

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 400.

"WE NEVER LET FATHER WORK."

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

"He was getting feeble, while we were strong
And had work enough to do,
And nothing e'er pleased us boys so much,
All the busy season through,
As to see dear father without a care,
Reading the news in his easy-chair.
"Oh, no, we never let father work!"
Said the pale and weeping boy,
"We labored with steady, willing hands
To fill up his days with joy,
Though we knew love's debt we could never
pay,
Should we work for him till our dying day."
Brave, stalwart lads were this noble three
Who had borne their part so well,
And what sorrow filled their sad young hearts
No mortal can ever tell,
As they saw the form they loved so dear,
Crushed and maimed, on its lowly bier.
"He was taking rest in a shady place,
His paper upon his knee,
When his doom was sealed by the fallig arch,"
Said this sorrowing lad to me,
"It is very hard to have him go
In this way, when we loved him so."
The sire had much to make life sweet,
I thought, as I left the bed,
Compared with what, in busy life,
Full many a father had—
Boys proud to toil, and never shirk,
That "dear old father" need not work.

"MATE JACK'S" STORY.

BY CARL BRICKETT.

An elegant carriage drew up before a large house, in one of the fashionable streets of our metropolis. A tall, finely-formed gentleman alighted, and turning, lifted out a little golden-haired girl.
"Who is Joseph talking so angrily to, papa?" the child said, as she saw the consequential butler gesticulating very earnestly.
On one of the broad stone steps sat a gray-haired man; but though his clothes were worn and threadbare, they were neat, and it was at once evident he was no beggar. But that was not Joseph's opinion, for in rough tones he was ordering him to "move on."
Mr. Langley took in the situation at a glance, and silencing his officious servant, he waited to say a few kindly words, such as always came readily to the lips of this prosperous man whom good fortune had not spoiled.
"He looks so tired, papa, why don't you ask him to come in and rest a little while? Poor old man!"
As the sweet voice fell upon his ears the wayfarer, whose head had been bowed in an attitude of intense weariness, suddenly looked up, and in tones whose broad English accent was unmistakable, he exclaimed:
"God bless the kind heart! Those are the first words of cheer an old tar has heard since he left his native land."
As he spoke, an expression of interest came into Mr. Langley's face, and he said quickly:
"My friend, if they are the first they shall not be the last. As my little girl says, you seem tired; will you not come in and rest awhile?"
Verily the old weather-beaten man, who had thought himself a few moments before without a friend in the stranger land into which he had but lately come, felt that he had fallen in with good Samaritans, and his weary feet were guided up the stone steps and into Mr. Langley's luxurious library. Then Joseph—much to his disgust—was ordered to bring refreshments.
The old man ate and drank like one in a dream, every now and then turning to follow with his eyes the fairy figure which fitted like a gleam of sunshine around the room.
When Mr. Langley saw that he was rested, he said:
"My friend, you called yourself, a while ago, 'an old tar,' and I see by your speech that you are but lately from England. I always loved when a boy to hear of the sea, and if you would like I should be pleased and interested to have you tell me of your life, and why at your advanced age you have left your native land."
The old man's face brightened, as he replied, gratefully:
"And that I will, sir. Yours is the first brotherly hand which has been held out to me in America. I only came a month ago; and perhaps the old man should not have left his home at all. But human love, sir, is very strong, and I came to try and find my one daughter—my lass, who when I last saw her was a blooming maiden, and who left England thinking her old father dead."
Laying his wrinkled hand softly upon the golden head of the child, who, in anticipation

of a story, had drawn her little stool near his chair, he thus began:
"My given name, kind sir, is John Hilyard; but I have been called 'Mate Jack' ever since I was drawn by my love for the deep blue sea to enter upon a sailor's life. I was eighteen when I first went on ship-board, and for ten years I staid on the Echo, cheerfully fulfilling my duties and obeying my superior officers, having never known a parent's care; but to be on the sea, to lie in my berth and hear the waves swish with their long, regular motion against the ship's side, was worth more than books or learning to me.
"After a time I left the Echo, and with the eagerness of youth for new scenes, engaged on a vessel bound for foreign parts. The Britannia was a trader, and had already been twice on a profitable voyage to the Upper Guinea coast, and was fitting out for a third trip when I joined her crew. They were glad to get me—I was strong and able-bodied then. The day came that we sailed; and a dark, stormy one it was. The wind blew a stiff gale before we had weighed anchor many hours. We were flying busily about obeying the captain's orders when suddenly a small lad appeared in our midst. We all gazed at him in astonishment, while with an angry look the captain seized him by his collar.
"A 'stowaway!' What are you doing here!"
"The youngster, who couldn't have been more than twelve, bore his shaking with steady equanimity, and when he got the chance he took off his ragged cap to his rough interlocutor.
"Please, sir, don't be angry," he said. "I haven't any father or mother, and I want to be a sailor."
"The captain looked surprised at his coolness; then a sense of humor struck him and he lost his gruffness in a laugh, as he exclaimed:
"Well, in truth, you're a cool one!"
"That was the way I first met 'Stowaway Ned,' as we called him. He it was who showed me that above the blue sea, whose every aspect I knew so well, was One whose power ruled the waves and stilled the highest storms.
"Stowaway Ned's" history was little enough to tell. Brought up by a poor but pious mother, who had lately died, he had been buffeted since then from corner to corner, until he hid away in our hold with the intention of becoming a sailor. He was a good little fellow; that pious mother's teachings had taken firm root, and to him I owe that through all the changes and trials of my life I have had the comfort of knowing and loving that Friend "unto whom every knee shall bow."
"We soon grew to be great companions, 'Stowaway Ned' and I, notwithstanding the difference in our ages; and he became a prime favorite with the captain.
"Years ago there was not the facility for trading in barbarous parts that there is now, and great danger attended the adventurous white men, who risked their lives by approaching too near the neighborhood of the coast inhabited by the treacherous blacks. But our trips, which we made year after year, were always successful, and the profits worth the risk we ran.
"During one of our long stops for repairs in England I met and loved a sweet-faced lassie. She was an orphan, working for her living, and as she made no objections to marry a poor sailor, with 'Stowaway Ned' for a witness, we were joined together. Then after a while the time came for me to go away again, and with tears and kisses we parted—though we little knew it—forever!
"I never saw her dear face again, and never will in this world. The next summer, on my return from my voyage, which had been longer than usual, I found she had been dead a month, and in her place had left a tiny, well-bred creature with her mother's blue eyes and smiling mouth.
"Those were hard days! Had I not had my friend's companionship—he was a good-sized boy of sixteen by this time—I know not what might have become of me. Perhaps the sailor's enemy, the fiery cup, would have lured me to forget my grief in its depths; but 'Stowaway Ned' kept by me and comforted me until at last the weeks rolled around and we stood together again upon the Britannia's deck.
"We ran down through the trades till we reached the Guinea coast, and by this time, rendered fearless by our former freedom from difficulty, approached closer than usual. We were well supplied with ammunition and anticipated no danger.
"For a time all went right, but one afternoon

I heard a sudden cry of alarm and then the captain's voice raised in tones of great excitement. Hurrying on deck I saw a boat full of blacks bending to their oars with all their strength, while in their midst was the lad 'Stowaway Ned.'
"It seems he had attracted the admiring interest of the blacks, who had come out daily to the vessel with articles to barter for our stock of merchandise, and the chief had conceived the idea of capturing the white boy of whose comeliness his subjects had brought such reports.
"Ned had been standing by the rail, when suddenly a lasso, thrown by a skillful hand, had dragged him into the water and directly into a boat which, full of natives, had been lying by the vessel's side for some time. We had seen them, but had paid no particular attention to them, as it was a common thing for them to do.
"Lower the boat and after them!" commanded the captain, shaking his fist in impotent rage in the direction of the retreating boat.
"Before long the yawl was down and manned by a dozen strong men, myself among them, and we were soon in hot pursuit.
"But they had the advantage of us, and touched the beach many minutes before the united strength of our brawny arms and our love for 'Stowaway Ned' could bring us near enough to check their flight. Hastily dropping their oars and grasping the boy they took to their feet.
"Anxious and excited, never thinking of the danger of our position, we, too, landed and swiftly followed.
"In a moment's time we realized our folly, when we found ourselves surrounded by a dark horde, yelling and brandishing their weapons in gleeful triumph. So twelve sturdy British seamen were obliged to yield up their weapons and walk in single file, captives. 'We're done for!' we said, one to the other, for we had heard many tales of the blacks' cruel nature.
"When we reached the village we were taken before the chief. To cut a sad story short, I will say that my comrades' expectations were too soon proved true, for one by one they were put to death.
"My turn had come; but Ned, who had remained quietly with his abductors, and whom they treated with great consideration, pleaded for my life in the few words of their language he had learned through his intercourse with them.
"Days passed. I was kept a close prisoner, while Ned was assigned to the chief's own house. With an unusual strength of character in one so young, the boy had made and was carrying out his plans.
"Pretending to accede to their wishes, he made no attempt to escape, and feeling sure that the captain of the Britannia would not leave the spot while there remained a chance of our rescue, he matured his daring scheme.
"A week, which seemed to me like an eternity, went by, until one night—just after the savage sentinel had looked in at me and gone away, satisfied of my helplessness—something stole through the murky darkness to my side.
"A sharp knife cut my bonds, as Ned's voice whispered in my ear to rise softly and follow him. Crouching and skulking, we succeeded, under cover of the night, in putting some distance between the village and ourselves; then we started on a rapid run. No words passed between us, as we knew the danger was not yet over, for it could not be long before our escape would be noticed.
"We reached the edge of the beach; then, with the united strength of our lungs, we shouted, 'Ship ahoy!' It was our only hope. If the watch heard, and a boat could be got to us in time, we were saved. Again and again we called, Ned's boyish tones raising high above my deeper voice; and then, thank God! there was an answering cry. But just as the welcome sound was borne to our ears a fierce yell sounded behind us in the distance.
"Our flight had been discovered!
"With one accord we turned and concealed ourselves among some rocks which were near.
"By the light on the Britannia we knew that all was action and excitement there. Was there time for our comrades to come to our help before we should again be captured and led back to certain death?
"Closer came the blood-thirsty yells; but just then we heard over the water:
"Courage, mates, we're coming!"
"Near came our rescuers—we could hear the splash of their oars.
"Then one of the savages saw us, and with a furious shout of vengeful triumph our dusky foes surrounded us, and had not providence

merely interposed, the brave lad and I would have fallen, pierced by a hundred knives.
"With a loud English cheer our mates charged upon the cowardly horde. Then a sharp, stinging pain shot through me, and I knew no more till I opened my eyes on the Britannia's deck, to find solicitous faces bending over me and my forehead wet with Ned's tears.
"When I was better Ned told us how, with a great deal of difficulty, he had secreted a knife, and when, through his pretended submission to his lot, his captors had ceased watching him so closely, he had stolen in the dead of the night and had released me as I have already told.
"That was my last voyage to those parts. In consequence of my wound I had to give up shipboard life after that for several years; and I stayed in England with my little daughter, whom I had named Mary, after her mother. But as soon as I was strong again I once more became a sailor. Though Ned and I were parted—he staying on the Britannia—I heard from him whenever he could send me a message.
"After a time came grand news. A gentleman of means had seen and taken a fancy to the bright lad, and had offered to adopt and educate him if he would leave his seafaring life. The boy had always craved for book-learning, and so he consented gladly.
"The years went by and many a voyage I took after that, and sadly did I miss my young friend and the deliverer of my life; but I was glad in his good fortune. Then, when my Mary had grown to be a winsome girl of eighteen, I started on a trip in a merchant vessel, which I intended should be my last, leaving her in the care of a kind friend.
"On that voyage I was wrecked upon an uninhabited coast. We managed to subsist, myself and those who were saved with me, for four years, until at last a vessel passing near saw our signals, and took us to the foreign coast whither she was bound, and from there I made my way to England once more.
"Then I found that the friend with whom my daughter had lived had passed away, and that the neighbors, hearing of my shipwreck, had long mourned me as one dead, and Mary, thinking the same, had married and gone to America.
"It was a cruel shock to me. I was old and poor and had not the means to follow and find her. Since then years have passed. I have spent them in toiling hard, striving to earn enough to bring me to a foreign land and maintain me there until I found the daughter whom I felt God would give once more to my arms before I died.
"A month ago I landed in America. It is truly a great place, and I have not been able to find even a trace of my child as yet; but providence will guide me to her, I am convinced.
"Sir, you have heard the story of my eventful life, and your interest has done me good. I will go now, thanking you for your kindness to a stranger."
The old man rose as he spoke. His listener sprang to his feet. It seemed as if the man of the world had grown to be a boy again, so sudden and impulsive were his actions, as catching the old sailor's hand he pressed it in both his own.
"Mate Jack! thank God that you are not, as we all thought, buried beneath the waves, but here! In the very presence of your loved friend."
Then, as the old man's eyes fixed themselves wonderingly upon his face, he exclaimed:
"Do you not understand? I am Stowaway Ned, the boy whom you loved and who loved you; and the daughter you seek has been my wife these twenty years!" Turning to the little golden-haired Mamie, Mr. Langley said:
"Go call your mother, daughter."
A few moments passed. The door opened, and before the old man's eyes entered a form like and yet unlike his own lost Mary's.
The above events had passed so rapidly that his half-stunned brain had failed to entirely grasp their meaning, as Mrs. Langley, a fair, noble-looking woman, came to her husband's side, evidently surprised at the strange excitement she was witnessing.
Suddenly he comprehended all, and exclaiming, in broken tones:
"Found I found! my Mary! my daughter!" He would have fallen had not strong arms caught him.
Thus had the God in whom he had so fervently trusted led the old sailor to his wished-for haven; and surrounded by a son and daughter's tender love and care, "Mate Jack" passed the closing years of the eventful life whose story we have just related.

Young Folks' Column.

To the Young Folks.
We should be very much pleased if our little correspondents would continue to fill up their column. The lessons that Prof. Boles give are not designed to take the place of the children's letters. We feel that all the children are our little friends, and we enjoy reading the letters they send for publication. We want all the little boys and girls who have written us letters in the years gone by to continue to write; also get your little associates to send letters. Prof. Boles would also be pleased to hear from all the boys and girls who read THE SPIRIT. Children, send along your letters and keep your column full, and thus set an example to the older ones who sadly neglect their duty in this regard.

Lessons for the Young Folks.

NO. VI.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS.—The president of the United States and his party have just paid us a visit, and glad have we been to see him, and to hear a few words from his lips. His words were few, but they meant much, because they were well chosen and properly put together. He spoke of early times in Kansas, but said nothing about

DANIEL BOONE.

Boone stood firmly looking around for the animal. It was a panther indeed. His eye lighted upon him just in the act of springing towards him: in an instant he leveled his rifle, and shot him through the heart.
But this sort of sport was not enough for him. He seemed resolved to go away from camp, and live in the forest with the animals. One morning he started off as usual, with his rifle and dog. Night came on, but Daniel did not return to his home.

Please correct the exercise below by writing capital letters and pauses where they belong; omit curves and words between them, and improve by writing one word, a better one, in their places. It will be corrected next week:
another day and night (went) away and still the boy did not make his (coming into sight) his (father and mother) were now greatly filled with fear (the near dwellers) (went with) them (in making a look) for the (boy) after (going and turning) about a great while they at length saw smoke (going up) from a (small house, but) in the (long way off) upon (getting to) it they found the boy the floor of the (small house, but) was (spread over) with the skins of such (breathing things) as he had (killed) and pieces of (flesh for food) were baking before the fire for his supper here at a (long way) of three miles from any (fixed place of living) he had built his (small house, but) of sods and (small boughs) and (covered, warded) himself in the (wild, lonely tract of country).
W. A. B.

A Horse's Affection.

We have heard a great deal from Eastern travelers of the wonderful attachment which exists between the horse and his master in oriental lands, but we doubt if anything more interesting has ever been told than the following story of Goldsmith's Maid: "Recently, Charley Cochrane, who was for many years her faithful groom, arrived from California, and wishing to see the grand old trotting mare and her colt, called on Mr. Smith, her owner, to obtain his permission to visit Fashion Stud farm in New Jersey. Mr. Smith accompanied Cochrane to the farm, and on arriving there remarked: 'Charley, the Maid is very jealous of her colt, is very cross, and will permit no one to approach it.' Cochrane arranged that Goldsmith's Maid should hear his voice before she saw him; and although they had not seen each other for two years, a loud whinny presently assured the visitors that the mare had recognized the man's voice. Cochrane next showed himself, when a touching scene occurred. The old queen of the turf, who for months would not allow any one to approach her, making use of both heels and teeth if it was attempted, rushed with a bound to her old friend, forgetting even her colt, and rubbed her head upon his shoulder, her nose in his face, played with his whiskers, and showed by her every action that her heart was full of joy to see him. Directly the colt came up to them, and the old mare was delighted when Charley placed his hand on the little fellow. When Cochrane left the place the mare followed him to the gate, whinnying for him even after he had passed out of her sight."
"Won't that box-constructor bite me?" said a little boy to a showman. "Oh, no, boy; he never bites—he swallows his wittles whole."

Professional Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

Politics in the Grange.

The farmers in this country are not only laborers and tillers of the soil, but they are, or at least they ought to be, free citizens. They should not only be cultivators of the ground, but should at the same time cultivate the mind with which a good God has endowed them. There are other means of education besides primary schools, colleges and universities. The most important lessons in life are not learned from books, but from contact with our fellow-men. The average farmer rarely takes the time to search the library for books on the principles of political economy and the science of government. The consequence is, his only ideas on these important branches of science are such as he may have obtained from his partisan newspaper or communicated by partisan leaders. He has simply adopted them without mature reflection just because they are the principles taught by his party. The purpose of the grange is to exclude from the meetings everything which even squints towards partisan politics, and in lieu thereof to inculcate the true principles laid down in the science of political economy, which, in fact, constitute the very basis of all good government.

The politics as taught in the grange is intended to enable the farmers to fit themselves to fill with ability any position in the government. Not that we desire any class legislation, but that our profession and our interests shall no longer be ignored. In the grange meetings we can come together as good citizens, looking not only to our own welfare and interests but to the welfare and interests of the whole country, and of all people of whatever class or profession, and calmly and intelligently consider some of those expensive trappings of government, both state and national, and see if they cannot be dispensed with without any very great injury or detriment to the public service. We will go further, and see if some very important improvements may not be introduced to enhance the general prosperity; and while doing this we will also have an eye to our own great agricultural interest, upon which rests the prosperity of all others. We will constantly and persistently insist that the agricultural bureau shall be reorganized, and shall be conducted in the interest of the farming community, instead of partisan politicians, and that it shall have at its head a cabinet officer, who will see to it that it be so conducted.

We shall not be turned aside from our proper and legitimate work by the senseless cries of the partisan papers and the greedy politicians that the grange is a political organization. Nor will we rest contented until the great industrial interests of the country are confided to those who will truly represent the wishes and supply the wants of their constituents.—Virginia Granger.

Co-operation the Foundation Stone.

It has been clearly and truthfully said that co-operation is the foundation stone of the grange movement. Its beneficent results involve lessons that those inexperienced to such a policy in the purchase of the commodities of life and the implements of labor would do well to learn speedily. The success of co-operation, as now understood in the grange, is of such character that all arguments to the contrary avail nothing. In every channel of trade we can learn the practical results of co-operation. Look into the mercantile world and you will hardly find a man conducting business by himself. One furnishes brains, another capital, a third is a worker, a fourth a salesman; they combine their genius and skill, and the result is power to co-operate. One with coat off and sleeves rolled up is at work in the store, another up stairs poring over day-book and ledger, while a third quietly sits in the private office interviewing prices current, marking prices for goods, etc.; but there is no jealousy, because they have learned that each one is doing that which will promote the interests of the firm.

But farmers outside of the grange seldom unite or co-operate in this way. They live by themselves; their work is well done; but they have no time to read agricultural journals, and therefore are at the mercy of the shrewd and conniving speculators, who invariably deceive them as to the value of their products of labor, and coerce them to sell at the wrong time. They have no time to make a memorandum of their resources from labor, then at the end of the season they are at sea, and ignorant of their own resources, and then complaints of having made nothing during the year conclusively follow.

We do not mean to say that the rules that govern the merchant or manufacturer's co-operation should apply to the farmer, but from their habits of business we may learn the practical results of wise co-operation. There must be a way in which farmers can unite their forces and get a fairer return for

their labor, and they should not rest at ease until they have found their way; and by joining the grange they will not remain long in darkness and ignorance, but speedily learn that by a combination of their labor and its earnings they will emerge from darkness into blessed light, regretting only that their selfish instincts had not sooner taught them that co-operation on the farm is as essential as co-operation in the counting-house or the manufactory.—Farmer's Friend.

The Grange a Necessity.

Nine-tenths of all the ills of which the farmers complain have been brought upon them through their own neglect, for while others were organized and looked after their own interest, saw that it was protected and cared for, and some of them sought and received special favors and legislation to advance their special interests, and while theirs were advanced, ours were encroached upon and so hampered that the profit of agriculture is mostly distributed to monopolies and combinations at the disadvantage of the consumer. By non-organization of the farmers their interests have been so long neglected that others have taken the advantage of our idleness and inactivity, and they have become the gainers and the farmers the losers. Hence the farmers' organization was a positive necessity, in order that we might unite the agriculturist, and regain our standing, and establish agriculture in its true light. In order to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and make our farms self-sustaining, we must learn how to add the necessary comforts and attractions, and how to manage the various details of the farm to the best possible advantage; and I know of no place and no method so well calculated to learn this as in our grange schools, where we meet, talk and work together. Here is where we must get much of our agricultural education. Between meetings every member, both male and female, should spend every leisure moment in reading, not the popular novels of to-day, nor the deceptive sheets so freely furnished to mislead honest patrons, nor the partisan trash that has already done more to destroy our free government, and pervert its true object, than all other causes combined—surely, good patrons have no use for the filthy garment of which we hear so much—but read and study grange literature, good agricultural papers, such as you know to be working in your cause and to your interest.—H. Ekibaugh, in Journal of Agriculture.

Down to "Fighting Weight."

The Waco (Texas) Examiner and Patriot says: "The philosophy which estimates strength from numbers is a short-sighted and badly-informed philosophy. The strength of an organization or nation is in its spirit and material, and numbers is rather an element of weakness than of power. The contrast of the grange five years ago and now is highly favorable to the present time. Fat persons are not always healthy persons; large armies are not necessarily strong armies; immense countries are not of necessity great countries, but the reverse is rather the truth. The nations and armies which have revolutionized the world have without exception, been small in number but great in material; and China, to-day, is one of the weakest nations in the world, though numerically equal to a score of nations put together. The growth of the grange was a morbid, unhealthy growth, and while it seemed strong it was in reality an agglomerated mass of incoherent and unformed, untrained and unassimilated material. It had the dropy, fatty degeneracy of the heart and apoplexy before it was out of swaddling clothes. It would have died in its infancy, but fortunately it had a strong constitution. Hard fare, plenty of thrashings, a rough experience and hard work have taken the fat off it, strengthened its muscles, knit the bones, made its tendons of steel, and it is now a man, small, it is true, but wiry, vigorous and with obstinacy to live forever. It has moral stamina, it has determination, it has every valuable quality that it did not have, and has lost every weakness that it did possess."

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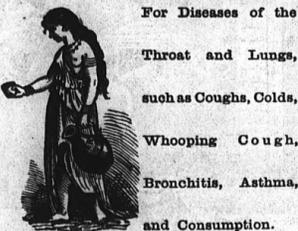
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The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy without the use of medicine of any kind, and without the slightest inconvenience to the patient's habits or daily occupation. Reader, are you afflicted? and you wish to regain your health, strength and energy of former years? Do any of the following symptoms meet your distressed condition: Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are your kidneys, stomach or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or aches and pains? Have you been indisposed in early years, and fine youth harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, mooping, health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from late modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings? Why then further neglect a subject of such importance when the remedy can be so easily procured?

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

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Taxes paid for non-residents, abstracts of title furnished. Office in Standard Building. \$300 A MONTH guaranteed \$19 a day at home if made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Getly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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PRICE-LIST. Stop! Read! What Ready Cash Will Do!

Table listing various grocery items and their prices, including 9 pounds of Rio Coffee for \$1.00, 94 pounds of Cut-Loaf Sugar for \$1.00, etc.

SYRUPS WERE NEVER SO LOW.

Table listing syrups and their prices, including White Drips per gallon for .50, Silver Drips (best) per gallon for .65, etc.

CALIFORNIA STRAINED HONEY 15 CENTS PER POUND.

Table listing coffee and coffee substitutes, including Green Rio per pound for .11, Java Coffee per lb. for .16, etc.

MANDARIN 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 25c.—CAN SAVE FROM 15 TO 25c. PER POUND ON YOUR TEAS.

Table listing teas and their prices, including Young Hyson per pound for .25, Impure Oolong per lb. for .35, etc.

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

Table listing starches and their prices, including White Lily Gloss, best goods, 6-lb wood boxes for 45, etc.

BEST COAL OIL PER GALLON 15c. HEADLIGHT OIL PER GALLON 18c.

DRIED FRUITS AT UNHEARD-OF PRICES.

Table listing dried fruits and their prices, including Dried Peaches 4 lbs for 25c, Dried Currants 4 lbs for 25c, etc.

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

Table listing fish and their prices, including Mixed Pickles (best) per quart for 15c, Gherkin Pickles (best) per gallon for 30c, etc.

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

Table listing tobacco and their prices, including Lorillard Tin Tag per lb. for .55, Buchanan & Lyall Blue Tag per lb. for .60, etc.

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 dealers 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 \$30, 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's filter, best in market (two heaters), \$1.25; hat conformator, \$3; cost \$50; new rubber-bucket pump, \$2, cheaper than anybody else; fire-proof safe (Diebold & Kienzle make); grocer's galvanized iron patent oil-can; will 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 revolver, \$1.25; fine double-barrel gun, \$0, cost \$40; billiard table, slate bed, 4 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, in fine order, at less than half price; Sattley's gang plow (new), \$30, cost \$45; 100 feet 1 1/2-inch rubber hose; blacksmith's 30-inch bellows; No. 1 lawn mower at a bargain.

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

An Indian War Dance.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes gave an entertainment last Thursday night on Douglas avenue and Main street crossings, under the management of President Jewett, of the fair association, assisted by Judge Campbell and others.

The musicians squatted on the ground around a big bass drum, which several of them belabored, while the squatter sovereigns sang their warlike strains.

The dancers failed to respond to the inspiring strains of the music, probably because they were angered and discouraged—disgusted with the crowd.

Capture of a Western Outlaw.

Deputy United States Marshal Payne, of Dodge City, and Nelson Adams, an attorney of Larned, came in from the west on the afternoon train yesterday, having in charge, well ironed, a United States prisoner by the name of Benjamin Daniels.

Payne turned the gentleman over to the U. S. marshal here, who will keep him until the officer from Cheyenne arrives to claim him.

He Got the Best of the Robber—Encouraging Sign of the Times.

On Friday morning of last week, as B. F. Hobart was coming to Fredonia alone in a buggy, he was halted just this side of Altona by a man who commanded him to hand over his money.

County Treasurer Jenner informs us that from October 9, 1878, to September 17, 1879 (less than one year) back taxes were paid up to the amount of \$8,820.64, against \$4,445 for the preceding year—that is, about twice as much property has been redeemed in the year just ended as in the one just previous.

Kansas the Country to Come to.

Several Scotchmen arrived here a few days since from Texas, and have gone out on the Central Branch to inspect the country.

A Temperance Victory.

The battle is fought and the victory is ours. The vote last Tuesday on license and anti-licensing in which the women were allowed to participate was a grand triumph against legalized rum.

Cotton Growing in Pratt County.

L. H. Naron came from Mississippi. He is one of the oldest planters of that state. Because he was a Union man his property to the value of \$40,000 was confiscated during the war.

Murder in Ness County.

One of the most atrocious murders of the day occurred probably on the 12th inst., in Ness county. The particulars as furnished us by Hon. Nelson Adams, of Larned, are as follows: Mr. John C. Peters was to have been married to a Miss Sigel, on Saturday, the 14th inst.

The Next Wheat Crop.

The fine rain of last week, followed by the warm sun since, has caused the wheat sown this fall to germinate rapidly.

A Serious Thorn.

About one year ago Charles Ege, who is the youngest son of the late Col. Ege, and who is about sixteen years old, while trimming an orange hedge ran a thorn in his right thigh.

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

VAUGHAN & CO., Proprietors of

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

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ESTEY ORGAN



DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivaled

ESTEY ORGANS.

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

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. Their establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest west of New York.

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.

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

Send for Catalogue and Price-List.

A. H. & A. C. GRISSA,

Lawrence, Kansas.



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.

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

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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.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

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

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DRUGGISTS,

153 Massachusetts street, keep on hand a large stock of

PAINTS & LINSE'D OIL

—ALSO—

LARD OIL,

and all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

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CAPITAL \$100,000.

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Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

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MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known.

Every Farmer a 1 Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fatigue, Pol. Evil, Hiss-Bound, Lizard Strains, Scratches, Mange, Kellow 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.

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



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



In all new countries we hear of fatal distempers among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glaucoma, etc. These diseases, etc. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality greatly improved.



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 Throat, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, etc., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood and is therefore the Best African for fattening Hogs.

Beware of Counterfeiters! 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.

WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FINCH & FLEMING, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

No More Gout, Neuralgia or Rheumatism. A POSITIVE CURE.

Either of the above diseases driven from the system and wholly banished by a method invented and used by the great medical expert of Germany, DR. M. VON THANE, OF BERLIN.

This is not a patent medicine, but the recipe of this eminent surgeon and physician, who has devoted years of study to the treatment of the above diseases, making them a specialty, and in no case has he been unsuccessful.

Send with full directions on receipt of \$1. WILLIAM H. OTTISON & CO., 27 Greenwich St., New York City, Sole Agents for United States and Canada.

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 the highest grade bull calves, from 10 to 12 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1879.

THE war with Chili continues to weigh heavily on Peru. Her treasury is empty, her army unpaid, and her legislature incompetent to deal with the emergency. Her ill-fortune has even extended to the torpedoes, from which so much was expected. One of these machines was sent by the Huascar against a Chilean vessel, but it perversely turned around, and was fast approaching the Huascar, when an officer jumped overboard and changed its course. It seems probable that from sheer exhaustion and incapacity Peru may soon have to abandon the conflict.

PRESIDENT HAYES IN LAWRENCE.

The presidential party arrived in this city at 2 p. m. Saturday last. A committee of reception, consisting of Judge O. A. Bassett, Chancellor Marvin, T. D. Thacher, W. A. Harris and J. S. Emery, met the president and party at Topeka and accompanied them to this city.

As the party stepped from the train three rousing cheers were given for the president and three for Gen. Sherman. Then as the party were being conducted to carriages our German band played "Hail to the Chief." The president and Mrs. Hayes, and two members of our reception committee—Judge Bassett and Chancellor Marvin—occupied the first carriage, which was an elegant landau, drawn by four milk-white horses; next Gen. Sherman, Gov. St. John and wife, and T. D. Thacher, another member of our committee. Then came the other members of the party, followed by the city council and citizens generally.

The line moved as directly to the Ludington house as it was possible to do through such a dense crowd, and there the party temporarily alighted. The presidential party proper were conducted at once to the hotel parlor, and the president soon responded to the cheers of the vast crowd outside, and appeared on the balcony, being introduced by Judge Bassett. He thanked the people for their cordial reception, and excused himself from a lengthy speech by saying that he understood they were to go to the university, and that perhaps there he should have something further to say. Gen. Sherman was then called for, and said that he was in the hands of a committee who were as exacting as any conquerors; that this committee had arranged for a reception and speeches at the university, in which he might take a small part—he hoped a very small part. It would give him the greatest satisfaction to go on the top of that building and look off to the magnificent valley of the Wakarusa and the grand Kansas valley.

There was one more personage whom the audience wanted to look upon, Mrs. Hayes, and they were loud in their calls for her. Lending upon Gen. Sherman's arm she appeared and bowed her thanks.

Immediately after the speeches at the Ludington house, the president, Gen. Sherman and the rest of the party returned to the carriages, and the cavalcade took their way to the university, passing down Massachusetts a few blocks and then out Vermont into Tennessee and up to the university. Arrived at the university, the building was already filled with as fine an audience as ever assembled in Lawrence. The students occupied the gallery, while the citizens filled the main floor. Before entering the main hall the president, Gen. Sherman and several others of the party ascended the observatory and took a view from its summit. Mrs. Hayes, at first, thought she would not go up, but Gen. Sherman said to her, you will regret it all your life if you do not. She acknowledged the correctness of the remark when she took in the landscape. The party were delighted, as everybody is, with the noble view. Gen. Sherman seemed especially to enjoy it, and pointed out the salient features of country visible.

The president and party then proceeded to the main hall. As they came upon the platform, the audience broke into tremendous applause, and three cheers were given for President Hayes and three for Gen. Sherman. When the tumult had subsided a little, Judge Bassett announced on behalf of the committee of arrangements and reception that Chancellor Marvin would officiate as chairman.

Dr. Marvin then announced that Mr. T. D. Thacher would make the welcoming address. Mr. Thacher spoke substantially as follows:

President Hayes.—To me has been assigned the happy task, in behalf of our citizens, of welcoming you to the city of Lawrence. We welcome you, sir, as the chosen chief magistrate of this nation; as the political and military head of the government; as the president of this mighty people. We welcome you particularly on account of your noble wife, whom the whole country has learned to love and honor. We welcome you, also, because you are accompanied by the general of the army of the United States, a man whose very name thrills the hearts of the people.

Mr. President, during the past few days you have seen much of Kansas, some of her great valleys, and her plains. Now, as you are about leaving the state, you have arrived at the historic city of Lawrence—a city that was the citadel of freedom in the days that tried men's souls, the old Free State headquarters in our early struggle for freedom. We are proud of our city, as we have a right to be. Twice during that great struggle this city was destroyed, the second time under circumstances of atrocity unparalleled in so-called civilized warfare. The bones of two hundred martyrs to liberty in Kansas and in the nation lie moldering in yonder cemetery.

Sir, in behalf of this historic city and its inhabitants, I bid you welcome.

Dr. Marvin then introduced the president, who was received with great cheering. He began in a subdued and conversational style, telling what the party had seen during their visit to the state; what portions they had visited and the distinguished features of the country, and its people; and now, what do we think of Kansas? The president then alluded to the early struggle for freedom here, and said it was the beginning of the great war for freedom throughout the country. Did you ever think, he said, fellow-citizens, what would have been the fate of the country if the war had turned out differently? He then drew a graphic picture of the condition of the country—divided, dismembered, a jangle of warring factions. Returning to the memories clustering around this historic city, he said that the contemplation of them led to silence rather than to speech, and abruptly closed by saying, "God bless you all!"

As soon as the cheering which followed President Hayes's speech had subsided, the students of the University broke into the grand song, "Marching through Georgia." Their ringing voices filled the hall, and as the inspiring chorus was taken up by the audience the effect was magical. Gen. Sherman was much moved and very visibly affected by the song. He arose, and beginning in a subdued style, made a beautiful and appropriate speech. He dealt with the philosophy of the great struggle through which the country had passed, showed how it was bound to come, and how victory had perched upon the national banner. He pronounced the United States the greatest, freest and best country in the world, and you, in Kansas, are just in the middle of it. There was tumultuous applause as the general took his seat.

Judge Bassett then announced that owing to the limited time afforded to the party for their stay in Lawrence, the president would be obliged to forego the pleasure of shaking hands with the citizens, as the party had only time enough left to reach the train at the time fixed for its leaving.

The president and his escort then left the hall shaking hands as he passed out with those standing near. The ladies crowded up to shake hands with Mrs. Hayes all the way down to the door. As the party were returning down Tennessee street they found a lot of young children, none over five years old, living in the block occupied by Messrs. Stimpson, Bliss and others, gathered with flags and a beautiful wreath of flowers for the president. The president and Mrs. Hayes seemed much pleased with the incident, and as the little fellows gave Gen. Sherman a cheer the bronzed veteran lifted his hat and gave the little group one of his pleasantest smiles. The party were driven rapidly back down Massachusetts street and across the river to the train, arriving precisely on time. Just two hours had been allotted to the visit, and as the minute hand of Gen. Sherman's watch pointed to 4 o'clock as he got out of his carriage, he said to the committee, "You are the only committee on the whole trip that has done just as it agreed to do."

The president and his party were then turned over to the reception committee from Leavenworth, and with cheers and adieu the train moved off.

The District Fair at Neosho Falls a Success.

The great event of this week in Southern Kansas is the district fair at this place. We came here on Tuesday evening to be ahead of the great rush,

and on our arrival was astonished at the great crowd already on the ground.

The spacious fair grounds presented the appearance of a grand army encampment, with its hundreds of tents and wagon covers gleaming among the trees, the blazing camp-fire and bubbling camp-kettle. This is the fifth annual fair at the Falls, and all have been successful. One thing that contributes so much to her success is the fair grounds. The magnificent grove and beautiful location, with abundance of pure water, are attractive without any other objects for a fair; and then the officers of the association are men of enterprise and ability.

The grounds and buildings for this occasion are most tastefully decorated. Prof. Worrall has had charge of this. He is certainly a man of more than ordinary genius. It is hard to describe his work; it must be seen to be anything like understood. The arch over the main entrance to the grounds was composed of cereals and grasses, and truly magnificent in design and execution. On its front was the seal of the state and other emblematic devices, and in large letters, made of straw, the word "Welcome." On the opposite side was "Kansas" in large letters, and beneath was emblazoned:

1856. 1860. 1870. BLEEDING. DROUGHTY. BOOMING.

The fine-art hall was festooned and wreathed with native grasses, grains and flowers, in design and execution only conceived by Prof. Worrall. Every where flags are flitting in the breeze. By Wednesday night the grounds were almost a jam with all kinds of vehicles, camping outfits and men and women; and at a late hour long trains of wagons filled with farmers and their families continue to arrive and swell the great multitude, until it is believed that at least fifty counties of the state are represented on the ground.

All the interest of the occasion seems to be centered on to-day (Thursday), the day that President Hayes and party are to arrive. Ample arrangements have been made by the officers of the association for the reception. Never before were so many people gathered together in Southern Kansas. At least thirty thousand are present. Providence seems to favor the day, as it is cool and delightful. At 11:30 the booming of the twelve-pound Napoleon battery, commanded by Capt. Hale, 16th U. S. infantry, announced that the president and party was approaching. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Gen. Sherman and members of his staff, the governor and staff and Hon. J. R. Goodin, headed by the 16th infantry band and followed by the Capital Guards, and many distinguished men, were in the procession. As the party moved from the depot to the grounds through the vast crowd cheer after cheer rent the air, when amid the roar of cannon, the waving of flags and cheer upon cheer the party was seated on the speaker's stand.

The welcome address on the part of the fair association was delivered by the Hon. J. R. Goodin, the welcome on the part of the state by Gov. St. John, when the president was introduced by the governor. A tremendous cheer greeted Mr. Hayes when he arose before the vast crowd. Mr. Hayes paid a high compliment to the advance and prosperity of Kansas. At the conclusion of his speech Gen. Sherman was loudly called for. The general in contrasting the Kansas of to-day with the Kansas of old said he came into the territory in 1851, riding an old sorrel horse; spent his first night at a miserable hut; had for supper corn-dodgers and sassafras tea; tied his horse to a fence rail and fed him on the ground; at bed time was shown into the corncrib, and in the night the rats got away with one of his blankets.

The address of Hon. G. A. Crawford concluded the forenoon's programme, when Mr. Crawford, on the part of the fair association, presented Mr. Hayes a chair made of the horns of Kansas cattle, it being the seat occupied by Mr. Hayes during the exercises.

At 1 o'clock the soldiers' reunion was held and addressed by President Hayes, Gen. Sherman, Gov. St. John, Hon. Sidney Clarke. Each of the speakers expressed the hope that the Union soldiers in their counties, districts and states would organize permanently to perpetuate the memory of their glorious deeds.

After the speed match the booming of the cannon announced the close of the day's programme and the departure of the presidential party.

Mrs. Hayes received a large share of public attention; and, from the hundreds of favorable comments from the ladies, we believe her a most popular woman. Richly though plainly attired, without jewelry, she wore her high position with a grace and ease that inspired every woman with a greater confidence and respect for true womanhood.

Without a doubt this is the greatest day ever had in Southern Kansas, and one of the greatest ever had in the state, and no day's event has been such a contributor to the moral, social and intellectual advancement of our people.

NOTES ON THE FAIR. The display of products was good. In cereals nothing new except Colorado white wheat, a winter variety that is said to give a good yield and of high quality. In garden vegetables no new

varieties appear to have been added this year. The collection in this branch was very good indeed. The display of fruits was surprisingly good, considering that this is a poor year for fruits. The Steady peach, a new variety just being tested, was on exhibition—the only peach shown, and so far as we know the only variety fruited this year in Southern Kansas.

The art hall was well filled with home-made fabrics, needle work, canned fruits and flowers. J. L. Williams, of Oswego, exhibited one hundred named varieties of dahlias.

In farming implements the exhibition of two plows—one from near Thebes, in Egypt, and one from near Jerusalem, in Palestine, by C. K. Pratt, of Humboldt—were objects of much curiosity, contrasting the semi-civilized farming of the Egyptians with the advance of our enlightened progress.

Of cattle, we saw the best show ever witnessed in Kansas. Fine herds of Short-horns were exhibited by Cundiff, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and Hamilton & Bayne, of Kentucky. Arnel & Jones had fine Short-horns. Thomas Cavanaugh, ex-secretary of state, was here with his herd of Herefords from Saline, and also a pen of Cotswold sheep. These were the first Herefords ever exhibited in this part of the state, and attracted much attention. Of graded cattle, Protus Blum, of Woodsou county, exhibited a herd of twenty-eight head, taking eight premiums.

Of horses, the number exhibited was unusually large in every class, from the heavy Norman down to the light saddle horse. Nearly all the horse and mule raisers of Woodsou and Allen counties were present with their stock.

The entry of hogs was large, but not as good as last year or the year before. The farmers here have heretofore exhibited as fine blood of Berkshires, Poland and Essex as any part of Kansas, and have them now, if they would bring them out.

The show of sheep was the best one ever made here, of Spanish Merinos unusually large. Lawrence & Lay, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; O. A. Sobor, of Michigan; Whinery Bros., Bates county, Missouri; M. L. Barber, Coffey county, Kansas; and Geo. Brown, of Shepherd's Home, Wilson county, Kansas, were among the prominent exhibitors of Merinos. Mr. Brown, of Shepherd's Home, is the pioneer of fine-wooled sheep in Southern Kansas. He has a flock of more than thirty years' progeny, without a single taint of blood, and all the way with an ancestry of the best bloods, both native and imported. Mr. Brown had many premiums awarded him.

There was many matches of speed during the fair in pacing, trotting and running. In one of the pacing matches a wheel came off the sulky, giving the driver a terrible fall. The horse ran away, but was soon caught.

The mammoth ox, belonging to Warren Crandall, of Coffey county, was one of the sights of the fair. This ox is a native Kansan, is six feet high, fifteen feet long from tip to tip, girls eleven feet, weighs 3,230 pounds, and is now in his sixth year of age. Notwithstanding his enormous size, he is symmetrically formed and a beautiful animal.

We have attended many fairs, but never one before where every one appeared to enjoy so much; though some were so unfortunate as to be set upon by thieves. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, pickpockets done a flourishing business. Many lost jewelry, watches and money. The police made many arrests, some in the very act of picking pockets, and we understand that they are held to answer the charge before the law.

The managers of the fair are to be congratulated for the able manner in which everything was managed. Everything was well planned, everything was well executed.

Your correspondent appreciates most highly the courtesies of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Lynn, near the Falls. JOEL NEOSHO FALLS, KANS.

Our Export Trade.

[Western Rural.]

Everybody is jubilant over the revival of business, and the prospect of our early noonday of prosperity. This country has been so long suffering under a depression of business that the revival is like a sunburst at midnight. To our agriculturists it will hardly be as great a change as to our manufacturing interests. The cause of this will be the terrible stagnation of business in Europe, from which all of our interests must suffer to some extent, but agriculture the most. If European operatives are to be fed at public expense—and thousands of them will have to be—they will be fed on as little as decency will admit as possible. But there will be no such lack of consumption of manufactured articles, which on account of the closing of foreign manufactories will find more room in foreign markets, and in so far as they may supply in actual need, will find a reasonably ready sale. Agriculture, however, can console itself with this thought—the greater the prosperity among other industries at home, the greater must be its own prosperity. Under any circumstances, however, our prosperity

will be very great in all departments. The crops of Europe are a failure, and this country must supply the deficiency. The exports of grain are large and must be larger. The price of wheat at present, although perhaps a little higher than circumstances will warrant, is not higher than it will permanently be, and probably not as high.

The Bureau of Statistics recently published its annual report, which is a most gratifying exhibit of the condition of the export trade in manufactures, although the grand total of the values of manufactured goods shows a decrease of nearly a million dollars. Several things are to be taken into account before any inference can be drawn from the bare statement of total values. In the first place prices were decidedly lower in July, 1878, to July, 1879, than they were in the twelvemonth preceding. The entire decline in total value, as shown in the table below, was less than 1-4 per cent., and that would be a wide underestimate of the average decline of prices during the year.

Again, an inspection of the table will show that there was during the year a loss of almost three millions in ordinance stores. Had it not been for the circumstance that the world was more peaceful in 1878-9 than in 1877-8, and that the military necessities of foreign governments made a smaller demand upon us for war material, the gross values of manufactured goods would have exhibited an increase in the year just closed. And thirdly, it is to be borne in mind that the world is still in a condition of depressed trade and diminishing consumption of goods. Where our returns of exports show a small decrease, those of other countries exhibit a heavy loss. The wonder is, not that the totals should be smaller, but that they should not have been very much less.

The following table will show the values of the leading articles of domestic manufactures exported during the two years ended June 30, 1878 and 1879. All articles which were valued at as much as \$100,000 in either year are included; the others are added to the unenumerated articles:

Table with 3 columns: Article Name, 1878 Value, 1879 Value. Includes Agricultural implements, Beer, ale, etc., Blacking, Books and other publications, Brass and manufactures, Brooms and brushes, Candles, Carriages and parts, Cars, railroad, Cloaks and parts, Cordage, rope and twine, Cotton manufactures, Drugs, chemicals, etc., Dyestuffs, Fancy articles, Glass and glassware, Hats, caps and bonnets, Hemp manufactures, India-rubber manufactures, Iron and steel manufactures, Jewellery, Lamps and manufactures, Leather and manufactures, Marble and stone manufactures, Matches, Musical instruments, Ordinance stores, Paints and colors, Paintings and engravings, Paper and stationery, Perfumery, Plated ware, Printing presses and type, Scales and balances, Sewing machines and parts, Soap, Spirits, distilled, Starch, Sugar, refined, and candy, Tin manufactures, Trunks and valises, Watches and parts, Wearing apparel, Wood manufactures, Wool manufactures, Zinc manufactures, All other manufactures, Totals.

It will be seen that the movement was quite irregular. The largest increase was in the value of sugar and distilled spirits; being about a million and a half in each case. The largest decrease was in ordinance stores, already referred to, nearly three millions, and in wood manufactures \$1,100,000. Almost the whole of the latter loss was in timber. The value of domestic cotton goods shows a decrease of more than half a million dollars, and yet in quantity the exports were heavier in 1878-9 by more than four million yards. In sole leather the quantity exported last year was more by 380,000 pounds, yet the value of this item was less by \$343,000. On the whole, therefore, the showing is very favorable. The amount of goods sold abroad has increased in a vigorous and healthy way, and if the ground occupied can be held while prices are advancing the trade will be highly profitable.

Horticultural Department.

Rice County Horticultural Society.

This society met at the house of J. H. Stubbs, in the city of Sterling, at 10 o'clock a. m., July 5, 1879, the president, J. B. Schlichter in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting on examination was read and adopted.

On motion of Dr. Bohrer, J. B. Schlichter was appointed chairman of the committee on examination for today. The chair appointed Wm. Q. Elliott and John Van Patten additional members of said committee.

A short time was spent in social conversation, touching the temperature of the weather as compared with previous seasons. Also the domestication of various kinds of birds.

On motion, it was ordered that the publication of the minutes of the meeting be left discretionary with the secretary.

On motion, the secretary was ordered to issue the following orders on the treasurer of the society, to wit: One in favor of J. B. Schlichter for 90 cents; one in favor of Dr. G. Bohrer for 66 cents; one in favor of J. H. Stubbs for \$1.

Dinner was then announced.

After dinner a short time was spent in social conversation.

The committee then proceeded to its work, for which see report.

In consequence of the approaching storm it was believed to be best to defer the delivery of Dr. Bohrer's lecture at the church.

This committee after having made a thorough examination submitted its report, after which Dr. Bohrer read his lecture on "Roadside Fruit and Forest Tree Culture," which was quite interesting to the members of the society.

On motion, the thanks of the society were tendered to the doctor for his able and interesting lecture.

The committee appointed at the last monthly meeting of the Rice County Horticultural society to report the condition of Mr. J. H. Stubbs's orchard would respectfully submit the following:

Mr. Stubbs has followed the example of all experienced orchardists in Kansas—that of planting a border of forest trees on the south side of the orchard to serve as a wind-break. The committee would remark that this is a positive necessity in this county, and none need to look for good results in fruit raising who neglect this.

Mr. Stubbs's border consists of two rows. The inner row is soft maple, planted four years ago, which average about ten feet in height. The outer row consists of cottonwoods, planted last winter—trees from 8 to 16 feet in height, all seemingly doing well.

This is about right as to order, but if the cottonwood trees had been planted four years ago, instead of the maple, there would now be a decidedly more effective wind-break.

Among the other varieties of forest and ornamental trees we notice the catalpa, Russian mulberry, tulip tree, mountain ash, chestnut, Austrian and white pine, spruce, balsam and juniper. Mr. Stubbs's success with evergreens is above the average, yet he has lost about two-thirds of all he has planted.

His orchard consists of the following, viz.: 120 apple, 110 peach, 89 cherry, 41 pear, 12 plum, 15 crab, 12 apricot, 340 grape vines, 150 gooseberries, 40 raspberries and one-half acre of blackberries.

The committee makes the following brief notes:

1. The apple trees looked very thrifty, are entirely free from borers and sunscald; are closely pruned, perhaps too closely for our climate. Too many forks is our special criticism.

2. Ten peach trees are in bearing. They are seedlings and are decidedly specimen trees, bearing rather extra fine fruit.

3. Of the cherry trees, 39 are of the Rocky Mountain variety. The trees are two years old and have borne a crop this season. There are also ten Common Morellos, planted four years ago, now fourteen feet high. The balance of the cherry are the old reliable Early Richmond, root and branch alike.

4. The apricot proves to be a vigorous grower in this soil. The trees are not yet in bearing, and we shall have to wait for results in fruiting.

5. Considerable attention is paid to

cultivating small fruits, making rather a specialty of grapes. His vineyard is doubtless the finest in Rice county. Over one hundred of the vines are framed on wire trellis and are fruiting this season.

6. There is also considerable attention given to flowers and ornamental shrubs. His collection of dahlias is doubtless the largest and finest in the county.

Among the many other varieties of plants, we find one of the Jamestown variety, a regular old-fashioned "jim-sou," just like those that used to grow in the lanes, and barn-yards, and fence corners in our grandfather's days. The committee would recommend that the seed be carefully plucked before it is ripe and "cast it into the oven," for fear it might become a rival of our sand-bur.

The whole grounds, containing seventeen acres, are in an excellent state of cultivation, and will improve with a commodious residence and other appurtenances.

The committee would make especial note of the blue grass lawn laid out in two plats; one of these plats was well manured previous to seeding, and shows now a marked difference in the quality of grass. This experiment proved that by a proper management a complete matting of blue grass can be secured in this soil and climate. The matter of seeding these prairies with blue grass has heretofore rested in doubt, but here is an experiment that deserves the attention both of farmers and amateurs.

It is hardly in the province of this committee to report on the kitchen and dining-room. But as the ladies are becoming interested in our monthly meetings as they move from place to place, we would suggest the propriety of appointing a committee of ladies to report on bouquets, dining-room and kitchen decorations, the preparation of fruit and vegetables for the table, curing and preserving fruits, vegetables, etc. We would simply say in the absence of such a committee that the matron's dining-rooms were well furnished with eatables, and all that entered there fared sumptuously.

J. B. SCHLICHTER,
W. Q. ELLIOTT,
JOHN VAN PATTEN,
Committee.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet at the house of W. Q. Elliott, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, September 2, 1879.
J. H. STUBBS, Sec'y.

How to Plant Trees.

We have received from a few of our customers complaints that some of their trees died; so when we could, we looked into the case, and generally found that their death was caused by neglect, carelessness or ignorance in planting. For instance, one wrote a woeful letter about his plants being mostly dead, but accidentally mentioned that he kept them for two weeks in his cellar before planting; so of course they all rotted. Another crammed his trees into a hole dug in hard gravel, as he would a post; so the tree died because it could not possibly live. In fact, he might as well have laid it on the top of the ground. Another, that his trees came in good condition, but he was not quite ready to plant them, so kept them in the wood-house for a week. A fourth, that his trees came all right—nice, large trees—but now they are all shriveled and don't grow. We write him: "Too much top. Prune." Now, in the first place, if you intend to plant an orchard, or a few trees, find out from your neighbors what variety grows best in your section and see if they sell well in market. Next, get your ground in good condition by plowing and harrowing until it is finely pulverized. If soil is wet or damp, it must be drained. Order your trees from a reliable nursery, stating that you prefer medium-sized stocky trees to large ones. If on the receipt of trees the ground is frozen, or if very windy, put them in a cool, damp place where they cannot freeze, and soon as possible "heel them in" by spreading them out and burying well the roots and half of the tree, laying it on the ground nearly horizontal, and soon as possible plant out where it is to remain. Have the ground all ready. Never plant where an old tree stood before. The hole should be dug at least two feet in diameter (five is better), and have one foot of good, rich soil under the roots. Take your tree and prune off the ends of the tree at

least one-third, always with a sharp knife. After digging the hole make a little mound in the center rather than a basin; and after the tree is set on it, carefully adjust the roots, so that each one is spread out in its natural position; the fine (no lumps) rich dirt is then filled in till half full, when you should firm the dirt securely with the feet, so that each little root will come in contact with solid soil. If it is taken in the spring, or if the soil is dry, empty a pail of water in the hole, and then fill it up with rich dirt. Just before planting, the roots should be puddled by dipping in a thin mud. After the ground is settled the tree should be the depth it was at the nursery. The trees would be better if securely staked, especially if along the road. Hoe the ground, and mulch with barn-yard or stable manure or cut straw, which will protect from cold in winter or drought in summer. The manure must not be new.

In the after-management of an orchard, the ground should be thoroughly cultivated, and small stuff, like raspberries, potatoes or peas grown between the trees; but the ground must be enriched every year. Grass should never be grown in orchards except to be plowed under, except in old pear orchards.—*Lake View Horticulturist.*

Japanese Gardens.

A writer in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, London, in an article on Japanese gardening, gives the following interesting account of their peculiar system of ornamentation:

"The love of flowers, shrubs and trees is widely spread in Japan; even in the busy commercial quarters of the large towns almost every house has its garden spot with its tiny dwarf shrubs. These dwarf shrubs and trees probably owe their origin to the narrow limits of space, and their production is carried on to such a ridiculous degree that a Dutch merchant was shown a box three inches deep, and with a square inch of surface, in which a bamboo, a fir, and a plum tree, the last in full bloom, were growing and thriving. The price asked for this botanical curiosity was about \$300. The method of dwarfing is by checking the circulation of the sap, cramping the extension of the branches, and chilling the roots in flat porous pots, which are kept constantly cold and wet. Many dwarf plants have striped or variegated leaves and the production of such varieties, both dwarfed and in the natural size, is a favorite hobby with the Japanese gardeners. In the portions of the garden immediately surrounding the house no tree or shrub is allowed to retain its natural size, but within one sees fains, ships in full sail, round tables, candelabra, large crescents and stiff rectangular walls. A soft, velvet-like turf covers the ground, and the clean gravel paths are bordered with gay stones, dwarf trees, and flower vases. From the ponds, in which gold fish swim, and from the artificial rivulets, rise mossy little rocks, to which tiny bridges of every conceivable shape lead. Such spots require too much care and attention to admit of wide extension, and so they generally occupy but a comparatively small space in front of the mansion. High-pruned hedges inclose these green boudoirs, where nature is disguised and altered as conventional culture and the usage of 'good society' demand. Without these hedges are the wilder parts of the garden, where nature is left more to herself. Toward the end of autumn, Japanese gardens look most beautiful, when the foliage of the maple assumes a bright purple hue and the azaleas and wax trees are clothed in dark purple tints. About this time, too, the winter chrysanthemum is in full bloom; it is the favorite flower of the Japanese who possess countless varieties of it. The size and splendor of its star-like flowers are often incredible."

Chickens in Orchards.

The *Germantown Telegraph* says: "It is asserted, and we have no doubt that it is true, that the keeping of fowls in an apple orchard has a strong influence in securing a good crop of fruit, and as a consequence, tends to give health and vigor to the trees. The insects of various kinds, multitudinous in number, have more to do with weakening the trees and emasculating the fruit than many have the least idea of. Just think of the havoc the little spider produces upon stalwart evergreens as well as the plants in the greenhouse,

and some estimate may be made of the effects of the many insects that infest the apple tree and its fruit. All these insects more or less inhabit the ground, and hence in all stages they are subject more or less to the searching eye of the fowl, and are thus destroyed before they are capable of attacking the tree. The droppings of the fowls, too, have a most enriching effect upon the land, and can do no injury by its peculiar strength, from the fact that it is scattered so thinly over it."

A Wrong Idea.

Many farmers have an impression that their apple, peach and pear orchards can take care of themselves. The roots can stretch themselves a little, but their foraging ground is limited, and to suppose that within this limited space food can be found to sustain growth and bear fruit for decades of years, without any resupply of the raw material, is unreasonable. No wonder that so many of our orchards show moss-grown trunks, decayed branches and stunted fruit.

The Household.

Meditation and Prayer.

[Composition.]

What a wonderful train of thought one hour of meditation will present to view! One hour of meditation is sufficient to review all our past lives, from the present back to our earliest recollections. What a volume it would make if we had all those thoughts as they present themselves to our minds written and put in print, and what miscellaneous subjects it would contain! But no doubt it would make an interesting book. As we review our past lives we see many errors and sins, many omissions and commissions, many negligences and mistakes; and we sometimes wonder that it is yet so well with us as it is. We have seen many lives cut short, many hopes blasted, many a heart crushed, and yet we are spared. And why? Because our work is not yet done. But we know not how soon we will be called to render up accounts, and our bodies be laid in the dust. We ought, therefore, to be ready at all times.

As we meditate on our past lives many thoughts occur of misspent days and thoughtless deeds, and we are brought to reflect on the consequences, and seek aid from Him who alone is able to protect us in life and in death. Self-examination is necessary to a Christian, or to bring a sinner to repentance and seek salvation through Christ.

Meditation and prayer is a source of comfort to the Christian, and he enjoys an hour in his closet where he may commune with his own soul, and God alone, when there is nothing to molest or break his reverie. The Christian loves to meditate upon the goodness of God and to reflect upon the joys that await him in his blessed region, the haven of rest.

A very good time for meditation and prayer is at night, after we retire to rest, when all around us is hushed in stillness and we bid adieu to all present cares; it is then our hearts feel free access unto a throne of grace and our thoughts soar away to mansions of bliss and safely repose in the bosom of our Saviour, and we feel as if we could say:

Our rest is in heaven; our rest is not here. Then why should we murmur at trials severe? Be tranquil, our spirits, the worst that can come But shortens our journey and hastens us home!

AUNT SALLY.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Sept. 25, 1879.

Household Chats.

When we don't happen to have a pie or sauce for dinner, we have two or three kinds of pudding, which our folks are always glad to see on the table. Occasionally when we are baking light bread I take dough enough to make a small loaf, work in two tablespoonfuls of butter, roll out in an oblong shape about three-fourths of an inch thick, spread to the same thickness with berries, peaches, or good sour apples sliced, then begin at one end and roll it up, steam one hour, and serve hot with sugar and cream, or butter and sugar; and sometimes if my pudding is large, after it has steamed an hour, I set the steamer in the oven and brown it over the top.

Another nice way is to fill a dish about two-thirds full of stewed fruit, or of sliced apples, make a batter of one small cup of sour cream, one cup of sugar, one egg, two cups of flour, one-half teaspoon soda; mix together, pour

it over the fruit, and bake from thirty minutes to an hour, the length of time depending on whether the fruit has previously been cooked.

The girls and I concluded last week that it was about time to put up our winter supply of tomatoes, so we gathered a large quantity of the ripest and best, scalded and peeled them, cooked them down about half, and sealed them up in cans, also preserved a few of the choicest and made

TOMATO CATSUP.

Take one peck of ripe tomatoes, cook and rub through a sieve, add one quart of vinegar, one tablespoonful each of ground allspice, cloves and black pepper, two tablespoonfuls mustard, four of salt, one nutmeg; boil two hours. If you wish it more pungent add one teaspoonful cayenne pepper.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLES.

One peck green tomatoes, six large onions; slice and sprinkle a cup of salt over them, let them stand over night, next morning boil in two quarts of water and one of vinegar for ten minutes, drain and put in a jar. Now take three quarts vinegar, two pounds sugar, scald the sugar in the vinegar and skim, then add 1-4 pound mustard seed, one teaspoonful cayenne pepper, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice; boil ten minutes and pour over the tomatoes.
C. L. S.

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.

REMOVAL!

BOOTS & SHOES.

A. MARKLEY,

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER

Of Lawrence,

Has moved his Shop from 67 to 149, opposite Poehler's Grocery,

H. C. Patterson, late with J. R. Good, will be found in the same room with a full line of Eastern goods, as well as a line of Markley make—all warranted, and at bottom prices. Call when in need of Boots and Shoes.

M'CURDY BROTHERS,

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

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

CENTENNIAL

Patent-Buckle

FLOW 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.

FOR A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLIETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Farm and Stock.

Sheep Husbandry.

In all ages of the world the keeping of sheep has been a paying business. In our day (considering the small amount of capital necessary to carry on the business successfully) it pays better, if properly managed, to keep sheep than any other kind of stock. True, it has its ups and downs, like all other kinds of business. We often hear men say: "It don't pay to raise sheep." In another locality, where they are slaughtering sheep by the thousands for their pelts, others say: "I won't have sheep, for the dogs kill them." These things are happening all over the world. Yet there are very few instances where a flock of sheep is well managed that it does not pay.

A man to whom I sold sheep last year said he "kept sheep because he thought it had a tendency to make men good." I wish it were true. If it were, we would not have so many selling grades for thoroughbreds.

1st. A man says: "I want to start me a flock of sheep. What would you advise me to get, thoroughbreds or grades?" If you intend to establish a business for life, and have plenty of capital to use in the business so that you can hold your stock when the demand is not good, you can do very well with thoroughbreds; but, as a rule, grades pay much the best.

2d. "How can I get good grades and not have them cost me too much?" In almost every part of the country common sheep are being sold in large quantities every fall for mutton. Large and small, old and young, are sent or sold to the butcher. Go into a man's flock and select as many ewes as you want. Get all of one age (yearlings), which you can readily distinguish by their teeth. Select those of uniform size, and pay the owner an extra price to let you select them. If you do not get enough in one man's flock, go through another, and so on, until you get as many as you want. Depend upon it, you will never be sorry if you get them all of the same age and style. Now comes the most important part. Get a good thoroughbred ram of the breed you fancy—be it Merino, Leicester or Cotswold. Get it of an honest breeder, and get one of undoubted purity of blood, so that he will transmit his valuable qualities to every one of his progeny.

Do not ask a breeder to sell you a No. 1 sheep for a scrub price. Use the ram two years, and then get another, and so on. Change your rams every two years. Sell off all your first purchase of native sheep after breeding them two years. Then you will have a flock of sheep you will be proud of.

Wean your lambs at five months old, and see that the ewes' bags do not spoil, but milk them at least twice (the second and fifth days) after weaning. Do not let your lambs breed the first year, but give them a little extra care the first winter.

3d. Do not confine your sheep too much in the winter. Let them have plenty of range and grass whenever the ground is bare, but always have good shelter to go under whenever they wish.

4th. Take care to keep your flock as even in flesh as you can the whole year round. Too fat and then too poor has a bad effect, both on the sheep and the wool. In this climate, a feed of a pint of corn daily to each sheep, from the 1st of December to the 1st of April, suits them exactly.

5th. Take care of the health of your sheep. Put a little pine tar in your feed troughs in winter, and give a little sulphur occasionally with their salt. The 1st of June, July and August dab their noses with pine tar. It is good for the sheep and prevents the gad-fly from annoying them. Sometimes the digestive organs of a sheep become disordered. The sheep will lose its appetite, look badly, become isolated, and one hardly knows what to do for it. Still, if something is not done, in nine cases out of ten, when they are so affected in the winter season, they die. My remedy is this: Half a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine, one tablespoonful of common salt and one teacupful of water, well shaken together in a bottle. Drench them with it twice a day, morning and evening, until they are well. Take care to drench slow, so as not to strangle them. This remedy hardly ever fails to cure when administered in season. The product of the pine tree seems to suit the sheep exactly. Where

the boughs can be obtained to put in their yards in winter, there is nothing better for the health of the sheep.

Here is a remedy for the scours: Take one egg, stir in flour until you have a thick paste, add thirty drops of laudanum; divide into six pills, and give one of these pills each morning and evening until they are cured. By putting the pill in the mouth and holding the sheep's jaws together, they will swallow it very quickly. This is the best remedy I have ever tried.—K. H. Allen, in *Colman's Rural*.

Farm Horses and Breeding Horses for Sale.

The whole business of rearing farm horses for sale needs revising. Those who have watched the tendency of the markets perceive a growing export business and a constant demand from farmers, who, living near the large cities, are compelled to grow market crops upon their high-priced land, and cannot give time to the rearing of horses. The number of horses in the United States is largely in excess of that of England or other European countries (except Russia), and the introduction there of horse railroads, or, as they call them, "tram" roads, has greatly enlarged the demand for draught horses. Every week horses are shipped to Europe to supply such demands, as well as for carriage and driving uses; and it is but recently that mules have been sought and purchased in America for military purposes in Europe or for the foreign uses of European governments. Everything promises well for a large foreign demand for American horses and mules, and it is not only necessary that this demand should be met in advance, but that it should be filled with useful animals.

As a rule, demands are created by the existence of a surplus of sale. The man succeeds best in business who offers something that creates a new want. He must be shrewd enough to perceive that there is a need for what he proposes to supply, and an opening for him to push in and fill. The whole history of successful business proves this. We did not wait until Europe was starving to push our breadstuffs, and provisions, and cattle into their markets, but we sent them; and we literally "cast our bread upon the waters," and it found at once a destination, a use, and a profitable market. Just now there is a need of draught animals all over Europe. Governments are obliged to sustain costly stud farms, and make requisitions upon their scanty home supplies to fill up the ranks of their armies. Those who live luxuriously have had their attention drawn towards the excellence of our stock, and are willing purchasers for the few animals we have to dispose of.

At the same time, our farm stock needs improving. We have a large number of horses that are defective in size, substance and constitutional vigor. Breeding farm horses receives little consideration. The mares selected for this purpose are too often diseased, broken down, and worthless for other purposes. No care is taken to select sires for the colts, and the pedigree of the animals used is sufficient if it is truly or falsely said to run back in a cloudy track to Hambletonian, Morgan, or some other horse that was popular in his day. There is no thought as to the purpose for which the colt is intended, and the consequence is that a careful purchaser who desires a horse for road work, or farm work, passes over a hundred where he chooses one.

Our farm horses are too light, and our road horses are generally too small. The country is overrun with small ponies, which can trot a mile or two at the rate of three minutes or even less to the mile in a single light wagon with one occupant, but cannot draw a light family carriage with four passengers. Nor can a pair of them draw a heavy coach on the best roads. Desirable heavy farm horses are so scarce that it is almost impossible to secure them, and good roadsters will command more than \$1,000 a pair, if well mated.

Just at the present, individual effort is out of the question. All the great successes of the world are secured by association. In the breeding of such farm animals as we already have brought to a high degree of excellence, association has been the chief agent of success. The Jersey Cattle club, the Short-horn society, the Ayrshire Cattle association, have brought their favorite herds to the highest pitch of excellence, and we find on every hand

conspicuous instances of similar effects. It is hardly to be expected that farmers can succeed by their own single, unaided effort in carrying out their ideas of what ought to be done by improving any breed of animals. But a score or two of them associated in a county may do wonders. A county horse breeders' association of twenty persons might procure and possess a desirable stallion for a sum no larger than they would have to pay, in all, for a single service for each; \$50 is a common price for the service of such a good horse as could be purchased for one or two thousand dollars. The money invested would be returned each year, and in most cases a profit could be made in addition; and besides, much benefit could be done outside of the association. The association could procure suitable books and papers, and could study, learn and discuss the important points in breeding, which should be understood, and in that way could turn their opportunities to the best advantage. Breeding is a fine art, and there are general principles upon which success depends which need to be known and observed. Hap-hazard work will not do. There are some breeders who seem to have an instinct, an intuitive skill, at mating animals; but it is not true that they have any knowledge that "has come by nature" or has been acquired without the closest observation and the study of cause and effect. The secret is that they have given their minds to the business, and made special study of it to the exclusion of other matters. They have been inventors, and like others of that useful class have pored over their ideas and worked them out to results while others have been sleeping. They are the men who succeed, and a great many more of such men are needed in the necessary improvement of our horse stock.—Henry Stewart, in *Rural New Yorker*.

Sheep in the Corn Fields.

A correspondent says that he has found the corn fields excellent places for sheep. After the corn is laid by, the sheep may have a week's run there with great advantage. There is fresh grass along the fence rows, and perhaps weeds, that will give variety. We have never had lambs do better than in the corn fields in the fall. We bring them out every night. In this way they do not break down the corn or have any place for rendezvous, where they injure the corn. The day is busily spent, and the field as well as the flock looks the better for the run there. After the corn has eared, we have turned the whole flock into the fields and been well pleased with the practice. The sheep eat millions of weed seeds and very little or no corn. Should an ear be pulled off, which is very rare, every grain on that ear will be picked off and eaten by the sheep. We have large sheep, and find no trouble in the practice of turning into the corn fields after roasting ears have well formed. At that time pastures are generally poorest and need rest. Changing the sheep to the corn fields will give the needed rest. Then the sheep can take the gains of the pasture before the severe frosts injure the grass. After these frosts the sheep may find a fresh change in the corn fields. Sheep need frequent changes of range, and those who have no woods or waste lands on their farms can make a profitable change to the corn fields.

Raising Colts.

The *Indiana Farmer* says there is a crude notion prevailing that hardships make young stock hardy. A colt that is weaned in the fall, as is commonly the case, should not be allowed to become poor in the first winter. It is true that it will often improve so rapidly in spring that its wretched condition in the winter will seem really to have been an advantage to it, but it is a grave mistake. If the same condition were imposed during the whole period of growth, the effect would be very perceptible. Although the summer may in some degree remove the effect of winter, no animal so treated ever becomes what it might have been in size, symmetry of form, and usefulness, by generous treatment. There is profit in breeding nice carriage and draught horses. As a general rule it costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor one, while the former will bring two or three times as much as the latter. A dark stable is a poor place to keep a colt.

Farming that Don't Pay.

It don't pay to be caught in the spring without a wood pile large enough to last twelve months; or to open the gates and let your stock into the fields as soon as a few bare spots appear; or to keep it on short rations, so that when it does go to grass it will take half the summer to get thrifty and strong.

It don't pay to leave the work of mending your tools and selecting and securing your seed until the day you want to use them, thereby causing costly delay.

It don't pay to sow or plant poor seed because you happen to have it on hand.

It don't pay to plant more ground than you can manure and take good care of.

It don't pay to leave weak places in the fences in the hope that the cattle won't find them; and, if you keep sheep, it don't pay to let them run at large in the spring until they become tramps and cannot be kept home by any ordinary fence.

It don't pay to neglect cows, ewes or sows when they are dropping their young.

It don't pay to let the spring rains wash the value out of the manure that has accumulated in the barn-yard this winter.

It don't pay to let the hen's lay under the barn, steal their nests and be eaten up by skuunks.

It don't pay to put off any kind of spring work until the last moment; nor does it pay to work land when it is too wet.

It don't pay to leave turnips, cabbages, beets, or even apples, in the cellar to rot and breed disease; for if you have more than you can eat or sell, the stock will be profited by them.

It don't pay to summer a poor cow simply because no one comes to buy her.

It don't pay to sell a heifer calf from your best cow to the butcher, simply because it will cost more to raise it than you can buy a scrub for next fall.

It don't pay to leave the banking around the house until it rots the sills.

It don't pay to be stingy in sowing grass seed, or to try to live without a garden.

Finally, it don't pay to provoke the women by leaving them to cut the stove wood, or to carry it in from the doorway, or to remind you every morning in haying and hoeing that you must saw enough before you go to work to last through the day.

Sell the Culls.

Nearly every farmer who raises stock has some that will not pay to keep longer. Just as soon as stock reach maturity they should be sold. It is a daily loss to keep them longer. They soon eat themselves up—that is, they will soon consume their own value in food. Hogs that are nine or ten months' old should be fattened and killed. Cows that are getting old should be got rid of. Two or three year old steers should be sold. The oldest sheep should be culled out, well fed and sold as soon as got in good order. Horses that are not needed should be put in marketable shape and sent to market. Get rid of the poorest and feed the balance what they would have eaten. Hold on to the best and continue to make them better still.

Cattle for Beef.

There is one matter that farmers should consider, and that is variation in prices. Some crops are high one year and low another year. Some pay a good profit at one time and don't pay expenses at another. The production of some crops can be greatly overdone, but there are other productions it is very difficult to overdo. Take beef, for example. Look at the price it bears one year with another. There is but little variation in it. It always commands good prices. It is not up today and down to-morrow. It is safe to produce it. More farmers should go to raising good beef cattle.

It is curious that in all the enterprise witnessed in the breeding of the various classes of horses that really fine carriage horses command a higher price relatively than any other. They are scarce, always, and for the reason, as we believe, that the average farm horse is undersized. Carriage horses are produced by crossing staunch thoroughbreds, upon large, handsome, roomy mares. There is money in this class of horses.

Veterinary Department.

Corns.

There are several forms in which these troublesome growths manifest themselves, though their cause and location is generally the same. The seat of corns is always in the sole of the foot, or its lower connection with the wall in the posterior portion of the hoof, at or in the angle made by the wall in its return to form the bars.

The primary cause of all corns in the horse's foot is an uneven ground surface, resulting either from the improper leveling of the foot by the farrier or its previous neglect. Let the foot always be pared level, and the shoe properly adjusted to the wall, and corns will find no abiding place in feet possessed of these conditions.

Hard corns are a fungoid growth upon the inner sole, at its junction with the horny lamina, and lie beneath, as well as at, the side and rear of the foot bone. This substance bears some resemblance and is analogous to the corn of the human subject, being a thickened deposit of a kind of hard skin, and, from its crowding into the sensitive surfaces, the source of so much trouble and pain. The corn may be generated by severe contusions upon the inner sole, but it generally arises from a lateral compression of the horny hoof inward upon the sensitive parts.

The vertical pressure of the horse's weight upon the foot bone is oftentimes so severe, and its winged extremities are imposed down upon the underlying membrane and sensitive sole so suddenly and forcibly, as to bruise them against the horny sole or shoe without. The bruise thus established develops the wet or sappy corn, which consists of an effusion of blood or serum into the pores of the horn, marking its location by leaving a stain upon the outer sole. When the stain appears dark, and is easily removed by paring away, the corn is old and working out, but when the stain appears bright and ruddy, by penetrating further into the horn, the corn is new, and needs attention. These corns may be aggravated by additional injury, and terminate in a more serious form, known as the suppurative, in which case the sensitiveness will be greatly increased, causing intense pain, and, as a necessary consequence, acute lameness, or finally resulting in laying the foundation for a quitter.

In preparing the foot for the shoe, if the horn should exhibit signs of moisture or discoloration, caused by the exudation of a sappy or wet corn, open the center of the part indicated, and gradually remove the sole, until the foreign matter is released. The foot must next be dressed down until it acquires a perfectly level basis. For draught horses, let the toe be shortened and the heels lowered; apply a shoe with toe and heel calkins, the toe calkin to be set well back from the front of the shoe. Let the shoe rest easily on the heel and quarters as by syringing it off at the heel the friction between the foot and the shoe would have a tendency to irritate and bruise the sole; nail in the quarters and relieve the pressure at the toe. For horses of general business or road purposes, pare the foot as low down as safety will admit, shorten the toe, and cut the shoe off on the side in front of the corn; but if the corn be established on both sides, shoe with a three-quarter tip, in order that the shoe may not come as far back as the affected parts.—*Russell's Scientific Horseshoeing*.

"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, 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.

ARGALL S. COLES
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 despaired 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.

SPRINGFIELD, Edinham Co., Va., 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.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30, 1879. Flour—XX... \$4.70 @ 4.90. Wheat—No. 2 fall... 1.10 @ 1.11. Corn—No. 2... 35 @ 36. Oats... 25 @ 26. Rye... 50 @ 51. Barley... 60 @ 61. Pork... 9.80 @ 10.00. Lard... 6.15 @ 6.20. Butter—Dairy... 18 @ 20. Country... 10 @ 18. Eggs... 13 @ 14.

Live Stock Markets. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 30, 1879. Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,400 \$4.00 @ 4.20. Good ship. steers av. 1,350 3.40 @ 3.80. Fair butch. steers av. 1,000 2.70 @ 3.20. Good feed. steers av. 1,100 3.00 @ 3.40. Good stock steers av. 900 2.50 @ 3.00. Good to choice fat cows... 2.50 @ 2.75. Common cows and heifers... 2.00 @ 2.50. Hogs—Packers... 3.10 @ 3.25.

St. Louis, Sept. 30, 1879. Cattle, shipping grades in fair demand and steady; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.20 @ 4.00; light shipping, \$3.50 @ 4.00; grass Texans, \$2.25 @ 3.15. Hogs, higher; mixed packing, \$3.35 @ 3.65; Yorkers, \$3.40 @ 3.50.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30, 1879. Cattle, choice natives fairly active, \$4.20 @ 4.50; Texans, \$2.70 @ 3.80. Hogs, heavy, \$3.30 @ 3.50; light, \$3.50 @ 3.70. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 22,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter—good 12 @ 14c., poor and common 5 @ 8c., and packed 10c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 7 @ 8c.; eggs, 12 @ 12c.; broom-corn, 2 @ 3c. 1/2 lb; chickens, young, per doz., \$1.50 @ 1.75; potatoes, 45 @ 50c.; cabbage, 75c. per doz.; apples, 85c. @ \$1.20 per bushel; peaches, getting scarce, \$1.10 per peck; tomatoes, 60 @ 75c. per bushel; grapes, 7 to 7 1/2c. per pound; hay, \$9.50 per ton; hams, S. C., 9c.; tallow, 4 1/2 to 5c. per pound; onions, \$1.80 to 2.50 per bbl.; beans—poor 90c. per bushel, hand-picked \$1.50, navy \$1.75; hides—green 5 to 6c., salted 6 to 8c., dry flint 11 to 16c., dry salt 10 1/2 to 13c.; lumber—1st and 2d clear 1 1/2 to 2 inch \$42, 3d clear \$40. Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 sack, \$2.75 @ 2.90; XXX, \$2.40 @ 2.50. Rye flour, \$1.85. Corn meal 3/4 hundred, 75c.

Wheat fluctuated a little the past week, but our quotations are slightly advanced. In Kansas City it has risen from 3 to 5 cents.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is half a cent higher than last week in Kansas City. In the East it is advancing.

In Liverpool, Sept. 29, winter wheat was 10s. 2d. @ 10s. 4d., spring wheat 8s. 2d. @ 9s. 8d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.20 @ 1.29, No. 2 spring \$1.22.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.10 1/2 October, \$1.12 1/2 November, and \$1.13 1/2 December. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.00 1/2 October, \$1.08 1/2 November, and \$1.09 December. In Kansas City No. 2 is 95c. October. No. 3 is 92c. October, and 93c. November.

Cattle continue dull. At Kansas City the best grades have declined.

Hogs have improved slightly, but there are few going to market.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities since the rise has commenced decreasing rapidly.

It is now estimated that Great Britain will require an importation of 181,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. The yield there per acre is this year estimated at 20 bushels. It is becoming more and more evident that France will require an importation equal to that of last year, when it was 181,000,000 bushels. Belgium will require 20,000,000 bushels. Some portions of Germany will export and other portions import wheat. It is thought the imports will exceed the exports by about 10,000,000 bushels. Austria and Hungary will not this year export as much as usual by many million bushels. 20,000,000 bushels will be imported into Italy. It is thought a small amount will be wanted in Sweden, and perhaps also in Algeria. Taking on the other hand the probable sources of supply, it is estimated that the crop of the United States will be 425,000,000 bushels, of which we will consume 250,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of 175,000,000 bushels. Russia last year exported 90,000,000. Previous to that time her largest export was 72,000,000 bushels, and her smallest, for fourteen years past, 33,000,000 bushels. Her estimated surplus this year is 40,000,000 bushels. The cotton factories and iron works are reviving in the East. They employ many thousand more workmen than they did a year ago. In a number of factories the laborers have had successful strikes for an advance in wages.

The Kansas City Journal of Tuesday says: "The leading jobbing houses report their trade immense, some of them nearly doubling last year's business for the same period."

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15 @ 18c.; eggs, 12c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$2.00 @ 2.25 per doz.; dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 50 @ 60c.; corn, 23 @ 25c.; wheat, new, 80 @ 85c.; lard, 6c.; hogs, \$2.75 @ 3.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50 @ 3.75, cows \$2.00 @ 2.40; wood, \$4.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 per ton.

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 best of them all, and was 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.

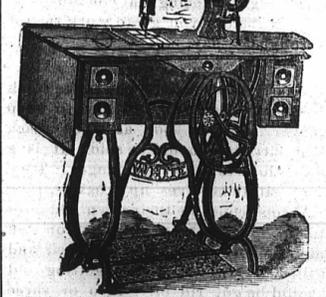
The St. John Sewing Machine

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.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages contained in it.

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

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

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 the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirting 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. Sample shirt finished complete with a set Buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of 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 shirt in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remittance 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., 421 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

As cheap as any one. PERRY & COMPANY, 117 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

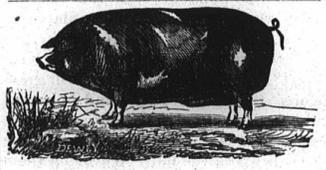
—AND—

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.

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

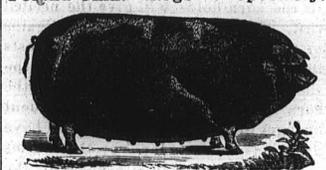
SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same: Eight weeks old... \$22.00. Three to five months old... \$22.00. Five to seven months old... \$4.00.

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. A four, 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 MEECH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in as well as in our own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$5 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address: GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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