

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 34.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 394.

For The Spirit of Kansas.

JENNIE, COME BACK!

BY E. ELLEN CHERRY.

Jennie, come back! I'm sitting lone, Pensive and sad on the old door-stone, Looking far away into the west, Where golden clouds in the heavens rest; And I list to the breeze gently rustling the leaves, As it playfully creeps through the green maple trees; Yet its cadence is sad, and I catch the refrain—Jennie, come back! come back again.

Jennie, come back! I am sitting still, Watching the shadows flit over the bill; The day is far spent and evening steals on, In grandeur sublime with curtain half drawn, I glance at the sunbeams as they sweetly depart, And feel the dark shadow steal o'er my heart; For over my spirit the darkness of night Has left her impress, and I long for the light.

Jennie, come back! I am lonely now; Often a sadness o'er shadows my brow, And I long for thy kind voice and sweet, happy smile— For oft did thy lightness such moments beguile; Still I am happy, for I remember ever That fate has ordained our pathways to sever; Yet oh! when a sadness flits over my heart, I long for thy presence to make it depart.

Jennie, come back! so brief did it seem, Thy visit so joyous, as but a sweet dream, From which all too soon I awoke, and the spell Of thy presence alone in memory can dwell; Yet long will I cherish that memory pure, In my heart's fairest chambers from dimness secure; And long may it linger to brighten the hours, As sunshine and rain-drops gladden the flowers! LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

AT KANSMOUTH STATION.

[Henry King, in Atlantic Monthly for August.]

"From Indiana, did you say? My dear sir, you have my warmest sympathy."

He grasped my friend's hand with a cordial gripe, and there was a persuasive, proselyting look in his face as he continued:

"I used to live at Hoosierdom, and I know how it is myself, so to speak. You're going to Kansas, of course. Correct, sir, correct. Let me congratulate you. That's Kansas, just across the river there."

We were in the Kawsmouth railway station, waiting for a train to Topeka, and this chance acquaintance was like a whiff of fresh air to us, in the sultry strangeness of the place. He had an assuring countenance, slightly abated by an equivocal little twitching at the corners of the mouth; his bearing was easily familiar without being offensive; and his voice had in it something of the sparkle of the April sunshine that was making gold of the cracked and dingy station windows. Moreover, he was quite intelligent in his way, and uniquely original at times; and it he presumed upon our credulity, as I fear he did to some extent, it was done so adroitly and so graciously that no chance was left for detection.

"You'll like Kansas," he went on; "it's the very perfection of a prairie country—not flat nor boggy, but gently swelling, with rich valleys, and sloping everywhere. Eden sloped, you remember—beautiful as the gardens of the angels upon the slopes in Eden. And the climate is simply celestial, if I may be allowed the word. Do you know, the average temperature of Kansas at the present day is very nearly the same that Greece enjoyed when she was at the pinnacle of her greatness? Fact, gentlemen, sure's my name's Markley."

So saying, he took from his pocket a roll of papers, some printed and some written; and leaving my friend to the study of what I took to be unassailable proofs of "the glory that was Greece" in the weather of Kansas, I turned my own attention to the young man who had been furtively passing back and forth in front of us as we talked, and who now stood gazing out through the dusty east window, a few steps away, with his elbow against the wall and his hand to his cheek—silent, listening and absorbed.

He was a wholesome, honest-looking fellow, this young man, with frank blue eyes and the limbs of a gladiator. Evidently he was unused to the glossy black clothes he wore, for he wriggled about in them now and then as if with a haunting sense of their illogicalness; and in various noticeable ways he betrayed that confessing flutter of the heart which marks a man at once for a lover thinking of his mistress, or a criminal apprehensive of pursuing officers—it is often hard to tell which, the two are so much alike. But he did not leave me long in doubt on this point, for, as I walked near him he faced about and said, pleasantly, in answer to a question concerning his destination:

"I'm not going anywhere—that is, on the

cars. I'm waiting for a young woman. She's to be here this morning, and I'm mightily afraid she's got left at St. Louis. She had to change cars there, coming from Macoupin county, Illinois. One train's in from St. Louis, you know—the one you came on—and she wasn't on that. There's another one due at 10:30 though. I reckon she'll be on that; but I don't feel easy about it at all."

He went to the door and looked eagerly out along the railroad track eastward, and then returning he added:

"We're to be married to-night, that's the truth of it; and we've fifteen miles to ride in the country after she comes. It would be too bad if we didn't get there in time, with the license bought, and the preacher all ready, and the folks waiting and noising about us. It would take us down so, you know. Is it much trouble for a woman to change cars by herself at St. Louis?"

"Not much," I assured him. "No doubt her ticket was over the other road, and she'll be here all right when the train gets in."

"Yes," he replied, in a dubious tone, "if she didn't get left, or if there hasn't been an accident on the way. It's foolish, I suppose, but do you know I can't help being shaky about it? And the nearer the time comes for the train, the shakier I feel; I do, really. Things are so uncertain you know, 'specially railroads," and he tried to laugh, but it was a hollow mockery.

Gleaming towards the man Markley, I saw that he had spread out before him various documents, full of queer parallel lines and plentifully sprinkled with figures, from which he was interpreting to my friend, "Mr. Wabash," as he had named him, the marvelous growth of Kansas—"a growth which nobody would credit," he remarked, "were it not for the records, which I have here in black and white."

"The population of Kansas," he went on to say, "grew from 100,000 in 1859 to over 360,000 in 1870, a gain of nearly 240 per cent. in ten years, against an average increase of less than 22 per cent. in the whole country; and more than four-fifths of it came during the latter five of these ten years. It doesn't seem possible, does it? And now in 1878, the population is certainly 750,000, at least. More than doubled, you see, since 1870."

He paused a minute, in an exultant way; and then, adjusting his documents, resumed:

"There are now over 5,000,000 acres of cultivated land in the state. More than 3,000,000 of it was raw prairie eight years ago; and in 1860 less than 500,000 acres had been 'broken.' And then, you must remember, the war had to be fought meantime, and Kansas was in the red-hot of it all the while. You may have forgotten that at one time she had 20,000 men in the army out of a voting population of 22,000, and she actually gave more lives to the Union, in proportion to the number of troops engaged, than any other state."

These were indeed striking figures, we readily agreed; and I sought, with the best intentions in the world, to win the young man waiting for his sweetheart to an interested notice of them. But efforts were provokingly futile. He was not looking for land. He had a home—in Kansas, too. He was telling the pale little lady in black alpaca, who sat near him, all about it; how he had pre-empted it five years before, and paid for it with two years' crops, and built a snug house of three rooms and "a beauty of a buttery"; and how the front yard was soddied and evergreens put out, and wistarias planted by the south porch. He was telling her, also, of the young woman who was to be queen of all this, and who was coming that morning to claim her crown, if she hadn't got left, or the cars didn't run off the track, or something else didn't happen to her.

"May be you saw her at St. Louis. Did you notice a young woman there in a drab gown, cut going, and a sleeveless jacket, and a brown hat with two red roses and a bunch of wheat heads on it—artificial, you know? That's the way she wrote me she was going to dress."

"A smallish young woman, with large hazel eyes?" asked the little lady in alpaca.

"Yes, yes," he replied quickly and fondly.

"I did see such a person looking among the baggage," returned the little lady in alpaca. I remarked her, I remember, on account of her elegant little feet. Are your young woman's feet small and trim—about twos, I should say?"

He dropped his head, blushing, and said in a kind of hesitating undertone—the big, bashful, simple-thoughted fellow—"I never noticed Clara's feet." No, indeed. For aught he knew, or cared, her drapery might have concealed the flimsy wonder of a mermaid. He worshiped her, that he knew; and she was unspcakably

sacred to him; and of course he had never noticed her feet.

"She gave some one a letter to mail for her—" "Yes," he interrupted, "that was for me. No, it couldn't have been for me, either; she wouldn't have sent me a letter when she was coming right on herself. No, it wasn't for me," and he appeared lost in a puzzle of thought. Then, directly, he looked up again, and remarked, with quiet earnestness, "I don't think that was Clara."

"But to drop generalities, and come down to details," I heard Markley saying, "in these six counties with the red marks around them there were in 1870 only about a hundred settlers, and there was little of anything raised but the hair of casual immigrants, who fell into the hands of the Indians. Now there are more than 35,000 people living there, and they have in cultivation over 300,000 acres of land, and own good houses, with books and pianos in them, and the woman folks wear pull-backs, and all that sort of thing. Just here, a jaded, pinched and calico-clad old woman came in with a basket of apples, and this afforded Markley an excuse briefly to commend the rare advantages of Kansas as a fruit country. "You know we have already taken several first-class premiums in the pomological line; and I'm sure you saw our fruit display at the Centennial exhibition—everybody saw it. And we haven't hardly begun yet. Wait a few years, and we'll astound you; it's a mere question of time." Then he purchased a half dozen of the old woman's apples—carefully choosing the larger ones, I could see—and divided them among his auditors; and he said to her very kindly, as she made change for him, "My good woman, you ought to go out into Kansas, to a higher, drier latitude; you look awful."

"Thank you," she answered, "I'm as well as common. It's kind o' warm, and I'm a little downhearted like; that's all, I guess."

"Speaking of ague," Markley continued, without further notice of the shrinking old apple woman; "speaking of ague, I don't see how anybody can stay where it is when it's so easy to go to Kansas." "But you have the ague in Kansas the same as in every other country, don't you?" inquired Mr. Wabash. "Only as it is brought in temporarily, from other states," Markley politely responded. "It is not indigenous. We have no malaria. Our atmosphere is rich in ozone; and ozone is nature's own purifier. Homer mentions it in the Odyssey, you recollect, where he speaks of the atmosphere being 'quite full of the sulphurous odor.' That's ozone."

"I presume the atmosphere of the infernal regions is also 'quite full of sulphurous odor,' or ozone," said Mr. Wabash, with a chuckle.

"Yes, I suppose so," Markley retorted, promptly; "put there, no doubt, to tantalize the fellows with suggestions of Kansas. 'Sorrow's crown of sorrow,' you know, 'is remembering happier things.' But as I was about to say, ozone dispels malaria, and keeps the climate free from bilious conditions. Besides, the ague is really a matter of morals rather than of physics, you understand." But we did not so understand it, and he therefore graciously proceeded to enlarge upon the statement for our benefit. "The ague always hovers about low, flat lands, where the soil is thin and jaundiced-looking, and where the inhabitants go on voting for Gen. Jackson for president. Take those quinine river bottoms in some of the Western states—I sha'n't call names—where the men gather at the sawmill every Sunday to pitch horse-shoes and shoot at a mark; there's where you'll find ague every time. Then move out on the high, open lands, where they have Sabbath-schools and debating societies and collars to their shirts, and you'll see very little of it, usually none at all; the sickness there, when they have any, runs in the nervous way." Mr. Wabash laughed good humoredly, and ventured some light remark about finding out more the longer we live; but Markley kept on in a solemn and impressive manner, as if charged with a special mission on the ague question: "It's considerably due to our school system, our free and our numerous churches, I tell you—added to the abundant ozone—that we are so little bothered with the thing in Kansas. We have four million dollars' worth of school-houses, and nearly two hundred newspapers, and churches till you can't rest. There's no foothold for the ague among such things—and a sky full of ozone hanging over them. It's very much a matter of civilization, this ague business. It's the difference between the sallow squirrel hunter, with his rifle on his shoulder and a gaunt hound at his heels, and the clear-complexioned, grammar-respecting man of the

new era, with books and papers on the table and a canary bird swinging in the window. They had no ague in Athens, you may be sure; they have none in Boston—to speak of."

These notions were so novel, and presented so earnestly, that everybody in the room was obliged to listen. Even the young man waiting for his sweetheart forgot himself a few moments, and gave surprised heed. Only for a few moments, however. Then he took up his dropped conversation again with the little lady in alpaca, who seemed to be humoring his worship of the coming wife as if it had been a religion—and who shall say it was not?

"This is Clara's profile," he said timidly, reaching out a little morocco picture-case. "I don't want to brag about her, but, honestly, I think she is awful nice."

"It's a real sweet face," remarked the little lady in alpaca.

"I'll never quit wondering how it came about," he continued. "I have not the least idea what makes her like me; I know I ain't good enough for her. She does like me, though. Her leaving a good home and coming so far, all alone, to marry me, is enough itself to make that certain. I'd ought to have gone after her, I know; and I offered to, but she said it wasn't any use to go to that expense. I do wish I had gone as far as St. Louis to meet her, though. But I reckon she'll surely be here on the other train. One train's in from St. Louis, and she didn't come on that. I suppose it's silly to borrow trouble over it, but I can't help feeling shaky about her to save my life. If anything should have happened to her—"

"Perhaps she has given you the grand bounce," Markley suggested, with a teasing pretense of alarm.

The young man drew himself up as if his very existence had been challenged. The color came and went in his cheeks, and his lips were set in a rigid scorn.

"Bounce nothin'!" he said, haughtily, and walked away.

"You'll notice," Markley made haste to urge, "that the average yield of corn per acre in Kansas last year exceeded that of any other state. But we don't want to make Kansas a corn state. We have a higher ambition. Our bright, particular thing is wheat. Last year we raised more of it to the acre than any state between us and the Alleghanies. And we've only just started. When we go to work to our full capacity, making wheat our main crop and corn a mere side issue, Kansas will be the rainbow of the Union."

Wabash and I both laughed, in spite of our selves; and Markley himself let his face relax into a broad smile as he proceeded:

"You don't see the point, do you? Very well," recovering his earnestness of manner; "what constitutes a state? Men—high-minded, tough-sinewed men. And what makes such men? Wheat bread, gentlemen, wheat bread. Corn does for 'roughness,' so to speak—hogs thrive on it—but it takes wheat to win in the long run. Now I have no doubt that the North finally triumphed in the rebellion because her soldiers lived on wheat bread. The soldiers of the South were brave enough, but they were loose-jointed and lacking in that finer, conquering strength of muscle and brain that comes from wheat; they lived on corn bread, sometimes on the raw corn, you see. Granting all other things to have been equal, this difference in diet alone was sufficient to turn the scale. Mind what I tell you; there's destiny in wheat. And look what an abundance of it we'll be able to produce a few years from now? There are 47,000,000 acres of land yet unused in Kansas, first-class wheat land, all of it. A perfect empire. Now, taking the present average—about fifteen bushels to the acre—look how many bushels this land will yield in the aggregate every year, when it all comes to be cultivated!"

He sharpened his pencil to make the calculation, but, much to his chagrin, he had to defer it, for a locomotive whistle uttered its warning scream down under the river-bluff, and a quivering, widening belt of steam, glittering in the sunlight, shot up like a comet's tail among the branches of the trees. The station waiting-room was vacated with a rush: The St. Louis train was coming.

It was curious to watch the young man waiting for his sweetheart. He stood apart from the rest of us, at the extreme eastern end of the station platform, oblivious of everything but the slowly-approaching locomotive. Very likely the world stood still, in his tense thoughts, while that great puffing, hoarse-throated thing drew itself toward him over the creaking rails; for was not she coming with it, to make life a long, glad song to him? It was not strictly a happy look he had, however. It

seemed rather to indicate that sharp sense of joy which has a touch of fear in it, and so becomes in part a pain. And when, at length, the train reached the platform and stopped, we noticed that he did not hasten to the cars, as we had supposed he would, but walked doubtfully along the outer edge of the crowd of alighting passengers, with a strange stare in his countenance. At last, though, she stepped out of the rear coach, and stood there with her head slightly inclined, and smiling. We all knew her at a glance. And the next moment he was by her side, and she had put her hand in his, and they were both blushing to their very ears.

"Why, Seth!" she said.

"How d'y, do, Clara!"

"That was all there was of it, and it was disappointing—to the spectators, I mean. No doubt the parties in interest were satisfied with it, however; and how could we know what warmer greetings they would exchange in the shade of their road through yonder forest?"

They had a little whispered consultation that we did not hear, but we could surmise that it related to her trunk; for presently they sought it out and claimed it, and she opened it and took from it certain neatly-folded and mysterious articles, which she put together in a little bundle and pinned what looked to be an apron around them. Then the trunk was handed over to the station agent, apparently to be kept until sent for, and they walked briskly across the zigzag complexity of railway tracks to where the horses were impatiently waiting to carry them to the wedding.

We stood gazing after them from the station, as they mounted the horses and rode up the green and inviting valley—he on the high-stepping bay with the flowing mane, and she on the brisk, sidling chestnut sorrel, that wore the saddle, and the bridle gaudy with blue and white ribbons. Behind them and about them was the bland April sunshine; in front of them, just over the river, in the shadow of the bluff, glowed the pink miracle of the peach blossoms. Somehow the scene recalled to my mind Scott's young Lochinvar—"from out of the West," and the fair Ellen of Netherby hall; and I found myself repeating, under my breath—

"They'll have fleet steeds that follow, quoth young Lochinvar."

A vein of similar fancy must have reached the heart of my friend Wabash, too, for as the happy couple crossed the river bridge, and sped past the pink orchard, and centered up the bluff and in among the concealing foliage, he observed with an admirable smile:

"It looks like the chapter of some old romance!"

"Heaven bless 'em!" said Markley.

Then the bell sounded, and we hastened aboard the train. A few minutes later we had turned our backs on Kawsmouth, and set our expectant faces towards the land of ozone and wheat—the verdurous, ageless slopes and the odors that Homer sang—the land where the sun is in league with fate, and the fruits of the soil are for the healing of the nation.

FACTS.

"Well, madam," said John Newton to one who was complaining of the imperfection of others. "If there was a perfect church on earth it would cease being so the moment you and I entered it."

"How is it, miss you gave your age to the census-taker as only twenty-five, when you were born the same year I was, and I am thirty-nine?" "Ah, you have lived much faster than I, sir."

A petite blue-eyed maiden, who was nursing her fifth Christmas doll, and listening to her mother and some female friends talking about domestic broils and divorces, created rather a pleasant sensation by remarking, "Well, ma, I'm never going to marry! I'm going to be a widow!"

"What made you quit the East?" said a man in Nevada to a new-comer. "I got into trouble by marrying two wives," was the response. "Well," said the other, "I came out here because I got into trouble by marrying only one wife." "And I," added a bystander, "came here because I got into trouble simply by promising to marry one."

While the postal route agent on the Boston and Providence railroad was assorting the mail the other day he found the following address on a postal card: "Mr. James Burns, alias John M. Finn, in care of Mike Duffy, or his sister, Lizzie Duffy, or her cousin, Mollie McCarthy, corner of Cross street and Jerry Reagan's Hill, North Main street, Taunton, Mass., wholesale fish peddler and tin-horn artist. If not there, elsewhere."

Professional Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

The Grange.

[Read at a recent meeting of Belmont grange, No. 889, Belmont county, Ohio, by D. H. B. Stanton.]

If the farming part of the community are desirous of improvement, wishing to make their business a success, there is no better way than by gleaming from actual experience.

The grange is a school of instruction, bringing forward subjects for discussion in regard to farming, the different modes of tilling the soil, the proper times for planting, harvesting, and the best method of disposing of the products of the farm. Also in impressing upon each other that our occupation is elevating and honorable, ennobling all who are willing, and endeavor to earn their living honestly.

If we belong to the laboring class of the community, that does not signify that we are less gifted by nature to enjoy the benefits of labor, and to appropriate judiciously the profits arising therefrom. Capable of becoming ardent, active, independent thinkers, instead of weakly servile imitators; not only capable of tilling the soil successfully, but possessed of talent and principle, which, if rightly cultivated, will render us useful to society.

Considering the many opportunities of improvement and instructions offered through the grange, we cannot come to other conclusions than to acknowledge it of importance to all who seek to be benefited by it. But like all other schools of instruction, we will reap no benefits unless we strive to improve both time and talent of which we are possessed. And it is as important for the sisters of this organization to become lively, active thinkers as our brothers, for whatever concerns the one pertaining to farm life should the other. 'Tis woman's right, duty and privilege to encourage and assist in elevating labor; to instill into the minds of the rising generation the love and importance of being self-supporting, and to impress upon them their abilities to perform the duties of life with justice, honor and integrity.

Through the grange the Patrons of Husbandry are demanding as good schools for the country as they have in the cities. This shows a desire on the part of the farming community to know more, and to be more. It is a desire for the outgrowth of that physical development, and growth of brain, brought about by comfortable conditions of life, and daily outdoor exercise of the farmer's life.

We are men and women, and have an inalienable right to all the useful education we can obtain. And true education tends to increase the sphere of action. 'Tis knowledge that elevates the civilized mind above the barbarian. Then who has a better right to this expansion of mind, and the happy results arising therefrom, than the tillers of the soil?

Through the grange we are not only encouraged in industry, economy, etc., but to do good to our fellow-man; to be charitable, which is rather the crowning principle of christianity.

Desiring to be benefited, we must labor for improvement, not only in a financial view, but in cultivating the mind, and endeavor to convince those who may be watching for us for other motives than good that we wish not to interfere with the rights of any, but that there are rights and privileges belonging to the industrious farmer which we wish to enjoy. And one privilege is to feel and teach to the rising generation that our occupation is not degrading; but surrounded as we are by the beauties of nature, and rid of many of the giddy fashions of city life, the opportunities are greater for the improvement of the mind, thereby giving a greater capacity for enjoying and appreciating the beauties of nature, by which a country home may be surrounded.

In conclusion, let me say, I know of no better temporal acquisition than a happy rural home—a home embellished by your own tastes, be it ever so humble, and endeared by pleasure shared in common by loved ones of your family; a happy country home, with trees and fruits and flowers, where you may find enjoyment, not in a hungry greed for gold, not in conflicts for political distinction or renown. This is my idea of a happy home; my idea of a happy man or woman who enjoys fruits and flowers, reared by their own care and culture, with congenial friends and neighbors, and with a good conscience towards God and their fellow-man.

Grange Stores.

It will hardly be disputed that, here and there, over the state, failures have resulted in the establishment of grange stores. Usually it will be found that the failures have come from a disregard of the plainest rules of business. Bad debts break up many a house. One of the great leaks of the farm is the buying on credit. The grange has undoubtedly tended materially to break up the practice; but the want of ready money and the hope of a good crop offer strong temptations to ask for time, which has been too often indulged. In a little while the "store" becomes as impetuous as the customer, and in turn buys on credit. The issue is only a question of time. And with unfeigned glee the breaking up of the grange

store is the gossip and sport of the villages that thought their occupation gone when the grangers resolved to do business for themselves.

Now, we believe that we have given the true solution of most of the failures. Occasionally losses have occurred from a want of proper training in the particular business. The occupation of a merchant or grocer is a trade, which, to be successful, must be learned. It is not in human nature not to take advantage of the novice. But the larger embarrassments arose from a want of patronage on the part of Patrons. The thought was, "It is well enough to have a grange store, but it's not always convenient to deal there;" and for the sake of habit, or a little hurry, or a want of thought, the enterprise was suffered to languish. Others have done a legitimate and safe business, and closed up only because experience proved that with them the profits made by the regular dealer were reasonable. Live and let live is a just maxim. How far the action of the grange may have produced this result we will not now inquire. But we are satisfied that the grange movement exerted a strong influence to bring prices in many localities to reasonable profits, and the hurt-store-keepers have never tired of abusing the order.—Grange Bulletin.

Grange Notes.

Dick Hardecase thinks the grange is a humbug because it will not put money in his pockets while he stands idle and looks on. Well, the grange is not for such fellows. The grange only helps those who try to help themselves. The man who works and saves and gets money ahead, so that he can join with his neighbors and buy for cash at wholesale prices, gets rich and prosperous, while the stupid spendthrift who idles and goes on credit is of no account to himself or anybody else, and never will be.

"He that fights and runs away May live to fight another day."

This is the song sung by many a weak-kneed Patron, who, as soon as he found that it took work and persistence and time and thought to work out the grand reforms for which the grange was organized, fled away from the effort and fell back into the hands of the village oracles to bind him hand and foot; but that man will never fight any more! There is no grit in him, and he deserves to be the "hewer of wood and drawer of water" all his days for those he surrenders to without a blow for the good cause.—Journal of Agriculture.

What a stupid blockhead the farmer is who loans his money to some store-keeper or banker in town or city at ten per cent. interest, or even more, when he could make equally as much by investing in a co-operative store, and a great deal more in a "new process" cotton factory. In the former case he helps to impoverish and oppress his neighbors, to increase their hardships, and keep them and their children in ignorance; while in the latter, he would be aiding them to improve their condition financially and in every way. What is needed among farmers is more of the spirit of brotherhood, and this is what the grange is endeavoring to create and foster.—Patron of Husbandry.

No, fellow-Patrons, "there is no royal road to knowledge," no flowery pathway to national prosperity and happiness. The same old, dusty, rugged way up which the fathers trod in their pilgrimage to the heights upon which we stand to-day lies before us, and the region to which we aspire can only be reached by climbing the rugged pathway of labor, cheered by the promise of the rich reward that follows well-doing, and the consciousness of having done something to aid and elevate the race. The remedy for the ills of the nation we apprehend is not to be found in calling upon a paternal government to come to the help of the struggling masses; not in vast schemes of public works to employ the idle and set in motion the wheels of business; not in giving every man \$500 to enable him to settle on the public domain; not, in short, in the numberless ways in which the sanguine theorists and hobby-riders of the day would save society, but the remedy is to be found in the industry, the intelligence, the virtue, the wisdom, of the American people themselves, embodied on just laws founded on correct principles of free government, and a sound political economy impartially executed upon every class and individual in the republic. "The gods help them that help themselves."—W. H. Lay, in Grange Visitor.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGESTORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

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

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.

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

- Apple Trees, Quinces, Peach Trees, Small Fruits, Pear Trees, Grape Vines, Plum Trees, Evergreens, Cherry Trees, Ornamental Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price-List.

A. H. & A. C. GRISSA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

HENDERSON'S

CASH GROCERY HOUSE

PRICE-LIST.

Stop! Read! What Ready Cash Will Do!

- 9 pounds of Rio Coffee for... \$1 00 (Sugars subject to the changes of the market.) 94 pounds of Cut-Loaf Sugar for... 1 00 10 pounds of Fine powdered Sugar for... 1 00 10 pounds of Granulated Sugar for... 1 00 104 pounds of A Coffee Sugar for... 1 00 11 pounds of C Coffee Sugar for... 1 00 12 pounds of Yellow C Sugar for... 1 00 13 pounds of Fine Brown Sugar for... 1 00 15 pounds of Brown Sugar for... 1 00

SYRUPS WERE NEVER SO LOW.

- White Drips per gallon for... 50 Silver Drips (best) per gallon for... 55 Honey Drip Syrup (very fine) per gallon for... 75 Sugar-Loaf Drips per gallon for... 90

CALIFORNIA STRAINED HONEY 15 CENTS PER POUND.

COFFEES, COFFEES.

- Green Rio per lb... 11, 12 1/2, 14, 15, 16 O. G. Green Javas per lb... 25, 28, 30 Ground Rio Coffee (best) 4-1/4 lbs for... \$1 00 Ground Rio Coffee (good) 5 lbs for... 1 00 Ground Java (best) 35c per lb or 3 lbs for... 1 00 Mocha... 33

VINEGARS, VINEGARS.

- Pure Cider per gallon... 2, 35 White Wine per gallon... 40, 50

MANDARIAN TEA (SOMETHING NEW) 50c. PER POUND—FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOR QUITE EQUAL TO THE BEST 75c.

WORKINGMAN'S TEA, WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. AT 35c.—CAN SAVE FROM 15 TO 25c. PER POUND ON YOUR TEAS.

TEAS, TEAS.

- Young Hyson per pound... 25, 35, 50, best 80 Imperial... 35, 45, 60, 80 Gunpowder... 40, 50, 60, 80 Japan uncol'd... 40, 50, 60, 80 Black... 40, 50, 60, 80

GOOD COMMON STARCH 5c. PER POUND, 6 POUNDS FOR 25c.

STARCHES.

- White Lily Gloss, best goods, 6-lb wood boxes 45 3-lb paper... 1 1/2 or 3 for 25 1-lb corn starch 10 4 lbs best in bulk 25 Peerless Starches and other brands at same prices.

BEST COAL OIL PER GALLON 15c.

DRIED FRUITS

AT UNHEARD-OF PRICES.

- Dried Peaches 4 lbs for 25c. for \$1 17 lbs. New choice Prunes 15 lbs for \$1. Dried Currants 4 lbs for 25c. Dried Blackberries 3 lbs for 25c. Dried California Plums 20c. per lb. Dried Raisins 1 lb for 15c. Raisins 8, 10, 12 and 15c. per lb. Citron, Lemons, per lb 25c. Orange and Lemon Peel per lb 25c. Persian Dates (choice) 4 lbs for 25c. Fresh Figs per lb 5c. Always fresh oranges and lemons and fresh fruits of the season.

FISH, FISH.

A full line of salt fish. Prices reduced in proportion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Mixed Pickles (best) per quart 15c. Cherkin Pickles (best) per gallon 30c. Best New York Cheese per lb 10c. Sardines 1-4 15c. and 18c. Sardines 1-2 25c. and 35c. Baltic Delicacies per box 20c. Gross & Blackwell's pickles, sauces, mustards, etc., at greatly reduced prices. Baker's Pure Cocoa 25c. Baker's Pure Broma 25c. Patted Meats—ham, tongue, turkey and chicken. Jams and Jellies—all foreign and imported. Bottled Limes and QueenOlives. French Peas and best imported Mushrooms.

NORTH CAROLINA SEAL TOBACCO (GENUINE) 55c. PER POUND. LORILLARD TIN TAG PLUG 55c. PER POUND.

TOBACCO.

- Lorillard Tin Tag per lb... 55 Buchanan & Lyall Blue Tag Neptun per lb... 60 Buchanan & Lyall Red Tag per lb... 60 Old Homey (choice) goods per lb... 50 Allen & Ellis' Tobacco per lb... 55 Narragansett Tobacco... 60 Royal Green Tobacco (choice)... 60 Jackson's Best... 60

TOBACCO.

- Old Style smoking per lb... 32 North Carolina Seal per lb... 55 Eagle Eye, Virginia's choice... 40 Little Joker... 60 F. O. S. Smoking... 30 Charm Fine Cut chewing... 35 Other tobaccos equally as low. Cigars a specialty.

SARDINES AUX TOMATOES, 20c. PER CAN. FRIED OYSTERS, 35c. PER CAN.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN SEWING MACHINES

AT THE

SECOND-HAND STORE!

SEWING MACHINES.

The Canada Singer—best in the world; drop leaf and two drawers. Wilson and New American, and Dauntless, with drop leaf and two drawers, for \$25; other makers charge \$45 for the same machine. Twenty second-hand machines in good working order from \$5 to \$30, in payments of 50 cents per week.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Jules Jacot watch, cost \$20, for \$10; Waltham watch, 3-ounce coin silver case and cap, for \$8. Alarm clocks, new, \$1.25.

24x30-INCH CHROMOS.

Black walnut frames, \$1.50; 9x11 walnut frames with glass and back, 25c.; 8 1/2x21 mottoes, walnut frames, glass and back, for 50c.—less than half what other people charge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New harness, \$16, worth \$30; bird cages, 50c. to \$1.50; mocking-bird cages, \$1.25 to \$3; 25-cent brooms for 15c.; two copying presses at half price; sitz and sponge bath, \$3; Shepard folder, best in market (two heaters), \$1.25; hat contour for, \$3, cost \$30; new rubber-bucket pump, \$2, cheaper than anybody else; fire-proof safe (Diebold & Kienle make); grocer's galvanized iron patent oil-can, with pump; three lawyers' book-cases, one new, for private family; new and second-hand refrigerator; new 240-pound platform scales at \$6.50, cheap at \$10; new seven-shot revolvers, \$1.25; fine double-barrel gun, \$ 0, cost \$40; billiard table, slate bed, 4 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, in line order, at less than half price; Sattley's gang plow (new), \$30, cost \$65; 100 feet 1 1/2-inch rubber hose; blacksmith's 30-inch bellows; No. 1 lawn mower at a bargain.

HARDWARE.

Twenty-six-inch hand saws, \$1; handled chopping axes, \$1; monkey wrenches, 40 to 50c.; braces, 35c.; buck-saws, 75c.; thumb latches, hinges, picks, nail-hammers, hatchets and auger bits cheap.

STOVES.

New cooking stoves, \$7 to \$20; second-hand cooking stoves, \$2 to \$10; No. 20 Charter Oak, nine 9-inch holes, 30-gallon reservoir and hot closet, (will cook for a regiment), \$30; pastry oven, will bake 30 or 40 pies at one time, \$10.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TINWARE.

And cheapest house in the state to buy it. Ice cream freezers, 50c.

FIVE-CENT TRUCK.

Fire shovels, quart cups, pint cups—three for 10c.; pie plates, jelly-cake pans, graters, wash-pans, tubed cake-pans, sauce dishes, tack hammers, molasses cups, flour dredges, A B C plates, pocket handkerchiefs, match safes, dressing-combs, dinner horns, napkin rings, ladies' shoe polish, curry-combs, two-quart milk-pans, soup bowls, earthen pie-plates, dinner-plates, memorandums, ivory scarf-pins, garden trowels, mouse traps, funnels, wool mats, can-openers, towels, pressed cups, gravy strainers, large toilet soap, and hundreds of other articles.

FOR TEN CKTS.

A large variety of articles, including sugar bowls, cream jugs, towel, men's hose, six-quart milk-pans, dust-pans, shoe and scrub brushes, spring balances, preserve dishes, sponge-cake pans, flour sieves, darning spoons, shaving brushes, bread toasters, spoonholders, boys' hats. Come and see.

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

Arrested for Passing Counterfeit Money.

[Pleasanton Observer.]
James A. Haynes, a peddler who runs a huckster wagon into and about Kansas City, came to Pleasanton Friday last, as he stated, for the purpose of vending his wares, and passed three counterfeit half dollars. He first went to Mrs. Cross, the artist, and had his picture taken, giving her in payment a fifty-cent piece; next to the bakery, kept by Mr. W. S. Everett, where he replenished the "inner man" with a good square meal, and the purchase of tobacco and cigars, paying therefor the sum of a half dollar; and lastly to the butcher shop of Willis & Cox, where he bought some meat for his family, giving another half dollar in payment. Business now to him bid fair for a successful prosecution. But on Friday night, when Mrs. Cross had struck a balance sheet and began to count her exchequer, one of the half-dollar pieces happened to fall on the floor, which attracted her attention by its dull leaden sound, and upon a close examination proved to be a counterfeit. Mrs. C. immediately informed her husband, who, on Saturday morning, appeared before Police Judge Atkins and filed his complaint. A warrant was issued for his arrest and placed in the hands of Constable Davis, who arrested Haynes the same evening. After his arrest he was searched, and two pocket-books were found on his person—one of which contained a dollar and eighty-five cents in genuine silver, and in the other two bogus standard dollars. There being some suspicion that he had more of the same kind about his wagon, the judge issued a search warrant, and his outfit was searched, resulting in the finding of two other pocket-books—four in all—and twenty-seven standard dollars in one of them and eight half-dollar pieces in the other, both concealed in a trunk. When interrogated as to how he came by them he said he obtained them by trafficking the country, but afterwards stated that he received them from a sheep man of St. Louis. Justice Atkins held him in \$500 bonds, and on Monday evening he was taken to Ft. Scott by H. H. McGlothlin, United States deputy marshal, for further examination before Commissioner Shinn. The case is set for trial on the 22d inst.

Base Ball by Indians.

[Holton Signal.]
Not long since the Sac and Fox Indians of Osage county sent a challenge to the Pottawatomie Indians of this county to play a game of ball, and on last Monday the day for the game arrived. Through the kindness of Joseph Sarbach, we are enabled to give our readers a brief account of it.

Before the game opened, Pa-Sitz-An, speaker of the Pottawatomie tribe, made a speech, in which he urged both sides to play fair and let good feeling prevail. He said that the game had been handed down to them by their great-grandfathers, and that it was granted to them by the Great Spirit to play this game at this time. Each club was composed of twenty Indians, dressed in nothing but breech-clouts. Ka-Kaek was captain of the Pottawatomies and Nock-Qu-Tuck captain of the Sac and Foxes. True to the well-known Indian trait, they did a great deal of betting, and by the time the game commenced several ponies and a large amount of jewelry and clothing were put up to be won or lost. The game lasted about two hours, was exciting and interesting, and finally resulted in a victory for the Pottawatomies. Pa-Sitz-An was the winner of a pony, which he presented to the Pottawatomie club. Quite a number of white people from Holton, Rossville and other places witnessed the game.

Discovery of a Mine of Platinum.

[Ottawa News.]
Saturday afternoon, two men, who were digging a well upon Mr. Browning's farm some miles west of Centropolis, and in the Dunnock neighborhood, came into the city with a lot of peculiar mineral specimens. These specimens were submitted to many persons, nearly all of whom pronounced them silver ore. Finally, Mr. Clark, of the city foundry, and Dr. George Brown, druggist, submitted a portion of the ore to chemical tests, and both unreservedly pronounced the same almost pure platinum. This announcement has created quite an excitement in our city, as this metal is worth more per ounce than gold. It is largely used in all electric instruments, and is an essential element to the success of Prof. Edison's famous electric light. In fact, Mr. Edison has offered \$25,000 reward for the discovery of this metal in anything like large quantities.

Mr. Brown says that the metal was found but a few feet below the surface, and continued to be thrown out in small granules, and in quite large quantities, through about twenty feet of the gravel and sandy soil, indicating a very large deposit. Should present indications prove true, these beds promise to become quite valuable.

Gladly Received.

[Wichita Beacon.]
The splendid and protracted rain of last week was very welcome, and much needed in various localities. In the Arkansas valley, and the portion of country lying on the east of the river, there has been reasonable rains, and the crops were about matured, but the western portion of the county has suffered more or less with the dry weather. In several townships in the southwest the early corn was damaged seriously before the rain, and the crop, so far as the early crop is concerned, is almost a failure. The rain was in time to save the late planting. Taking the entire county, corn will average well; in three-fourths of the county we never have raised a better crop of this grain. The rain began Wednesday evening about 6 o'clock and continued all night, with copious showers on Thursday. From four to five inches of water fell, and the soil was so thoroughly soaked that there will be no delay in the preparation for and the sowing of the fall wheat.

Sweet Potatoes—Probable Murder.

[Chetopa Advance.]
Mr. Arnold Hottinger, living in Em Grove township, brought us some sweet potatoes, Saturday, of the Bermuda variety. This is an early variety, and they were exceedingly fine. Mr. H. discovered several years ago a sure remedy against potato bugs, which he has tried ever since and never knew it to fail. In 1888 the bugs were taking his potatoes, and one dark night he took a lamp out and began to fight them away with brush. Observing that they were attracted by the light, he set a brush heap on fire and destroyed thousands of them in a short time, as they flew into the fire of their own accord. He saved his potatoes and other vegetables, and by taking the same course ever since he has had no trouble whatever from the ravages of the potato bugs.

Early Monday morning the report reached us that Capt. John Secrest, who has the contract for carrying the mail from Vinita to Los Animas, N. M., was murdered. Various reports continued to come in until Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. D. B. Secrest, son of the captain, came up from Vinita, from whom we gather the following facts: Capt. Secrest, accompanied by Mr. J. C. Wilson, a former resident of this place, and once sheriff of this county, and a man by the name of Young, a clock peddler, who has been stopping for a few months at Vinita, went out to the western limit of the line, and were returning to Vinita. On Sunday, July 27, they took dinner at a Mr. Bruner's, about eighty-five miles southwest of Vinita. This is the last time they were seen. Some eight or ten days after, the buckboard used by them and the harness were found a few miles east of Bruner's, several miles from the road. Search has been made for their bodies, or some trace of their whereabouts, but nothing further than the above is known about the matter. About the time they were supposed to have been taken and murdered, four men, armed to the teeth, were seen in the neighborhood of Bruner's. There is not a doubt in the minds of any but that all have been murdered, as the life of Capt. Secrest has been threatened time and again in the last few years by certain outlaws from justice in the territory.

Items from Secretary Gray's Report.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]
Eight thousand and twenty-five sheep are reported killed by dogs for the year ending March 1, 1879. The number that died by other causes was 19,021.

There were 1,059,640 pounds of cheese made in the state last year, and 14,506,494 pounds of butter.

The value of poultry and eggs was \$303,070.48, while the value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter was \$8,665,143. The produce of market gardens footed up \$307,392.48. It will be seen that chickens and eggs foot up more than gardens.

There are but 31,190 stands of bees in the state, and they made 370,398 pounds of honey and 10,949 pounds of wax. There were 15,954 frame dwellings erected during the year at a cost of \$2,802,053. There are in the state 1,867,192 apple trees in bearing, 584,222 pear trees, 4,784,076 peach, 169,940 plum, 434,726 cherry. Those not in bearing are of apples 3,978,062, pear 154,265, peach 4,049,801, plum 254,968, cherry 678,426.

Among live stock no prevailing disease exists. Out of seventy counties fifty-two are entirely clear of all disease. In the other counties there are local diseases, but not serious.

Fruits of all kinds, except grapes, are a very short crop. Most of the counties report an average crop of grapes, but in a few the crop is light. The number of acres in vineyards is 3,418, and last year there were 84,079 gallons of wine made.

Bounced Them.

[Holton Recorder.]
Kansas, just now, seems to be the haven for all kinds of humbugs and swindlers. The country is literally full of them. The reason of this is that our state is more prosperous and the farmers more generally are better supplied with funds than the farmers of other states east of us. Another reason is that the Eastern people have been humbugged and cheated until even the most gullible have finally gotten their eyes opened to the danger of trading with smooth-tongued tramps. Kansas people have already had some experience of a melancholy nature in this line. We doubt if \$100,000 would cover the amount carried out of the state in the last twelve months, for which no value to speak of has been received; and this thing will go on just as long as our people, in their blindness, make it profitable to the swindlers. The only safe plan is for farmers and all others to bluff in the most stalwart manner possible every traveling humbug that comes along. By doing this we will guarantee that for every meritorious chap that gets the cold shoulder, at least fifty of the most arrant humbugs with which humanity is cursed will be driven out of Jackson county.

Another Lesson.

[Leavenworth Times.]
Fred. Spaulding, for several years past clerk of Leavenworth city, is to-day a defaulter and a fugitive from justice. A short time ago he was regarded as one of the most exemplary young men in the city; he had hosts of friends, and was elected city clerk by a large majority. He served one term and was re-elected last spring. When the mayor called upon him for a settlement, Thursday noon, he went away and has not since been seen in the city. An examination of his affairs showed that he was several hundred dollars short in his accounts. From the manner in which his business had been conducted it was plain that he had not intended to steal, but taking first to drinking and then to gambling, he had allowed the public money to slip through his hands, and knowing that he was not able to replace it he sought refuge in flight. The cause of his ruin is

summed up in two words—whisky and gambling—and his fate speaks a stronger warning to the young men of the city than could be expressed in volumes of sermons.

Bitten by a Rattlesnake.

[Junction City Union.]
Charles Linder's wife, living a few miles northwest of Mariadhl, in Riley county, when going out to milk the cows, a couple of weeks ago, was bitten in the foot by a rattlesnake. Remedies were immediately applied and she recovered, but her nursing child died soon after, which is supposed resulted from the poison.

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. CHURCHILL, Carriage Painter, have arranged to do work in their respective lines in conjunction, at the LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can be done. Give them a call.
Shop on Vermont street, just north of the court-house.

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.

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.

M'CURDY BROS. & THERS,

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 STORY OF THE THIEF,

TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM HIS PURSUERS, CRYING "STOP THIEF!" REPEATS ITSELF, FOR

CHEAP CHARLEY.

No Misrepresentation!



AND



One Price Only!

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 SLAUGHTER 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.

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.

OUR DESCRIPTIVE

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST

For Fall of 1879



will be issued about August 25. All orders for them must be accompanied by nine cents for each copy. These Lists will be complete in every detail, illustrated with over 1,000 cuts, and contain the descriptions and prices of over ten thousand (10,000) different articles, such as

DRY GOODS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Outlery, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, Tinware, Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, Guns, Revolvers, Groceries,
and thousands of articles with no special classification, which you may learn the price of for 9 cents. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America who make this their special business. Address
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE. ANDY J. SNIDER.

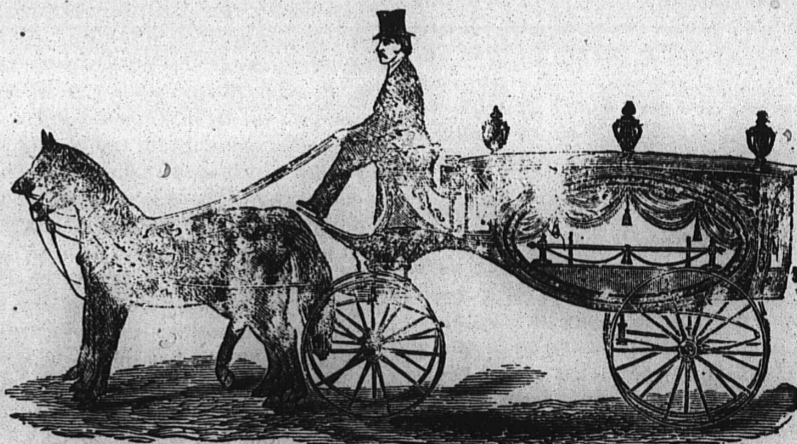
Barse & Snider,

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.



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.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1879.

FARMERS CONTINUE TO BE GOUGED.

We have often in time past in these columns exposed a great many frauds that have been practiced upon the farmers, but we confess we are almost ready to give up, and say we will expose no more frauds. Within the past year our farmers have been swindled by the cloth peddler, the grocery peddler, the lightning rod peddler and the Russian apple tree peddler. And now comes another one in the shape of a riding attachment for plows. Some parties from Wisconsin have shipped into this state and sold within the last few weeks over three hundred of these attachments for the small sum of thirty-six dollars each. These attachments consist of two wheels, one axle and one tongue or pole. Suppose we make a few figures and see what a riding plow will cost any farmer who buys one of these attachments:

Attachment	\$36 00
Plow	18 00
Tripletree	4 00
Neck-yoke	1 00
Rolling cutter	5 00
Total	\$64 00

Any farmer can get of any of our dealers a riding plow complete for \$47, and by so doing not only get a better made implement but save \$17 by patronizing our own people.

Besides, the men from other states pay no taxes in Kansas, but take the money out of the state; while our own dealers are our neighbors and help pay our taxes, and pay out a large portion of their money here at home.

It seems to us the sensible thing, not only for farmers but for every one, to do when anything is wanted is to go to our own dealers who are known to be reliable and buy exactly what is wanted; by so doing we run no risk of being swindled, for our merchants cannot afford to be known as tricky or liable to swindle their customers.

It is not worth while to say more on this subject, and we close by asking our farmers to stop now, and for all time, patronizing strange peddlers who go about the country swindling every one who is foolish enough to deal with them.

FARM-HOUSES.

Few men build at first just the kind of a house they want for a permanent home. There are very often stages in the house-building—first, a covering for the head, a defense against the cold and heat, and often barely that; finally, a good comfortable structure which none of the inmates are ashamed to call home. A better plan than that of building to pull down again by and by is to have a model of the house you expect to be able to build in the golden future to begin with. Build a small part of it at first—say a kitchen; build it substantially and in keeping with the plan for the whole house. Then after you have lived in that till you are able to build again, let another part of the house go up. When the whole is finished, you have a house that does not violate every architectural law. There is no tearing down or moving away necessary when the time for enlargement arrives. Many, it is true, have to be content with a log house, or something equally if not more primitive, at first; they cannot afford to build even the kitchen of a good house. Very well. Never go beyond your means. Only when you begin to build in good earnest, have an architect draw you up a plan; get it to suit you from the start. It will not cost a fraction as much as your losses will amount to in tearing away an unsightly, inconvenient old house to make place for a new one. Finish up and have convenient what you do build, then nothing is lost; then you are comfortable from the start. Your first building harmonizes with the main part, and does not have to be attached to it in a disjointed way. Many a farmer's first house, like the house of a good many other people, looks like nothing but itself—it corresponds to nothing but itself—and when a better one is attempted it can be made to form no part of it. A little pains, no more money, would have planned it and built it to fit onto another with the greatest ease and completeness.

A good farm-house is not only a good thing for the farmer and his family to live in, but a good advertisement for the farm and the country in general. A tasteful house helps much in selling a place, if you should want to sell, in the

country no less than the town. The money a farmer expends in erecting a substantial house, planned in good style, is one of the best investments he can make. It adds more than its cost to the value of the farm. But we want to impress it upon all that a house should never be built on borrowed capital. Better the log house or the dug-out till you are able to commence on your own money.

Travels of a Lawrence Man.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Leaving Lawrence on the afternoon train for the east, changing cars at Kansas City and Council Bluffs, one arrives at Sioux City, Ia., at about noon the next day.

Sioux City is located in the northwestern part of the state, near the junction of the Big Sioux with the Missouri river. It is located in the grasshopper region. They have done more damage during the last ten or more years in Northwestern Iowa, Southwestern Minnesota and Southeastern Dakota than any other portion of the United States. Up and down the Big Sioux river seems to be a favorite place with them. They spoiled the wheat last spring. Spring wheat, oats and Irish potatoes are the only important crops. It is too far north to raise fruit and corn. They raise what they call corn there, but it would be laughed at in Kansas. The soil is good enough but the location is too far north. In view of this, and the grasshoppers, the settlement and improvement of the country is very slow compared with Kansas and Southern Nebraska.

There is a great deal of speculators' land in Iowa and Minnesota which is held at a high figure.

There is some railroad building going on, by the Chicago and Milwaukee lines, but not near as much as in Kansas.

The country is destitute of trees, except a very few along the streams, and here and there some inferior looking cottonwoods that have been planted.

Yankton, the capital of Dakota, is a town of some four thousand inhabitants. It is the largest place in the agricultural portion of the territory. There is some land near this place open to homestead entry yet. Outside of the Black Hills the settlements are all in the eastern part. I presume there are as many farmers in Leavenworth, Douglas and Johnson counties as there are in the territory at present. On the Northern Pacific railroad there are some very large farmers, and I understand the country along the line of that road is settling up. The western terminus is Bismarck, on the Missouri river.

I am more than ever convinced that there is no country that offers the inducements to capitalists as well as men of moderate means as Kansas, Southern Nebraska, Southwestern Iowa and Western Missouri. Fruit and good corn cannot be raised north of the latitude of Des Moines and Omaha to any extent.

Omaha, Atchison and Kansas City are building up very rapidly and will before long be consuming markets of great importance. The improvements in these places and the country tributary to them presents a marked contrast to the northern country described. Certainly no man in the Missouri valley, between Omaha and Kansas City, can reasonably complain of being out of employment. There is every reason for men in this country to be satisfied with their location and to keep to work.

Every one is familiar with the rapidity with which the central part of our own state is settling up and improving. It certainly cannot be long before there will be a marked improvement in Lawrence and the country tributary to it. Let us keep up good courage, and above all things not lose faith in our part of the country for there is no more favored portion, and we need not hesitate to say it anywhere and everywhere. Let the farmers of Eastern Kansas be contented where they are, and devote their attention to the further improvement of their homes, and they can rest assured of a comfortable old age. Here they are removed from the cold of Dakota and Minnesota and the heat of Louisiana and Texas; here can be raised a great variety of crops. Railroads and markets are handy, and are becoming more plentiful from year to year.

M. J. D.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Aug. 15, 1879.

Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, declines any further political honors.

General News.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 11.—Ex-Governor Sprague has a mansion at the edge of this place, of large dimensions and much beauty of position, having a number of ocean and inland views of rare attractiveness. Owing to the financial difficulties of the governor, the house and grounds are to be sold in September. With a view to economizing, the governor has sought in vain to have his wife curtail her expenditures. On Friday last he returned home from Providence to find his house in possession of Mrs. Sprague and seventeen guests, among whom was a German music teacher named Linck and United States Senator Roscoe Conkling. He ordered them all to leave, in peremptory language; and after running away Linck, the governor got his shot-gun and followed him to this village, declaring that he would kill the small game first, and return to the hunt of the larger game, Conkling. Not finding the German, he hunted Conkling until he came on to him at Billington's restaurant, on the beach. From an eyewitness to the scene that here ensued, your correspondent learns that this conversation, substantially, took place: Sprague to Conkling—D—n you, if you ever cross my path again I'll shoot you.

Conkling—What have I done to you, governor? I have always treated you well.

Sprague—You are a d—d liar. You have insulted me. You have come to my house without an invitation.

Conkling—No, I did not; you invited me. You will think better of this to-morrow. You are drunk.

Sprague—You are a lying son of a b—

Conkling—Don't you call me that again or I will strike you with this umbrella.

Sprague—Recollect what I tell you! I always keep my word. I will kill you if you ever cross my path again.

With this Sprague rode away, and in a few minutes Mrs. Sprague came in a carriage to the restaurant and talked some time with Senator Conkling, after which she went to a friend's house and remained while her carriage was used to convey the senator to the train. She has gone no one seems to know just where. Her friends blame her exceedingly, saying that the governor is devoted to her and his children, while she is cool and unfeeling to him.

The matter of the music teacher was simply one of whisky, economy and disregarded wishes, not of jealousy.

Toward Conkling the governor seems to have shown signs of jealous heretofore. Washington was rife last winter with reports as to the intimacy of Mrs. Sprague and Conkling, and here, I am told by residents, the governor had prohibited him his house on this account. Of the authority of this latter fact I am doubtful, but of the Washington scandal there is no doubt.

A gentleman here of high character, who has known Mrs. Sprague from her infancy, discredits all tales as to her infidelity, but says she has the will and impudency of a devil, and by its force and by her bad judgment she caused her father, the late Salmon P. Chase, to commit many of his most serious mistakes.

Conkling appealed personally and successfully to the New York Herald to suppress this scandal, but every paper in New England is loaded with it to-day, and nearly all those in New York.

The general verdict here is that Sprague was drunk, but somewhat justified by Mrs. Sprague's behavior, and that she and Conkling are old enough to do better.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 12.—A correspondent was at ex-Governor Sprague's residence last evening, when the following conversation occurred:

Visitor—Your trouble with Mr. Conkling is the talk of the whole country.

Mr. Sprague—I am not surprised.

V.—Did you command him to leave this house?

Mr. S.—I did, and I ought to have done so before.

V.—Have you had any personal difficulty with Professor Linck, who has been teaching music in your family?

Mr. S.—None whatever. So far as I know, Linck is a gentleman and a decent man. Conkling is neither.

V.—Will you be offended if I ask you if you had been drinking previous to your encounter with Mr. Conkling?

Mr. S.—So that is part of the story now, is it? Well, I tell you honestly, I had not a drop of wine or other liquor in me at the time. I was not under alcoholic influence. Had I been I should not have given Conkling five minutes to leave the premises.

V.—Once more, Mr. Sprague, will you say explicitly that you ordered Mr. Conkling to quit this house, and threatened to shoot him if he did not immediately comply?

Mr. S.—That is precisely what I did.

V.—Shall you publish any statement of the affair over your own signature?

Mr. S.—I shall not.

Mr. Sprague did not ask whether this conversation was to be published, and no pledge was given to him that it should not be. His statements are given verbatim.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 15.—The startling report comes from Canochet (Gov. Sprague's residence) this evening that Mrs. Sprague is under lock and key. It is certain that it has been

with the utmost difficulty that any communication whatever has been had with her to-day, and it is understood that Gov. Sprague opens every telegram or written message transmitted to her, as also that every visitor must pass an examination by the governor before he or she can gain admittance. It is also understood that the governor has instructed the servants in the house to take no orders from his wife. It is possible these reports may be in part exaggerated, for, when Mrs. Sprague determined last night—after it had been decided by her lawyers that it was best for her to surrender her children to their father—to follow them to Canochet, she was accompanied by one of her lawyers, Mr. Skinner, and he would hardly permit her to be in any way misused. Still, it is certain that communication with her is very difficult to be obtained, and that even those friends she has expressed a desire to see have to insist upon pressing their way in before they can obtain admittance.

Gov. Sprague has been in consultation with his lawyers all the afternoon, and it has been decided that Mrs. Sprague must define her exact intentions before her husband will say what he will do. Gov. Sprague, however, emphatically declares that he will, under no circumstances whatever, allow Mrs. Sprague to take charge of the children. He will, he says, take entire charge and control of them from this time hereafter. These children are four in number—Willie, aged 14, who returned from a two years' stay in Europe last summer; Ethel, aged 11; Kate, aged 7; and Portia, aged 5. They are remarkably bright, handsome, and interesting children.

It is further reported here to-night that Gov. Sprague has made overtures toward a reconciliation, but that he has said to Mrs. Sprague that if she now leaves Canochet without acceding to these overtures she will leave it forever, nor will he ever admit her under his roof again. That she will go without her children he declares is his firm and absolute intention; and if she goes, it is reported that he has further declared his intention to file a petition for a divorce.

The most intense excitement prevails at the hotel to-night over these reports, and extravagant rumors of every kind are in circulation. What I have sent you seem the best authenticated of them. Gov. Sprague, although approached several times to-day, positively refuses to make any statement at present to any one, and the lawyers are equally reticent.

Mrs. Sprague is in the most agitated condition. Last night, after the governor had taken her children from her, she was in the greatest distress, and, finally, her counsel thought it best to accede to her request that she be allowed to follow them to Canochet, although she said that she feared for her life if left alone with her husband—he had, she said, on more than one occasion, presented a loaded pistol at her head. Mr. Skinner, the lawyer who was summoned from the Atlantic house, and who is understood to have been a friend of the late chief justice, Mrs. Sprague's father, accompanied her. Gov. Sprague declined Mrs. Sprague's request that her friend Miss Fosdick, of Stamford, who came down with her from Providence, should be allowed to go with her to the house, and Miss Fosdick, therefore, spent the night at one of the hotels.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The wheat crop of Illinois this year, according to figures received by the state board of agriculture, will amount to a total of 42,041,252 bushels, an average of 19.13 bushels per acre, and it is valued at \$37,266,757, at an average of eighty-eight cents per bushel in the producers' hands. It is considered the largest and most valuable wheat crop ever raised in the state.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 16.—The fire which occurred Thursday morning at Parker's Landing, by lightning, has proved more destructive than was expected. The efforts to extinguish the burning oil have up to this evening been ineffectual. Tanks containing 85,000 barrels of oil have been burned. The third tank caught at 11 o'clock this morning, and burst with terrific force, the concussion shattering every pane of glass on the river side and knocking several people senseless. The burning oil rushed into the river, and the river became a sheet of flame. The greatest consternation prevailed, every one fleeing to the hills for safety. The wind suddenly changed and the town was saved. The flames are now confined to tanks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Comptroller Porter, of the treasury department, says that the National board of health is of the opinion that contributions for the support of the people near Memphis in the camps is absolutely necessary to prevent the spread of the yellow fever into other states. A requisition upon the \$500,000 appropriated by congress will be honored.

Twenty-one cases in all were reported to-day, fourteen of whom were colored. No deaths since noon, and all prominent cases are reported doing well to-night.

An experienced yellow-fever nurse was telegraphed for to-day to go to Barly Station, Tenn., twenty miles east of Memphis.

Another case of yellow fever is developed at White Haven, Tenn. The Howards sent a nurse there this afternoon.

Dr. L. W. Coleman, of San Antonio, Texas, who was sent by the National

board of health to investigate the origin of yellow fever prevailing in this city, has been quietly at work for some time past. While he is not at liberty to make public the manner in which the germs were introduced, yet his investigations convince him they were imported direct from the West Indies, and that they passed the New Orleans quarantine unchallenged, and arrived in this city some time in June.

The Howards have 207 nurses attending 196 sick families, 120 of whom are white and 76 colored. Their expenses daily aggregate \$900. Total deaths from yellow fever for the week ending at 6 p. m. to-night, 46; to date, 139.

H. P. Rickett, city editor of the *Avance*, is down with an attack of yellow fever.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—Eight new cases were reported to the board of health up to noon—six white and two colored. General John S. Skiffington, a prominent criminal lawyer, was prostrated this morning. The case has not yet been reported to the board of health. The weather is growing warmer.

Thirteen cases of fever were reported to-day; six colored. Twodeaths.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Virginia Lopez, who arrived with her parents from Havana last week, in the steamer Saratoga, has died of yellow fever in the quarantine hospital. The waiter of the steamer is down with the disease.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—The schooner Susau Stinson, from Wirago, has arrived here, having lost the captain's wife and two seamen on the voyage from yellow fever.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 18.—A terrific storm of wind and rain visited this section early this morning. At 4 o'clock the velocity of the wind had reached sixty-eight miles per hour. Several houses are unroofed. A German and a British bark are ashore.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 18.—A violent wind and rain storm prevailed here all day. The streets were flooded and trees torn up. The telegraph wire was prostrated, and this evening a portion of Denzot's pier was carried away with a very heavy wind to-night and high tide. Considerable damage is feared.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 18.—A severe storm set in early this morning and increased at noon to a fierce gale, the velocity of wind reaching sixty miles per hour. A heavy rain fell, and many streets are inundated. A large coasting schooner is in distress from loss of sails; she has cast anchor within a short distance of the beach. The crew consisting of five persons are lashed to the rigging, but as yet all efforts of the life-saving crew to rescue them has failed. She lies near a very bad, dangerous position. At 10 o'clock p. m. the wind abated somewhat, but a tremendous surf is rolling.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The storm at Morehead City, North Carolina, was the most violent that ever visited that place. At 6 a. m. it blew a perfect hurricane from the southeast, and at midday hauled to the southwest, a change which saved Beaufort and Morehead City from entire destruction. The Atlantic house, the largest hotel in that part of the country, is entirely demolished, not a vestige being left. There were 170 guests in it, and there was not a particle of clothing saved by any of them. The people did not begin to leave until the waves were literally breaking the hotel to pieces. Then there was a stampede. The young men saved all the ladies and children, at the danger of their lives. All the baggage went to destruction. John Hughes, son of Mayor Hughes of Newbern, lost his life in the wreck of the Atlantic house. The front street of Beaufort is strewn with lumber, trunks and goods, and crowds of the people of Beaufort are trying to identify their property. The Ocean View house at Beaufort is damaged, and many private houses are also wrecked. Only a few of the hundred sail boats are fit to sail. Morehead City has also suffered terribly.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 19.—The gale at Cape Henry was most terrific, blowing out some of the glass of the light-house, the first case of the kind on record. Damage to coasting vessels very heavy, also to crops along the coast.

CHETOPA, Kans., Aug. 19.—Secret's body has been found. A detail of eight soldiers left Vinita, I. T., in search of Captain Secret, and found his body, nearly eaten up by wolves, about 180 miles southeast of Vinita, and thirty miles from the stage line. A large bullet wound was discovered in his head. His body was identified by clothing and papers scattered near it. While out there the soldiers were told that there was a gang of some fifty desperadoes in the hills in the neighborhood, and they sent the soldiers word if they wanted to see them to come on. If this band of cut-throats and robbers is as large as reported, and we have good reason to believe it is, for the territory is full of escaped horse thieves and murderers, the border towns in Kansas along the southern line are in great danger from frequent raids from them, and some protection to these towns ought to be afforded.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 19.—By fall of a rotten bridge over the Hoosatic river a wagon and six occupants went into the river. Benjamin Somers, aged twenty-two, was killed. A. G. Reynolds and Fanny Willard were seriously wounded. The remainder were slightly hurt.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—In the elections for the bureau of councils general the Republicans gained four seats and lost one.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1879.

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

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

City and Vicinity.

Mr. J. B. GILLAND, a farmer living in the Kaw bottom on the Eudora road, has just thrashed from twenty acres of wheat, grown this year on his farm, 764 bushels.

MISS KATIE MUGAN and her scholars in music gave a parlor concert last Friday at the residence of Mr. Mugan, in this city.

We stated in our local columns last week that the Kansas Valley Fair association decided to open the grounds on Monday, September 15, for the reception of any articles or stock for the coming fair.

Fine Flowers.

We are indebted to Mr. Wm. T. Faxon for a large and beautiful bouquet of flowers. Mr. Faxon is a great lover of fine flowers, and his elegant door-yard shows his taste by his works.

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.

The Abilene Hook and Ladder band, which is here in attendance on the great Bismarck camp meeting, serenaded the newspapers of this city on Monday afternoon of this week.

Burglars and Pickpockets.

Lawrence is no exception to the rule that where there is a large gathering of people there the rascals do congregate. Ever since the temperance camp meeting began its session here burglaries have been of nightly occurrence in this city and surrounding country.

Teachers' Meeting.

The temperance camp meeting is so big a thing, and overshadows everything else so much, that we well-nigh lost sight of another very important meeting now being held in this city—we allude to the teachers' normal institute.

At a meeting held Monday evening last Miss Brown briefly gave her plan for intensing more life into the work of the teachers, and securing better results. She proposes to divide the county into fifteen districts, and all school districts located near these general divisions are grouped with it.

The first grand meeting of the archers of Kansas will take place at the Kansas Valley fair ground, Lawrence, Kans., Sept. 2, 1879, at 2 p. m.

PROGRAMME. LADIES—60 ARROWS AT 30 YARDS. Best score, 1st prize (\$10) and diploma. Second score, 2d prize (silver card receiver).

GENTS—30 ARROWS AT 40 YARDS. Best score, 1st prize..... B. W. Woodward. Second score, 2d prize.....

GENTS—30 ARROWS AT 50 YARDS. Best score, 1st prize..... J. S. Crew & Co. Second score, 2d prize.....

GENTS—30 ARROWS AT 60 YARDS. Best score, 1st prize..... Second score, 2d prize.....

To the gentleman making the best score at the above American round will be awarded \$10 in cash and diploma as champion archer of the state of Kansas.

The shooting will be conducted according to the rules of the National Archery association.

The great National temperance camp meeting at Bismarck grove commenced on Thursday last. The renowned Francis Murphy, president of the National association, is present.

The following is the order of exercises for each day: ORDER OF EXERCISES. Aug. 14—Grand inaugural ceremonies. At 2 p. m., at the tabernacle, address of welcome, by Gov. John P. St. John.

Aug. 15—First annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas—Mrs. Annie E. Wittenmeyer, president of Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, presiding.

Aug. 16—First annual meeting of the Grand Phalanx of Temperance volunteers of Kansas. At 2 p. m., public meeting. At 4 p. m., meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Aug. 17—Grand National Gospel Temperance Jubilee day. Addresses by eminent speakers from abroad.

Aug. 18, 19—Fourth annual meeting of the National Christian Temperance Union—Francis Murphy, president.

Aug. 20—Grand military day, concluding with a grand musical festival. See special programme for particulars of the greatest musical levee ever organized in the West.

Aug. 21—Grand meeting of the United Order of Ancient Templars, who will designate the presiding officers and announce the speakers for the day.

Aug. 22—Sons of Temperance day. The exercises to be conducted under the auspices of the order.

Aug. 23—Independent Order of Good Templars' day. The exercises of the day being under the direction of this order.

Aug. 24, 25—Grand Gospel Temperance days. Aug. 26—Children's day, with farewell social, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Bismarck grove is owned by the Kansas Pacific railroad. The company has cleared out and fitted up the grounds in superb style, and also built, at a large cost, an immense tabernacle building capable of seating at least five thousand people.

A principal attraction of the meeting is the music. The finest orchestra in Kansas is here and will remain throughout. The Kansas and Missouri conservatory of music, of Leavenworth, comprising the following persons, are present, and will remain to the end of the meeting: Rev. R. Brown, director; A. B. Brown, assistant director; Miss M. J. Douglas, piano and organ; Miss Mary Kelsey, voice, piano and organ; Miss Lizzie Leonard, voice and piano; B. T. Partridge and wife, singers; Miss S. V. Townsend, voice, organ and piano; Mr. A. P. Hall, voice; C. Campbell, voice; Mr. J. R. Milner, voice; Mrs. A. B. Brown, voice; W. S. Thompson, voice; Mrs. J. M. Miller, voice, piano and organ; Jasper West, singer; Miss Sallie Rhea, violin and voice; Mr. C. H. Altinger, flute; Misses Iva and Abby Kibbe, voice and violin; Master Jimmie Gilges, voice and violin; Miss Julia Lang, voice and violin; W. M. Barnes, voice, violin and horn; Gordie Brown, voice, violin and horn; Miss Rose Kelsey, voice and violin; Miss Nannie Mann, voice and violin; Miss Alice West, voice, violin, double bass and cello; Miss Maudie Fenn, voice, violin, 1st alto horn; Miss Lillie Penn, voice, violin, 1st E-flat cornet; Miss Russell Fenn, voice, violin, tuba horn; Miss Minnie March, voice, violin, 1st B-flat cornet; Mr. J. B. Willard, voice, violin and trombone; Mr. John Seeley, voice, violin and B-flat baritone; Mrs. West, voice and bass drum; Miss Carrie Gilges, voice and snare drum; Don Fenn (aged three and one-half years), drummer.

Stop that Cough. If you are suffering with a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hoarse cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance.

Groceries—Harness. C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts street, is now ready to supply the public with first-class groceries at lowest prices. Cash paid for butter, eggs, poultry, etc. Mr. Worthington will still continue the manufacture and sale of harness, saddles, collars, whips, etc. Call and see him at No. 118.

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

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 recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

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

Wanted to Trade. A new sewing machine for a good cow. Inquire at this office.

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

Godey's Lady's Book for September is richly laden with good things in art, fashion and literature. It is making marked advances over all its fashion competitors.

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

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.

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

Lumber. A new lumber yard has just been opened on Vermont street, corner of Winthrop, near national bank building, where can be found pine lumber, doors, sash, windows, blinds, glass, cement, lime, plaster and everything usually kept in lumber yards.

Quinine and Arsenic. Form the basis of many of the acute remedies in the market, and are the last resort of physicians and people who know no better medicine to employ for this distressing complaint.

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

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

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Kansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. The undersigned, who will tell you where you can get the best land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced. W. F. WHITE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

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.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Mary A. McFarland vs. O. E. Learnard et al. BY virtue of an order of SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Tuesday, the 23d day of September, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county and state aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever owned by E. Learnard, Mary S. Learnard, Thomas B. Eldridge, Lida W. Eldridge, Shaler W. Eldridge and Carrie Eldridge, and the National Bank of Lawrence, and of each and all of them, in and to the following described premises, to wit: The southeast quarter of section seven (7), township thirteen (13), of range twenty (20), in Douglas county, Kansas. Said property to be sold to satisfy one Mary A. McFarland in the sum of \$1,902, and to satisfy the National Bank of Lawrence in the sum of \$655.70, and without appraisal.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1879. H. S. CLARK, Sheriff.

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

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict his animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fintia, Poll-Evil, Hile-Sound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses.

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

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

In all new countries you hear of fatal diseases among Pigs, styled Choler, Cholera, Gapes, Blind-worm, Gladders, Megrim or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, molasses, 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 diseases. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a GULL, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

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

LEIS' POWDER is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Feet, Ringworm, &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 Remedy for fattening Hogs.

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, MILLER, CHASE, 113 BROADWAY, CHICAGO, ILL. BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, ST. LOUIS, MO. MEYER, BROS. & CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. COLLINS BROS., ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS 1879.

Full course of study in Ancient and Modern languages. Law and Normal departments now established. Music by competent instructor. Full session opens September 10. For any desired information, address JAMES MARLYN, Chancellor, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Thirty thousand acres of choice lands in Anderson, Woodson and Coffey counties for sale on very reasonable terms. W. J. HAUGHAWOUT, Land Agent, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

CASH ASSETS January 1, 1879, \$3,377,774. LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,369. Capital (paid up in cash), 1,500,000. Net surplus over all, 1,088,407.

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates. JOHN CHARTLTON, Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

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

By order of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas. B. F. DINGS, County Clerk.

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, Wabanssee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$5 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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

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. 69 Mass. street.

WINFIELD FREEMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Lawrence, Kansas. Practice in State and Federal Courts. JOHN S. WILSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 57 Massachusetts street. Land Litigation, Indian Titles and Tax Titles made a specialty.

CONFECTIONER. H. T. HUTTON, Confectioner. Go to Hutton's for Confectionery and Ice Cream for picnics and festivals. Tibball's old stand. DENTISTS. A. J. REYNOLDS, Dentist. Office with Dr. Wheeler.

J. D. PATTERSON, Dentist. Office over Wood-ward's drug store. DRUGGISTS. E. P. CHESTER, Drugs and Medicines. 69 Massachusetts street. G. W. W. YATES, Druggist and Pharmacist. 100 Massachusetts street.

GROCERS. A. DAMS & HOSMER, General Commission Merchants and Retail Grocers, Henry street, opposite court-house. E. W. WOOD, the oldest Grocer in Lawrence. Established in 1841. New stock—the best and cheapest. 155 Massachusetts street.

INSURANCE AGENTS. T. D. GRIFFITH, General Insurance Agent—Fire, Life and Accident—54 Mass. street. A. L. SELIG represents the best Insurance companies. Office at American Express office.

LOAN BROKER. W. W. COCKINS, Loan Broker. Office over Leis' drug store. LUMBER, ETC. C. BRUCE, dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Nails, etc., corner Winthrop and Vermont streets.

MEATS. W. M. T. FAXON, Fresh and Cured Meats—everything in its season. Corner Winthrop and Vermont streets. PAPER DEALERS. KANSAS PAPER STORE, 123 Massachusetts street, A. B. Warren & Co., proprietors.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. J. H. WEEKS, New Photograph Gallery. 67 Massachusetts street. All styles of pictures finished in best manner and at reasonable rates. W. H. LAMON, Photographer, 125 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Pictures taken of every kind and size. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS. V. G. MILLER, M. D. Office over Yates' drug store. Residence corner Tennessee and Quincy streets. A. FULLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Chester's drug store. Residence 35 Tennessee street, west of Central park.

V. W. MAY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office at Chester's drug store. Residence northwest corner New Hampshire and Quincy Sts. R. MORRIS, Physician and Surgeon. Office at E. P. Chester's drug store. Residence Louisiana street, between Winthrop and Henry, east side.

REAL ESTATE & LOAN AGENTS. RIGGS & SINCLAIR, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Proprietors of Douglas county Abstracts of Titles. Lawrence, Kansas. SEWING MACHINE AGENT. GEORGE HOLLINGBERRY, General Sewing Machine Agent. Machine supplies constantly on hand. Merchant Tailor, 121 Mass. street.

SHIRT DEPOT. SHIRT DEPOT, Wm. Bromelsch, proprietor. Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods. 117 Massachusetts street. SHOEMAKER. HENRY FUEL, Boot and Shoe maker. Fine work at bottom prices. Repairing. Winthrop street, two doors west of national bank.

TINNER. A. STORM, the Pioneer Stove man of Lawrence. Established in 1857. Practical Sheet-Metal Worker. Roofing, Guttering 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. RUSHMEL, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Sole agent for the celebrated Rockford Watch. 67 Massachusetts street.

Horticultural Department.

Strawberries.

As experiences in growing strawberries upon different soils differ considerably, and being engaged in cultivating this most delicious of all the small fruits upon a sandy loam, varying from rather light to quite rich, I thought I would add my experience of this year, through the *Rural World*, to that of Mr. Cowing, lately published in your paper. About twelve thousand quarts of strawberries have ripened on my grounds, consisting of about thirty of the most approved sorts; and while the following notes of the characteristics of different varieties are faithfully given as they appeared and fruited here this year, it must be borne in mind that the season has been peculiar in combined cold and drought during nearly all the month of May, which diminished the size somewhat of all sorts, and resulted in materially reducing the crop, especially where the vines were allowed to grow in a mass (as in the case of Crescent and Capt. Jack) for the purpose of procuring plants for sale.

The measurements given below were made by passing through the grounds and measuring a few of the largest well formed berries. The figures could have been made much larger had I taken (as I fear is too often done) the monsters in form—rough, double and coxcombed berries—for samples in measurements. For example, Great American is given at 4 1-2 inches around, while, had I measured the largest, roughest specimens, the figures would have been 7 to 8.

Crescent.—Largest fair berries 3 1-2 inches round; brilliant color; best quality for table, and moderately firm where kept in narrow rows vines the most productive of any known variety blossoms fertilize more completely when every third or fourth row is planted with Wilson's or (which is better) Charles Downing.

Sharpless.—Largest berries 4 3-4 inches. This is doubtless the most magnificent of all the strawberries yet introduced, of brilliant color, uniform, very large size, firm and of a rich sub-acid flavor; the vines are exceedingly robust and very productive.

Miner (Miner's Great Prolific)—This is a dangerous rival of the Sharpless for the highest place in the favor of growers of strawberries for market. Berries 3 1-2 by 4 1-2 inches around, well formed, rich, firm, of uniform large size and excellent flavor; the vines are very robust, carrying their immense loads of fruit well up from the ground. I anticipate a great demand for plants of Miner for several years.

President Lincoln.—Four to five inches. But little has been said of this new candidate for favor. I did not allow the plants to fruit, as I predicted a great demand for the plants. From the fruit grown, and from the robust and prolific habit of the vine, it promises to tower above most of its competitors, as did its illustrious namesake. The large, fine fruit is well held up from the ground, is of rather firm texture and of excellent quality.

Centennial (Centennial Favorite).—This beautiful, delicious berry far surpasses my expectations, both as to size, beauty and flavor of its fruit, and productiveness of the vines. Berries 3 3-4 by 4 1-8 inches around, and of flavor to suit many palates as any other. No wonder the committee at the Centennial named it "Favorite," and gave it the highest place among berries. If it succeeds elsewhere as here, it will become very popular.

Duchess.—Three and one-fourth inches. I was prepared by the few berries grown last year, and from the encomiums of friends who had grown it, to admire the Duchess, but the loads of beautiful fruit exceeded anything ever seen before (except on the Crescent). The berries are round, of moderate firmness, rather inclined to acid, though good table berries, and of a quite uniform good medium size. It did not prove as early this (exceptional) year as last—ripening with the Crescent. Vines robust; disinclined to form runners.

Great American.—Four and one-fourth inches. I have been surprised and delighted with the fruitage of this splendid sort this year. The vines grow only slowly, and are not inclined to multiply, but beginning at the height of the strawberry season they continue until after all others (except Sharpless) had

done to yield large pickings of such large, firm, rich, glossy berries as I had never previously seen. At this writing, August 4, but few runners have formed. If some special fertilizer is used, or if planted on a very rich clay soil, this will prove one of the very best.

Charles Downing.—Three and one-half inches. I realized more net money from the crop of this sort this year than from any other, because the vines take care of themselves—do not mat on the ground along the rows so as to prevent full development of the fruit, are exceedingly productive, holding out longer in bearing, producing large berries to the last. Berry of moderate firmness (fair shipper), and of fair, not rich, flavor.

Cinderella.—Three and one-fourth inches. I regard this as a valuable acquisition. The berries are of excellent quality, fine size, good color, rather firm, and the vines very productive.

Continental.—The same remarks will apply to this as to its mate, Cinderella, with the addition that it is later, sweeter, and the firmest berry grown by me this year—surpassing Capt. Jack in this respect.

Forest Rose.—Three and one-fourth inches. This variety has also agreeably disappointed me. The vines have not rusted, and have borne a very large crop of large, nice berries. It has probably "come to stay."

Windsor Chief.—Three and three-fourths by four inches (on plants set out last October). This new sort has done well both in vine and fruit. It is exceedingly prolific. The berries are of uniform good size, a beautiful bright red, round in form, but not firm enough to ship. It is a good and profitable sort to grow for a home market.

Kentucky.—Three and three-fourths by four inches. This older sort is becoming more and more established in favor with those who grow it. Even a small collection for family use or for market would be incomplete without it. The vines are rank, bear their fruit high up from the dirt, and do not mat on the ground; bear good, regular, well-paying crops of uniformly large, regular, sub-conic, firm, sweet, not rich, berries, which are eagerly sought in the market.

Duncan.—Three and three-fourths inches. The Duncan is a robust vine, which bears good crops of large berries of a fair quality, ripening among the earliest, and of sufficient firmness to admit of carriage to neighboring markets. Many growers place it at the head of their lists for early berries for market.

Black Defiance.—Three and three-fourths inches. This is an excellent early and medium variety to grow, in hills, single plants or stools, for family use, or for market where it is known. The very dark, rather dull, color of the berries is an objection to it as a general market berry. The vines are immensely productive here, of very large fruit, but not inclined to form runners.

Capt. Jack.—Three inches. Perhaps this excellent variety should have a place nearer the head, as the extreme drought of May was the almost sole cause of its comparative failure here this year. The vines bloomed profusely and set such loads of fruit as are seldom seen, while they had been allowed to run together (for plants) which thus somewhat weakened them. It suffered more than any other sort, yet bore a fair crop, and the latter berries attained a fair size. The variety is a good grower and great bearer of rather large, firm, medium to late, acid berries, of a better quality than the Wilson, and which will carry about as well to distant markets. It will hold a place among the leading market sorts for years to come. It is pretty well known in St. Louis market.

Col. Cheney.—The largest berry measured was 3 3-4 by 4 1-2 inches. This sort has been so long before the public that it is well known. It has strictly pistillate blossoms which, when fertilized by Charles Downing, produce immense crops of fruit of the largest size, of a brilliant, glossy red color, rather acid, though fair flavor, very attractive in the boxes, but not firm enough for shipping. Season rather late.

Champion.—Three and one-fourth inches. This is another pistillate variety and one of the heaviest bearers of berries, of medium quality, rather acid, of above medium size, and not firm enough for shipping well. Peter Henderson and some other growers of repute place it at the head of the list for

general purposes. Season medium to late.

Cumberland Triumph.—Four inches. I had the most uniformly large berries from this sort this year, though the vines were not satisfactory productive—as compared with many other sorts. The vines are exceedingly robust, fruit stems tall and strong, fruit round, light red, not seedy, and quite too soft for carriage. It finds a ready sale at home market.

Seth Boyden.—The largest berry measured was 4 1-4 inches. The behavior of the vines this year was nearly all that could be desired, although they have previously rusted. The crop was satisfactory, and the berries were very large, of a brilliant, waxy color as though doubly varnished. No berry shown in the market, except Great American, was so eagerly sought by customers. They are firm enough to ship to market, are rich and sweet in flavor. I shall extend my plantation of this magnificent berry.

Prouty.—Three inches. This is a fine flavored, beautiful berry, of medium size, when grown on good soil and in narrow rows, and the vines are exceedingly productive; berries firm enough to ship. It will give satisfaction with good culture.

Durand's Beauty.—Three and one-fourth inches. This is a berry of nearly the highest perfection, yet the vines have not proved sufficiently productive to warrant planting for market. The vines are robust, fair bearers, though throw out few runners.

Pioneer.—Four inches. This vine is of good habit, with foliage of a light green, is a moderate bearer (though it was planted on rather light sandy soil; on a heavier soil it is said to do better). This fruit is of fine size and excellent flavor.

Springdale.—Three and three-fourths inches. One visitor to my grounds, in whose judgment I have much confidence, pronounced this the best sort. At one time, early in the fruiting, the vines were well studded with large berries; but it did not hold out size like Cumberland Triumph, though it is a firmer and to my taste a better berry than Cumberland Triumph. Vines are very robust and productive. Pistillate.

Monarch of the West.—Three and one-half inches. This sort does not produce as well with a stiffer soil, and the green ends of the berries are decidedly objectionable, yet it is really a good, large berry, and in some soils one of the most profitable.

Star of the West, Crystal City and some other sorts are on trial, but cannot speak from my own knowledge of their characteristics.

Starling.—Though a most excellent berry, of fine size, and the vine very productive, I am forced to discard on account of the shortness of the fruit stalk—the berries lie upon the ground.

—O. B. Galusha, in *Colman's Rural*.

The Cultivation of Raspberries.

There is nothing easier to grow than the raspberry, and of all our small fruits it is the most wholesome and to be preferred. The blackberry may be as wholesome when it is in perfection; but the strawberry, while it is a delicious fruit and preferred by many to all others, is positively injurious to a considerable proportion of persons. It contains an acid of a very peculiar and powerful nature. It affects the blood and produces eruptions; and people subject to gout are prohibited from touching the fruit. Raspberries, on the other hand, are not merely innocuous, but they are extremely wholesome and can be eaten in any desired quantity.

Raspberry canes should be planted three feet apart in the row, and the rows three and a half to four feet apart. Cut down the canes to within six inches of the ground and set firmly. We prefer a rather moist spot for them, and if in the shade a portion of the day so much the better. They can be planted under fruit trees where scarcely anything else will grow, and the berry will be larger and finer. They like a cool, moist soil, kept so by liberal mulching with leaves, light manure, or any trash, and if a foot in depth it is an advantage.

Care of Raspberries and Blackberries.

The *Fruit Record* says: "We have discarded the plan of allowing the red raspberries and blackberries to sucker and grow all over and between the rows, and now keep the cultivator running through them every two weeks, cutting off all suckers that come up be-

tween the rows and giving plants in rows double the chance." This is what we consider good advice, and it means use the thumb and finger to pinch in time. In regard to blackberries and raspberries it is a great mistake to allow them to grow up tall and spindling, and then in the fall or next spring have to cut off one-half or two-thirds of the wood and cane to make stock bear fruit. Watch the new growth, and when it gets two to three feet high (owing to stockiness of plant, if they be small two feet, and large three) nip off the tip end of the new growth with the fingers, or with a knife or shears.

The Household.

Purifying Rancid Butter.

The *Scientific American* says: "Calvin Peck some ten years ago obtained a patent for restoring and preserving butter; his invention relates to a new process of purifying butter, having especial reference to arresting fermentation and restoring rancid butter. His process consists in melting the butter in a clean vessel under a slow and regular heat, and while it is melting he adds two ounces of pulverized alum to every five pounds of butter, the butter being stirred gently while melting. When thoroughly melted it is strained through a fine strainer into cold water. The butter will rise to the surface quite pure and transparent. The alum coagulates the albumen, the casein, and other foreign matter, all of which are retained in the strainer, leaving the butter perfectly pure and clean, and of uniform consistency. When the butter is sufficiently cool to be in good working order, it is carefully taken out and thoroughly worked, adding to each five pounds of butter three ounces of good dairy salt, one ounce of clean saltpeter, and one ounce of pulverized white sugar. The butter is then packed in clean vessels, and is fit for use. By covering it with strong brine and keeping it in a cool place, it is claimed it will remain sweet for any desired length of time."

Scolding.

Of all the foolish habits that poor mortals are given to there is nothing else so needless as that of giving away to inclination and scolding every time the world does not go just to suit fancy. You cannot make it any better by constant scolding and fault-finding. I have known persons to become so addicted to this foolish habit that they would scold the chickens that came around their door, entirely unconscious of the clattering they heard, little dreaming that they could cause such a commotion. It is a habit that will grow with advancing years, and until you try to break it off you will not know how firm a hold it has taken. Take your trials and disappointments with a patient and forbearing spirit; you will feel all the better for it. You would think it very foolish if you heard a boy every time he could not leave his work to go fishing, hunting or pleasure-seeking scold about it for a long time. I think you would say he needed a good whipping. Did you, dear readers, ever see a person who felt any better after a hard scolding? No, such a course only makes him feel so much the worse. Depend on it, you who have a habit of losing your temper and flying in a passion every time you are crossed a little, that you cannot afford it. There may be many times during these hot days that we become tired and weary with our work, which often seems harder than we can bear, but we must remember that others around us are just as tired, and if you only practice a little patience the storm will soon be over and the sunshine will be all the pleasanter. Strive to keep a smile on your face, and say a kind word whenever you meet neighbors or friends, as there is no telling what an effect it may have on those we meet. It is much more effective than a snarl. And then, we are apt to think that others are in a similar condition with ourselves, and if we are in a good mood it will help to lighten the cares of those we are thrown in constant contact with. If parents are in a habit of scolding their children on all occasions, it will be sure to make them cross and peevish, and this, as much as anything else, is the cause of so many children leaving home for the city, where so many temptations are constantly in their path. Try forbearance, scolding husband, and see what an effect a few kind words will have. Show your tired wife more attention; try to help her

when you are around the house, instead of making all the work you can; and see the amount of sunshine it will shed across your pathway. And if you don't think the experiment worth repeating, then you must be past all hopes of redemption in this world, and I am very sure there is but a little for you in the world to come, unless you alter your course in life.—S. C.

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,
Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"
GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI

H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

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

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the
Throat and Lungs,
such as Coughs, Colds,
Whooping Cough,
Bronchitis, Asthma,
and Consumption.

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

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

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

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

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

"OH! MY
BACK!"
Do you have a Pain in your Back, Loins or Side? If so, your Kidneys are diseased. Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY. EDY, the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine. It is prepared EXPRESSLY for Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence or Retention of Urine and Female Weakness. HUNT'S REMEDY has never been known to fail.
MOORETOWN, Burlington Co., N. J., Sept. 18, 1878.
WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—Eighteen months ago I had Dropsy around the heart; my physicians and friends desisted of my ever getting well. The first bottle of HUNT'S REMEDY gave me great relief. I feel I owe my very existence to HUNT'S REMEDY, and I am deeply thankful.
ANGEL S. COLES.
SPRINGFIELD, Eppingham Co., Ga., May 17, 1879.
WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—I prescribed HUNT'S REMEDY in a complicated case of Dropsy which I had been treating for eight years, and I find HUNT'S REMEDY is the best medicine for Dropsy and the Kidneys I have ever used.
WM. H. WILSON, M. D.

HUNT'S REMEDY has cured hundreds who have been given up by physicians. It cleanses, purifies and strengthens the whole system. All who use it enjoy good health. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. Sold by all Druggists.

Farm and Stock.

Good Place to Store Root Products.

A cave for the root products of the farm is better than storing them in the cellar of the dwelling. This will free the dwelling from the unwholesome gases of decaying vegetables. For such a cave it is not necessary to dig into a hill-side. A good plan, and one often used, is to dig a cellar about three feet deep and plank up above the ground about five or six feet. Slabs from a sawmill will answer for this purpose, and for roofing. Cover the roof and sides with earth thrown from the cellar, giving the side towards the north an extra protection. If this covering is sodded completely it will be more effective and durable. Make the entrance door double and fill the space with cut hay, straw or sawdust, well packed.

Keep a Few Sheep.

Does it occur to farmers ordinarily that they could add a few sheep to the stock already upon the farm without lessening the amount of feed set apart for the latter? Do farmers consider the unnecessary degree to which they confine themselves to salt meats? After the freezing winter season is over it is not practicable, away from a full supply of ice, to keep fresh meats about the house for more than a day or so. Mutton is well known to be the easiest of any to keep in hot weather. If farmers would more generally keep a few sheep, they could, by exchanging favors—killing alternately—keep each other's tables supplied with fresh meats during the warm months.

On some farms—and these are not few—the only dependence for a change from smoked meat, or otherwise, pork from the barrel, is upon the good wife's stock of poultry. This stock, which has come from a good deal of watchful care and labor usually, would answer her a good turn, if permitted to market during the season, in connection with her butter and lesser products. But owing to the absence of other sources of supply in the way of fresh meats, when harvest and thrashing time comes, or visitors drop in, a raid is made upon the young growing stock of poultry, the best are selected, and little by little the wife's visions of divers and sundry things to come of sales in the early fall vanish.

Sheep, ignored and despised by the average farmer, sheep well bred, with a view to tendency to fattening and early maturity, will eat around in the fence corners and by-places, localities neglected or avoided by other larger stock, and on such feed—shunned by the cow and horse, they will fatten, making at any and all times, whether it be in spring, midsummer, fall or winter, the very best and most wholesome flesh in use upon the table. For dinner upon the farmer's table, during harvest, or at any other time, nothing is more appropriate, healthy and palatable than a bowl of well made mutton soup, with crackers or light bread, accompanied with a slice of the meat, well cooked and duly seasoned. This, with the usual vegetables, forms a meal easily prepared, and so nearly fills the bill that the most simple and inexpensive dessert completes the requirements. This for to-day, with a bit of roast for to-morrow, ham or pork the third day, enables the farmer's wife to break in upon the monotony, so common, and liable to be so tedious to the housewife possessed of average ambition, and so irksome to all, whose tastes, and the wear and tear of whose muscles, exposed to the daily strain of farm labor, require to be studied.

These are the views we set out to advance, not thinking to bring arguments to show that there is money profit in keeping sheep. The common verdict for some years past has been that there is, in general terms, no profit in farming. The farmer keeps a pair of farm geldings for the mere work there is in them. So there are various things kept, not with a view to figuring the profit as the merchant does this upon a yard of cloth or a pound of tea, but because the various movements upon the farm and within the house cannot be carried on in a becoming manner if these things are omitted. What a man, his hired help and his family, eats has a question of palatableness involved, as well as the question of building up the muscles that a full day's work may be done. On these propositions it pays to keep sheep, equally as

it pays to have the oat-bin well filled when you start in with your teams for a heavy season's work. But we think a flock of sheep, kept away from the worthless neighborhood dogs at night, if reasonably well bred, will, in view of the natural increase, the product of wool and hide upon his back, and the incidental value of the pounds of meat upon his carcass, whether these be consumed on the farm or in town or city, will pay equally with any other stock upon the farm. Whether they will or not, in view of the value and availability of the meat in the ways stated, hundreds of sheep should now be kept in townships where not one is now seen.—*Ex.*

The Early Amber Sugar-Cane.

Mr. E. Y. Teas, of Dunreith, Ind., says that about 1860 he obtained while in France a few pounds of the best Chinese cane seed, which on his return was planted. In this crop one stalk of cane ripened before the remainder was fairly in bloom. The seed was preserved and planted, and the variety was named "Early Amber," and sent out in small parcels annually to the Northwestern, Western and Southern states.

Mr. Teas says it ripens in from ninety to one hundred days, and yields from 120 to 170 gallons of syrup, and about six pounds of sugar granulates to the gallon.

According to the report of the department of agriculture for 1877, page 230, Mr. C. F. Miller, of Morristown, Rice county, Minn., procured some of the seed of what was called the "Minnesota Early Amber," and sent the same to a friend near St. Louis, who grew the cane there and then returned the seed to Mr. Miller. He planted it and found that the growth from the Southern seed was more luxuriant, and the yield of syrup greater than that from the cane grown in Minnesota. From this cane considerable sugar was manufactured in 1875, and an annually increasing amount thereafter. So that at the last Minnesota state fair, held at Minneapolis (owing to the increasing interest manifested by the farmers in that state), the officers of the State Agricultural society, in order to demonstrate the real value of this cane to the thousands of farmers present, and also to test the evaporators and mills used in its manufacture, purchased an acre of cane, which, when stripped and headed, weighed 19,914 pounds. In a field row of 290 feet in length, with hills three feet apart, there was raised 486 stalks of cane, and 282 suckers unfit for sugar-making purposes. The average height of the cane stalks was ten feet, and the average weight two pounds each.

Mr. Kenney, to whom we have referred, commenced experimenting with the Amber cane for the production of sugar in 1875, when he made less than a dozen pounds of sugar, but in the next year he made 600, and last year the product was twelve barrels, which to all appearance resembled clean, bright, New Orleans sugar, having the flavor of the muscovado.

Mr. James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., procured a quantity of seed of Mr. Kenney in the spring of 1878, and sent it out as "Kenney's Minnesota Amber cane," but this year he calls it simply "Early Amber sugar-cane."

Mr. Seth H. Kenney and C. F. Rice, of Morristown, are associated together in the production of sugar from this cane. They claim that they are able to realize from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre in its cultivation for sugar. In 1875 there were but 1,534 acres in cultivation of it in that state, but in 1878 the acreage in this variety had increased to 2,789. The gentlemen named say that after three years' cultivation it is evident that the seed should be sent South, and thus changed or renewed. Their best results last year were 288 gallons per acre. The evaporator used in making the product named was a No. 7 Cook. For sugar, the cane was cut and piled two weeks; for syrup, a less number of days. Messrs. Miller and Kenney are of the opinion that the value of this crop in the near future will be but little, if any, less than that of the annual wheat crop of that state.

This variety has been tried at Amherst, Mass., with the following result: 160 to 260 gallons per acre, as the yield. The percentage of sugar was found to be less when fresh cut and ground than after lying awhile before being ground. It is believed that increased culture will

increase the amount of cane sugar. W. G. B., of Troy, Ia., thinks from his experience last year with it that under proper treatment fully one-half the weight of the syrup would crystallize into good solid-grained sugar. B. O. W., of Miami county, O., says that he and eighteen of his neighbors cultivated the Amber cane last year, and found that it not only made syrup worth seventy-five cents per gallon, but also a good article of brown sugar settled in each molasses cup. There was no difficulty in producing 200 gallons of syrup on an acre of good land, although cultivated precisely as corn.

Earlier Maturity.

The *Journal* has labored on every occasion to set before its readers an array of figures that ought clearly to convince intelligent feeders of the great loss of growing beef to a greater age than three years; and we do not think that an American fat stock show would commit the blunder of offering prizes, for a long series of years, for five, six or seven year old beef. Our first fat stock show, at Chicago, last year, and the comments made upon it, brought out this feature most clearly. Let us call attention again to the Short-horn and grade Short-horns that drew prizes, and tabulate their ages, weight and gain per day. We will take the best four of each class, beginning with the oldest:

Age	Wt.	Gain per day
4 steers.. 1,890 days	2,332 lbs.	1.32 lbs.
4 steers.. 1,281 "	2,166 "	1.69 "
4 steers.. 967 "	1,687 "	1.74 "
4 steers.. 669 "	1,420 "	2.13 "

This simple table is very instructive to those who will understand it. It would take a treatise to develop and explain fully the physiological reasons for this result in feeding; but the simple facts are first and most important to be understood, admitted and acted upon. This is not an isolated result. The animals were all good examples of their ages, and show what good feeding will do at every stage. It represents what is likely to be nearly the average result of feeding to the longer or shorter period. And in this view let the reader study it. The steers, 669 days, or 22 months old, weighing 1,420 lbs., are in excellent market condition, and will bring the top price of the market, so if they are to be kept longer, it is for some other reason than their market condition or weight.

Now the comparison must be made from stage to stage in the feeding. In the 298 days between 669 and 967, the gain is only 267 lbs., or 89-100 of a pound per day. This at most would not be worth more than 4.8 cents per day—a sum wholly inadequate to pay for the food, as it would cost probably 85 per cent. more to feed them during this than the previous period, although the first period would pay in growth ten cents per day. Now the next period of 314 days would pay about 8 cents per day; but on the increased food there would be a heavy loss. But the last period shows the greatest loss, when the gain for 609 days is only 166 lbs., and the value of it not exceeding 2 cents per day. They are kept, of course, at a great loss. It then becomes evident that prizes for fat steers should be limited to those three years and a half old.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Poultry in Summer.

Extreme caution should be used during our hot season to keep the fowls in good health and thrift. That trite old maxim, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is a very applicable one now. Guard carefully against disease in its first stages. That dread scourge of the poultry-yard, the cholera, can be avoided and prevented, but seldom cured. Be sure your roosting and laying houses are thoroughly cleaned, and kept well limed and free from vermin that so often weaken the system of fowls and make them an easy prey for diseases so common among fowls at this season. If disease has already got a foothold, better at once use the hatchet, and thoroughly, and begin anew.

There are a great many simple things that, if remembered, will materially assist you in keeping your fowls in good health. Keeping a few old rusty nails in their water-dish is a good tonic. Be sure they are provided with a good dust bath. A soap-box, or one larger sized, filled with fine street dust, is best; a part wood ashes is also beneficial, but clear ashes are too strong, and in wet weather the lye from them is injurious.

Another disease to guard against is

the "scaly leg" in fowls. Various opinions are advanced as to their cause, but it is now generally conceded to be a small insect that adheres there and "builds his intrenchments" very much as the coral does in the far away coral islands.

The best and simplest remedy is to use kerosene oil with a stiff brush. It being very penetrating, will soon remove them; or kerosene mixed with lard and a little old-fashioned soft-soap is a more mild form of using it. The prime cause of the disease is want of care and cleanliness, and in fact nine out of ten of all the diseases fowls are subject to may be traced to that source.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Encourage the Eating of Mutton.

Americans are not mutton eaters to any such degree as they are beef and pork eaters. There is often a good demand for mutton or lamb, but it is a comparatively limited one. At the great live stock markets, as Chicago, where there are receipts of thousands of cattle and hogs, there are but hundreds of sheep. In many a village market mutton is rarely to be found. There has been gain in this direction; mutton is eaten more commonly than was the case a few years ago; there is an increasing appreciation of good quality in the flesh of the sheep, as there has been in the flesh of the ox. But the best interests of American sheep rearing would be much advanced if the mass of the people could be induced to become habitual mutton eaters, as they are now beef or pork consumers. Reliance upon wool as the only source of profit in sheep rearing is to become a thing of the past in all the older settled portions of the country.

No rapid change of habit in such matters is to be expected; but sheep growers can help—first, by having sheep of good quality with which to supply whatever demand exists; second, by themselves practicing what they preach and by encouraging the butchers in the neighboring town or village to keep mutton in their shops, and call the attention of their customers to it.

The export demand for American sheep is very encouraging. In 1878 the United States and Canada shipped 84,000 sheep to Great Britain—almost as large a number as was that of the cattle exported. Since the restrictions placed on the exportation of live fat cattle to Great Britain, the number of sheep sent over is much greater than that of cattle. Thus the arrivals at Liverpool, the first week in May, were 370 cattle, 2,368 sheep and 1,050 pigs. The same week, 1,529 carcasses of mutton were landed at Liverpool.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

A Relish for Farm Stock.

The importance of an occasional relish of salt and wood ashes for all kinds of stock cannot be too highly appreciated. The most convenient form in which these materials are offered, according to feeders of wide experience, is in a solid mass, which admits of a diligent licking on the part of the animal without gaining more of the mixture than is desirable. In order to mix these ingredients so that a solid mass may be formed, take salt and pure wood ashes in the proportion of pound for pound, with water sufficient to hold the mixture together. To preserve the mixture in a solid state, place it in troughs or boxes sheltered sufficiently to keep rain and snow from reaching it and converting it into alkaline pickle. These troughs with their tempting contents prove efficient as baits for alluring animals, turned out on long runs during the day, home at night.

When cattle chew leather, wood and old bones, remember that it indicates lack of phosphate of lime in their food, which is required to supply bone material. A teaspoonful of bone material given daily with their grain will correct the habit and supply the deficiency which induces it. If the disposition to eat bones is indulged in when cows are on grass, the deficiency then evidently exists in the soil, and the pasture will be greatly benefited by a top dressing of bone dust. Two or three hundred pounds to the acre, sown broadcast, will repay attending expenses in a better yield and quality of milk and butter.—*Western Homestead.*

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* poured lime water on the heads of a nice lot of cabbages last fall and next morning the worms that infested them were lying dead all over the patch.

Veterinary Department.

Canker.

I have a filly foal. When she was about one month old she followed her dam to this point, a distance of seventy miles, remaining healthy in every respect until about the 1st of October, when she became diseased in her right fore foot. Symptoms: 1, an inclination to walk on the toe; 2, a general enlargement of the hoof; 3, an unnatural hollowing of the hoof in and around the frog. These symptoms have increased until she is now walking on her toe. There is nothing wrong in appearance except in the hoof. She has never had any treatment. If you can prescribe a remedy you will greatly oblige your old friend and subscriber.

ANSWER.—We are of the opinion that your colt has an attack of canker, a disease of the planted cushion, and if you will make a careful examination into the cleft of the frog you will find an unctuous, offensive, effete material, or unnatural secretion of that tissue, characteristic of the above named disease. *Treatment:* You had better pare away, with a sharp and thin draw-knife, all devitalized parts of the sole and frog till you come down to the sensitive tissue; then carefully cleanse it from all effete matter and dress it with one part of sulphate of copper to six of tincture of aloes, mixed. You had better procure some oakum, which should be thoroughly saturated with the solution; then firmly pressed upon the raw tissue in small, even pads till you have the inferior surface of the foot well covered; then apply a bandage in such a way that it will cause firm pressure. You will have to practice a little while, in all probability, before you can acquire the art of the application, but with patience it will come to you. The dressing will require to be changed daily.

Polypus.

Seeing many times advice to correspondents about horses, I thought I might not be presuming too much in asking your counsel as to a horse I have. He is eleven years old, perfectly sound in limb, true and kind. In the stable I can discover nothing the matter with his wind; but if I drive a mile at a fair road gate, he begins to breathe hard; makes quite a loud noise in drawing in his breath (where all the effort seems to be), and is often quite distressed apparently. If you then stop him, in a minute or two all is quiet; but it begins again as soon as he goes a short distance on a trot. He will sometimes rub his head (but way between eye and nostril) as though there the difficulty lay; and then applying your ear to his windpipe, the nearer you approach his head the louder the sound. After stopping him, and he has drawn two or three breaths, there appears to be a rattle in his head when he draws his breath in, so that the skin will flutter between windpipe and neck above and just back of the jaw-bone. He eats well, but not excessively; is in good condition. Lies down regularly every night; drinks easily and without stopping; runs a little at the nose, but not much. I have had him but a short time, and I do not know his previous history; so I cannot give any idea of the cause of the trouble. From above, can you tell me what ails him? If so, is he curable? Can he be relieved, if he cannot be cured? Will it injure him to drive him right along without stopping when he appears distressed? Please give me your advice.

ANSWER.—Partly from your description and partly from drawing upon our imagination, we feel quite confident you have a case of polypus—a soft tumor—growing in, and partially closing, the nasal passage. We would advise you to have a veterinarian to see the case, as it will require the services of one to remove the obstruction after the diagnosis has been made. If our surmises are correct, there is no reason why the animal should not again become useful—in fact, a sound animal.—*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.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for 'Produce Markets' and 'Live Stock Markets'. Includes prices for flour, wheat, corn, and various livestock types across different cities like St. Louis and Chicago.

Text describing market conditions for live stock, mentioning demand for shipping grades and prices for various types of cattle and hogs.

Text detailing shipping rates and prices for various goods, including butter, cheese, and other commodities.

Text providing information about receipts for various goods, such as wheat and corn, and their current market status.

Text listing prices for various agricultural products like potatoes, apples, and grapes, along with their respective market prices.

Text discussing the price of flour in Kansas City and its relation to the market in St. Louis.

Text mentioning the decline in wheat prices in St. Louis and the impact on the local market.

Text describing the market for future delivery of wheat and corn, including prices and market trends.

Text discussing the improvement in hog prices and the packing of hogs, noting the quality of the products.

Text providing information about the visible supply of wheat and corn, including stocks in granaries and ports.

Table showing the supply of wheat and corn in various cities, including New York, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Toledo, Detroit, Oswego, St. Louis, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, Peoria, Indianapolis, Kansas City, and Baltimore.

Text summarizing the total supply of wheat and corn for various months and years, showing an increase in the total supply.

Text discussing the increase in the total for the last month of three million bushels, and the impact on the market.

Text mentioning the money market in New York, including the price of mercantile paper and the stock market.

Text listing 'Lawrence Markets' and providing prices for various goods like butter, eggs, and poultry.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, MILL WORK AND CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS

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

D. C. Wagner. Geo. E. Bensley. J. R. Bensley.

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

VINLAND Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR. PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor, Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

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.

\$250,000 TO LOAN! On Improved Farms, AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

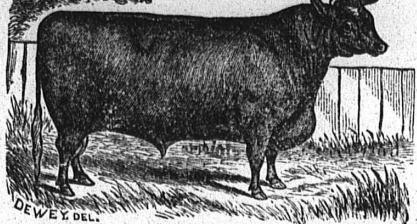
ANDREW TOSH & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Lawrence, Kansas.

We sell, rent and exchange farm and city property. We solicit additions to our list of desirable pieces of real estate. Indorsements offered to buyers. Call and see us, or write.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO. Taxes paid for non-residents, abstracts of title furnished. Office in Standard building.

ELMENDARO HERD.

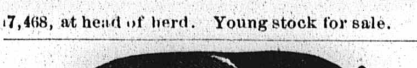


LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

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.

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, \$22 00; Five to seven months old, \$22 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.

STORY & CAMP'S Mammoth Music House.

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



ESTEY ORGAN. We use the best quality Steel wire; the bars well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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

ROGERS & ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

From the Factory to the Wearer. Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for \$7.50 A DOZEN!!

Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in an unlimited supply of Shirts, Muslin, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts, in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the consumer, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by middlemen and the retail trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer:

12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, \$7.50; 12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, \$7.50.

An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeves and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 12, for 12 Shirts, 85 cents. We warrant these Shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any Shirts in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you save all outside profits.

Boys' Shirts same price as above. Postage Stamps or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 481 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

BARBER BROS., DRUGGISTS,

133 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO— LARD OIL, And all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

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

A NEW GROCERY IN LAWRENCE!

H. S. BOWMAN, AT NO. 81 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Teas, Tobaccos and Cigars. FINE TEAS A SPECIALTY, AND AT REMARKABLY LOW FIGURES. WASHING SOAP OF BEST QUALITY VERY CHEAP. EVERYTHING AT LOW-DOWN CASH PRICES. COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT.

We cordially invite the public to give us a call.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

We use the best quality Steel wire; the bars well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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

ROGERS & ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

From the Factory to the Wearer. Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for \$7.50 A DOZEN!!

Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in an unlimited supply of Shirts, Muslin, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts, in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the consumer, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by middlemen and the retail trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer:

12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, \$7.50; 12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, \$7.50.

An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeves and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 12, for 12 Shirts, 85 cents. We warrant these Shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any Shirts in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you save all outside profits.

Boys' Shirts same price as above. Postage Stamps or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 481 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.