

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 347.

### EVERY MAN'S DUTY.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

The fates that sow the plow  
That cuts the clearest furrow;  
That man is only half a man  
Whose work is clean and thorough;  
And the fates that reap for the harvest-sweeper  
Aye choose the keenest sickle;  
That man is only half a man  
Whose course is weak and fickle.

They err who deem life's busy stream  
But meant for craft of power;  
No honest work's so cheap and mean  
But hath its solemn hour;  
For the lowly poor in walks obscure  
Have still their human duty.  
As well as those whose stately ways  
Move on in light and beauty.

Do well your work, as porter, clerk,  
Or longshoreman, groom, or carter—  
The crowns of toil are won as oft  
In sweat of brow or barter;  
Blunt duty takes all sorts of tracks—  
Broad, narrow, dry, or muddy;  
As much of conscience may be thrown  
In workshop as in study.

Work without flaws the custom draws  
From hands that slur and blunder;  
The chiefest cause for making laws  
'Gainst false pretense and plunder  
Springs out of sloth and folly, both  
With naught but scorn before them.  
All honest wages scorn unless  
You give good labor for them.

The toll you use in pegging shoes,  
Or welding pick and shovel,  
As much of that of pen and brain,  
May glorify a hovel;  
And mean and base to all his race,  
To alien and to neighbor,  
Is he who in his heart denies  
The dignity of labor.

Then, though you toil above the soil,  
Or underneath it burrow  
In mines and tunnels, always let  
Your work be clean and thorough.  
Humanity's a family tree,  
Requiring honest duty  
Of little twigs, as well as boughs—  
That wave in strength and beauty.

### HOW "OLD SOL" GOT TO BE MAYOR.

Bickerford was a borough dating from revolutionary times, when its people were about half Whigs and half Tories—a proportion it may be added, in which they stood divided, on most questions, ever after.

It wasn't one thing that split them it was another. For a whole year the town hall was left without a weathercock, because the council was a tie whether it should take the likeness of a rooster or a fish—a point which was not decided till, after a bitter contest, a new board came in with a gain of one to the "chickabiddy" party, who never got done croaking over it.

At another time a dangerous breach remained for months unprepared in one of the principal sidewalks, while the authorities wrangled as to whether it should be patched with this or that patent cement; and it was not till after Barney McGwiggan, coming home a little boozed one night from celebrating his own birthday, tumbled in and broke his leg, for which he got a swinging verdict against the town, that the adherents of the rival concrete companies compromised on a mixture of them both which possessed the virtues of neither.

The accident would never have happened, Sol Whommels said, if the street had been lighted, which it wasn't, in consequence of an irreconcilable deadlock between the kerosene and lard-oil factions.

We might give other instances of the inharmonious character of the Bickerford community, but let these suffice.

The very narrowness to the limits to which it was confined seemed to intensify the acrimony of Bickerford local politics. The visits of wrath—visits—demijohns, carboys, rather let us say—which the contending parties were wont to empty on each other's heads, would have overwhelmed people accustomed to less copious inundations.

The fiercest battle ever fought in Bickerford was that between Captain Brandish of the Slashers and Captain Bangem of the Blues, to settle which of them should be mayor.

The enmity between these doughty chieftains and the militia companies they respectively commanded, far exceeded that between opposing armies in time of actual war.

Had it been the custom, on training days, to carry less harmless weapons than walking-sticks and corn stalks, there is no telling how often the streets of Bickerford might have run with blood. As it was, the Slashers and the Blues never passed each other on parade without exchanging volleys of hisses, hoots and groans, making up a din the like of which was never heard out of Beilam.

The contest between the candidates was rancorous to the last extreme. There was nothing ill of either left unsaid by the other and his friends. Not only was every personal shortcoming of each raked up and laid at his door, but the iniquities of the Brandishes and Bangems, brought down to the third and fourth generation, were unsparingly visited on their present representatives.

We spare the reader the details. If he wishes a sample, let him consult any zealous party sheet published during the late presidential canvass.

Both parties made a careful count of noses, and the chances were conceded to be close.

Not a vote was to be lost. Committees were appointed to visit uncertain voters, to reason with the doubting, strengthen the wavering and spur forward the halting.

The man who gave them most trouble was Sol Whommels—"Old Sol," so called familiarly. He had never taken much part in the squabbles going on around him. His first rule of conduct was to mind his own business, and not to allow other people to meddle in it, was the second.

When the Brandish party predicted for the town a fate little less terrible than that of Sodom and Gomorrah, if Bangem should get in, and the Bangemites croaked of a general crash in shoepegs, the borough's staple article of commerce, as a consequence of Brandish's success, Old Sol whiffled his pipe as carelessly as though everything looked serene ahead, and no such fearful crises were impending.

No pains were spared to bring Old Sol to a realizing sense of the duties of the hour.

"Surely you can never vote for such a scamp as that!" would appeal some ardent Brandish man, after painting a picture of Bangem several shades too black for Beelzebub.

Old Sol would shake his head, and the Brandish man would hurry off to report that he was fast coming round.

And when a similar picture was drawn of Brandish, only a little blacker, and Old Sol gave his head another shake, away would run the Bangem man with the news that the old chap was all right at last.

Election day brought such excitement as had never before been seen in Bickerford. The Slashers and the Blues, with bands of martial music, severally marched up and voted in solid phalanx, greeting each other with three hideous groans and an accompaniment of the "Rogue's March."

Carriages were employed to bring out the lame, the halt and the blind. The sick were carried upon litters, and Barney McGwiggan was picked up from where he had fallen early, and trundled to the polls on a wheelbarrow, where, almost too full for utterance, he managed, with deep feeling, to stammer out his vote for "Cap—Cap—Cap'n Brandy."

Voting was then done by word of mouth; so it was easy to keep count as the polling proceeded. At no time was either side more than one or two ahead, and when, five minutes before the hour of closing, the last elector in the town, but one, had cast his vote, the parties stood a tie!

The laggard was Sol Whommels.

Both parties had sent their committees on tardy voters to hurry him up. But Old Sol said there was time enough; he would be along presently.

At length, when the hand of the town clock was at the last minute, and great beads of perspiration were standing on the brows of both the valiant captains, for each had had a secret personal interview with Old Sol the night before, and, for the best of private reasons, counted confidently on his vote, the sluggard hove in sight, sauntering leisurely along as though the fate of Bickerford were not trembling in the balance.

"For heaven's sake, make haste!" shouted a chorus of impatient voices.

Old Sol advanced deliberately. The crowd closed in, craning their necks to catch the word that was to decide the day. Brandish and Bangem faced each other, glaring mutual triumph and defiance.

"For whom do you vote?" inquired the polling-clerk.

"For one whom I know to be an honest man," replied Old Sol.

"His name, and be quick about it," returned the clerk, with a glance at the clock.

"Solomon Whommels!"

A murmur of surprise and disappointment followed the moment of deathlike stillness which ensued. Brandish and Bangem turned pale and red by turns, but neither had a word to say.

"And now, let me read a passage for our edification," said Old Sol, producing a dingy looking volume from under his coat.

Here let me explain that the charter of Bickerford, in the course of that ancient borough's turbulent history, had been amended so often that none pretended to keep the run of its changes.

It was from one of these forgotten emendations that Old Sol read as follows:

"At the close of the polls at any borough election, any citizen may require of any candidate to make oath that he had neither bribed nor attempted to bribe any voter at that election, and if he shall refuse to make such oath, he shall be deemed ineligible, and the candidate having the next highest number of votes, and who is not thus or otherwise disqualified, shall be declared elected."

"Now, Captain Brandish," continued Old Sol, "I call on you to take that oath."

The captain's face assumed several hues in quick succession, as, with a stiff bow, he declared he would not so humiliate himself for all the offices in Bickerford.

"Hurrah for Bangem!" shouted the opposing party, confident that the prize was now theirs. But brief was their elation.

"I make the same requirement of you, Captain Bangem," said Old Sol, when the clamor had subsided.

"But that worthy, too, stood on his dignity, his honor could not brook compliance with such a demand."

"Then I claim the office myself," said Old Sol; and there being none to say him nay, he was duly mayor elect of Bickerford.

At church, the next Sunday, Old Sol's contribution was two ten dollar bills. "Like Bar-kis, he was a 'little near,'" and such munificence surprised the deacon who passed the plate considerably more than it did the two captains, neither of whom had forgotten what it was he slipped into Old Sol's hand the night before the election.

Anecdote of Paley.

The career of Paley presents an instance of the saving power of a proper word spoken at the proper time.

It is a well known fact that in his earlier days Paley was somewhat wild. Yet, for all this, he held his place at the head of every class of which he was a member, besides rendering assistance to classmates who were not so fortunately endowed by nature. Among his warm and devoted friends was the young and wealthy Viscount R.

One night a party of the students—only a few of the choice spirits—were assembled in Lord R.'s private apartment, where they drank and caroused until a very late hour. On the following morning the viscount came to Paley's room, and sat down upon the side of the bed, for the latter had not yet arisen.

"Look here, Paley," said he, with solemn earnestness, "I've been giving myself a good deal of trouble this morning on your account. Now I am wealthy, and belong to a wealthy and powerful family; and what I do here in college don't do much matter. Ever if I should go under entirely, there are plenty standing ready to fill my place. But how is it with you? You are poor, and have your own way to make in the world. You have it in you to make a leader of men—aye—if you do your best, you may mold men to your will. Your friends are even now looking up to you. And yet see how you are wasting, not only your time, but your own self! Paley, don't do it any more. At any rate, don't, for heaven's sake, let me have it on my conscience that I helped to drag you down!"

Lord R. went out, and Paley sat up and reflected; and, as he often told his youthful friends in his later years, from that moment his life entered upon a new course. He gave up all dissipation at once and forever, and went to work to lay deep and strong the foundation of manhood which was to bless the world.

The Boy is Father to the Man.

Do better when he is older? No; if you leave him to himself he is sure to do worse. When you expect nature to convert a bad boy into a good man you expect a miracle of her; and nature never performs miracles. You might as well leave that young sapling to the wind which beats it awry, and hope that it will be straight, well formed tree when it is an old one. No, you know better than that.

You are aware that it is the tender young tree which yields to training and culture, and that every year it is more difficult to straighten it. Make the boy a good boy, if you desire him to be a good man; honest, if you hope to have him stand upright before his fellow-men.

If he steals small change now, and has no scruple about being unfair and untruthful with his parents, he will do the same thing on a larger scale twenty years from now.

If you cannot cure him of lying now he will never be a man whose word is as good as his bond. If he is a rude, coarse, ungentlemanly boy, years will not alter him. Vices or faults will grow all the stronger with ripening years. A bad little boy will be a much worse man.

But there is comfort in this thought: You need not fear for the manhood of a good boy. If the little fellow looks into your eyes and speaks the honest truth, if he is respectful to those who deserve respect, brave when he should be brave, and yet with no shame of being gentle, thank heaven, and do all you can to keep him so; but have no fear. As vices strengthen, so do virtues. The good boy is more than likely to be a good man.

### Outwitting Uhlans.

During the Franco-German war a couple of hundred Uhlans arrived in a Norman village. One of the peasants hurried to a neighboring hamlet to warn a well-to-do farmer that he might expect a visit from the unwelcome raiders. The farmer was equal to the emergency. Calling his wife and daughters, all went to work with a will. Torn quilts, tattered petticoats, dilapidated gowns were thrown over the backs of the cattle, enveloping them up to their horns; their feet and their heads were bound with straw; and then the sheep and goats were treated in the same fashion. Bottles of medicine were scattered about; a large trough was filled with water, and in its midst was placed an ample syringe. Up came the Uhlans; but at sight of the strangely attired animals and the monster squirt, they hesitated. At last one of the troopers inquired what was the matter. "The plague, that's all," said the farmer. He had to answer no more questions; his visitors turned their horses' heads and galloped off at their best speed, to make requisitions elsewhere.—*Chambers' Journal.*

### Gets His Sword Back.

R. T. W. Duke of Charlottesville, Va., has just recovered the sword he lost in the rebel service when he was captured in 1865. It is a three-edged weapon of Queen Anne's time, which Duke's ancestor, Dr. Thomas Walker, Thomas Jefferson's guardian, and twice married to Washington's cousin, carried at Braddock's defeat as commissary-general of the Virginia troops. When Colonel Duke was gobbled up by the Union troops he handed the heirloom over to Lieutenant Cronet of a New York regiment, exchanging addresses with him and acquainting him with the value of the sword. Captor and captive then parted, and despite the efforts of each to learn the whereabouts of the other, it was not till recently that this was accomplished and the weapon returned to Duke's possession.

### Twenty-Five Cents' Worth of Generosity.

A wealthy merchant doing business in this city and living in an adjacent town, lost his pocket-book a few mornings since while coming to his place of business. The purse contained \$750 in money, besides a large number of valuable papers. A poor lady, who depended entirely on the labor of her hands for her daily support, found the purse, and after a long, tedious search restored it to the owner. The merchant was, of course, highly elated at recovering his money, and after thoroughly catechising the lady he dismissed her with the promise of an early reward, which she received the next morning in the shape of a bottle of cologne costing twenty-five cents. So much for generosity.—*Providence Press.*

The president has received a call from the youngest tramp on the road, Charley Green, a bright Buffalo, N. Y., boy of eleven years. Charley has checked his way on the railroads all over the Northern states, and the president gave him a dollar for one of the five-cent tickets he peddled, after having his "dory and gig"ing him lodgings for the night. The young rascal then coolly proposed to stop at the White house for a week, but in an hour he proved such a nuisance that the officer in charge took him to police headquarters with a request that he be sent back to Buffalo.

Factotum.

A pickpocket seeing an old Scotch clergyman gazing at him intently, said: "Well, old fellow, what do you make out of me?" "Why, I'm thinking," mildly replied the venerable parson, "that if the grace of God has not changed your heart, your face proclaims ye a most tremendous rogue!"

A person, in the course of some remarks in a meeting, having several times observed that he should never forget the dying words of his brother, the pastor suggested that it might be well for him to repeat them; whereupon, with some hesitation and scratching of his head, he said that they had slipped his mind.

"What do you know about the prisoner?" asked the judge. "I don't know nothin' about him, judge, only 'at he's bigoted.'" "What do you mean by bigoted?" "Why, 'at he wouldn't believe, judge, 'at you could walk a crack arter drinkin' a pint o' apple-jack, though we all told him we'd seen you do it many a time."

"Have you any blackberry pies?" asked a hungry traveler of the mistress of a tumble-down shanty by the roadside in one of the upper counties of South Carolina. "Thank you," she replied with dignified apertury; "if we be poor, and ain't got no bread, nor buttermilk, nor nothin', we ain't come down to blackberry pies yet."

During a recent thunder-storm near Memphis, Tenn., a negro was severely kicked by a vicious mule, and just as he was picking himself up a stroke of lightning bit the mule and killed him dead on the spot. "Well, dar!" exclaimed the negro, "et dis abile haibit got pow'ful frens to 'venge his insults, den dere's no use tryin' to hab faith in anything!"

When Macready was once playing Macbeth, the actor who played the messenger was missing when the famous fifth scene of the fifth act came on, and a supple being hastily "crammed" for the part, he went on and said to the terrible Macbeth: "As I did stand my watch upon the hill, I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought, the wood began to move." "Liar and slave!" thundered Macready, with such truth to nature that the frightened supple cried out: "Pon honor, that's just what they told me to sa-a-y!" whereupon the house broke into laughter and cheers.

### Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write for your paper, the "Young Folks' Column." As I have never written before I thought I would write. I go to Sunday-school every Sunday; Mrs. Summerville is my Sunday-school teacher. My pa and ma are grangers, and my pa takes THE SPIRIT. Well, I must close for this time. If you will print this I will write again. From your friend,

PATTIE A. BARNES.

MCPHERSON, Kans., Sept. 21, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I see you have offered a prize for the best letter, written by a girl or boy under fourteen—as they say at the fair, a free-for-all race—so I guess I will pitch in. I am a little boy eight years old. I don't expect I will get the prize, but last winter we little boys learned a piece—"I will be a good blacksmith if I can, and I can, so I will try." Our noted cat has got to be a big steer. My pup Major has grown to be a big dog. Mr. Editor, I am tired, and I expect you will be tired when you read this, so I guess I will quit.

WM. WALTON.

VINLAND, KANS., September 16, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—After lying idle so long, I am ashamed to write; will do better in the future. Father and mother went to the temperance camp meeting and stayed five days. I have got my card and wear the red, white and blue. Father is done sowing wheat, but is very busy making hay, cutting corn and tending to the cane. Mother is also very busy drying and canning fruit, our peaches being so late. Father and mother went to Pomona grange Saturday. There will be seven months school, commencing in November; Mr. Hathaway is our teacher. I expect to go to a grange feast next week; the grangers meet to sow the wheat and will have a feast. I will close for this time. SHERMAN ADDINGTON.

WOODSTOCK, Kans., Sept. 20, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As I see the little folks' column has not been filled for so long, I thought I would write. The editor has kindly given us a column and offered a prize for the best letter, and I think it is as little as we can do to try for it, and if we do not get the prize we will at least learn something and come nearer the prize than those that do not write. There is considerable sickness in this neighborhood, mostly fever and ague. I had a share with the rest but I am well now. I was at the fair two days and wanted to go to the temperance meeting, but it was so hot and dusty papa would not take us over. Miss Little Mull will teach our school this winter; I like her very much. Our school will commence the first Monday in October and continue five months. I read in the third reader, study grammar and arithmetic; am in the second speller. It is about dinner time and I must close.

Yours truly,

MATTIE WALTON.

VINLAND, KANS., Sept. 16, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been so long since I have written, I thought I would write for the "Young Folks' Column." I will tell you why I haven't written: I have been going to school ever since we came to Washington territory, and to Sabbath-school on Sunday. A lady living here gave me a canary bird and cage. My bird's name is Nella; she sings sweetly. Now I will tell you about our trip: We left Linn county, Kansas, the 11th of April, and we left Omaha, Nebraska, on the 12th. I saw many beautiful sights. I saw tame buffaloes at North Platte City, near Antelope station, Wyoming; I saw wild antelopes running over the prairies. I saw a man dressed in buckskin clothes; he came riding across the valley on horseback and overtook the train. One of the passengers got off the train and ran a race with him; the passenger outran the horse, and the horse outran the train. When the man's horse was running at full speed, he (the man) would reach over and pull up grass from the ground. At Cheyenne, Wyoming, the train was leaving three passengers—one gentleman and two ladies; a passenger on board turned the brakes and stopped the train till they got on board. At Sherman station the snow was from two to six feet deep. Fearing my letter is too long I will close.

Yours truly,

HATTIE HAWTHORN.

COWEMAN, Cowitz county, Washington territory, Sept. 11, 1878.

It is good to be kind to the noble and great; it is good to be kind to a vast estate; but 'tis better yet, I think—don't you? To be able to "paddle your own canoe."

Historical Society











# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1878.

## LOOK HERE!

To the man or woman sending us the largest club of subscribers within the next thirty days, club to be not less than twenty, we will pay a cash premium of ten dollars, and give one copy of THE SPIRIT for one year.

We are making THE SPIRIT the best family paper published in the West, and shall continue to improve it as our means will justify. The subscription price is \$1.50 a year. Names can be sent as fast as taken and the paper will be promptly forwarded.

Now let us see who will win this cash premium. Remember, the one sending the largest club wins.

The season for prairie fires is near at hand, and our farmers should see that their stacks, cribs, etc., are protected against the destructive flames. Every fall and spring there has been more or less property destroyed by prairie fires that might have been saved had precautionary measures been taken.

The Sedgwick County Fair association has introduced a novel feature in the way of attractions at their fair, which is being held at Wichita this week. One hundred Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are encamped on the grounds, and are to entertain visitors by holding shooting matches, giving war dances and other exhibitions, showing the manners and customs of the tribes which they represent.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY GREENBACKERS.

At the county convention held in this city on Saturday last, the Greenbackers and Democrats united in nominating a county ticket. The ticket nominated is a very good one. The candidates are all fair and honorable men, and if elected will undoubtedly make good, faithful officers. So far as Douglas county is concerned, we are glad to know that both the Greenbackers and Republicans have put rather exceptionally good tickets in the field.

## THE PRICE OF WHEAT RAISED.

A short time since arrangements were made by Mr. Campbell, the grange agent in this city, to buy wheat and pay the highest market price. As soon as it was known that the Patrons of Douglas county proposed to ship their own wheat, and also go on the market and buy, the price of wheat in Lawrence advanced from four to six cents per bushel.

Co-operation has been worth tens of thousands of dollars to the farmers of Douglas county. Co-operation, if properly managed, is worth more in good hard cash to the farmers than all the partisan politics in Christendom.

## THE STRICKEN SOUTH.

No abatement in the fever so far as new cases are concerned, is the daily report telegraphed all over the country from the stricken South. The disease cannot be stayed by any power of man. Everything has been, and is being, done by an open-handed and sympathizing people to stay or at least alleviate the sufferings of the helpless attacked. Money in abundance, clothing, food, medicines, nurses and physicians have been promptly forwarded in response to appeals for aid from whatever quarter, and yet the death list grows no smaller. The recent cooler weather seemed rather to assist the disease in its ravages than to bring relief, the result at first hoped for. Notwithstanding the discouraging prospects, thousands of brave men and women still stand at their posts ready and willing to go where duty calls; nor will they desert the ranks until the terrible cloud is lifted or they are themselves stricken down.

We give in our news columns some of the latest telegrams from various points in the South where the fever is raging.

## IS LABOR A CURSE?

William A. Wheeler, vice-president of the United States, at a recent fair in speaking to the farmers of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., said: "My friends, no glossing of words can make you farmers forget that labor was pronounced upon Adam and his descendants as a curse." No wonder our young people try to get rid of work and to live by their wits, when men high in

office, respectable for their intelligence and conspicuous for the public positions they occupy, call labor a curse. We would like to know in what respect and under what conditions labor is a curse, and who it was that pronounced labor a curse. Will Mr. Wheeler, vice-president of the United States, give us his authority for making such an assertion, and the reason on which such an assertion is founded? It seems to us a very grave mistake, nay, a most serious and pernicious perversion of the truth, to call labor a curse. If labor is a curse, life itself is a curse; for it is made up of labor, activity, the use and exercise of all our varied faculties of mind, hand and heart. Is it a curse to man to think and plan, and carry out his plans by energetic action? Is it a curse to the farmer that he is obliged to use the powers of brain and muscle to ornament his home, to sow and reap his harvests of corn and wheat? It seems to us that it is about time to cast out of the mind of the young this false and highly injurious idea that labor, even manual labor, is a curse. Work is a blessing, always a blessing, except when men are driven to it as a slave. Slavery, undoubtedly, is a curse. It is a curse to be driven to work at the will of a master, to toil and sweat to heap up wealth for another's use, and not our own. It is a curse to be driven to one's task through fear of the lash, or by the dread of starvation, or from any other necessity and compulsion; but free labor is noble and elevating.

To beautify God's fair earth, to make the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose, to praise God and bless man with waving fields of golden wheat, with orchards of luscious fruit, with gardens of plenty and homes of beauty; this is truly grand, inspiring, fruitful work. It is just the work God intended man should do, and find his best happiness and surest blessing in doing. To inculcate the idea, or to insinuate the thought that God pronounced labor a curse, or intended it to be a curse, or so ordained his laws of life and human existence that it should be aught else than a blessing—a worship of God and a service to man—is an idea derogatory to supreme goodness and wisdom, and debasing to man, who was made but a little lower than the angels. It is by labor, the joint labor of hand and heart, mind and muscle, brain and body, that man is to fulfill his earthly destiny, which we believe to be grand beyond our present conceptions, and by which he is to prepare himself for the nobler work and more satisfying employment and enjoyment of the great hereafter.

We bless God every day of our lives that he has given us work to do. Without work man would be the most wretched of beings.

## Important to Patrons.

The granges desiring a representation in the next state grange will please take notice and see that their granges report at once, as I will soon have to make out the apportionment for delegates.

P. B. MAXSON,

Secretary Kansas State Grange.  
EMPORIA, Kans., Sept. 23, 1878.

## General News.

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 21.—The corn cannery and factory of the Portland Packing company, at Cairo, is burned. Loss \$40,000. Insurance \$1,000.

PARSONS, Kans., Sept. 21.—Milt Reynolds was to-day nominated for representative by the Republicans of the Forty-fourth district. Only one vote was cast against him in the convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—About two hundred and fifty feet of wooden sheds of Kingsland & Ferguson's agricultural works were burned at a late hour last night. These sheds were used as carpenter and paint shops, and finishing rooms, and contained a number of agricultural implements. Loss about \$15,000. Insured.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—The excitement over body snatching was increased to-day by the discovery of the remains of Miss Angeline Higbee, of Garrettsville, Ohio, an old and esteemed resident of that place, who died August 23. The college authorities hearing of the intended search for the body, had the remains taken to an undertaker's, dressed and coffined, where it was delivered over to a friend. The chief members of the faculty were arrested, but released on bail. The case of the college janitor and two men supposed to be prime movers in this case came up in the police court to-day, but was continued till Monday. This case, following so soon after that of the body of Mr. French, has produced great local excitement.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Sept. 22.—Please send two more physicians and the nurses asked for last night, and send ten or twelve more. Dr. Lisle has tendered his services and is on duty. Since

last dispatch there are thirty-two new cases and nine deaths. There are now six physicians on duty. Dr. Lewis was taken down this morning. Dr. Zenger strong enough for duty. Dr. Sheldon doing well.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—Drs. Wiley K. Fort and W. R. Mandeville have recovered from attacks of yellow fever. Col. Hardee, state engineer and member of the board of health, is reported very low with fever. Sister Mary Elizabeth Burnes, a native of Boston, died to-day of fever. The report for the week ending Sunday evening at 6 o'clock shows 603 deaths—542 whites and 61 colored, 384 males and 219 females by yellow fever; 53 children under ten years, 249 under 5 years, and 200 natives of Louisiana.

There were 15 deaths up to 6 o'clock, and 147 new cases reported. Of the latter, however, 53 date as far back as a week and more, while 94 have died since September 20th.

CANTON, Sept. 23.—New cases, 23; deaths, 1. No abatement in the fever so far as new cases are concerned. About two-thirds of the whites have had the fever, but a great many negroes have not yet had it. Campbell, telegrapher, is down with the fever.

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 23.—New cases for the past 48 hours ending at 9 this a. m., 86; deaths, 30. Total cases to date, 789; deaths, 43.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The yellow fever fund now amounts to over \$70,000 exclusive of the big concert proceeds. CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Total contributions to date for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, \$81,606. The citizens' committee to-day sent \$5,000 to Memphis and \$1,000 to Holly Springs.

PORT GIBSON, Sept. 23.—About 600 cases to date, deaths 104. The fever is in several parts of the county, and some deaths have occurred.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 23.—Weather clear and warm; light rain last night and early this morning. Six deaths on Sunday. The Vicksburg Howard association will send to-morrow the steamer Kate Dickson to Greenville, Miss., conveying money contributions, ice and provisions. The fever has decreased so much that visiting physicians and nurses are going to other points.

Yellow fever is reported at Delta, La., three miles below Vicksburg. President Rockwood, of the Howard association, is to-night reported in a dangerous condition. Telegrams to-day from Delhi state that the fever is decreasing.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—Cases reported to-day: By the Young Men's Christian association, 187; Howards, 297. The Peabody association issued 27,295 rations. Dr. Kilbee's condition to-night is not so favorable. Fears are entertained as to his final recovery.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Sept. 23.—Here we have thirty-four cases, including convalescents, under treatment. Three new cases but no deaths in the last twenty-four hours. Grand Junction appeals to us for aid. One hundred cases and no organization of relief until to-day.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 23.—The hope that existed in the breasts of the living that the fever was abating has been dispelled by reports to-day. At the Howard headquarters there has been one continued call for nurses, and the demand has given employment to many who were on the eve of departing for their homes, supposing their services no longer needed. The board of health physicians report sixty-four deaths for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock this evening. Of these twenty-two were colored. This is a great increase compared with the day previous, when only thirty-five cases were reported. The doctors of the Howard medical corps report one hundred and fifty new cases.

## LINN COUNTY.

Political Aspect—Greenbackers to the Front.—The Coming Fair at La Cygne.

NO. III.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—We had intended to give you a sketch of some more of our orchards in this letter, but political matters are of such interest just now that we cannot forbear giving an account of how Linn county stands.

Old Linn has been proud of her reputation as a supporter of the Republican party, but she is tired of riding the same old horse so long, especially as she finds that the animal is lame and broken down, and so much so that one platform will support it no longer, and that its aims and projects depend upon the views of the people among whom they are propounded. Some members of the party say hard money, some soft money, and others say both—one on each side of the mouth; some speak of the monumental structure of the national banking system, others say down with this monument of infamy. So to make a long story short, Linn county has left the poor old plug to be nursed by a few old women and office seekers, till she is able to make a team with the Democratic party, and has straddled the promising young filly "Greenback." Greenback clubs have been organized all over the county and the prominent men are avowing themselves in favor of its financial policy.

A meeting was held at the Jayhawk school-house, Saturday evening last, at which the interest manifested was so intense that it did not break up till Sunday morning. Among the speakers were Rev. J. L. Foote and M. E. Woodford, and J. S. Bentley, of La Cygne. A Greenback club was organized and men who had never voted anything but the Republican ticket were converted and openly confessed their faith in the new Greenback party and their allegiance to its service. The farmers are getting sick of having to see such long lists of delinquent taxpayers in the papers, and rightly reading the signs of the times, are one and all rallying for the Nationals; it is an exception to meet a farmer who is not labeled Greenback inside and outside.

The Linn County Agricultural society fair

commenced at La Cygne on October 2d and promises to be the best ever held. More interest than usual is being manifested, and the crops have been so universally good that the display will undoubtedly excel. The readers of THE SPIRIT are cordially invited to attend, and are promised a hearty welcome.

Yours truly, J.

## CONTRACTION AND BONDS.

Tramps, Hard Times and Crimes the Offspring of These Evils—The Laboring Classes Themselves to Blame for Their Oppression.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—You will please allow an old subscriber to pen a few wandering thoughts. There is a cause for every effect, each effect the cause of other effects, *infinite*. "It is the little foxes that destroy the grape vines." To be pure and wise we must attend to the little matters that pertain to human happiness; we must know what to eat and drink, and where-withal to be clothed. Impure food causes impure blood; impure blood causes impure thoughts. As we think so we act. Bread made of unbolted flour, fruits and vegetables; no hog meat; no condiments—pepper, spices; no tea, coffee, tobacco, whisky, wine or beer; pure water, pure air, cleanliness; suspenders for both male and female; moderate exercise to enlarge and expand the chest, to harden muscular tissues, generate pure blood, give strength to the vital forces to send the blood to the highest part of the brain, where the pure, ennobling humane thoughts are generated and diffused through the whole system, filling the whole being with that high, ennobling, elevating, divine part of human nature which sends a halo of charity to every department of life.

Now, fellow-citizens, purity and justice are the principles that we want to see fostered, inculcated and legislated upon; therefore let us begin to inquire into the causes of tramps, hard times and crimes, and see if it is not for the want of less bonds and more dimes. If we do not know much about the great financial question, let us look back for sixteen or eighteen years, which time is so fresh to our recollection that it may be safe for us to draw some conclusions. First, what is money? If the law and stamp is put upon a piece of gold, silver, nickel, copper, leather or paper is it not money? Have not all these articles a commercial value, independent of the money stamp? And if so, why should the government take any one of these commodities in preference to the other, and make money of it? thereby increasing its value from ten to five hundred per cent, above its commercial value? Why should the gold and silver diggers be more highly favored than the corn and potato diggers? The government lets the latter hunt and scrounge around for themselves to find a market for their produce, but takes the gold and silver bullion and gives in return United States bonds, exempt from taxation, drawing interest to be paid semi-annually by the "diggers," so they can have the glorious privilege of hanging a little money in their pockets that will justify them in the way they use money used in exchange it would be worn out in twenty years and lost entirely. Is there any sense or justice in the government taking the ore diggers' commodity and making money of it, thereby increasing its commercial value and making an enormous bonded indebtedness for us poor laborers to pay. Is there any sense in giving Mexico ninety dollars in bonds for bullion enough to make one hundred coined dollars, then in twelve months afterwards pay the bonds one hundred and six of these coined dollars? Would it not be a great deal better sense for us to make the hundred dollars of paper at a cost of nine cents instead of ninety dollars, and if bonds must be given give them to the paper maker, stamp the paper and pay off the bonds the next day after the bonds are given, and pay the printer for printing the greenbacks the same day he does the work, and so continue to do a cash business all the time and stop paying one hundred millions per year interest to idle, untaxed, bawled and swindled men? Great God, fellow-citizens! is it not time for us to wake up and have a little sense? How much longer will we continue to fill our legislative halls with lawyers, doctors, preachers and professional politicians, the great squad of the fat of the land, dressed in purple and fine linen, not producing with their own hands enough to pay for the salt in their mouths. Do you know that nine-tenths of the voters are farmers, mechanics, laborers and producers? They are the ones who are to be taxed, and they are the ones who are to pay the interest on the three hundred congressmen that pretend to represent the great laboring mass, and not one of them dare say, "Issue greenbacks and pay off the bonds immediately." Wm. A. Phillips came as near that principle as any of our representatives, and for his adventure he was head-bashed to come off. Think of it—only three members in our great American congress, elected by the people, represent the laboring mass; but nearly indirect interest of that body represent direct or indirect interest of the bonds, banks and railroads, and if a Julian, a Clark and a Phillips dare open their mouths favoring the laboring people, off comes their heads by the hands of the bondholders!

Now, what is a United States bond? It is a kind of a deed given or swapped by Uncle Samuel to anybody that has greenbacks to trade. Oh! don't we farmers all wish we had swapped or given our money for bonds instead of lands? for then we would be sure of our crops—no grasshoppers, no drouths no hail-storms, no floods, no hurricanes, turnip-canes or Jimmy-canes could destroy our crops; no tax sales for delinquent taxes, no nothing can prevent our gold interest coming around, as regular as the sun rises and sets, every six months, not work or play. Every box of matches you buy, just one half of the money is to pay the interest on these bonds; for every dollar in circulation, you have to pay the bondholder a royalty. The money that was swapped for the bonds was costing us no interest but was circulating around, giving life and vitality to all kinds of industry and enterprise. This money was swapped and given for untaxed, interest-bearing bonds, and then the money was burned up into ashes by John Sherman. Now, suppose we swap all our gold and silver money for these kind of bonds, and John Sherman invents a creaming pot that will burn all the money into ashes and give the people untaxed, interest-bearing bonds, and we become a nation of bondholders and bankers, would we not have the richest and grandest countries in the world? We would have nothing to do but to trot about with our plug hats, our fine flared Havanas, flourishing fine gold watches and chains, accompanied by finely dressed lady McFinnseys. Oh! what a glorious country we would have.

Now, let us look at an opposite picture. We will go back to 1863: See greenbacks in the hands of the people; not a tramp heard of; every

body hopeful, stimulated to a healthy exertion; vitality and prosperity shown in every part; and weakened with one or two words that they should have been printed—"promise to pay" and "except." These words deluded, blinded and misled the people; caused thousands to be driven down, to bid good-by to this world, cursing the venal bill for the benefit of the bondholders and money power. Yet, notwithstanding these crippling and detestable words, if any that were allowed to have circulated with the people, diffusing life and vitality in every department of enterprise, who could begin to conceive of that time have arrived to? Just at that moment that for the last ten years, ever since the strengthening act was passed, we have been going down, not only losing the money that John Sherman has burned, but, as a nation, by paying interest on our bonded indebtedness; and we have been losing fifteen millions of dollars every day for ten years past, by not utilizing and putting to work our idle lands, machinery and idle hands, all caused by the damnable money contracting policy. We have paid in excess over two hundred millions of dollars as interest more than our original indebtedness, and to-day we are six hundred millions of dollars more in debt than we were in 1863 and now, instead of being the richest, thriftiest and greatest nation on earth, we are the most hard up, hard moneyed, hard times, bankrupt, deluded, bonded, banked, bound and enslaved people of any nation known. Sometimes I think nothing but a general revolution, greater than the one which wiped out negro slavery, will be adequate to restore us to that healthy equilibrium that our forefathers dreamed of when they declared that all men were created free and equal; but as my organ of hope is large I am led to believe and hope that we will wake up in time to save us from such a direful calamity. Yet I know that the money power has a mighty grip upon the throats of this nation. Well drilled and organized, they know in every ward and town who to approach and how to touch the leading strings that guide and direct the great masses of the poor, ignorant laborers and great masses for a few paltry dollars and a good steady, rogent, to vote for a policy that is enslaving, and their posterity for time immemorial. We are so stupid and appear to know so little about the true nature and legitimate uses of money.

BLOOMINGTON, Kans., Sept. 23, 1878.

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, September 24, 1878.	
Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.40 @ 3.70
XX.....	3.70 @ 4.00
XXX.....	4.10 @ 4.20
Family.....	4.25 @ 4.40
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	87 1/2 @ 88 1/2
No. 3 red.....	87 1/2 @ 88 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	34 1/2 @ 34 3/4
No. 3.....	19 @ 20
Oats—No. 2.....	8.87 1/2 @ 9.00
Port.....	6.37 1/2 @ 6.50
Lard.....	10 @ 14
Butter—Dairy.....	10 @ 14
Country.....	10 @ 14
CHICAGO, September 24, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 winter.....	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2
No. 2 spring.....	87 1/2 @ 88
No. 3.....	87 1/2 @ 88
Corn.....	70 1/2 @ 71
Oats.....	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2
Pork.....	20 1/2 @ 21
Lard.....	8.20 @ 8.25
KANSAS CITY, September 24, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	74 1/2 @ 75 1/2
No. 3 fall.....	71 1/2 @ 72
No. 4.....	67 1/2 @ 68
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	26 @ 26 1/2
Oats.....	17 @ 19
Rye—No. 2.....	30 @ 35

Live Stock Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, September 24, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$4.00 @ 4.50
Poorer grades.....	2.00 @ 3.75
Hogs.....	3.60 @ 4.25
CHICAGO, September 24, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers.....	3.70 @ 5.00
Hogs—Packers.....	2.40 @ 4.40
KANSAS CITY, September 24, 1878.	
Cattle—Good to choice, do.....	3.40 @ 4.00
Native butcher steers.....	2.40 @ 3.00
Stockers.....	2.00 @ 3.00
Fair to choice fat cows.....	1.75 @ 2.75
Hogs—Packers.....	3.25 @ 3.65

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 13c @ 16c; cheese, prime Kansas, 7 1/2 @ 8c; eggs, 14 @ 15c; broom-corn, \$35 @ \$50 per ton; hay, baled, per ton, \$5.00 @ \$6.00; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.75 @ \$2.25; potatoes, 30 @ 50c; dried apples, \$1 @ \$1.50; green apples, \$1.50 @ \$4.00 per bushel; peaches, \$1 @ \$1.50; tomatoes, \$1 @ \$1.50; flax seed, \$1 @ \$1.10.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.40 @ \$2.50; XXX, \$2.00; XX, \$1.75. Rye flour, \$1.75. Corn meal, \$1 @ 70c.

Grain is not quotably higher, but there is more activity in transactions. The visible supply has decreased since September 7, which would seem to indicate that a good deal had been shipped to Europe.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 83 1/2c. September, 90c. October and 91 1/2c. November. In Chicago No. 2 is 89 1/2c. September, 89 1/2c. October, and 90 1/2c. the year. In Kansas City, No. 2 is 75 to 76 1/2c. September, 76c. October. No. 3 is 71 1/2 to 72c. September, 73c. October.

Corn is quoted in Baltimore at 50 1/2c; at Liverpool at 22 1/2d.

Cattle have not improved in demand. Transactions are principally confined to cows and Texas steers.

Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$1.75 @ 3.00; in St. Louis, \$2.75 @ 4.00; in Chicago, \$3.00 @ 3.50.

The jobbing trade at Kansas City this fall is said to be better than it has ever been. Gold opened and closed in New York yesterday at 1.00 1/2. Money was quoted at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4 @ per cent. The stock market opened irregular, but late in the day there was an advance, and it became strong with granger shares leading in point of activity. Government bonds generally steady; railroad bonds firm; state securities weak. Clearances for the day were \$8,710,000.

The following are quotations of the most common coins in New York: Standard gold and silver dollars \$1.00 1/2, trade dollars 88c, Mexican dollars 88c, American halves and quarters 90c, five francs 94c.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.  
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00;  
 one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.  
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation  
 of any paper in the State. It also has a larger cir-  
 culation than any two papers in this city.

V. W. MAY, M. D.,

## Physician &amp; Surgeon.

Gives particular attention to

Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar to Women.

Office in Chester's drug store, three doors south  
 of Ludington house, opposite the Journal office,  
 Lawrence, Kansas.

## City and Vicinity.

## LUTHER BENSON Thursday night.

WE are sorry to learn that Mrs. Wm. Camp-  
 bell is quite ill with malarial fever. There  
 have been hundreds of cases of this disease in  
 our city and county during the past two  
 months.

ONLY ten cents to hear the best lecture ever  
 delivered in Lawrence. We mean Luther Ben-  
 son at Liberty hall Thursday night.

WE are in receipt of the first number of the  
*Weekly Lion County Tribune*, published at La  
 Cygne by Trickett & Johnson. It is a neat,  
 eight-page paper and looks as though it has  
 come to stay. The *Tribune* will advocate the  
 cause of the National Greenback Labor party.  
 T. M. Johnson, one of the publishers, is well  
 known in this city, having formerly been  
 connected with the *Evening Tribune* in the  
 capacity of city editor.

MR. WM. M. CAMPBELL, of this city, has  
 just presented the editor of this paper with  
 a pair of his fine premium Buff Cochins  
 chickens. They are magnificent specimens of pou-  
 ltry and the donor has our warmest thanks for  
 the valuable gift. Mr. Campbell has given no  
 little attention to the breeding of fine poultry,  
 and he has been especially successful with the  
 Buff and Black Cochins, which are his favor-  
 ite breeds. He was awarded diplomas at the  
 Kaw Valley fair for the best trio of Buff Co-  
 chins, best Black Cochins and best display of  
 poultry.

LUTHER BENSON had Liberty hall engaged  
 for last Tuesday night and was advertised to  
 lecture on that evening, but gave up his ap-  
 pointment that the hall might be used for an  
 entertainment for the benefit of the yellow  
 fever sufferers. This act on his part ought to  
 give him a grand audience.

## Relief for Yellow Fever Sufferers.

The total amount of yellow fever contribu-  
 tions from citizens of Lawrence, paid in to T.  
 D. Thacher, treasurer of the citizens' organi-  
 zation, up to yesterday morning was \$284.32.  
 The committee appointed to canvass the  
 Fourth and Sixth wards have not as yet re-  
 ported. When the reports from these wards  
 come in the whole amount collected will be im-  
 mediately sent to the citizens' relief com-  
 mittee of Memphis.

We understand that members of the order  
 of Free Masons in Lawrence have contributed  
 and forwarded about \$100 to their brethren in  
 the fever districts.

To-night (Wednesday) the Odd Fellows of  
 our city will hold a grand festival at their hall,  
 the proceeds of which will be sent to the yel-  
 low fever sufferers. Admission to the hall, in-  
 cluding supper ticket, 35 cents. Everybody  
 who can should attend and thus help to swell  
 the amount for the stricken people of the South.

## Obituary.

Lenabelle B., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
 A. S. Anderson, died at the residence of her  
 parents on Louisiana street on Saturday morn-  
 ing, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

Miss Anderson had been ill for a short time  
 with malarial fever, but on Friday she was feel-  
 ing so well that she took a walk out of doors, and  
 it was thought that she would soon be restored  
 to her usual health. At about 7 o'clock Friday  
 evening she was attacked with congestion of  
 the brain and died at 2 o'clock on the following  
 morning. The deceased was only eighteen  
 years of age at the time of her death. She was  
 the light and the life of the household, and es-  
 pecially was she beloved by the many young  
 students in this city in whose association she  
 had spent a number of years in and out of the  
 school-room.

The sudden death of this their only daughter  
 falls heavily upon the stricken parents.  
 The funeral took place from the family resi-  
 dence on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev.  
 J. S. Brown officiating. A large number of  
 sympathizing friends were in attendance.

## A Strong Candidate.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please allow an old sub-  
 scriber a few lines' space in your valuable pa-  
 per. The coming session of the legislature  
 promises to be the most important and inter-  
 esting of any preceding meeting. The com-  
 pilation of the laws, the election of United  
 States senator and state printer, the regulation  
 of railway fares and freights, and other items  
 of weighty import, will require the close and  
 careful consideration of the best men the state  
 can furnish. We are glad to see that this class  
 of men are everywhere being nominated. We  
 hear of a number of good men being spoken of  
 in the Twenty-sixth district, among them Dr.  
 J. H. Bonebrake, of Leocompton. No one  
 among them all has been more true to the  
 cause of the people in their contests in this  
 county against oppression and extortion, and  
 we believe if elected this fidelity would be as  
 manifest in the legislature.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 24, 1878.

Douglas County National Greenback-  
ers and Democrats in Convention.

Our city was alive with political meetings on  
 Saturday last.

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION  
 met at the court-house and was called to order  
 by Robert Morrow. J. L. Beggs was elected  
 temporary chairman, and L. F. Green and S. C.  
 Russell secretaries.

Committee on credentials—L. F. Green, Dr.  
 N. Simmons and J. S. Emery. Committee on  
 permanent organization—L. W. Hover, W.  
 A. Pardee and Dr. E. G. Macy. One hundred  
 delegates were present, representing every  
 ward in the city and every township in the  
 county.

The report of the committee on permanent  
 organization was as follows: Chairman, Hon.  
 Wm. Roe; secretary, J. E. Riggs; assistant  
 secretary, Dr. N. Simmons.

The following gentlemen were appointed a  
 committee on platform and resolutions: E. G.  
 Macy, Charles Robinson, C. H. Langston,  
 James Blood and A. J. Jennings.

The Democrats being in convention in the  
 city, a committee consisting of L. F. Green,  
 J. E. Riggs, N. Simmons, J. M. Hendry and  
 Henry Hiatt was appointed to confer with a  
 committee from that convention, concerning  
 the nominations for county officers. The con-  
 vention then adjourned to meet again at 1:30  
 p. m.

## THE DEMOCRATS

met in convention at the Democratic headquar-  
 ters on Massachusetts street and effected a  
 permanent organization, with S. R. Elwell in  
 the chair. About thirty delegates were present.  
 The next business was the election of  
 a conference committee to meet the Green-  
 back committee. Messrs. O. Wolcott, E. G.  
 Ross, L. B. Houston, Wm. Young and H. C.  
 Carter were elected.

A Democratic county committee was elected  
 as follows: Osborn Shannon, Charles Duncan,  
 Alfred Guest, James Birmingham, Thomas  
 Waffington, Thomas McCage, John Dolan,  
 Frank Walters, S. M. Walker, A. M. Holmes,  
 Thomas Darling, J. B. Gilleland, A. Finlay, T.  
 B. Petefish, Lyon Hickox, D. H. Lewis, Pat  
 Callan.

A recess of thirty minutes was now taken  
 to await the report of the conference com-  
 mittee, which was then in session at the office  
 of Samuel Riggs, Esq.

## REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The committee reported the following, of-  
 fered by J. E. Riggs, of the Greenback com-  
 mittee:

WHEREAS, The industries of the country are  
 disarranged—and in many sections paral-  
 yzed—the labor of the country largely unem-  
 ployed and the portion having employment  
 working under great disadvantage; and

WHEREAS, This condition of affairs is be-  
 lieved to be largely, if not entirely, due to the  
 unwholesome and pernicious legislation of the  
 past years; and

WHEREAS, Greenback men and Democrats  
 agree in holding the Republican party respon-  
 sible for such legislation; and

WHEREAS, The county ticket presented by the  
 Republican party is objectionable to very  
 many voters who have heretofore affiliated  
 with that party, who openly charge that said  
 ticket was foisted on the convention which re-  
 nominated it by a corrupt ring of local politi-  
 cians; therefore,

Resolved, That it is our duty to harmonize  
 all conflicting interests and agree upon a ticket  
 of good men who will be acceptable to the peo-  
 ple, to be presented jointly by the Greenback  
 or National party and the Democratic party to  
 the voters of Douglas county for their suffrages.

Resolved, That we recommend to our respec-  
 tive conventions that upon the adoption of this  
 plan, if acceptable to the convention, the two  
 committees assemble in joint convention, and  
 the following division of the county ticket be  
 agreed upon: To the Democratic party the of-  
 fice of county attorney, and that the joint con-  
 vention select the candidate for clerk of the  
 district court; to the National Greenback party  
 the offices of probate judge, treasurer and  
 county superintendent; that the joint con-  
 vention select the candidate for clerk of district  
 court, and that in convention the delegates  
 present from each township be authorized to  
 cast the full vote of the township on the basis  
 of the two delegates from each school district  
 and one additional from Euclid and Baldwin  
 City, and the delegates from the city of  
 Lawrence be made equal in the two conven-  
 tions on the basis of the largest call.

Resolved, That for each of the Democrat offices  
 the Democratic convention shall present two  
 or more names, from which the joint conven-  
 tion shall select, and that for each of the offices to  
 be filled by the National Greenback party  
 there shall be represented by their convention  
 two or more names from which the joint con-  
 vention shall select candidates.

On motion the report was adopted.  
 Nominations for county officers to present  
 in joint convention according to apportionment  
 by conference committee were as follows:  
 For clerk of district court, A. D. Sawin;  
 for county attorney, N. Hoyerstadt, B. J. Horton  
 and J. W. Green.

A committee from the Greenback convention  
 now appeared and reported that the plan of the  
 conference committees had been unanimously  
 adopted by the convention which they repre-  
 sented, and that the Democratic convention was  
 requested to join with the Greenback conven-  
 tion immediately at the court-house.

## JOINT CONVENTION.

The court-room was crowded, but room was  
 soon made for all delegates, and the joint con-  
 vention organized with Hon. Wm. Roe in the  
 chair.

## NOMINATIONS.

A. G. Sawin was nominated for clerk of the  
 district court.  
 Robert Morrow was nominated for county  
 treasurer by acclamation.

J. W. Green received the nomination for  
 county attorney by a vote of 60, against 40 cast  
 for N. Hoyerstadt.

Miss Sarah Brown was nominated for county  
 superintendent of public instruction. The  
 candidates for this office were as follows: M.  
 Draper, Frank Dinsmore, Mrs. C. A. Cameron  
 and W. J. A. Montgomerie.

Next came the nomination for probate judge.  
 The following names were before the conven-  
 tion: J. M. Hendry, J. S. Emery, L. D. Bailey,

B. J. Horton and L. W. Hover. Mr. Hendry  
 was nominated on the second ballot.

Convention adjourned.

LUTHER BENSON lectures for the last time in  
 this city, and those who have not heard him  
 had better avail themselves of this opportunity  
 to hear an old subject of temperance made new.

## Patrons, Look to your Interests.

Buy the combined anvil and vise and you  
 will get something that will be of no small value  
 to you. The vise is just what every farmer  
 needs in repairing broken machinery, harness,  
 etc., and you can sharpen your own plowshares  
 the anvil. We warrant the anvil and vise to  
 stand all work the farmer may use them for.  
 The price of the combined anvil and vise is  
 \$7, and they will save their cost to the farmer  
 every year. I want a good canvasser in every  
 grange and county to order from me direct. I  
 will make it to their interest. Address

GEO. REHRNSCHILD,

Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

Big stock of linseed oil, white lead and mixed  
 paints at Leis' corner.

## Money to Loan.

Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per  
 cent. interest. Apply to JOHN N. NOYES,  
 Lawrence, Kansas.

Cow and country produce wanted in ex-  
 change for a sewing machine at SPIRIT office.

LEIS BROS. is certainly headquarters on lard  
 oil and machine oils of all descriptions.

## A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and  
 indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, ear-  
 ly decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a  
 recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This  
 great remedy was discovered by a missionary  
 in South America. Send a self-addressed en-  
 velope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station  
 D, Bible House, New York City.

GRANGERS, you will remember that Geo.  
 Leis & Bro., the popular druggists of our city,  
 have moved to their new quarters on the cor-  
 ner where you will find them busy ever  
 rolling out goods at less prices than before.  
 Give them a call and tell your neighbors of  
 their astonishing low prices.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Hu-  
man Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness,  
 colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary  
 organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in  
 connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been  
 used with success and has given entire satisfac-  
 tion to those that have tried it, and they are  
 willing to recommend it to the public. For  
 burns either of these remedies have no equal;  
 or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that  
 need cleansing and brought to a healthy con-  
 dition, then they are very easy cured. I would  
 recommend these remedies to the public as a  
 cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil  
 and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction  
 if used as directed, by responsible people.

Dr. W. S. RILEY,

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

## Cut This Out

And send it to your friends in the East ad-  
 vising them when they visit Colorado, New  
 Mexico, Arizona, or the San Juan mines, to  
 take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe rail-  
 road, the new Southern route through Kansas,  
 via the Arkansas valley, to Pueblo, making di-  
 rect connection with the Denver and Rio Grande  
 railway for Colorado Springs, Denver, and all  
 points in Northern Colorado, Canon City, Gar-  
 den City, Del Norte, Lake City, El Morro, Las  
 Vegas and Santa Fe. Trains leave Kansas City  
 and Atchison every day in the year, with Pull-  
 man sleeping cars attached, and passenger  
 trains equipped with all the modern improve-  
 ments. For maps, circulars and detailed in-  
 formation ask them to send to

J. T. ANDERSON,

General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

## "The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route  
 to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pa-  
 cific railway, through the famous "Golden  
 Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world).  
 Passengers for Denver and the Rocky moun-  
 tains should remember that this is 120 miles the  
 shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only  
 line running through to Denver without change  
 of cars. Going east, close connections are made  
 at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the  
 great through routes for all points East, North  
 and South. The favorite line to the San Juan  
 mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific  
 can stop over at Denver and visit the mines  
 and smelting works in its vicinity. Close con-  
 nections made with the Denver and Rio Grande  
 railway for Colorado Springs, La. Vista, De  
 Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of  
 the Missouri river equipped with the Westing-  
 house improved automatic air brake. Freight  
 shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast  
 freight expresses makes the best time and affords  
 the most rapid transit of freight between the  
 Missouri river and all principal points in Kan-  
 sas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Ar-  
 izona.

For information concerning rates, maps,  
 guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address,  
 J. E. CONNELLEY, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't,  
 JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Frt. Ag't,  
 T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt.,  
 Kansas City.

## "The Investigation."

Though the investigation of election frauds  
 is still going on in Washington, the people of  
 the great and prosperous West are not agitated  
 very much over the title of Hayes to the presi-  
 dency—what they want to know is where to  
 go during the summer for recreation and plea-  
 sure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and  
 St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and of-  
 fers cheaper rates, close connections, and  
 through cars from Missouri river to the prin-  
 cipal places of interest in the North, South and  
 East. Through day coaches and Pullman sleep-  
 ing cars are run from Missouri river points to  
 Chicago via Quincy (and the Chicago, Burling-  
 ton and Quincy railroad), making close connec-  
 tions with all lines to the North and East, also  
 with the different steamboat lines on the great  
 lakes. This is the only line offering a through  
 day coach and Pullman sleeping car, from Mis-  
 souri river to Toledo, Ohio (via the Wabash),  
 without change, making close connections with  
 rail lines to all points East, direct connections  
 made with boat for Put-in-Bay (the Saratoga  
 of the West). This is also the only line offer-  
 ing a through day coach from Kansas City to  
 Indianapolis without change—making close con-  
 nections with all lines to the East and South. Pleas-  
 ure seekers, business men and the public gen-  
 erally should remember this fact and purchase  
 their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices  
 in the West. For maps, time tables, rates, etc.,  
 call on or address

Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City, or

T. PENFIELD,

Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.

## SPECIAL NOTICE!



THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Takes pleasure in announcing that the  
 sales of their

GENUINE SINGER

## SEWING MACHINES

During the months of January, February,  
 March and April, 1878, were

60 PER CENT. GREATER

than during the corresponding months of last  
 year. Could there be stronger evidence of the hold  
 these incomparable machines have taken upon the  
 public esteem?

DON'T  
WASTE MONEY

ON AN

## Inferior Counterfeit!

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Ma-  
 chines.

## CONTINENTAL

Fire

## Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878.

Capital paid in cash	\$1,000,000 00
Net surplus	908,501 08
Reserve for reinsurance of outstand- ing risks	983,060 21
Reserve for reported losses, unclaim- ed dividends, etc.	194,263 07
Reserve for contingencies	30,000 00
Total assets	\$3,175,824 31

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

Farm property insured at the lowest rates. Call  
 at my office over the old Simpson bank, Lawrence,  
 as I keep no traveling agent.

JOHN CHARTLTON,

Agent for Douglas County.

## THE

## NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

## COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in  
 sums to suit.

J. S. CARW - President  
 W. A. SIMPSON - Vice-President  
 A. HADLEY - Cashier  
 J. E. NEWLIN - Assist't Cashier

## THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under  
 American management.

## THE

## SHORT &amp; QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

## Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

Any information as to tickets, connections,  
 sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully  
 given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW,

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



## HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country.  
 Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and  
 safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superi-  
 ority of this Powder over every other preparation of the  
 kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing  
 effects.  
 Every Farmer & Stock Raiser is convinced that an  
 impure state of the blood originates the variety of dis-  
 eases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper,  
 Flatulency, Polter, Hiccup, Inward Strains, Scratches,  
 Mange, Itch, Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflam-  
 mation of the Eyes, Swollen Legs, Fatigue from Hard  
 Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint),  
 proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is  
 the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore  
 health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure  
 health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into  
 the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit,  
 also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the  
 marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER by  
 the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



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



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among  
 Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Gland-  
 ers, Mergins or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will  
 eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small  
 quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day.  
 When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once  
 or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from  
 all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat;  
 it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by  
 means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat,  
 or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to  
 make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of  
 milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by  
 judicious use of LEIS' Condition Powder it  
 flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality greatly im-  
 proved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood  
 at once removed. For Sore teats, apply LEIS' Chemi-  
 cal Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applica-  
 tions. Your Cattle also require an alterative and  
 stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub  
 worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring  
 of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs.  
 The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and effec-  
 tive remedy for the various diseases to which these  
 animals are subject, is found in LEIS' Condition  
 Powder. For Distemper, inflammation of the Brain,  
 Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange,  
 Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent  
 paper added to a tub of will and given freely, is a certain  
 preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood  
 and is therefore the best article for fattening Hogs.

N.B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.  
 To protect myself and the public from being



## Horticultural Department.

## THE RUSSIAN APPLE SWINDLE.

A Complete Exposure of the Accursed Impostors who Would Attempt to De-fraud our Fruit Growers.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I had concluded (although often urged to do otherwise) to say nothing more in regard to so great and barefaced a swindle as is being perpetrated upon the unsuspecting fruit growers of Kansas by a set of irresponsible, tricky men seeking orders for trees represented sometimes to be imported, at others to be grown in their own nursery of 600 acres, located at Rochester, N. Y., and finally claiming to be agents for honorable, and responsible nurseries, as the Commercial nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. I had concluded to remain silent for the reason that I believed that men who would allow themselves to be so humbugged as to pay \$1 each for apple trees of any kind, I care not if they come from Russia, Scotland or Egypt, rightfully came under that old maxim, "A fool and his money is soon parted," and that they did not deserve protection against the wily craft who would make you believe that white is black if only allowed an opportunity; and further, I believed that nothing, save a bitter experience with fraud, could ever teach that class the lessons necessary for their future protection against such impostures. But from another point of view, viz., the great injury done to the horticultural interests of our state by the demoralized confidence in its adaptation to horticultural products, and the disappointment that must follow the purchase, planting and rearing of varieties which will not even approach in character the highly extolled and artistically colored specimens shown in the plate-books, the *fac simile* of which nature herself would despair to even make an effort at production, and fully realizing the importance of a protection of our state's interest, I have finally concluded to give to our people some few facts relative to the crookedness of this cursed class of tree peddlers. I say cursed, for from time immemorial they have ever proved a curse to any and every state where their work has been carried on.

**First crookedness**—These peddlers make a specialty of varieties of Russian apples, and, to strengthen their chances on your pockets, give to them a character for excellence that has no foundation in facts.

**Second crookedness**—They show you a list (the list will appear in this article) and agree to furnish any variety that you may select therefrom, when they know that three-fourths of the list are not grown in any nursery in America (and it is doubtful if they can be found even in Russia), therefore cannot be furnished if ordered. Nevertheless, they will take your order for such.

**Third crookedness**—They charge \$1 for trees that cost them only 15 cents each in Rochester, N. Y., when plenty of them can be had in our home nurseries at 8 and 10 cents each.

We hear of these peddlers in various parts of the state—in some places as Allen Bros., again as Palmer & Co., and other names in other places; and as they all opened up their canvass by telling the same yarn, their interests would appear to be one; and that there are numbers of them. They invariably represented Messrs. Jones & Palmer, of Rochester, N. Y., a firm dissolved years ago; then it was Jones & Sons, until that firm made the following announcement:

G. C. BRACKETT, *Lawrence, Kans.*—Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of 23rd: We succeed Jones & Palmer and are doing a legitimate business. Several parties are selling in Kansas, representing themselves as our agents. We have no agents nor connection with any dealers who are selling west of Michigan. Messrs. Palmer & Co. wrote us early in the season, asking permission to represent our house. This we denied them, and they have written us that they have not used our name in making any sales. Yours truly, JONES & SONS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1878.

Then it was decided in some manner to connect themselves with the old Commercial nurseries, of Rochester, as appears in the following slip, taken from one of our state papers:

ATTENTION, FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS.

Messrs. Palmer & Temple, from the Commercial nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., are now canvassing this county for the sale of fruit and ornamental trees, etc. Their catalogues embrace many new varieties of superior merit not found in Western nurseries. There are certain envious, small nurserymen who attempt to discredit our statements concerning our fruits and nursery. We take pleasure in as-

suring our customers that everything ordered will be delivered true to name, and the stock will be of the best quality. The Commercial nurseries need no recommendation, as their reputation is established throughout the United States.

In this announcement we find (1st) these gentlemen hail from the Commercial nurseries (instead of Jones & Palmer, as at first), of which it is well known Wm. S. Little is proprietor. "Their catalogues embrace many new varieties of superior merit." This is a very questionable statement, as any one of experience well knows that merit in new varieties cannot be determined without time; and what might be meritorious in New York, in most cases is unworthy in the West, owing to difference of climate and soil. Further, I am in possession of the catalogues of the Rochester nurseries, including that of the Commercial, and fail to find anything "new of superior merit" which is desirable but that can be found in any of our first-class home nurseries; but I do find a great amount of stock offered which would not be worth the room it would occupy in this climate.

Again, let us to that little puff, written by themselves: "There are certain envious, small nurserymen who attempt to discredit our statements concerning our fruits and nursery." As I am not a nurseryman, either great or "small," I can safely pass from under such a charge. Nevertheless, I do most emphatically discredit such statements as have been made to me in person, as I have every reason to believe, by some of this caravan of swindlers, and statements of the most unreliable character scattered through the country where their traffic may lead them; and there is evidence sufficient on file in the office of the secretary of the State Horticultural society to convince the most incredulous that these peddlers entered the state intent on fraud and misrepresentation to replenish their pockets. This little "puff" further says: "We take pleasure in assuring our customers that everything ordered will be delivered true to name," etc. This statement compels us to here introduce the list of Russian varieties of apples furnished to their customers from which to select, and as we have it in their own handwriting:

## LIST.

Early Russian, Fall Russian, Emperor, Emerald, King (undoubtedly King of Tompkins County, common to all states), Monarch, Cardinal, Count Orloff, Grand Sultan, Grand Duke Constantine, Nicolayer, Peter the Great, Red Transparent, Rindkowski, Serinka, Vineuse Rouge, Rambour Papeau, Pewaukee, Tetofski, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas (also common).

## RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

A search in all American authorities and catalogues of the Rochester nurseries determines those of Russian origin in this list to be only the following: Rambour Papeau, Tetofski, Duchess of Oldenburg, Pewaukee (an American seedling), Cardinal (origin doubtful), Emperor (origin doubtful).

## NOT RUSSIAN.

King (King of Tompkins County, N. Y.), Monarch, Walbridge, Wealthy and Haas.

Authority says: Wealthy originated in Minnesota, from seed obtained from the state of Maine; Haas (synonym of Horse apple) originated in North Carolina. The balance of the list cannot be found in any of our standard authors, nor in the catalogues of our nurseries.

A copy of said list was sent to Messrs. Jones & Sons, of Rochester, N. Y. (the firm which was claimed would furnish the trees to fill the orders of these "peddlers"), on August 23, 1878, to which I received the following reply:

G. C. BRACKETT, *Lawrence, Kans.*—Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of 23d: We grow in a small way the Emperor. The other varieties you mention, except Pewaukee, Wealthy, Haas, Tetofski, Walbridge and Duchess of Oldenburg, we have never heard of and think we are safe in saying that none of them can be obtained of any nurseryman here. We grow the King of Tompkins County, but that is not a Russian apple. Many dealers are selling Red Astrachan as "Early Russian" and Munson's Sweet as "Fall Russian." Possibly Elwanger & Barry may be testing some of the Russian varieties you name, but we doubt it. We know that none of them except the Emperor are being offered for sale by nurserymen here, and these in small quantities only. Yours truly, JONES & SONS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1878.

Here again the fraud crops out. "Early Russian" in the list made up by these swindling peddlers means Red Astrachan and "Fall Russian" means Munson's Sweet. Here are two of the most common varieties; the first is of Russian origin while the last never saw Russia and in all probability would

not succeed in such a climate, and certainly is a failure in Kansas. These two are a true type of foreign varieties deserving of such "superior merit" as to be worth in the hands of these tree peddlers the snug sum of \$1 per tree, but only 8 to 15 cents per tree at the nurseries where grown. If this is not swindling and fraud of the purest quill, what is it?

Again, we give here an extract from the letter of Messrs. Jones & Sons, showing up the practice of tree peddlers and what qualities are necessary to constitute a Russian apple:

G. C. BRACKETT, *Lawrence, Kans.*—Dear Sir:—There is a class of apples sold by agents as "Russian" which are natives of the North-west and hardy. The name "Russian" being applied to all the iron-clads as a generic name. The Haas, Wealthy, Walbridge, etc., are examples. We, in common with other nurserymen, depend wholly upon home-grown trees of these varieties; to import would be too costly and uncertain a method of obtaining the quantities we use in our trade. Yours truly, JONES & SONS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 30, 1878.

A copy of said list was also forwarded to the proprietor of the Commercial nurseries, Wm. S. Little, August 10th, who by report proposes to furnish trees to fill the orders of a part at least of this "Russian apple tree ring of peddlers," and here we have his reply:

G. C. BRACKETT, *Lawrence, Kans.*—Dear Sir:—In response to your favor of 10th inst.: We can only furnish Pewaukee and Wealthy (the latter top-grafted trees) of the varieties that you mention. Price this fall \$15 per 100. Yours truly, WM. S. LITTLE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1878.

Again, when requested by letter of August 23d to give information as to where these varieties mentioned in the said list could be obtained, we have the following reply:

G. C. BRACKETT, *Lawrence, Kans.*—Dear Sir:—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 23d inst. I do not know where you can obtain the varieties of Russian apples that you name. Yours truly, WM. S. LITTLE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1878.

Now what else are we to conclude than that some of our commonest varieties of apples costing 10 to 15 cents will be substituted for the varieties sold at \$1 each, when such men as Elwanger & Barry, Jones & Sons and even Wm. S. Little, all of Rochester, N. Y., clearly state that a larger part of the varieties offered cannot be found in their nurseries, and not over one-fourth are as is claimed of Russian origin?

G. C. BRACKETT.

LAWRENCE, KANS., Sept. 21, 1878.

Exchanges please copy.

## The Household.

Our Bigoted Officeholders' Misgovernment.

MR. EDITOR:—I always hail the arrival of THE SPIRIT with feelings of gratitude, and take a lively interest in the principles that it advocates. I read with pleasure the contents of "The Household," and feel that it displays intelligence and freedom that is suited to this age of reform; but, as the contributors are all sick or moved away, it calls for new recruits, and, like the good soldier, we must respond to the call.

I will pen a few stray thoughts on the all important subject of misgovernment, which is so agitating the minds of the people at the present time. But I pause, expecting to see the ladies raise their hands in holy horror at the thought of a lady writing on politics. But, as I belong to that fortunate class, that never expects to humiliate all the noble faculties of their natures by begging for a position in the gift of the people, I am left free in the exercise of my own judgment.

Although we are free from the responsibility of the present condition of our country, we cannot escape the consequences of a wrong principle in government. Let us trace the present condition of our country back to first principles (and I think it is the legitimate result and natural outgrowth of a belief in a partial God). I think it safe to say that seven out of every ten of our officeholders and the wealthy men of the nation—those that manage and control public affairs—are always beseeching God to bestow special favors upon them; and as they believe they are the chosen ones, by both God and man, is it any wonder that they now expect special favors from the people? Is it to be expected that the cries of the destitute, or the pleadings of the poor laboring class, who have toiled for years through the wrongs that they were powerless to remove, hoping for better times, until now their hope and manhood are nearly crushed, should touch the heart of these people elect, when they can refer you to the popu-

lar religion of the nation and say, "God mocked at their calamities, which he had, inflicted upon his helpless children, for the sole purpose of showing his power in creating and to satisfy his desire to witness the agony and distress of his helpless victims?" Can we expect justice from a nation when their God only means tyrannical power? We should not deal exclusively with the effect, but try to remove as far as possible the cause of our difficulties. If the American clergy could by any means be induced to preach morality instead of theology, we would very soon see a different order of things. When our moral natures are fully developed, then the natural, true and practical religion of our natures will shine forth and shed its holy influence, like the glad sunshine after an April shower, upon the poor and destitute. We would then be heard to say, "Our brother," and extend the hand of kindness and sympathy to suffering humanity, and throw the mantle of charity over ignorance and error; and from the fullness of the divine spirit within exclaim, "My God and your God; my Father and your Father."

RADICAL.

OLATHE, KANS., Sept. 19, 1878.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

And those who do their own painting will have no other kind.

Give these Paints a Trial

And you will certainly be convinced that these statements are correct. Send to

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

for information pertaining to painting and it will be cheerfully given.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Kansas Monthly

TELLS ALL ABOUT KANSAS,

Its resources and advantages, with valuable suggestions to immigrants.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

A copy of the

KANSAS HAND-BOOK,

giving a complete description of the state, accompanied by a map colored by counties, sent free to every subscriber. Address, J. S. BOUGHTON, Publisher, Lawrence, Kansas.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

76 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

which is one of the oldest drills on the market, is still the boss of them all, and has all 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 REHNSCHILD.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$45; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. O. GRIESE,

Lawrence, Kansas.

D. C. Wagner, Geo. E. Bensley, J. T. Bensley

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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



## Farm and Stock.

The cash value of farms in the United States is the snug little sum of \$9,262,803,861. And yet we have no secretary of agriculture to look after this paramount interest of the country.

Fowls subjected to confined ranges need charcoal. That made from wood is not palatable. The best way to supply it is by charring ears of hard, ripe corn. They will eat it freely and their combs grow red upon this diet.

It can never be a profitable transaction to purchase tools of any kind for farm work because they are cheap. Poor tools are an unmitigated nuisance and should never be tolerated. It is economy to get the best whatever may be the price.

Will any of our readers tell us whether Kansas soil and climate are favorable to the raising of chestnuts? We have made several attempts in raising the trees, but have never succeeded. We would like to know if any one has attained success.

American agricultural machinery in France has secured eight out of the eleven prizes offered by the Agricultural society for exceptional merit, while the United States agricultural display in the exhibition has been awarded a diploma of honor, and the U. S. educational exhibit a gold medal.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, from Pennsylvania, says that he commenced soiling thirty-five cows in the year 1875, and now has increased the number to sixty; and during the past year has raised fodder enough—hay, oats and corn—to keep them, together with six horses, the entire year, from his farm of eighty-four acres.

Canadian farmers claim that six bushels of peas are equal to ten bushels of corn for fattening hogs, and the peas will yield a larger number of bushels per acre than corn. The pork made from peas is excellent. That peas will yield more bushels per acre than corn may do well enough for a Canadian story, but it will hardly be believed in Kansas.

## Rye for Stock.

If farmers would in the fall sow more rye for spring forage for their stock it would promote their interests. April is a bad month for cattle to get their living on prairie grass. A few acres of rye for them to graze upon during this month would greatly improve their condition, put a fine gloss on the hides of young stock and give an abundant flow of milk from milch cows. If our farmers would once try the experiment of sowing fall rye, in the months either of September or October, they would ever after be unwilling to give up the practice.

## Enormous Crop of Corn from one Acre.

Dr. Parker, of Columbia, S. C., raised two hundred bushels and seven quarts of corn from a single acre. His method of planting was, rows thirty inches apart and stalks in the row ten inches distant. This would give something like 21,268 stalks to the acre. One hundred ears of common size or eighty ears of large size will make a bushel of shelled corn. If each stalk bears its ear, this enormous yield could be attained. We see nothing incredible in this report, though this is the largest crop we have ever seen authenticated. Will the soil of South Carolina yield larger crops of corn than Kansas? And yet no Kansas farmer has accomplished this feat.

## The Automatic Cow-Milker.

This invention, which has been so extensively advertised and to some extent brought into use, has not given good satisfaction. There never can be an invention, we are very sure, that will supersede the old-fashioned way of drawing milk from the cow with the hand. The passage through which the milk flows is so delicate and tender that nothing in the form of a tube can be inserted without injury to the teat. The uniform result in the use of these automatic milkers is a clotted, curdy-looking discharge, tinged with blood, and often, when persisted in too long, the cow becomes useless for milking purposes, and has to be fattened. Milking, to most persons, is a hard and somewhat unpleasant process, and any invention which would relieve the tedium of the work would be welcomed by the dairyman; but we are very con-

scient that no kind of tube can be inserted into so delicate an organ as the teat without doing an immediate, and, if persisted in, a permanent injury to the cow. Some different process for milking than that of the "automatic cow-milker" must be invented before the dairyman can dispense with the tried and long practiced method of the hand.

## Sheep Raising in Kansas.

The following correspondence to the New York Tribune, by Dr. Challis, on sheep keeping in Kansas, has weight, from the consideration that he is a practical man and kept last winter on his farm some 1,800 sheep, sheltered under sheds 750 feet long. A practical experiment will always have more weight with farmers than fine spun theories.

Of all animals, sheep require the least water, and they will degenerate and become diseased where there is great humidity and on low, wet land. Hence, pastoral life has always been coupled with arid plains or mountains, and we only read of "the flocks upon the hillside." Twenty years ago continued storms were unknown here, and we had only brisk showers, followed at once by sunshine. The increase of the white man and the late influx of the cloudy black, has seemingly, under God, not only changed politics, but the seasons. Showers are now more frequent and a week of rain not unusual; and there have been times when for a month rain has hardly ceased. At this rate of progress the day is not distant when the plains west of us will "blossom as the rose," receiving the rains in their season, and not the unnatural irrigation of man. The "drought of '60" is broken, but we have no fear that the rains will be so abundant as to curtail the sheep industry. Our winters are about five months long, during which more or less dry food is required. In April the sheep are turned upon the prairies, the succulent grasses of which soon inspire animal life with new vitality. These prairies or outlands are owned by the railroads or non-residents, and will afford a free range for stock for years to come. In this we glory, and Kansas is ahead! The pastoral regions of Colorado and California are now owned and controlled by cattle kings and big shepherds with their hundred thousand sheep, and the masses have no rights upon the range. Here the "lion lies down with the lamb," and all men are equal in their rights over the public domain.

The sheep are kept on this grass until frost, which comes in October, when they are taken to the farm and turned upon the rye, blue grass or clover fields, where they will thrive so long as snow does not cover them. If no such winter pasture is at hand, the sheep will require, in addition to what they glean from the frost-bitten prairie, a daily feed of corn fodder or good hay, to be increased as the weather grows colder. The lambs and breeding ewes should also have a daily ration of grain, say an ear of corn or its equivalent per head. This will keep them strong and growing. The wethers, if intended for mutton, should have no less than a pint of corn per day, with plenty of fodder or hay. We crush our corn in the ear, and are very partial to cob meal for sheep. But the manner and method of feeding, on which, indeed, the whole question of success hinges, must be left for some future discussion. As to shelters, common sense says build them. No part of the temperate zone is so serene that inclemencies do not occur, against which animals need protection. The warmer they are kept (not to the exclusion of fresh air), the less food they require. Protection is economy; exposure is waste. Rude shelters can be quickly and cheaply constructed of forks and poles, covered with hay and left open to the south. Inclose these with a picket fence, and your sheep are happy and comfortable, and safe from the incursion of dogs and wolves.

All kinds of sheep thrive here, but the finer thoroughbred varieties of Cotswold, Southdown, Marino, etc., are in the hands of a few and are kept for breeding purposes. Such a flock represents much capital, and requires much subsequent care, especially the combing wools. They are only suited to small flocks, attended with great care, stabling and high feed, to keep them up to the standard. The fine wools are more handy and self-reliant, but the wool product, under present regulations, does not bring the best prices nor do they, in their purity, produce the most mutton. The question is, "What sheep is best adapted to the wants and ability of the masses?" It is the common coarse or medium woolled sheep—the "Missouri sheep." Cross these for two generations with the Merino, then throw in a cross of Cotswold, and you have a sheep producing a large clip of desirable quality, and a carcass big and well rounded for mutton. Such sheep can be found for from \$1.50 to \$3 per head; and an acre of ground, well stocked, will support eight to ten of them. For medium unwashed wool, for three years past, we have received at our door, respectively, 25 cents, 24 cents and 23 cents per pound. This makes about \$1 per head, or sufficient to pay the running expenses of the flock, leaving the increase and growth to the side of profit. As to location we prefer Northern

Kansas; her general fertility, healthful climate and abundant markets render her the peer of all others. But the pilgrim must select his own home. Unimproved land is held at \$3 to \$10 per acre; improved at \$8 and upward, according to the extent and value of the improvements.

## The Care of Horses.

There are certain things which every man thinks he is capable of doing. Every man thinks he can edit a paper, make a speech, keep a hotel, and manage and care for a horse. With the three first named accomplishments, we have nothing at present to do, save to remark that they are things in which experience almost invariably brings wisdom. But the observation of every average observer in regard to the latter is that in no particular do men differ so widely as in their care of animals, especially of horses. There are men who will take up a very ordinary looking animal, use him moderately, groom him well, and feed him judiciously, and the ordinary looking horse develops in the course of a year into a much finer looking animal, which has increased in value meantime, some fifty dollars. Another man of equal apparent fondness for horse flesh will become the owner of a fine young animal, and by improper driving and feeding and neglect, gradually deteriorate the quality of his horse, till he is worth much less than at first. Says a recent writer in speaking of this subject: "Many seem to think a horse can endure everything, go without food all day and half the night, and be off on a journey in bad traveling, time after time. When they get home they put him into an old, dark, dirty pen, throw in a forkful of hay, the first they come to, and let him 'rip.' They never rub or clean them, and never take any pains to protect them from cold or dampness. They overload them repeatedly, compel them to labor under 'difficulties,' when in no condition to labor. How many young, stylish horses have we seen all drawn out of shape and all sagged down, their backs six inches too low in front of the hips and a foot and a half too long? A horse needs feed regularly and often, as often as once in five hours, at least, at regular hours in the day. They cannot bear fasting as well as ruminating animals; but they should never be crammed full of hay, especially after a long drive when they have been without it all day, nor just before a hard day's work or a long journey.

"We know that we run a serious risk of getting scalped for saying it, but we believe that as a rule, women are harder on horses than men. Doubtless, however, the real reason is that they have less knowledge than men of the horse's capabilities, and hence, are more apt to overtax them."—Ex.

## Early Maturity in Stock.

The secret of success in breeding and raising stock is to have such breeds as mature early. Here is where the profits come in. Why keep a steer three or four years if one just as heavy can be turned off at two years? Why keep a hog two years if an early maturing breed can be made to weigh more at one year? Why keep sheep or lambs to double the age that is necessary to turn them off at as good or better prices.

There are early maturing and late maturing breeds, just as there are early maturing fruits and late maturing fruits.

But early maturing breeds are not enough. They must have good feed and care to make them mature early. We are satisfied that nine-tenths of the stock in the West and South is kept double the length of time it is necessary to keep it. Double the crops of stock could be turned off our farms that are turned off, and double the money made if a wiser method of breeding, feeding and caring for stock was adopted. Just as soon as an animal stops growing, the farmer has no further use for it. What it eats afterwards is a dead loss. Get rid of it and get younger stock in its place. Keep stock growing and thriving, summer and winter, and then you will get pay for what it eats. The moment it comes to a standstill, you lose all the food it consumes. Get early maturing breeds, push them while on hand, dispose of them as early as possible and fill up again, and so continue.

—Colman's Rural.

## Well Kept Farms.

A well ordered farm, well chosen stock, comfortable buildings, a neatly kept garden, road-way or entrance way; gates well hung, fences well kept, shade trees, ornamental shrubbery, paint without and whitewash within—all these are worth more to a farmer in money value than a few hundred dollars carefully scraped together and jealously hoarded and loaned to needy neighbors at interest. No investment pays so well as money judiciously spent in farm improvements. Draining wet land will pay fifty to one hundred per cent. on its cost every year; good stock will pay equally well; good roads will turn their cost every year; a gate will save its cost in a short time; a good fence may save its whole cost in one night; a well kept garden, a neat lawn, orchard and shade trees, which need not cost a hundred dollars, have added ten times that amount to the value of the farm, and the comfort and self-respect gained through the outlay for these and from their possession are worth more than the cost.—New York Times.

## Sources of the Hog Supply.

The arrival of hogs in Boston, for packing purposes and for home consumption, is fully maintained, and the prices obtained by the raisers of hogs are, in the main, satisfactory. About 10,000 hogs are arriving at Boston weekly, but the number increases as the season advances. The supply of hogs for killing, to pack and ship to Europe, is obtained from Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Michigan, Tennessee, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and a few in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. During the last packing season, from November 1, 1877, to March 1, 1878, the Western states packed over 6,000,000 hogs.

The revolution in packing has made the case that the bulk of the pigs were born about February, and the second fall (when they were a year and a half old) they were sold to the farmers for stock. They would weigh say 150 pounds, and the farmer would pen them up (because they get fat more quickly that way) and feed them ten bushels of corn each. Now the pigs are principally born in the fall, fed a little corn all winter, and run all summer and are corraled for stock in the fall; fed ten bushels of corn and sold at the stock yards to the packer. The pig is now sold weighing the same, but they are one year old, instead of one and three-quarters. The breeds have been improved and the meat is more tender. The farmer considers, too, whether it is better to sell his corn or feed it to hogs. A car load of sixty hogs can be sent to Chicago from Burlington, Iowa, for instance, for \$45, and the freight alone on the corn fed to them would cost \$72. Hog raising is profitable. The value of the cotton crop for 1860 was \$258,000,000; the value of the animals sold for slaughter in the United States is now \$350,000,000 a year. Hog raising is destined to become one of the greatest industries of the country, because the demand for packing for Europe is steadily on the increase.—American Cultivator.

## Improvement of Stock—Fatten the Pork Now.

Colman's Rural strikes the nail square on the head when it says: "Every farmer who keeps stock should retain his choicest females for breeders. If they have good size, fine form, and are well bred, they are almost invaluable. Select for such the choicest males, and thus improvement can go from year to year. The stock produced will command higher and still higher prices, if this course of breeding from stock is followed. If the farmers of a neighborhood would club together and buy a good stallion, a good jack, a good bull, a good ram, a good boar, if the use of such animals could not be obtained otherwise, it would be a paying investment. Our scrub stock must give way to the improved breeds. Farmers must awake from their lethargy."

And again: "It is unwise to wait till October and November to fatten the pork. Give your hogs all they will eat now. The weather is warm and they will fatten readily. Feed them corn, stock and all, if at all convenient, while the stock remains succulent. Too many farmers delay the fattening of hogs too late. Now is the time to push the work. Don't keep too many shoats over winter. They eat their heads off. Save a few choice sows, and let them have their litters about the first of March, and if the pigs have proper care they will make fine hogs next November."

## Skinning vs. Scalding.

I saw a man yesterday dressing a small pig in a manner which was novel to me. Instead of the long and laborious method of heating water and scalding and shaving, he simply skinned the animal. He claims that he could skin six hogs in less time than they could be dressed by scalding. The pork looked nicer than I expected to see it—in fact, full as well as when the skin was left on. There was one butcher or more in the neighborhood who skinned hogs for the sake of the skin, and since the process of the scalding costs a dollar or more, many of the farmers who do not care to eat pork rind have their hogs skinned, or such of them as they intend to keep for their own eating. I was unable to learn what price the skins brought in the market, or to what use they are put. Probably they are worth as much as the price usually obtained for butchering, or the butchers would not choose to skin for the hide instead of the money. Whether the hides are used for riding saddles or "Russia leather" hand-bags and pockets, I know not; but if they do the world any good in that way, it is more than they do in the pork barrel. As a matter of curiosity I would add that the hide from a two-hundred-pound pig weighs about twelve and a half pounds.—Dirigo Rural.

The Baraboo Republic says: "Wisconsin's hay crop of 1878 will be the largest yield, per acre, ever grown in the state. The most reliable information does not concede over about 30 per cent. of last year's production. There are not over twenty-five hundred bales of all growths in the state at the present moment. The new crop, as far as can be learned, will open at about fifteen or twenty cents."

## Veterinary Department.

## Indurated Outlets.

I have a colt not yet one year old that has a small enlargement on the ankle on the outside of the fore foot about half-way between the fetlock and hoof, caused by contact with some substance while running out last fall. At first it seemed to adhere to the bone; I have fomented and rubbed it loose; quite an enlargement still exists. Please prescribe.

ANSWER.—The swelling has become indurated. Nature has exhausted herself and needs a little assistance. Have the part thoroughly washed, and with a brush apply every alternate day compound tincture iodine, which will probably remove it. If, after a few applications, the parts should show irritation, you can discontinue for a few days.

## Weaver.

I have just purchased a very fine mare, and after putting her in my stable find that she is a weaver. Will you please inform me if this is a disease or a bad habit? Is it curable, and what would you advise? Is it infectious to other horses in the same stable? I shall feel grateful for any information on this subject you may be able to give.

ANSWER.—Weaving, or stepping from side to side, is merely a habit, and does not, as a rule, affect the animal's usefulness; and we do not believe has any influence on other horses in the same stable. It is not curable except so far as imposing restraint, thereby preventing the animal from doing it. Hoping that in time he may forget it, every means for that purpose that may suggest itself to you might be tried.

## Interfering.

Will you kindly tell me, through your valued paper, how I should shoe a fast trotter that hits his front ankles when he walks, but in trotting does not interfere? Which side of the shoe should be made thick or should it be made level? His ankles are both callous from striking while he walks. Have not tried anything but a plain shoe yet, and will wait until I have your advice, which has never failed me.

ANSWER.—Have the shoes made level with their outside very hard. We think well of having them laid with steel that hits his front ankles when he walks, but in trotting does not interfere? Which side of the shoe should be made thick or should it be made level? His ankles are both callous from striking while he walks. Have not tried anything but a plain shoe yet, and will wait until I have your advice, which has never failed me.

## Coronary Carbuncle.

I have a mule that has been lame since the middle of December in off hind leg, and I have been unable to locate the disease until to-day; I saw that an enlargement was growing on his heel, the same kind as his hoof, but soft and spongy, and seems to be very tender to touch. I don't know of any cause for it, and see no sore of any kind about it except a bad smell. Can you prescribe for it through the columns of your paper?

ANSWER.—Though your description of the ailment isn't as explicit as we would like, we are inclined to think you have the beginning of a coronary carbuncle, a disease due to blood poison, often proving serious, and always slow and difficult to cure; the swelling will eventually break down, and instead there will be slough of the diseased tissue; a fistula will form with a profuse discharge. You should begin treatment by poulticing till the parts are soft and the inflammation subsides; then wash the lesion out twice a day with warm water and castile soap and inject the following preparation: Take sulphate of zinc and sulphate of copper, of each two ounces; acetate of lead, three ounces; vinegar, ten ounces; mix, and use twice a day. After each application pack the wound firmly with oakum and apply a bandage over all. If, after a few days have elapsed, little red granules should appear on the granulating surface of the wound, which, upon being touched, bleed, you will be required to cauterize the surface with nitrate of silver till a healthy action has been induced. We have no doubt that your patience will be sorely tried before the trouble has been overcome, but it is only by perseverance that a cure can be effected.—Turf, Field and Farm.

E. A. SMITH,

## Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

## FINE TROTTING HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

## BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

Has now on hand one VERY FINE IMPORTED BERKSHIRE BOAR, one year old, which he will sell at a bargain if applied for soon. Send for prices.



**ELMENDARO HERD.****LEVI DUMBAULD.**

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

**THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

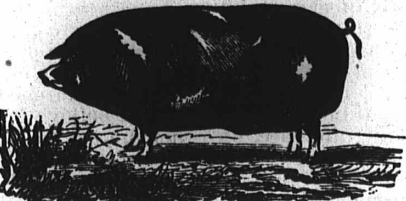
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**BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

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,**

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Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

**PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

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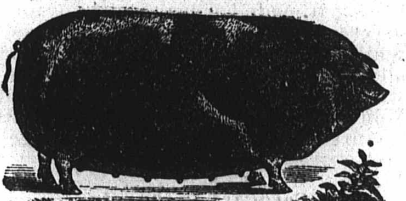
**SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

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

Eight weeks old.....\$22 00  
Three to five months old..... 32 00  
Five to seven months old..... 42 00

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.  
A Sow, eight months old.....\$25 00  
A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00

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

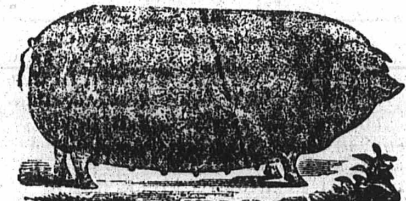
**Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.****A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS**

For this season's trade.

Address, **HENRY MIEBACH,**  
Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

**RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.**

(Established in 1898.)



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1

**Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs**

(recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All Pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS and shipped C. O. D.

**J. V. RANDOLPH,**  
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**THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,****LIVE STOCK BROKERS**

Union Stock Yards,

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

REFERENCE—The Martin Bank.

**JAS. G. SANDS.****COME FARMERS,**

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands' Genuine all Wool

**HORSE COLLARS.**

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

**BIG STOCK OF****SADDLES & HARNESS****—FOR—****SPRING TRADE****JAS. G. SANDS.**

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**CREW & HADLEY**

\*Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

**WALL PAPER,**

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BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

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Next door north of Simpson's bank.

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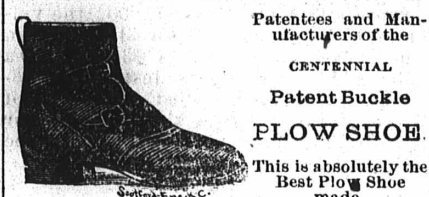
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**BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE**

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

**MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS**

In all kinds of

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Patentees and Man-

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**FLOW SHOE.**

This is absolutely the

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**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.

**HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND**

M. Morrow keeps the

**Largest and Most Complete Stock**

—OF—

**SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE**

In Lawrence.

**IRON, STEEL, NAILS**

—AND—

**Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.**

Also a complete stock of

**WAGON MATERIAL.**

All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, Horse-trimings, or anything else—are invited to call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do not forget the place.

**THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,**

No. 107 Mass. street.

Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers.

**EUREKA!****The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.**

A cheap, efficacious

**METHOD OF PRESERVING**

All kinds of

**MEATS, FRUITS,****VEGETABLES,****FISH, EGGS, ETC.,**

Without the use of

**HEAT, SUGAR**

—OR—

**Hermatically Sealing**

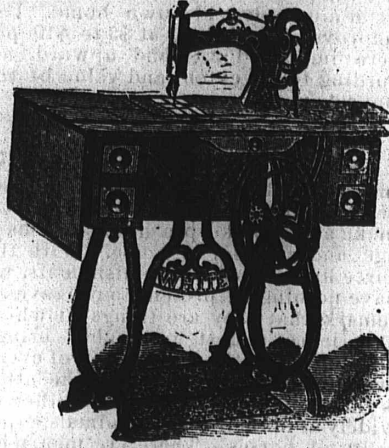
The cost is but nominal, and open vessels of any kind can be used, cover only being required to keep out dust or insects; nothing in fact is required but to simply place your articles to be preserved in barrels or jars, pour the prepared liquid upon them and set away for winter use.

Family rights for sale at FIVE DOLLARS each. This is no humbug. We have hundreds of testimonials from parties who have tried it.

Satisfaction guaranteed or the money refunded. All persons sending five dollars, by registered letter or post-office order, will receive by return mail a FAMILY RIGHT with full instructions for preserving all kinds of fruits, meats and vegetables at less than quarter the expense of canning.

Send to JOHN E. GRIFFITHS, Iola, Kans., for family rights and full instructions in Dr. J. W. Davenport's process of preserving fruits, meats and vegetables of all kinds.

Remember, satisfaction guaranteed.

**THE WHITE****SEWING MACHINE.**

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

First—it is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

Second—it has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.

Third—it is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams.

Fourth—it is the simplest and best constructed machine.

Fifth—its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw.

Sixth—it has a steel feed on both sides of the needle.

Seventh—its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine.

Eighth—its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled.

Ninth—it has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving 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.

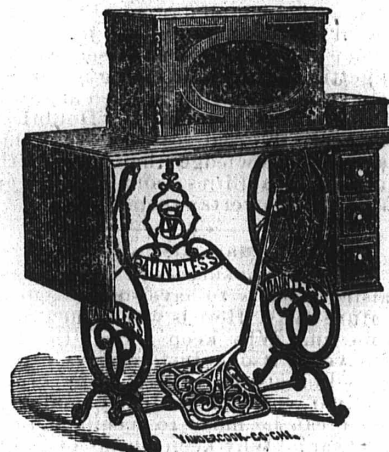
Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

**J. T. RICHESY, Agent.**

No. 110 Massachusetts street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

**WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO****The Latest New Improvements**

Just added to the popular

**DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.**

Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction

Only the needle to thread.

All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish.

Best ROBBIN WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work.

Best TENSION and TAKE UP, only the needle to be threaded.

Best HUTTLE in the world, the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more thread than any other.

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Dauntless is, that beyond doubt it is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction.

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

**Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,**  
Norwalk, Ohio.

**WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET**

price for all of the following articles or we will sell them for you on (five per cent.) commission:

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,

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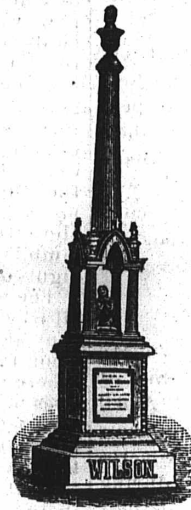
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