is known as the Cottonwood stone, which is quarried in the Cottonwood valley, and is becoming justly famous, not only on account of its looks but also because of its enduring qualities. In close proximity to the union depot is the wholesale house of Ridenour, Baker & Co., grocers, and near by is the agricultural warehouse of Smith & Keating. Both of these buildings are large and substantial, built of brick. Not far away are the stock yards, the stock exchange and packing houses. Kansas City is booming. Many new buildings are going up, and rents are high.

From here I traveled over the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf road to Paola.

From Lenexa to Hillsdale is one of the finest prairie countries in the world. This section is improving. The houses, barns, fences and trees are in good condition. The landscape verifies the words "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

At Paola is the junction with the Holden division of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. This line is now to be operated by the Missouri Pacific. The grading for an extension to Garnett has been commenced.

Leaving Paola, I proceeded to Harrisonville, passing through the small towns of Somerset and Louisburg, Kans., and West Lynne and Freeman, Mo. Harrisonville, the capital of Cass county, is an old-fashioned town of 1,500 inhabitants. The county was settled and this town founded forty years ago. In 1870 there were, in the county 19,311 souls. Having been settled so long ago, the country has a substantial appearance and many of the farms are well improved. This is particularly the case in the southeastern part of the county. The soil is rich and the houses and fences substantial, with of course here and there an exception. It would surprise Kansas farmers to see miles of worm fences eight to ten rails high, staked and ridged. The farmers also build quite an amount of post and pine-board fence. They raise considerable hedge. Some of the farmers are building good barns. Quite a portion of the country is timbered, the principal varieties being oak, hickory and walnut. Walnut logs have lately been shipped from the county to England, where they will be used for veneering purposes. There is a church in nearly every neighborhood. They are generally Baptist and Methodist, with now and then a Campbellite.

Returning home, I went around by Holden and Pleasant Hill, coming in on the road running through Olathe, now owned and operated by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. I passed through Belton, in the northwestern part of Cass county. This is in Mt. Pleasant township, which recently compromised and burned its bonds.

The bonds on this and a portion of an adjoining township with accrued interest amounted to \$50,000. They were compromised at twenty cents on the dollar. This is an excellent country, well adapted to corn. The experience of a number of counties in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas in bonding themselves should be a warning to counties not bonded. If they propose to vote bonds they should endeavor to get the worth of them. A better way is to keep pretty clear of bonds and pay as they go, or not go.

Corn is looking remarkably well all along my route. If the season continues favorable, Kansas will rank next to Illinois as a corn state this year. Whittier should revise his "Corn-Song" poem.

M. J. D.
LAWRENCE, Kans., June 2, 1879.

General News.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The two advisory committees of the house and senate Democratic caucuses held a joint meeting to-day of four hours' duration, and reached a substantially unanimous agreement as to the course of action that should be adopted by the dominant party in congress with regard to the appropriation bills. There were present Senators Thurman, Sausbury, Kernan, Eaton, Bailey, Lamar, Voorhees and Vance, Representatives Chalmers, Carlisle, Cox, Ewing, Springer, Atkins, Clymer, Reagan, Phelps and Bicknell. Judge Thurman presided. Messrs. Hampton and Goode were absent. After very full interchange of views, and especially minute examination of the president's veto message, in connection with sundry existing statutes prohibiting interference by the army with elections, it was decided to recommend the immediate passage of a bill making the usual appropriations for the support of the army throughout the next fiscal year, but containing the provision that no portion of the money therein appropriated shall be used for pay for transportation, equipment or subsistence of the army troops used for police purposes to keep peace at the polls. It was further decided to recommend the passage of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill in substantially the terms as last year's bill, and for the same amounts, except that they shall be more minutely specified, and except, also, it shall not make any provision for pay of supervisors or deputy marshals of elections.

The new bill will, however, contain a clause providing that "no officer shall be appointed or obligation incurred for any object for which a specific appropriation shall not have been made by congress." This clause is already on the statute book, with the exception of the words "or obligation incurred;" and there is also an existing law which prohibits the division of any appropriation to a purpose different from that for which it has been specifically made.

The committees next agreed to recommend the passage of a separate measure, embodying those sections of the vetoed appropriation bill which provide for the amendment of the law concerning the method of drawing jurors and for the total abolition of the juror's test oath. In view of the fact that the president in his veto message makes no comment on these provisions, it is believed he will promptly approve them when they are presented to him by an independent bill. It was also argued to-day, in behalf of the adoption of the programme above outlined, that the president cannot justifiably withhold his signature from an appropriation bill merely because it omits to make provisions for particular objects, and that in the anticipated event of his approving the present bills, the Democrats will have accomplished for the next year exactly what they would have accomplished for an indefinite period of time by the former bills, and what they may continue to accomplish by similar legislation as long as they remain in power.

In response to the objection made by a few of those who participated in the meeting to-day that the adoption of this policy would be construed into a back-down on the part of the Democracy, its advocates made the point that although there have been individual utterances in favor of withholding supplies in the event of a failure to create the enactment of the political caucus originally embodied in appropriation bills, it is not true that any such stand has ever been taken by authority of the party.

ATCHISON, Kans., May 31.—A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska last evening. It extended through nearly the whole of the northern tier of counties in this state, but was the most violent between Blue Rapids and Centralia stations on the Central Branch railroad about thirty miles distant from each other. The storm moved in a direction a little north of east and passed into Nebraska through Richardson county.

The town of Irving, ninety miles west of this city, was nearly destroyed. At that point the storm took the form of a cyclone and leveled everything in its path. About forty buildings were destroyed, fifteen persons killed and from thirty to forty wounded. Among the casualties are the following: John Keeney, wife, father and son, killed; Mrs. W. J. Williams, killed; Mrs.

Brickmaster and five children, killed; Jacob Sabins and wife, fatally injured; E. S. Sheldon, wife and sister, dangerously hurt and not expected to survive; Mrs. W. C. Bates and two children, badly hurt (one has since died), and Mrs. Noah, Mrs. Geo. Martin and several others were more or less severely wounded.

Among the buildings blown down are two churches, one a fine stone building, the public school, the grain elevator, railroad depot, Wetmore institute, and the residences of John A. Warden, Charles Preston, W. H. Sabrins, M. L. Eddy and Messrs. Armstrong, Thompson, Sheldon, Baxter, Williams and others.

In the neighborhood of Frankfort four or five farm-houses were blown over, and in the town several houses were destroyed. No casualties occurred in this place, but several persons living in the country are reported severely injured.

At Centralia several houses were unroofed, and one house and a barn blown down. Trees were uprooted, fences laid flat and great damage done to the crops.

At Beatty, on the St. Joe and Denver road, a number of houses were blown down.

At Dawson's Mills, Neb., on the Atchison and Nebraska road, the Catholic church was totally demolished, as was also the store of Mead, Riley & Co. One lady was severely injured, and several private residences were more or less injured.

LATER.—The storm west of Atchison was far more fatal in its effect than the dispatch sent early this morning indicated. The *Daily Champion* has a special from Frankfort giving the following list of casualties in the vicinity of that place: James Downs and wife, killed; John Howe, a boy 18 years of age, killed; Mr. Groves, killed; Miss Groves, leg broken; a child of Mr. Norsefield, seriously injured; Mrs. Vaughan, badly injured; John Vaughan, seriously injured; Mrs. A. S. Fox, right arm broken; Henry Johnson, mortally injured; Ben Fox seriously injured; Mrs. Henry Johnson, killed; Mr. Ballou, leg broken; Joshua Howe, James Vaughan, Henry Caesar, Robert Laughlin and Miles Kelly and family, all badly injured.

At Irving twelve were killed outright and forty-nine wounded. Most of the latter severely, and many of them will die. A committee of citizens and physicians from this city arrived here this afternoon, and medical supplies and clothing have been forwarded from here to provide for the immediate necessities of the sufferers.

A special dispatch to the *Champion* from Concordia states that the storm was extremely violent in the vicinity of Delphos, Ottawa county, and fifteen dead bodies have been brought in from two square miles of territory. One man from Beloit was taken up in his wagon, thrown to the ground again and instantly killed. A woman and child were thrown against a wire fence and killed. Five persons were killed in one house near Delphos.

Reports from Scandia, Republic county, show that the storm was very severe in that section, but no casualties are yet reported. The citizens of this place have raised this afternoon twelve hundred dollars for the relief of the sufferers. A special train leaves here at midnight carrying supplies of medicine, blankets and clothing.

MANHATTAN, May 31.—A cyclone, passing northeasterly, crossed the Big Blue river at the mouth of Mill creek last night. Trees were uprooted, and cribs, fences and crops destroyed. The house of M. Cardray, a fine two-story stone building, lay directly in the path of the storm. It was unroofed and crushed. Fifteen persons were in it at the time. Mr. Cardray was somewhat injured, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Tattler, and child, were killed.

On Fancy creek, twelve miles north of Cardray's, a fine frame church, dedicated by the Methodists last year, was completely destroyed. Buildings, cattle and horses were killed.

Missouri was also visited by the storm. A special dispatch to the *Kansas City Times* from Lee's Summit says: About 7 o'clock yesterday evening a cyclone formed three miles south of this place and traveled in a northeasterly course for a distance of fifteen miles, destroying everything with which it came in contact. The house of Dr. Dunnington, who lives two miles south of here on the railroad, was the beginning of its terrible destruction of property. This house, as was Blackwell, Hutchings, Cowherd, Gores, Paris and others, was completely carried away and scattered about promiscuously. Dr. Dunnington's family were not injured, they having gone to the basement to supper, and the house was blown from over their heads. Blackwell's house, occupied by a tenant named Cushberry, was completely destroyed and all of his family—a wife and several children—were more or less injured; one of them, a little boy, dangerously.

John Hutchings's house was next, and was also completely destroyed, but none of his family were injured. The loss is heavy, it being one of the best houses which was struck. It was new, and said to have cost from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. Cowherd's house, occupied by a party named Warden, was next in its course to meet its fate. The family, five in number, were all badly bruised, but not seriously.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 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.

FARMERS, notice the additional inducements now offered by A. Markley in his boot and shoe advertisement.

MARRIED, in Lawrence, May 28, by Rev. L. W. Spring, Lewis H. Clay and Mary A. Burwell, both of Douglas county, formerly of Sussex county, New Jersey.

GEORGE ALLEN, of Humboldt, son of Albert Allen, Esq., of our city, came up yesterday for a few days' visit.

The board of county commissioners left for Leavenworth on Monday morning to show cause before his honor, Judge Dillon, of the U. S. district court, why they should not be punished for refusing to levy taxes according to direction.

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.

ALL our old settlers will remember Ed Hutchinson, and all will be sorry indeed to know that he died at his home in Humboldt on Friday night last of consumption.

We perform a pleasant duty when we record the marriage of Henry A. Stanley, of this city, to Miss Jennie S. Bowker, of West Brookfield, Mass., which event took place in the city of Leavenworth on Thursday afternoon of last week.

AN interesting meeting of the city school board was held at the board rooms on Monday night. No small amount of important business was ripe for disposal at this meeting.

The following named persons were elected to be teachers in the city schools for the ensuing year. Schools will be assigned to each at a future meeting: J. W. Cooper, Miss S. E. Mason, E. Stanley, F. W. Bartlett, A. J. McAllister, Miss S. E. Faxon, Miss Mary Lynch, Mrs. L. A. Wood, Miss M. C. Wilson, Miss E. Osborn, Miss F. A. Reid, F. M. Draper, Miss A. M. Fisher, Miss B. Davis, Miss Nellie Sands.

Work of Horse Thieves.

Rev. J. Howard Phillips, formerly of this city, now of Olathe, accompanied by Mr. W. C. Elder, a merchant of Olathe, arrived in Lawrence just before midnight on Monday. They came by private conveyance and in haste in search of a valuable mare, said mare having been stolen from the stable of Mr. Phillips on Sunday night last.

Dr. King's California Golden Compound

Is a strictly vegetable preparation, and will positively cure dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach, coming up of food, pain in the stomach, low spirits, biliousness, constipation, jaundice, liver complaint or any affection of the stomach or liver, in the shortest possible time.

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.

Insurance.

It affords us pleasure to present to our readers in this issue the statement of the New York Underwriters' agency for 1879, and ask for it a careful examination.

The Underwriters' agency is composed of the Germania and Hanover Fire Insurance companies. Their combined assets amount to \$3,362,625 62, of which magnificent sum \$1,802,075.00 is invested in U. S. government bonds.

The agency of the Underwriters in this city is under the management of Mr. A. L. Selig, who will give prompt personal attention to applications for insurance and write policies on the hazard will permit.

Scholarship Report.

The teacher of district 44, Douglas county, sends us the average standing of pupils of that district for the month ending May 10.

Table with names and scores: Arabel Ham 85, Alice Deay 95, Anna Stanwix 95, Bell Vitt 94, Dona Joy 95, Edith Dudgeon 93, Hattie Vitt 90, Kate Stanwix 93, Lilly McKnight 90, Lydia Parsons 90, Lydia Mia 80, Mary Griffin 92, Media Reed 75, Mary Scherer 85, Mattie Deay 94, Nora Shugart 87, Rosa Deay 75.

For the Ladies.

Mrs. Conlter will this week reduce the price of all black Milan hats now in stock to \$1. Corsets of all styles at cost.

MONEY to loan at 10 per cent. on improved farms. Inquire of ANDREW TOSH, Real Estate Agent.

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.

The Walter A. Wood Harvester.

The above named machine is indeed the farmer's friend. Many certificates from our best farmers go to prove that the Wood 'will save from one to two bushels of grain to the acre over any other machine.'

HON. A. J. JENNINGS says:—That he cut 89 acres of wheat, 40 acres of oats and 5 acres of millet with his Wood self-binder last summer, and thinks he saved fully half the cost of the machine.

The Wood harvester is for sale by G. R. Gould, dealer in agricultural implements, Lawrence, and he has already made a number of cash sales this season.

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

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

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

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.

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.

Let everybody read. Wm Wiedemann & Son, confectioners, at No. 129 Massachusetts street would call the attention of all, and especially granges and other organizations.

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

Various Causes. Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

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

The management of this shop has changed the prices for work as follows: Hair cutting, 20 cents; hair cutting for children, 15 cents; shaving, 10 cents; shampooing, from 15 to 20 cents.

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

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.

C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts street, is now ready to supply the public with first-class groceries at lowest prices.

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 (CHELSEY REGATABLE). NOW ON SALE ONLY AT LEIS' DRUG STORE.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families.

HON. A. J. JENNINGS says:—That he cut 89 acres of wheat, 40 acres of oats and 5 acres of millet with his Wood self-binder last summer, and thinks he saved fully half the cost of the machine.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

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

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP Under First National Bank.

Notice to Building Contractors. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Ludington-House stable, Lawrence, Kans., until 2 o'clock p. m., June 20, 1879.

Notice to the Voters of Douglas County. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A special meeting held in the office of the county clerk on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1879.

Let everybody read. Wm Wiedemann & Son, confectioners, at No. 129 Massachusetts street would call the attention of all, and especially granges and other organizations.

In witness whereof, I therefore set my hand and affix the official seal of Douglas county. [SEAL.] BY B. F. DUGGS, Clerk of Douglas county. JOHN DESKINS, Chairman of the Board.

STATEMENT New York Underwriters' Agency,

COMPOSED OF THE Germania & Hanover Fire Insurance Company's, FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1879.

Table with financial data: Capital \$1,000,000.00; Assets \$3,362,625.62; Liabilities, including re-insurance reserve and capital, 1,933,303.06; Net surplus \$1,429,322.56.

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.

Lawrence Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS, ETC.

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

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

D. L. TOSH, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Lawrence, Kansas, 59 Mass. street.

WINFIELD FREEMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Lawrence, Kansas. Practice in State and Federal Courts.

JOHN S. WILSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 57 Massachusetts street. Land Litigation, Indian Titles and Tax Titles made a specialty.

CONFECTIONERS.

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

DENTISTS.

A. J. REYNOLDS, Dentist. Office with Dr. Wheeler.

J. D. PATTERSON, Dentist. Office over Wood-ward's drug store.

DRUGGISTS.

E. P. CHESTER, Druggist and Medicines, 59 Massachusetts street.

G. W. YATES, Druggist and Pharmacist, 100 Massachusetts street.

GROCERS.

A. DAVIS & HOSMER, General Commission Merchants and Retail Grocers, Henry street, opposite court-house.

E. W. WOOD, the oldest Grocer in Lawrence. Established in 1861. New stock—the best and cheapest. 155 Massachusetts street.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

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

A. L. SELIG represents the best Insurance companies. Office at American Express office.

LOAN BROKER.

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

LUMBER, ETC.

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

MEATS.

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

PAPER DEALERS.

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

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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

W. H. LAMON, Photographer, 125 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Pictures taken of every kind and size. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

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

A. FULLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Chester's drug store. Residence 35 Tennessee street, west of Central park.

V. W. MAY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office at Chester's drug store. Residence northwest corner New Hampshire and Quincy Sts.

R. MORRIS, Physician and Surgeon. Office at E. P. Chester's drug store. Residence Louisiana street, between Winthrop and Henry, east side.

REAL ESTATE & LOAN AGENTS.

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

SEWING MACHINE AGENT.

GEORGE HOLLINGBERRY, General Sewing Machine Agent. Machine supplies constantly on hand. Merchant Tailor, 121 Mass. street.

SHIRT DEPOT.

SHIRT DEPOT, Wm. Bromelick, proprietor. Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods. 117 Massachusetts street.

SHOEMAKER.

HENRY FUEL, Boot and Shoe maker. Fine work at bottom prices. Repairing. Winthrop street, two doors west of national bank.

TINNER.

A. STORM, the Pioneer Store man of Lawrence. Established in 1837. Practical Job Work—Metal Worker. Roofing, Gutting and Job Work—a specialty. 164 Massachusetts street.

U. S. CLAIM AGENT.

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

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

E. P. CHESTER, Watches, Clocks and Jewels, 59 Massachusetts street.

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

Horticultural Department.

INSECTS.

Their Haunts, Habits and Hurtfulness to Vegetation.

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

[CONTINUED.]
PARIS GREEN.

Paris green takes first rank as an insecticide. From its virulence as a poison its use cannot be made universal. On vines and fruit trees, it should not be used if the trees and shrubs are in fruit, except very early in the season. The color of Paris green, as also its insolubility, are greatly in its favor. From the first it is not liable to be mistaken for some harmless substance, and accidentally taken as medicine or used in cooking. And from the second it is powerless to poison the soil.

Another arsenical poison, arsenite of lime, received from Hemingway & Co., London, and called by them London purple, was tried by me the past summer, with good results. This substance is much cheaper than Paris green, and has a somewhat less favorable color, as it would be easily mistaken for some of the spices; but as it is readily soluble in cold water I cannot recommend its use in the place of the very insoluble Paris green. It will be in the market another season. These poisons are especially desirable in ridding our shade trees and shrubbery of caterpillars and slugs which may threaten their destruction; in exterminating insects like the potato beetle which feed upon such parts of the plants as are not used for food; in fighting canker-worms and other similar insects which attack our orchards before the fruit is much grown and always in preserving trees and vines not in bearing.

HOW APPLIED.

These substances may be applied in the dry form, or mixed with water. In the dry form they may be mixed with flour in the ratio of one to eight, or with plaster in the ratio of one to fifty. If the first mixture is used it should be applied when the vines are dry, and the least possible amount used. The second may be best used when the dew is on, and a good quality will not injure the plants. The first mixture is less apt to be washed off by heavy rains; the second is safer in careless hands. The application is best made when there is little or no wind.

In water about a tablespoonful of the poison may be used to two gallons of the liquid. As this is only a mixture, and not a solution, care is requisite that this poison may not all settle to the bottom of the vessel. Frequent stirring will prevent this.

I would advise the use of the above to extirpate the potato beetle, the cucumber beetle (where it must be used with the greatest care so as not to injure the vines), the canker-worm, leaf-rollers, and the slugs and the caterpillars that defoliate our evergreens, shade trees and shrubbery. On the border of a threatened oat field it might bring death to the army-worm and relief to the crop.

HELLEBORE.

White hellebore is a less dangerous poison and in many cases quite as efficient as Paris green. This is a vegetable poison, and is made from the root of the veratrum album, a plant which grows abundantly along the slopes of the Alps. The powder is cheap, costing only forty cents per pound, while an ounce to two gallons of water will prove a deadly mixture to many of our pests. This is especially useful in combating the various slugs which attack our strawberry vines, raspberry, gooseberry and currant bushes and evergreens. I emphasize its desirability in fighting the ubiquitous currant slug, which is aiming with some show of success to rob us of our currants, which means our best jelly and jelly cake. These blighting slugs do not all hatch at once, but come forth in successive broods, from the middle or last of May even to July. Hence, several applications of the poison must be made—as many as the presence of the insatiate destroyers demand. Ignorance or neglect of this fact has led some to lose faith in this remedy.

Coppers in strong solution is a less efficient insecticide, which from my experience I cannot recommend very highly.

Persian insect powder, the pulverized flower-heads of the *Chrysanthemum roseum* from India, is said to be an efficient poison and may well be tried in our experiments to rid our plants,

our carpets and furniture, and our domestic animals of noxious insects.

EXTERNAL IRRITANTS OR POISONS.

We have already seen that the house-tellate insects, many of which are highly noxious, do not eat the plants, but pierce through the cuticle or bark and suck out the nutritious sap. Though we are powerless to poison the food of such insects, we are still able to administer death by the application of external poisons. The best substances for such are a weak solution of carbolic acid, a strong suds either of whale-oil or common soft soap and tobacco water. I have found that the addition of a tablespoonful of kerosene oil to two gallons of either of the above makes them the more effective.

I have found the above substances peculiarly efficient in fighting slugs, cabbage-worms (in which cases they may also have acted as internal poisons), lice on house plants (where much care is required especially with the tender plants or they will be injured by a too strong fluid), plant lice, bark lice (which latter are most susceptible just after hatching) and the many lice and ticks which infest our domestic animals. In these last cases carbolic acid solution is very valuable, and should be freely sprinkled about the kennels, stables and poultry-houses. The tobacco water and kerosene are very excellent to the afflicted animals. Persian insect powder is also recommended highly by many dog and chicken fanciers.

Lime, ashes, and even road dust, are destructive to some of the more tender-skinned insects, especially to such as secrete a slimy viscid substance which covers their bodies, as do some of the slugs. Such treatment is quite satisfactory in case of the pear and cherry tree slugs. Dusting the plants with lime and ashes is often recommended as preventing the ravages of the various leaf-eating beetles. I have found these unsatisfactory.

DESTROYING BY MECHANICAL MEANS.

Many insects, from their large size, like the tomato-worm, and grape-vine sphinx, and others from their gregarious habits, like the tent-caterpillar, fall-web worm, and red-bumped caterpillar, are easily reached and crushed with the hand. A glove may make the work more pleasant, but no more thorough. All of the above except the first may be dispatched by the use of a musket loaded with a light charge of powder, or by a torch at the end of a long pole, though not without danger to the trees attacked.

Other insects, like the borers and radish and onion maggots, are so out of reach that poisoning is impracticable. The first may be dug out and crushed, or crushed with a wire, while scalding with boiling water has been practiced successfully in destroying both the borers and maggots.

KEEPING THE DESTROYERS AT BAY.

Many cut-worms, from their habits of climbing trees and vines in search of their tender buds which they destroy, or plants to cut them off, are easily foiled by the gardener or pomologist. A band of tin about vine or tree is an impassible barrier to these terrible destroyers, which spend the day in the earth and go forth to their evil work when night and darkness serves them as a shield. Sized paper about cabbage and tomato plants, held close by a mound of earth, is an equally efficient barricade to the garden cut-worms.

[To be continued.]

Save the Birds.

While the relentless war which was once waged against birds has been wisely tempered to moderation, there is still too much antagonism to these really good friends of the farmer. There are some who look no further than the hill of corn that has been destroyed, or the few cherries that have been eaten, and the wasting of powder and shot, and the time misemployed in the shooting, is the result. This destruction of the little guardians of our fields and crops—guardians, not destroyers—is the result of our ignorance of their habits, and consequently of the benefit they are to us. It may be well doubted if a bird was ever yet killed upon a farm without damaging, to some extent, the farmer, and yet the men and boys often arm themselves and go forth on their murderous mission of shooting everything in the shape of a bird of which their eyes catch a glimpse.

Perhaps a glance at the habits of some of our birds will serve to awaken thought and to save many of them from

the reckless destruction which is plotted on many farms. The caterpillar and the apple moth is a dainty piece of diet for the downy woodpecker and the chickadee. The leaf-curling caterpillar is eagerly sought by the wren and the cat-bird. The bobolink loves to feast upon the canker-worm, and his stomach has often been found full of caterpillars. Wrens and sparrows will live wholly upon plant lice if they can get them. It is said that the throats and even the back parts of the beak have been found lined with aphides, some of them still alive, and that the stomach was filled with the juice of the crushed lice, and with what the microscope showed to be their legs. And thus we shall find, almost without exception, that the birds are our friends and not our enemies. At one time the French people had eaten up nearly all of their small birds, and the country was overrun with destructive insects. The birds being gone, the insect world was left to commit its ravages upon trees and plants undisturbed.

Some years ago the shooting of rooks was stopped in England because the bird was found to be the only remedy against the wire-worm. In Hungary at one time there was a bounty for killing sparrows, and when the work of destruction was about completed, the cockroaches and the numerous winged insects took possession of the lowlands, and the sparrow had to be again introduced. Frederick the Great once ordered all the swallows killed because they pilfered his cherries. The work of destruction was completed in two years—that is, the birds and cherries were both destroyed. Then the merits of the swallow was appreciated and it was restored. In France, a few years ago, the preservation of the birds became a national care, and we think they are now rigidly protected. If a country that has seen that the effects of their destruction is an evil is thus willing to acknowledge it, we might at least conclude that it might be policy to preserve them on our farms.

The Household.

For The Spirit of Kansas.

Whitewash Recipes.

For whitewashing brick or stone houses, slack the rock-lime in kettle of boiling water. Add one quart of salt to a bushel of lime. Wash the building twice with this soft wash for a foundation coat. For the third and last coat, slack the lime as above, add the salt the same and also add eight pounds beef tallow and one pound of saleratus to one bushel of lime, and keep warm in kettle while using.

For whitewashing board fences and barns, to one bushel of rock-lime add 1 1/2 pounds sulphate of zinc, 1 1/2 pounds Spanish whiting and 1 quart of salt. Dissolve the zinc and salt before stirring in. Put the wash on cold, and add cold water, to the wash as it becomes thick. Put on three coats. It will look well five years.

Home Topics.

[By Faith Rochester, in American Agriculturist.]

BREAD THAT IS SWEET.

"I don't know what you mean by sweet bread," said the hired girl; and she didn't. Her bread was well kneaded and very light, but never really sweet, and sometimes sour. That bread shall taste sweet is one of the hobbies, perhaps. I hear bread praised as very nice which seems to me quite poor, because it lacks this essential quality. Sugar will not give the desired sweetness, and surely soda cannot. In the wheat itself is the saccharine principle—all the sugar that is needed to make our bread palatable or nutritious. All I ask is that the wheat when ground into flour or meal shall not be so prepared as food as to lose all of this natural sweetness. It is less likely to do so if the flour, at least a part of it, is scalded by boiling water before the yeast is added. Of course the mixture must be below scalding heat before the yeast is put in. But bread loses its natural sweetness by being allowed to rise too long. Sweetness is sacrificed to lightness. We should do our best to secure both. In common baker's bread we have "a stone," or at least chips, when we ask for bread. Much nourishment of the wheaten flour has been fermented away during the rising of the bread. The only thing you can taste, in many cases, is the salt. Indeed, the natural delicious flavor of many grains and vegetables is almost wholly concealed by the too free use of salt in our food. Lately, while having

my food brought to my room, I grew very tired of the salted white bread, and the yeast graham bread sweetened artificially, and I told my little daughter about a new kind of bread described in a late journal. Her little hands followed my directions with success.

GRAHAM STICKS.

Mix together, and knead very thoroughly, not making the dough too hard, graham flour, sifted or not as you choose, and cold water. Roll into pipe stems, and bake in a hot oven. That is all. The presiding geniuses of the kitchen looked on in wondering amusement. She said they could not be light without yeast, or soda, or baking powder, or something to make them light; and they could not be good without salt or sugar, or something to flavor them. But they were light, and they were good, and every one was eaten with pleasure by the members of the family. They needed good chewing, but that gave us a chance to discover their full sweetness. No doubt they would be improved by the use of sweet milk as "mixing," instead of water, like the graham crackers we make. After feasting on these "sticks"—I know how absurd this sounds to people who dote on "good living," concerning which "more anon"—I could not go back contentedly to yeast bread; so I called for graham gems, and gave the girl directions for mixing them with water—nothing but the graham flour and cold or lukewarm water. I told her to mix the batter a little thicker than for pancakes, so that it would pour out thick and chunky from the spoon—thick enough to pile up a little on the pans, but thin enough to level itself down directly. I was afraid her skepticism would affect the gems, but when she brought me some for my breakfast, that seemed the sweetest bread that I had tasted for some time. So long as we kept a cow, I used either sweet or sour milk for mixing gems, and it has never seemed easy to go back to water gems. But now I eat them with gladness, and hear them called for by the children when they are hungry, and see them eaten without butter or dressing of any kind, with evident relish, as other children eat their cookies. The gem batter must be beaten or stirred very thoroughly, put into hot gem pans, and baked quickly in a hot oven—hot when the gems go into it. Those who have not tried these gems, or perhaps have never heard of them, may need to be told that they are best when fresh and warm, but old gems may be made about as good as new by dipping them into cold water, laying them on a plate or tin, and heating them through in the oven. Never cut open hot gems, but break apart.

For clearing the voice for public speaking or singing, take small pieces of crystal ammonia. Let it melt in the mouth.

H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

First-Class Work

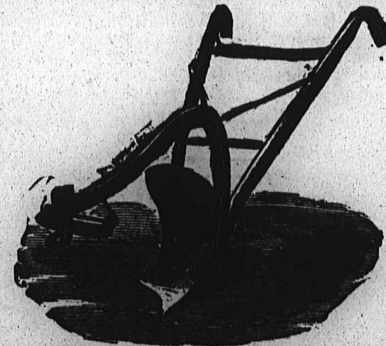
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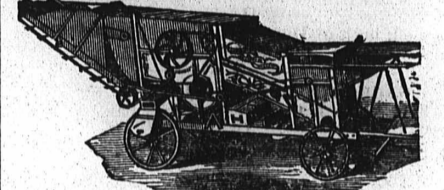
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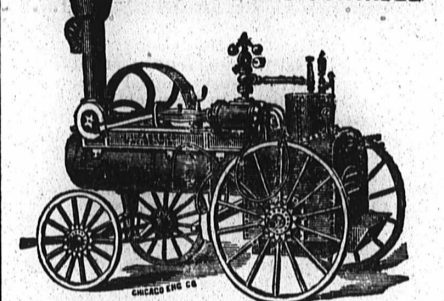


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THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP REINSCHEID.

Farm and Stock.

Too Much Grain.

A correspondent in last week's *Farm-er* touches a question that has bothered many a farmer's brain during the last year or two. We quote as follows: "The *Farm-er* tells us how to raise more and better crops. Are they not too good already? Suppose, by following its teachings, and by draining, manuring and better cultivation, we double our crops, will not the price go down one-half from what it is now? And what will be done with the added surplus? * * * If we are raising more than is needed are we not raising too much?"

We have met this same argument quite frequently during the last two years, but it is used mainly by those who have given the subject but a superficial examination. We have frequently stated that improved farming, such as is advocated by agricultural papers, would not increase the grain product above the wants of the market. It does not imply more grain in the aggregate, but simply more to the acre. Improved farming, or good farming, means less acreage in grain than at present, but an increase in the crop, thus lessening the cost of production. It is this wasteful system of putting in large areas of crops and raising low averages that has produced the very condition of things complained of; that has deteriorated soils, and ruined thousands of farmers. In the state where our correspondent resides, the average number of bushels of corn to the acre, for the twenty-seven years ending with 1876, was less than thirty-four, and of wheat about eleven and a half bushels. Does he think that is too much? Should it be decreased? Would it help the condition of things to let the land still deteriorate, to farm less thoroughly, and reduce the average? Would it not be better to put in half the acreage and double the average yield, and thus multiply the profits by four? This would give more land for grass—meadow and pasture—and increase the stock-supporting capacity in the same proportion. It would produce more mutton, beef, pork, butter and cheese, but no more grain than the present system, and would, in the same proportion, increase the fertility of the soil and thus indirectly add to the profits. It is not the amount raised so much as the profit that we must look at, and in all seasons and under all circumstances the greatest profit comes by the best farming— who raises the most at the least expense—in short, with the man who raises as much on one acre as his neighbor does on two, for he saves in seed, in expense of cultivating, in harvesting, etc., and has an equal amount of land in some other crop to add to the profits. There will always be enough of slipshod farming, and an abundance of slipshod farmers. Our correspondent need not worry over the imaginary danger of doubling the present aggregate yield of grain by good farming. He may without any apprehensions of disaster drain and manure and cultivate all he pleases, and he will find his profits to increase proportionately.

Our correspondent asks another question that demands passing attention. In substance it is this: By doubling our crops are we not exhausting our soil at double the rate that indiffer-ent culture is doing? We answer, no. Good farming provides for the increased demand upon the soil, and instead of exhausting it increases its fertility. With the exception of three or four elements of fertility, all ordinary soils are practically inexhaustible. Mr. Harris estimates that by his course of cropping and tillage there is not an acre of his land—except sandy knolls, perhaps—that would be exhausted in ten thousand years. That is certainly long enough ahead for us to provide for. It is not good farming that exhausts land, but poor farming, and it is not accomplished so much by taking out the elements of fertility as by locking them up and rendering them unavailable.—*Ohio Farmer*.

The Dairy Farm.

The production of dairy products must necessarily increase, as the demand is all the time becoming greater. That is to say that the demand for good products is becoming greater. That the demand is not what it should be for cheese is admitted, and that the consumption has been lessened by the bad management of cheese-makers must be confessed. But the market will outlive the glut of "skimmed milk cheese," as

it will the nauseating dose of oleomargarine, and the consumption in a few years will be greatly increased. This will induce many to enter upon cheese making and butter making. But even under the depression now existing there is a charm about the business which attracts the attention of many a farmer and leads him into it. It has something of the charm that professional life has to many. It looks comparatively easy, and is neat and unique; and as long as men naturally seek ease and graceful surroundings, the dairy business will continue to receive accessions.

And yet it is a business that will not run itself, and consequently failures in the future, as they have been in the past, will quite likely outnumber the successes. Frequently the cause of failure is a mystery to the dairyman. He has a good farm and fair stock, and yet he fails, while his neighbor succeeds. The reason of this is generally in the man himself. It is not every man that can make a dairyman. It is not every man that can make a farmer, and it is not every one that can make a shoe-maker. If there is everything that a successful dairyman would require, there is no absolute certainty that every man who chooses to avail himself of the advantages would succeed. In the first place the business requires method, tact and careful attention to details. Too much has already been said by us with reference to cleanliness to need further reference to it here. But that will suggest something of the care that is necessary. And to be a successful dairyman necessitates, especially in these times, the strictest honesty. Some might weaken this basis of success by naming policy; that is that it is policy to make a good dairy article, and that it should be done whether there is any honesty in it or not. Suffice it to say that if honesty is the basis, it will never give way under temptation, while policy may.

Starting with these qualifications and with a good dairy farm, he will need to select his cows, and this apparently easy work is most difficult. Not so difficult in reality, but shows how men, through various influences and from various motives, seem to make it difficult. A cow is purchased for twenty-five dollars, perhaps. Why? Because she is cheap. This may be the plainest of mistakes to every one but the man who purchases her. She may be very much dearer than a cow that costs fifty or seventy-five dollars. The reasons are obvious. Up to a certain point, it does not matter what a dairy cow costs; if she is what is wanted, she is cheap. On the other hand, it does not make any difference how little a cow costs; if not fit for the purpose, she is dear.

Save the Straw.

Staw is worth money on the farm—first for bedding animals, second for throwing into the feeding and barnyards, and third, if there be a surplus, for rotting where it may happen to lie. All this of course with reference to its ultimate value as manure. Yet a large class of farmers in the West yearly burn vast quantities of straw, thus reducing it simply to its inorganic elements.

English analyses show that good wheat straw contains quite as much nitrogen, almost as much potash, and three-fourths as much phosphoric acid, as stable manure of average quality. Yet as these substances exist in the straw in insoluble forms, the necessity of its undergoing fermentation before being applied to the land is evident.

So far as the mechanical action on the land is concerned, straw or other litter is valuable in its natural state on all our stiff prairie loams and clays. This mechanical division is important. It is not always an easy matter, however, to plow under long straw nicely. If half rotted, however, this objection is not met. If the straw is put on the land to the extent of a ton per acre, as it comes from the thrasher, or after being tramped by stock as it is pulled from the stack when feeding, a good plowman will find but little difficulty in managing it. This would have considerable effect in loosening the texture of the soil. Every farmer must of course understand the nature and capabilities of his soil. Coarse manure must not be applied to light, porous soil. It needs binding, and therefore those manures, called cold manures, as the dropping of cattle, are preferable, while the manure from the horse-stable is proper for heavy soils. But to return to the straw. Sooner or later the fertile prairies of

the West and Southwest will need manure, just as the older settled timber regions of the early settled states do need, and for a long time past have needed, manure. Even now some of our timber soils need it, and indeed the same may be said of some of the older settled portions of the prairie region of the West. The way to keep the fertility of a soil is to take it in time, and every farmer who wastes valuable fertilizing material because the land now may not seem to need it commits an error, for just in proportion as the heart of the land is drawn upon, in just that proportion will it, however rich it may be, exhaust itself. It is cheaper to feed year by year with what naturally accumulates than to wait until exhaustion appears, and then gradually and tediously bring it back through a long series of years of nursing to something of its normal fertility.—*Prairie Farmer*.

How the Stock on the Farm May be Improved.

Unquestionably the most profitable course for the general farmer to adopt in improving the quality of his live stock is to begin by the purchase of first-class thoroughbred males. The calves got by a thoroughbred bull of any of the well established breeds, out of a mixed average lot of cows, will almost invariably possess much of the excellence of the thoroughbred sire, and the females of these half-bloods again, bred to a thoroughbred sire, will produce animals, for all practical purposes except that of procreation, quite equal to the average thoroughbred. The same is true of sheep, swine, poultry, and, in fact, of all kinds of farm stock. By procuring thoroughbred males of the purest lineage, and of great individual merit, and carefully selecting the best of the female produce for breeders, using thoroughbred males only, for three or four generations, the farmer may engraft effectually all the excellence of the thoroughbred stock upon his flocks and herds.

But for thus grading up common stock it is of the utmost importance that the male be a thoroughbred in the strictest sense. A mongrel or a grade will do better anywhere else than in this place. The more purely bred the sire, the more valuable, as a rule, will he be for this purpose. A grade may occasionally be found that is an impressive sire, but such cases are rare, and exceptional results are never safe precedents upon which to base a practice in any sort of business. Thoroughbreds of all the leading breeds of live stock are now so plentiful and so cheap that there is no longer any excuse for general farmers continuing the use of any other. In fact, in these times of low prices and active competition, the man who has the best stock, and who practices the most economical methods of feeding, is the man who will make the money, while all others will find the balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

And while on this subject, it may not be out of place to direct attention to the fact that good care and liberal feeding cut quite a figure in the economy of stock raising. The very best breed will not show any marked superiority over native stock if left entirely to shift for itself in the hands of the average farmer, but the improved breeds do furnish the means by which more pounds of beef, or milk, or butter, or wool, or mutton, or pork, or lard, and of a better quality, can be produced from a given quantity of food, than from unimproved stock. Even common stock will yield much more profit to the farmer from liberal feeding and good care than if kept in a half-starved, half-frozen condition, but with the improved breeds the difference is much more apparent.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Agricultural Items.

The honey crop of San Diego county, California, in 1878, was more than seven hundred and eighty tons. San Diego county produced more honey than all the rest of the state taken together.

A California paper says: "In order to keep their butter over the period of low prices and hot weather, California dairymen seal up their products in tin cans, sinking them in the bottom of cold streams. Butter made in April comes out in October in good order, and continues to keep fresh in the cool weather of winter. Forty-pound cans are commonly used."

American can send wheat to England and sell it at a profit for less than

it costs the English to grow it. This fact, and several similar ones, means that there is a change in store for land proprietors in that country. A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine* insists that every owner of land shall become an absolute freeholder, and that game shall be extirpated as vermin.

From the various discussions at butter and cheese associations the past year the following conclusion seems to have been arrived at: "That the best keeping butter, and that which brings the best prices in the open market, in distinction from special products for limited special uses, is that made from whole cream taken from whole milk, by churning the milk without skimming."

The Island of Jersey, the original home of the cattle breed of that name, has a total area of 28,000 acres, yet year before last its export of early potatoes amounted to £230,000, or at the rate of about \$40 per acre of the whole island, including roads, rocks, byways and waste places. Last year the breadth planted to potatoes was unusually great, but the potato disease appeared in May, and the entire crop turned out a failure.

Veterinary Department.

Curb Spavin.

Can a colt, two years old, that has thrown out a curb about five days since, be cured so he will stand training and running? Please direct me what to do for him.

ANSWER.—Yes. First clip the hair from the part, then bathe four times a day with cold water for a few days, or until the acute inflammatory symptoms have subsided. Then apply the following blister: Take biniodide of mercury, one drachm; pure lard, one ounce; mix by rubbing well together. Apply with friction, and repeat as soon as the hair begins to start. The animal will require to be kept up for forty-eight hours after the blister has been applied, when it may be turned into a pasture or paddock.

Muscular Rheumatism.

Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, and particularly the veterinary column, I would be pleased if you could give me some information and a cure for the following disease: I have an iron-gray horse about five years old, which was taken with a swelling in the upper part of the chest, close to the windpipe. The lump was about the size of a hen's egg, and made him lame and stiff in his fore parts. I applied some strong liniment, which removed the lump, and he apparently got well in the fore parts. But the disease settled in his hind parts, his flanks being drawn in and sore to the touch, his hind quarters and legs loose and stiff, so much so that when he lies down for any length of time he becomes quite stiff, and cannot get up without assistance. He walks along slowly; feeds well and keeps in good order; no soreness, apparently, and bowels in good condition. If you can diagnose his disease and recommend a cure, through your valuable paper, you will receive the warmest thanks. I would state that he has been afflicted about two months.

ANSWER.—We are inclined to think you have a case of muscular rheumatism, and that the swelling referred to was a symptom of anasarca, the result of debility, and not the cause of lameness. You had better prepare him by feeding on soft feed for two days, and follow with a ball composed of one drachm of ground ginger and seven of pulverized Barbadoes aloes, given in morning before feeding. In five or six hours afterward give exercise, and if it should not purge him in forty-eight hours, repeat. After purgation has ceased, give the following: Nitrate of potash, three; iodide of potash, one, and salicylic acid, two ounces; mix, and make into twelve powders, and give one night and morning in his feed. Allow him to take exercise in the sun part of each day.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

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Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

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

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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, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Soreheads, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue, Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. 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 we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blisters, Cancers, Morgans or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, use 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 sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



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



LEIS' POWDER is an excellent remedy for Hoag. 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' POWDER. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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

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

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HUNT'S REMEDY for the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine cures Pain 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 Debility, 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. 502 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 extra water from the system. Another day and she would have been dead. HUNT'S REMEDY has 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 50 years, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to Wm. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. For Sale by all Druggists.

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THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.
ST. LOUIS, June 3, 1879.

Flour—XX	4.55 @ 4.70
XXX	4.85 @ 5.00
Family	5.15 @ 5.75
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.134 @ 1.14
No. 3 red	1.10 @ 1.114
Corn—No. 2	34 @ 354
Oats	50 @ 51
Rye	494 @ 50
Barley	50 @ 65
Pork	9.70 @ 10.00
Bacon—Shoulders	3.40 @ 3.50
Clear ribs	5.15 @ 5.20
Lard	5.90 @ 6.05
Butter—Dairy	13 @ 14
Country	30 @ 31
Eggs	7 @ 8

CHICAGO, June 3, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	\$1.01 @ 1.014
No. 3	80 @ 81
Rejected	61 @ 624
Corn	35 @ 36
Oats	284 @ 292
Pork	9.55 @ 9.65
Lard	6.05 @ 6.20

KANSAS CITY, June 3, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	\$1.084 @ 1.09
No. 3 fall	1.04 @ 1.044
No. 4	814 @ 82
Corn—No. 2	34 @ 35
Oats	34 @ 344
Rye—No. 2	36 @ 45

Live Stock Markets.
KANSAS CITY, June 3, 1879.

Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,500	\$4.50 @ 4.65
Good ship. steers av. 1,350	4.20 @ 4.45
Pair bulch. steers av. 1,000	3.65 @ 4.25
Good feed. steers av. 1,100	3.75 @ 4.10
Good stock steers av. 900	3.00 @ 3.50
Good to choice fat cows	2.90 @ 3.40
Common cows and heifers	2.25 @ 2.75
Hogs—Packers	3.15 @ 3.25

ST. LOUIS, June 3, 1879.

Cattle, unchanged; 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, active; heavy, \$3.40 @ 3.60; light, \$3.00 @ 3.20.

CHICAGO, June 3, 1879.

Cattle, dull and lower; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.25 @ 4.60; stockers and feeders \$3.00 @ 4.00; butchers'—steers \$3.00 @ 3.80, cows \$2.00 to \$3.50. Hogs, heavy, \$3.60 @ 3.70; light, \$3.50 @ 3.60. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 23,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, good, 5 @ 94c; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 1/2 @ 6c; eggs, 9 @ 10c; beans—\$1.30 @ bu. for screened, picked, 1.40; broom-corn, 2 @ 3c; 3 lb; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.35 @ 2.50; potatoes, 50 @ 90c. for old; new, \$2.00; wool—fine unwashed, 16 @ 21c, medium, 19 @ 23c, tub washed, 23 @ 25c. per lb.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 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, and even a little more, on account of default in contracts, in Kansas City. No. 3 in Kansas City is 104 cents higher than it was one year ago. In Chicago some grades of spring wheat have fallen.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.13 June, \$1.04 @ 1.044 July, and \$1.01 1/2 August. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 June, 98 1/2 @ 99 July, and 94 @ 94 1/2 August. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.06 @ 1.06 1/2 June, and \$1.05 July. No. 3 is \$1.01 @ 1.01 1/2 June, and 95 July.

Oats are rising, and are about twice as high as they were last year. Cattle are quoted a trifle lower this week at Kansas City on all grades. \$4.25 was the highest price paid yesterday. A lot of 233 Colorado hall-breeds (stockers), averaging 930 pounds, sold at \$2.65. Freights on cattle from Kansas City to Chicago are now \$30 per car, and \$20 to St. Louis. Reports from Eastern markets are unfavorable. In Chicago "butchers' stuff" declined from 80c. to \$1 within a week.

Hogs are a little firmer. The probability is they will continue to rise. A Western correspondent of an Eastern paper, who has traveled extensively, is "amazed that so many writers, who pretend to have some knowledge of the crop situation, write such nonsense" as appears in the New York Times and Sun with regard to the wheat and corn in the Northwest. He thinks it still too early to form any very reliable estimate as to the yield of either wheat or corn. But the present prospect for a large wheat crop is anything but flattering. The late rains in Minnesota have only just brought up the wheat which remained in the ground for weeks and germinated very unevenly. He says no one pretends to look for anything but a medium crop of winter wheat at best. As to corn it is only guess-work. In Illinois farmers are still planting in the best corn belt in the state.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 4 @ 5 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2 @ 5 per cent. The stock market opened active but unsettled. Government bonds weak; railroad bonds firm; state securities dull.

The falling off in imports in England for the last three months has been about \$55,000,000, as compared with last year. There was also a falling off in exports of \$15,000,000. Speculation is flat. Men who have money are very timid about securities of all kinds. Where securities are approved interest is very low.

The hay crop throughout the Middle and Western states will be less than average. The rains came so late that grass will head out short.

Flour from this year's wheat has been received in New York. It came from Georgia.

Lawrence Markets.
The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10c; eggs, 9c per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$2.00 @ 2.75 per doz., dressed 8c 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 1/2c; 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, \$4.00 @ 4.50 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 —AND— Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

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

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 Lamps, with Saucers, from 30c. to \$1; children's China Tea Sets for 25c.; beautiful 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 \$1, worth \$8; Five-Bottle Triple-plate Castors, very fine, 50c., worth \$3; Table-spoons, A 1, at \$3 per set; Tea-spoons, 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, Table-spoons \$1.25, per set; Five-Bottle Britannia Castors, 30c.; 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 Ties, Opera Hair Pins and Matinee Chains, Collar Buttons, Cuff Buttons, etc., for one-half their original cost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveyor's Compass and Chain complete for \$20; Horse 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, Tooth 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, 85c.; Spades, 85c.—former price \$1.25 each; Garden Rakes, Hoes, Nail Hammers—25c. each; Tack Hammers, 10c.; Slide Wrenches, 40c.; Braces 50c.; Bird Cages, all sizes, at bed-rock prices; one Ditchold & Kienzle 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 \$1 to \$4 each; one No. 20 Charter Oak, nine 9-inch holes, with thirty-gallon reservoir and warming closet, \$30; Fire Shovels, 5c.; 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.

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

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

PRESCRIPTION FREE
FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indecent or Excessive. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address, DR. JAMES & 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.

EIMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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

Eight weeks old..... \$22.00
Three to five months old..... 32.00
Five to seven months old..... 42.00

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

A Boar, eight months old..... \$25.00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25.00
Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

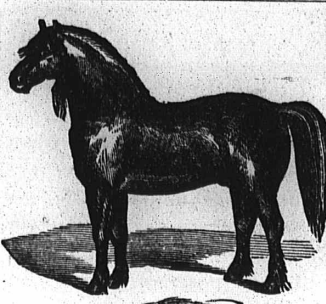


A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.



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, 163-4 hands high; weighs 1,650 pounds; has small head and ears, good eyes, large bony limbs, and has fine style and action. This horse was imported from France by Russ, 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 LEADING FARM ENGINE

IN AMERICA.

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 THRASHING MACHINERY. A full warranty placed on everything we sell.

At a very small additional expense, we furnish our Allouas 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-MAKING! MONEY-MAKING! TIMES-MAKING!

NO DELAYS. TRIFLING EXPENSE.

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 Polly 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 Polly as a threshing machine 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 Agts., 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 300 acres of grain, some of it badly lodged, without trouble or expense." And scores of others testify to its superiority over other machines. 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.



OSBORNE'S SELF-BINDING HARVESTER