

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 342.

FORTUNE'S FIELD.

BY CALEB DUNN.

He who grumbles all the time,
Who will make no strong endeavor,
O'er life's obstacles to climb,
And remains an idler ever,
Never on his brow shall wear
Fortune's laurels rich and fair.

"What am I?" Thus does he sigh.
"What am I? Long I've been hoping
I might catch luck passing by."
Ah, deceived man! lazy moping
Catches nothing fit to own—
That is caught by work alone.

Th' eagle soaring in the sky
Far away from earth's dominion,
Braves the sun with steady eye,
Borne on ever active pinion;
Once his wings are closed in rest
Down he falls to earth's green breast.

Does the fisherman remain
In his cottage by the billows,
Sleeping on through sun and rain,
Court'ing dreams on pleasant pillows,
When he seeks to fill his nets?
Oh, no! that would bring regrets.

In his trusty boat, oft-tried,
Pulling at the oars, behold him,
When the sunrise paints the tide,
Till the twilight shades enfold him;
All the bright hours of the day
He is pulling on his way.

On his way till he beholds
In his net the harvest fished for;
On his way until he folds
To his heart the blessings wished for;
On his way until the prize
He has sought beside him lies.

So must he strong effort make—
Earnest from its first beginning—
Who would compensations take
That are really worth the winning;
Only seeds of labor yield
Richest crops in Fortune's field.

MR. JONES' METHOD.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

"Don't tell me anything about it, Maria," said Mr. Jones. "I think I've stated the case clearly. A good mistress makes a good servant; and if you give your orders to Nora—well, say as I give mine to my clerk, all would go on as it should. Try being very reasonable and very kind, yet very positive. I don't want to hurt your feelings, Maria, but I could manage this house and see that the little bit of cooking, and all the dusting, and sweeping, and trifling of that sort was properly done without stirring from my seat in the parlor. We live very plainly, and really this talk about housekeeping is absurd."

"But, Albert, my dear," said Maria, "you don't understand. I merely mentioned that mutton must never be sent to the table rare, and she—"

"There, there, Maria," said Mr. Jones. "I don't want to offend you, but it's all your fault of calmness. Now, I must run. I'd no idea it was so late. But if you'd only take my plan, Nora would give you no trouble whatever."

Mrs. Jones said no more, but she kissed her husband good morning with a look in her eye that meant something; and when Mr. Jones came home at night, he found his wife with a handkerchief about her forehead, lying on the sofa. She had a terrible headache, and, moreover, it was no better in the morning.

"And if you can stay at home, dear," said Mrs. Jones, "I'll be so thankful."

"Very well, my dear, I can stay; and I will," said the husband, "and perhaps I'd better go for the doctor."

"No," said Mrs. Jones; "nothing ails me but a headache; but it is not possible for me to attend to anything. So, now, love, you can show me how Nora should be managed."

"I think I can," said Mr. Jones. "I think I can, Maria. What will you have for breakfast now?"

"Oh, nothing but toast and tea," said Maria; "and there is steak in the house, you know, and eggs, and you must give out coffee."

Mr. Jones nodded and rang the bell. There was no answer.

"I suppose Nora is not up yet," said Mrs. Jones. "I generally wake her."

"I should never think of waking my clerk," said Mr. Jones. "Nora should be taught to rise at a proper hour to begin her daily duties. However I'll rap at her door."

Having climbed the stairs for this purpose, Mr. Jones succeeded at last in producing from the interior of Nora's apartment a loud—

"Lord save us, is the house afire, mum, that you're batin' in the door?"

"The house is not on fire," replied Mr. Jones, with dignity, "but it is time that you were up. In future rise at seven without being called."

"Did I ever hear the like?" retorted Nora.

"Do you think a gurri is an owl to slape with one eye open?"

"I have given my orders, Nora," said Mr. Jones, gravely.

"Then I'll take none from you, sir," said Nora.

"However, shortly after she came flapping down stairs in her morning slippers and was heard splitting kindling wood in the kitchen, whereupon Mr. Jones again rang the bell. This performance producing no effect, he rang it six times in succession, and at last, growing hot with indignation, bounced down stairs.

"Did you hear me ring, Nora?" he asked.

"I did; and I was wonderin' if you found it amusing," replied Nora.

"I rang for you," said Mr. Jones.

"Ye'll ring long," said Nora. "Kape a second gurri of you want bells answered; and what's happened to the missus that she sends you after me?"

"Mrs. Jones is not well," said Mr. Jones.

"I'm sorry, then," said Nora, "for she's a decent behaved lady, and that's more than I can say of some others."

Her tone was personal, but Mr. Jones pretended not to notice it.

"Mrs. Jones will have tea and toast," he said, "and I will have coffee, steak and some eggs."

"For the same breakfast?" asked Nora.

"Yes," said Mr. Jones.

"Ye'll take the same as her, then?" said Nora.

"No, I will take coffee," said Mr. Jones.

"Ye'll not git it," said Nora. "I've never made tea and coffee for the wun breakfast for any wun, and I'll not begin."

"I will have coffee, Nora," said Mr. Jones, calmly, and proceeded to unlock the pantry door and produce coffee sufficient for a breakfasting regiment. Then he walked calmly up stairs and waited. Hours rolled on; nothing came into the dining-room but smoke. Mr. Jones knew too much to ring the bell this time.

He went down stairs again and penetrated the clouds of smoke that filled the kitchen.

"Is breakfast almost ready, Nora?" he said.

"Sora a happorth!" said Nora. "The range won't light."

"It's this damper," said Mr. Jones. "I've pushed the wrong way." And he altered it.

"I've not lived out twenty years," said Nora, "to be larnt now about a range by a man."

"Very well," said Mr. Jones, "it is as I say. Breakfast in fifteen minutes, Nora."

"Harken to him," said Nora, through the smoke.

Mr. Jones retreated. An hour afterwards breakfast was served—the steak a cinder; poor Mrs. Jones' tea flavorless warm water, no coffee whatever, and the eggs too soft to be eaten. As for the toast, it was scorched in black bars, and had been done on the gridiron on which fish had been broiled.

"You see," said Mrs. Jones, "I always see to things a great deal. I suppose you couldn't, dear."

"Maria," said Mr. Jones, "I think Nora must have a peculiar character. I have not yet found the key to it. I must be more decided, I suppose. I'm sorry your tea and toast don't relish. I'll see that you have something better soon. Do you know, I believe the military style of command is the best. I'll adopt it. Since Nora was not engaged to answer the bell I must call, I suppose. Nora!"

Nora appeared.

"Clear away," cried Mr. Jones.

Nora pushed arms skimbo.

"Clear away," said Mr. Jones, as an officer might cry, "Shoulder arms."

"What?" said Nora.

"Remove breakfast things!" bellowed Mr. Jones.

Mrs. Jones retired to the sofa and shut her eyes.

Nora walked out of the room with a grin of derision. Mr. Jones followed her.

"Remove breakfast things," he said, again.

"If you mane clare the table," said Nora, "I'll do it when I'm ready. There's a dale to do yet before that time'll come."

Mr. Jones retreated. Mrs. Jones watched him, as he re-entered, with eyes that were very bright for one with a headache.

"Hm!" said Mr. Jones, "I suppose you had rather give orders about tidying ber-rooms, and so on—eh?"

"Oh no," said Mrs. Jones, "I leave it all to you."

She shut her eyes again. Mr. Jones read the paper. About an hour elapsed when Nora came to clear the table. Thereupon Mr. Jones tried his military system again:

"Neatly arrange the whole house," he said, with an emphasis on every word.

"What do you mean by that?" said Nora, scowling.

"Arrange the whole house neatly," said Mr. Jones.

"The like o' that," said Nora, and she marched out of the room. Mr. Jones followed.

"Did you hear my command?" he said.

"You get out of my kitchen," said Nora.

"I'll take no more orders from you."

Thereupon Nora threw a dishcloth at him, and he, naturally infuriated, threw it toward her again. Whereupon Nora at once tied up her eye in a large pocket-handkerchief and vanished through the door.

Poor Mrs. Jones! Her headache would never have lasted so long had she known what the result of her husband's method would be. She had expected a little fun, but not quite this.

Nora, who knew only too well how such things were managed, made "a charge" against her cruel master for assaulting her with a dishcloth. Not only had Mr. Jones to pay a fine and receive a reprimand, but the reporters got hold of him, and he was published over the length and breadth of the land, name and residence in full, as one of the greatest brutes living.

In some papers he had beaten his servant girl with a poker. In some he had broken her head with an ax. He had inflicted wounds on her with a carving knife, and he had shot her with a five-barreled revolver.

In every case she was represented as innocent in grief and he as an armed ruffian. For the next week he spent his time in writing contradictions to the papers from which Mrs. Jones in floods of remorseful tears cut the paragraphs concerning him; but he never boasted of his method with servants again, which, after all, must have been some comfort to Mrs. Jones.

My Debut in Thief-Catching.

Bob Flanders was noted as a connoisseur in horse flesh. He could enter a stable in the dark, and straightway pick out the best animal there.

Unfortunately, he wasn't always careful as to whose stable it was, and his indifference on this point sometimes got him into scrapes—on one occasion, indeed, into the state's prison.

But Bob was too great an enthusiast to succumb to trifles, as was evidenced by the fact that, immediately after his release, he and a certain like-bay filly, to which his chain of title was far from perfect, disappeared together. The result was a fresh indictment and a warrant for Bob's apprehension, which it became my duty, as sheriff of the county, to execute.

I had just been elected, and this was my first official service. I could have wished it had been simpler, for Bob was a cunning rascal, up to all sorts of dodges, to which I had nothing to oppose but the rawest inexperience. Besides, I had never seen him, and had nothing to go by but a rather vague description.

Criminal warrants ran throughout the state, so that I could take Bob wherever found, provided, always, the state line wasn't crossed.

At length a rumor came that he was skulking in a neighboring county, where he had some friends. Feeling bound to follow up the clew, I took an early start one morning, trusting the event might justify the confidence reposed in my sagacity by the independent votes of Mud-dy Creek.

At the end of several hours' ride, a respectable looking stranger overtook me. We passed salutations, and, as both happened to be going the same way, agreed to travel in company.

My companion I soon discovered to be a man of shrewdness and intelligence, as well as of agreeable manners. He seemed well acquainted, too, with the country and the people thereabouts.

Thinking it a good chance to gain information which might be useful in the prosecution of my search, I took the stranger into confidence, disclosing, without reserve, the object of my journey. He took a lively interest in the subject, willingly communicating such facts as might facilitate my purpose. Bob Flanders had relations in the neighborhood whom he sometimes visited, and with whom he might be hiding. The stranger had once seen Bob himself, of whom he gave me a better description than I had yet had. It was the duty of all good citizens, he said, to aid in bringing rogues to justice, and he would be only too glad if any hint he had thrown out should prove to be of service.

"Here looks like a good place to bait ourselves and horses," said the stranger, reining up before a cheery wayside tavern.

Being of the same mind, we both dismounted. Man and beast, we did the landlord's fare the ample justice it deserved, and were about resuming our journey when a third horseman alighted at the door.

My companion started with surprise.

"Observe that man," he whispered.

I glanced him over hurriedly. His appearance was far from prepossessing. His face was dogged and sullen, and not one to invite confidence or sympathy.

"Don't you recognize him?" asked my friend, still lowering his voice.

"No," I replied, "who is it?"

"Bob Flanders!"

It was my turn to start.

I should never have known him by the description I'd answered, "he looks much older."

"He has disguised himself in a grizzled wig, don't you see?—that makes the difference."

I waited to hear no more. Taking out my warrant, I approached and accosted the new comer.

"Your name's Flanders, I believe."

Instead of turning pale, or sinking at my feet, the man only gave me a scowl and said:

"No it isn't."

I smiled incredulously.

"You may as well own up," said I. "You see I know you, Mr. Flanders, and—"

laying my hand on his shoulder and speaking impressively—"by virtue of this warrant I arrest you for horse stealing!"

"Confound your impertinence!" roared the stranger; "I tell you my name's not Flanders, it's—"

"If you said it was that of the presiding judge himself, I interrupted, 'it would do you no good. You can't deceive me.'"

He dashed my hand indignantly from his shoulder. I seized him by the collar. He resisted. I called on the landlord and my late companion for assistance. After a hard struggle the prisoner was handcuffed and tied upon his horse.

"You'll find out who I am, and to your cost, soon enough!" he growled.

I paid no heed, but thanking the host and my friend for their timely aid, mounted my horse and rode off, leading the prisoner's by the bridle.

It was late when I reached home; so taking the prisoner directly to the jail, I locked him up for the night.

Next day court was to begin. Early in the morning I reported Bob Flanders' capture to the district attorney, who requested me to have him at the court-house when the judge came, as he wished to arraign the culprit without delay.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock, the prisoner was escorted to the court-house between myself and a deputy.

Apparently he hadn't arrived yet; but the lawyer and spectators seemed expecting him every moment.

Imagine my surprise when the prisoner, stepping from between me and the deputy, coolly advanced and took his seat upon the bench, exclaiming salutations with several of the lawyers as he passed.

I had made a mess of it. Instead of Bob Flanders, I had arrested the chief justice of the circuit!

Think! his honor was in doubt, for a time, whether to hang me for high treason or imprison me for life for contempt of court. At any rate he looked very black at first, but the lawyers laughed so, and the affair was so ridiculous, that the judge, at last, concluded to leave me to my own reflections, thinking, doubtless, they would be enough for me, and they were.

I retrieved my reputation finally, by nabbing the genuine Bob Flanders, who, as the reader will surmise, turned out to be no other than the amiable gentleman who had given me so much valuable information.

He Had the Pleasure.

He had been in the habit of standing on the curbstone in front of the church after service and waiting for his girl. As he prided himself greatly upon his politeness in public places, he invariably, even after their betrothal, stepped up to her, and doffing his hat, requested permission to see her home.

The first time that they went to church together after they were married they were unable to get home together. This, however, did not worry him. He secured a seat for his wife, and at once sought his old quarters by the stove and among some of his old cronies.

After service was over he absent-mindedly walked out with the boys and took his old stand on the curbstone. With flashing eyes and glowing cheeks out came his wife. She would have passed him in indignant and scornful silence had he not stepped up to her as of yore, and raising his hat, said:

"Miss L., may I have the pleasure of walking with you?"

He had the pleasure of knowing that he was very much married when she exclaimed:

"You idiotic fool, put on your hat and come along!"

Napkins in England.

It is not the general custom to use napkins at luncheon in England, although at great houses luncheon is in reality a small dinner, as it may be when "ta muckle dinner herse!"

It is at 8 o'clock, and on great occasions at 9. An American lady was visiting at one of the houses, where she found the usual absence of the napkin at midday. She knew her hostess so well that she could venture to ask her why it was that napkins were not used at luncheon. Her grace (for she was a duchess) replied simply and briefly that it was "not the custom," and with an air that signified that that settled the question. But her guest had taken luncheon with the queen more than once at Balmoral, and there she had found napkins. This she told her friend as a sort of justification of her inquiry. "Indeed!" replied the duchess. "The queen had better be careful. She will make herself unpopular if she undertakes to change the custom of the country." The Philistinism of John Bull does not even stop short of napkins.—Atlantic.

Life preserving rules: 1. Never disturb a dog when he is eating. 2. Never interrupt an actor when he is reading proof. 3. Never call upon a housewife when she is up to her elbows in a washtub.—Exchange.

Flies arrive at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock in the morning, and next to a cream jug, the favorite resort of a fly is a bedroom where the clothes are not long enough to cover both ends of the sleeper simultaneously.

If that man is a benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, how much more is he a benefactor who makes two glasses of beer pour where only one poured before.—Chicago Tribune.

Romance of Arithmetic.

The most romantic of all numbers is the figure "9," because it can't be multiplied away or got rid of anyhow. Whatever you do it is sure to turn up again, as was the body of Eugene Aram's victim. One remarkable property of this figure (said to have been first discovered by Mr. Green, who died in 1794) is, that all through the multiplication table the product of nine comes to nine. Multiply by what you like, and it gives the same result. Begin with twice nine, 18; add the digits together, and 1 and 8 make 9. Three times nine are 27; 2 and 7 are nine. So it goes on, up to eleven times nine, which gives 99. Very good, add the digits; 9 and 9 are 18, and 8 and 1 are 9. Going on to any extent it is impossible to get rid of the figure nine. Take a couple of instances at random. Three hundred and thirty-nine times nine are 3,051, add up the figures and they are nine. Five thousand and seventy-one times nine are 45,639; the sum of these digits is 27; 2 and 7 are nine.

Queen Louise, of Denmark, is the champion match-maker of Europe. The young Prince Louis Napoleon is a good catch, as his mother, Eugenie, is worth about \$8,000,000. Louise is a thrifty sort of person. Her eldest son is the husband of Louise, daughter of Charles XV., king of Sweden and Norway. Her second son is George, king of Greece, husband of Olga, grand duchess of Russia. Her third son, Prince Waldemar, is not yet twenty, and a celibate only by reason of his youth, and his mother regrets that he is not a girl that she might marry him to the king of Spain. His mamma has a keen eye, it is said, to his connubial interests, and he can trust to her management with perfect faith in her power of accomplishment. The eldest daughter, Alexandra, as everybody knows, is the princess of Wales, and the second daughter, Dagmar, is wife of the czarowitz, so that they will be, it they live, queen of England and empress of Russia.

A Willimantic romance runs as follows: "A girl, employed in a thread factory, wrote her name and the words, 'Wanted, a husband,' on a spool recently, and when it had been wound with thread it was sent to a South Norwalk shoe factory, where it fell into a Ridgefield man's hands. He commenced a correspondence, the girl replied that she was engaged, but would find him another as good as she; and a marriage has just taken place as a result of the spool's message."

Query: Didn't that girl write that want on more than one spool?

The superintendent of a Long Island railroad gives a very lucid explanation of a collision on his line last week. "Oh, a switch engine happened to get in the way of an incoming train; that's all there is to it."

Young Folks.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been reading some of the little letters in your paper, and I thought I would try to write one. I am a little boy ten years old, and I live with Mr. George Collins, about eight miles from Olathe. My Pa and ma live in Olathe. I go to school when I am there; my teacher's name last winter was Rosa Bird. I caught a little jack-rabbit a few days ago and brought it to the house for the children to look at, and it jumped out of the box and ran off. The children's names are Dudley and Jessie. Jessie has long, curly hair. She is two and a half years old; Dudley is four and a half. Harvey and Etta Livermore and Maude Nichols came out from Olathe to visit them last Sunday, and we all had a nice time playing. We have three little colts and we milk five cows; I milk two of the cows. Mr. Collins goes to the grange once in two weeks. I expect my letter is long enough, so I will close. May be I will write again some time and tell you about our watermelon patch.

Yours,
Olathe, Kans., 1878.

JESSE JOHNSON.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for the "Young Folks' Column" for so long, I thought I would write a short letter. I spend most of my time catching bugs and butterflies to take to the fair, as there is a premium offered for the best specimens of insects. I have caught over fifty different kinds of insects. We have a nice flower garden and it blooms well this year. I will mention some of the kinds of flowers that we have planted this year: Verbena, phlox, petunia, snapdragon, bachelor's button, marigold, zinnia, balm, larkspur, rosemary, wistaria, honeysuckle, iris, pinks, sweet-william, bear grass, pansy, chrysanthemum, trumpet flower, and several different kinds of roses. Papa has a good vegetable garden this summer; he has over three thousand head of cabbages and everything in abundance. Neosho grange is going to have another celebration on the sixth of next month, and us children are all going; we expect to have a good time. I wish you would come and speak for us. Thanks for the little dew-drop that you sent me; I think it was very nice. Mamma set a hen on guinea eggs, she hatched nine, but they all died but one and that is the sweetest little thing I ever saw. Your little friend,
MAMIE VIOLA HYDE.
EMPORIA, Kans., Aug. 14, 1878.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1878.

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 William Meairs, Lawrence, Douglas county.
 John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
 Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
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 Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
 S. Osborn, Paulsboro, Osborn county.
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 Geo. S. Kinsland, Keene, Wabash county.
 Wm. A. Winton, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

To Negotiate with Great Britain to Take our Grapes.

At a meeting of the executive committee, which was held in Emporia, Tuesday, last week, the chairman of the committee, Bro. Jones, was instructed to communicate at once with the co-operative societies of Great Britain, and make a contract with them if possible to buy our present crops directly from us, giving us for the same Liverpool prices less the transportation and a fair commission.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, Death has taken from our Grange (Olathe, Mo.) the life and faithful sister, Mrs. D. P. Hoagland, therefore:
 Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the loss of our dear sister, that the Grange has lost a good and useful member.
 Resolved, That we ever cherish the memory of her, whose life was devoted to acts of kindness and charity; that she, never wearied in her efforts to cheer the hearts and lighten the burdens of those with whom she was associated.
 Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and especially our worthy brother, that we commend them to that never failing fountain of truth, wisdom and love for consolation.
 Resolved, That the secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and county papers for publication.
 Mrs. J. O. BERRY;
 JOHN HINDMAN;
 MISS FANNIE LEWIS,
 Committee.
 OLATHE, Kans., Aug. 12, 1878.

What Co-operation Does.

Co-operation enables the farmers to establish in their localities, where individual capital is not sufficient, saw, grist and cider mills, canning, starch and cheese factories, distilleries, cotton gins, cotton and elder presses, evaporators, evaporating pans and the like; these and other appliances are needed to enable the farmer to convert his bulky articles of produce into shape that will save transportation, thus enhancing their value, and also enable him to utilize many products that are now of but little value to him on account of his not being able to save them. Again, when the market is overstocked, and prices in consequence not remunerative, it enables him to convert his perishable products into a form that will keep till the market recovers; for example, starch from potatoes. As the farmers now have an organization in their granges, they meet each other oftener and are better acquainted now than formerly, when they were more isolated; then they would not work to a common purpose. Now they can all pull together, and one supply what another may lack, while all together they would fall from want of product, knowledge or capital.—Andrew H. Ward.

TAME GRASSES.

An Essay Read Before Douglas County Pomona Grange, at its August Meeting, by Wm. Roe.

[Published by request.]

WORTHY MASTER:—There are three questions that a man in search of a good country to settle in wants to have answered in the affirmative—"Is it good for grain?" "Is it good for fruit?" "Is it good for tame grasses?" That Kansas is good for grain and fruit all the world knows; and we are demonstrating every year that it is equally as good for tame grasses. When farmers from the grass-growing states north and east of us say that the tame grass that they see growing here is as good as any they ever saw at home, it is acknowledgment enough.

I will give you my experience in preparing the ground, time of sowing and quantity of seed per acre. Timothy, red top and blue grass may be sown either in the fall or spring of the year, and, if the season is favorable, get a good catch and do well. If it is intended to seed in the fall, the ground should be plowed a few weeks before seeding and well harrowed, so as to make it fine and the ground level and compact. Just before seeding harrow again. From the 20th of August to the 15th of September is the best time to sow. If sown separately, one peck of timothy, one-half bushel red top, one-half bushel Kentucky blue grass, per acre. A light harrow or brush should be run over the ground. If you fall to get a good catch seed again in March, on the thin places, and keep seeding until you have a perfect stand.

To seed in the spring the ground should be plowed and harrowed late in the fall, and harrowed again as early in the month of March as the condition of the ground will permit. A light harrow or brush should be passed over the ground after seeding. Timothy, red top, Kentucky blue grass, English blue grass and orchard grass are very hardy and will stand heavy frost, and should be sown early to get a good stand. One-half bushel English blue grass, one-half bushel orchard grass, per acre.

I consider timothy and red top the best for hay; for pasture, a mixture of all kinds. Red clover should not be sown until out of danger of frost, as the young plants are easily killed. The ground may be prepared in the spring and should be well harrowed just before sowing to kill all weeds. Ten pounds of seed to the acre. It grows vigorous here, making two crops of good hay, for cattle or sheep, and the best pasture for hogs of any of the grasses. Clover alone as a pasture for other stock is objectionable, causing cattle to bloat and sometimes die, but mixed with other grasses it seems to agree with all kinds of stock.

All who have used tame hay know the value of it over the best of prairie hay. For pasture it comes earlier, continues later and will keep stock in better condition than the best prairie pasture, and will carry twice as much stock to the acre.

Every farmer that raises hogs should have a good clover pasture for them. It will surprise him how little corn it will take to raise a lot of hogs and have them healthy and thrifty. I have a part of my orchard in clover, and pasture my hogs in it; they neither injure the roots nor bark the tree, and I think never will if they have clover to eat.

The Necessity of a State Co-operative Association.

To the Patrons of Kansas.—You have said through your delegates to the last session of the state grange that you would start a state co-operative association; and now, more than ever in the past history of the order, is felt the necessity for this organization.

While millions of wealth in the hands of our farmers now awaiting transportation tempts the dealer, speculator and transportation company, while non-producing, unprincipled men sit eagerly watching this rich feast and coolly calculating upon the lion's share of the profits that annually accrue to those who live only by taxing others, the historic state that was first in the war for liberty, first in the great battles for progress and improvement and now stands unparalleled in the great strife for agricultural prominence, should not, by inaction or want of energy, tamely submit to be robbed of the great results of this year's efforts in agriculture.

The Patrons and farmers of Kansas today possess the wealth and hold in their own hands the future of their homes and the welfare of their wives and children for all time to come. Upon the proper disposition of the present unparalleled yield of the products of the farm depends, to a great extent, the future of the state, and the position of ourselves and children in after years. Give the farmers of Kansas the prices their products command in the world's markets to-day, without an unjust tax for pricing, handling and shipping, by those who have heretofore enjoyed the undisputed right to live by an unjust and guineous division of the profits of agriculture, and they will again prosper; and at every court-house door in the land will cease to be enacted the daily recurring scenes of the once happy homes, passing, as they now do, from those who made the name of Kansas proverbial the world over for the pluck and patriotism of her liberty-loving sons and daughters to those that grow so rapidly rich by the fatal and ruinous rate of interest and tax on labor, exacted by the Shylocks who, not satisfied by the pound of flesh, are draining the last drop of the life blood from the only industry upon which depends the future of all national wealth and prosperity.

Kada at New Orleans has solved the great problem of water transportation for America. The Missouri and Mississippi, the great arteries of commerce through which will pass in successive millions through all future time this immense wealth to load ships that ride the ocean to every civilized nation the world over, are silently but strongly bidding for your trade of commerce. Accept the provision that na-

ture has so wisely offered. Organize a state association; make the necessary preparation for handling, shipping and selling your surplus products, and you have at once secured yourselves the profits of agriculture, realized the great advantages of co-operation and fixed in the minds of all the importance of our order in elevating the farmer and securing to the rightful owner the just rewards of toil. Cease to sit quietly down and lose your home, your manhood and the high position to which the importance of your calling would invite you. Float your grain in barges, handled by your own agent through elevators of your own construction, to the markets of the world and thus realize the profits which belong alone to those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow. Act now and in concert as you love your wives and children, as you cherish the fond hope of a free, happy country in the future.

J. F. WILLIS,
 Pres. K. S. Co-operative Association.
 GROVE CITY, KANS., AUG. 15, 1878.

From Chase County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As I do not often see anything in THE SPIRIT from Toledo grange, perhaps a few words from me will not be out of place.

Our grange is still prospering, in spite of many remarks which we frequently hear from outsiders, such as "Oh, the grange is about dead! It don't make half the noise it did a few years ago!" But really, I don't believe the grange interest was ever more fully alive than now. We have in the past few months taken back a great many members, who had become lukewarm and had been dropped from our numbers.

Saturday, the 3d inst., was the day selected by the Patrons of our grange to plow the ground which is to be sowed in wheat, to help swell our grange treasury. We had been having extremely hot weather all the week, but that day was much pleasanter, so that both men and horses could work with greater ease. It was the arrangement for the sisters and their families to come too, and all bring their dinner; and we had a real bountiful picnic dinner, spread under the shade of the forest trees in Bro. N. Shellenbarger's yard. After dinner toasts were in order. The only drawback to our pleasure was that too many of the sisters sent their dinner instead of coming with it. But the day passed off very pleasantly and we all went home feeling, as we always do from one of these grange reunions, that it was good to have been there. Fraternally yours,

L. M. OSBORN.
 TOLEDO, KANS., AUG. 15, 1878.

The Order in a Michigan County.

A Michigan Patron writes to the Visitor as follows:

Kent county grange was organized March 28, 1877, with a membership of fifty-three, which has since been increased to one hundred and fifty-three, and up to this date it has not lost a member either by death, desertion or withdrawal. Since the organization it has held twelve meetings, mostly at the halls of subordinate granges in the county. All these meetings have been well attended by members of the order, not only from Kent but from adjoining counties, and I think the efforts in this branch of the order are generally appreciated, judging from the interest taken in the work for the good of the order and the agriculturalists of the country. In addition to the usual standing committees, we have one on taxation and needed legislation. This committee has now under consideration and is investigating the cause of the greatly increased taxation of the past few years in this county, so as to impress to the farmers and all real estate owners in Michigan. The report of the above named committee, together with their suggestions in regard to the remedy, will be the subject for discussion at the next meeting.

When the true relation of the county grange to the subordinate granges in the several counties is fully understood and appreciated, the existing will be dispelled, and the order be enabled to accomplish more in its business relations than can be done by any other branch of the order now in existence.

In the several subordinate granges in Kent county, there appears to be a general revival of interest. Some of the small, weak granges are consolidating, and the building of grange halls is quite common among the granges. Many of the halls are beautiful edifices, an ornament to the country where located, and a monument to the perpetuity of the order.

In conclusion, I think I can safely say that since the commencement of the present year a greater number have united with the granges of this county than for the two years preceding, and although the membership is not as large as at some previous time, yet to-day it is composed of a greater number of the true representative men and women of the farmers than ever before.

The Grange in California.

The worthy master of the California state grange gives in his department of a recent issue of the California Patron some account of the condition of the order in that state, based upon a late visit to subordinate granges in ten counties. He finds that, notwithstanding a large loss of members, and a total failure of crops in some localities last season, the order is still a live institution in California. The Farmers' union of San Jose is, he says, doing a business of one million dollars a year, although selling goods much lower than they were ever sold there before the union was organized, and will soon take possession of an elegant, commodious building, which it has erected itself. The Grangers' union at Stockton is also, he finds, doing an immense business; has on hand a large stock of implements, and by the reduction of freights which it has secured, its wise system of warehousing, and its co-operation with the Grangers' Bank and Business association at San Francisco, it saves for any other state, continue to flourish as they seem to be flourishing now. Indeed, it has been a matter of surprise that the general condition of the order in California should not compare more favorably with its general condition in other states when its business establishments, as a whole, so much superior to theirs.—Bulletin.

Co-operation.

The Boston Transcript, says the Portsmouth Weekly, after long, unjustly and ignorantly denouncing and condemning the grange, has of late become the champion of co-operation, the vital business feature of the order; and a writer in its columns says: "Already there are better organized vast joint-stock farms, embracing tens of thousands of acres, and equipped with the most perfect implements. What will the homestead and labor of the small farmer, in any of the states, be worth when joint-stock farming shall have been developed to the same scale on which corporate manufacturers and transportation are already conducted? Unless there can be a more equitable distribution of the wealth which labor produces, must we not shut up the public schools and libraries, and do to go on with our system of free intellectual and aesthetic culture, creating or developing wants and tastes in the people which they cannot by any possibility gratify?"

These facts and reflections have awakened in the popular mind not of the violent, restless and unprincipled rough, the communist, but of the sober, thoughtful and self-respecting laborer of all classes, from the street paver to the mechanic and farmer—a new interest in co-operation in this country. The recent practical efforts in this direction have thus far been mostly confined to the two great orders known as Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry, whose history represents one of the most remarkable social movements among the industrial classes known to modern civilization.

The human classes have for centuries had their craft-guilds, trades-unions and other protective organizations. With none of these have the farmers ever sympathized or co-operated; nor, indeed, until within the last eight years, have they ever had any associations for the protection of their own interests. As the first instinct of trades-unions is to fight capital, so the first impulse of the granger was to antagonize railroad corporations—to seek to regulate transportation by legal enactments. But no sooner had a thousand farmers met face to face in unprincipled struggle than they all wanted wagons, reapers, mowers and other implements. Why not have their own agent and buy directly of the manufacturer? No sooner thought than done. Thus an idea was born; and that idea gave a method—co-operation. Millions of dollars have thereby been saved to the farmers of the country in cost of tools alone.

The idea and method widened. If co-operation in the purchase of implements had proved beneficial and economical, why should not the same principle be applied to the purchase of household supplies? The experiment was tried and justified itself. In the grange halls, families combined their orders and bought at wholesale. The grange was composed only of farmers; but as its economies became known to the tradesmen and artisan classes, there was an earnest desire on their part to share them, and that desire resulted in organizing the order of Sovereigns of Industry.

The objects of the two orders being the same, they affiliated more or less from the start in obtaining their common object—co-operation. The co-operators here are learning from the example of their English teachers and brothers, and already strong ties of sympathy are uniting those of both continents, which, it is quite sure, will ere long become ties of interest.

Farmers Should Take Recreation.

There are farmers in nearly every community who are shortening their periods of usefulness, and bringing on age prematurely by taking too little recreation. It is doubtless the duty of every man to accomplish as much useful work in his calling as possible during the years of manhood; but we should not forget that the farmer's calling is a most arduous one, and that we can achieve much more, with much less inconvenience to ourselves, by taking now and then a little wholesome rest and refreshment. The farmer's calling offers unusual opportunities for overwork. Unlike the monotonous routine of mercantile or mechanical life, his business is one of extremes. At times he enjoys comparative ease; at others the pressure of work taxes the energies of both mind and body to the utmost. With the energetic farmer, the desire of whiter is followed by more successive months of almost incessant labor during the hours of daylight, and without an occasional breathing spell, he is in danger of impairing his health. The harvest season comes in the most sultry months of the year. Help is often scarce and inefficient, and the farmer sometimes chooses between laboring intemperately himself and bearing heavy losses. The thorough business man usually prefers the former.

The future almost always promises a time when business will be less exacting than at present. When the first hurry of spring begins to wane, we look forward with hope to the time that immediately succeeds the planting of our crops. But when this time comes, other work appears in the foreground, and ere we realize it, the few days of grace have passed away. Mixing and harvesting almost always come on before we are ready to meet them; and even when these are passed, unless we are very cautious, something appears to rob us of our needed rest.

Thus the farmer is often driven along from spring to winter without the recreation necessary to preserve his health and spirits. He feels that his lot is a hard one; he grows discontented, and fails to reap the satisfaction and pleasure that should follow the achievements of the industrious man. Enjoyments lose their relish, the faculties of pleasure rust away from long disuse, and those times of happiness, envy, jealousy and misanthropy, creep in to fill their places—the inevitable result of intemperance. There is a remedy very easily prescribed: Take the needed recreation. After a severe crisis in our business is successfully passed, we can afford to take a few days of relaxation. We need a change of thought and action, and this can best be found away from home, where our work is not constantly before our eyes, and where new subjects of interest give pleasant diversion to the mind. A visit to distant friends, or a short trip to one of our great cities, while it restores the physical energy, will fill the mind with a host of new ideas, which will afford many pleasant subjects for thought and conversation. The farmer who has patiently plodded through the manifold labors and perplexities of the harvest season, and who feels himself wearied and worn by its cares and toil, can hardly leave the scenes of his labor to sojourn for a short season in ease and quiet, without returning a stronger, wiser and better man.—Cor. Husbandman.

In the declaration of purposes of the National grange, we find this sentence: "We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power." So the grange must help to educate our women, or fall in one chief part of its mission. Let her all the office of lecturer, and be prepared to present some matter of interest and importance at each meeting of the grange. Let her write for the "grange papers"—there should be one in every grange—and let her express her ability and knowledge to fulfill all the requirements made of her in her manifold home relations.

One Evening at our Grange.

This sketch is credited to "Exchange" by the Dirigo Rural:

"I am tired out this evening. I really do not feel like going."

This was in answer to a question from Mrs. R. to her husband, asking him if he would go to the grange meeting that night.

Mr. R. was a thrifty farmer, and had, by care and prudence, gathered around him the comforts and conveniences of life, to do which had been his life's aim, and when accomplished he had promised himself years of rest and quiet. Of course, like thousands of others, he failed to find the rest he sought, because he could not stop as he had intended.

"I think you had better go," said his wife, pleasantly; "you need rest for the mind, and this will rest you."

And so with kind words and action this good woman, though having worked hard all day herself, finally gained his consent, and dressing neatly they went to the grange.

Mr. R. was not an officer or official of any kind; in truth, his attendance at the meetings was very irregular. He had so little time, he said, he could scarcely ever come. On the contrary, Mrs. R. wished to go often, as the "always come home feeling better," she said.

On this evening they met quite a goodly company there, as the weather was fair, and all seemed pleasant and sociable. In due time the grange was formally opened, and the regular routine of business transacted. After the usual inquiry, "Is any member sick or in distress?" a young brother rose and said:

"Worthy master, I know of no member sick or in distress, but there is a real case of distress in the neighborhood. Old Mrs. S. met with quite a sad accident yesterday. She fell and broke her arm."

Now Mrs. S. was an aged widow lady who lived in a little cottage by the wayside, and earned a scanty living by washing and knitting, doing such chores as came in her way. The information thus communicated of course interested every one present, and none more so than Mr. R. For the present he forgot his cares, his business and all else, to sympathize with the distressed. In a moment, as if by impulse, he was on his feet and made a motion (an uncommon thing for him to do) to raise a collection for old Mrs. S. The motion being legitimate, and in the proper direction—that of charity—was properly seconded, put and carried, and Bro. R. appointed a committee to wait upon the members at once and receive their contributions. All this was an entire new role for Bro. R., but somehow he seemed to enjoy it well; and when at the end he drew out his own wallet and let fall a "V" in his hat, his face seemed to shine with a new-found pleasure. Quite a handsome sum was raised and Bro. R. was delegated to carry it to Mrs. S. early next morning.

"Our grange seems to be doing better than heretofore," said Mr. R. to his wife on their return home that evening; "I think I shall attend more regularly."

"The meetings are certainly very pleasant," said Mrs. R. to the tears gathering in her eyes, as she noticed the old-time light in his countenance and thought of the days gone by when, before business and cares had so absorbed his attention, how many, many pleasant days had come and gone with pleasure unspoken to be."

The interest that evening manifested by Bro. R. was not lost with him. The farm he had wished to add to his already wide-spread domains, and about which he had fretted and worried, was allowed to be purchased by a neighbor, and his time and energy in some mysterious way called to the dilapidated condition of some of his lawn fences and outbuildings, he busied himself in beautifying and adorning his home. The girl's smile and the flush on the cheek of his wife seemed to return, and the neighbors all noticed it. It was a wonderful change in Bro. R.'s affairs and condition, and even changed the whole tenor of his future.

How often one brother for want or woe turns the whole current of our lives; and how often it happens that one seemingly unimportant event changes the whole tenor of our future.

Organization of Farmers.

The Planter and Grange, speaking of the want of organization among the agricultural classes, says:

It is a sad spectacle to contemplate: disorganized—scattered like a flock of dog-ridden sheep, waiting the onslaught of the first scented speculator to gobble the prize. What organization could march to victory without organization? What general would dare offer battle without holding the ribbons tightly in his grasp? Go upon the commercial boards of the country. Go on Wall or Fulton street, New York, and visit the places of exchange and intrigue, where on earth will you find organization more intact. In church and in state, among the rigors of political intrigue; among the snarling, re-deyed, button-pulling lobbyists of the national capital; the "see here" winking, "I've a word with you," stool penguins of iniquitous dens; among them all, everywhere, organization is regarded as the absolute imperative, the inevitable key to success. And yet farmers, upon whom the whole prosperity of the country depends, whose efforts alone feed the hungry millions, and keep the wheels of commerce in motion, can't spare time enough to keep alive an organization given to the world in their behalf. If they are swindled, who is to blame? If the bland agent leads them around by the nose with the pincers of exorbitance, who should pity? Every operator is their enemy. No one but has his eye on the pocket books, waiting for a grab; yet knowing all these things, they have not enterprise and vim enough about them to keep alive an organization by which they may be enabled to "fight the devil with fire."

On Sunday night last a gang of tramps entered the spring-house on the farm of Rev. James Calder, president of the state agricultural college, and committed a variety of depredations. The farm is just beyond the eastern limits of Harrisburg, and is occupied by a tenant. Not only in this vicinity but all over the country have reckless vagabonds this summer been committing all sorts of iniquities and crimes, farmers being the victims. Now farms are generally outside of cities and villages and beyond the limits of police regulations. Their chief reliance for protection, when any is required, must be the sheriff of the county in which they are located, and as we know, such assistance is but a slim reliance. A farmer in an isolated position might have his property burnt up, himself be murdered, and his family outraged, without the county officials rendering assistance or making any effort to detect or bring the marauders to punishment. We would suggest that granges in the vicinity of all such violations of the law take the matter in hand at once, and if they cannot get the authorities to act, that a committee be selected to adopt such measures as may be advisable under the circumstances to secure the protection of Patrons and to bring the offenders to just punishment. We hope this matter will at once be brought before the granges. Self-preservation is the first law of nature.—Farmer's Friend.

Death from Apoplexy.

[*Arkansas City Traveler.*]
Dr. Mansfield, one of the oldest residents of Winfield, and United States examining surgeon for this district, died at Winfield, last Friday from a stroke of apoplexy, while eating dinner.

A Shooting Affray.

[*Farmer's Advocate.*]
On Saturday evening last at Lindsborg, McPherson county, a fatal shooting affray took place, the full particulars of which we have been unable to obtain, but the main facts are as follows: A party who worked here in the broom factory some time ago, and known among the boys as "Texas Jack," and who had been recently residing in Lindsborg, committed a misdemeanor, and the constable proceeded to arrest him. "Texas Jack" resisted the officer violently, and to protect himself, the constable was obliged to fire. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide, committed in self-defense.

Destructive Fire.

[*Ottawa Republican.*]
Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, the general merchandising store of N. D. Morehead, at Wellsville, was discovered to be in flames. The fire spread so rapidly that it was found to be impossible to save any of the contents of the building, and everything, to books and papers, was destroyed. A new boarding house, built by Wilkins & Stien, and just completed adjacent to the store, was also consumed. The fire seriously threatened other buildings, and stock in the "Brookway" store was moved out. Mr. Morehead had an insurance of \$3,000 on his stock, in the Etna and Hartford. No insurance on the boarding house. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fatal Accident.

[*Lawrence Times.*]
Last Saturday morning a man named Lewis Williams was accidentally shot and instantly killed on Big Stranger, by another man named Davis, who had loaded the weapon and was about to hand it to Williams to shoot at a target, when it went off, killing the latter instantly. The revolver was of the Smith & Wesson pattern, small size. The men had been shooting at a mark, and the killing was entirely accidental. Immediately after the shooting, Davis got on the Kansas Pacific train coming to this city, and died at once to Iowa, and has not been seen since. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that while the shooting was accidental, it was due to culpable negligence on the part of Davis. The funeral of the deceased took place Sunday afternoon and was largely attended.

Not Very Small Potatoes—Sunstrokes—A Big Rattlesnake.

[*Pawnee County Herald.*]
M. Wm. Tennes, who lives seven miles west of Fort Larned, kindly brought to our office, one day last week, fifteen potatoes of the Peerless variety that excelled in size anything in the Murphy line we have yet seen produced in this country. We weighed them and found the fifteen potatoes to weigh eleven pounds and three ounces.
Several cases of sunstroke have occurred in this place during the past week. Mr. Jones, who lives about three miles west of town, and Mr. Stewart, who was stopping at the Indiana house, were both sufferers, but under the treatment of Dr. Harrison both are rapidly recovering. Rev. Mr. Naffziger is also a sufferer from the same disorder and quite seriously ill.
Mr. E. W. Merrill, who lives about twelve miles northwest of Larned, recently killed a rattlesnake nearly five feet long, about five and a half inches in circumference at the thickest part, and carrying fifteen rattles.

A Daring Highway Robbery.

[*Kansas City Times.*]
A well managed, scientific case of robbery is reported from Southern Kansas. On Thursday night Mr. Frank M. Gulon, a commercial traveler, representing the wholesale boot and shoe house of J. A. Cooper & Co., was robbed in a style rarely refreshing. He was driving along a prairie road, about six miles from Eureka, and between that town and Eldorado, when a party of well mounted "road-scooters," or highwaymen, rode up to him, halted him, and ordered him peremptorily to throw up his hands. Of course, he expostulated with the strangers, but to no effect. He was ordered to throw out his cash. Being unarmed, and alone, he did not hesitate, but passed in pocket-book to the nearest highwayman, who opened it and found only five or six dollars in it. He said it was "too d—d thin," and demanded "that money." He was ordered out of the wagon and to be very lively in getting out. He got out, and they went through the wagon and most of his money by dropping it into the water bucket as he got out of the wagon. This escaped the notice of the robbers and was saved. After making a search, they made him get into his wagon and go on to Eureka, and make good time on the trip. He did not wait to be told twice, but went on and reported his robbery. No clue to the identity of the robbers has been discovered. They were well mounted and evidently old hands at the business.

A Phantom Train on the Kansas Pacific.

[*Kansas City (Kansas) Pioneer.*]
Edwardsville is twelve miles west of Kansas City, on the Kansas Pacific road, and has a haunted house, and has been the theater of many mysterious sights and sounds. But the following which occurred in daylight, and to which there are a dozen eye-witnesses, is one of the most remarkable occurrences on record. Mr. Timmons, our informant, is one of the most substantial farmers and reliable men in Wyandotte county.

EDWARDSVILLE, July 31.—Last Tuesday morning the section men on the Kansas Pacific road on my farm, seeing the storm coming up very fast, got their hand-car on the track and started full speed for Edwardsville. They had run but a little way, when the entire crowd at the same time, saw coming around the curve east of Edwardsville, what they supposed to be a locomotive at full speed. They jumped down and took their car off the track as fast as possible, when they saw that it was not a locomotive. Whatever it was, it came down the track, giving off a volume of dense smoke with occasional flashes resembling a head-light in the center of the smoke. It came three-fourths of a mile from where they first saw it, then turned off the track at a pile of cordwood, went round it once, when it came down a south-westerly direction through a thick wood. The section men came running to my house, evidently much frightened and bewildered by what they saw. What was it? J. F. TIMMONS.

Kansas Fairs.

The following is a list of district and county agricultural societies, together with the names of the president and secretary (the post-office address of the secretary is same place where fair is to be held except when differently stated) and the place and time of holding fairs for 1878, as taken from quarterly report, Kansas state board of agriculture:

Allen County Agricultural and Mechanical association, S. T. Gordon, president; W. G. Allison, secretary, Iola, September 17th to 20th.

Humboldt (Allen county) Agricultural and Mechanical District association, D. M. Blackwood, president; W. H. Slavens, secretary, Humboldt, October 1st to 5th.

Neosho Valley District Fair association (Allen, Anderson, Coffey and Woodson counties), George B. Inge, president; R. F. Hamm, secretary, Neosho Falls, September 23d to 27th.

Seventh Judicial District Agricultural society (Allen, Wilson, Woodson and Neosho counties), J. J. Howell, president; D. G. Hinrod, secretary, Chanute, June 6th to 8th and September 4th to 7th.

Anderson County Fair association, R. M. Slonaker, president; A. C. Messenger, secretary, Garnett, September 18th to 20th.

Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical association, J. P. Davis, president; J. Cracraft, secretary, Hiawatha, September 18th to 21st.

Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock association, T. P. Anderson, president; A. T. Lea, secretary, Columbus, September 1st to 3rd.

Spring River Valley (Cherokee county) Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Stock association, William Adams, president; W. M. Coulter, secretary, Columbus, Baxter Springs, September 1st to 3rd.

Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical association, G. W. Macy, president; J. E. Short, secretary, Concordia, September 1st to 3rd.

Crawford County Agricultural society, A. N. Winchell, president; John Baily, secretary, Girard, September 10th to 12th.

Kansas Central (Davis county) Agricultural society, Charles Reynolds, president; A. P. Troit, secretary, Junction City, October 9th to 11th.

Dickinson County Agricultural society, E. W. Bradford, president; J. B. Edwards, secretary, Abilene, October 9th to 11th.

Doniphan County Fair association, Thomas Henshall, president; T. W. Heatley, secretary, Troy, September 24th to 27th.

Kansas Valley (Douglas county) Fair association, William Roe, president; Geo. Y. Johnson, secretary, Lawrence, September 2d to 7th.

Edwards County Agricultural association, Kinsley.

Ellsworth County Agricultural society, Z. Jackson, president; John G. Wiggin, secretary, Ellsworth, time undecided.

Franklin County Agricultural society, E. M. Peck, president; Wm. H. Clark, secretary, Ottawa, September 11th to 14th.

Greenwood County Agricultural association, J. W. Johnson, president; J. W. Kenner, secretary, Eureka, September 18th to 20th.

Harvey County Agricultural society, S. T. Danner, president; H. C. Ashbaugh, secretary, Newton, October 2d to 4th.

Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical association, G. T. Watkins, president; Frank M. Wilson, secretary, Holton, September 11th to 13th.

Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical association, J. E. Willis, president; Ed. Snyder, secretary, Oskaloosa, September 17th to 20th.

Valley Falls (Jefferson county) Kansas District Fair association, G. A. Huron, secretary, Valley Falls, September 3d to 6th.

Jewell County Agricultural society, J. B. Carpenter, president; B. J. Thompson, secretary, Jewell Center, about September 15th.

Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical association, Charles Page, president; John M. Giffen, secretary, Olathe.

Labette County Agricultural society, R. W. Wright, president; C. B. Woodford, secretary, Oswego, September 12th to 14th.

Lincoln County Agricultural society, E. B. Bishop, president; Ed. M. Harris, secretary, Lincoln Center.

Linn County Agricultural society, M. E. Woodford, president; O. D. Harmon, secretary, La Cygne, October 2d to 5th.

Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical association, J. B. Broadhead, president; A. F. Ely, secretary, Mound City.

Lyon County Agricultural society, J. F. Stratton, president; W. R. Griffith, secretary, Emporia, Lyon county, October 1st to 4th.

Marion County Agricultural society, L. T. Webster, president; J. H. C. Brewer, secretary, Peabody, October 8th to 10th.

Marshall County Agricultural society, John Baiders, president; J. G. Crawford, secretary, Reedsville, Marysville, September 8th to 10th.

McPherson County Agricultural and Mechanical association, G. M. Summerville, president; J. A. Gardner, secretary, McPherson, September 23d to 26th.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical association, James Wright, president; H. M. McLachlin, secretary, Paola, September 25th to 28th.

Northwestern (Mitchell county) Agricultural and Mechanical association, W. C. Cochran, president; M. S. Chapel, secretary, Asherville, Beloit, September 24th to 26th.

Morris County Agricultural society, H. Campbell, president; Ed. Carter, secretary, Parkerville.

Montgomery County Agricultural society, A. A. Stewart, president; A. D. Kelfer, secretary, Independence, October 2d to 4th.

Norton County Agricultural society, S. L. Green, president; John T. Earle, secretary, Leota.

Burlingame Union Agricultural society (Osage county), James Rogers, president; Max Buck, secretary, Burlingame, September 25th to 27th.

Osborne County Agricultural society, W. F. Cochran, president; D. W. C. O'Neil, secretary, Osborne, September 25th to 27th.

Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, E. Crosby, president; R. L. Hillman, secretary, Minneapolis, October 1st to 4th.

Pawnee County Agricultural society, R. H. Ballinger, president; J. W. Adams, secretary, Larned.

Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical association, W. L. Morgan, president; J. M. Crozier, secretary, Phillipsburg.

Reno County Joint-Stock Agricultural society, W. McCandless, president; E. S. Handy, secretary, Hutchinson, October 2d to 4th.

Riley County Agricultural society, N. A. Adams, president; J. Q. A. Sheldon, secretary, Manhattan, September 3d to 6th.

Russell County Agricultural and Mechanical association, J. J. A. T. Dixon, president; W. H. Blays, secretary, Bunker Hill.

Sedgewick County Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock association, W. T. Jewett, president; W. P. Stem, secretary, Wichita, September 24th to 27th.

Shawnee County Agricultural society, W. D. Alexander, president; J. J. Fisher, secretary, Topeka, September 10th to 14th.

Topeka (Shawnee county) Driving Park association, John Martin, president; Charles E. Fargo, secretary, Topeka, September 10th to 14th.

Washington County Agricultural society, E. J. Nason, president; E. N. Emmons, secretary, Washington, September 23d to 25th.

Wilson County Agricultural association, George F. Jackson, president; Isaac Mitchell, Jr., secretary, Guilford, Neodesha, September 17th to 20th.

Woodson County Agricultural and Mechanical association, William Park, president; E. V. Wharton, secretary, Yates Center.

Death by Poison—Was it Suicide or Murder?—Fire.

[*Oswego Independent.*]
Oswego township has been thrown into a fever of excitement the past week over a death by poison, and whether murder or suicide investigation has failed to discover.

The victim is Edmund Hoffman, a farmer in good circumstances and of good standing. There are circumstances surrounding the case that cloud it in mystery. Mr. Hoffman was a married man having a wife and a child, a daughter about ten years of age. This summer Mrs. Hoffman became dissatisfied with the country, desperately homesick and unconquered. She was determined to return to Iowa at any sacrifice, and agreed that if her husband would give her as consideration \$17.50, just sufficient to pay her fare, she would deed him all interest in the estate she left.

There is no evidence that she ever was mistreated by her husband. About the 1st of June last, a man named Gustaf and a woman purporting to be his cousin, a Miss Mary J. Jackson, came to the neighborhood and were employed by Hoffman to keep house for him. Friday week, Hoffman, accompanied by the woman, started for Wichita after a load of goods. In the evening they reached Neodesha, where Hoffman was suddenly taken sick with distress in the stomach. A physician was called and he was treated for inflammation of the stomach. Growing worse, he was taken back home, where he was treated by Dr. Corbin, and it was not until Tuesday that Dr. Corbin had his suspicions aroused that the ailment was of a more mysterious cause, and called in Dr. Fall for consultation, and both agreed that it was a case of mineral poison. The patient believed that he would die, and made out his will, bequeathing all his property to his child. He died in the evening. Wednesday a coroner's inquest was held, and a post-mortem examination revealed that the stomach was eaten into by a corrosive substance, indicating mineral poison. Hoffman kept arsenic in the clock at his house, and was missing it during his sickness and there was nothing to indicate that they had not taken the best of care of him. There was scarcely a shadow of circumstantial evidence leading to the guilt of any party, yet in the verdict the man and woman were made to answer to the charge of murder. A preliminary examination was held before Esquire Todd and the parties acquitted. All circumstances considered lead more to the theory of a suicide than murder.

Thursday morning, about twenty-five minutes past 1 o'clock, our city was aroused by a fire alarm. The residence of F. A. Bettis was ablaze, and before it could be reached was beyond control, and so far under headway that not a single piece of furniture could be removed, and the house and its entire contents were reduced to ashes. It is the universal opinion that the fire was the work of an incendiary. No one was occupying the house at the time, and Mr. Bettis was abroad. The fire broke out simultaneously in nearly every room and with a flash and rapidity that suggested the presence of kerosene. The house was completely furnished throughout, and among its contents was a large, choice library. The house and contents were partly covered by insurance. We judge their cost to have been from five thousand to six thousand dollars.

A Freak of Nature.
[*Cherryvale Globe.*]
A remarkable instance of the restoration in old age of one of the marks of youth occurred very recently in the case of Mr. F. C. Howard, an old gentleman who is seventy-seven years of age and who lives about two miles west of this city—one of our most highly respected citizens. Up to about ten days ago the hair of his head and that of his wife, in one of his ages, was perfectly white. But a week or so ago Mr. Howard noticed that his hair was changing color, and he called the attention of his daughter to the incident. Since that time his hair has been gradually growing darker until it now is dark brown. Mr. Howard says he will not be surprised if his beard assumes the same color, and it nature should give him a new set of teeth, also. A number of our older friends would not be sorry to be served likewise.

Suffocated by Gas.
[*Wyandotte Herald.*]
On Monday afternoon Patrick Fay, of Rosedale, lost his life in attempting to save the life of another. It appears Mr. Fay was having a well dug on his premises by a man named Rich, and that after the well had been dug to the bottom, and after removing it Rich went down and proceeded to work. During the day he was overcome by the gas, and Fay went down into the well and carried him up on his shoulders, but was so overcome that he died in five minutes after getting out. Rich recovered.

Big Millet.
[*Concordia Examiner.*]
We have awarded a silver medal to L. M. Trowbridge, Esq., of Meredith township, for the best sample of millet ever brought into our sanctum. The sample contains ten stalks about six feet long. The largest head is thirteen inches in length, five are twelve inches, two are ten and a half, one is ten and one eighth. Mr. T. has fifteen acres of which this is a fair sample. If there is one bigger in the county we would like to see it.

Corn Cutting Begun.
[*Topeka Commonwealth.*]
We have it from very authentic authority that persons were engaged in cutting a field of corn in Williamsport township a day or two since. This is unusually early to cut corn—much more so than we ever heard of.

A Wheat Stack Destroyed by Lightning.
[*Atchison Champion.*]
Mr. L. R. Baker had a stack of wheat struck by lightning and burned up Wednesday last, destroying about 500 bushels of wheat. His farm is in Grasshopper township.

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 Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.
MANUFACTURERS OF

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
W. A. M. VAUGHAN.
ESTABLISHED
J. K. DAVIDSON.
1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,
Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A"
GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Room 21 Merchants Exchange,
Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,
KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

D. C. Wagner, Geo. E. Bensley, J. F. Bensley,
BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 66 Exchange Building,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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

JOHN S. WILSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a 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
—AND—
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.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS
HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878
HOME GROWN
APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—
CHERRY TREES,
QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

—AND—
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 fully 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 \$8; per thousand \$80; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion.

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

A. H. & A. C. GRISSA,
Lawrence, Kansas.

CONTINENTAL
Fire
Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK,
100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878.
Capital paid in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Net surplus.....966,501 03
Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks.....985,000 21
Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc.....194,383 07
Reserve for contingencies.....30,000 00
Total assets.....\$3,175,924 31

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

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

JOHN CHARLTON,
Agent for Douglas County.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovative
Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. They produce a fine, glossy coat and free the skin from all dandruff, and leave your animal in the spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

E. A. SMITH,
Norwood Stock Farm
Lawrence, Kansas,
BREEDER OF
FINE TROTTER HORSES
Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,
BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

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

Send for prices.
Gideon W. Thompson, James H. Payne.

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

Lawrence—The Mastin Bank.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,
213 Wabash Ave., Chicago,
Largest manufacturers of
SCHOOL CHURCH
—AND—
GLOBES, MAPS AND APPARATUS.
Send for Catalogues. J. B. PARKS, Ottawa, Kans., general state agent.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1878.

KAW VALLEY FAIR.

We expect the Kaw Valley fair that is now fast hastening on will be a magnificent success. Let every citizen in the county and region round about contribute something to make it what it ought to be—a grand show of farm products, of mechanical enterprise and industrial skill of this part of the state of which Lawrence is the center. If our farmers will take hold and do their part to make the fair a success, it will add still more to their already well earned reputation for enterprise, energy of purpose and a high moral and industrial character.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Republican congressional convention of this district, held at Manhattan on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, nominated John A. Anderson, president of the agricultural college, for congress on the 12th ballot. The first ballot, which was taken on Wednesday evening, resulted as follows: William A. Phillips, 37, W. W. Guthrie, 21; John A. Anderson, 16; Cyrus Leland, 15; E. N. Morrill, 9; Lucien Baker, 11. The 12th and last ballot, taken on Thursday night, stood 72 for Anderson and 41 for Phillips. There was great rejoicing in Manhattan over the result. Bands played, bonfires were made, anvils were fired and shouts of "Hurrah for Anderson" resounded through the night.

E. A. SMITH'S STOCK SALE.

We would again call the attention of our readers to the sale of fine stock, which will take place at the fair grounds near Lawrence on September 5th.

This will be the best opportunity to obtain fine blooded brood mares and colts ever offered in Kansas. The distribution of these fine animals over the West and South will be of great advantage to breeders in the future. In addition to the horses, a fine herd of the very best bred Jerseys will be sold. The herd consists of cows, calves and bulls.

Send to E. A. Smith, at Lawrence, Kans., for a catalogue, read carefully the pedigrees, and then be on hand at the sale and purchase one or more of these fine animals.

Remember, the sale will be held at the fair grounds near Lawrence, Kans., September 5th.

SUMMER PORK PACKING.

We find by the market reports of the last three months that there does not seem to be any rush to the pork markets of the different cities by the farmers who have hogs for sale. There seems to be no reason why pork should decline in price, but, on the other hand, there are indications that prices will stiffen. The abundant corn prospects will enable the farmer to prepare his hogs for market in first-rate style and hold on to them till they are well fattened. Pork during the warm weather will continue to be cheap, and the probabilities are that it will continue cheap during the fall and winter. But we believe that corn made into pork will be worth more than twenty-five cents a bushel to the farmer if judiciously fed out. So long as pork continues cheap it must be made cheap by careful management and economy in feeding.

INTemperance.

A dread demon stalks through the land, entering the home of the rich and the poor, the high and the low. No class of society escapes. Intelligence and ignorance stagger side by side or lie in the same gutter victims of a liquid poison that has reduced both to the same level. The human is drowned while the gross animal remains, neither the superior of the other, and passers by call this intemperance. It hardly seems possible that one word can comprehend the causes that have brought those who were once men to this condition, and yet it is so. The world calls it by one name. Men swallow this body, brain and soul-destroying poison, it is said, to drive away worldly cares and troubles. For a time they succeed in ridding themselves of thoughts of things past and things present—reason and sensibility give way to the destroyer. The elements of manhood retreat at first before such an enemy, but the first attack does not cause them to surrender; there is a counter-struggle and the body is again animated by God-given strength. The

whole human structure trembles in contemplation. Will a second, a third, a tenth attack be repulsed? Perhaps so, but the ultimate result is death to the attacked, forever death.

This is an old picture—our fathers, our grandfathers and our great-grandfathers have seen it—and yet it is new. When will an intelligent humanity rise up and sweep the accursed viper from the face of the earth?

A GAME THAT WILL NOT WIN.

Just now, when the fires are being kindled for the fall elections, is a good time for designing politicians to open their mouths and say as they have ever said since its introduction, "The grange is a political organization." This kind of a song is being sung; it is being sung by those who tremble for the success of their schemes when they seem to see evidences of organized effort on the part of the farmers. It is well that such expositions of feeling are made, for they mark with no small degree of certainty the man as unfit to represent the people in office. He may be known ever afterward as an enemy to the farmer. And the charges do not injure the good name of the grange, for they are now universally known to be without foundation. We think good results will follow every effort of old party politicians to stir up bad atmosphere around the grange. The tendency will be to bind members of the order closer together, and, while the grange will never be made a political organization, it will not be surprising if all Patrons are found voting one way after awhile, to protect themselves against a common enemy.

OUR CATTLE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

The North British Agriculturist, speaking of the meat trade of the United States with England, says that, "so far from showing any signs of falling off, it appears to be rapidly on the increase, and that almost every steamer arriving at Liverpool from Boston discharges large consignments of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. In cattle especially the trade has increased to an amazing extent, the weekly average arrival at the Mersey from America being 2,000 head. Several of the American liners which formerly carried passengers only, have had the whole available space fitted up for the live stock trade, giving up the former entirely. The supply of American cattle in the Liverpool market has been greatly in excess of the home cattle, while several of the Irish dealers have purchased extensively, and had them conveyed to Dublin. Sailing vessels are also employed in this trade, and it is probable that the receipt of cattle may be increased to 5,000 head per week in a short time."

There is no reason why we should not continue to send beef to the beef-eating people in England in an ever increasing ratio, so long as our farming lands remain cheap, and so long as transportation remains so cheap as to leave some little margin for profit to our enterprising farmers. Our Patrons and farmers must keep their eyes open and see that the transportation agencies do not absorb the entire profits of cattle raising.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The above association held a meeting at Saratoga, New York, on the 7th inst., and while in session indulged in some sentiments for which it deserves a whip of small cords. For instance, they say: "The purchasing power of money is three times greater than a few years ago;" and then go right on and say: "Congress should provide for the redemption of subsidiary legal tender coin." The argument of the last quotation is, congress must make money more valuable if possible; still give it a greater purchasing power; still turn the screw of oppression; and, finally, put it beyond the power of the people to pay their debts.

They acknowledge that it takes three times the number of acres of land, three times the number of horses, three times the number of cattle and hogs, three times as many bushels of grain, three times as many days' work to pay a debt as it did a few years ago. To help the people, they say redeem the subsidiary coin. To ease themselves down a little, they say: "We have no greater proportion of poor men than other countries." Suppose the American Bankers' association had said, "We must devise some speedy and effectual means to stop the bankers of

the country from robbing their depositors. During the last four years thousands of millions of dollars have been stolen from the people by the bankers, and we, the Bankers' association, most solemnly declare that this rascally business shall be stopped." Some such talk would have tended to inspire confidence in the bankers who are still doing business.

While the bankers are suggesting to congress what ought to be done, it would also be well for the people to suggest what they desire to have done; and we, as one of the people, would say to congress that we want all the money issued by authority of that body made a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; we want the national banking act repealed at once and a sufficient quantity of greenbacks issued to do the business of the country; we want free coinage for silver; we want all bonds issued since the war made taxable the same as any other property; we want the further issue and sale of bonds stopped at once; we want the secretary of the United States treasury to stop hobnobbing with the great bankers of the large cities, and attend strictly to his own business; we want syndicates prohibited by law. These are some of the things that we believe the people want. If congress will bear in mind that this is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, and not a government for bondholders, bankers or railroad rings only, it may yet be well.

The people all over this land are in debt; counties, towns and cities are in debt, and a large part of these debts were contracted when it took only one-third as many cattle, horses and hogs, and only one-third as many bushels of grain to raise a given amount of money as now. What the people want is to be put back on the same footing they were when these debts were contracted, then no odds will be asked and repudiation will never be mentioned.

Some Questions to Answer.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I wish to ask the honorable gentlemen, Haskell, Clarke and Elder, a few questions:

Are you in favor of the government issuing greenback, legal tender, perpetual, absolute, paper money, and paying off immediately the last farthing this government owes with said money?

Are you in favor of abolishing national banks? Repealing the resumption act of 1875?

Are you in favor of giving the soldiers of the late war additional pay as remuneration for the depreciated money they were paid with after the government had repudiated its contract?

Are you in favor of pensioning crippled Confederate soldiers?

Are you in favor of taxing all property equal and alike, churches not excepted?

Are you in favor of regulating the railroad charges by legislation?

Are you in favor of the sixteenth amendment, giving women the ballot?

Are you in favor of giving the public lands in limited quantities to the landless for homes? tired of seeing our public lands going into the hands of non-producers and land speculators.

Now, gentlemen, I want to cast my ballot this fall and I want to vote intelligently—for principles, not men or party. I have set forth in the foregoing a few of the principles or topics that I think need our best thoughts at this time. "Free and equal rights" is a very old declaration, and that is almost all there is of it; as for putting it into practice through our national legislation, I fail to see much of it. I am getting very tired of seeing our great men, great political (should-be leaders) followers after the "red heifer."

I want to see our Kansas men come out bold and aggressive on all these great leading principles; therefore, if you want my vote, you will please place yourselves fairly and squarely before the people on these topics. We are tired of being "bull-dozed;" tired of class legislation that points all the time toward making the rich richer and the poor poorer; tired of national banks and bonds that taxes the great laboring masses over one hundred million dollars per year; tired of giving the railroads the biggest half for carrying our grain to market; tired of having it prated around that the bondholder is so much better than the musketholder he must be paid in gold.

In conclusion, allow me to say, I am tired of all class legislation; so come out, gentlemen, and let us see where you stand. E. G. MACY.

BLOOMINGTON, Kans., Aug. 17.

General News.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—The residence of Mr. Warner was destroyed by fire early this morning, and a new building adjoining was badly damaged; also, the residence of Mr. Beck and Mr. Hawley. All are supposed to be incendiary.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 19.—Senator Blaine and family, while riding out yesterday,

were caught in a violent storm, which frightened the horse, and he ran away, wrecking the carriage. The senator only was injured, receiving many painful bruises.

DANVILLE, QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—Jacob Haddock, of Warwick, was instantly killed by lightning last evening, on the way from church. His wife and two children were in the carriage with him. His wife escaped, but the children were seriously burned.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 19.—The First national bank, which is the only national bank in this city, has suspended. It is understood that the large tobacco firm of Harris, Bube & Co. were unable to meet their paper due to the bank, and made it necessary to take this step. Some years ago burglars stole \$100,000 from this bank. No statement of the bank's affairs is given except that of the directors and officers that all liabilities will be met.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—A special from Petrolia, Pa., says: "At 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in W. B. Ladd's building, which destroyed that building, the Boulger house, Griffin & Sheffield's hotel and billiard rooms, Centennial hotel, Smith's restaurant, the Pennsylvania Transportation company's building, H. L. Taylor & Co.'s office, the dwelling of R. Jennings, the office of the Oil Exchange building, the Western Union telegraph office, and L. N. Ireland's machine shops. Loss estimated at \$50,000, mostly covered by insurance."

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17.—It is definitely announced that a new bank with half a million of capital will open here about the first of September. Plankinton & Armour, the great packing firm, and the Boston capitalists interested in the stock yards here, the union depot and Fort Scott railroad will furnish the capital. Mr. C. H. Prescott, treasurer of the Fort Scott railroad and Union Depot company, will be cashier. The new bank will occupy the elegant quarters of the late Mastin bank in the merchants' exchange.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Yesterday's session of the international monetary conference was almost entirely taken up by Groesbeck's address. He laid much stress on the popularity always enjoyed in America by silver metal. He discussed the inadvertent manner in which the law of 1873 demonetizing silver was passed. He vindicated congress from any suspicions of a selfish motive in restoring silver to its former status. He said that nearly half of the silver purchased by the treasury of the United States had been bought in London, and that, according to the best authority, silver production would diminish instead of increase.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—A terrible tragedy was enacted at the Girard house, shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Joseph P. Colecord, at one time a very promising lawyer, and prosecuting attorney in one of our courts, and subsequently a member of the legislature, shot a woman said to be his mistress, named Lillie Gibbons, with whom he lived at the Girard house, and then shot himself. The woman received three wounds—one through the body near the stomach, one in the head, and the third in the shoulder. Colecord was shot in the right temple. Both died almost instantly. Jealousy and whisky are thought to be the causes of the act. Colecord was very dissipated for a number of years, and it is said forced his wife to leave him, after which he took up with this woman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—B. Martindale filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. His liabilities, amounting in the aggregate to \$315,000, are secured by mortgages on his real estate, valued at \$508,000. This valuation is about two-thirds of the appraised value of the property made when the mortgages were executed. There are some other small assets and accommodation indorsements left out in the petition, but no unsecured debts of any character. The proceeding does not in any way affect the Journal, its management or accounts. The paper will be issued as heretofore in the name of E. B. Martindale & Co., being the firm name adopted by the publishers, Geo. A. Hitt was appointed provisional assignee. The Thorp block, the residence property and the Journal property have been sold subject to the incumbrance on the same, so that the actual liabilities would be \$195,000, and the property now owned and mortgages to secure the same are valued at \$328,000.

GALVESTON, Aug. 19.—The News' San Antonio special says the following statement is received of the movements of troops as near as can be ascertained: "On the night of the 16th, Col. Young with two battalions of cavalry crossed the Rio Grande, and surrounded New Town. Early in the morning they charged into the town for the purpose of capturing the notorious stock thief Aureola, but he had fled, riding off bareback, sans clothes or arms. The alcalde of New Town was interviewed, and induced to accompany Col. Young to this side of the river, where he stated that Aureola stole cattle from Texas for a living, taking the cattle into Mexico where he sold them, regular Mexican troops being purchasers. Mexican officials know the stock to be stolen. The alcalde also gave information implicating some Mexican officials."

"Owing to high water, part of MacKenzie's force waited to cross, and the trail of the stolen stock being obliterated, Col. Young's command was forced

to return. Some Mexican troops arrived at New Town from the direction of Piedras Negras, on the 17th, but made no demonstration against the American troops."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The treasury now holds \$348,755,450 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and \$18,880,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation in the week ending to-day, \$1,250,500. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, \$1,202,450. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, \$320,791,785; gold notes, \$1,412,120. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$338,609; customs, \$289,905. Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day compared with the corresponding period of last year: 1877, \$4,251,000; 1878, \$3,621,000; receipts to-day \$538,000. Subscriptions to the four per cent. loan to-day, \$210,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The National Republican states authoritatively that voters in the departments will be granted the usual leave of absence to attend the elections in their several states; and further that the president has contributed to the Republican campaign fund ever since he came into public life. Last year he contributed \$500 to the Ohio fund, and this year he had done better, and is not yet done contributing. Every member of the cabinet contributed this year.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 15.—The Greenback state convention which adjourned after midnight, adopted a platform arraigning the Democrats for the advocacy and support of African slavery, teaching the wild and cruel fantasy that man could hold property in man, and the Republican party for legislation in the interest of the money powers; demands the issue by the government of absolute paper money as a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, in sufficient volume for the entire need of trade, and in payment of the whole of the interest bearing debt, and that it be paid directly to the people without intervention of banks or agents; the immediate repeal of the resumption act and all laws authorizing national banks; the enactment by congress prohibiting any further issue of bonds and a constitutional amendment making such issue impossible; an income tax on all incomes above one thousand dollars.

The nominations were: R. G. Buckingham, governor; P. A. Simmons, lieutenant-governor; J. E. Washburn, secretary; W. D. Arnett, treasurer; G. W. King, auditor; Alpheus Wright, attorney-general; A. J. Chittenden, superintendent of public instruction.

Congressional delegates were present from seventeen counties. Mr. Chittenden, one of the nominees and leading members of the convention, in the course of his speech accepting the nomination for superintendent of public instruction, said: "I am not ashamed of the platform adopted to-day. I am not ashamed of the hint at repudiation. If I were able to-day I would cast my vote for repudiation. If I were on my way to heaven I would drop a ballot for repudiation. If I could have any influence with the angels, such a shower of ballots in favor of repudiation as would fall would astonish the world. I would free the people in this way."

YELLOW fever is the cry that comes up from the South. Scores and hundreds have been attacked and hundreds are dead and dying. At New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, Grenada and a number of other places, the work of this disease has been fearful. Money and nurses are being sent in as fast as they are called for. The following are some of the latest dispatches concerning the disease:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—New cases, 186, deaths, 41.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The following dispatch was received here this morning:

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—To Mayor Pierce:—We are sadly afflicted, and unable to supply the wants of our poor. Can Boston help us?

[Signed] G. R. FLIPPEN, Mayor. A reply was forwarded at once by Mayor Pierce, authorizing the mayor of Memphis to draw on him at sight for \$1,500. A meeting of citizens is called at the mayor's office at noon to-morrow, when active measures will be taken to relieve the distressed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Two deaths from yellow fever at quarantine yesterday. One of the victims was named Wm. Reilly, a young blacksmith who arrived from New Orleans last week. There are no more cases at quarantine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The register and receiver of Jackson, Miss., telegraphs to the commissioner of the general land office:

There is great excitement in Jackson. People are fleeing in all directions. The health officers advise all to leave. There are 160 cases in Vicksburg, and twenty in Canton. Fever liable to appear at any moment; then escape from the city will be impossible, as a rigid quarantine will be established against Jackson by the surrounding country. What shall we do?

The following answer has been sent: You may close the office and leave the city, when it becomes necessary by local regulation.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 20.—It is estimated that 100 cases of yellow fever are under treatment; twelve deaths in the past twenty-four hours.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1878.

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

City and Vicinity.

MR. AND MRS. S. B. DEVER, formerly of Lawrence, now of Kansas City, are happy. We saw a postal card written by Mr. Dever to a friend in this city. It said: "Girl; nine pounds; Friday morning, 16th inst.; all doing well."

FIFTEEN years ago to-day the rebel raiders, Quantrell, laid this beautiful city waste by fire and sword. Yes, fifteen long years have come and gone, and yet that never-to-be-forgotten morning is as fresh in the memory of some of our citizens as though it were but yesterday.

THERE will be a meeting of those who favor the Greenback doctrine at Collier school-house, in Marion township, Saturday evening, August 31st. All who are interested in the welfare of the laboring classes are cordially invited to be present. Good speakers are expected to be on hand. By order of Greenback club.

D. ULRICH, Chairman.

THE Indian scout, DeWolf, did ride at the fair grounds on Saturday, and he made his fifty miles in two hours and a quarter. A goodly number of our citizens witnessed the performance. The rider was not well on this occasion but he stuck to his work, displaying wonderful powers of endurance. A man must be a good deal of a man to be able to ride fifty miles on horseback, without stopping only to change horses, and do it in a little over two hours.

More Fruit.

Mr. James Stewart, an enterprising farmer of Palmyra township, left on our table the other day some huge seedling peaches that were as fine as almost any of the choice varieties. Cultivation works wonders.

We return many thanks to Mrs. B. D. Palmer for a large basket heaped with beautiful fruit. There were peaches, pears and grapes in abundance. This fruit came from Mr. Palmer's well known Rosebrook farm. It looked too good to eat but it is hard to control the appetite of a hungry editor, so we fear the basket will soon be empty.

Kansas State Bee-keepers' Association.

There will be a meeting of this association at the court-house in Lawrence on September 4th, commencing at 1 o'clock p. m.; the meeting will continue on the 5th. Also a general invitation to bee-keepers and others interested is hereby extended. Bee-keepers are invited to bring samples of honey, hives, comb foundation machines, smokers, extractors, etc., for exhibition, and be prepared to give a reason for the hope that is within them. Remember that the fare is only one cent per mile on the K. P. and A. T. & S. F. railroads.

N. CAMERON, President.

Fairs.

We are in receipt of, and return thanks for, complimentary tickets to the Kansas City Industrial exposition, to be held September 16th to 21st inclusive, and to the Valley Falls District fair, to be held at Valley Falls, Jefferson county, September 3d to 6th inclusive.

The secretary of the Kansas City exposition informs us that the managers of the exposition have made a positive contract with John Splan, of Cleveland, to trot his celebrated horse Rarus a race of three heats against time for a purse of \$1,000, the race to come off Thursday, September 19th. Rarus is the king of the turf. The fastest heat that was ever trotted was made by him at Buffalo, August 3, 1878. Time 2:12.

The time for holding the Riley county fair has been changed to September 24th to 27th.

At the horticultural meeting held at G. Y. Johnson's on last Saturday, the temperance apostle, G. W. Calderwood, was present. He was called on for a speech. He said that if there was one thing more than another that he was unfitted for, that thing was making speeches to farmers and fruit growers. He said that he was a victim of ignorance and had lived all his life—twenty-nine years—as a worthless and useless being. Something had been said by some of the speakers about rough-barked trees being a rendezvous for worms. The comparison Mr. C. made between young and thrifty trees and boyhood was graphically given. The worm of intemperance had done for manhood what the vermin had for the vine and limb. The worm of intemperance will cause man, hood, honor, decency and purity to peel and fall off the man as the rough bark will fall from the tree when it is cankered and made rotten by insects or worms. He said our young men need pruning and trimming as much as trees. As we graft our trees to obtain better and sweeter fruit, so should our boys be grafted into better society, would we have them become men upright standing, upward looking, the fruit of the ages and the brain of the world. His voice and utterance are clear, forcible and distinct. He paid a tribute to Douglas county and to Lawrence, and said that it was his purpose to remain in this locality for awhile and hoped to meet with more of our people and get better acquainted. He speaks at Fairview school-house south of this city next Sunday, and the people there can depend upon a treat.

For Sale.

One hundred head of stock sheep, in good health and condition. For particulars inquire at THE SPIRIT office or at the farm of the undersigned, eight miles west of Lawrence, on the California road. WM. M. INGORSOLL.

To Douglas County Fruit Growers.

In view of the large number of visitors from the East to be at the Kansas Valley fair, the horticultural society of Douglas county has decided to make an exhibition on the fair grounds. All fruit growers in this county are urgently requested to select and preserve choice specimens of their fruits for this exhibition. It will be an excellent opportunity for Douglas county fruit growers to show visitors what they have accomplished in the line of raising fine fruit.

Many very fine specimens can be obtained from those not in the habit of exhibiting, if fruit growers will interest themselves to the extent of obtaining them.

We believe you will give us your hearty support and co-operation.

G. C. BRACKETT,

Pres. Douglas County Hort. Society.

The Lawrence Plow Wins.

In a field trial of sulky plows, which took place a few days since at the farm of Jacob McGee, east of this city, and in which three plows were engaged, viz., the Hapgood, the Skinner and the Wilder & Palm, the latter named plow carried off the blue ribbon, it having been decided by the judges that for adaptability, ease of management and easy draft this plow was superior to either of its competitors. The draft of the Hapgood was found to be 5 80-101 pounds to the square inch, the Skinner 5 54-41 pounds and the Wilder & Palm 3 44-57 pounds. The winning plow is manufactured by Messrs. Wilder & Palm, of this city, and it is rapidly taking the lead among our farmers. Any boy who is capable of managing a team can work the plow with ease. Every plow, with coulter, is warranted to do good work in any kind of soil. Patronize home industry and you will thus not only get the best but you will assist in keeping your own institutions in the front rank.

Death of Professor Bardwell.

Another good man is gone. Another life, though the world will long remember it, and be benefited by its valuable services, has been cut off, seemingly just when its full powers of usefulness were being developed.

Died, at his home in this city, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at the age of forty-six years, Frederick W. Bardwell, professor of astronomy and engineering in the university of Kansas.

Prof. Bardwell was truly a self-made man. In early boyhood he was thrown upon his own resources. He worked hard to get an education, and advanced step by step until he graduated from Harvard college, and soon afterward accepted a professorship at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He remained with this institution until the war broke out, when he joined the army of patriots, who responded to the call of their country, and went to the front doing duty in the ranks. He was a valuable soldier and was promoted from time to time until finally the command of a regiment was given him.

Previous to his coming to Kansas he occupied an important position in the naval observatory at Washington.

A few weeks ago the professor went to Colorado, and while there he was taken ill with what was supposed to be a severe attack of rheumatism, but which was afterwards discovered to be an abscess on the thigh. He came home and gradually grew worse until Saturday afternoon last, when he died.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the family residence on Ohio street, Chancellor-Marvin officiating.

Prof. Bardwell leaves a wife and one child.

County Convention.

The Republican county convention for the nomination of county officers was held at the court-house in this city on Saturday last. J. L. Jones, of Kanwaka, was elected chairman and Wm. M. Culbertson, of Lawrence, secretary. The following nominations were made:

For county commissioner, J. C. Walton; treasurer, Oliver Barber; county attorney, W. W. Nevison; probate judge, John Q. A. Norton; clerk of district court, B. D. Palmer; county superintendent of public instruction, Frank F. Dinsmoor.

The nomination for treasurer was made to save the calling of another convention, should the courts decide the office to be vacant.

Each nomination was made on the first ballot.

We give the result of each ballot:

For Treasurer—Oliver Barber, 54; John Charlton, 8.

For County Attorney—W. W. Nevison, 33; R. J. Borgholthaus, 12; Albert Knittle, 10; S. M. Allen, 7.

For Probate Judge—J. Q. A. Norton, 36; A. H. Foote, 23; J. C. Wilson, 3; G. L. Edwards, 1.

For Clerk District Court—Barney D. Palmer, 32; G. W. W. Yates, 14; A. B. Cavanaugh, 11; W. J. Patterson, 5.

F. F. Dinsmoor was nominated for superintendent public instruction by acclamation.

There was a full delegation in attendance from each ward and township. The convention was about as lively a one as has been held in Douglas county for many a year, and yet everything passed off decently and in order.

The newly appointed county committee is composed of the following named gentlemen:

John Charlton, R. J. Petty, C. W. Smith, George Ware, J. Deichman, E. Zimmerman, H. C. Fisher, J. D. Dean, O. G. Richards, J. Walker, J. B. Cunningham, Jos. Chamberlain, Joel Grover and J. C. Vincent.

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.

Money to Loan.

Five-year loans on improved farms at 5 per cent. interest. Apply to JOHN N. NOYES, Lawrence, Kansas.

Mass Convention.

The independent voters of Douglas county, who believe that it is the duty of government to furnish the people with a currency, without the intervention of chartered and privileged corporations; who favor the retirement of national bank notes, and the substitution thereof of greenbacks; who are in favor of making the greenback a legal tender in payment of all debts, public as well as private; who favor the immediate and unconditional repeal of the so-called "resumption act;" who believe that the state which creates corporations has, and should exercise, the power of regulation and control of its creatures; and who will insist upon a reasonable compromise of our bonded indebtedness, are respectfully requested to assemble in mass convention at the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, on Saturday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1878, for consultation, and to take such steps as may be deemed wise looking to the organization of a Greenback party, and the nomination of county officers to be voted for at the coming general election.

John Watts, John H. Wilder, James M. Hendry, Peter McCurdy, E. G. Macy, L. J. Sperry, Isaac Kilworth, W. A. Pardee, L. D. Bailey, F. P. Thomas, D. M. Hill, G. W. Umberger, Henry Hatt, E. H. Van Hoesen, George Benson, B. J. Horton, Robert Morrow, H. S. McCurdy, John W. Beard, J. E. Riggs, Sam'l A. Riggs, Wm. E. Yeager, O. Carlson, J. H. Harrison, A. B. Wade, Dan'l Duck, Oliver Johnson, Thad. Whetdon, Jordan Neal, Oscar Burroughs, Wm. B. Kennedy, J. M. Shepherd, F. W. Apitz, John Gardner, John Anderson, L. W. Hoyer, Geo. W. Fitz, Noah Cameron, Adam Oliver, J. A. Dailey, V. G. Miller, W. H. Duncan, A. Summerfield, J. H. Jacobs, John J. Reser.

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. RHINSHILD, Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

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, 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, Grand, 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.

A Card.

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

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

Wanted.

The highest market price paid for elder apples at the vinegar factory, No. 150 New York street, Lawrence. We will take and pay good prices for all the elder apples we can get delivered at our vinegar factory on New York street, Lawrence. G. BUECKING & SON.

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

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

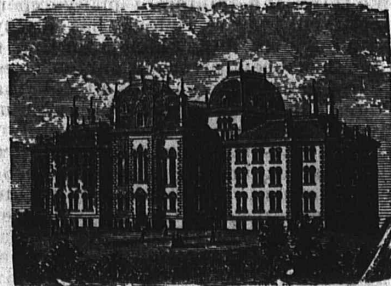
Give these Paints a Trial

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

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
1878.

FALL SESSION COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 11, 1878.

Full course of study in Ancient and Modern Languages; in Metaphysics and Political Science; in Mathematics; in Natural Science; in English Literature and History; in Civil Engineering; special courses in Natural History and Chemistry; a higher course in Normal instruction for professional teachers.

A COURSE OF LECTURES

On varied topics, embracing Science, Literature, Art and Law, by some of the most eminent men of the state.

MUSIC,

Piano, Organ and Vocal by a competent instructor. For any desired information address

JAMES MARVIN,

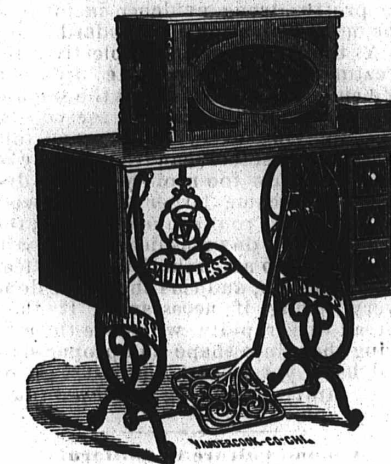
Chancellor, Lawrence, Kansas.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread. All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish.

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

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

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

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

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

Agents wanted. Special inducements and low factory prices given.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. S. CREW, President

W. A. SIMPSON, Vice-President

A. HADLEY, Cashier

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WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

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.

WANTED—To make a permanent engagement with a clergyman having leisure, or a Bible teacher, to introduce in Douglas county the CELEBRATED NEW CENTENNIAL EDITION of the HOLY BIBLE. For description, notice editorial in issue of September 18th of this paper. Address at once P. L. HORTON & CO., Publishers & Bookbinders, 60 E. Market St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D.,

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

FRANK SMYTH, M. D.,

Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

HOWE'S 4 TON SCALE

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Address A. M. GILBERT & CO.,

WESTERN MANAGERS,

36, 37 and 38 Lake St., Chicago.

127 Water St., Cleveland, O.

116 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

612 North Third St., St. Louis.

Publication Notice.

TO JULIA ANN LATOUCHE: YOU ARE hereby notified that Patrick Brogan has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against you and James Streeter, defendants, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 26th day of September, 1878, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered thereon, as follows: Against you for the sum of \$745, principal and interest due on your six promissory notes heretofore executed to said plaintiff, and that each of said defendants be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title and interest in and to the mortgaged premises described in said petition and sought to be foreclosed in this action, viz., the east half of the southeast quarter of section eleven, township twelve, range seventeen, in Douglas county, Kansas; and that said premises be sold according to law, and the proceeds of said sale applied to the payment of said amount due said plaintiff, for which judgment is asked as aforesaid.

BORGHOLTHAUS & ALFORD,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice.

TO E. C. KEYS AND HARRIET L. KEYS: YOU and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the district court in and for the county of Douglas, and state of Kansas, in an action wherein John McClay is plaintiff and you and William Keys are defendants; that you must answer the petition of the said plaintiff, filed in said action in said court, on or before the 26th day of September, A. D. 1878, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly, as follows: Against you and each of you for the sum of \$3,383.25, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from April 15, 1877, and ten per cent. on the whole amount due on said note at the time of said judgment, and as for attorney's fees for foreclosure of the mortgage mentioned in said petition and ordering the sale of the following described lands, mentioned in said mortgage, situated in the county of Douglas and state of Kansas, to wit: The north half of section six (6), in township number twelve (12), of range number twenty (20) east, containing three hundred and seven acres, said mortgage having been made by you to the plaintiff to secure the payment of said note and the amount due thereon; and the further decree of said court will be made that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of the costs in this action and the amount claimed by the plaintiff, for which judgment is asked as aforesaid, and that all each of said defendants be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim or equity of redemption in and to the mortgaged premises above described.

W. W. NEVISON,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Horticultural Department.

The Pear Blight.

This destroyer returns to vex the fruit grower at intervals of about twenty years. So says a writer in the New York Tribune. He informs us that it made its appearance in 1815, 1835, 1855 and again in 1875, and that during the intervals of these years the injury to pear trees was slight. The cause of this blight he believes to be a rapid growing fungus, for which there has yet been discovered no remedy. There ought to be found a remedy, for the pear is too valuable a fruit to be given up to the deadly scourge of blight. We fear that most of the fruit growers of the West have become quite discouraged in regard to raising pears, and will be slow to replace the decaying trees with young and vigorous ones; but if we can believe with the above writer that we are to have a twenty-year respite from this blight, perhaps we shall be encouraged to try again. We have full faith that by close observation and careful experiment the cause of the evil can be discovered, and that by the application of science a cure can be effected. The pear tree must be redeemed from this curse.

Fruit Butter.

The American Grocer gives the following account of the manufacture of fruit butter:

In general only dried fruit is used from which to make the butter. They can and sometimes do use the green fruit, but it is not so practicable in the cities. The principal kinds made are from apples, peaches and quinces. Recently they have commenced making pear butter also. It is not easy to get dried quinces in the market, consequently during the season when they are ripe the green fruit is used and its manufacture pushed, and a large quantity also put up in hermetically sealed cans for use later in the year. We saw several hundred cans that would hold two or three hundred pounds each awaiting the incoming fruit. Apple and peach butter, however, are the kinds mostly made. Almost any reasonable amount of these kinds of goods can be found at all seasons, and consequently the manufacture can continue all the year round. As a matter of fact, however, there is generally very little to do in July and August, the dull months. We are told that the Southern dried fruit was better suited for the purpose than that of the North and West. The dried fruit is first carefully washed and sorted, and picked over and soaked, so as to get everything out that ought not to be in. It is then put into large copper kettles, holding about 1,500 pounds, which are surrounded by steam jackets, and in which is a stirrer run by machinery. Then a sufficient quantity of sugar is put in, and enough water to answer the purpose, and the batch is cooked and constantly stirred until it is done, which takes about four batches running full time, and the three large kettles used by this firm can turn out, when fully at work, at least 18,000 pounds of fruit butter a day—about nine tons. After it is sufficiently cooked, which the experienced manufacturer can very accurately judge, it is forced through a peculiarly constructed sieve, which revolves upon a row of pestles, by which process any cores or lumps are prevented from going into it. It is then passed down into another department, where it is put into pails ready for shipment. The pails are of different sizes, holding respectively five pounds, six pounds and thirty-six pounds. The goods will keep excellently well under all favorable circumstances, and will bear shipment to all parts of the country. It might not be best to have it on hand in a Southern latitude in the middle of summer. We do not know an article that promises to be more popular and useful than this. It mingles the *utile cum dulce* to perfection, and no well regulated grocer's establishment should be without it. It is cheap enough to sell readily and give a good margin for profit. It is only nine years ago that this article was first introduced into the market of Philadelphia, and only two years since its manufacture was begun here. The wholesale trade generally handles these goods. Fruit butter may be made in the country very easily and cheaply. The same purpose that sugar subserves in manufacturing here may be accomplished there by the use of cider. When apples are ripe make, say three barrels of cider. Then pare and core four bushels of apples. Then boil down the three barrels of cider to one and a half, and set it convenient to the copper kettle, in which place the four bushels of apples. Pour on the apples from the cider enough to answer the purpose and fire up. As the cider boils away add more and more until it is all used up, and the contents of the kettle are brought down to a proper consistency, of which one must be the judge. A little practice will make one perfect in this process. This is for apples. It will apply equally well to any other kind of fruit from which it is practicable to obtain the juice as one would from apples.

Cultivating Fruit Orchards.

There continues to be considerable difference of opinion as to whether fruit orchards should be cultivated or not. We think the opinion of many experienced cultivators, which has always been our own, and which from time to time has been given in our columns, ought to have weight. We think that young apple or pear orchards can be cultivated with safety for three or four years, after setting out, among most of the least exhausting vegetables, especially lettuce, beets, cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, cantaloupes, squashes, etc., until the trees reach from two and a half to three inches in diameter, when the ground should be put in meadow grass and remain untouched by the plow ever after, all the manure required being a good top-dressing every few years. We are firmly of the opinion that where fruit trees arrive at a stage where they are able to take care of themselves, they do decidedly better in grass than in anything else, and this grass returns a heavier crop of hay than timothy or clover, and is also excellent for pasture for both cattle and swine. We have seen hundreds of pear and apple trees of choice varieties so situated, annually loaded with fruit and the trees in a healthy condition. We have still upon our premises pear trees believed to be over a hundred years old, standing in sod which has been disturbed only once in fifty years, as we are informed, being in our possession over twenty-five years, that annually produce heavy crops; and three of them are still in a thrifty condition, two of which are yielding crops of choice pears inserted in fruit-bearing branches some fifteen years ago! This would seem to be pretty strong evidence in favor of the non-cultivation of standard pears.

As to dwarf pear and apple trees the treatment should be quite different. We cultivate the soil about the same as any portion of the garden for vegetables, applying every fall a good top-dressing of stable manure. If any of our trees grow too rapidly and are disposed to become larger than we wish them, they are root pruned—that is, the spade is sunk down as deeply as it will go from two and a half to three feet from the stem, and this should be done every spring if necessary. If they spread too rapidly we prune them to bring them into shape and proper size, and have yet to see the first sign of any injury resulting. *German Town Telegraph.*

Almond Culture in California.

The soil along the Alameda creek, and near Niles, is somewhat drier than that near San Lorenzo, and the prevailing winds are not so strong. Every almond orchard in that vicinity has been a financial success, as a few examples will show:

The Tyson orchard covers about fifteen acres, and is now seven years old. The first heavy crop was in 1876, when the gross receipts were \$100 per acre, of which over sixty per centum was clear profit. In 1877 the crop was larger, but the price was lower, so the profit remained about the same. The Baker orchard, of twenty acres, all young trees just coming into bearing, yielded five tons last year, which were sold at sixteen cents. Another orchard, of less than eight acres, gave as gross receipts \$1,200 last year. In all these cases the expense of gathering, cleaning and sacking has been brought to the lowest figure by the use of labor-saving machinery. At present three cents per pound will amply cover these expenses, and, under favorable circumstances, two cents will do it. The gathering of the almonds is usually paid for by the pound, or under contract. A simple and cheap machine, consisting of rollers and a concave, is used for hulling. Three men will with this machine hull over three tons in a day, or about what thirty men can gather. This hulling machine leaves the broken husks mingled with the almonds, which are often picked out by hand, but, by the use of a large sieve, about one hundred pounds can be separated per hour. A sifting machine has been used by some, which will clean about a ton per day. In these ways the former heavy expenses attending almond culture are done away with, and wherever the almond tree will grow and bear we may be sure that it is profitable.

Last year (1877), while the fruit crop was unusually light, the almond crop wherever heard from was very large. The land which is best for pears, cherries and currants is not suitable for almonds. *San Francisco Bulletin.*

Cultivation of Apples.

The following valuable suggestions are from an essay by Prof. Beal, of the Michigan agricultural college:

The young tree must be treated very much as you would treat a hill of corn. Hoed crops will answer in a young orchard. Sowed crops will do much harm to young trees. It is a good plan to keep young trees mulched. It prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil; keeps the surface mellow, prevents the soil from freezing and thawing in winter, and becoming overheated in summer. Whether to cultivate or not can be told by the looks of the trees. If the color of the leaves is good and the growth all right, and the trees bear well of fine fruit, they are doing well enough even in grass. To judge of the condition of an apple tree is much like judging of the condition of sheep in a pasture.

The Household.

The Farm Women.

DEAR EDITOR:—Allow me through the farmers' page, to write a word of cheer and encouragement for that large class of workers on the farm who get little praise or sympathy, but are indispensable—I refer to faithful women. Who are so enduring and self-denying as good women? She cares for her husband and children and all the household before she cares for herself, and labors while life lasts; and when she is laid away in the grave, friends say, "She was taken by the angel of consumption," while the angel of labor should bear the blame.

In how many ways the good wife and mother looks after the household; the morals, the well doing, the clothes, the table, are all under her careful supervision. She turns the dresses and remodeled with so much taste, they look new; and the mending is done with such delicate stitches, the patch or the tare can hardly be found. She cuts and makes from morning till night, and her children ought to call her blessed.

I have no patience with the man who does not regard woman as God's best gift. How she ministers to his appetite. One day ham broiled and buttered; another day, dry fish freshened and nicely cooked, with cream gravy; corned beef, with a variety of vegetables; veal, lamb, or chicken, well baked; bread and pies, tender and good. No man lives so well as the farmer.

But I have wandered. I commenced writing to say to those who make butter, not to carry their milk into the cellar, for it is hard and useless labor. If the milk-room is cool and well shaded, the milk will make more and better butter there than in the cellar. The cream should be put in an ice-chest or carried to the cellar as soon as taken from the milk, and be kept cool till churned; a teaspoonful of saltpeter added to a pail of cream, and stirred. I have tried this till I am satisfied, and write it for the benefit of overworked women. *Cor. Portsmouth Weekly.*

Drinking Ice-Water.

There is no more doubt that drinking ice-water arrests digestion than there is that a refrigerator would arrest perspiration. It drives from the stomach its natural heat, suspends the flow of gastric juice, and shocks and weakens the delicate organs with which it comes in contact. An able writer on human diseases says: "Habitual ice-water drinkers are usually very flabby about the region of the stomach. They complain that their food lies heavy on that patient organ. They taste their dinner for hours after it is bolted. They cultivate the use of stimulants to aid digestion. If they are intelligent they read upon food and what the physiologist has to say about it—how long it takes cabbage and pork and beef and potatoes and other meats and essences to go through the process of assimilation. They roar at new bread, hot cakes, fried meat, imagining these to have been the cause of their maladies. But the ice-water goes down all the same, and finally friends are called in to take a farewell look at one whom a mysterious providence has called to a clime where, as far as is known, ice-water is not used. The number of immortal beings who go hence, to return no more, on account of an injudicious use of ice-water, can hardly be estimated." *Baltimore Sun.*

Recipe for Making Vinegar.

Place on end as many barrels or large casks, without heads, to hold as much as you wish to make; fill these one-third full of soft water, and the other two-thirds with apple cider; yeast, two quarts to each cask. In a few weeks you will have good vinegar; without the yeast it would be all the season in becoming good. Then fill up into barrels for sale, leaving a little, say one-eighth, in the open barrels, and fill them up with water and cider as before, and it will become good much quicker than before. If the water is objected to, use the cider without it, but pure cider makes vinegar too strong for any one to use, and requires much longer in making. These barrels may have boards over them to keep out dirt and flies.

Yeast from Grape Leaves.

It has been discovered that grape leaves make a yeast in some respects superior to hops, as the bread rises sooner and has not the peculiar taste which many object to in that made from hops. Use eight or ten leaves for a quart of yeast; boil them for about ten minutes, and then pour the hot liquor on the flour, the quantity of the latter being determined by whether the yeast is wanted thick or thin. Use hop yeast for raising it to begin with, and afterward that made of the grape leaves. Dried leaves will be as good as fresh. If a dark film appears upon the surface when rising, a little stirring will obliterate it.

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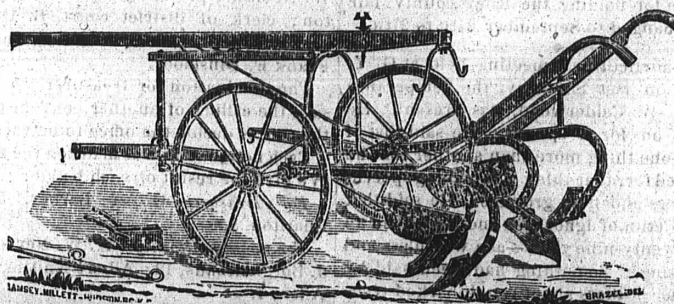
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Farm and Stock.

Eighteen acres in Waterbury, Connecticut, are reported as astonishing the natives this year with a yield of fifty bushels to the acre of Clawson wheat.

A Kentucky way of keeping hams, for two or three years, is to coat them well with molasses, sprinkle them all over with finely ground black pepper, and hang them up in the smoke-house.

In these hard times, if a man is hard up, we do not care a fig whether he takes the advice of Horace Greeley to "go West," but we do think he would better his condition greatly by going to work on any bit of land that he could pick up anywhere. If he loves work he could dig a living out of an acre quite easily. Industry will greatly help to cure the hardness of the times.

Haying.

Hay cut at this late season of the year needs but little curing; that which is cut in the morning can be raked up and put in the barn in the afternoon if the weather is clear. There is little danger of heating and spoiling if the hay is put away in large bulk, in bay or mow, and well pressed down so as to exclude the air. Put up quite green and fresh, so there be no actual moisture in it perceptible to the touch, it will come out in the spring fresh and bright and of much better quality than that which is put up perfectly sundried. We have often put up hay so green that some of our neighbors have declared it unfit to be put into the barn, and prophesied that it would mold in the mow and become worthless for fodder, but our confidence in our own plan has been so often vindicated that we are sure we are in the right in giving the advice we do—carry your hay into the barn fresh and green, but not wet.

A Suggestion.

There are many good farmers in Kansas who do not raise their own bread-stuff. They have plenty of spare land but do not think it worth their while to attempt to raise wheat unless they can put in many acres, and own the machinery for sowing, reaping and thrashing.

Now just two acres, carefully prepared, well seeded and well cared for, would produce enough wheat for the average farmer's family and furnish him enough seed for the next year's sowing. These two acres might be reaped or cradled at an expense of not more than three or four dollars, and be stored in the barn to be thrashed out by the fall in the winter, when the farmer has some leisure. With a little extra care and cost in the selection of seed, in preparing and enriching these two acres, a crop of at least sixty bushels might be reasonably expected. The question arises, whether the farmer could not thus raise his wheat cheaper than he could purchase the flour to make his bread, and it is worth considering.

Eternal Vigilance.

This is the season of the year for the farmer to look to the condition of his farm and make report thereof. Everything can now be seen at its best. The weeds are in their full glory and the corn is fast maturing. The borer has deposited his full quota of eggs in the orchard, and the trees show any blight which may have come over them; and the suckers round the foot of the tree or on its branches have attained their full growth. At no season of the year is the farm in a better condition to look at to see its good points, or its bad as the case may be. The close observing farmer will see where he has applied his labor to the best advantage, and what kind of tillage is promising the best results. He will also see distinctly where he has failed in his work and what crops he has neglected to his own detriment.

No farmer could spend a day to greater profit, even at this busy season of the year, than in looking carefully at the present condition of his farm, surveying it at all points and noting those defects which mar its beauty and which will prevent a complete realization of those hopes which might have received a fulfillment, had he applied his labor more skillfully or in a different direction.

Most farmers incur loss and make their business less profitable and less pleasurable than it might be, by neglecting a thorough supervision of every

part of his premises so that he can comprehend the situation and know the exact point where he can strike to do the most good. There is so much to do on every farm, so many kinds of work pressing their demand, that many a farmer becomes distracted and hardly knows what to do next or where to apply his energies. A man would never get into such straits if he would closely watch the condition of things and acquaint himself with every strategic point, and be ready to send his forces at the right point of time to the right place.

Chess players win their game by a careful survey of the whole board, and by making the right moves, placing the right man at the right place at the right time. The farmer can win in no other way. He must make himself master of the situation. His business is of the most complicated nature. There must be no shirking of responsibility, no neglect of details, no sluggishness of action, if success or satisfaction is to be derived from farming.

From Osage County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our farmers are hard at work harvesting their broom-corn and castor beans. If some of the idle men and boys would come into this county just now they could find plenty of work to do. Good wages are paid.

Respectfully yours,

J. E. RICHARDS.

LYNDON, Kans., Aug. 13, 1878.

Neatness in Farming.

The following is excellent advice and will apply to the latitude of Kansas:

Nothing gives evidence of thrift and enterprise in farming better than keeping everything in order. There are times when even the most painstaking men are compelled to let things go somewhat at loose ends, but upon the first occasion of spare time and due diligence thereafter, the wonted appearance of things about the premises returns. At the cost of a little time and labor when required, the appearance of an untidy farm may be so improved as to add considerably to its value, and the price obtained in the event of its sale. The contrast between neat and slovenly kept farms represents more in a pecuniary point of view, very often, than is generally supposed. Take a farm which, by its appearance shows clear culture, from which stumps and bushes have been removed, the buildings kept in repair, the fences and gates in order, the rubbish kept from the roadside and fence corners, the tools housed when not in use, and the stock exhibiting evidence of good care and attention, and in the event of its purchase it will bring relatively much more than one equally fertile, but kept in a slovenly way. Weedy fields, tumble down fences, gates with broken hinges, buildings out of repair, implements scattered about the farm where they were used last, rubbish everywhere, and inferior looking stock, take from a farm materially fertile, a good round sum in the event of a sale.—*Western Ruralist*.

Curing Balking Horses.

Every "horse-doctor" says a correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, can tell just how to cure a balking horse. We have seen everything tried, but only one thing succeed invariably. It was told us twenty-five years ago by a returned Californian, who called it the "California cure." Whether it actually cures of the habit we do not know, because the only balking horse we ever owned was disposed of after two successful trials. As he did not balk for several weeks after the last trial, when his habit had been to have a fit of sulks two or three times a day previously, we judge that a fear of the consequences kept him on his good behavior. We have seen it tried on quite a number of balking animals, and they all started to their work. The remedy is simply to fill the horse's mouth with dry dust—that is, a couple of good-sized handfuls thrown in. Writers say that the horse balks because his mind is fixed on one idea too much, and that anything that will tend to change his thoughts will make him pull. We can't say as to the truthfulness of this theory; but, if anything will engage a horse's thoughts, we should think that dust would. We do not assert that this treatment will be efficacious in every instance, but it can be easily tried.

Butter Making.

Hear what Professor Arnold says about this subject: "If butter, either in churning or making, is treated with so much violence as to break the grain and make it greasy, it will go to decay like bruised fruit and broken eggs, and for similar reasons. Greasy butter is so perishable that there is no use in packing it away for a future day. It will depreciate from the start and fail continually—salt will not save it. Many people have an idea that salting will save butter. No mistake could be greater. It is the avoidance of injury in making which gives to butter its best keeping quality. Butter not injured in manufacturing is the only butter that will keep. Faulty butter will 'go marching on' to destruction, though buried in the best of salt."

American in Great Britain.

The *North British Agriculturist*, in an article on the trade of live and dead stock in Liverpool and Glasgow, says:

It appears that the trade in American live and dead stock imported to this country is rapidly on the increase. An idea may be obtained of the extent of the traffic from the fact that almost every steamer arriving at Liverpool from Boston discharges large consignments of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. In cattle especially the trade has increased to an amazing extent, the average weekly arrival at the Mersey from America being 2,000 head. Several of the American liners, which formerly carried passengers only, have had the whole available space fitted up for the live stock trade, giving up the former entirely. The supply of American cattle at the Liverpool markets has been greatly in excess of the home cattle, while several of the largest Irish dealers have purchased extensively and had them conveyed to Dublin. Sailing vessels are also employed in the American live stock trade, and it is probable that the receipt of cattle may be increased to 5,000 head per week in a short time.

During the month of May the supply of American live and dead stock at Glasgow was above the average. There were landed during the first part of the month, 650 head of cattle, and 1,502 head of sheep. The Glasgow Tramway company received the greater portion of a consignment of 266 horses landed from the New York and Canadian steamers. The importation of dead meats was considerably above the usual receipts, 7,184 quarters having come to hand, being an increase of 500 quarters on the previous month, and 2,000 quarters on the average monthly arrivals of the first five months of 1877. There is, however, a falling off in the consignments of dead mutton, 475 carcasses having been only received, the cause of which is possibly the increased number of live sheep brought over. There were also landed 6,000 tins of cooked meats, the April supply having been only 3,000; 2,300 barrels salted beef, 200 barrels salted pork, 1,600 barrels hams and 8,000 boxes bacon. The tubs of butter amounted to 10,000, and boxes of cheese, 20,000, being a very considerable increase on May, 1877.

Short-horn Breeders' Association.

The annual session of the Short-horn Breeders' association, which convened at Sweet Springs, Mo., August 7th, is considered the most important ever held by the association. Action was taken upon numerous important measures, among which was a resolution offered by Col. Vincent Marmaduke, of Marshall, that a committee be appointed to confer with the St. Louis Fair association, and protest against the reduction of premiums on Short-horn cattle, on the ground that the grain and grass growing region in which St. Louis is located, are for beef purposes, most useful and best; also protesting against their being placed on the same footing with milking strains. It was unanimously agreed to, and J. C. Harness, of St. Louis, appointed as said committee. A resolution was also adopted advising purchasers of Short-horns to buy their cattle from breeders instead of speculators, whose cattle are often of an inferior quality and ineligible to record, and unworthy the name of Short-horns. The convention, after electing the following officers for the ensuing year, selected Sedalia as their next place of meeting, and then adjourned: President, Capt. C. E. Leonard, Bellair, Mo.; first vice-president, T. C. Rainey, Arrow Rock; second vice-president, J. H. Kissinger, Clarksville; treasurer, R. W. Nelson, Cooper county; secretary, J. C. Harness, St. Louis.

The Pork Barrel.

Pork packing has become an art in this country, but the farmer is entitled to a good deal of the credit for the high state of perfection which pork packing has reached. With the introduction of improved breeds of hogs in this country, particularly in the Western states, the packing of hogs for export fairly began. Improvement in swine began less than three-quarters of a century ago. The first that excited any general interest was made by some animals sent by the duke of Bedford to General Washington. Several of these animals were sent to Col. Timothy Pickens, of Massachusetts, and became well known in this part of the country. Previous to the introduction and diffusion of the popular English breeds the classes of swine that prevailed in the states were coarse, long-legged, large-boned and unprofitable creatures, better calculated for subsistence than for the pork barrel. Of late years the raising and packing of pork has resolved itself into the third great industry of the United States, the value of the hog products exported last year having reached the enormous sum of \$110,000,000. Considered under the appropriate heads the export of bacon and hams, from 1870-71 to 1877-78, has grown from 71,446,864 pounds, valued at \$8,126,683, to 500,000,000 pounds, valued at \$60,000,000. The value of the lard during the same period has increased from 80,000,000 pounds, valued at \$10,000,000, to 179,000,000 pounds, valued at \$25,000,000. Pork proper has grown, in export, from 40,000,000 pounds in 1870-71 to 70,000,000 pounds, valued at \$7,000,000. The total aggregate of hog products during this period has grown from 190,000,000 pounds to 700,000,000.—*American Cultivator*.

How to Make Sixteen Cows Pay.

We have always desired to present to our readers the best examples, to stimulate them to greater efforts, but have avoided presenting alluring hypothetical cases which might lead to disappointment when worked out in real results. This being a time of real depression in dairy markets, it may be pleasant to see what, under even these circumstances, may be done with a small dairy of sixteen cows. Mr. C. M. Morgan, of the town of Cuba, Allegany county, New York, began about 1870 to select the best specimens he could find, of cows of the common mixed breeds, and to breed only from the best, and to select only the best heifer calves from these. He had great faith, not only in the best cows, but in the best feeding. He worked up the character of his herd in five years so that in 1874 he delivered at a cheese factory, between the 1st day of April and the 28th day of November—

Number of pounds of milk from sixteen cows	115,047
Average number of pounds per day	473.44
Average number of pounds per cow	7,190.44
Net return for 100 pounds of milk	\$ 1.28
Money received from factory	1,449.45
Average per cow	90.59

Made from butter besides, \$10 per cow, so that he received in all, over one hundred dollars per cow. The figures in this case were given by Prof. Wickson, at the Ohio Dairymen's association. This occurred when cheese was higher than now, but let us see how such a dairyman would come out this season. The best factories will net to their patrons 8 1-2 cents per pound during this most discouraging season, which would give from the factory \$61.11, and say \$5 per cow for butter, making \$66.11 per cow, even in these woe-begone times. Mr. Morgan subjected each cow to the test of weight and quality of milk, and discarded those that did not come up to the standard. He thus obtained a high average. He fed during the whole milking season a slop of one part of corn meal to three parts of wheat middlings. His extra feed was just in proportion to the condition of his pasture. Having studied, practically, for some years the effect of such feeding upon the product of his cows, he was able to exactly adapt it to their wants and to economy. There are so many cases where judicious selection from the common cows of the country, and their proper breeding from thoroughbred males, supplemented with good feeding, have produced similar results to Mr. Morgan's, that it offers great encouragement to all dairymen who will study and intelligently practice their business.—*Live-Stock Journal*.

Fattening Stock.

The *National Live-Stock Journal* holds the following sensible talk with its readers:

Farmers are so wont to cling to their old ways, that it is hard to bring them to practice on a new system, even though the new may commend itself to their good sense and judgment. They have been so long accustomed to regard the summer as the cheap season of feeding on grass, and to regard grain and cold weather as coming together in feeding steers and other cattle, that they look with incredulity upon grain feeding with pasture. They are at first inclined to think the grain wasted, or the pasture lost. But it should be considered how important it is, that cattle should be furnished with all the food they can digest in the warm season, when it requires so little food to keep up animal heat and supply waste of the system, and the surplus all goes to lay on flesh and fat. Cattle make better progress in summer on moderate pasture than on heavy feeding in winter, because so little food goes to waste. But all feeders know how seldom there is full pasture all the season, and how often cattle make a moderate growth, when a little more food would double their gain. The skillful feeder will apply this extra food just at the right time, and "where it will do the most good."

Why Milk Sours During Thunderstorms.

Mr. Malvern W. Iles sent the *Boston Journal of Chemistry* the following note, giving an account of experiments made by him, with a view to settling this curious question:

I took skimmed morning's milk, filled an endmometer tube (300 c. c.), and introduced 100 c. c. pure oxygen gas. Then by the use of an ordinary battery and a Ruhmkorff coil, sparks of electricity were made to pass through the oxygen for five minutes. The current was then broken, and the tube shaken up and allowed to stand for five minutes. The milk does not appear quite so opaque, and shows a noticeable acid reaction. The contents of the tube on standing twenty minutes had reached the consistency of ordinary sour milk or "bonny-clabber."

From the above experiments it will be seen that the oxygen was converted into ozone, which we think may be stated as the cause for the rapid souring of milk during thunderstorms.

The addition of slaked lime to rotten manure while in the dung-heap is altogether objectionable, because lime possesses the power of again liberating the combined and fixed ammonia, as the powerful and pungent odor, which is by this means evolved, makes sufficiently evident.

Veterinary Department.

Cut Tongue.

I have a mare who has her tongue more than half cut off. Can anything be done for her; if so, what?

ANSWER.—Wash the part clean, take the tongue carefully from the side of the mouth, and insert two sutures (stitches); use coarse silk; take a deep hold and draw the parts together, being careful that they are in exact juxtaposition; feed on soft, sloppy food, such as she will not require to chew. Keep her as quiet as possible, and wash it once a day with carbolic acid crystals one, to water fifty parts, mixed.

Enlarged Knee.

I have a mare who cut her knee on the inside, on the point of the bone; it was done in pasture last May, and healed without care before the accident was known, and has left an enlargement extending around in front of the knee, but causing no lameness. Can I do anything to remove it?

ANSWER.—The enlargement has become calloused, and, to remove it, you might try painting it over once a day with tincture of iodine, keeping up the treatment for a long time, which we think will absorb it; but if it should not respond, then apply a biniodide of mercury blister, one part of the red iodide to eight of lard well rubbed together, and applied with friction; one application will be sufficient.

Osteo-sarcoma.

I bought an Alderney cow last April, seven years old, with a little swelling on the side of her face or cheek, with a little matter and blood running from it. I was told it did not amount to anything, as it was only a little bruise from getting her head fast in a fence, and would be well in a few days; but the swelling rapidly increased, with the discharge more abundant and of an offensive character. That side of the face is now swollen very large, and her neck appears stiff. I have had it doctored since last May until a month ago, without any improvement; in fact, it has continually grown worse. Can anything be done for it?

ANSWER.—Your cow suffers from osteo-sarcoma, a bony tumor, composed of a calcareous, bony tissue, and claimed by some authorities to be due to external injuries, but more likely due to a scrofulous diathesis. It being an incurable disease, we are surprised that any sane man should think of curing it. In its early stages excision is sometimes resorted to, and even that does not always effect a cure. Your only alternative is to prepare her for the butcher before it affects her constitutionally.

Contracted Flexor Tendons.

Please inform me through your paper the best method of shoeing a horse which knuckles over behind when driven slowly. Also, the best treatment for grease heels, with symptoms as follows: Swelling of hind legs, by which the horse becomes quite lame, showing great distress and fever, cracking open and causing a yellowish, watery discharge.

ANSWER.—The condition referred to being caused by the flexor tendons having become shortened by contraction, and that contraction having been brought about in our opinion (which we have no doubt will be accepted by many) by some diseased condition of the feet, our treatment should be regulated by the circumstances. If the disease should still be present, treat it; if absent, then treat its effect, the contraction, by shoeing with heels a little lower than the toes, the difference being slight at first, gradually increasing it at each shoeing, unless the parts should become irritated, when you will require to let them up for a time, and begin by using a shoe made harder at the toe than at the heel, the object being to get more wear at the heel than at the toe, thereby having the parts to gradually accommodate themselves to the changed condition. Apply an active cantharides blister to the joints.

Parasite in the Brain.

I had two fine calves die recently. Both were sucking and in fine keeping and to all appearances in good health until thirty minutes before their death. They were suddenly taken with great pain, and began to bleat and run in a circle, all the while to the left, making the circuit smaller until they turned short round and round; then fell, dying immediately, or within five minutes after falling. Please name the disease, and the remedy.

ANSWER.—The trouble was probably caused by a parasite getting in the brain substance. We never before saw or heard of the insect affecting the bovine race, though it is quite a common occurrence with sheep and young lambs, it being known as *gid*, or turn sickness. There are various theories advanced as to how the parasite is propagated, generated, etc., some of them too absurd to enumerate. A favorite theory with the English is that they come from fecal matter of dogs having the tapeworm. Prevention seems to be about the only remedy, and that amounts to but little; dabbing tar on the nose and causing the animal to inhale the fumes of burning sulphur, being the only remedies resorted to. Medicinally, we believe the veterinarians on the other side sometimes trepan and remove them with a pair of delicate forceps, but that calls for the veterinarian's skill.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.
ST. LOUIS, August 20, 1878.

Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.65 @ 3.95
XX.....	4.10 @ 4.30
XXX.....	4.40 @ 4.50
Family.....	4.55 @ 4.70
Wheat—No. 2.....	912 @ 92
No. 3 red.....	802 @ 87
Corn—No. 2.....	354 @ 354
Oats—No. 2.....	21 @ 22
Pork.....	10.75 @ 10.75
Lard.....	7.25 @ 7.37
Butter.....	12 @ 17
Dairy.....	10 @ 13

CHICAGO, August 20, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 winter.....	964 @ 964
No. 2 spring.....	97 @ 98
No. 3.....	83 @ 83
Corn.....	884 @ 884
Oats.....	211 @ 22
Pork.....	9.92 @ 9.95
Lard.....	7.17 @ 7.20

KANSAS CITY, August 20, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	78 @ 78
No. 3 fall.....	77 @ 77
No. 4.....	73 @ 74
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	38 @ 37
Oats.....	17 @ 18
Rye—No. 2.....	85 @ 88

Live Stock Markets.
ST. LOUIS, August 20, 1878.

Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$4.25 @ 5.10
Poorer grades.....	2.00 @ 4.20
Hogs.....	4.10 @ 4.65

CHICAGO, August 20, 1878.

Cattle—Extra (for export).....	5.00 @ 5.80
Good steers.....	4.00 @ 4.30
Hogs—Packers.....	4.25 @ 4.65

KANSAS CITY, August 20, 1878.

Cattle—Choice native shippers.....	4.25 @ 4.65
Good to choice, do.....	3.40 @ 3.50
Native butcher steers.....	2.40 @ 3.00
Stockers.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Fair to choice fat cows.....	2.00 @ 2.75
Hogs—Packers.....	4.00 @ 4.05

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows:
Fancy brands, 3 sack, \$2.40 @ 2.50; XXX, \$2.00; XX, \$1.75. Rye flour, \$1.75. Corn meal, 3 cwt., 75c.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 14 @ 15c; common to medium 9 @ 12c; cheese, prime Kansas factory, 7c; eggs, 9c; beans, \$1.00 @ 1.80; broom-corn, \$50 @ 80 per ton; hay, baled, per ton, \$5.00 @ 6.50; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50 @ 2.00; potatoes, 20 @ 25c; dried apples, 3 @ 4c; green apples, \$3.50 per bush.; peaches, 3 @ 4c; tomatoes, 25 @ 30c; bush., 50 @ 60c; flax seed, 3 @ 4c.

Our quotations are a few cents lower for all grades of wheat than last week.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 91 to 91½c. August; 92½c. September, and 93½c. October. In Chicago No. 2 is 90½c. August; 92½c. September, and 91½c. October. In Kansas City, No. 2 is 78 to 79c. August, 78 to 79c. September, No. 3 is 77c. August.

Corn and other grain have not changed materially.

Cattle continue dull; few in the markets except Texans, and they at low figures. There is inquiry for good shippers, but there are none in the market and no sales reported, except a few at Chicago for foreign export, some of which sold as high as \$5.60. The highest price yesterday at Kansas City was \$2.50, for a lot of Kansas steers, average weight 1,152.

Considerable wheat is now being shipped from California and Oregon to China. The demand from that country being occasioned by the famine in the northern provinces.

Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$1.75 @ 3.00; in St. Louis, \$3.25 @ 4.25; in Chicago, \$2.80 @ 3.00.

Gold opened and closed in New York yesterday at 100½. Money was quoted at 1 @ 2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3 @ 3½ per cent. The stock market opened strong and the tendency was upward. Closing quotations showed an improvement of 1 @ 1½ per cent. for the day. Government bonds generally firm; railroad bonds strong; state securities quiet. Clearances for the day were \$7,200,000.

WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for all of the following articles or we will sell them for you on (five per cent.) commission:

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,
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, state 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.

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FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address: **DR. J. J. JAMES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.**

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WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands' Genuine all Wool
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All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF
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(Established in 1855.)

SPECIAL NOTICE! GREAT PUBLIC SALE!

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Takes pleasure in announcing that the sales of their

GENUINE SINGER

SEWING MACHINES

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

60 PER CENT. GREATER

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

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WASTE MONEY

ON AN

Inferior Counterfeit!

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Machines.

EUREKA!

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

A cheap, efficacious

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All kinds of

MEATS, FRUITS,

VEGETABLES.

FISH, EGGS, ETC.,

Without the use of

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Hermatically Sealing

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

Family rights for sale at FIVE DOLLARS each. This is no humbug. We have hundreds of testimonials from parties who have tried it. Satisfaction guaranteed or the money refunded.

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

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

McCurdy Brothers,

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BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

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BOOTS AND SHOES

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PLOW SHOE.

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FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

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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 railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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

50 HEAD OF HIGH-BRED

TROTTER STOCK

including Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies, of the most fashionable strains of blood in America, representatives of the five leading families now on the turf, viz.: Hambletonians, Abdallahs, Clays, Membrino Chief and Alexander's Normans.

ALSO

20 HEAD THOROUGH-BRED

JERSEY COWS, CALVES AND BULLS,

PROPERTY OF E. A. SMITH,

Norwood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.

Sale to take place at the Kaw Valley Fair Grounds Thursday, September 5, 1878.

CAPT. J. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

All the stock will be on exhibition during the fair, held September 21 to 7th.

(Note:—Parties wishing to attend the sale can avail themselves of the one-cent-a-mile excursion rates on all railroads, to and from the temperance camp meeting, held August 30 to September 10.) For pedigrees and descriptions, send for Catalogue.

ELMENDARO HERD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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

ROBERT COOK,

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Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....\$22 00
Three to five months old.....23 00
Five to seven months old.....42 00

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

A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig.....25 00

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

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(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.

J. V. MANDLER,
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TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

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

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

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutta bleached 10c.
Utes nonpareil 10c.
New York mills 10c.

Blackstone 7c.
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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.
25 dozen of 2-button kids at 35c.

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 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c.
Good black gros grain silks at 62½c., 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.

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We have just received the prettiest crepe lisse ruchings in white, tinted and black—perfect gems.

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