Mournal of

VOL. VII.---NO. 39.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 347.

#### EVERY MAN'S DUTY.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

The fates that sow select the plow That cuts the cleanest furrow; That man is only all a man Whose work is clean and thorough: And the fates that reap for the harvest-sweep 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 statelier ways

Do well your work, as porter, clerk, '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.

Move on in light and beauty.

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

The toil you use in pegging shoes, Or wielding pick and shovel. As much as 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 underweath it burrow
In mines and tunnels, always let
Your work be clean and thorone
Humanity's a family tree.

Requiring honest duty
Of little twigs, as well as bough-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.

If 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 ero wing over it.

At another time a dangerous breach remained for months unrepaired 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 McSwiggin, coming home a tittle boosy adherents of the rival concretes compromised stood a tie! 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 there was time enough; he would be along 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 vials of 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 that was to decide the day. Brandish and Slashers and Captain Bangem of the Blues, to Bangem faced each other, glaring mutual trisettle 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- the clerk, with a glance at the clock. 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 followed the moment of deathlike stillness which Blues never passed each other on parade with- ensued. Brandish and Bangem turned pale out exchanging volleys of hisses, hoots and and red by turns, but neither had a word to groans, making up a din the like of which was say. never heard out of Bedlam.

corous to the last extreme. There was noth- looking volume from under his coat.

ing ill of either left unsaid by the other and his friends. Not only was every personal shortoming of each raked up and laid at his door, but the iniquities of the Brandishes and Bang- that none pretended to keep the run of its ems, brought down to the third and fourth changes. generation, were unsparingly visited on their

present representatives. We spare the reader the details. It he wish es 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 balting. 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 clared he would not so humiliate himself for all conduct was to mind his own business, and not the offices in Bickerford. to allow other people to meddle in it, was the

second. When the Brandish party predicted for the town a fate little less terrible that that of Sodom and Gomorrab, 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 whiffed 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 dutie 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 chan 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 McSwiggin 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-hio-Cap'n Brandy." Voting was then done by word of mouth; se it was easy to keep count as the polling pro ceeded. At no time was either side more than one night from celebrating his own birthday, one or two shead, and when, five minutes betumbled in and broke his leg, for which he got fore the hour of closing, the last elector in the a swinging verdict against the town, that the town, but one, had cast his vote, the parties

The laggard was Sol Whommels.

Both parties had sent their committees on tardy voters to hurry him up. But Old Sol said 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 betore, and, for the best of private reasons, counted confidently on his vote, the sluggard hove in sight, sauntering leisurely along as though wrath-vials?-demijohus, carboys, rather let the fate of Bickerford were not trembling in the balance.

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

Old Sol advanced deliberately. The crow closed in, craning their necks to catch the word umph and defiance.

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

"For one whom I know to be an hone man," replied Old Sol. "His name, and be quick about it," returned

" Solomon Whommels !" A murmur of surprise and disappointment

"And now, let me read a passage for our ed-The contest between the candidates was ran- ification," said Old Sol, producing a dingy

Here let me explain that the charter of Bick erford, in the course of that ancient borough's sturbulent history, had been amended so often

It was from one of these forgotten emenda-

tions 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 it 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 de-

"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 Barkis, 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 dowed by nature. Among his warm and devoted friends was the young and wealthy Viscount R.—. to classmates who were not so fortunately en-

One night a party of the students-only s of the choice spirits—were assembled in

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 fatter 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 so much matter. Even 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—li 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 sell! 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

Jou 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 na-

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 wile 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 theopers inquired what was the matter. "The plague, that's all," sand 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. at their best speed, to make requisitions else-where.—Chambers' Journal.

Outwitting Uhlans.

#### Gets His Sword Back.

R. T. W. Duke of Charlottsville, 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 Bridgel's detect as complexery concerned at Bridgel's detect as complexery concerned at Bridgel's detect as complexery concerned at the dock's deteat as commissary-general of the Vir-ginia troops. When Colonel Duke was gob-bled up by the Union troops he handed the beirloom over to Lieutenant Cronert of a New Uork 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 Gener osity.

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. 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 cheeked his way on the railroads all over the Northern states, and the president gave him a dollar for one of the five cent chromos he peddles, after hearing his story and giving 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 house for a week, but in an hour he proved such a puisance that the officer in charge took him to police headquarters with a request that he be sent back to Buffalo.

### ' Facetim.

A pickpocket seeing an old Scotch clergyman azing at him intently, said: "Well, old fellow, what do you make out of me?" "Why, I'm thinking," mildly replied the venerable man, "that if the grace o' God has nae 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, jedge, on'y 'at he's bigoted." "What do you mean by bigoted?" "Why, 'at he wouldn't believe, jedge, '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."

you expect nature to convert a bad boy into a good man you expect a miracle of her; and nature never performs nairacles. You might as well leave that young sapling to the wind which beats it awry, and hope that it will be a 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, it you desire him to be a good man; bonest, 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 here do 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 as; but have no lear. As vices strengthen, so do virtues. The good boy is more than likely to be a good man.

## young Tolks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:-I thought I would write for our 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 triend,
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-tor-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 calt 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 ong, 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' colamn has not been filled for so long, I thought 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 Lottie 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.

MATTIE WALTON, Yours truly, 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 oa of April, and we left Omaha, Nebraska, on the 12th. I saw many beautiful sights. I saw tame buffaloes at North Plat City, near Antelope station, Wyoming; I saw wild antelopes running over the prairies, il 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 was from two to six feet deep. Fearing my letter is too long I will close.

Yours truly, HATTIE HAWTHORNS COWEMAN, Cowlitz county, Washington territory, Sept. 11, 1878.

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

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1878.

#### Batrons' Department.

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Scoretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
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Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Riley Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee

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Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
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unty. Becretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas. Freasurer—Wm.Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

DEPUTIES

Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Analos.
Treasurer—Wm.Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

DEPUTIES
Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:
W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankin county, Kansas.

William Meairs, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andraws, Huron, Atchison county.
Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
By Fisher, Saltville, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey codnty.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marios county.
Level, Caret Bend, Barton county.
Cs Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Cs Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Chas A Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
LM Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
G Summaerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
G P Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.
George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county.
A Huf, Salt Ctty, Sumner county.
J P Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.
F M Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.
W J Ellis, Miami county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
J H Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.
F F Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
J Geow Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
W J Rasson, Washington, Washington county.
S J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
S J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
S D Soborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
N M Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
M Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
M Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
M

## A GRAND HARVEST-HOME.

That is What the Patrons of Jackson and Johnson Counties Respectively are Going to Hold. .

The Patrons of Husbandry of Jackson county are making arrangements to held a grand harvest-home at Holton, on Wednesday, October 9th. Wm. Sims, master of the state grange, J. T. Stevens, state lecturer, and other speakers will be present and address the meeting. This will be a grand day for the Patrons of Jackson county, and it is hoped that every subordinate grange in the county will be largely repre-

EDITOR SPIRIT :- As your paper has quite a circulation in this county, will you please publish the following notice:

There will be a farmers' picnic or basket meeting held in the beautiful grove on the old camp meeting grounds near Shawnee station, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad, in Johnson county, Kans., under the auspices of Shawnee and Greenwood granges, on Saturday, Oct. 5, 1878. Meet on the grounds at 10 o'clock a. m. Wm. Sims, master state grange, and J. T. Stevens, state lecturer, will address the people, besides other able talent. The meeting is public for all. All the granges of the county are invited to attend. Turn out, farmers, with your families and have a good time. Railroad rates of fare reduced onefourth at all points in the county.

E. M. HOGE. Yours for the cause, . . SHAWNEE, Kans., Sept. 19, 1878.

The Grange.

F. W. Miller, of the Portsmouth Weekly, good grange and temperance paper, discours-

The grange is whatever its friends choose to make it, and may become a grand instrumentality for promoting the best interests of the young as well as the old. For the young it may preve a protecting ægis under which they may snelter from many of the dangers to which they are exposed, and may inspire them with an interest in their vocation and in their brother farmers that will, perhaps, give a proper and wholesome direction to the irrepressible energies of the young mind in its restlessness and craving for excitement. Throw around the young man the social, elevating, wholesome influences of the grange, and you may enlist his pride, his interest, awaken his energies and arouse his manilness. These influences will inspire in him a more just conception of the importance and respectability of agriculture as a pursuit, and thu sincrease the chances of making a good, useful and honorable man of him. The grange is whatever its friends choose to

Tribute of Respect.

WHERAS. Death has taken from our grange (Big Cedar, No. 154) our kind and ever faithful sister, Miss Minnie Lane; therefore, Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the loss of our dear sister; that this grange has lost a good and useful member.

Resolved, That we ever cherish the memory of her whose life was devoted to acts of kind-

of her whose life was devoted to acts of kind ness, and charity; that she never wearied in her office to cheer the hearts and lighten the burdens of those with whom she was associ-

Resolved. That we extend our heartfelt sym Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and especially our worthy brother and sister Lane; that we commend them to that never failing fountain of truth, wisdom and love for consolation.

Resolved, That the secretary turnish a copy of these resolutions to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and county papers for publication.

MRS. S. J. BAUCOM,

MAXWELL JOHNSTON,

Committee.

Committee.

OLATHE, Kans., Sept. 14, 1878.

O thou dread Power who reignst above, I know thou wilt me hear, When, for this scene of peace and love, I make my prayer sincere.

The hoary sire, the mortal stroke, Long, long be pleased to spare, To bless his little filial flock And show what good men are.

She who her lovely offspring eyes With tender hopes and fears,
O bless her with a mother's joys, But spare a mother's tears.

Their hope, their joy, their darking youth In woman's dawning blush, Thou hast taken to thy care and love Because it was thy wish.

The beauteous seraph, sister band, With earnest tears I pray, Thou knowest the snares on every hand Guide thou their steps alway.

When soon or late they reach that coast, O'er life's rough ocean driven,
May they rejoice, no wanderer lost,
A family in heaven!

A GRANGER. BIG CEDAR GRANGE, No. 154.

Grange Trials. H. Eshbaugh, master of the Missouri state grange, publishes in the Monthly Talk the following rules and regulations to be observed in conducting trials in subordinate granges:

1. Any member in regular standing in a subordinate grange, may at any time prefer charges against a member of his or her grange, or for conduct unbecoming a member of our order, committed either within or without the

gates.

2. Charges may be preferred at any regular 2. Charges may be preferred at any regular, meeting, and when read and found regular, the grange shall appoint a time for trial, which time shall not be before the next regular meeting, of which the accused shall have at least ten days' notice, giving time and place of meeting, together with a copy of the charges and specifications, which shall be served personally or by letter properly addressed and directed to the post-office where the accused is accustomed to receive his or her mail. If the residence and address is unknown the grange may proand address is unknown the grange may pro-

ceed exparts.

3. All trials shall be had in open grange in the degree to which the accused shall have at-

tained in the subordinate grange.

4 In case witnesses are to be called who are not members of the order, the master shall appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to meet before the next grange meetshall be to meet belore the next grange meeting, and after having given reasonable notice to the accused and non-membership witnesses, to meet such committee at the time and place named, and take evidence in writing and report the same to the next regular meeting of the grange. The grange may be represented by a member of the order as counsel before such committee, if they so desire it.

5. All testimony given at the trial, either for or against the accused, shall be kept in writing.

6 After the testimony has been heard, and an opportunity given the accused, as well as the grange, to be heard in self-defense, the grange oeing opened in the fourth degree—the accused shall retire and the grange shall immediately proceed to ballot on each specification.

diately proceed to ballot on each specification, as follows: The secretary shall read the first specification, and the master shall put the specification, and the master shall put the question: "Is the accused guilty or not guilty?" and if a majority of the balls be dark, the accused shall be declared guilty, and so on, until each and every specification is voted upon; and all members must vote unless excused by the unanimous consent of the grange.

7. If the accused is found guilty of any of the specifications, the degree of numishment.

7. If the accused is found guilty of any of the specifications, the degree of punishment must be fixed—first, expulsion; second, indefinite suspension; third, suspension for a definite time; fourth, reprimand. And in voting, the master shall state the question: "Shall the accused be expelled?" If a majority of the balls be dark, the accused shall be declared expelled, and no further balloting is necessary. It a majority of the balls are white, the master shall announce, "The accused is not expelled," and immediately call the cused is not expelled," and immediately call th

cused is not expelled," and immediately call the second degree of punishment so on; and to the third and fourth if necessary.

8. If charges are preterred against a member in which the master may be interested, he should vacate the chair by calling the overseer to preside, who may call upon a past master present to occupy the chair temporarily.

9. For violation of order, or disturbance of the session, for abusive or indecent language.

the session, for abusive or indecent language during the session of the grange, it will not re-quire charges, as the members know the facts and need no outher evidence, and may proceed

to punish instanter.

10. If in the opinion of a majority of the members present when the charges are preferred it be deemed advisable, they may, by a vote of the grange, refer the matter to a committee of three, to whom shall be referred the entire case, who are empowered to summon the parties and the witnesses and proceed to take testimony and try the case the same as in the grange, and re-port in writing the testimony taken and their proceedings in the premises—together with such recommendations as to them may seem

best for the good of the order, for consideration and action of the grange.

11. When such committee submits its report, the grange will then proceed to take such action as will be in harmony with sections 6 and 7 of these seculations.

7 of these regulations.

12. Any member aggrieved by the decision of a sabordinate grange may appeal to the county or district grange, under whose jurisdiction they are located, and from such county or dis-

they are located, and from such county or district grange to the state grange.

13. Where neither county nor district grange are established, then the appeal must be taken to the master of the state grange.

14. No appeal can be taken from the decision of a subordinate grange where the accused has been acquitted—except it be upon irregularities, such as admitting improper or excluding proper testimony—error in balloting, or in the master's ruling, or any irregular proceeding whereby injustice may have been done. An such case an appeal may be taken in error to the master of the state grange, who shail examine into the case, and it error is found, may

with a copy of all the proceedings had in the case.

16. Charges of a frivolous character, or defective specifications, should be rejected by the grange, with their reasons indorsed thereon, and returned to the party presenting them.

17. County or district granges, to whom an appeal is brought from a subordinate grange under their jurisdiction, shall proceed without unreasonable delay to review and examine the case, either in open session or by a committee created for that purpose, and render their decision thereon; and the foregoing rules, as far as they are applicable, shall be observed by county and district granges.

County or Pomona granges shall be composed of masters and past-masters, and their wives, if Matrons, and such fourth degree members as may be elected thereto as delegates from subordinste granges, to be two for every thirty members, and one additional delegate for every fractional part of fifteen, and all fourth degree members elected to the fifth degree are honorary members (but cannot vote). Further than this, Pomona granges may adopt by-laws regulating the voting power of their respective granges.

The charters of subordinate granges, whose

regulating the voting power of their respective granges.

The charters of subordinate granges, whose dues to the state grange remained unpaid on the first day of July, 1878, for the space of one year, are hereby suspended, and it not paid by the first of October may be revoked.

The charter of a suspended grange may be restored upon proper application to the master or secretary of the state grange.

Counties that have not the constitutional number of subordinate granges to entitle them to representation in the state grange, in accordance with article 4, section 1. of the constitution and who desire to be attached to a contigion, and who desire to be attached to a contigtion, and who desire to be attached to a coincipuous county for representation, should apply to the master of the state grange without delay, naming the county and giving reasons therefor, that they may be attached prior to the election of delegates to the state grange.

Grange Institutes.

There is little question in the public mind as to the importance of new agencies for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge. At one time the trustees of the Illinois State Industrial diffusion of agricultural knowledge. At the time the trustees of the Illinois State Industrial university, which is located at Champaign, instructed the late Hon. W. C. Flagg to arrange for iarmers' institutes, without expense to the university, and to call upon professors of the university for such service as lecturers as they may be able to render without detriment to their class-work; provided that the traveling expenses of such professors and all lecturers be paid by the localities benefited by such institutions, and without charge to the university. This suggestion is worthy of consideration in this state also. Whenever farmers begin to study the causes of success and failure of others, a new era of progress will be ushered in and it will stimulate a love for agricultural pursuits among our young men, who are but too, ready to lorsake farming for other occupations. Conventions for the discussion of the subjects of agriculture, horticulture, stock teeding, etc.

Conventions for the discussion of the subjects of agriculture, horticulture, stock feeding, etc. are daily becoming more and more popular with the farming community. They are the most efficient means of promoting agricultural progress, and should be encouraged in every possible way. They will do more to solve the question of 'How can I make the farm pay?' than any other. There is nothing like the entitlement of the progression of the work of interesting men in the work of inquestion of "How can I make the larm pay; than any other. There is nothing like the enlistment of operactical men in the work of instruction. Success in farming depends, to a great extent, upon facts which have been determined by experiments. It is at these conventions or institutes that the scientific man will always be welcome, for it is evident that the man of scientific culture should be brought in direct contact with those who agree mainly from experience and observation. Speakers who are invited to address these conventions should be eminent in the several branches of agriculture, so that farmers, by meeting at one central point in the county or district, could compare notes, and discuss the most practical means for culture of the different crops. Too many of our farmers have continued the production of a crop from year to year, regardless or ignofant of whether it paid the cost of production or fot. Usually, no accounts are kept; therefore, the actual cost cannot be ascertained therefore, the actual cost cannot be ascertained

and the guess work is continued.

The time has arrived when a different course must be pursued. The buyers of the farmers' produce do something more than guess. They study statistics, the markets and everything affecting their business. They are continually educating themselves in the methods of procuring the farmers' products at the lowest pos-sible figure. There must be a full and free dis-cussion of all questions pertaining to the incussion of all questions pertaining to the increase of farm products, and the realization of better prices. It we need a greater diversity of crops, let us have it. It we find that we can use commercial manures to good advantage, let it be done. If farmers will, as they should, now that they are thoroughly organized, go to work in a thoughtful and determined manner to solve the problem of the production and sale of their crops, success, heretofore unattainable, will be achieved.—Grange Bulletin.

#### Why Should I Attend the Grange Meet ings?

A question of some importance is this. If no actual, tangible benefi is derived, it is sim-ply a waste of time, and time is too valuable to be thus squandered. I do not doubt that there are members in every grange in the land upon whom their member-hip has conterred no direct benefit because they seldom or nev-

er attend the meetings.

Now I have received benefits of two kinds—direct and indirect; the latter, perhaps, greater

Now I have received benefits of two kinds—direct and indirect; the latter, perhaps, greater than the tormer.

The application of the principle of combined purchases and cash payments has effected a general reduction in all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries, of ite. In this advantage I share in common with all, whether members of the order or not. Another indirect benefit is found in the high esteem in which members of the grange, and perhaps other farmers, hold their occupation.

When we reflect upon the wonderful changes wrought in the medical world since the days when the pulverized flesh of dried vipers was the principal ingredient in a prescription, by combinations or associate research, we will not be surprised that like results should be realized in soil culture.

Improvements in the modes of tillage will necessarily be followed by corresponding improvement in the tillers.

The social and intellectual condition of the farmer was never so high as it now is; his advancement in knowledge and true refinement never before so rapid. This is a great benefit which is not confined to members of the order, but enjoyed by all wno are dependent on the farmer for a living. Intelligence and skill in the farmers means bigger crops, more money, better reward for labor, more prompt payments—general prosperity,

Directly, the grange benefits have been a better understanding of their peculiarities of character, the dispersion of prejudices, the formation of friendsbips which I trust will continue through life, and it may be some progress in self-culture. And last and least, I have saved pecuniarily a triffe, which if saved by all the

order a new trial, to be held in the subordinate grange.

15. In all cases of appeal the grange, from whose decision the appeal is taken, shall furnish to the body to whom the appeal is brought a certified transcript of the evidence, together with a copy of all the proceedings had in the case.

16. Charges of a frivolous character, or defective specifications, should be rejected by the grange, with their reasons indorsed thereon, and returned to the party presenting them.

17. County or district granges, to whom an appeal is brought from a subordinate grange under their jurisdiction, shall proceed without grange.

Why Farmers' Homes Should be Made

Attractive. B. F. Prescott, of New Hampshire, make

not only a good governor but a good granger also. At the Patrons' mass meeting at Weirs,

also. At the Patrons' mass meeting at Weirs, August 28, among other practical remarks he speaks to the Patrons in the following sensible strain:

I have often thought, but I may be mistaken in my conjecture, that many farmers do not improve as many hours as they might in doing little things which, in the aggregate, would tend to make their homes more attractive in their external and internal appearance, and more productive in articles of consumption. A few hours spent now and then in rebuilding old fences, trimming of trees in natural growths, in the pastures or by the wayside, are profitably spent, and not only add to the market value of the farm, in the localities where this taste is displayed, but contribute to the pleasure of the public, who also have the privilege of enjoying it. How frequently do we all, when riding through different sections, see places, it may be with buildings of inferior size and quality, but everything about them neat and tasty, with well arranged shrubbery and a few luxuriant shade trees. Our invariable expression is, a neat tarmer lives there, and his place is worth five hundred or a thousand dollars more by reason of his shade trees and the general taste displayed about his premises. This kind of ornamentation adds to the market value of property, and farmers should take greater pains to produce it when the extended so common felons, is as unjust as it is abourd. The first should be treated as common felons, is as unjust as it is abourd. The first should be treated as common felons, is as unjust as it is abourd. The first should be treated as common felons, is as unjust as it is abourd. The first should be treated as common felons, is as unjust as it is abourd. The first should be treated as common felons, is as unjust as it is abourd. The first should be treated as common felons, is as unjust as it is abourd. The first should be treated as common felons, is as unjust as it is abourd. The first should be treated as common felons, is an unjust as it is abourd. The first should be t ines. This kind of ornamentation adds to the market value of property, and farmers should take greater pains to produce it when the expense is so trifling. Wild trees spring up here and there, which, if pruned in season, make ornaments wherever they stand and attract he eyes of every cultivated person; and the cost of making them so is absolutely trifling. Thousands of hours are passed in apparent idleness and contentment, when they might be employed in bringing greater contentment smol increased profit. I think all will admit this. We frequently hear complaints that our young men and women abandon the farms and their homes, and emigrate to other sections of the country. These instances are altogether too frequent, and one great cause is the want of attractions in their own homes. Hence I think it is a subject worthy the attention of our farmers to practice ornamentation, and make their homes attractive externally and internally. When and women abandon the tarms and their homes, and emigrate to other sections of the country. Toese instances are altogether too frequent, and one great cause is the want of attractions in their own homes. Hence I think it is a subject worthy the attention of our farmers to practice ornamentation, and make their homes attractive externally and internally. When this is carried to the degree that it easily can be, more of our sons and daughters will remain within our own limits, and we shall have a population of our own kin, with a higher order of ulation of our own kin, with a higher order of intelligence and refinement. We shall have better society, and our position in the union of states will be more important and commanding.

The Work of the Grange. T. B. Harwell, master of the Tennessee state grange, writes to the Southern Husbandman as

follows: It is clear that the grange is doing a most excellent work in arousing the intelligence of the farmers of the country, and quickening thought, and we are fast becoming not only a reading, but a writing people as well, as the grange reports clearly prove. This is one incalculable good the farmers derive from the order, the very best educator within their reach; and as they become better informed as to its purposes and methods, they will understand better its value to them, and will give it an earnest support. They are too accustomed stand better its value to them, and will give it an earnest support. They are too accustomed to toil and hardships, too weary in the pursuit of a positive good, because it requires a personal toil and a self-sacrifice as well as united effort. But perseverance in the work of the grange under intelligent direction will soon become a labor of love, and the acquisition of practical knowledge, according to the grange plan, a pleasing task. It must be apparent to every observer that, since its first introduction among us, it has been exercising quietly, though surely, a most excellent influence among the masses, operating through the hearts and minds of those engaged in agricultural and kindred pursuits, developing, puritural and kindred pursuits, developing, purifying and elevating the good in the one, and educating, expanding and informing the other, until now we can see the shadow of the coming revolution—that which the order contemplates as the end of its labors—a prosperous agriculture, an intelligent, happy people, and a wise and good government.

successful use of the body depends wholly upon the mind-upon its ability to direct the will. If one ties his arm in a sting, it becomes weak and finally powerless. Keep it in active exercise, and it acquires vigor and strength, and is disciplined to use this strength as desired, just as one's mind, by active exercise in

sired, just as one's mind, by active exercise in thinking, reasoning, planning, studying, observing, acquires vigor, strength, power of concentration and direction.

Plainly, then, the man who exercises his mind in reading and thinking, gives it increased power and efficiency, and greater ability to direct the efforts of his physical frame—his work—to better results than he who merely or mainly uses his muscles. If a man reads a book or paper, even one he knows to be erroneous, it helps him by the effort to combat the arrors.

Of all men, the farmer, the cultivator, needs to read more, to strengthen his reasoning powers, so that they may help out and make more effective, more profitable, his hard toil. There can be no doubt that the farmer who supplies himself with the most reading—the most of

himself with the most reading—the most of other men's thoughts and experiences—will in-the end, if not at once, be the most successful.

Lawyers' Power and Farmers' Power

During the last week in August a national lawyers' association was organized, and a local council for each state was elected. Among its declared objects, appear this: "To uphold the power of the profession of law, and encourage power of the profession of law, and encourage cordial intercourses among the members of the American bar." Annual dues \$5. We have no fault to find with it. The lawyers have a perfect right to organize "to uphold their power;" but how about poer, ignorant, hardhanded and soiled trousered farmers? Have they a right to organize "to uphold their power?" Well, the farmers rather think they have, and they bave organized their granges, their farmers' alliance, their farmers' clubs, etc. "Lu uphold their power" by every honorable and lawful means that comes to their hand. Plows think and plows vote nowadays.—Iowa Farmer. Tramps and Legislation.

New Hampshire is another of the states wheeling into line on the tramp question. The New Hampshire bill makes begging an offense punishable by hard labor in the state prison not more than fifteen months. Entering a dwelling house, carrying fire-arms, or threatening injury, subjects one to imprisonment for two years. Injury to the person or estate of another by a tramp, sends him to prison for five years. Any person who prosecutes an offendef under this act is entitled to a reward of \$10.

The bill seems objectionable in respect that it makes begging punishable by imprisonment, and offers a reward that, through the cupidity of mere informers, may submit unfortunate persons to imprisonment. That uble-bodied persons found begging for a living shoulj be made to work, there is no doubt, and there should be reformatories to this end; but that crippled persons or persons out of employ-

ies, but who at length overrun the country. In countries with strong governments they are more easily managed. Here their votes are eagerly sought for by demagogues, who, by their assistance, are toisted into power. There are not wanting journals, even agricultural journals, which, ou the one hand boldly assert the right of the division of property, or on the other talk in a maudlin way about the encroachments of capital upon labor. Every farmer in the land is a capitalist; every man

encroachments of capital upon lator. Every farmer in the land is a capitalist; every man in the land may be a capitalist to a certain degree if only he have health and be not above labor, however humble it may be. Labor is honorable, of whatsoever honest kind it may be. If an equal distribution of property were to be made to-morrow among the masses of the country, that property would again the next day be in progress of unequal accumulation. All cannot be rich alike. The farmers, as a class, are those to whom capital is most equally distributed. They are about one-half the working population of the country. They may control the legislation outside municipalities, both state and national, if they will, but their segregation makes this difficult, and therefore our primaries are governed by demagogues, very largely, whose creatures make our laws. We do not expect to see the tramp question definitely settled until the farmers take a hand in the manipulation of our primary conventions. In other words, we want fewer lawyers of low caliber and tar less poliry conventions. In other words, we want fewer lawyers of low caliber and far less poli-ticians in our legislatures both state and na-tional.—Prairie Farmer.

The Grange Question.

I wish it understood that I am a whole hearted granger, but I am not enthusiastic in commending the business practices of the order. I have never taken stock in the cry against middlemen, and have always been disgusted when I have heard grange speakers complaining that the farmer has no voice in fixing the price of his commodities, but must ask, "What will you give?" and "What will you take?" when he buys and sells. I have no call that grange stores and supply houses can when he buys and sells. I have no faith that grange stores and supply houses can sell dry goods or groceries any cheaper in the long run than any other dealer in the same articles do, for the competitions of trade are sharp, and sure to keep the prices down to a living profit, and a grange store will find that unsalable goods will accumulate, and rent, insurance and clerk hire, all will reduce the profits.

I do claim, however, that the business prin-I do claim, however, that the business principles of the order are correct, and that the reason granges have in many cases lost money is that they have failed to carry out the principles. They are briefly: 1st, pay down cash for what you buy; 2d, buy as near as possible at first hands; 3d, buy as large a bill of goods at one time as possible. These are the principles that the business men act on everywhere and find profitable, and certainly the farmer has the same right as any other man to look for his

the same right as any other man to look for his own interest.

Who ever heard of any one finding fault with a merchant because he bought his goods in New York, instead of Cleveland or Cincinnati? And yet grangers have been cursed and abused for acting on the same principle. Every one recognizes the fact that cash will buy goods cheaper than credit, and that the credit system makes good men pay bad mea's debts, and cheaper than credit, and that the credit system makes good men pay bad men's debts, and there can be no complaint of this feature of the order. I can go to a grover who is selling eight pounds of sugar for a dollar, and by paying cash and taking one hundred pounds I can save at least a dollar. Now we will suppose that fifteen or twenty members of a grang find that they are in need of sugar and bulk their orders and send to the wholesale grocer—they would get a larger discount and save on drayage and freight, and weuld make a still greater saving in proportion than I did on the dollar's worth.

saving in proportion than I did on the dollar's worth.

Again, I want a plow, and the agent in my town asks me twenty dollars for it. I know that he does not pay over fifteen dollars and that it can be manufactured for twelve dollars. We find at our next grange meeting that ten plows are wanting, and send our next order to the manufacturers and buy our plows at their regular price and save fifty dollars, and in so doing we are acting on recognized business principles. There is a question as to the expediency of trading outside of our own village, but certainly no one questions the farmer's right to do so. If I can buy goods at wholesale prices, I send no more money away than the merchant would, and I perhaps cannot atford to give a man my trade in order that he may be able to patronize me. Ohio Farmer.

Wabaunsee County News. There has been more fruit dried in Kansas this fall than during all the years before since its settlement. Thousands of bushels of peach-es in Wabaunsee county have rotted beneath the trees.

> Reported Hung. [Kirwin Democrat.]

It is reported that Henry Gandy and Dr. Cummins were "strung up" for the murder of John Landis. This is merely a rumor, but it is pretty certain that they are arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the crime. Great excitement prevails in Norton county.

Kansas Outdoes Herself. [Saline Valley Register.]

Samuel Halfhide, of Grant township, plant ed, this spring, one and one-half bushels of Early Rose potatoes, and has just dug from the ground one hundred and thirty-five bush-els, some single potatoes weighing over two pounds. This is the largest yield we have heard of in this country.

Look Out for Him.

[Belleville Telescope.] The attention of the public, and especially the Masons, is called to one James L. Beck the Masons, is called to one James L. Beck-ler. He is a Masonic dead-beat, and traveling on the misplaced charity of the traternity. He was expelled from Constitution lodge at Mars-field, Ohio, and he should be passed around as an unworthy dead-beat.

Big Onions.

Belleville Telescope. We have repeatedly spoken of the immense productions of various of our farmers, showing what may be produced when proper pains what may be produced when proper pains are taken by them, and those feeling an interest in the welfare of the county. The latest is that of eighteen onions, raised by Capt. A. Dixon, which weigh in the aggregate 16½ pounds, an average one of which measures fifteen inches in circumference. The exhibit is one well worthy of inspection, and may be seen hanging in the store of Messrs. Hardy & Perry.

Big Prairie Fire.

[Arkansas City Traveller.] A very extensive prairie fire has been raging in the territory just south of us for three days past, extending fully twenty miles in width. past, extending fully twenty miles in width. As Agent Whiteman was coming up from Ponca agency, the fire flanked him and he had a race of five miles or more for his life. The heat of the flames was felt along the state line for miles, and the air was black with smoke and flying cinders. Persons traveling in the territory should provide themselves with plenty of matches, and "back fire" before the flames come on them. come on them.

Born in a Wagon.

[Ottawa Republican ] Monday night our good friend, O. W. Baldwin, observed a considerable degree of commotion in an emigrant wagon which had halted motion in an emigrant wagon which had halted in front of his residence. Out of his kindness of heart he proceeded to inquire, into the nature of the trouble. He returned from the wagon in baste and perhaps a little red, and set out in quest of the nearest physician. Dr. Norris next appeared on the scene. The next morning that wagon went upon its way, its human freight visibly increased one. There's no foolishness about the people who populate Kansas.

Good Wheat.

[Garnett Plaindealer.] R. H. Moore, who owns a fine tarm one and one-half miles south of Garnett, has just finished thrashing his crop of wheat. The yield ished thrashing his crop of wheat. The yield on the entire forty-five acres was 1.296 bushels, being nearly 29 bushels per acre. About fitteen acres of this field averaged over 30 bushels per acre. The wheat is of the May variety, a plump berry, overrunning weight.

Wm. P. Manners, whose valuable farm is located near Greeley, has just thrashed the wheat from forty-five acres, which made 32 bushels to the acre. This wheat is of the Fultz variety.

This is encouraging to wheat raisers, and should stimulate our farmers to sowizg wheat

more extensively. Attempted Jail-Delivery.

[Wilson County Citizen ] Sheriff Thos. McIntosh brought A. M. Snodgrass from Iola on Monday, delivering him here

in time for trial for murder in the first degree. in time for trial for murder.

One evening last week Snodgrass made a desperate attempt to escape from the Iolajail, and would have succeeded but for the jailer's wife. On the evening mentioned, the jailer, upon entering the jail, was hounced upon, unawares, by Snodgrass, who first struck the keeper and then attempted to crowd him into an open cell. The jailer's wife happened to be near the door, and comprehending the situation, like a brave woman she threw her arms around the prisoner, holding him in such a manner as to foil his efforts, and to enable her husband to overcome him. From the curses Snodgrass bestowed upon two or three fellow-prisoners, and his statement to Sheriff McIntosh, it seems that he and his companions had agreed to attack the jailer, and it successful, make their estack, the jailer, and is Snodgrass was alone in the assault.

Kulled by Lightniag. One evening last week Snedgrass made a des-

Killed by Lightning.

[Jewell City Monitor-Deamond.]
One of the most distressing accidents it has made, that the claims of the said arity as was made, that the claims of the said arity as would as young man beloved and respected by all the said and shower prevailing at the time, "Mack" to the said arity and a proceeded about hall a dozen separatively by lighting and instantly killed. The boltstruck by lighting and instantly k ever been our painful duty to chronicle, oc-

Hogs Dying with Cholers,

[Whiting Cor. Holton Recorder.]
Mr. Z. Lawrence, living four miles west of town, has lost ten head of good hogs and a lot gustus Captain, whose very serious illness we

A Decision in Regard to School District

[Hiawatha Dispatch.]
In the contest for the location of the schoolouse at Robinson, recently, the question arose as to whether all voting should not be by ballot. The site for the school has been chosen by viva voce vote. The question was referred to the state superintendent of public instruction. His reply was received last week and is as fol-

lows:
SUPERINTENDENT A. CAROTHERS, Hiawatha, Kans.—Dear Sir:—After consulting with
Attorney-General Davis we have reached the
conclusion that school officers must be elected
by ballot, but that the acts of the voters for
the district may be by viva voce vote.
Very truly yours. ALLEN B. LEMMON.
TOPEKA, Kans., Sept. 9, 1878.

What the Immigrants Have Brought Audacious Tramps.

[Fort Scott Monitor.] A statement is being published that immigrants to Kansas 'during the last year have brought no less than \$25,000,000 to the state, besides the amount paid for five million acres of land.

There is a band of tramps intesting the west-

There is a band of tramps infesting the western portion of the city who, when the male citizens of the neighborhood have departed to their places of business, go about from house to house, terrifying the women and children with their peremptory demands for food. The authorities should ferret them out.

The other night twelve tramps wanted lodgings in the vicinity of the junction. They inspected Wm. Banks' stable and Ed Costello's barn for the purpose of ascertaining which would suit them best as a lodging-house. They decided on Costello's barn, but having no hay therein they went to Banks' and took some hay, informing the proprietor that he could get his hay the next day. They made themselves a snug bed in Mr. C.'s barn. Next morning they left, and Mr. Banks called promptly and sectired the hay.

Earnings of the A., T. & S. F. Road-Rob ber Caught.

[Atchison Champion.] The gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, for 1877, were \$2,979,106, and the operating expenses were \$1,459,602, d leaving net earnings of \$1.219,504. The business of the road for the first seven months of 1878 aggregated \$1,840,095, and the expenses \$8692,663. The road, including rolling stock, cost \$23,495.314. The land commissioner reports that about 990,000 acres of the government lands were taken by actual settlers along the line of the road in 1877, bringing the line of the road in 1877, bringing the line of the road in 1877, bringing the line of the road for August last amounted to \$458.550, while those for August, 1877, aggregated only \$266.150. The gross earnings of the company, from January 18t to September 1st, 1878, aggregated \$2.-286.903, an increase of \$796.940 over the corresponding period of 1877.

John Merkle, proprietor of Harmony gardens, discovered Wednesday sight that he had been robbed of about \$300 in silver coin. It has been his custom, at the close of business each day, to take what silver coin was in the drawer and throw it into a sack he kept in a bureau drawer in his house. When he went to make his usual deposit Wednesday night he found that some thief had effected an entrance and stolen has money and all.

Suspteion at once tell upon a colored mannamed George Paris, who had occasionally, worked around the house, and Marshal Benning statted after him. About 1 o'clock yester, day morning he found the nran at the depotwaiting to take the train for Kansas City He had on a new suit of clothes throughout, a new valies, new hat and new boots. In the valies was \$119 50. He contessed the crime as soon as Marshal Benning confront—a him, and was lodged in jail to swait his trial. leaving net earnings of \$1.219,504. The business of the road for the first seven months of

The Southern Kausas Railroad Patented Land. To be Married. [Topeka Commonwealth]

Messrs. Haskell, Ingalls and others addressed meeting of settlers at Humboldt last week, and at the close the following resolutions were

passed:
WHEREAS, A large tract of land lying in Southern Kansas has been, as we believe, improvidently patented to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad companies; and WHEREAS, Said lands are largely occupied by actual settlers, many of whom have made extensive and valuable improvements thereon; and

and
WHEREAS, A controversy has arisen between the settlers and said railroad companies concerning said lands, the effect of which has been to cast doubt upon the question of title to said lands—the said railroad companies instring that their titles are perfect, while the settlers are perfectly clear that it afair and impartial judicial examination into the same was made, that the claims of the said railroads would be declared without a substantial legal basis; and

Death of a Noted Osage Indian.

[Osage Mission Sournal.] Father Shoenmakers informs us that Aumentioned several weeks ago, died August 8th town, has lost ten head of good hogs and a lot town, has lost ten head of good hogs and a lot of pigs with 'cholera, or something that was just as fatal. He meant to dissect one and see if he could find out the cause, but he was about fitty-eight years. Mr. Captain was a about fitty-eight years. Mr. Captain was a bout fitty-eight years, Mr. Captain was a moted man among the Osages, being possessed of many years a leader in the tribe. He was living here a young man when Father Shoemashind eaten through. Bloody water oozed from the noses of those that died recently. He gave then oses of those that died recently. He gave then sulphur, antimony, copperas, etc., and says that those that ate of it freely have not says that those that ate of it freely have not died.

Valley Falls Fair Finances.

[ Valley Falls New Era.] G. A. Huron, secretary of the District Fair ssociation, gives us the following figures, showing the total receipts, expenditures and

Total receipts. . EXPENDITURES Total......\$1,572

Leaving \$360 in the treasury to pay \$599 premiums awarded, and the board has ordered a prorata of sixty per cent. to be paid.

The total awards amounted to \$1,851, and \$240 ot which the successful parties took in stock.

Carelessness Punished—An Enterpris ing Gobbler. [ Winchester Argus.]

Em Varner is a strong greenback man but somewhat careless of his funds. Sunday morning quite early, before sun up, he placed \$800 on the window sill of the Henry house office, and forgetting it he went to bed and asleep. Awaking about 8 o'clock, and remembering his money, he went to get it and found

Awaking about 8 o'clock, and remembering his money, he went to get it and found it not. Two tramps named Lewis and Sawin, who had put up at the same hotel, were suspicioned, and immediately pursued in the direction of Easton, near where they were captured by Constable Smith, whereupon the fellow having the money pulled it out saying, "Here's your money." Being brought back and turned over to Esquire Fulton, Sawin plead guilty, when they were turned over to the county attorney, Gilluly: They perhaps will not be in limbo very long as it will be expensive for the county boarding them.

Jim Curry owns "the most enterprisingest" turkey-gobbler in the neighborhood. The hen, his mate, had tried and tried in vain to rear a brood of young "turks," during the summer, and the gobbler sadiy observing the failure, which he evidently attributed to the hen, determined to have seeme little ones, and getting some hen eggs together, calmly and resignedly seated himself over them, to await the hour of incubation. But alas! the proprietor or children removed the eggs, repeatedly, only to find him spreading himself over a half dozen more or less. For three long weeks he tried it and then came off a sad failure, but a wiser turkey. He and the hen are on the best of terms.

The Standard Grades for Grain.

[Leavenworth Times.] The following, which seems, however, a little close, has been adopted as standard grades for several kinds of grain in many of the cities and towns in Kansas : WINTER WHEAT.

winter Wheat.

No. 1 White—To be bright, sound, dry, pump and well cleaned pure white winter wheat.

No. 2 White—To be sound, dry, well cleaned, pure white winter wheat.

No. 3 White—To be sound, dry, white winter: reasonably clean.

No. 1 Red—To be bright, sound, plump, dry and well cleaned red winter wheat.

No. 2 Red—To be sound, well cleaned dry red winter wheat.

No. 3 Red—To include all sound, dry, reasonably cleaned, dry red and white mixed wheat below No. 2 red.

No. 2 Mixed Winter Wheat—All sound, well cleaned, dry red, or red and white mixed winter wheat, in which white wheat predominates.

No. 4 Winter—To include dry, red. white or mixed, thin or bleached winter wheat, free from must.

Pelested—Alldamp, tough, very musty, very

from must.

Rejected—Alldamp, tough, very musty, very smutty, trashy, dirty, damaged or thin wheat, falling below No. 4.

SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1-To be bright, sound and well cleaned No. 1—To be bright, sound and works spring wheat.
No. 2—To be bright, sound spring wheat, reasonably cleaned.
No. 3—To include all dry and sound club or spring wheat not equal to No. 2.
Rejected Spring Wheat—All damp, tough, musty, very smutty, trashy, dirty, damaged or thin spring wheat falling below No. 3.
MIXED SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT.

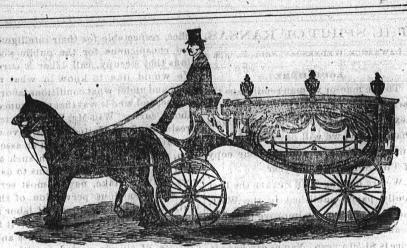
All mixed spring and winter wheat of sound quality to be graded as spring, according to quality an condition.

CORN. No. 1 White-To be pure, white, sound and ean. No. 2 White—To be dry, merchantable and reasonably cleaned.

No. 2 Mixed—To be dry, sound, and only very slightly mixed with unsound grains, and rea-

wonably clean.
Rejected—All dirty and unsound corn, but
fit for warehousing.
Damaged—All corn not good enough for re-

OATS. No. 1—To be pure, sound and well cleaned. No. 2—To be reasonably clean and merchantable.



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

#### CASKETS COFFINS, CASES AND

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

# HE TWENTY-SECOND

Edition of our DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST, for the fall of 1878, is NOW READY. It is the most complete work we ever published. Contains descriptions and prices of all classes of goods, such as

Dry Goods, Gloves, Hoisery, Notions, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Cutlery, Silyer and Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, etc.

We also issue supplements containing prices of GROCERIES. These Price Lists are almost inlispensable to those desiring to purchase any class of goods for Personal or Family use. FREE to

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

# NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

# Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

N. B.—Ladies, when you visit the city call at Mrs. Gardner's first and leave your orders, so that your goods may be ready when you wish to return.

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

SALMON M. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law Office over Exchange bank, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Real Estate Litigation. JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans. Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made specialty.

L. D. L. Tosh & Co.,

LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE

Lawrence, Kansas.

Improved farms and city property for sale very cheap. Vacant lands in Douglas and adjoining counties wanted to place upon our list.

HENDRY & NOYES. ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Real Estate Agents.

Offer their services to the public in buying, selling and renting real estate, paying taxes and examining titles.

We request farmers and all others having real estate for sale or rent to place the same in our hands, assuring them of fair dealing and our best efforts for their interest. Address, HENDRY & NOYES, Lawrence, Kansas.

PRESCRIPTION FREE TOR the speedy Oure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. ADDRESS, DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

LAWRENCE EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY, 72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

ELEVATOR

Proprietors of

GRAIN COMMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI. GILBERT & SEGUR.

General Commission

MERCHANTS, And dealers in all kinds of

FARM PRODUCE.

Grain Sold on Commission.

And prompt returns made

ALL KINDS OF SEEDS will be sold as cheap as at any other

house in the country

Advances Made on Consignments.

Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaran-130 MASS. ST., - - LAWRENCE, KANS.

## 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 a blessing, always a blessing, except 789; deaths, 43. 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 Arrapahoe 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

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

### 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 dered his services and is on duty. Since

office, respectable for their intelligence last dispatch there are thirty-two new 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, vicepresident 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 curse, life itself is acurse; for it is made up of labor, activity, the use and and 200 natives of Louisiana. exercise of all our varied faculties of mind, hand and heart. Is it a curse to his plans by energetic action? Is it a curse to the farmer that he is obliged to ornament his home, to sow and reap his harvests of corn and wheat? It out of the mind of the young this false and highly injurious idea that labor, even manual labor, is a curse. Work is 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 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, truitful work. It is just the work God intended man should do, and find his best haped man should do, and find his best hap-piness and surest blessing in doing. To inculcate the idea, or to insinuate the President Rockwood, of the Howard 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.

tion 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 dele-P. B. MAXSON,

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

### General News.

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 21—The land Packing company, at Cairo, is burned. Loss \$40,000. Insurance \$1,000. Parsons, Kans., Sept. 21. - Milt Rey-

nolds 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 fluishing 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 Garretsville, 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 lo-

cal 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 tencases and nine deaths. There are but six physicians on duty. Dr. Lewis was taken down this morning. Dr. Zenger strong enough for duty. Dr. Sheldon

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23 .- Drs. Wil. ley K. Fort and W. R. Mandeville have recovered from attacks of yellow fe ver. 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; 58 childreu under ten years, 249 under 5 years,

There were 15 deaths up to 6 o'clock, and 147 new cases reported. Of the man to think and plan, and carry out latter, however, 58 date as far back as a week and more, while 94 bave died since September 20th.

CANTON, Sept. 23.—New cases, 23; to use the powers of brain and muscle 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 seems to us that it is about time to cast have not yet had it. Campbell, telegrapher, is downwi th 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,

ST. Louis, Sept. 23.—The yellow fever fund now amounts to over \$70,000 exclusive of the big concerts proceeds. CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Total contributions to date for the relief of yellow up wealth for another's use, and not our fever sufferers, \$81,606. The citizens committee to-day sent \$5,000 to Memphis and \$1,000 to Holly Springs.

PORT GIBSON, Sept. 28.—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

thought that God pronounced labor a association, is to-night reported in a

Important to Patrons.

The granges desiring a representation of the board of health 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

iad never voted anything but the Republican icket were converted and openly conjessed their faith in the new Greenback party and heir allegiance to its service. The tarmers are tetting sick of having to see such long lists of ielinquent taxpayers in the papers, and, rightly eading the signs of the times, are one and all allying for the Nationals; it is an exception and meet a farmer who is not labeled Greenback nside and outside.

The Linn County Agricultural society fair

the principles that we want to see tostered, 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 VICKSBURG. Sept. 23.—Weather clear and warm; light rain last night and sarly this morning. Six deaths on Sunday. The Vicksburg Howard astaction will send to-morrow the steamer Kate Dickson to Greenville, Miss., conveying money contributions, ice and provisions. The fever has decident seasons with the visiting physicians and nurses are going to other points. The fever has decident Rockwood, of the Howard association, is to-night reported in dangerous condition. Telegrams fo-day from Delphi state that the fever is decreasing.

New Orleans, Sept. 23.—Cases reported to-day: By the Young Men's Christian association, 187; Howards, 237. The Peabody association issued 27,295 rations. Dr. Kilbee's condition a 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 thirty-four cases, including convalescents, under treatment. Three has been one contitued call for nurses, and the demand has given employment to many who were on the eve of departing for their homes, supposing their services and plysicians report sixty-four deaths for the twenty-four hours ending at 90 o'clock this evening. Of these twenty-four energe of the form the twenty-four hours ending at 90 o'clock this evening. Of these twenty-four energe of the form the twenty-four hours ending at 90 o'clock this evening. Of these twenty-four energe of the form the twenty-four hours ending at 90 o'clock this evening. Of these twenty-four hours ending at 90 o'clock this evening. Of these twenty-four hours ending at 90 o'clock this evening. Of these twenty-four hours ending at 90 o'clock this evening. Of these twenty-four hours ending at 90 o'clock this evening. Of these twenty-four hours ending at 90 o'clock this evening. Of these twenty-four hours ending at 90 o'clock this evening. Of these twenty-four hours ending at 90 o'clock this evening. Of these twenty-four hours ending at 90 o'clock this evening. Of the four four four four four four fo do not know much about the great finance question, let us look back for sixteen or eight-

said professional politicians, the great squad of well drilled, non-producing drones, fiving on the fat of the land, dressed in purple and fine linen, not producing with their own hands enough to pay for the sait in their mush. Do you know that nine-tenths of the voters are farmers, mechanics, laborers and producers? and ninety-nine-hundredths of those that are elected to office represent some other interest besides labor? Only three members out of 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 his head had to come off. Think of it—only three members in our great American congress, elected by the people, represent the laboring mass; but marry two-thirds of that body represent direct or indirect the 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 swanped by Uncle Sam-

old Linn has been proud of her reputation as a supporter of the Republican party, but she is itred of riding the same old horse so long, especially as she finds that the animal is lame and broken down, and so much se 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 payty say hard money, and estimates any both-one on each side of the mouth; some speak of the mouth; some speak of the mouth; some speak of the mouthers say down with this monuments of infamy. So to make a long story short, it lishe is able to make a team with the Demogration party, and has straddled the promising of paying the interest every day, bave been organized all over the county and they romained the promising favor of its financial policy.

A meeting was held at the Jayhawk schoolhouse, Saturday evening last, at which the interest manifested was so intense that it did not be pooked and any sorganized and men who had never veted anything but the Republican ticket were converted and openly conjessed their faith in the new dreenback party and their faith in the new dreenback party and their faith in the new dreenback mand in the papers, and, rightly reading the signs of the timers, 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

commences at La Cygne on October 2d and to promises to be the best ever held. More interest, the content of the promises to be the best ever held. More interest, the content of the promises to be the best ever held. More interest, the promises to be the best ever held. More interest, and the promises to be the best ever held. More interest, and the property of the promises of the promise of the promises and earny welcome.

CONTRAUTION AND BONDS.

Transps. Hard Times and Crimes the Objective of the promise to pay the promises of the promise of the promises of the promi 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 get them, for a few pairry dollars and a good swig of rotgut, to vote for a policy that is enslaving them 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.

E. G. MACY.

## THE LATEST MARKETS

BLOOMINGTON, Kans., Sept. 23, 1878.

Produce Markets. ST. Louis, September 24, -Fall superfine..... Family

t-No. 2 fall

No. 3 red

-No. 2 ................. -- Dairy Country Country 10 @ 1
CHICAGO, September 24, 1878.
Wheat—No. 2 winter 894@ 9
No. 2 spring 874@ 8
No. 3 764@ 7
Oats 554@ 3 No. 4 Corn—No. 2 mixed Oats Rye—No. 2

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, September 24, 1878. -Prime to choice \$4.00@ 4.50 Poorer grades \$2.00@ 3.75 3.60@ 4.25 Stockers ..... Fair to choice fat cows...

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 13@16c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 71@8c.; eggs, 14@15c.; broom-corn, \$35@80 \$8 ton; hay bailed, per ton, \$5.00@6.00; chickens, dive, per doz.. \$1.75 @2.25; potatoes, 30@50c.; dried apples. \$ 1b., 3@31c.; green apples, \$1.50@4.00 \$ bbl.; peaches, \$ box, 15@50c.; tomatoes, \$ bush., 50@ 80c.; flax seed, # bush., \$1.10.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$8 sack, \$2.46@2.50; XXX, \$2.00; XX, \$1.75. Bye flour, \$1.75. meal, # cwt., 75c.

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 s quoted at 881c. September, 90c. October and 913c November. In Chicago No. 2 is 893c. September, 892c. October, and 901c. the year. In Kansas City, No. 2 is 75 to 75%c. September, 76c October. No. 3 is 711 to 72c. September, 78c. October.

Corn is quoted in Baltimore at 501c.; at Liverpool at 22s. 9d.

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

Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$1.75@ 8.00; 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 1.00g. Money was quoted at 2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper. 4@5 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 \$1.001, trade dollars 98c., Mexican dollars 88c., American haives and quarters 99c., 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 ene 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 circulation than any two papers in this city.

V. W. MAY. M. D.,

## Physician & 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. Campbell is quite ill with malarial fever. There have been hundreds of cases of this disease in our city and county during the past two

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

WE are in receipt of the first number of the Weekly Linn 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 Cochin chickens. They are magnificent specimens of poultry and the donor has our warmest thanks to the valuable gitt. 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 favorite breeds. He was awarded diplomas at the Kaw Valley fair for the best trio of Buff Cochins, 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 appointment 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 bim a grand audience.

Relief for Yellow Fever Sufferers.

The total amount of yellow fever contributions from citizens of Lawrence, paid in to T. D. Thacher, treasurer of the citizens' organization, up to yesterday morning was \$284.32. The committees appointed to canvass the Fourth and Sixth wards have not as yet reported. When the reports from these wards come in the whole amount collected will be immediately sent to the citizens' relief commit-

low lever sufferers. Admission to the hall, in cluding supper ticket, 35 cents. Every body 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 morning, the 21st fast., 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 especially 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

The sudden death of this their only daughter talls heavily upon the stricken parents.

The funeral took place from the family residence 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 paper. The coming session of the legislature promises to be the most important and interesting of any preceding meeting. The compilation of the laws, the election of United States senator and state printer, the regulation of railway fares and freights, and other items 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 Lecompton, 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 convention then adjourned to meet again at 1:30 p. m.

THE DEMOCRATS

met in convention at the Democratic headquarters on Massachusetts street and effected 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 Greenback 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: Osbun 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 committee, 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

WHEREAS, The industries of the country

WHEREAS, The industries of the country are disarranged—and in many sections paralyzed—the labor of the country largely unemployed and the portion having employment working under great disadvantage; and WHEREAS, This condition of affairs is believed to be largely, if not entirely, due to the unwholesome and pernicious legislation of the past years; and

past years; and
WHEREAS, Greenback men and Democrate

WHEREAS, Greenback men and Democratagree in holding the Republican party responsible for such legislation; and
WHEREAS, The county ticket presented by the Republican party is objectionable to very many voters who have heretotore affiliated with that party, who openly charge that said ticket was folsted on the convention which renominated it by a corrupt ring of local politicians; therefore.

clans; 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 people, 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 respective statements and the statements.

tee 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 yelcounty superintendent; that the joint conven tion 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 Eudora and Baldwin

and one additional from Eudora and Baldwin City, and the delegation from the city of Lawrence be made equal in the two conventions 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 convention shall select, and that for each of the offices to be tilled by the National Greenback party there shall be represented by their convention two or more names from which the joint convention shall select candidates. 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 made as follows: For clerk of district court, A. D. Sawin for county attorney, N. Hoysradt, 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 convention immediately at the court-house.

Adjourned to court-house.

JOINT CONVENTION. The court-room was crowded, but room wa soon made for all delegates, and the joint convention organized with Hon. Wm. Roe in the

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

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

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

B. J. Horton and L. W. Hover. Mr. Hendry SPECIAL NOTICE! 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. RHEINSCHILD, Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

Big stock of linseed oil, white lead and mixed paints at Lels' 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 exchange 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 noiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station P. Bubb Reven. New York City. 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 corner, where you will find them busy as 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. Biley's Heart Oil, for the Human Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, 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 satisfaction 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 condition, then they are very easy cured. I would need cleansing and brought to a healthy condi-tion, 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 reasonable people.

DR. W. S. RILEY,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

Cut This Out

And send it to your friends in the East advising them, when they visit Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, or the San Juan mines, to take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, the new Southern route through Kansas, sat the Arkansas valley, to Pueblo, making direct connection with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, Denver, and all points in Northern Colorado, Canon City, Garland, Del Norte, Lake City, El Moro, Las Vegas and Santa Fe. Trains leave Kansas City and Atchison every day in the year, with Pullman sleeping cars attached, and passenger trains equipped with all the modern improvements. For maps, circulars and detailed information ask them to send to

T. J. 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 Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Hocky moun-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 at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East. North and South. The invortet 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 connections made with the Denver and Rio Granderailway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific iast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kan-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, D. E. Cornell, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't.

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't.

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 presidency—what they want to know is where to go during the summer for recreation and pleasure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and go during the summer for recreation and pleasure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and offers cheaper rates, close connections, and through cars from Missouri river to the principal places of interest in the North, South and East. Through day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars are run from Missouri river points to Chicago via Quincy (and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad), making close connections 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 Missouri 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 offering a through day coach from Kunsas City to Indian polis without change—making close connections with all lines East and South. Pleasure seekers, business men and the public generally 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'i Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.



THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Takes pleasure in announcing that the sales of their

GENUINE SINGER

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

60 PER CENT. GREATER

than during the corresponding months of lass 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-

CONTINENTAL

Fire Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878 ing risks.
Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc.
Reserve for contingencies..... 983,060 2 Total assets..... \$3,173,924 81

## 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 CHARLTON, 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 Canadas Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

- Presiden Vice-Presiden W. A. SIMPSON A. HADLEY J. E. NEWLIN

Assis't Cashier CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management,

THE

### SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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 Care

On all Trains to Principal Points East

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its euperiority 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.



AS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country.
Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and
safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the
kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing

kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer a 'd Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of th blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict at limits, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Straina, Scatches, Mange, Xoll-W Mater, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. 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 puro. 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 FOWDER. by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stag







Gapes, Blind tess, LEIS' POV DER When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed ones or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes 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 deugh to form Pills.



make them ist, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition. Powder the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly it proved. All gross humoss and impurities of the blood at at once removed. For Fore tests, apply Leis' Chemsiscal Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calvres also require an attentive aperican and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring. &c.



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs.
The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition
Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the BrainCoughs. Farmer. preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the bloand is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect invasif and the counterfeits. ERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon such package, without which the proprietor upon such package, without which





Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative Renovating

Powders. These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all of inflammatory actions, such as coughs colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasa gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and live worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovater now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy oost and frees the skin from all dandruf, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

CRYSTAL PALACE

BARBER SHOP

Under the First National Bank All Work Done in the Latest Style.

PRICES REASONABLE Customers all Treated Alike.

MITCHELL & HORN, Proprietors.

#### Horticultural Bepartment.

THE RUSSIAN APPLE SWINDLE.

A Complete Expose of the Accursed Im postors who Would Attempt to Defraud our Fruit Growers.

EDITOR SPIRIT:- l 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 car-

First crookedness-These peddlers make a specialty of varieties of Russian apples, and, to strengthen their chances on your packets, give to them a character for excellence that has no foundation | Red Transparent, Rindhkowski, Serinin 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 series determines those of Russian even in Russia), therefore cannot be fur nished 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 nurser-

ies 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 Palmanter & 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 Sin.:—In reply to yours of 29th: 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. Palmanter & 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

ATTENTION, FARMERS AND FRUIT GROW-

from one of our state papers:

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 Unit-

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 expe rience 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 pos session of the catalogues of the Roches ter nurseries, including that of the Commercial, and fail to find anything "new of superior merit" and 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 Lam 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, kia, Vineuse Rouge, Rambour Papleau, Pewaukee, Tetofski, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas (also

common).
RUSSIAN VARIETIES. A search in all American authorities and catalogues of the Rochester nurorigin in this list to be only the following: Rambour Papleau, Tetofski, Duchess of Oldenburg, Pewaukee (an American seedling), Cardinal (erigin doubtful), Emperor (origin doubtful).

NOT RUSSIAN. King (King of Tompkins County, N. Y.), Monarch, Walbridge, Wealthy and Haas.

Authority says: Wealthy originat ed 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, Tetoiski, 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 doubtit. 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.

not succeed in such a climate, and cer- lar religion of the nation and say, THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST! tainly is a failure in Kansas. These "God mocked at their calamities, which two are a true type of foreign varic- he had inflicted upon his helpless chilties deserving of such "superior merit" dren, for the sole purpose of showing as to be worth in the hands, of these his power in creating and to satisfy his tree peddlers the snug sum of \$1 per desire to witness the agony and distree, but only 8 to 15 cents per tree at tress of his helpless victime?" Can we the nurseries where grown. If this is expect justice from a nation when their not swindling and fraud of the purest God only means tyrannical power? We quill, what is it?

the letter of Messrs, Jones & Sons, sible the cause of our difficulties. If showing up the practice of tree peddlers and what qualities are necessary to constitute a Russian apple:

G. C. BRACKETT, Lawrence, Kans.—Dear Str.—There is a class of apples sold by agents as "Bussian" which are natives of the Northwest 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 \$16 per 100.
Yours.truly.

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 favors of 23d inst. I do not know where you can obtain the varieties of Russian apples that you name. Yours truly, WM. S. LITTLE. ame. Yours truly, WM. S. I ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 26, 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 ZINC AND LINSEED OIL. \$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 Honsehold.

Our Bigoted Officeholders' Misgovern

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

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 STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, 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 goverument. 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 especial 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 especial favors from the people? Is it to be expected that the cries of the destitute, or the pleadings of the poor laboring Messrs. Palmanter & 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 mertinot 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-Early Russian' in the list made up by class, who have toiled for years

should not deal exclusively with the Again, we give here an extract from effect, but try to remove as far as posthe 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.

READ, EVERYBODY!

OLATHE, Kans., Sept. 19, 1878.

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,

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

RSTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL

BROS

MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, HANSAS,

## The Kansas Monthly

TELLS ALL ABOUT KANSAS, Its resources and advantages, with valuable sug 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,

most common varieties; the first is of manhood are nearly crushed, should 75 Mass. Street, - Lawrence, Kans.

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 man agement and lightness of draught cannot be excelled.



THE HOOSIER DRILL.

which is one of of the oldest drills on the market, is still the boss of them all, and has all of the atest 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 nand; 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 stich. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simulcity 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 work-

inglistors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year--11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

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 \$15; five to six teet, good teads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion.

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

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA. Lawrence, Kanss

D. C. Wagner. Geo. E. Bensley. J. R. 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, Wabaunsee 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 raitroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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 transac tion 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 Hence, pastoral life has always been trees, but have never succeeded. We coupled with arid plains or mountains, trees, but have never succeeded. We would like to know if any one has at tained 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 | quent and a week of rain not unusual; 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 enoughhay, oats and corn-to keep them, together with six horses, the entire year, from his farm of eighty-four acres.

Canadian tarmers 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 This will keep them strong and grow-our farmers would once try the exper-ing. The wethers, if intended for mut-tion, should have no less than a pint of prices. dant flow of milk from milch cows. If 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 coru. 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 Carhas 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, curdylooking discharge, tinged with blood, and often, when persisted in too long, the cow becomes useless for milking purposes, and has to be fatted. 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-lit.

fident that no kind of tube can be in- Kansas; her general fertility, healthful serted into so delicate an organ as the climate and abundant markets render teat without doing an immediate, and, if persisted in, a permanent injury to improved land is held at \$3 to \$10 per the cow. Some different process for acre; improved at \$8 and upward, acteat without doing an immediate, and, milking than that of the "automatic cording to the extent and value of the cow-milker" must be invented before the dairyman can dispense with the tried and long practiced method of the

Sheep Raising in Kansas.

The following correspondence to the New York Tribune, by Dr. Challis, on

and we only read of "the flocks upon the hillside." Twenty years ago con-tinued 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 seasous. Showers are now more freand there have been times when for a mouth rain has hardly ceased. At this rate of progress the day is not distant when the plains west of us will "blos-som as the rose," receiving the rains in their season, and not the unnatural irrigations 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 grasse of which soon juspire animal life with new vitality. These prairies or out-lands are owned by the railroads or nonresidents, 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 win-ter pasture is at hand, the sheep will require, in addition to what they glean from the trost-bitten prairie, a daily feed of corn fodder or good hay, to be increased as the weather grows colder. 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, com-

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 olina yield larger crops of corn than for breeding purposes. Such a flock hand, dispose of them as early as pos-Kansas? And yet no Kansas farmer represents much capital, and requires sible and fill up again, and so continue. much subsequent care, especially the —Colman's Hural. 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 way; gates well hung, fences well kept, shade trees or namental should be trees or namental should be trees or namental should be trees.

her the peer of all others. But the pilimprovements.

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 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 wisdom. But the observation of every 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 attimals, sheep require the Of all attimals, sheep require the ordinary looking horse develops in the course of a year into a much finer looking animal, which has increased in value ing animal, which has increased in value ing animal, which has increased in value ing animal, which has increased in value foundness for the consideration of every wisdom. But the observation of every wisdom. But the latter average observer in regard to the lat fine young animal, and by improper driving and teeding 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 iuto an old, dark, dirty pen, throw in a forkful of hay, the first they come to, and let him 'rip.' They never rub or elean 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, 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 The lambs and breeding ewes should also have a daily ration of grain, say an ear of corn or its equivalent per head.

The lambs and breeding ewes should breed can be made to weigh more at one year? Why keep sheep or lambs to double the age that is necessary to double the age that is necessary to turn them off at as good or better

There are early maturing and late ma-

fruits. on which, indeed, the whole question of success hinges, must be left for some future discussion. As to shelvers, 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 residue of and double the mature early. We are satisfied that unnettenths 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 reads. But early maturing breeds are not sion of fresh air), the less food they re- turned off, and double the money made quire. Protection is economy; exposif a wiser method of breeding, feeding
ure is waste. Rude shelters can be
quickly and cheaply constructed of
torks and poles, covered with hay and
farmer has no further use for it. What lett open to the south. Inclose these with a picket fence, and your sheep are rid of it and get younger stock in its happy and comfortable, and safe from place. Keep stock growing and thrivwill get pay for what it eats. The mo-ment it comes to a stand-still, you lose all the food it consumes. Get early maturing breeds, push them while on hand, dispose of them as early as pos-

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 wooled 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 creass 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 \$11 per head, or sufficient to pay the running expenses of the flock, leaving the increase and growth to the side of prof.

It is the common coarse or medium wooled 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 \$11 per head, or sufficient to pay the running expenses of the flock, leaving the increase and growth to the side of prof. Times.

The Baraboo Republic says: "Wisconsin's hay crop of 1878 will be the largest yield, per acre, ever grown in the test. The most reliable information does not concede over about 30 per cent. Probably they are well then the out and self-read to the down the price was a manuer in the way, it is more than they do in the price was a ment and the price was a ment and the price was a ment as the price to of the money. Whether the hide instead of t

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 Penusyl-

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 cornaled for stock in the fall; fed ten bushels of corn and sold at the stock yards to the packer. The at the stock yards to the packer. The 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 be-come 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 al-most 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 breed-ing from stock is followed. If the farmof a neighborhood would club to gether 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 The weather is warm and they will fatten readily. Feed them corn, stock and all, if at all convenient, while either of September or October, they would ever after be unwilling to give are very partial to cob meal for sheep.

There are early maturing and late maturing and late maturing fruits and late maturing fruits and late maturing hogs too late. Now is the time to push the work. Don't keep too many shoats over winter. They eat their heads off.

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 rid of it and get younger stock in its six hogs in less time than they could be place. Keep stock growing and thriving, summer and winter, and then you 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

#### Veterinary Department.

Indurated Cuticle.

I have a colt not yet one year old that has a small enlargement on the aukle 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. 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 com-pound tincture iodine, which will prob-ably remove it. If, after a few ap-plications, the parts should show irritation, you can discontinue for a few

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

does not, as a rule, affect the animal's 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 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 in-terfere? Which side of the shoe should terfere? be made thick or should it 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; our object being to get the outside of the foot raised as much as possible without inconveniencing the animal, which we would be sure to do if we made the shoe the proper thickness on the outside at the beginning; but by having it made harder the inside must necessarily wear much faster, and, while in the act, the ankle will gradually accommodate itself to the change, without suffering any deleterious effect. You may not get the desired effect with the first shoeing, but will with the sec-

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?

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 opper, 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 clapsed, 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

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 BERK-HIRE 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 -AND-

BERKSHIRE PIGS

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS BOOTS AND SHOES -AND-

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

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.

HENRY MIEBACH. Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1. (Established in 1868.)



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. T. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

James H. Payne

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

**LIVE STOCK BROKERS** 

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

COME FARMERS

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING Sands' Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS All Collars Guaranteed to be as

BIG STOCK OF **SADDLES & HARNESS** 

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOWSHADES. BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS.

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank. McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of



CENTENNIAL

Patent Buckle PLOW SHOE This is absolutely the Best Plow Shoe made.

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

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, House-trimmings, 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 Law ence, 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

Hermatically Sealing

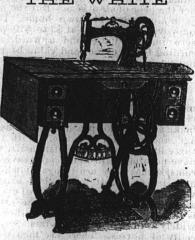
The cost is but nominal, and open vessels of any kind can be used, cover only being required to keep outdust or insects; nothing in fact is required but to simply place your articles to be preserved in barrels or Jars, pour the prepared liquid upon them and set away for winter use.

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-odice order, will receive by return mail a FAMILY RIGHT with full instructions in FAMILY RIGHT with full instructions of preserving all kinds of fruits, meats and vegetables at less than quarter the expense of canning. Send to JOHN R GRIFFITH'S, 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



This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your strention to a lew of the many advantages pombined 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.

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 weur can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw.

Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the 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 encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become oiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bubbins can be filed without running the entire m chine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.

The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world.

If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted.

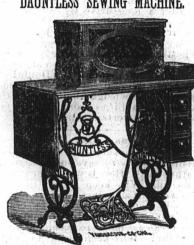
Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent.

No. 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.



sands are now in use, all giving perfect

satisfaction
Only the needle to thread.
All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish
But Hy BBIN WINDER used, without running

Best HOBBIN 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 shane. shape.
Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect

msulation.

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.

Bauntless 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, Ergs, Poultry, Lard, Tallow, Feathers, Potatoes, Apples, Grain,

Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides, Wool, Peanuts, Broom-corn, Dried Fruit, Hay, Hops, etc., etc

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

Farmers, shippers and dealers in general merchandise should write for reference, Price Current and stencil, etc. When writing us, atate whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell name the article, amount of each, and your

VERY LOWEST PRICE

for same, delivered F. O. B. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point. Also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight.

Address,
HULL & SCOTNEY,
General Commission and Shipping Merchants,
221 & 346 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

WINDSOR; HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council. Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Tope-ka and Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 213 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Larges manufacturers of

SCHOOL, CHURCH OFFICE FURNITURE, GLOBES, MAPS AND APPA-RATUS. Send for Catalogues. J. B. PARKS, Ottawa, Kans., gen-eral state agent. GEO. INNES & CO.

Second Week of our Keen Cutting Sale!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

## IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

e open this morning— A choice line of prints at 4c.

25 dozen of 2-button kids at 35c.

J. P. ROSS.

A choice line of ginghams at 7½c. The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS: Wamsutta bleached 10c. Blackstone 7c. Hill's semper idem 7c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c. 75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.

Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.

Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c.

Great reduction in table linens, napkins and towels.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50., 60c., 65c. and 75c. Good black gros grain silks at 621c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00. Good black gros grain silks at 621c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00. Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS-NEW STYLES We have just received the prettiest crepe leisse ruchings in white, tinted and black-per-A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 61c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

We are making fearfully low prices on all goods. We extend a cordial invitation to call and examine our goods and prices.

GEO. INNES & CO.

W. J. A. MONTGOMERIE. THE

# **BEAUTIFUL WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS!**

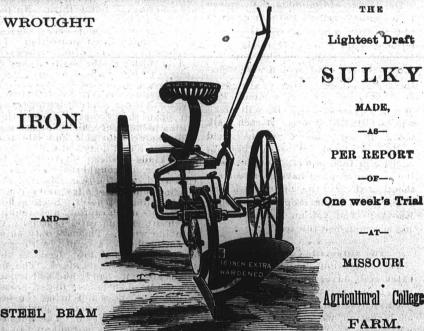
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Call and see the Beautiful Monument.

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in



The Star Corn Planter, with Baroes' Wire Check-Rower, warranted to check more accurate than can be done by hand. Good Hand Planters.

Buckeye Self Binders, Harvesters, Table Rakes and Mowers.
1,000,000 extra good Hedge Plants.
Sandwich Power and Hand Shellers, Avery Stalk Cutters, Railroad Plows and Scrapers.
The best Steel and Wood Beam Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators.
Wilder & Palm Wagon, with patent pub iron.

Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.