

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 25.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 385.

"MOTHER IS GROWING OLD."

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

"Aye, John, I know there are sunny lands
Where our eager feet might roam;
Wealth rears its shining goals afar
From our rural, vine-clad home;
And we are young, and strong and bold,
And could win both honor and fame;
And twine brave laurel-wreaths around
The dear ancestral name.

"But, John, do you note the falling step,
And the ever-whitening hair,
Of her who over our childhood years
E'er watched with tenderest care?
Too soon the folded hands may rest;
Too soon the form lie low;
And while she waits to bless us here
From home I cannot go.

"The work of our hands might turn to gold;
Our paths might with flowers be bright;
But all is naught, as I bask this eve,
In our fireside's tender light;
For I feel the bliss of her faithful love,
Through weal or through woe the same,
And no music can thrill my heart like her voice,
When she gently calls my name.

"Her smile is the light and joy of the day;
And in fancy I love to trace
The likeness of some rare, pictured saint,
As I look in her calm, sweet face,
And e'en as the light from the picture fades,
When the sunlight passes away,
I know we shall miss her womanly grace,
The light of our home, some day.

"Aye, John, our mother is growing old,
And our sweetest joy should be
To speak those words she loves to hear,
'Dear mother, lean on me.'
The love that she gave to our helpless years
It is ours, in return, to bestow;
And so, while she waits, in the dear, old home,
Afar we never may go."

Written for The Spirit of Kansas.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL ROMANCE.

PART I.

It is hard to retain a distinct outline of "Middlemarch." The village streets, the hospital, the church and the billiard-room are all in a jumble. There is not a sharp and distinct separation of the commonplace, unthinking multitude from rich and noble natures to whom life presents itself as a series of brilliant triumphs or as a painful and mysterious tragedy. But high over all—above the petty circumstances that destroy some lives and narrow many; above Mrs. Cadwallader's sarcasm, the vanity of Mr. Brooke, the good-natured stupidity of Sir James, and the peculiar traits of a score of other characters—rise two figures, Dorothea Brooke and Will Ladislaw.

Clarissa Gray had read the book and was thinking about these two characters one afternoon when she ought to have been studying next day's lessons. She attended a college, the doors of which had been "opened to females," but was fonder of story-books than conic sections and German composition. Novels were about all that had very much reality for her. She was distant—hard to become acquainted with. This was because her thoughts and sympathies were so much absorbed by the fortunes of fictitious heroes and heroines. Her leisure hours were hours of intense excitement, caused by the triumphs and sufferings of these personages as pictured to an overvigorous imagination. This left her all relaxed and indifferent to what was going on about her. She frequently adopted the personality of a favorite heroine, and for days and weeks would think of herself as Clarissa Gray only in name. She had thus grown tired of acting Partia when she began reading "Middlemarch."

Dorothea Brooke made a great impression on her. How could she have ever admired Partia, Imogene or anybody else but this "Middlemarch" heroine? What made her ever think she was in any sense like anybody but Dorothea? She too was tall, and discarded jewelry. A sad-eyed recluse, a later-born St. Theresa, with a passionate ideal nature yearning after the accomplishment of some great and absolute good. She suffered in her loneliness for the sins of all mankind, and by the resources of her own philosophy would fain regenerate the world. Yet she had little to do with people in general, and only asked that she might keep as far from them as possible, and pray that they might be less contemptible. And to make the resemblance more perfect, there was a Will Ladislaw in the affair, so completely did she become Dorothea Brooke.

Will Ladislaw, the new sophomore, was tall and boyish, delicate-throated, tenor-voiced and a smatterer. Not a good student, but a genius. He sketched and painted; sang and played on half a dozen musical instruments; had been editor, lawyer and politician. His name was Will something else, but to Clarissa he was Will Ladislaw. His other name seemed not

half so familiar. They were indeed Will Ladislaw and Dorothea Brooke resurrected from the lifeless pages of "Middlemarch."

Dorothea usually dressed in gray while in Rome, and thus equipped had met Will Ladislaw on a sketching exhibition among the aisles and mazes of the Vatican. The other Will, or rather Will in reality, sketched in the college campus, and Clarissa would often wrap her gray circular around her and wander among the trees and along the walks, but never during his class hours. He was at work on an antique group—the twelve gods and goddesses. It was to be a fanciful representation of twelve students. He finished it quickly, as he did everything. The sophomores gave the drawing a conspicuous place in their study-room. The students visited it by scores, eager to behold the result of his labor (or rather his inspiration) and to decipher the characters represented. The figure of Minerva, his favorite goddess, was represented by a tall and graceful girl, the face turning much to one side as if to prevent recognition, the form draped in the voluminous folds of an old-fashioned circular. None recognized it but Clarissa. To him then she was Dorothea Brooke, a lofty and glorified creation. Not as an equal could he look upon her, but as a goddess; or, rather, as Will Ladislaw had regarded Dorothea, an external conscience restraining him from all unworthy inclinations.

They met at a students' reception—she in white lawn and heliotropes; he radiant over a new theory on "the idea of the beautiful as developed by the Greeks." They were introduced. They talked ten minutes.

She saw him every day after that. He was very like Will Ladislaw, she thought, only he treated her rather more as boys usually treat girls. She was disappointed that he did not regard her as an angel, or something else equally ethereal; but this was because Dorothea was superior to herself. She would try to become more like her ideal. So she kept her room more closely, philosophized more extensively and thought more of Will Ladislaw as represented in the book rather than out. In conversing with him she was constantly remembering that it was Mr. Ferris, one of the boys, trying to make her talk, and whom she was going to get rid of in some way. Every day the role of Dorothea became harder to sustain. The conviction was growing upon her that he was William Ferris, and though tenor-voiced and a smatterer, yet not by any means George Eliot's Will Ladislaw. Yet it was weeks before this idea began to push itself very strongly upon her, and all this time she was keeping up this drama of the imagination. Every day he seemed less like Will Ladislaw and more like Will Ferris; less to her and more like any other boy.

At last their daily conversation dwindled down to a mere "good-morning," and some slight remark on "my lessons to-day."

One day he found her in the library. She was in one of the alcoves looking over a small work on British novels. He came up and began to scatter some elegant remarks on German, French and English novels, of which the latter, he asserted, were very much inferior to the others "as art productions." He had read every book of note in all three tongues.

She asked what he thought of George Eliot. "She is too dramatic; too sensational. This is the great fault, the weakness, constantly urged upon us by the best foreign writers."

Clarissa had never heard before that George Eliot was too sensational. She supposed he judged from a very high and metaphysical standpoint, and would not betray her ignorance by gainsaying him.

They talked of other matters, and then she returned to her favorite subject. She would put the question and have it out:

"Have you read 'Middlemarch'?"

"I believe so. 'One of Wilkie Collins', isn't it?"

"There is my bell. I must go to my German." And she went out quickly, without answering him. She did not go to her German but home as fast as she could, to her own room, and shut and locked the door, and stayed there until next day. About noon hunger and a new novel induced her to come out and go downstairs.

PART II.

Clarissa Gray was a simple girl once more. She was not Ophelia, nor Jane Eyre, nor the heroine of "Kismet," but the serene, sweet essence of all three. Her hero, morbid, misanthropic and darkly skeptical, a gloomy combination of Hamlet, Mr. Rochester and the hero of "Kismet"—was the professor of German. She was simple, child-like, youthful, ardent,

He, a middle-aged man, who, it was said, had traveled all countries, knew all sciences, read and spoke all civilized tongues; had seen and experienced all; was tired of all; believed only this, that everything amounts to nothing. These two characters (the worn-out man of the world and the inexperienced girl) usually go together in literature. They chase each other through the pages of English fiction from the Elizabethan dramas all the way down to the novels that are turned off at the present day.

Clarissa Gray had been studying this professor's character for several weeks, and building up that conception of him as above described. He returned some of her written exercises strongly scented with tobacco. Mr. Rochester was an inveterate smoker. He played billiards and occasionally went to a horse-race. She would have expected this from the hero of "Kismet." But she learned some other things that were harder to get over. He was on friendly terms with a leading saloon-keeper of the city. He often carried an alcoholic odor about with him. And at least one girl in each class seemed to think it her duty not to hear his name when mentioned. Clarissa's strong sense of right received a shock on hearing these stories; but she fell back into an old habit of philosophizing she had acquired when acting some other character than that of a simple-minded girl. Was it absolutely right, in accordance with the highest love of being, to do exactly as he was doing? But then Rochester and the hero of "Kismet" did worse things. His disappointments, bitter experience and constitutional skepticism gave him a right to disregard many things which common mortals were bound to respect. Of small breaches of morality he might be guilty. His philosophy, his utilitarian principles, would prevent his going very far astray. This last argument put a quietus on her conscience.

Prof. D. would like to read German selections with Miss Gray outside of class. Certainly. Miss Gray would be happy to if it were not too much trouble to Prof. D. They read together half an hour every day. He would find her on the stairs or in the library, would take out his book and they would translate for thirty minutes, then he had to go to his class. That was all. It went on this way for six weeks. But at last he handed her a small pamphlet with short stories in it, and pointed to one he would like to have her read. She began. It was the story of a man who traveled all countries, saw all that was beautiful and terrible, learned all that it was possible for mortal man to know, and was still unsatisfied. Worn-out, tired of everybody and everything, he returned to his old home and married a simple village girl, who liked to spin better than to deck herself in jewelry and fine clothes. This was his choice of the women of the world, though high-born ladies, princesses even, had hung out encouragement to him. This girl was what he sought for so many years, and he knew it not.

She read the last sentence. He did not turn to go as usual, though his time was five minutes up.

"Can you think, Miss Gray, of anything similar to this story in real life?"

No answer.

"I selected this story purposely for you. I think you see the reason why I did it."

She never read with him again. From that moment she refused to go into his class or to speak to him. Not for the satisfaction of being hateful. It seemed impossible for her to act any other way. Every day she meant to become reconciled, but little things kept coming up to remind her that they were not in books. He was not a fictitious hero, and she was afraid of any other kind. If she could hear somebody call him Hamlet or Mr. Rochester, and he would call her Ophelia or Jane Eyre for one day only, it would make it easier and she could overcome this sudden aversion.

To make things worse, he was becoming less and less like what she had imagined him to be, so much so that only in her reverie did he seem like her bookish heroes. She was beginning to see him as a very commonplace man, who snapped at the freshmen, took part in amateur theatricals and kept a supply of taffy in his desk. All this seemed very unlike Hamlet. He was becoming more and more like any other man. As such, she had nothing but contempt for him. She occasionally made a desperate attempt to see him as morbid, melancholy and misanthropic.

Two months passed in this way. At the end of this time, one afternoon at 2 o'clock, she received a note from Prof. D. asking to call at 3. With a great effort she managed to pen a consent. He would be there in an hour. She spent the interval in reviewing "Kismet."

Five minutes past 3 she heard the gate open, and began to tremble. Steps on the walk. She grasped a chair for support. Steps on the porch. She flew to the parlor door, locked and double-bolted it. She heard him walk back to the gate without knocking. Was he angry? She ran to the window. It was only the carrier-boy going away. She opened the door. Another note from Prof. D., saying that he would take the evening train for the East; would return with his wife. Regretted his inability to call. "Yours of former days, — D." This was cold-blooded, cruel. She must see him once more; face him with his perfidy; show him the ruin he had wrought. She knew what to do here. The novels told all about it.

She put on her hat, leaped into the buggy, which was at the door, and dashed down the street. She hadn't driven more than five minutes until she saw him crossing the street in front of her. He raised his hat, smiled, and stood waiting to speak to her. The old fear swept over her. She grew stiff with fear. He didn't look a bit like a man in a book. She didn't feel at all innocent and inexperienced. She gave her horse a furious cut, drove six blocks as fast as in her benumbed condition she could make the horse go, and then looked back to see if she were pursued.

PART III.

Clarissa and a classmate sitting *tele-a-tele*, three weeks after the above occurrence. Classmate asks if Clarissa has seen Prof. D.'s wife.

"I have not. Have you ever read 'Our Mutual Friend'?"

No. But didn't Clarissa think it reckless the way Prof. D. carried on with all the girls. "You ought to read 'Mutual Friend' just for the characters of Eugene Wrayburne and Lizzie Hexam."

The classmate said she had heard that Clarissa was Prof. D.'s favorite of all the girls, and from good authority too.

"It is my highest ambition to be as noble and sweet as Lizzie Hexam. That scene is very touching where she sits in her poverty and loneliness, the firelight flickering over her dark, glossy hair, and he sees her through the small, broken window. I believe dark-haired girls figure best in literature, as they do everywhere else."

The friend presumed the book was charming. But would Clarissa call on Mrs. Prof. D.

"No. Why should I? I wish I could give you an idea of Mr. Eugene Wrayburne. He reminds me of this young lawyer across the street. The same careless pleasanter, the delightful abandon—a singular and entertaining combination. There is not his equal in all English fiction. You just must read it."

A Mistake—He Has Not Tried.

Many a young man is moping listlessly about under the delusion that he has tried to do something in the world, and has failed; and so he gives it up.

Young man, you are in error. You have not really and earnestly tried. What you call a trial is unworthy of the name. You seem not to know what the word trial means. You may have made occasional, feeble and spasmodic efforts to do something, and not have made out anything. Such efforts are of no account, and should never be reckoned a trial.

Now let us explain to you something of our ideas of the only kind of effort from which success should ever be expected.

Have you ever set before your eyes one great sole object to be accomplished—to be achieved at the sacrifice of everything else save conscience and principle? Oh, yes, you may say, but you tired in the pursuit. We reply that a man never tires. He who tires is something less, and is undeserving the title of man. You say you found it hard. Hard! Nothing is hard to a man who has the soul of a man in him, so long as it is possible.

No, no. There is no need of failure. Those who do not succeed fail because they do not care enough about success to make the requisite sacrifices to attain it. They care more for something else. Balls, parties, ease; success may be incompatible with all or any of these. The faint-hearted young man will not give them up, and then goes about complaining of his want of success.

When a young man tells us he has tried—that is, tried anything reasonable—and has not succeeded, we are very much inclined to think he is in error, and that what he calls a trial has been a puerile, faint-hearted, halting effort, and that he has never tried as a man should try.

The 17th of June was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Papa has taken your valuable paper, THE SPIRIT, for a long time. I like the young folks' letters so much I thought I would write. I am a little girl seven years old. I have been to school, but am home now, as it is vacation. We had a very nice teacher, Miss Wilson, and will be ready for the third reader next term. The answer to John Sorrell's riddle is an "Egg." Now, if I see this in print I will write again. Your little friend,
GEORGIA A. WILDER.

HILL HOME, Kans., June 13, 1879.

Here I come again, Mr. Editor, jumping, skipping and hopping. I can't jump quite as spry as I could a week or two ago, for I have been having the ague. I hope I won't have the ague any more, for I have to take Ayer's ague cure, and it is awful nasty stuff to take; it is so bitter. I am going to school now. Will commence to study geography soon, and the teacher says I may go in the fourth reader in the middle of the term. We have under little calves, two little colts, and one little baby. She is three months old and weighs 14½ pounds, and is two feet tall. We call her Minnie Amy. My little sister May is two years old, and papa thinks she is the smartest baby ever was. The teacher is thinking of having a picnic the last day of school. I guess I will close for this time. Yours as ever,
MATTIE WALTON.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write you a few lines. It is a long time since I have written for the "Young Folks' Column," so I thought I would write again. My school has been out two weeks, and it will commence again in September. I am twelve years old. I will answer the riddle "What makes more noise under a gate than a pig?" Two pigs make more noise under a gate than one pig. I like the "Young Folks' Column" very much. I will close by sending you a riddle: Twenty white horses upon a red hill; how they dance, how they kick, and they can't keep still. I will close for this time for fear of crowding some little boy's or girl's letter out, so good-by. Your friend,
HATTIE ZEIGLER.

MANHATTAN, Kans., June 14, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your valuable paper, I thought I would write. I saw the column was vacant. We have forty head of hogs, thirty-six head of cattle and seven head of horses. I have a pig and a calf. Pa takes THE SPIRIT, and I like to read the young folks' letters. I think they are very nice. I am not going to school this summer. There will not be very much fruit in this part of the country this year; there will be some apples, but not very many. The Good Templars of Prairie Home had a picnic of two days—7th and 8th of June, 1879. I will close by sending a riddle: White in white. White went up white. White told White to drive White out of white. If I do not see the answer to this riddle in one month I will answer it. If I see this in print perhaps I will write again, so good-by. From your friend,
GEORGE LONG.

LA CYGNE, Kans., June 10, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As this is Sunday I thought I would write you a few lines. I am almost ashamed to think I have not written before, but being so busy there was no one to help grandma but me. We milk six cows and churn every day. Ma is not at home now. I have a nice little garden. I have peas, beans, potatoes, radishes, corn, tomatoes, cabbage and squashes, and if I raise good squashes I will send you one. We are going to have peas and new potatoes for dinner. We have eighteen little pigs, sixty-seven little chickens and twenty-seven little turkeys. Grandma gave me a little pig; it is all black but its ears and they are white. I will tell how many cats we have—twelve, and it is not a very good year for cats either. We were looking for some friends to-day but they did not come. I am so sorry it is such a drought, and will cut the crops so short. I don't think there will be much garden if it doesn't rain before long. I will stop for this time.
BELLA BOOTH.

LECOMPTON, Kans., June 8, 1879.

A man spent a whole day in the railroad station at Red Oak, Iowa, trying to find an east-bound train that was in charge of a Christian conductor. He wanted to start on a journey, but was resolved not to intrust his life to the care of a sinner. After questioning eleven conductors, and failing to discover one of the desired kind, he went home discouraged.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1879.

Womens' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

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

The Duty of the Hour.

At the last annual meeting of the National Grange the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

2. We shall demand by our ballots admission into the legislature of the several states and in both branches of the national congress for representatives of agriculture, chosen directly from its votaries, as the only means of relief.

Self-preservation and self-defense is the highest law, and is imperative upon us. Self-esteem and self-respect, when properly exercised, are calculated to command the respect of others. Why should not the agriculturist aspire to the highest seats of honor in the land? It is a duty they owe to their calling. Agriculture being the normal and only true foundation of the wealth of a nation it should have its votaries, those who are practically engaged, those whose interests are identified with it, in all legislative bodies; for the land and its products are the fountains which contribute to the support of the government, and in these days of lavish expenditure upon the different schemes of public plundering no men are so well calculated to stay the squandering hand as those who toil to produce a nation's substance.

We need more men in the councils of the nation whose interests harmonize; who, under the restraining influence of a common interest, will suppress sectional bickerings; who will not pander to the building up of gigantic monopolies that may build up one class or section of our common country to the detriment or ruin of another, as is the case now. The middle belt of our country has become the predatory field for the transporting monopolies, whilst the money monopolies are sapping and subordinating every industry of our land. Now, how are these evils to be checked? It can only be done by the selection and election of men to both state and national legislative bodies whose interests are most adversely affected by the preferences which are now accorded by our law-makers to the two leading monopolies above indicated.

Our land, which is the primitive source of our wealth, is subordinated to the money power. It no longer stands at the head of our securities as in former days, but is depreciated by the legislation of the country, and made inferior to money which is transitory in its nature, and which is subject to legislative manipulation; and so varied and dextrous has become that legislation that the value of property and labor is in danger of absorption, and under a constant drain of taxation. So adroitly is this arranged that our land and labor must pay tithe to sustain the government securities upon which money is based. Farmers, manufacturers, miners, mechanics and laborers should not treat indifferently the fact that their investments and industry is taxed for the benefit of the money class. Government bonds and United States treasury certificates place every dollar of money handled by the industries of the nation under a tax, while the owners of the basis of the money are released from taxation but receive their bonus. This enslaves the former, while it makes masters of the latter. So with the products of our land, factories, mines, etc. Without their products railroads could not be sustained, yet they are so taxed by the transporting monopolies as to give but a meager reward to those who toil to produce and risk their investment. No one knows these facts better than the agriculturist, and no one knows better or feels a deeper interest in applying the remedy than he; therefore, he should be placed in position to apply the remedy.—*J. H. S., in Farmer's Friend.*

"A Good Master Devises Work."

The winter months make the true harvest for the grange. It is the farmer's time for rest, recreation and study. The summer brings its toils and ever-to-be renewed labors, and when the night comes tired nature demands sleep. Happy is he who can close his day's work with the setting sun. Now is the time when subordinate granges are beginning to suspend alternate meetings. In spite of all that may be said or done, many will nevertheless drag heavily along, not doing much good, and wonderfully discouraging to those who do attend. But it may be well enough to look around and see what are, or may be, causes of discouragement, and how they may be remedied. The first is a small attendance. While of course a full house is always desirable, yet allowances must be made for absences in busy seasons. Let each one who believes that the grange is, or may be, of practical value to the farmer, and consequently to the country, make it a point to be present, if possible, and he who is always prompt keep the lukewarm roused up to the work. Six or eight in earnest may not be very demonstrative, but they may make the meeting profitable. One of the troubles is want of promptness. Let the hour be fixed to suit the convenience of the majority, and then work up to time. Every individual grange has its special tastes and tendencies. A catering to these may be essential, but all are interested in the growing crop. Cultivate the habit of noting particulars, changes, accidents, hin-

drances, growth, causes. Let a grange for a single season exchange opinions, theories, facts, fancies, results, as to any growing crop, and have a record made for future use, amusement or instruction, and there will be created an interest in the work not before felt, and an advance step toward the thorough and scientific knowledge of the crop. Don't waste the hour in listless do-nothingism. The labors in the field may have taxed the strength and used up much of the reserved vital force, and there is no heart to think and argue. The wearied body wants recreation. Let your best reader spend half an hour, or more, if appreciated, reading any thoroughly interesting novel. Try it. This will not exclude more practical work, but may be made a point around which will gather an added interest.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Capital and Labor.

There is no real conflict of interest between capital and labor—we mean, of course, capital invested in productive industry—capital that employs labor. The conflict about which we hear so much, which most men seem to think has a real existence, which has caused so many disasters and suffering in the world, is an imaginary one, having its origin in a spirit of narrow, blind selfishness that sacrifices to the creed of the present the best interests of the future. No better rules for business in all its departments were ever promulgated than these, taken in a mere business point of view: "Bear one another's burdens;" "Do unto others what you would have them do unto you."

Capital and labor are co-partners, co-workers, mutually dependent, each interested in the other's welfare. What profits one directly, profits the other indirectly; what injures one, eventually injures the other. It is to the interest of capital that the wages of labor should be high; it is to the interest of labor that the profits of capital should be large. The effect of high wages is to make workmen and working-women not only more prosperous, comfortable and happy, but healthier, stronger, more intelligent and more skillful, and to attract to the department of industry in which the high wages prevail workers possessing these desirable qualities. Large profits to the capital employed in an industry build up and extend that industry, thus securing larger, more constant and more remunerative employment for labor.

When either capital or labor, blinded by greed, seeks to increase its gains at the expense of the other by appropriating to itself an undue share of the joint earnings, it may gain a temporary advantage, but in the end it will react to its own injury. Labor may wring from capital higher wages than it is able to pay, but in the end it will bankrupt capital and destroy the industry in which both are employed. Capital may screw wages down to the starvation point, but it will thereby render labor less effective—crush it or drive it into new fields. Each would repeat the folly of the man who killed the goose that laid the golden egg.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

Co-operative Efforts Commended.

Thanks to the grange, the farmers in many communities have been able to realize important financial results from co-operative effort. Prior to the organization of granges, it is true, that through the influence of other associations some progress had been made, but it was comparatively slow to what it has been since. The advantage of united effort is best illustrated by the purchase of any first-class made stock, with the combined funds of the members of the grange for the use of the members upon certain conditions. For instance, if a thoroughbred male animal is purchased, let the farmer who has each year the best accommodation keep it, and be paid so much a month by others for so doing; or let each keep it in turn. Whether in the grange or out of it, such friendly relations of mutual confidence and helpfulness should exist as would admit of such a plan being carried out in a manner agreeable to every member interested.

There is no doubt that the co-operative idea could be adopted with profit in a great number of ways, for the society would be able to procure the very best of everything, while in many cases the cost would otherwise prevent the purchase by individuals. The combination of capital in towns and villages for purposes of mutual advantages has always been more common than among farmers, owing no doubt to the more isolated condition of the latter class and their methods of conducting their business in such a way that they have not considered as fully as they should the advantages that almost invariably result from mutual co-operation. The question of how can we co-operate as members of the grange to better advantage than heretofore is one that could be discussed within the gates to the manifest advantage of all concerned.

New Mode of Visiting.

The plan adopted by Pomona grange No. 3, Pa., of deputizing committees to visit weak granges is a good one. It is a point in the selection of the committees to have one of the number as speaker. Each committee is given in charge of the nearest strong grange, which is expected to turn out in full force; including a full share of sisters. The presence of a bright, busy grange in a doubtful community has an extraordinary effect. The grange visited being but a thing of suspicion, owing, perhaps, to the hard prejudices of the surrounding community, it has been a subject for jeer and contumely. But when a bustling, merry, victorious crew of intelligent women and men, full of faith in the movement and equal to any brightness, fill an evening with song, sound talk and social gaiety in the companionship of those who never understood the grange aright, then the grange at once puts on a new appearance. It looks strong, real and beautiful, with wonderful possibilities. It is the best lecture yet. A bubbling crowd, seasoned with cheerfulness, loyalty, kindness, independence, sure of being right, a good-humored disregard of

outside-opinion, "adhere to your isolation, but give me the life and beneficence of the grange?"—such a crowd often turns the tables, and instead of longer begging the isolated to join, he comes knocking at the outer gate.—*Farmer's Friend.*

Attention, Farmers!

CLYDE & BLISS,
BUTTER AND FRUIT
MERCHANTS,

Are Paying the Highest Market prices for

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FRUITS, ETC.

They pay cash, and treat all alike. Consignments carefully and promptly attended to. Mr. Clyde of the firm has had twelve years' experience in the business. Don't forget the place—No. 42 Massachusetts street, three doors north of the post-office.



This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

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

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

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

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

Price, One Dollar.

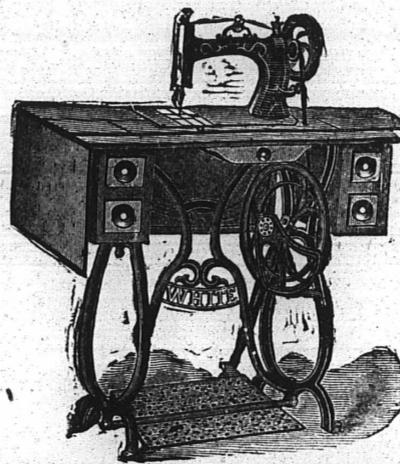
Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

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

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

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. RICHY, Agent.
No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.



Our 24th

Descriptive Illustrated Price List

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

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

Also, a full and complete line of

Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, 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!

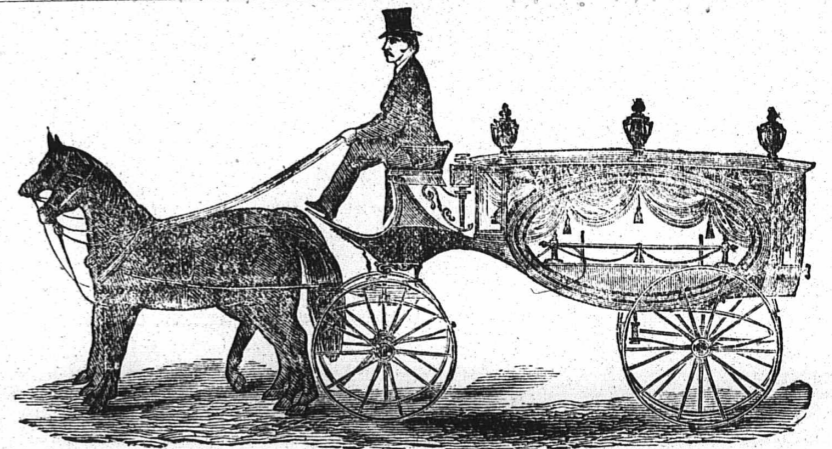
MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

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 Implements

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

HOWE SEWING MACHINE

And fixtures, and

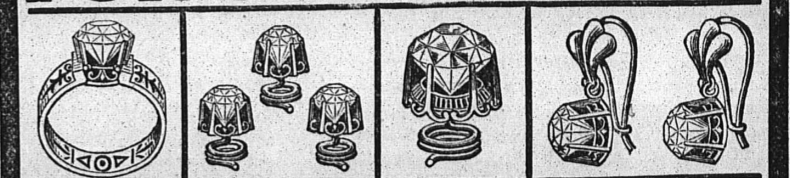
THE BEST WASHING MACHINE EVER MADE.

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

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

DIAMONDS

IN SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS
FOR ONE DOLLAR!



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

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

THE WONDERFUL LEFEVRE DIAMOND!

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

ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

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

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.

Fatal Fall Down a Shaft.

[Empire City Echo.]

Another sad and sickening accident in the mines happened last Tuesday afternoon, this time at one of Mike Clary's shafts on the East Galena land, by which a life of usefulness was suddenly terminated and a soul sent into the presence of its Maker without a word of warning. The particulars of this sad affair are about as follows:

H. C. Goodall and Harry Miller were engaged at the shaft, one at the windlass and the other on the ground, alternating with each other, Harry being in the ground in the forenoon on the day of the accident. After dinner, about 1 o'clock, Mr. Goodall is said to have stepped into the tub to be lowered to his work, placing one arm loosely around the rope and letting the other hang idly at his side. He had been let down not more than ten feet when the knot which held the hook to the ropes slipped through the eye of the hook, letting Mr. Goodall, who had no hold on the rope with his hands, fall to the bottom of the shaft, which is 101 feet deep. He was heard to groan but once or twice after he struck the bottom, and it is supposed that he was killed almost instantly.

His body was taken out and brought to the family residence in Empire City. An examination by Dr. Davis showed that his spinal column had been broken in no less than three different places, a fracture of one arm had been sustained, two ribs on one side and three on the other were broken, and several cuts and bruises on his body, besides internal injuries.

A Youthful Traveler.

[Leavenworth Times.]

A strange personal case under the observation of the reporter, whose duty it is to look after such matters, Thursday, when the Missouri Pacific express, No. 3, arrived from St. Louis. A wee girl of seven years of age, holding in one hand a large satchel, stepped off and with a bewildered air answered the kindly-given information from Conductor Radcliff that she had arrived at Leavenworth. The reporter, seeing her alone, asked her her name. She looked up naively and answered, at the same time taking a well worn book from her pocket, "There is the book, sir," with a rich Irish brogue. The book was examined, and on a fly leaf was written "Winifred MacNamara, Carburc, Ireland," and on an opposite page was written "Mrs. Catherine Curtis, No. 813 Eighth street, Leavenworth, Kansas." On her satchel was pasted a large card with the latter address written thereon. In answer to several questions, she said that Mrs. Curtis is her aunt and that she had come all the way from Ireland alone to live with her; that she had been kindly treated by men both on the ship and railroad. She was taken care of by several gentlemen at the union depot and taken to her friends. Her general manner is prepossessing, and the archness with which she answers questions betokens more than an ordinary mind.

Delphos Devastated.

[Special to Kansas City Journal.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Kans., June 11.—A terrible storm passed through the northern part of Ottawa county yesterday evening, demolishing the beautiful town of Delphos, and creating devastation and destruction in the surrounding country. The storm struck the town at 9:30 in the evening from the northwest, and blew furiously for a time and suddenly changed to the southeast. Thirty-two buildings were demolished and many others damaged more or less. Seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed in this county. The people sought safety in the cellars. No one was killed, but two were fatally injured and fourteen others hurt. Hail-stones weighing twelve and fourteen ounces fell during the storm, which lasted over an hour. Glasgow, nine miles northwest, was damaged considerably by the storm, and Asherville and Beloit, further up the river, were greatly damaged, but no particulars yet. The storm came from a westward course toward the north and east. This storm covers a part of the track of the cyclone of May 30. The losses and suffering of the people afflicted by these repeated storms appeal to a generous public for sympathy and aid.

To Have a Canning Factory.

[Atchison Champion.]

The city council met last night and appropriated \$1,500 to purchase the site on Eighth and Kansas avenue for the fruit canning establishment. This is all the city of Atchison does. In return the Kirby Brothers agree to erect at once a brick building forty by eighty feet in size and two stories high, costing from \$4,000 to \$6,000. The gentleman here representing the enterprise brings letters from Phelps, Dodge & Co., Chauncy I. Filley, of St. Louis, and other business men of like character, vouching for his integrity and his ability to do what he undertakes. On the strength of what the city council has done, such men as T. J. Emlen propose to go to planting tomatoes extensively. The vegetables which have heretofore rotted on the ground will now find ready sales, and tons will be raised where bushels were before. The enterprise is bound to be a success. It opens a branch of manufacture here which is capable of indefinite expansion, and will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to Atchison and Atchison county. We understand proposals for putting up the building will be advertised for at once.

A Novel Proposition.

The following business-like letter has been brought before the public:

HON. P. B. GROUT, *Genl. Passenger Agent—Respected Sir*—I have a proposition to make you, and if you drop on it we can both make a big stake and no one will be the wiser for it. I came here to travel around with Sell's circus, but they had gone before I got here, and as I am short of money will have to make a raise before I can start out. I have got a trick-monkey, one that can perform more first-class tricks than any monkey in the business, and my plan is to travel on the cars from Kansas City

to Topeka, and return, each day, and show my monkey for edification of the passengers and take up a collection. It is a big thing, and I have no doubt I can make ten dollars a day and I will divide even with you, and whack up every Saturday night, provided you give me a pass for myself and monkey. It's a new thing, but I have no doubt when once introduced on your road will take like wild-fire, and in a very short time no first-class roads will be without their special amusements for passengers. Think how much comfort such an exhibition will be to the invalid and the little children, and how poppyer your road will soon become by such a novel exhibition as I propose to offer. The most fastidious can offer no objections to my monkey tricks. Please address me here. Yours confederately, PROF. O. VARIAN.

NORTH TOPEKA, June 3, 1879.

Nez Perces Moving.

[Chetopa Advance.]

The Nez Perces who have been located below Baxter for some time past reached here at noon Saturday last and camped on the bank of the Neosho until early the next morning, en route to their new home eighteen miles west of the Poncea agency, some three hundred miles west of this. There were 378 in all, only, however, a small part of the tribe, and it required some seventy teams for their transportation. They have suffered much from sickness while in the territory, the climate not agreeing with them, having lost over a hundred by death. Chief Joseph gave us a call, and talked some through his interpreter, Mr. James Reuben, and left us his autograph. He, young Joseph, is about 37 years old, and is an intelligent looking man. In fact, all of them were as fine a looking set of uneducated Indians as we ever saw. The Presbyterian church has a mission established in the tribe, and their membership now numbers 116. They all appeared in good spirits and seemed glad that they were going further west.

Cattle Stamped by a Cat.

[Baxter Springs Times.]

A few nights ago about three hundred head of cattle stamped from the stock-yards, at the end of the Gulf track at the territory line, the cattle taking fright from cats fighting. The cats were mounted on the fence engaged in feline harmonies. In the melee, one of the cats leaped from the fence to the back of a steer, planting himself on the hove. With the usual tail elevation, spinal curvature and unearthly howl, he raised the steer and the steer raised him, and jumping from steer to steer, he in a jiffy aroused the whole herd, which went out of that yard without any regard for fences, and fled in the darkness.

Strange Crop Reports.

[Troy Chief.]

There is something odd about the crop reports of the county as received from different individuals. Some put up a pitiful mouth, and report the crop, especially small grain, as almost worthless, while others, from the same neighborhoods, report theirs as excellent and are in high spirits. From the best information we can get, wheat will generally be pretty good, and corn promises well. We are afraid that this difference, in great part, arises from a disposition to croak, or want of proper attention to the farm.

Wheat Harvest Begun.

[South Kansas Tribune.]

Harvesting in the south part of the county was lively last week. This week the harvester, reaper and header are busy in every section of the county. The wheat crop is good in acreage it is much less than in former years, but the quality of the berry will be the best for five years—equal to that of 1874. The yield per acre will be fair, and we hear of 150-acre fields where a twenty-five bushel average is expected.

H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

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

A FIRST-CLASS

COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON, Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. 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.

J. I. CASE & CO.

Racine, Wis.

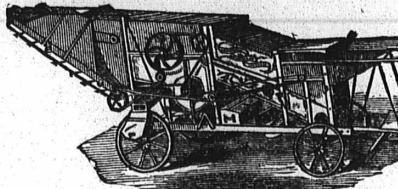
Annually manufacture and sell more THRESHING MACHINES Than any other Firm in the World.



GOLD MEDAL at PARIS

Medal of Honor and Diploma of Merit, at the Centennial Exposition PHILADELPHIA.

Highest Award and Silver Medal at OHIO STATE FAIR, 1878. First Premium Gold Medal COLORADO. CALIFORNIA

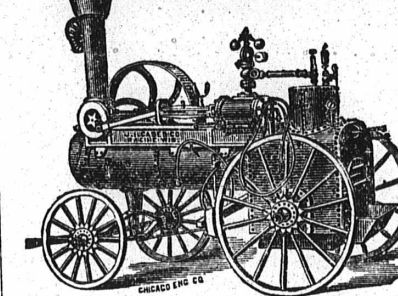


Eclipse Apron Machines

Will Thrash, Clean, Save per day more bushels of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax, Timothy and Clover Seed than any other Threshing Machine in the United States.

Thrashers and Farmers save your Money by purchasing J. I. CASE & CO'S THRESHING MACHINES.

TRACTION AND PORTABLE



FINEST THRESHING ENGINES, 8-10-15 horse power. Combining SAFETY, ECONOMY, POWER, FINISH, STRENGTH. SPLENDID List of HORSE-POWERS. Mounted on Pitts, 4-wheel Woodbury, 2-wheel Woodbury, Down Pitts, Down Climax, one and two horse Sweep, Tread Power. CATALOGUES WITH FULL PARTICULARS of Improvements, etc., sent free on application.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

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



Gilpin Sulky

THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI

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. GREW - - - - - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Assist'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.

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.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping-car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned. FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House,

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

ESTEY ORGAN



DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

ESTEY ORGANS.

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

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. Their establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest west of New York. The members of the firm rank high among our staunchest, most honorable and most successful merchants and manufacturers. They have built up one of the strongest and best mercantile houses in the country, and their establishment is an honor to themselves and a credit to St. Louis. - St. Louis Republican. W. W. LAPHAM, Gen'l Traveling Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

D. C. 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. Farmers and members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas will find it to their advantage to club their orders and send to this house, as a class of goods will be manufactured to meet this particular trade. Send for price list. Mr. Markley has had thirty-three years' experience in his line of business. Do not fail to call and examine quality and prices. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Ladies' fine shoes made to order.

WHEN IN WANT

-OF-

BOOTS & SHOES,

CUSTOM

-OR-

READY MADE,

CALL ON

A. G. MENGER,

82 MASS. STREET.

M'CURDY BROTHERS,

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

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

This is the season that 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 18, 1879.

ONLY SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

As a special inducement for the farmers of the state to try THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, we will send the paper the remainder of the year for *Seventy-five Cents*.

We ask our friends to make this offer known to their neighbors. The way for farmers to help themselves is to help the papers that are working to assist the agriculturist and help to elevate his calling. The Patrons especially ought to see to it that THE SPIRIT has a large circulation.

VOTE TO COMPROMISE THE BONDS.

We said last week that we must either compromise our bonded indebtedness or pay the face of the bonds with accrued interest. We say the same this week; our county commissioners say so; the supreme court of the United States says the same thing. Our fighting days are over. We must negotiate or pay. We hope the people will say to our commissioners, by their votes on Tuesday next, compromise on the best possible terms, and thus let us be done with this vexed question. Read carefully the address of the committee in this issue. The reasons why we should settle this question now are there well set forth. Let every taxpayer think for himself on this subject and do his duty like a thoughtful freeman.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The *Prairie Farmer* says: The legislators of Illinois have adjourned and gone home, after a session of five months. The number of bills introduced was nearly 1,200, and the number passed 207. The state of Illinois is nearly out of debt, and we suppose the legislators think the people able to pay heavily, since the total appropriations passed amount to over \$6,000,000, of which \$700,000 are appropriated to pay the state officers and the next general assembly. They ought to have a good time in spending it. The Illinois Industrial university, the regent of which does not like the word "industrial," as savoring of forced labor, gets \$26,000. The state board of agriculture \$21,000, and the State Horticultural society \$4,000.

We see, by looking over a list of the appropriations, that \$182,000 were appropriated for military purposes. Six millions of the people's money to be gobbled in two years must be interesting to the taxpayers of Illinois. We say again what we have often said before, the people not only of Illinois but of all the other states can put a stop to all the reckless squandering of their money by electing honest men to office.

CAN GREENBACKS BE RE-ISSUED?

The question of whether the government can re-issue United States legal tender notes in time of peace will soon be decided by the supreme court of the United States. The present test case is founded on a genuine transaction between J. B. Chittenden and General Butler. The plaintiff in this case refused to receive certain legal tender notes which had been redeemed subsequent to January 1, 1879, and re-issued and kept in circulation under, and in pursuance of, the act of congress entitled "An act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal tender notes." Judge Blachford, of New York, gave judgment on Saturday last for defendant and dismissed the complaint, deciding the law to be constitutional that forbids the further retirement or destruction of the greenback or legal tender notes. An appeal was taken to the supreme court. The decision will be of great interest and importance to the people of this country.

TRAMPS.

Every age has its own great questions, and the question of to-day is how to get rid of the tramp nuisance. Several of the states have enacted penal laws with regard to them which causes them to become more numerous in other parts of the country. In Ohio the legislature of 1875 passed a law authorizing the arrest of tramps, but the Solons of that assembly forgot to attach a penalty to the act and of course it amounted to nothing. There is a bill now pending in the Ohio legislature authorizing the arrest of all tramps found begging, as vagrants, with a sufficient penalty, but the present prospect is it will not become a law, as the tramp will be needed in certain sections of the state at the fall election.

Tramps are not so numerous in the Western as in the Eastern states, yet we have an abundance of them among us who steal, beg and idle, and are bringing disgrace upon the fair name

of Kansas. They always appear at the back-door about meal time, and in a virtuous low tone of voice ask for a cupful of coffee and something to eat; and while the lady of the house is interviewing the tramp he industriously casts his eyes around and takes a speedy invoice of the inside of the house. At the country houses and villages they state that they are glass blowers, or miners, or machinists, or factory-hands, out of employment hunting work. In the cities they represent themselves as farm hands, out of employment on account that machinery has taken work away from them. They deceive both city and country people.

Tramps have more cheek than any other class of mankind, and it constitutes their entire stock in trade. Charity is a right thing in the right place. It should be extended to the aged, the infant, the lame and the blind, but there is no command either in the scripture or common sense to exercise charity continually toward the able, the lazy and the criminal class of society. We affirm that three-fourths of all the crimes now committed are the work of tramps. It consists principally of house burning, horse stealing, robbery and attacks upon helpless women; and we say that every time a tramp is fed the party feeding him lends aid, assistance and comfort to this class of vagrants who go up and down the land committing violence, making life and property, and female community, especially, unsafe. It is not charity to feed them; it is a wrong—a wrong against society; a wrong against law and order. Remember that injunction contained in the scriptures, which was never more applicable than now: "Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet and turn and rend you."

All tramps are communists—a dangerous element especially in a free government. They advocate that in nature they have as much right to your goods and property as you have; that the world owes them a living; that they are the lords of the land. And so they are, for you toil from early till late, but they live without labor. We have divine authority for saying, "If ye toil not, neither shall ye eat." We say, then, it is time the people should awake to a realization of this great nuisance. Refuse to give away your substance unless you receive a just compensation; and when these vagrants are rejected from door to door, from neighborhood to neighborhood, and from state to state, then they will realize that if they work not neither shall they eat, and this age and country will be saved from the continuance of this grand imposition and nuisance—the tramp.

OUR COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

The Chairman of County Board on this Question—He Advises a Settlement—Action of Citizens.

To the Voters of Douglas County:

You are expected to cast your votes on the 24th as to whether the county commissioners shall be authorized to compromise the county indebtedness at a rate not exceeding fifty cents on the dollar of the original debt and accrued interest, and fund the same in thirty-year bonds bearing not to exceed six per cent. interest. What I advise you to do I do not for my own interest but for the interest of all property-holders in the county, and I say what I do because I think I understand what our bondholders will agree to. I think the bondholders have come to the conclusion that we are not able to pay, and that fifty cents on the dollar, with assurance that the interest would be promptly paid, would be better than long-continued litigation. While we have been fighting this question five years, still the courts have all the time been deciding against us. Now, the only remedy the people have is to have the commissioners continue to refuse to make a levy. And while I assure you you need have no fears of the present board, you cannot tell what our successors might do. You had better consider this as a business proposition and weigh well your interests as taxpayers, and whether this is not probably the most favorable time to settle you will ever get. If the bondholders are now willing to settle at fifty cents and you refuse to make such settlement, we would undoubtedly lose the sympathy of the court which we now have in a large degree; and we could certainly expect no lenity at the hands of the court hereafter.

The United States court says we owe

this debt. Now how shall we get clear of it the cheapest and easiest way possible? I see no other way only by a compromise. I have advised you for the last two years that this was perhaps the best settlement we could get, and the stronger the courts are against us the stronger the bondholders will feel. Now I advise you by all means to vote for this compromise. I have said that I never would make a levy until we had a settlement. I say so still, but my advice is to settle.

JOHN DESKINS,
Chairman County Board.
DOUGLAS COUNTY JAIL, June 16.

WHAT THE CITIZENS ARE DOING.

Pursuant to a call of Theo. Poehler, chairman of the citizens' meeting which was held at the court-room on the evening of June 9, the executive committee appointed at that meeting met on Saturday last to devise plans for a thorough canvass of the question of compromising our county railroad bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, as will be submitted to the voters of the county by the county commissioners at an election to be held on June 24, and proceeded as follows:

Theo. Poehler was elected chairman, and J. S. Crew secretary. On motion of I. N. Van Hoesen, a committee of five from each township was appointed to act with the county executive committee. The committees are as follows: Grant township—J. S. Gilmore, D. H. Lewis, S. S. Hurd, L. B. Petefish, I. T. Steele, D. S. Dyer, J. C. Cartwright, John Cotom; Palmyra township—M. A. O'Neil, C. B. Beeks, Leonard Tuttle, O. P. Willy, Dr. Martin; Willow Springs township—Dan Ulrich, C. Reynolds, Justice Laws, James Skeggs, William Pardee; Marion township—Dr. Demming, Samuel Metzker, Phil Simmons, O. Sullivan, L. Hexos; Kanawaka township—Wm. Brass, J. C. Vincent, A. E. Colman, Wm. Draper, Wm. M. Ingersoll; Leecompton township—Frank Walters, F. B. Hill, L. H. Bonebrake, Wm. M. Nace, Wm. H. Oliver, Butler, O. G. Richards, John Wilder, John Gilmore. It will be the duty of these committees to have special charge of the canvass in their respective townships.

It was thought best not to have public meetings, but that each member should privately advise with the farmers of his township in regard to the question.

A committee of three was appointed to prepare an address to the citizens of the county in regard to the matter, which will be signed by the committee.

ADDRESS.

To the Voters of Douglas County:

The undersigned committee, appointed at a meeting of citizens, June 9, to consult with the county commissioners as to tax levy for payment of railroad indebtedness, submit the following for your consideration:

The commissioners, true to their pledge not to levy any tax to pay interest or principal on our bonds until a fair and equitable compromise could be effected, declined to obey the order of the United States court, and are now under arrest for contempt.

We agree and unite in protesting against the bonds as largely fraudulent, the people having received little or no equivalent, and are under no moral obligation to pay the same. The courts hold against us, however, and decree that we are legally bound to pay the indebtedness. The leniency of the court with the commissioners is due largely we think to the efforts for compromise now pending, as it was believed that the people would authorize a settlement at not over fifty cents on the dollar, and the great depreciation in all values since the bonds were voted, the diversion of emigration and capital from your count because of the debt, makes it impossible to pay the bonds in full even if we were under moral obligations to do so; but in order to remove this depressing weight and nightmare we believe it is necessary for the present and future welfare of the community that this question should be definitely settled, and settled now, by our people putting shoulder to shoulder and voting for the compromise proposition as now submitted.

A large amount of capital is now awaiting this settlement. Emigration is daily passing our doors, a large part of which would remain with us but for this burden; and with our natural advantages, were this question finally settled, we feel that our taxable property would so increase as to make our debt bear lightly on us in the future, and save the great expense that must be incurred by further litigation.

THEO. POEHLER, JUSTUS HOWELL,
G. W. HUME, CARSON WICKS,
J. D. BOWERSOCK, H. C. FISHER,
J. S. CREW, THOMAS HALL,
H. J. RUSHMER, CHAS. PILLA,
CHAS. ROBINSON, J. J. MCGEE,
WM. ROE, J. L. JONES.

Grand Time for the Fourth.

Bro. J. T. STEVENS:—Please say through your paper that we will have a grand picnic and Fourth of July cel-

ebration at Grove City, Jefferson county. Good speakers will be present. Music, dancing, swinging, with all other entertainments usual on such occasions, will be furnished to make it a day of pleasure and profit long to be remembered.

J. F. WILLIAMS,
GROVE CITY, June 18, Kans., 1879.

General News.

NORTH, ADAMS Mass., June 16.—This place has been visited by a heavy freshet, and the damage throughout this vicinity variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000. Damages by the flood in outlying districts is briefly reported.

KANSAS CITY, June 17.—S. H. H. Clark, general manager of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, came from Omaha to-day and received the Kansas Pacific railroad from S. T. Smith, receiver, and appointed G. J. Smith as general superintendent.

KANSAS CITY, June 17.—At 1 o'clock this morning Robert Douglass, a native of Scotland, and for some time a resident of this city, fell from the railing on Bluff street to the railroad tracks below, some forty feet, and died instantly. Whether it was suicide, accident or foul play is not known.

ATCHISON, June 17.—The last of the bond elections for the Atchison and Nebraska railroad extension occurred at Lincoln to-day, resulting favorably. Bonds have been voted in the city of Lincoln and the counties of Seward, Butler and Platte, for this extension, which will carry the road from Lincoln to Columbus, Neb., a distance of about eighty-five miles. At Columbus it effects a junction with the Union Pacific road.

The Central Branch U. P. extension westward from this city has reached a point seven miles west of Cawker, and will be completed to Kirwin, Phillips county, by the middle of next month.

DEADWOOD, June 14.—At Buffalo Gap, Thursday night, by a sudden rise and overflow of Beaver creek, caused by a waterspout, eleven persons were drowned. Their names were: Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Rhodes, Oliver Rhodes, Frank Reed, Clyde Rhodes, Cliff Rhodes, Maude Rhodes (the latter three children), all emigrants on their way to the Hills from Mills county, Iowa, and four men going from the Hills to the railroad, names unknown. Two were team owners, one passenger and one night herder. Five minutes from the first alarm the whole country was flooded, and the water subsided almost as suddenly as it rose.

Further particulars from the cloud burst near Buffalo Gap, Thursday evening, obtained from passengers of this evening's coach, show that the water commenced raising about 8 o'clock in Beaver creek, one mile this side of Buffalo Gap, a station on the Sidney stage route, about ninety-two miles from Deadwood. Near the banks of the creek were camped a party of nine persons from the Black Hills, and Montgomery, Bows & Clark's freight outfits, loaded with 40,000 pounds, principally Home-stake machinery, which was nearly all destroyed and scattered around for miles. All the wagons with one exception were also destroyed, and only a few mules were saved. No estimate can be made of the loss at this writing. Nine persons were drowned, whose names were given in a previous dispatch. Four bodies so far have been recovered. The water covered a space of four miles, and within two hours after the rise fragments of the wagons were seen three and five miles from the scene of the disaster.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In the senate, the army appropriation bill was reported back from the committee on appropriations with sundry amendments, and placed on the calendar. The committee struck out the fifth section which provided that each member of the graduating classes of the military academy of 1879 and 1880 may elect to receive \$750 and mileage to his place of residence and thereby become ineligible to appointment in the army, except in the event of war, till two years after graduation, and a clause is inserted in the bill by the committee to repeal the existing law which prohibits any promotion in the corps of engineers to fill a vacancy above the rank of colonel. The morning hour having expired, the Mississippi Improvement commission bill went over, and the senate considered, in committee of the whole, the supplemental judicial appropriation bill. Wallace explained the bill.

A long debate was had over the section relating to the method of drawing jurors and repealing the test oath, the points raised being substantially those discussed on Bayard's bill lately passed, containing the same provisions.

McDonald, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably on the senate bill to grant additional rights to homestead settlers on public lands within the railroad limits of Missouri and Arkansas. Passed. It provides that in certain cases where railroad companies have taken even numbers of sections of land settlers may take an additional section.

Morgan offered the following resolution: That the committee on education be instructed to inquire whether it is practical and beneficial for the establishment and endowment of schools of science and techniques in the several states and territories and in the District of Columbia for the education of females in appropriate branches of science and useful arts, upon a plan simi-

lar in its principles to that upon which agricultural and mechanical colleges have been aided by the United States senate, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Adopted. In the house, the joint resolution reported from the committee on commerce was passed, authorizing the secretary of war to convene a board of officers of the engineer corps of the army to inquire whether for railroad purposes the Detroit river can be bridged or tunneled at or near Detroit. The house then, as business of the morning hour, resumed consideration of the bill prohibiting political contributions by employes of the government.

The morning hour was consumed in voting upon dilatory motions, and the bill went over without action.

Bucknor, chairman of the banking and currency committee, reported a bill regulating the reserve of national banking associations to be kept in standard gold and silver coins of the United States in lieu of lawful money. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The house then resumed consideration of the pleuro-pneumonia bill. McGowan, in explaining the bill, declared himself in favor of some law to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, but stated there were many features of the bill to which he was opposed, particularly that section which in effect subordinated the national to the state authorities.

On motion of Hatch the bill was then recommitted to the committee on agriculture.

Herbert, who had charge of the next business in order, the senate bill repealing the test oath, stated that after conversation with several Republican members he would not press a vote on it to-day, but he hoped to obtain a vote Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In the senate, Davis, of West Virginia, from the committee on appropriations, stated that in consideration of the present state of business before the senate the committee were unable to concur in the house resolution fixing to-morrow as the day of adjournment. They hoped to be able to report a resolution soon and fix an early day for adjournment.

Ingalls, at his own request, was excused from further service on the committee on privileges and elections, and the president pro tem appointed Logan in his stead.

The supplemental judicial appropriation bill was taken up. Wallace moved to amend by inserting after the clause prohibiting any liability to be incurred for future payment of money until an appropriation therefor shall have been made, the words "except as is provided for in section 3,732 of the Revised Statutes." Section 3,732 exempts the war and navy departments from the general law on this subject. Adopted.

The bill was then reported back to the senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole agreed to.

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 27, nays 15; a strict party vote.

On motion of Withers, the army appropriation bill was taken up, but without action thereon the senate adjourned.

In the house, under call of states, the following bills were introduced and referred: By Cox, to protect certificates of naturalization. It provides that no right accruing under any certificate of naturalization shall be questioned, nor shall such certificate be invalid by reason of any defect through irregularity or illegality in the act of naturalization of two years from date thereof, unless occasioned by actual or intentional fraud on the part of the holder of such certificate. By Sanford, prohibiting hoarding of money in the treasury and prohibiting the increase of the interest-bearing debt of the United States. The bill makes it unlawful for money to be hoarded in the treasury, and provides that all money in the treasury not necessary for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the government shall be used for the payment of outstanding United States bonds. Section 2 prohibits any increase of the interest-bearing debt, and section 3 inflicts a penalty of \$5,000, together with removal from office, upon any government official violating the provisions of the bill.

Springer, from the committee on elections, moved to suspend the rules and pass the following bill, to prohibit military interference at elections:

Whereas, the presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the tradition of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore, be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful to bring or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a state any part of the army or navy of the United States as a police force to keep peace at the polls.

The motion was lost—nays 102, yeas 82; not the necessary two-thirds in the majority. It was a strict party vote, all the Democrats voting aye, and the Republicans no.

The total number of bills thus far introduced the present session is 2,335.

On motion of Ryan, the bill was passed for the relief of settlers on the Osage Trust and Diminished Reserve lands in Kansas.

On motion of Washburn, the bill was passed allowing pre-emption settlers twelve months after date for filing their entries to complete their residences.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1879.

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

NEWS PAPER 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.

BANES BROS., of this city, have been awarded a government contract for 40,000 pounds of soap of their own manufacture.

THE June meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will be held at Bismarck grove, just north of this city, on Saturday of this week.

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.

Excellent.

The last scholarship reports published showed the pupils of district 53 to be ahead. The teacher of that district now sends us the report for May, the average of which not only equals that of their last but greatly exceeds it.

Table listing names and scores for district 53, including Isaac Gentry, Susie Randall, and others.

LAWRENCE AND DOUGLAS COUNTY AHEAD. A stranger from the East would be surprised to see the large variety of vegetables and fruits, and all home grown, now in our market.

THE State Teachers' Association. The State Teachers' association commenced its session in this city on Monday evening of this week.

MUSIC. A paper, "The Common School Question," Mrs. Olive E. Stout, superintendent of public instruction of Jackson county.

MUSIC. An address, "Higher Education," Rev. P. J. Williams, president of Ottawa university.

MUSIC. A paper, "How may a Taste for Pure Literature be Cultivated in our Schools?" Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Kansas City.

MUSIC. A paper, "The Art of Teaching," Rev. Wm. Bishop, superintendent of public instruction of Saline county.

FREE OF COST. The most wonderful remedy of the age is now placed within the reach of all.

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.

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.

MONEY to loan on improved farms, and insurance against fire, in good companies, by JOHN N. NOYES, Lawrence, Kans.

For the Ladies. Mrs. Coulter will this week reduce the price of all black Milan hats now in stock to \$1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

To the Farmers. I am now putting a corn-mill in the Douglas county elevator, and in a few days will be prepared to exchange corn meal and chop for shelled corn.

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

The Driven Well. After two more thorough trials the Green patent has again been confirmed, and by U. S. Judge Dillon, of this circuit; also by Judge Gresham, of Indiana.

WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., Joint Owners and Att'ys for Patentee, 414 Water street, New York. W. O. BARNARD, Agent for Kansas. DATED June, 1879.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway.

Parties—Picnics.

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

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of GROCERIES

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the GRANGESTORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

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

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

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, for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling an election to authorize the board of commissioners to issue new bonds in lieu of the present outstanding railroad indebtedness, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the county clerk and sheriff be and are hereby directed to call an election on Tuesday, the 24th day of June, A. D. 1879, according to law, to ascertain if the electors of Douglas county will authorize the commissioners of Douglas county to issue new funding bonds to such an amount as may be necessary to settle the railroad bonded indebtedness of the county at a rate not exceeding fifty per cent. of the original bonds and coupons and judgments, or the interest due on said bonds.

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.

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

Lawrence Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS, ETC.

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

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

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

WINFIELD FREEMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Lawrence, Kansas.

JOHN S. WILSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 57 Massachusetts street.

CONFECTIONER.

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

DENTISTS.

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

D. PATTERSON, Dentist. Office over Woodward's drug store.

DRUGGISTS.

E. P. CHESTER, Druggist and Medicines, 69 Massachusetts street.

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

GROCERS.

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

E. W. WOOD, the oldest Grocer in Lawrence, E. Established in 1881. New stock—the best and cheapest. 155 Massachusetts street.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

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

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, Birds, 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. WHEELER, 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 & SINGLAIR, 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. Bromelack, proprietor. Hats, Caps and Gent's 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 1857. Practical Sheet-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 Jewelry. 69 Massachusetts street.

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

Horticultural Department.

Cross-Bred Plants.

Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural college, has kindly sent us the results of his experiments in cross breeding plants of the same variety. It will be found interesting reading, as showing the marked gain in germinating qualities and in yield.

In the experiments with Indian corn, yellow dent corn, was obtained from two men in different portions of Michigan. In one case the corn had been kept ten years or more on the same farm, and in the other case fifteen years or more on the same farm. In both cases the corn was much alike. The two lots of corn were planted in alternate rows in a plot by itself. The tops of one set of rows were all cut off, thus securing a perfect cross on those stalks. Seed from this cross was saved and planted to compare with corn not so crossed. The yield from the crossed seed exceeded the yield of that not crossed as 153 exceeds 100.

In crossing black wax beans, there were eight short rows two feet apart with the plants finally thinned on July 10 to five plants about 15 inches apart in the row. The seed for half the rows (alternating) is called "old stock," and was raised in the garden the previous year from seeds which descended from those raised on the place for nine years or more.

The "crossed stock" was obtained as follows: In 1877 some seeds of the same variety of beans were purchased of James Vick. These were planted in a drill, evenly mixed with seeds of the old stock. These grew and looked alike, but the flowers were intercrossed by bees. Seeds of this crop are termed "crossed stock."

On May 31, 1878, 15 seeds were planted in each of the eight rows. The plants from the crossed seeds were generally much the largest and as will be seen kept green the longest.

In ten days after planting, seeds of the old stock came up in each row as follows: 4 7 9 27 In ten days the crossed stock came up as follows: 12 10 6 11=39 In seventeen days the old stock came as follows: 7 11 10 10=38 In seventeen days the crossed stock came as follows: 12 13 10 14=49

On July 22 the pods fit for cooking on each plant numbered as follows. The pods on the two lots of plants were about alike in size:

Table with 4 columns: Stock type, Quantity, Weight, and Total. Rows include Old stock, Crossed stock, and their respective counts and weights.

This variety is greatly raised for the purpose of supplying an early crop of beans to eat, pods and all, while young. The difference will be seen to be over three to one in favor of the crossed stock.

On August 9 the pods fit for cooking or past that condition were as follows: Old stock... 52 60 dead 43 45=200 Crossed stock... dead 24 16 51 83=174 Old stock... 38 46 44 71 37=236 Crossed stock... 35 52 58 69 62=276 Old stock... 39 34 30 47 87=237 Crossed stock... 63 48 11 66 61=249 Old stock... 38 46 54 39 210 Crossed stock... 38 50 52 81=249

On or before September 16 all were harvested. The pods on each plant numbered as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Stock type, Quantity, Weight, and Total. Rows include Old stock, Crossed stock, and their respective counts and weights.

On comparing the table for August 9 with that for September 16 it will be seen that some plants of the old stock had lost part of their fruit. This was on account of the decay of 101 pods. The table also shows that two branches were broken and had died before maturing. These contained 73 pods.

Adding 101 and 73 to 818 we have 992 pods of the old against 1,859 of the crossed. In harvesting, all those pods badly damaged were rejected. The beans of the old stock weighed 29.77 ounces avoirdupois; those of the crossed stock weighed 70.33 ounces avoirdupois, or nearly in the proportion of 100 to 236.

The difference would be a little less, if we allow for the broken plants and decayed pods on the old stock. One plant

* This plant contained a dead branch with 21 immature pods. † This plant contained a dead branch with 72 immature pods.

of the old and one plant of the crossed stock died early and produced no fruit. Six lots of fifty beans each were taken at random from the old stock and weighed as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Stock type, Quantity, Weight, and Total. Rows include 50 seeds, 281 grains, 50 seeds, 260 grains, 50 seeds, 262 grains, 50 seeds, 259 grains, 50 seeds, 270 grains, 50 seeds, 287 grains.

Total... 1,616 grains. Average, 269 2/3 grains.

The same number of seeds was taken from the crossed stock and weighed as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Stock type, Quantity, Weight, and Total. Rows include 50 seeds, 220 grains, 50 seeds, 210 grains, 50 seeds, 219 grains, 50 seeds, 210 grains, 50 seeds, 200 grains, 50 seeds, 220 grains.

Total... 1,279 grains. Average, 213 2/3 grains.

The average weights of an equal number of beans from each stock were nearly as 100 to 79 in favor of the old stock. —Prairie Farmer.

The Flat-Headed Borer.

The discussions at the last meeting of the horticultural society have perhaps suggested the several queries we have received relative to this pest. The leading query is: "Why does this borer especially attack newly-transplanted maples, box-elders and apple trees, while those remaining in nursery rows are rarely molested?" The almost total exemption of the Miner plum from attacks of the curculio well illustrates the principle involved. In the early stages of growth, this plum is remarkably succulent, and even watery. The crescent marks are often made by the "little turk," and the eggs are deposited, but the grub fails to hatch, being literally drowned out by abundant sap. Precisely in this way the eggs of the flat-headed borer fail to hatch, if inserted in the bark of thrifty and succulent trees. The transplanted trees, or trees checked by excessive pruning, or bad usage of any kind, furnish the dried bark, in which the young grubs hatch in perfect condition for work.

This principle holds good, we think, with all the wood and bark borers. Succulent varieties, like Gros Pomier, Duchess and Plumb's Cider are rarely attacked by the round-headed borer, unless injured by sun-scall or some other casualty. The Sweet June, Dominic, Jonathan, etc., by their side, with less succulent bark and cambium layer, on the other hand, may be entirely ruined, unless kept washed with alkalies or some other obnoxious preparation.

The ash tree borer is still more peculiar in avoiding, or at least not breeding in, sappy bark or wood. The entomologists of this country have apparently overlooked these facts, though well known to practical tree planters. In Europe, as early as 1840, the elm trees were destroyed by thousands by a peculiar borer, not yet common with us (Scolytus destructor). This beetle perforates the bark in depositing its eggs. M. Robert, of France, in studying the habits of this beetle, soon found that she would vacate a channel in which the sap freely exuded without depositing eggs. In all cases of mistake, where eggs really were deposited in the succulent bark or cambium layer, he found the grubs perished, even in the few cases where they hatched. The remedy successfully inaugurated by Mr. Robert exactly confirms the idea we wish to express.

The trees infested were stripped of their outer bark in June, and the trunks shaded. The new and succulent bark, which soon reformed, was too sappy for the beetle to work in. The fine old avenue and park trees were mostly saved in this way. Thrifty seedlings of maple and box-elder may be safely planted without protection, as in plantation, with good care, they soon become thrifty and succulent. But trees of larger size, put out in lawns, parks, or by the road side, should in all cases be kept whitewashed, as noted in preceding comments on box-elder for live fence posts. —College Quarterly.

Cutting off Large Branches.

It is seldom advisable to cut off large limbs from fruit trees, but sometimes it has to be done. It does not always occur to the mind of the pruner that, unless the bark closes over the wound in two or three years, the rain will enter the cracks and fissures and cause the tree to rot. It is true that if the wound is painted over with gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, water will be prevented from entering it, and the cut will heal without any detriment to the tree. Unless an orchard has been neglected several years, there will be no occasion for cutting off very large branches. Superfluous ones should be removed when they are small. If sum-

mer pruning is practiced there never will be an occasion for using a saw, for all shoots that promise to give trouble can be rubbed off without even the application of the knife.

A healthy tree may survive a large amount of cutting and hacking, and it may not, for if the wounds take in water, and the rot commences, it will be communicated from the stump of the branch to the trunk of the tree, and decline and death will be the consequence. Neglected trees generally become so much crowded with branches as to exclude air and sunshine, the want of which will render the center of the trees unfruitful. Some persons thin out the center of the tree too much, leaving the bearing wood on long branches around the hollow center. This is an erroneous practice, as it is better to head back all straggling branches and obtain healthy, short-jointed bearing wood in such a position as to mature properly, and that the fruit may be easily gathered. Some persons are in the habit of heading down old apple trees which have ceased to be productive, or are of inferior varieties, and grafting with clones of the most approved fruits. A great many trees have been killed by this process, for the clefts admit the rain and a rot commences which often proves fatal. There is very little use in running the risk of grafting an old tree; even a vigorous one will be prevented from bearing for five or six years by the process. It is better to plant young, healthy trees and to get as much as possible from the old ones until they are super-seded.

The Household.

Fear.

What is fear? Simply a check which God hath instilled into the soul of man to keep the body from running thoughtlessly into danger. Were it not for this fear that prompts man to stop and think before he lunges, no telling what would be the consequence. There are two kinds of fear—the one is the fear of displeasing God or those we love, and thereby losing their friendship; the other is the fear of punishment. We are commanded to love and fear God. A human being may possibly become so hardened in crime that he appears to fear neither God nor man, yet while he is conscious of having committed crime, for which the law would punish him, he must feel a constant fear of being detected and brought to justice. Though no human being may know of his crime, yet his conscience tells him that he is guilty, and that he deserves to be punished. He therefore can have no peace of mind, for he fears the law of man and bodily punishment. He also feels God's wrath and displeasure upon him, and fears the future, because he feels that he has broken his commandments, and he knows not how to shield himself from the eye of God; and it is only by giving himself up to God's atoning love and grace that he can have any hope, or peace of mind, or overcome this dreadful fear. Yes, it is fear that prevents many a one from committing crime; from committing suicide, and theft, and innumerable evils into which he might plunge were it not for that fear which he constantly feels lurking within, causing him to consider his ways and the consequences of his doings. So he who fears to do evil keeps a constant watch over his soul, and asks God's grace to help him to do that which is lawful and right. Love conquers fear. It is therefore by love, through faith, and grace in Christ Jesus, that we are enabled to conquer fear. AUNT SALLY. BURLINGTON, Kans., June 14, 1879.

What Makes a Home?

Why envy those who are surrounded by all that is magnificent and costly? Wealth confers many conveniences, but is not emblematic of contentment. Of one thing we are assured—there is no equality in this world, and there never will be. Each and every one—the high and the low, the rich and the poor—all are dependent upon each other, directly or otherwise; all are useful; all must share a common grave. If we were all equal, all wealthy or all poor, we would soon tire of our position; we would have no ambition to excel, no goal to stimulate the faculties; our noblest sensibilities would become dull; we would soon be less than brutes, and even tire of eat and drink. As we consider the difference made in the fortunes of men, we should

not grow faint-hearted because of fare less humble, but draw some consolation by contrasting our lot with others whose condition is worse than ours; and, although we may never own a mansion, our humble dwelling is still our home, if the heart is in it.

And what makes a home? A loving mother whose whole soul, aims and aspirations are centered in the comfort and happiness of her husband and children; who performs the many duties of her household with resignation; who meets despondency with cheerfulness, afflictions with words of encouragement, and ministers to the wants of her family with christian forbearance. Her faith and reward is in her God; her love, her very self, is her husband's and children's. Kind, dutiful children who do their best to please their parents. An affectionate father, who exerts himself to the utmost to provide every comfort for his family to the best of his means and ability.

It is when we find ourselves among strangers, in a strange land, that we recall to mind the pleasant associations of our home; it is then that we estimate the full value of all the little endeavors made in our behalf; it is then our soul holds sweet converse with those that are dear to us. What would we not give to be at home again? The influence and teachings of home are engrained in the heart, and in no little degree affect our career through life. A man who loves his home, no matter how humble it may be, will never wander in search of pleasures that demoralize and corrupt the mind. Like a magnet, it will draw him from the halls of conviviality, and the splendors of the outside world will have no alluring influence to tempt him from the path of honor and virtue; and in after years, when his cheeks are furrowed and hair bleached by the storms of many winters, even as he is about to cross the river of death, the scenes of his childhood, those dear and venerated hands in which he was cradled and nursed, that guided his footsteps, that endearing voice that taught him to lisp his first prayer, will appear vision-like and re-echo in his ears.

Readers, as we pursue our various occupations let us resolve to be better every day, to overlook each other's faults, make our home more attractive and beautiful, so that our children will be more happy, and when they leave us to seek a home of their own the precepts and remembrance of the old home will ever be cherished as treasures of inestimable worth.—Fifty-Seven, in Colman's Rural.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$12.50. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

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

A. H. & A. C. GRIEBA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF Any Horse and Cattle Medicines 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.



LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and is the 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, Blindness, Glanders, Megitims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks of cholera they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

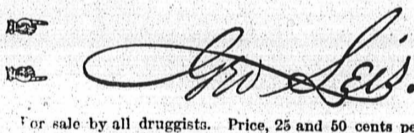


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER it is possible to increase the quantity and quality of milk. All gross humors and impurities of the blood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



LEIS' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS' CONDITION POWDER. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, 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, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package. WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FLEMING & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BROS. & CO., St. Paul, Minn. COLLINS BROS.,

BARBER BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO—

LARD OIL,

And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address, DR. JAMES C. CO., 139 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

Farm and Stock.

Be in Readiness.

All bee-keepers that are worthy of the name have their hives in readiness for swarms. We have known persons who owned eight or ten colonies of bees that made no preparation for hiving them, and annually lost the greater part of the increase, while a salt-barrel was being emptied to receive them, or the old pump was having a board nailed on top, the would-be rovers followed the advice of Horace Greeley, and emigrated West. Of course it was very little loss, for what is a colony of bees worth that are hived in an old pump? They look interesting enough, going in and out of the spout, but what benefit would a hundred colonies be in tobacco-buckets, salt-barrels, etc.? They would gather just as much honey, but it is in such a shape as to be of very little use to its owner.

In all of the Northern and Middle states this month is the great swarming season, and hives and surplus boxes will be in demand. A step-ladder that will not wiggle and totter, and is not liable to land the apiarist and his hiving utensils, bees and all, in a heap, is desirable. A saw for the cutting off of branches of trees, bee hat and gloves should be ready for business. If the farmer who only keeps a few stocks would provide his children with the necessary implements for bee culture his boys and girls would soon be interested in this delightful science, and nature's purest and choicest sweet adorn his table, in lieu of burnt sorghum and poisonous corn syrups.

We have often asked, what do you do to keep your bees from running off when they swarm? "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib," and even bees know where they are well treated. When bees are hived, if these few simple rules are observed, few colonies will desert their owner.

Never put a swarm of bees into a hive that has been standing in the sun; if compelled to use one of this kind dash in several buckets of cold water until it is cool.

Never let a swarm stand where they clustered until the scouts that have been sent out to find a home return, but place it as soon as practicable where it is to remain.

Never put a newly-hived colony in the sun, but in a shady place, and do not let the sun shine directly on the hive at any hour of the day for the first few days. We have known of a swarm leaving the day after they were hived because the hot morning sun was beaming upon them.

Some apiarists recommend putting a frame of unsealed larvæ into the hive to prevent a colony absconding, as bees seldom desert brood; but this is not always practicable where many bees are kept, and seldom necessary when bees are put into cool, clean hives, with plenty of ventilation and needed shade.

Our pet way of hiving a swarm is to have the hive in readiness and placed where it is to remain, with the inverted cover, which has a smooth, planed surface, placed in front to put the bees upon. As soon as the bees have clustered, cut off the limb and carry it to the hive, laying it down on the cover. It is then a rare treat to sit by them and spoon them into the entrance, all the while telling them what gauzy wings they have and such nimble feet. But bees do not always cluster upon a limb that the owner is able or willing to cut off. A hive is sometimes placed upon a sheet and the bees shaken down upon it or rattled off into a dish-pan or basket and poured in front of the hive. If bees cluster upon the body of a tree or on a fence they can be driven with smoke into a box or basket.

Some persons claim that they can teach their bees where to cluster. It is well "to prove all things and hold fast to that which is good," and as it is so easily tried, why not commence the school? Make a ball of bees by stringing them with needle and thread, and let a few strands hang loose, and fasten it where we wish the bees to cluster, or a black hat or stocking might be made to answer the same purpose.—Mrs. L. Harrison, in *Prairie Farmer*.

Suggestions to Farmers.

The busy life of the farmer with never-ending tasks pressing constantly upon his time makes him sooner or later the mere slave of his business, unless intervals of rest are sought and wisely used. Farm work is too likely to be-

come dull drudgery, because it is incessantly pursued in defiance of hygienic laws. Mind and muscle lose elasticity when all energies center in work without suitable periods of diversion. Seed time and harvest exact rigidly in these seasons it is true; but intelligent application of labor may relax the severity of the tasks they impose. They will not mix with play, nor will other farm work. Still, there may be interjected now and then sensible exhilaration that does a great deal of good. Every demand of the fields must be met in season, or farming surely becomes a losing business. The trouble with most farmers is that they try to meet too many demands by their own labor, and they are thus inclined to become plodders. There is the work to be done, and a large majority of farmers, especially those of moderate possessions, or who are in debt, take the task as a matter of course. That is the true way within certain limits. It is not wise, however, to employ physical strength day after day, until capacity is seriously reduced; yet this is exactly what many farmers do. How the work may be managed is a question deserving thought, for management may lighten it, or divert it into channels where less care is required to direct it profitably. A few suggestions will serve the present purpose.

In what are called the busy seasons, most farmers should hire now. Sometimes they plead inability—they cannot find men, or they cannot pay for their work. The former plea is not good. It may be true that the search deferred until the demand is needed will then be fruitless. Engagements may be made in advance, and they should be. It is just as easy in farming districts to bargain for help and make the appointments a month before the necessity appears as to wait later. It is better, for when the time comes there is the double relief—aid at the right time, and exemption from the common disappointment attending later search. The plea that pay cannot be afforded is also unsound. Whatever a farmer has to do beyond his ability to perform in good season by his own labor is not worth doing at all, if it will not pay the cost of hired labor. Whenever the fields present so much work that the farmer cannot attend to all in good time, with reasonable application, and the proceeds of labor will not pay the hire and leave fair profit, then it is better to sell or give away the land that exacts labor without giving fair returns. Of course this statement is made with the assumption that the work is wisely planned and executed, for it is possible to waste indefinitely on the farm time, labor and money.

The close application that on many farms becomes the fixed rule deprives intelligent men of important advantages that might be obtained with no other cost than a little time, and for even this, ample payment may be found in the recuperation coming from its proper use. There is now and then a day when the overworked farmer can break loose from his task without seeming to invite ruin. Let him take such occasions for visits to neighboring farms. He should get the easiest carriage and with his wife seated by his side drive out to witness the labors of others, and inspect their management. He will never fail by such observations to get some hint by which he may profit. And besides the exemption from daily monotonous tasks even for one day is rest. Whoever will make cheerful trial of this plan during the present season, even if but one day in a month be devoted to it, will find in his visits ample compensation for all loss of time, and doubtless tangible profit in the instruction it will surely bring.—*Husbandman*.

Are Thoroughbreds Hardy?

We may sum up what we have said in the preceding chapters upon this question, by stating that, when the breeding and management of thoroughbreds have been in accordance with nature's laws, there is no foundation for the assertion that they are deficient in hardiness; and that the wide-spread belief to the contrary has resulted mainly from the bad effects which inevitably follow incestuous or in-and-in breeding. That with certain kinds of thoroughbred stock this course of breeding has been so extensively practiced as to very greatly impair the vitality of the animals so bred; while in others, where selection has constantly been made with reference to hardiness, strength and en-

durance; where close inbreeding has been avoided, and where there has been no unnatural forcing and pampering, thoroughbreds have no peers in these valuable qualities. That the lack of hardiness complained of in thoroughbred stock is an accident, due to a peculiar course of breeding or treatment, not justly chargeable to the simple fact that the animal is a thoroughbred, and not necessarily following the course of breeding essential to the creation of a thoroughbred. That in proportion as uniformity in all essential characteristics is approximated, the necessity for care in the selection of breeding stock with a view to constitutional vigor is increased, in order to maintain hardiness and vitality; and hence the much greater success which some breeders of thoroughbreds attain than others, with the same strains of blood. That thoroughbreds transmit their own qualities with much more certainty than mongrels, or animals of a mixed breed; and as they have generally been perfected to a remarkable degree in one or more valuable qualities, the use of a thoroughbred male upon common or mixed stock almost always shows a marked improvement in the produce. That a cross in the blood usually gives increased vigor to the produce; but when both parents are already of mixed blood, nothing is gained by crossing. That to secure beneficial results from cross breeding, at least one of the parents must be a thoroughbred, with race characteristics so firmly fixed that, while it may be invigorated and strengthened by being transplanted, so to speak, into a new and virgin soil, the produce will retain all the excellence of the thoroughbred parent. That, however excellent the results from cross breeding may be, the animals so produced cannot themselves be relied upon to transmit that excellence, except in a further union with thoroughbred stock. Hence, in all cases, to secure the highest benefits which result from a cross in the blood, as well as to perpetuate the excellence which has been attained in any given breed, at least one of the parents must be a thoroughbred; and hence the great importance of maintaining absolutely thoroughbred races in their purity as the only source to be relied upon in effecting further improvements.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Feeding Cattle.

An Iowa farmer gives his experience as follows: "I am feeding some steers now that were good grades, and were rather extra calves, and were fed at the troughs with the beef cattle all of the shelled corn they would eat for two-thirds of the first winter, then they were turned with stock cattle and had ordinary feed and pasture till two and one-half years old. They were then in very good condition and averaged 1,135 pounds. They are about three years old now. I bought them last fall and have fed them with about 100 other cattle that are now feeding for beef. They are doing the poorest of any. It is my opinion that if the grain that was fed to them the first winter had been divided, one-third fed to them the first winter and the two-thirds fed to them the next winter, they would have been much better than they now are. To let cattle off, you lose the feed you have fed to them while gaining the flesh they lose, and the feed they ate while losing it, besides they will not make as good steers as if kept gaining all the time. Any animal, if allowed to get poor after once having been fat, will never fatten as well again.

"I am now feeding a steer which is about three years old that weighed a few days ago 1,500 pounds. He will probably by the first of July next weigh 1,800 pounds. All that would have been necessary to make the net profit on him \$22 less than it probably will be would have been to have fed the same to him he has eaten, and to have extended the time of feeding it one year. There would have been a loss of interest for one year on the value of the steer, \$40 at ten per cent., \$4; a loss in weight of say 200 pounds at five cents per pound, \$10; and a loss of fifty cents a hundred on say 1,600 pounds for a lower grade steer, \$8.

"Cattle when changed from green to dry feed lose in a short time from four to eight per cent. of their live weight. A steer may gain 50 pounds of flesh in a month when first changed from green to dry feed, and yet weigh less than when on green feed; and he may soon gain in the spring 100 pounds when first put on green feed, and lose it all and

more too while being shipped to market. Cattle that have had full feed of corn should have some corn when turned on grass."

American Bacon in England.

Americans should become encouraged, for the Britisher is greatly alarmed at the success of our business in furnishing him with bacon. All kinds of trumped up arguments against our meats are indulged, but they will not bear daylight. A London vicar had occasion to write the following, recently, to a London paper:

"During the recent severe weather a tierce of American pork and bacon was given to me for the relief of the poor of my parish. With the permission of the donor I tried some of it at my own table, and found it quite equal to English pork and bacon for which I was paying 10d. and 1s. per pound. The poor also were delighted with it. Struck with the quality, I asked the price, and found from my friend, a wholesale provision merchant, that allowing 20 per cent. to the retail dealer, the very finest parts (the streaky) of pickled pork and the middle part of smoked bacon could both be sold at retail at 4-1-2d. per pound. In the present state of incomes and reduced wages this information may be worth having. It is mere prejudice to slight this wonderful American supply. The middle classes would do themselves and their humbler neighbors a real service by asking for this cheap and abundant wholesome food."

And in commenting on this subject, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"Probably a good deal of bacon now consumed at the higher price is bought by the retailer at the lower; and, as happened in the case of butchers with American fresh meat, the farmer loses, but the householder does not gain. At any rate, the pressure is already severely felt at Wiltshire, and the farmers there complain that it is no longer possible to fatten pigs to a profit in spite of the low price of grain. Moreover, when improvements in communication and means of transport now in progress are carried out, the difference between the imported and the home grown article will be still greater. Proofs accumulate that agriculture in this country is passing through a very severe trial," which no one will deny, and only proves that America must feed the world some day.

Breeding Up.

The importance of breeding up Western cattle is becoming more apparent every year. Choice native steers, graded animals, are now worth, on our market, \$4.65 to \$4.75 per cwt., while corn-fed Texans only command \$3.65 to \$3.75, a difference of \$1 per cwt. in favor of good native graded cattle. The time is rapidly passing when large herds of Spanish or Texas cattle can be handled in their original state to a profit. The West is filling up too fast, and each year is adding to the expense of Texas cattle. Even the best of them are unsightly, long-legged, long-horned, big-jointed and fearfully split up behind. They sell pretty well to beef packers at nominal prices; \$2.50 is as much as many of them bring in market. Take a Texas steer three years old and he will average 1,000 pounds, and at \$2.50 per cwt. it is worth, on the market, \$25. Deduct \$5 for the expense of getting him to market and sold, and you have but \$20 left, and his expense of raising to come out of that. A graded steer of the same age, with fair treatment, will weigh 1,400 lbs., and will sell at \$4.60 per cwt., or \$66.20. Deduct from this \$5 for getting him to market and we have left \$61.20. But it may be urged that it cost much more to raise the graded steer than the Texas. Well, let us allow \$10 for the cost of the Texas steer, which deducted from the \$20, the net proceeds, and we have \$10. Say the graded steer cost three times as much as the Texas, or \$30, which deducted from the \$61.20, leaves \$31.20 as the net proceeds of the graded steer against \$10 for the Texas. While it costs a little more to raise good cattle, the profit is greater, and there is some pleasure in watching them develop into finely formed beeves. There has been a good deal done in the new West the past few years towards breeding up, but there is lots to do yet. Col. J. L. Driscoll, of Texas, who has bought a number of Short-horn bulls at the Hamilton's sales here the past two years, says he can tell his crossed calves as far as he can see them, and that they

are worth \$6 to \$7 per head more on the range than straight Texas calves. These are facts for Western cattle men to ponder.

Veterinary Department.

Abnormal Feet.

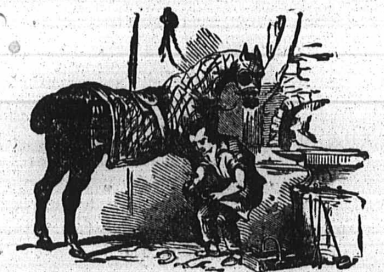
I have a promising young stallion colt, four years old. His fore feet are contracted up to the hair. I think it was done by leaving his shoes on too long. I wish you could give me some information in regard to a cure through the columns of your paper.

ANSWER.—The contracted condition referred to is the result of some disease of the feet, which may have been caused by the shoes. You had better remove the shoes, pare the feet so as to get them as short as possible, also lower the heel so as to get a little frog pressure; then clip the hair from the coronet all round to near the fetlock-joint and apply a cantharides blister, and as soon as the hair starts, which will be in about 20 days, repeat it (the blister) till you have had three applications. He should have the use of a box-stall nights and during bad weather, and the run of a paddock or barn-yard during the day. One part of cantharides to four of linseed oil, steeped over a slow fire for two hours, then stirred till cool, and applied with friction, will make a good blister.

Castration.

I have a stallion seven years old that I would like to have altered. Would like to know the best season to have it done, what preparation necessary and what you think of the new method of operating while standing, as I understand it, by administering ether. Is it dangerous, and would it be a risk to operate on one of his age?

ANSWER.—The best time to castrate is in the spring or early summer, when the animal can be turned to pasture for ten days or a fortnight, both previous to and after the operation. If you should operate with the animal in the stable he had better be prepared, and have a cathartic a few days previous. A horse in good health may be castrated at any age with but little (if any) risk. There are, we understand, gelders going through the country who perform the operation with the animal standing and are very successful. We think well of it; but never heard of administering ether with the animal standing. Our impression is that enough could not be given to have any effect without setting up the usual preliminary excitement characteristic of its action, preceding narcotism, which, if brought about, would cause the animal to fall. We would object to ether.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



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.

"OH! MY BACK!"
HUNT'S REMEDY
The Great Kidney and Liver Medicine
cures Pains in the Back, side or Loins, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Retention or Weakness, and Excesses; HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for these diseases.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19, 1878.
WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—Having witnessed the wonderful effects of HUNT'S REMEDY in my own case, and in a great number of others, I recommend it to all afflicted with Kidney Diseases or Dropsy. Those afflicted by disease should secure the medicine which will cure in the shortest possible time. HUNT'S REMEDY will do this.
E. R. DAWLEY, 85 Dyer street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16, 1878.
WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—A member of my family had been troubled for several years with Kidney Disease, and had tried numerous remedies without relief; she used HUNT'S REMEDY and was completely cured.
S. A. APRIN, No. 3 Exchange street.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely Vegetable, and is used by the advice of physicians. It has stood the test of time for 30 years, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. For sale by all Druggists.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. St. Louis, June 17, 1879. Flour-XX, XXX, Family. Wheat-No. 3 fall, No. 3 red. Corn-No. 2. Oats. Rye. Barley. Pork. Bacon-Shoulders. Lard-Clear ribs. Butter-Dairy. Country. Eggs. CHICAGO, June 17, 1879. Wheat-No. 2 spring, No. 3, Rejected. Corn. Pork. Lard. KANSAS CITY, June 17, 1879. Wheat-No. 2 fall, No. 3 fall. Corn-No. 2. Oats. Rye-No. 2.

Live Stock Markets. KANSAS CITY, June 17, 1879. Cattle-Choice nat. steers av. 1,400. Good ship. steers av. 1,350. Fair butch. steers av. 1,000. Good feed. steers av. 1,100. Good stock steers av. 900. Good to choice fat cows. Common cows and heifers. Hogs-Packers. ST. LOUIS, June 17, 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 \$4.30; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$3.50. Hogs, active; heavy, \$3.50 to \$3.80. CHICAGO, June 17, 1879. Cattle, firm and active; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.20 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders \$3.00 to \$4.00; butchers'-steers \$3.20 to \$4.10, cows \$3.30 to \$3.90. Hogs, heavy, \$3.70 to \$3.85; light, \$3.60 to \$3.70. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 29,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, good, 8@10c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 1/2@6c.; eggs, 9@10c.; broom-corn, 2@3c. @ lb; chickens, young, per doz., \$1.25 to \$1.75; potatoes, 25@50c. for old, new \$1.75; wool-fine unwashed 10@21c., medium 19@23c., tub washed 23@25c. per lb. Ripe tomatoes are being received in market, and bring \$1 per peck. Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, @ sack, \$2.85; XXX, \$2.40 to \$2.50; XX, \$1.60 to \$2.00. Rye flour, \$1.95. Wheat fluctuated a little the past week but our quotations are but slightly changed. The "visible supply" of wheat is still increasing. It is said the Wall street clique are not now buying "cash" wheat. For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.00 1/2 June, 99c. @ \$1.00 July, and 97c. August. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.02 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2 June, 96@97c. July, and 92@92 1/2c. August. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.01 @ 1.02 1/2 June, and 96c. July. No. 3 is 90@96 1/2c. June, and 91c. July. The wheat harvest is about over in most of the Southern states. In Texas the yield was generally light. In the other Gulf states the yield was generally fair. Cattle are quoted a trifle higher this week at Kansas City on some grades and lower on others. They are very dull and few transactions. \$3.65 was the highest price paid yesterday. There has been a large increase in the consumption of American beef and mutton at Manchester within the past year. Hogs are a little firmer, and considerable advance in prices. A Cincinnati paper says "The aggregate receipts of hogs at leading Western markets continue liberal, and somewhat in excess of corresponding time last year, although there has been some reduction in the receipts at Chicago for the week, compared with both the preceding week and corresponding time last year. Our returns indicate the packing the past week to have been about 170,000 hogs against 165,000 the previous week, and 160,000 during the corresponding time last year. Quality now generally good, and average weight not varying much from last year. Packers operating apparently with considerable confidence, and the prices of hogs have advanced about 15c. per 100 pounds, compared with a week ago, and the tendency seems to be to still higher figures. It is doubtful if there will be as large runs of hogs in the early future as there have been in the recent past. The outlook for corn is not flattering, as a rule, and while this may tend to increase the immediate movement of hogs to market it will likely result in light runs later."

The following is the number of hogs packed at the six leading points since the 1st of March: Chicago, 835,000; St. Louis, 142,000; Cleveland, 109,000; Indianapolis, 107,000; Atchison, 77,000; Cincinnati, 69,000. Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 3@3 1/2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2 @ 5 per cent. The stock market opened active and advanced, and in the afternoon declined. Government bonds strong; railroad bonds firm; state securities dull. Silver is going up in London, being quoted at 52 1/2 pence per ounce.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 6@10c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry-chickens, live, \$1.25 to \$2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 75@80c.; corn, 27@28c.; wheat, No. 2, 95; lard, 4 1/2c.; hogs, \$2.60 to \$3.00; cattle-feeders 3.00 to 3.25, shippers \$3.25 to 4.00, cows, \$2.25 to 2.75; wood, \$4.60 per cord; hay, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per ton.

Farmers, Attention!

The Union Grocery, Produce Fruit and Vegetable House

Is now located in the building formerly occupied by Nathan Frank, opposite the Ludington house, Lawrence, Kans. It is to your interest to call at the Union Grocery when you come to the city with your produce, as the highest cash prices will be paid for the same, and groceries of all kinds constantly on hand at as low figures if not lower than any house in the city. Call and satisfy yourself. A. KATZENSTEIN.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.,

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

LAWRENCE EYE AND EAR DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery. S. S. SMYTH, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

FRANK SMYTH, M. D., Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

A. WEBER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

81 Mass. street, upstairs.

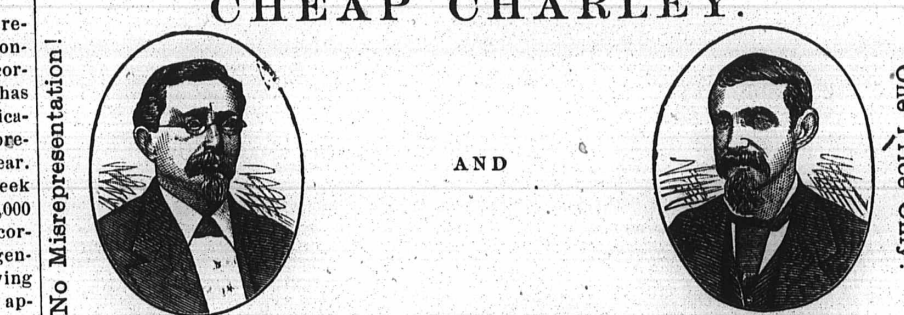
Good stock of cloths always on hand. Cutting done at reasonable rates.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike. JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

THE STORY OF THE THIEF, TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM HIS PURSUERS, CRYING "STOP THIEF!" REPEATS ITSELF, FOR CHEAP CHARLEY.



THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

is after him. We feel convinced that our style of doing business—that is, our Low Prices, selling our own manufactured goods at jobbing prices, and our superior style of goods, must have displeased our competitors, but it suits our many customers; and we will continue to SUGGEST BETTER GOODS and PRICES so that our competitors will grow madder yet and our customers keep on saying it is the NEW-COMER who gives us the best goods for the least money.

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Furnishing Goods Below any Published Prices with Cheap Charley, Leis' old stand, Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

KAUFMANN & BACHRACH. Factory, CHICAGO. Branches in Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. Goods sold in Retail at Wholesale prices.

TO HORSE BREEDERS

of Douglas and adjoining counties.

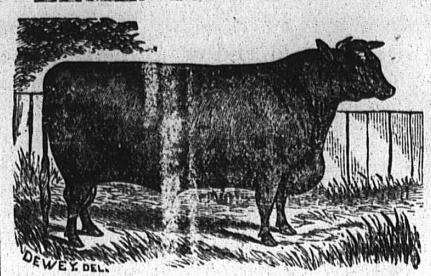
IMPORTED

NORMAN STALLION TURKO.

(Property of Wm. M. Ingersoll.)

"TURKO" is a dappled gray, 8 years old, 16 3/4 hands high; weighs 1,650 pounds; has small head and ears, good eyes, large bony limbs, and has fine style and action. This horse was imported from France by 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.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

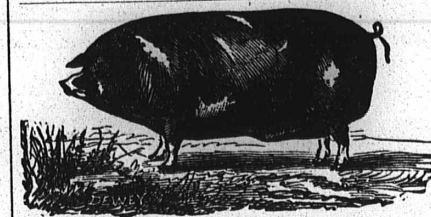
AND

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.

7,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

AND

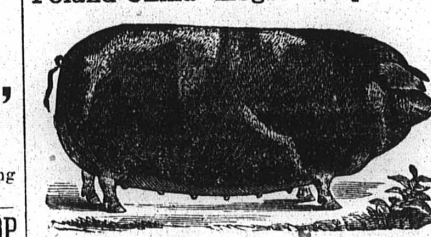
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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.

GREAT SACRIFICE

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS AT

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE

NO. 87 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

In order to reduce our immense stock we will offer extraordinary bargains to those in want of any goods in our line. Below we give a few quotations:

- MEN'S WHITE COTTON SOCKS 25c. PER DOZEN, FORMERLY 40c. AND 50c. MEN'S SUMMER COATS 35c., FORMERLY \$1.00. BOYS' SUMMER COATS 35c., FORMERLY 75c. MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS 10c., FORMERLY 20c. MEN'S WHITE TIES 20c. PER DOZEN, CHEAP AT 50c. MEN'S AND YOUTHS' WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS 75c., WORTH \$1.00. INDIA GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS 25c., A BARGAIN AT 40c. MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS 25c. AND UPWARDS. CHILDREN'S SUITS-LINEN AND OTHER STYLES-\$1.25. MEN'S EXTRA LENGTH SUSPENDERS 25c., A BARGAIN. MEN'S BLACK AND COLORED ALPACA COATS \$1.00 AND UPWARDS. MEN'S DARK LINEN VESTS 75c., CHEAP AT \$1.00. MEN'S WOOL HATS 50c.; BOYS' WOOL HATS 25c. A SACRIFICE. GENTS' LONG DUSTERS 75c. AND UPWARDS. GENTS' DRILL DRAWERS 25c., FORMERLY 50c. GENTS' BEST BRITISH HOSE 25c., WORTH 50c.

Something new: Men's Combination Linen Collars; can be worn with three different size shirts. Call and see them. Manhattan Beach Linen Collars—new style. Everybody wears them. The best assortment of all kinds of Summer Underwear, such as Lisle Thread, Balbriggan, Nainsook, Fine Merino, India Gauze, etc., at prices to suit the times. Men's Black Worsteds, Fine German Broadcloth, Scotch Cheviot, and Indigo Blue Flannel Suits at a great reduction from former prices.

Our stock is fresh and selected with great care, and all we ask is a fair inspection before purchasing elsewhere. Do not be humbugged by new-comers, but go to

The Old Reliable and Square Dealing Firm

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Massachusetts street, opposite the Grange Store.

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.

W. A. ROGERS. H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

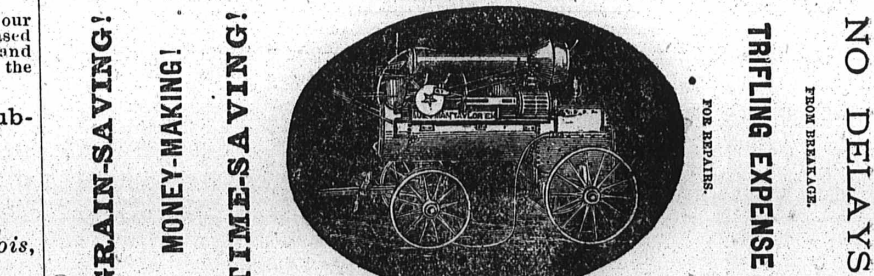
THE "AULTMAN-TAYLOR."

The Standard Thresher of the Vibrator Class.

THE LIGHTEST RUNNING, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE HORSE POWER IN USE. We furnish either the regular "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" Farm-engine or the "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" Traction (self-propelling) Engine, as may be desired.

WE RECOMMEND ALL OUR GOODS AS BEING AT PRESENT THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR THE WORLD IN THRASHING MACHINERY. A full warranty placed on everything we sell.

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



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 FOLLY as a boy climbing a high fence, having an open gate right at his side. Had the great artist lived to this day, he would have painted folly as a thrasher man buying any other class of thrashing machinery when he could get "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" goods.

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

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

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD, Agent at Lawrence.