

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VII.—NO. 35.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 343.

### NO HOME TO SIGH FOR.

BY GRACE H. HERR.

We've sung how 'twas sad for the exile to roam  
In countries afar from his own cherished home!  
How, as true as the magnet, he evermore plied  
For dear ones around his fond heart inter-twined!

But sadder his lot who has no home to mourn!  
Who heeds not nor cares where his footsteps may turn;  
Who has no one who breathes out his name  
With a sigh,  
And tenderly murmurs—"I wish he were nigh!"

The wild bird when soaring still turns to her nest,  
When weary and wing-sore and craving for rest,  
And the home-light sends out such a tender heart ray  
As serves for a beacon to those far away!

But think of his lot, who, uncared for, unknown,  
Has no home to sigh for—unnoticed, alone!  
Who has no one his absence to mourn with a sigh,  
And tenderly murmur—"I wish he were nigh!"

For The Spirit of Kansas.

### THE TWO FARM-HOUSES.

BY E. ELLEN CHERRY.

In the same neighborhood, lying side by side, are two farms, and embosomed in scenery of the most picturesque kind are two farm-houses of modern build, having many improvements calculated to beautify the places, also to be of much use and convenience to the occupants. The proprietors are respectable, intelligent young men, who passed their collegiate course together; had married interesting and amiable wives, and settled themselves here from choice, a rustic life suited best their rural dispositions. Every one called them happy matches, and so they were; for in amassing wealth they failed not to secure that "pearl of great price"—true religion. Yet their heartstones were not always bright, for sickness sometimes entered there and brought with it sorrow and sadness. Care, also, that will be a visitant and often a dweller at every fireside, left a very dark shadow over one of these homesteads. The cause we will not ourselves assert, but will give a Sabbath scene at each place, and let our gentlemen readers (as this is written expressly for them) ferret it out.

We enter first the home of Edward and Anna Lawson. About a dozen years, with all their incident changes of time and season, have been known here. Everything within as well as without is neatness itself. Reclining on an easy chair in his library sits the above-named gentleman, attired in a clean and handsome suit of clothes, reading a religious weekly journal, which he invariably reserved until this morning of the week to read.

In another room, known as the family sitting-room, are the children—four in number. The oldest, a little girl of about ten years, is sitting by a crib where lies the little sleeping Willie. She is a bright-looking little girl, and as she sits there reading her Sabbath morning lesson, every now and then casting an anxious glance at the little occupant of the crib and pausing to answer the eager questions of her younger brother and sister, who were trying to understand the contents of a new picture book, you would think she had entirely merited her name—that of Mary.

The mother, having finished her morning duties in the kitchen, came into the room where the children were just as her husband came in from the library.

"Going to church to-day, Anna?" said he.  
"I had thought of going. I should love to go very much, to-day in particular, as our new minister is to be there, and I did not get to hear him when last he preached, you know, on account of Willie's illness. Do you think it will do to take him out to-day?"

"Oh, yes, I do not think it will hurt him, but rather do him good to ride out. I am going in to see poor John, who I heard was quite sick yesterday. I will drive round by ten, so be ready, Anna."

"Did I tell you our minister was to dine with us to-day? I do believe I forgot to tell you. He has an appointment beyond here and this is on his road. You will have to get an early dinner, too, for he will have to go directly on to be in time." So saying the gentleman passed out. Here was the poor wife in a dilemma. Dinner to prepare, her room to finish tidying up, herself and children to dress for church, and less than two hours to do all in.

"Oh, if Edward would only stay and take care of the baby while I dress the other chil-

dren, it would be such a help. But no, he never does such things and I must do it all alone," were the tired wife's musings just then. "Do try, Mary, to keep little brother still a little while longer," said she as she finished cleaning the room, "while I run into the kitchen and arrange things so I can have dinner in a short time after meeting."

Mary did try, but it was of no use, for little Willie rolled himself uneasily in his crib and began to cry. Rocking did no good. Mrs. Lawson was obliged to go to him and after a time succeeded in calming him with a sweet lullaby. She at last got things in order and the children dressed. All were ready for church but herself, when her husband drove up to the door.

"Not ready yet, Anna?" were his first words on entering his wife's dressing-room.

"No, not quite. I assure you I have tried to be ready; never was busier in my life; Willie was fretful and took up much of my time. However, I will soon be ready—against you get the children bonneted!" she was going to add, but seeing the look of impatience on her husband's countenance, the words died away in her heart.

"Positively, Anna, I cannot wait," he said in a decided tone. "This is all owing to your want of system. You should try to be more systematic in your work. System is the very essence of prosperity."

"Perhaps so, but Willie don't care for system does he?" and she bent over the baby, who was holding out his hands to her, to more effectually hide the tear that would steal down her cheek in spite of her efforts to prevent it.

Mr. Lawson went to church alone. As he drove down the nice green avenue his conscience smote him for not waiting a little longer; when he reflected, too, he remembered that he had set his watch on the day before and it really was not as late as he had thought.

Poor Mrs. Lawson felt hurt. "I might be ready for church every Sabbath," she thought to herself, "if Edward would take a little pains to help. He thinks it is all owing to my want of system. If he had four children to look after, besides as many thousand little things to do as I have, I believe he sometimes would find his things knocked out of system too. However, perhaps it is my fault. I really must try with redoubled diligence to do better in future." Still there would a vague feeling come up in her bosom and almost suffocate her—a feeling of ill-usage. She took up a book and tried to read, but could not collect her thoughts onto the subject treated of, so laying aside the book she began musing again:

"Edward is very kind to me; why should I feel so badly? He always provides everything needful, and loves me I am sure. If I only could make everything work on right, or if he would only bear a little with me when I do not come up to his systematic rules, I should be so happy. I have tried so hard. I fear I shall never accomplish it." Here a flood of tears came to the sad wife's relief. We must leave her thus and enter our other farm-house—the home of George and Carrie Raymond.

"See what papa brought us," exclaimed a couple of little children, running into the kitchen where their mother was busily engaged washing the breakfast dishes. "See what papa brought us," and they held up some beautiful wild flowers for their mother to see.

"They are nice flowers indeed, and papa must be a nice man to bring them," she replied as she put the flowers into their hands again after looking at them.

"He is a very nice man," said a happy voice behind her; and, as Mrs. Raymond turned around, she saw her husband standing there, his eyes fairly sparkling with extreme happiness. "He is a nice man, and has a nice wife, too, and see what I brought her from the wood; and drawing his hand from behind him, he handed her a beautiful bouquet of flowers that he had at first kept concealed.

"Oh! what beautiful flowers; where did they grow, George? Where did you find such pretty ones as these?"

"Over the hill yonder, beyond the stream. I was out searching for the horses, which had strayed beyond their pasture limits, and rounding the hill I came across these. They grow in such a wild place. I know you would love to visit it. I think we will walk out there this afternoon. But what can I do to help you? Put your flowers in the vase, dear, and let me help you wash these dishes."

"No; really, I have almost done them."

"Well, I will sweep, then," and away he went, broom in hand, and soon had the sweeping all done.

"Well, that does help along wonderfully,"

said his wife. "Nothing to do now but dressing. Here, children, come and be dressed," she said as she stepped to the door, and soon had three little merry children pattering in, drawing a little wicker wagon containing the last little lamb of their fold.

It would really do one good to have seen the interest Mr. Raymond took in helping to dress these household pets. His wife took upon herself the task of bathing and combing, but the husband was real handy putting on shoes and stockings, also dresses. After all were attired—children, wife and husband—the latter sat down and read in the great family bible of the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus, while the dear little children were engaged in arranging their flowers into bouquets and tying them up with grass, that they had brought in from the yard.

After closing the great book and laying it away, Mr. Raymond looked out of the window and saw Lawson's carriage coming down the road.

"I did not think it time for church," said he, "but see Lawson's carriage coming. He is always my timepiece, Carrie, he is so punctual. I have the horses already harnessed; it will not take long to be ready. Get yourself and children ready, and we will be off at once."

Just as George Raymond was driving out at the gate, Edward Lawson drove by too. Both paused and saluted each other with profound respect.

"You were first on the road, drive on," said Raymond quite good humoredly.

"Anna and the children are not with him. I wonder if little Willie is still ill; he was so much better when I was there the other day I thought he would soon be well," said Mrs. Raymond.

When they alighted from the carriage, Mrs. Raymond took the oldest and youngest of her children and started on toward the door, leaving the two others in her husband's care. On her way she passed Lawson, and inquired after Anna's and the children's health. On being informed they were well, she quite naturally wondered to herself why they did not come with him, but being too polite to express herself, she passed on into church.

At length the services ended and all were on their way home again. Edward Lawson had one more seat occupied in his carriage by the new minister. The morning service had done him some good, and he was returning with a heart somewhat softened by the forenoon's experience. Dinner was awaiting them, which was promptly dispatched, and the new minister was sent forward on his gospel mission.

"Come and sit down here," said Mr. Lawson to his wife after the minister's departure; "you look pale. Are you not well?"

"Yes, I am well in body; but I believe I am growing quite miserable of late."

"Does my wife talk of being miserable? Do tell me, dear Anna, what is the matter, anyhow? Perhaps I can help you," and he drew her closer to him.

"I scarcely know what is the matter myself. I am tired, partly sick. I wanted to go to church to-day. I thought the ride would do me good, and I know I need the consolations of the gospel to cheer me. I tried hard to get ready and failed. This was a discouragement—a trial too hard for my weak state of nerves at present."

"Will it do you any good, dear, to know that I thought of you all through the service, and wished I had not been so hasty, but had waited for you? for I was quite early."

"Yes, that does me good; I can bear it better now. I thought you did not care about it before," and the forgiving wife looked up smilingly through a shower of tears into her husband's face.

Mr. Lawson kissed away the tears, and said: "George and Carrie and their babies were at meeting, all looking quite well and happy."

His wife sighed.

"Why that sigh, dear?"

"I was thinking of George and Carrie; they always look happy to me."

"Yes, that was always George's disposition and it sticks to him well."

"He is so kind to Carrie and their children."

"Am I not kind to you and ours, Anna?"

"Well, yes," and the wife now hid her face on her husband's bosom. She had gone this far before and yet could never summon courage to speak of things as they actually existed—the cares and sacrifices falling to her lot alone, while if borne together they would at least be half lightened.

"You speak it very faintly, dear. I should like to have a heartier response than that. Really, now, am I or am I not kind?"

"You are kind, Edward, in every way but one. I might as well say it as think it. When Carrie is busy and George is in the house he takes care of the children for her, while I have to quit my work and go and attend to them myself, even while you are sitting by. Do you think that a kindness, dear?"

"I never thought it my place to do so."

"Now, George thinks it is his place and duty, too, and acts accordingly. He also helps Carrie do her work up when he has nothing else that needs doing worse. This makes both of them feel happier, for it strengthens their love for each other. He also sympathizes with her in all her lesser trials, which you call weaknesses, dear, and I can never approach you with them. In short, George understands Carrie, while my husband does not understand me any more now than on the very day we were married."

"I understand myself though, and know that you are very beautiful, and that I loved you passionately, and do to this day, and mean to understand you yet, too; see if I don't," he said playfully.

His wife smiled, and continued:

"Now, George often stays at home and keeps all the children, while Carrie goes on horseback to church. I thought last Sabbath if you would only saddle pony and bring him up for me to ride to church, and you stay at home with the children, I should have enjoyed my ride so much; and it would have been a relief after being confined so long and closely in the sick room with Willie."

"Why did you not tell me then, dear Anna?"

"There is where I blame myself. Somehow I can't be as frank with you as Carrie is with George. I wish I could. I think I can with a little encouragement on your part, dear. Now, when I was over there last, Carrie and I had sat talking so long that George came in for tea before it was ready. I thought he would be dreadfully shocked at her want of system, as you say, dear, so I partly took the blame on myself and said I had kept Carrie so busy talking I had detained her."

"Oh, no matter," George replied, "I often come in before tea is ready. Sometimes baby cries and hinders; sometimes Jacky gets hurt and has to be doctored and petted. There are many things to bother housekeepers. Besides, I am not so particular about having my meals at regular hours. I know Edward is. I used to tell him at college that it hurt him worse to have a meal delayed fifteen minutes than it did me to eat every hour in the day."

"Just then Jacky came in with a soiled face. 'Oh, ho, Jacky, what's the matter?' exclaimed George; and he lifted him up to the glass to see his soiled face. 'Jacky won't have such a face as that, will he? let us go and wash it.'"

"So he took him out and soon brought him back looking as bright as mother could have made him."

"Then while Carrie was getting tea ready she burned her dress."

"How sorry I am," she exclaimed, "it was George's favorite dress."

"She ran in to where George was to show her dress, exclaiming:

"Look here, George, how naughty I am; I have burned my dress so very badly."

"What do you think he did? He took her two hands in his, and brought them caressingly over his whiskers on each side of his face, and then to his mouth, kissing them ever so many times before he let them go, saying:

"I am glad that you were not burned, and to pay you for being so very naughty I shall get you another dress just like it."

"Then when he was starting to his work she really asked him to come in a half hour earlier than usual and keep the children, for she said she wanted to go out with me when I started home to enjoy the fresh air. Now, dear, I never could have asked such a thing of you, could I?"

"You never have. But, Anna, darling, let us forget the experience of to-day, only remembering the lesson it teaches. And can you, dear, forgive and forget the past—at least all you should forgive and forget—remembering with me enough to enable us to do better in the future? Let us walk over to George's this afternoon; I believe we will both feel invigorated after a walk."

The children were called, and all started full of life and glee over to the next farm. They got there just as they were starting to the scene of beauty and flowers mentioned. They all spent a happy hour in the wildwood, amid the scenes of nature, talking of its beauties and of the wisdom of nature's God. They returned home some wiser and much happier.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

### Young Folks' Column.

DEAR EDITOR:—As the children's column has not been filled up very well for four or five weeks, I thought I would write. Our summer school has been closed for seven weeks; at the close of it another school near by joined with ours and had a picnic. We had a brass band, and a choir of good singers gave us nice music. There were some very small boys who got on the stage with wooden whistles and made some fun. We had essays, select reading, poetry and dialogues to speak. There was quite a large crowd present—several hundred people; we all enjoyed ourselves finely. There are plenty of peaches around here. Apples are not as plenty as they were last year. The corn looks nicely. I do not expect that my letters are very interesting, but as they urge the children to write I thought I would. I must close for this time. EVA STANLEY.

WALL STREET, Kans., Aug. 22, 1878.

### "Wasn't He Good, Mamma?"

A little boy five years old had been crying all night with the earache. Did you ever have the earache? Then you know how hard it is to bear such pain.

All night his mother watched by him, patiently trying one remedy after another. Nothing seemed to do any good. Sometimes she carried him up and down the room although he was a heavy weight to her. Then she laid her head beside his on his little pillow. But the pain continued as bad as ever.

At last, just as the day dawned, he eagerly said: "Why, mamma, we haven't asked God about it!"

He got up at once, and knelt in his bed and prayed: "O, Lord, please make my ear stop aching, 'cause I'm all tired out; for Christ's sake. Amen!"

Then, with a smile on his little face, he fell into a calm sleep, which lasted until noon. His mother wondered at the child's simple faith. She had never thought of bringing her little trials particularly to Jesus, and would, perhaps, have thought it irreverent to have done so. The little child had become her teacher.

When he awoke, he was free from pain; and he said: "I asked the Lord to make it well, and He did. Wasn't He good, mamma?"

### Three Things.

Three things to love—courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to admire—intellect, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness and freedom.

Three things to wish for—health, friends and a contented spirit.

Three things to like—cordiality, good humor and cheerfulness.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends and good humor.

Three things to contend for—honor, country and friends.

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to cherish—virtue, goodness and wisdom.

Three things to do—think, live and act.

Three things to think of—life, death and eternity.

### A Great Mistake.

Boys often think it does not make any difference how they live when they are young; that when they come to settle down as men they can leave all their wild ways and begin again. Whenever they stop doing wrong, they think they will be just the same as if they always had done right. But this is a great mistake. Every thing a boy or man does helps to make him.

Every boy should be careful not to fall into any habits he does not want to carry with him after he grows up, for he will find it very hard work to throw them off. Whatever he would like to be when he becomes a man he should try to be while he is a boy.—Early Dev.

### "Playing Railroad."

A boy of five years was "playing railroad" with his sister of two and a half years. Drawing her upon a foot-stool, he imagined himself both the engineer and conductor.

After imitating the puffing noise of the steam, he stopped and called out "New York," and in a moment after "Boston," and then "Philadelphia." His knowledge of towns was now exhausted, and at the next place he cried "Heaven!" His little sister, said eagerly: "Top! I dess I'll dit out here."

### Mouse in the Piano.

"Charley, have you been doing anything to the piano while I was put? some of the keys won't work at all."

"No, ma, I didn't do anything to it; but Tom said there was a mouse in it, so I got him to hold up the top while I put the cat in to catch it, and she made such an awful row I thought sure the mouse was caught; but if the old thing won't work perhaps the mouse is in there yet."

A Hartford boy has got a small turtle. He writes a piece to the paper, in which he says he is going to see if a turtle will live to be a hundred years old.

Natural Society



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1878.

## Patrons' Department.

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 Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.  
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.  
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 E. E. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.  
 W. H. Chambers, Owiches, Alabama.  
 Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

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Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
 Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.  
 Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.  
 Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.  
 Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.  
 Treasurer—W. P. Popehoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.

Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
 Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
 Gate-keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county.  
 Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Riley county.  
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Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
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 Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.  
 J. S. Payne, Cadesburg, Lincoln county.  
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 Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas.  
 Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

## DEPUTIES

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

William Meairs, Lawrence, Douglas county.  
 John Andrews, Hutton, Atchison county.  
 Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.  
 S. W. Fisher, Saltville, Mitchell county.  
 George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.  
 D. O. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.  
 James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county.  
 R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.  
 C. S. Worley, Bureka, Greenwood county.  
 Chas. A. Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.  
 James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.  
 L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.  
 John C. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.  
 F. W. Kellough, Newton, Harvey county.  
 J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.  
 G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county.  
 D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.  
 George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county.  
 A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county.  
 James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.  
 F. M. Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.  
 W. J. Ellis, Miami county.  
 George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.  
 E. Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.  
 W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.  
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
 J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.  
 E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county.  
 J. O. Vanorndal, Winfield, Lovewell county.  
 E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county.  
 J. W. Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.  
 Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county.  
 W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.  
 William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.  
 H. R. Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.  
 Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Osage county.  
 John Rehbrg, Fairfax, Russell county.  
 E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.  
 C. S. Wirth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.  
 F. C. Miller, Peace, Rice county.  
 W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.  
 T. O. Deuel, Fairmont, Leavenworth county.  
 Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.  
 E. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.  
 P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
 A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.  
 W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.  
 Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.  
 S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.  
 E. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque county.  
 G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.  
 J. F. Ramey, Greendale, Elk county.  
 Geo. S. Kneeland, Keosauqua, Wabasha county.  
 Wm. A. White, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

## Grange Exhibits at Fairs.

Some of our granges own fine horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; others have raised corn, oats, wheat, or something on the co-operative plan this year. Now is the time for these granges to show to their neighbors what they have done and what they are doing. Get your live stock, your grain, your fruit or whatever you have ready, and take it to the county fair. Do not forget to enter and exhibit the articles in the name of the grange to which they belong.

## Harvest-Home Gatherings.

This is just the season of the year for our Patrons to hold their harvest-home picnics. The weather is unusually warm it is true, but in the woods it is delightful. Get together in the shade of some grove, invite your neighborhood granges to join with you, and spend a day in social converse, listening to speeches and comparing crop notes for the past season. We hear of these harvest-home gatherings in several counties, but all should enjoy them; they are among the brightest features of the grange.

## Professional Men Opposed to the Grange.

The lawyers are opposed to the grange. This we have known for some time. They don't like the movement, they say, because it has injured their business. Our farmers do not call upon the law every time a little difficulty arises as they did in years past, before the organization of the grange. We were not at all surprised that the lawyers should complain; but now comes a dentist and says he is not a friend of the grange because it injures his business. We had to laugh when we heard this, but the dentist said it was no laughing matter; and then he went on to explain. Said he: "Since this grange movement was started I can do little or no work for the farmers; they come into my office, inquire as to prices for certain kinds of work in my line, and when I give them the prices they bid me good-day and walk out. I tell you, sir, they are doing a great deal more harm than good." The dentist was really troubled and we were sorry for him, but he is evidently behind the times; he has allowed some other dentist to get in ahead of him.

Professional men and men carrying on any legitimate business make a mistake when they assert that the grange is working to tear them down. The grange is in sympathy with all honest, productive industry, and no business man need fear its influence unless he be a leech and extortioner.

If the Patrons of Husbandry want better prices for their produce they can get it by organization and continual effort. The reason the members have not accomplished vastly more for their benefit is because the proper effort has not been made. We must first agree on what we want, and then all work for it with all our might. A little spasmodic effort during the winter, and a do-nothing policy during the rest of the year, will never bring what we so much desire. It is constant, untiring effort that will bring success, and nothing else will. Can any Patron explain why it is that the members refuse to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered to vastly better their condition?

## Memorial.

The following lines were written on the death of the first member of Olathe grange, No. 118, Sister Hoagland. As a faint expression of deep regret for her loss, may we ever hold her in remembrance as a dear sister:

Our sister is gone; she has gone;  
 She has left our terrestrial grange  
 To join the celestial grange above,  
 Where all is harmony and peace.

Where the Master above rules supreme,  
 Where the circle is unbroken  
 By sorrow and grief  
 And the degrees are all complete.

Where the overseer can rest,  
 For the Master receives  
 All salutations with delight,  
 And no mistakes are made.

Where the lecturer can listen,  
 For our Master on high  
 Lectures superior to all  
 With greatness and ease.

Where the stewards can repose,  
 For all preparations are made  
 Before entering there,  
 And the implements are all secure.

Where, from the chaplain,  
 No instructions are given,  
 For the Great Master above  
 Is chaplain divine.

Where the secretary and treasurer  
 Can lay away their paper and pen,  
 For no dues are remitted, no funds required,  
 And the books are all square.

Where no gate-keeper is needed  
 To usher her in,  
 For the raps and passwords  
 Are known to one Master alone.

Where Ceres is no longer wanted  
 To welcome her to refreshments,  
 For one Heavenly Father  
 Has welcomed her here this.

Where Flora can lay aside  
 Her wreaths and her flowers,  
 For our All-wise Creator  
 Has strewn them in abundance.

And where Pomona's invitations  
 Are no more required,  
 For our Saviour on high  
 Has invited her long ere this.

She has gone to the land of the blest,  
 Where no pain nor sin will beset her,  
 Where bright angels are singing praises  
 Around our Maker's throne.

E. L. MILLIKAN.

## From Chase County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—A few items from this part of the globe would be in order we think. On account of the hail-storm in April our fall wheat was light, but good berry; oats pretty good; corn good and a heavy acreage planted; potatoes in abundance both late and early. Stock of all kinds looks well. Farmers are jubilant over their crops, though a small return is expected from the results of their labor. We want more Greenback legislation this fall to help us out of the ruts.

Toledo grange is still in a prosperous condition. The brotherhood turned out and plowed twenty acres of ground, which we intend to sow in wheat this fall, the proceeds to go into a sinking fund for future use.

We have been looking for our worthy state lecturer to come out this way and make us some speeches, but as yet we have failed to see him. Wake up, Patrons, let us hear from you through the grange organ; if we lie dormant we will achieve nothing. More anon,  
 PATRON.

TOLEDO, Kans., August 17, 1878.

## A Rightful Resolution.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted, for publication in THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Kansas Farmer. Please insert:

WHEREAS, The present high railroad tariff and unjust discrimination are injurious to the best interest of the country; and  
 WHEREAS, The railroad tariff is more oppressive upon farmers as a class, they being both producers and consumers;

Resolved, That we most respectfully recommend to all interested in the reduction of the present tariff, especially the farmers, not to first pledge themselves to assist in bringing in and supporting a bill to reduce the present tariff to a fair and equitable rate and against unjust discrimination. JAMES ANDREWS, Secretary Multiflora Grange, No. 332, HURON, Atchison county, Aug. 17, 1878.

## Patrons' Meetings.

The more of these the better, says the Portsmouth Weekly, whether social picnics of a single grange, or whole states, as is arranged for August 27th to 29th at the Weirs. Below appears the request Worthy Master Forsythe, of Illinois state grange, addressed to the Patrons there. And we well know that Worthy Master Chase gives it his indorsement by recommending the same to the Patrons of New Hampshire:

Let me urge upon Patrons the importance of holding their annual picnic or harvest feast. The grange should set apart a day during the summer or fall to hold their annual reunion. We must not let this custom die out. These meetings always do good. They bring together the Patrons from different parts of the country, and the tendency is to stimulate and encourage. These gatherings, when properly conducted, strengthen the faith of the members and begot confidence; besides exerting a good influence upon those outside the grange. These meetings need not, neither should they be attended with much expense. Costly entertainments are not necessary; much good can be done and a great deal of real enjoyment had with an expenditure of little time or money.

## "Drumming."

Farmers, like other people, seem to have a "weakness" for being "drummed," and will sit on the fence or the plow beam and neglect the work they have in hand to listen to the smooth-tongued lightning rod man, sewing machine or reaper agent, the "farm right," patent gate or churn man, the book peddler and the hundred other itinerants who scour the country over to "scoop" the farmer's money or get his note, or make him their agent to sell something to his neighbors.

The cost of "drumming" for what is called the "legitimate" business of the United States is doubtless nearly one hundred millions of dollars annually. This enormous cost is necessarily added to the price of goods thus sold by the army of drummers.

It is clear that the consumers of goods who buy at retail in the country have to pay this expense at last.

Probably no one will deny that this is an unnecessary expense. Many wholesale merchants and manufacturers who admit the viciousness of the system, have for their apology that they are compelled to do so because others do, and so when the matter is simmered down to facts, it is found that this enormously expensive system has grown out of the fears of some men in business that if they do not capture their trade if they did not drum for it in the same manner.

But now they all do it, and they are like the man who caught the bear—it is terrible to hold on and they dare not let go. Many Patrons seem to think that the executive committee and the agents of the grange ought to "drum" for their trade and patronage the same as others do, who wish and expect to make money and their trade.

They forget that it costs money to "drum," and the oft-repeated saying they cannot both "keep their pudding and eat it too" that if they must and will be "drummed" they must pay for it.

The grange agency idea dispenses with the tremendous cost of drumming for trade, and provides for furnishing the members at the least possible cost everything which the members have to buy, and for the utmost safety for all their interests in the transaction of their business through agency channels.

The matter of the responsibility and accountability of the parties who are to receive and use the money, live stock or farm products sent to the cities by the farmers, is of the utmost importance, and it is not, as a rule, duly considered by the members.

When a man has consigned his stock, produce or money to other parties, he has, to a great extent, surrendered his control of the same. He is dependent upon the honesty of others for full and fair returns. It is notorious that there are ways in which he can be swindled and he be none the wiser. He may also know that he is "gouged," and yet have no recourse. Our bonded agency system insures him against either.

Patrons should not ask your own regularly appointed and qualified agents to "drum" you! It ought not to be necessary in order to move you to employ the very means provided for your benefit alone.

Employ your agents—without solicitation from them, and let them do as they see fit to sustain them. It is their duty to serve you faithfully and truly. You, or your representatives, have placed them in their positions, and they have none others to look to for encouragement.—Ez.

## Education and Woman's Rights.

The following essay was read by Alice Levi, Ceres of Gilead grange, No. 556, Scott county, Kentucky:

Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers:—It is with a peculiar, sensational feeling that I stand before you this evening with an essay on the subject of "Education and Woman's Rights."

It is because I stand among so many persons who are far more capable of entertaining any great good, or even do justice to the subject; but still I wish to lay my views before the grange, which is poor, and much of little.

Sisters and brothers, I believe that of all the blessings that our Heavenly Father has allowed us to have, there is not one which breathes a purer fragrance or bears a more heavenly aspect than education. The good book tells us that we have something to do in this life, and you, parents, tell us the laws of this state hold you accountable for every act or violation of law that we should do. And, in the light in which I see it, the good book says that you are in part held accountable for the way you raise your children. Then, fathers and mothers, what is more honorable in this world than for you to educate your children? What is more pleasing in the sight of God than to use your influence and a little money to help to educate the poor children of your neighborhood, that they may know how to live in this world and for the world to come? Dear parents, and brothers and sisters, I ask not for a thorough education of you who are not able to give it, for I believe in using economy, so far as not to live beyond your means, but I ask for a reasonable education, so we children may have a chance of a better and higher life than our forefathers have had to live and die with.

And now he wonders how he'll get through heaven's gate.

And lastly come silence—  
 A day of deep repose;  
 Her looks smoothly braided,  
 Upon her breast a rose,  
 Lashes resting gently  
 Upon the marble cheek;  
 A look of gentle peace  
 Upon the forehead meek.

Pale hands softly folded,  
 The kindly pulses still,  
 The lips know no smiling,  
 The noble heart no thrill.  
 Her husband misses her now,  
 And now he wonders how he'll get through heaven's gate.

Fresh grave in the valley,  
 Eyes without their sight—  
 One more solemn lesson  
 That woman will have her right.  
 Face forever hidden,  
 Her burdens now are light;  
 Dust to dust, a voice saith,  
 That women shall have their rights.

An Indiana Patron writes to the Indiana Farmer as follows, under date of July 15: "The Patrons of Kosciusko county have organized a fire insurance company, and invite all farmers in the county and in Whitley and Fulton counties to join themselves to our protection. Terms, one dollar membership and fifty cents for application. That is all the cost all a member burns out, then all are assessed according to the amount insured. We have paid all losses thus far, and are increasing in members every week, and have as good men in our company as there are in any company, and as good officers also. We pay no high salaries. The secretary and president each get \$1.50 per day while at regular meetings, and that is only three times a year. We organized one year ago last May, and have had two barns burnt and a house damaged to the amount of \$65. None of our money goes abroad to build up other states and monopolies. We have over one hundred members, with one hundred and thirty thousand dollars capital. I visited Monroe grange on the evening of the 6th inst. They have a nice new hall, twenty-two by forty feet, painted and paid for, with five doors, new chairs, at a cost of \$500. They conferred the fourth degree on four young men and took one by right, one by petition, and had a big supper, right in harvest time, and after a shower of rain in the evening. They are very helpful. There are eight good halls in the county. Hopewell took in three or four young members lately."

Co-operation in Ohio.  
 The practical co-operation of the Patrons of Harrison county has brought many good results, and results, too, that will be permanent in their good effects. The grange stock scales, put up over two years ago, near the depot broke down a monopoly that had for years held

the price of weighing at thirty-five cents a draft, the granger price of weighing being fifteen cents a draft, and doing about all the weighing at that price, notwithstanding the old scales have had their price down to ten cents a draft ever since the grange scale started. Being a stock country, and large numbers of cattle being constantly bought and sold, it is estimated that this practical illustration of co-operation saves the farmers of Harrison county each year from one to two thousand dollars. The Patrons also handle their own wool, selling last season 75,000 pounds, at an average increase of price, by "making their own business," of five cents per pound, or \$3,500 saved or made by that one transaction, besides having the good effect of causing outside parties to pay a high price for what they bought of farmers, not Patrons. Another good instance now in practical operation: They found out about how many acres of wheat they had to thrash all together, and called for bidders to contract for the entire lot; result, a saving of one cent per bushel on each bushel thrashed, a fine saving when we remember the large crop of wheat in Harrison county, and thousands of Patrons in that section. The thrashers, too, are losing nothing; they know exactly what they have to do and can calculate accordingly, and save time and money by systematizing their work.—Grange Bulletin.

The grange was founded upon the wants of the husbandmen of this nation, and its principles are firmly imbedded in the hearts of the good and true. It extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. It is a fact, patent to the minds of all well informed men, that the grange is one of the best educators in the land, holding tens of thousands of schools every two weeks. Thousands of its members are now taking and reading good agricultural papers, who, prior to the organization of the grange, never read papers of any kind, and many of the members, by meeting and speaking in the grange, have become good speakers who would do credit to the halls of congress.

The grange is, or can be, one of the most powerful organizations ever known to any age or undertaking. It rests wholly with farmers to make it a grand success, and a power that no monopoly of any kind whatever can ever run; for it has all power over banks and rates of interest by doing its whole business through its own bank; all power to be protected in legislation against all landed monopolistic bills, by sending only farmers pledged to the common interests of the grange policy to the legislature; all power to protect itself from middlemen of every class by doing all its buying and selling through its own business associations, where all can be dealt with alike.

Some farmers in excusing themselves from taking part in the grange club and grange, claim they can read, investigate and improve by themselves and do not need the offerings of co-operative effort. However, few instances were ever known where an individual, without any outside stimulus or support, did make marked progress. On the other hand, the principle might be claimed that each man should govern himself and thus abolish state and national governments, could educate himself and children and thus do away with schools, but the world's experience has shown conclusively that only by united effort and associated movements has great good or decided progress been accomplished.—Ez.

Grange meetings have brought farmers together in frequent consultation and exchange of views; facts known only to a few have been made common property; by reducing costs and prices, has placed many conveniences and comforts in the hands of families that otherwise they would not have enjoyed; and the farmer has been taught many things in regard to the conduct of his business, and the fact that he would have been ignorant without the aid of this organic union of interests.—Ez.

The Chemung County (New York) Agricultural society announces special premiums to the amount of \$250 for the best decorated wagon loads of farm produce exhibited at the granges at the coming state fair—\$100, \$75, \$50, \$25.

## FREIGHT RATES.

Representative Railroad Men Meet at Saratoga and Arrange Further Postings of their Earnings—For More Free Passes to be Issued to Shippers of Live Stock.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 23.—At a meeting of railroad managers to-day, the following resolutions were reported by the committee on east bound freights, and pooling arrangements were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the committee be in favor of, and the companies herein represented will agree to, such pooling arrangement as may be hereafter devised; that during the pendency of the preparation of such programme for the pooling of business, the companies herein represented will continue to maintain such rates as may, from time to time, be established; that the executive committee of the trunk lines, together with the representatives of the Vermont Central, prepare an agreement for the pooling of such traffic to the several seaboard cities and by each of said trunk lines to each city with all the details for the pooling of such traffic; that at the same time, the Western executive committee prepare an agreement for the pooling of the traffic for the several Western common points essential to the maintenance of the rates up to each of the trunk lines; that when said committees have prepared the details of said pool, they meet together and adjust the same to each other and put the same into effect; said committees will employ such assistance as they may deem necessary to aid them in devising, preparing and enforcing such agreement.

A committee was appointed to confer with the propeller authorities. It was also agreed that the difference between all rail and lake and rail east bound rates from Chicago be ten cents per barrel on flour and on all fourth class except grain and pork in barrels; and that, except on grain and pork in barrels, it being conceded that the rates on the articles excepted would have to be governed by the lake lines not controlled by trunk roads, and also, by the competition of lake and canal.

At a meeting of the Western executive committee, it was agreed that the live stock rates from Chicago to New York, taking effect on September 2d, shall be sixty cents per hundred pounds, and from East St. Louis sixty-five cents, and from other competing points to be in proportion to the Chicago rates. It was agreed that no return passes whatever shall be given to shippers of live stock or men in charge of the same, but that all issue of free passes or account of live stock shall be confined to the man in charge of the same, and good only on rates on which their stock is being hauled.

The Western executive committee adjourned to meet the executive committee of the same lines and take up the subject of live stock transportation on Saturday. The St. Louis lines presented their claim to Wm. Ellis, of the Boston and Albany road, and Albert Gatchers, of the Adams Express company, Cincinnati, the arbiters appointed in relation to the transportation of live stock. The arbiters have not yet submitted their report.



**Pawnee County Wheat Crop.**

[Lawrence Press.]

The wheat crop of Pawnee county, for 1878, will not fall below 420,000 bushels, valued at \$285,000. The farmers are preparing for a still larger crop in 1879.

**The New Baden Flower Corn.**

[Atchison Champion.]

Mr. A. J. Harvi yesterday exhibited to us a specimen of this corn, raised by Mr. A. P. Bunnell, of Huron. Two years ago he gave fifty cents for one hundred kernels, from which he raised ten bushels. This year he has fifteen acres planted. The stalks were six feet high, perfectly formed, large ears, and Mr. Harvi says that he did not see a stalk that had less than four ears.

**What Kansas Brings Forth.**

[Osage Independent.]

Sylvester Stone, of Fairview township, thrashed his oats last week. The yield was fifty-five bushels to the acre. Who has done better? Let us hear. He has one patch of field corn, standing on high ground, with stalks fourteen feet high. "Yes," does not spare labor, and if not successful in his crops, it is not attributable to lack of industry. There is more good luck in plenty of elbow grease than in a dry wish-bone. He "plows deep while sluggards sleep."

**More Big Millet.**

[Osborne County Farmer.]

Col. Gerhart, of Corinth township, has left at this office a few stalks of Egyptian millet which measure six feet in length from the roots to the end of the seed-tassel. He says he had pulled up a stool to bring up that measured about seven feet, but forgot it when he came to town; and the specimen he did bring was not particularly picked out but was some of the first he came to, and by no means the tallest in the field. He has thirty acres of it, and it is estimated that the yield will be from eight to ten tons per acre.

**Arraigned for Selling Liquor to Indians.**

[Holt Signal.]

The case of J. M. Terry, of Netawaka, was brought up for examination in the United States commissioner's court last Monday. Terry is charged with selling liquor to the Kickapoo Indians. One of the defendants, but in the other the defendant was bound over to appear at the October term of the United States district court, at Leavenworth, in the sum of three hundred dollars. Mr. Terry gave bond for his appearance.

**Suicide—Emigrants Bound for Wichita.**

[Wichita Eagle.]

Frederick Rosenberg, of Payne township, in this county, hanged himself last night at his home. When discovered this morning he was dead. Coroner Munger goes out this afternoon to hold an inquest. Rosenberg was sixty-eight years old, and no reason is known at present for the rash act. J. F. Sullivan informs us that he has letters from friends stating that a party of emigrants from near Lafayette Indiana, fifty-six wagons in the train, have started, and are bound for Wichita. Mr. S. knows a number of them, and says they are just such men as we want.

**Molasses from Corn Stalks.**

[Girard Press.]

R. J. Sanderson, who lives a short distance west of Girard, brought us samples of corn stalk and sorghum molasses manufactured by himself, a few days ago. We tested both, and while the sorghum was of a superior quality, we consider the corn stalk molasses—made from the stalks of common field corn—the best. Mr. S. says that by proper management the corn stalks will yield as large a quantity of juice as sorghum. He claims that he is one of the first persons who ever made molasses from sorghum, having been engaged in the business twenty-five years ago.

**The Corn Crop.**

[Independence Kansan.]

The corn prospect which was so good only about two weeks since may now be said to be rather below the average. The late corn is suffering very perceptibly for want of rain and there is at present no prospect of getting even a shower for some time to come. In the meantime the late corn is parching up, and unless rain comes soon, the corn crop will be much poorer than has been supposed. The early corn, however, is safe and no amount of dry weather can possibly effect it. We see by some of our exchanges that cutting up corn has already commenced in some parts of the state. The early planting has already matured. The late plant comprising, perhaps, one-third of the average, has yet its chances to run.

**A Sad Mistake.**

[Fort Scott Monitor.]

We learn from a gentleman from Fulton, in this county, of a distressing accident that occurred on the farm of a man named Keller, who lives a short distance north of Fort Lincoln. It seemed that the Kellers had been annoyed by some parties unknown, who would come after night, take down the bars and let the cattle in. The Keller brothers concluded to watch and if possible catch the person. On last Saturday night they stationed themselves near the bars with guns. About 10 o'clock a. m. the wife of the younger Keller, becoming uneasy, concluded to go out and see how things were. In going out she had to go through the bars to get where her husband was, and when in the act of crawling through, both of the Kellers shot her. She was still alive at 11 o'clock Sunday night, but the physicians say there is no hope of her recovery.

**Tired of Life.**

[Abilene Chronicle.]

On Tuesday John Rickel, an old man fifty-five years of age, who lived near Sand Springs, committed suicide. His health had been quite poor for some time. He had a large family of children, and it is thought he became discouraged and brooded over his troubles until he became deranged. For some time past he has been more discouraged than usual, and has remarked to his neighbors that he did not care to live any longer. Tuesday afternoon he talked in the same manner to his wife. She bathed his head in cold water and left him feeling better, and went to a neighbor's on an errand, and when she returned he was not to be found. He left the house shortly after her, taking his shot-gun with him. A diligent search was made, and he was found some distance from the house, the top of his head being blown entirely off. Coroner Holington held an inquest, and a verdict was brought in in accordance with the above fact.

**A Disgraceful Scene.**

[Ottawa Republican.]

Quite a little ripple of excitement was occasioned on the north side, Monday evening, by a domestic tempest in an emigrant's wagon. A man and wife had a dispute concerning the ownership of some property, and the matter culminated in the most troublesome kind of trouble, here at Ottawa. The unfortunate woman, with a babe, was ejected from the wagon, and when she made a desperate effort to regain it was driven off by a revolver. The brute of a husband then drove on and left the woman, who was given a refuge in Judge Hardin's residence, where she was kindly cared for. The affair attracted considerable attention in that usually quiet neighborhood.

**Kansas for Tame Grasses.**

[Winchester Argus.]

Mr. John Carson is highly pleased with the yield of his tame grass crops on Kansas soil. When he first began farming here, he was advised not to pay any attention to tame grasses. But nevertheless he tried it, and finds that it does better than in Pennsylvania. His clover and timothy "set," containing eighty acres, is now nearly all clover, from which he has just taken a large crop. Next spring he proposes, if the season is favorable, to plow up a "forty" of this meadow, and plant it to corn, and raise a crop therefrom, the like of which has not been thought of. The long clover roots have deepened and loosened the soil, from which, without doubt, a famous wheat crop can be raised. He is favorably impressed with his tame grass experiments.

**Terrible Death.**

[Troy Chief.]

A. R. Jeffries, residing several miles southeast of Highland, and one of the oldest residents of that part of the county, came to his death, on Tuesday morning, in the following shocking manner: He had been to Highland station, having ridden a mule. Being about to return home he untied the mule, and placing his hand in the loop at the end of the halter, he was about to mount, when the mule became frightened and ran, jerking the loop tightly around Mr. Jeffries' wrist. The animal ran about a mile before he was stopped. Mr. Jeffries was found to be dead, all the clothing torn off, and his body pounded to a jelly. Besides being jerked and dragged over the ground, he had probably been kicked by the mule. The deceased leaves a family of four children, and his estate is considerably involved.

**Pedestrian—Inhuman Sportsmen.**

[Kansas Herald.]

We are informed by friend J. W. Birchfield, of this county, that a young married couple landed in Brown county last Wednesday from Minnesota, having walked the entire distance in four weeks. George Raymond is the young man's name, a son of one Mr. Raymond of this county. The father of the young man says he came from the same place four years ago by team and wagon, and it took him about six weeks to make the trip. Farmers should advertise their farms as not subject to such work, and trespassers be made to pay a fine.

**Fatality Among Cattle—Severe Hail-Storm in Barton County.**

[Arkansas Valley Democrat.]

Messrs. Williams, Tonkin & Pascoe, living about ten miles northwest of this city, inform us that a sort of epidemic is raging among the younger portion of their cattle now being pastured some six miles northeast of Great Bend, on the Arkansas. The disease seems to affect the lungs, and proves fatal in most cases. They have lost about a dozen head. Last Wednesday night occurred the severest hail storm that ever swept over this section. It commenced about midnight and lasted over an hour, increasing in violence until it finally quickly subsided. The ground was completely and thickly covered with chunks of the congealed aqua varying in size from a man's egg to twice the size of a man's fist. Much damage was done throughout the city to window glass and light wood structures. Shingled roofs were badly split up and wood awnings were broken in several instances. The largest glacial fragment that we have heard of weighed one and a quarter pounds, and was discovered by Mr. C. F. Diefenbacher. This piece measured eighteen inches in circumference, and in falling demolished a new wash-tub. Some idea of the violence of the storm may be gathered from this fact: Messrs. Jos. Gray, J. B. Champion, D. N. Helzer and others measured specimens that fell in front of their places, and they report pieces all the way from five to eighteen inches around. At first it was feared that great damage had been done to crops, but it appears that the storm was confined to a comparatively narrow strip of territory, and that this immediate vicinity got the worst of it. Beyond cutting up some watermelon patches and killing a few chickens and young pigs, there was little real damage done.

**How Kansas Looks to a Stranger from the Buckeye State.**

The following letter was written to the Greenville (Ohio) Courier, by a gentleman who is visiting Kansas for the first time: EDITOR COURIER:—I left Leavenworth for this point last week. I have been stopping a few days with David G. Watt, formerly of Harrison township, Darko county. Mr. Watt is one of nature's noblemen; his orthodoxy consists in having plenty to eat, plenty to wear, a warm heart and a happy home. If work gets its merits, he certainly deserves all he possesses. Mr. Watt has a beautiful fruit farm two and a half miles from Lawrence. Until a short time ago he had the title of "King Potato Man," but he recently doffed his crown, and is the great fruit grower in Douglas county. He ships most of his fruits to Denver. His strawberry patch has rows one hundred feet long, that averaged him \$25 a row this year. He had cherries, blackberries, raspberries and grapes in abundance. His apples and pears are the finest I ever saw. Before me lay a Winesap that weighs nine ounces. It is a small pattern to some I have seen on the trees. Apples weighing from ten to twelve ounces are about the average crop. This may appear strange coloring to some, but as the facts about Kansas should be told without varnish, I give what I have seen with my own eyes. I have seen many large and delicious pears in Ohio, but they "wouldn't hold a candle" to what I have seen on Mr. Watt's trees. Mr. W. is perhaps an exception of a fruit grower. He is an incessant worker. His home is called "Spring Grove." It is an appropriate name, for just north of the house is a beautiful blackberry grove surrounding a spring of pure cold water, gushing from the side of the sloping hill. Around the house are a number of shade trees put there by the hands of Mr. Watt. The home stands back from the main road, and is reached by a beautiful drive, on the side of which is shaded with trees. Here my host expects to pass his days in peace and plenty with his children, six of whom, with their voices and cheerful countenances, add sunshine and gladness to the place made desolate two years ago by the death of his consort. I have been much interested in hearing Mr. Watt tell incidents of pioneer life in Kansas during the days of border-ruffianism. He is one of the men that fought for the liberties of Kansas, and he dearly loves the state. Gen. Butler and Dr. Gilpatrick also figured conspicuously in that war, and their names stand at the head of the pioneers of the state born in the days of secession. While sitting on the porch at Mr. Watt's the other evening, who should drive up to the door but Dick Bloom. He was accompanied by his wife, and intends making Kansas his home. He says: "'Tis the grandest country I ever saw; nothing like it, nothing like it!" Spring Grove will ever hold a place dear to the memory of your scribe, and often shall I recall with pride and pleasure the several happy days spent with Mr. Watt and his family of estimable children. May he never weep. This (Douglas) county is one of the best in the state. Lawrence, the county seat, has a splendid mill power in the Kaw river that flows by it. The state university has beautiful situation on a bluff overlooking the city. Numerous manufactories, with shipping facilities over the several railroads that enter here, make it a great trading point. The grandest sight west of the Mississippi can be had from the tower of the state university. Railroad companies may peruse and lithographically portray the beauties of their own lands in the far West, but I tell you Douglas county is the "old Sol" of all; it outshines them every one. Here in this county, with all its water powers, its educational advantages and its marketing facilities, the people can be made to buy from \$5 to \$8 per acre, on up to \$100. The people from the East who come to this state to buy lands are carried by this section of country after night, and do not get to see the best part of Kansas. The railroad companies, as I stated in a former letter, have millions of acres for sale cheap, but where? away out in the western part of the state, with no markets close, no schools, churches or agricultural stores within fifty or a hundred miles. Of course they want to sell their lands at the highest price, but who can afford to live beyond the pale of civilization? Rich men may do this, but the poor man must have market near by. It is a well known fact that the railroad companies never leave Kansas City with a train of land buyers until dark, then when daylight comes the prices two hundred miles west lay stretched before their eyes. Of course people have a right to buy where they please, but I offer my reasons against the far West. It will take years to settle up this state. The railroads running east and west through Kansas charge the same prices for freight and passengers. It costs a young fortune to get to the Colorado line on either of the roads running into that state. Until the legislature of Kansas enacts a rate law for these monopolies, they will continue to extort extravagant prices both for freight and passenger travel. From what I have heard about railroad companies, especially those of Kansas, I cannot refrain censuring them for their meanness in charging two prices for hauling grain and produce to market. East of Topeka rates are fair, but west of Topeka they are extortionate. With the railroads Kansas would be nothing, yet I do not understand why it is that such enormous tariff is charged shippers. East of Topeka competition has made low rates. East of Topeka then is the place to buy lands. In either one of the cities of the far West, Eastern farmers will be found schools, churches, mills, elevators, etc., in abundance. In company with Mr. Watt, on Sunday last, I paid a visit to the beautiful farm-home of G. C. Brackett, Esq., four miles west of Lawrence. Mr. B. is secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural society. I found him a clever and courteous gentleman. He thoroughly understands fruit raising, and through him I learned many important points relative to its culture. Mr. Brackett kindly presented me with four copies of the annual report of the Kansas State Horticultural society. I shall be obliged to refer to them often for information on this subject. The horticultural society of Kansas has divided the state into three districts, viz., Northern, Central and Southern. The first is adapted to apples and pears; the second to peaches and pears, and the third is peculiarly adapted to the successful raising of grapes and peaches. The wheat belts of Kansas are divided into the Eastern, Middle and Western. Of the agricultural prospects of this state, I would suggest those desiring full information to subscribe or send for a copy of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, an agricultural journal published in Lawrence, by J. T. Stevens. THE SPIRIT is an eight-page, ably edited and well printed paper. The Leavenworth Times is another good paper, giving much news of the agricultural and stock-raising features of Kansas. The Commonwealth, published at Topeka, perhaps gives the most general news of Kansas, and if there are any land bargains advertised, they will most certainly be found in that paper. A people from Ohio, and other states east of this, will visit Lawrence during the great temperance camp meeting, which will be held from the 30th of this month to the 9th of September. From 50,000 to 75,000 people are expected to be present. 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**How Kansas Looks to a Stranger from the Buckeye State.**

The following letter was written to the Greenville (Ohio) Courier, by a gentleman who is visiting Kansas for the first time: EDITOR COURIER:—I left Leavenworth for this point last week. I have been stopping a few days with David G. Watt, formerly of Harrison township, Darko county. Mr. Watt is one of nature's noblemen; his orthodoxy consists in having plenty to eat, plenty to wear, a warm heart and a happy home. If work gets its merits, he certainly deserves all he possesses. Mr. Watt has a beautiful fruit farm two and a half miles from Lawrence. Until a short time ago he had the title of "King Potato Man," but he recently doffed his crown, and is the great fruit grower in Douglas county. He ships most of his fruits to Denver. His strawberry patch has rows one hundred feet long, that averaged him \$25 a row this year. He had cherries, blackberries, raspberries and grapes in abundance. His apples and pears are the finest I ever saw. Before me lay a Winesap that weighs nine ounces. It is a small pattern to some I have seen on the trees. Apples weighing from ten to twelve ounces are about the average crop. This may appear strange coloring to some, but as the facts about Kansas should be told without varnish, I give what I have seen with my own eyes. I have seen many large and delicious pears in Ohio, but they "wouldn't hold a candle" to what I have seen on Mr. Watt's trees. Mr. W. is perhaps an exception of a fruit grower. He is an incessant worker. His home is called "Spring Grove." It is an appropriate name, for just north of the house is a beautiful blackberry grove surrounding a spring of pure cold water, gushing from the side of the sloping hill. Around the house are a number of shade trees put there by the hands of Mr. Watt. The home stands back from the main road, and is reached by a beautiful drive, on the side of which is shaded with trees. 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## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1878.

## YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

That terrible disease, the yellow fever, is still raging in the South and with unabated fury. Men, women and children are fleeing to the country until the cities and towns wherein the fever has taken hold are almost depopulated. One dispatch stated that mothers were even deserting their children, and children were deserting their parents who had been stricken down. Appeal after appeal goes up to the cities of the North for aid. "Send us money to bury the dead, and nurses to take care of the sick," they say. And the North is responding nobly. Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville and many other cities have sent thousands of dollars to aid the sufferers. The number of deaths up to Saturday last in the city of New Orleans alone was 577.

It is reported that in seasons past the colored people have not been attacked by the yellow fever, but now they are dying by the scores.

In our news columns will be found late dispatches from some of the afflicted cities.

## THE ORDER IN JACKSON COUNTY.

We are glad to say to our readers that the Patrons in Jackson county are still earnestly working to build up the order, and bring the farmers together in the work of co-operation. Last Thursday, in response to an invitation from the Patrons of that county, we paid them a visit. A harvest-home had been gotten up, under the auspices of Jefferson grange, and, although the day was extremely warm, a large number of Patrons and farmers with their families were in attendance and gave earnest attention to a long speech delivered by the state lecturer.

We found here one of the best co-operative stores in the state. Bro. Jones, chairman of the state executive committee, is the agent. Dry goods, groceries, ready-made clothing, hats, boots and shoes, crockery and hardware are kept in full supply. All the Patrons with whom we conversed seemed highly pleased with the co-operative efforts thus far made in their county, and assured us that thousands of dollars had been saved to the farmers by doing their own business.

In every county in the state where the Patrons have taken hold of the work of co-operation in earnest, there the order will be found in a prosperous condition. The reason is obvious—it is demonstrated that it pays to be a Patron. We say to the Patrons of Kansas, let co-operation be your watchword; inscribe it on your banners; go at it with a determination to win; work at it with all your might; stick to it until success crowns your efforts.

## TO OUR HOME FRIENDS.

Two occasions, simultaneously occurring, of the National Temperance association and Kaw Valley fair, will naturally draw to our locality a great many strangers from abroad. They will come from all parts of the country, attracted to this point not only for the interest they feel in the special objects of these associations, but also from the desire to see this part of Kansas; to see the historic city of Lawrence; her surroundings; the university that sits so queenly on Mount Oread; the churches that adorn her squares; the public school buildings which are the pride of our people; the many private residences which grace our streets, and the country round about dotted with mansions which show the taste and culture of their occupants. All these things and many others of special interest to strangers should be shown at their best and be seen under circumstances as favorable as possible to charm the eye and please the taste.

We need not remind our citizens that a very little work on their own premises would do much to tone down sundry rough spots and put out of sight heaps of rubbish, and make to disappear crops of unsightly weeds, which would astonishingly improve the appearance of their several domains and cause our really beautiful city to put on her best aspect. Sanitary considerations should urge to a general clearing up and the removal of all garbage, weeds and rubbish from our streets and alleys; the additional motive of appearing to strangers neat, clean and comely will certainly effect a change for

the better in respect to tidiness of look and beauty of aspect. We would suggest to our business men that grass beside our streets and walks are indications of decay in trade and a feeling of discouragement as it regards the future. A little energetic exercise with the hoe and rake will make all right.

We are all proud of Lawrence and its environs, and can only express the hope that she will not suffer her fair fame for beauty of situation, neatness of appearance, attractiveness of shade and business reputation to be eclipsed from want of energy and the lack of a little well applied work.

## BECAUSE HE WAS A TRAMP.

A tramp, while at work in a Shawnee county harvest field, died from the effects of a sunstroke. This ought to serve as an awful warning to all members of the roving fraternity who are insane enough to expose themselves to such peril. If this tramp had stuck to his legitimate business and let the farmers do their own harvesting, while he interviewed the women at the farm-house, investigated the dairy and henery, smashed the reaper or fired the barn, he might now have been enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* on the freight train, or tasting the delights of pipe, bottle and "keeds" at the rustic camp fire, with the proud consciousness of having done his duty.

The above heartless expressions are from the Pottawatomie Chief, of the 17th inst. The poor victim of sunstroke who died while performing services as a harvester, while laboring hard to get an honest living, is spoken of as an incendiary, a common thief; and his memory is thus abused because it so happened that he was a stranger whom circumstances had forced to travel about in search of work. Yes, call him tramp if you like. We know nothing of this particular tramp, but the very fact of his being at work in a harvest field is evidence enough to satisfy us (and it ought to be sufficient to satisfy any fair minded person) that he was not a professional tramp, as the term is commonly understood, but, on the contrary, a poor man going about seeking honest employment.

If there is anything in the world that is calculated to make the poor tramp laborers careless and reckless, and to make them enemies to all mankind, it is just such newspaper articles as we have quoted above. The unfortunate tramp reads them or hears of them and then goes about feeling that everybody looks upon him as nothing but a thief, a robber or an incendiary. He gets no sympathy, no work, no nothing, but looks freighted with suspicion and warnings to leave, and finally he becomes a criminal.

We have said it before and we repeat it—there are thousands of honest men tramping over the country in search of work, and it is the duty of every humanity-loving citizen to give them employment when they can. The professional tramp is easily identified. If his countenance does not betray him his actions will. No professional tramp will work in the harvest field or at the wood pile; in fact, he will not work long at anything.

There are, as we are only too well aware, incendiary, thieving tramps in the country, and they should be punished the same as any criminal; but when all who are obliged to tramp are classed as thieves and incendiaries a great injustice is done to some as honest and as good men as there are in the land.

## Greenback Meeting.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please insert the following notice in your paper:

A Greenback meeting will be held in the grove at Tonganoxie, September 16th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Rev. D. P. Mitchell, Greenback candidate for governor, and others will address the meeting. Let every one come and bring their baskets. By order of committee. Respectfully yours, T. C. DUELL, FAIRMOUNT, Kans., Aug. 26, 1878.

## Douglas County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Being a constant reader of your paper, I have observed your great modesty in speaking of the advantages of Douglas county in regard to all those circumstances of location, soil and climate which make it a desirable stopping place for those who are seeking homes in the West. Having resided in this county for more than twenty-one years, and knowing as I do its superior advantages, the great capabilities of its soil and the excellent character of its people, I am moved to tell what I know about it to the end that by a plain and candid statement of facts I may induce a few, at least, of the many who are seeking homes in the West, to stop and look at this favored locality. Most of those who are now coming into our state for the sake of purchasing land and making a settlement are no mere adventurers or spec-

ulators, but are sober, reliable men, seeking permanent homes in which they may rear their families, enjoy the comforts of life and acquire a competency of this world's wealth.

It is no small advantage for an immigrant to settle among a thrifty, industrious and enterprising people. Such are found in this locality. They are not simply slow, plodding farmers, but wide-awake, intelligent, progressive men, who read, think and act; who are proud of being the lords of the soil, the owners of improved breeds of cattle, the best implements of husbandry and a soil of marvelous fertility. A settlement on such a soil, and intercourse with such a people, and having an example of such enterprise, cannot fail of exerting a healthy and happy influence upon all who come among them. The single consideration of a good neighborhood, of finding a home among an intelligent, moral and progressive people, would be to most men a very strong inducement for choosing such a locality.

In regard to educational facilities, Douglas county stands pre-eminent. Since its settlement it has stood foremost in respect to the excellence of its public schools. There is scarcely a district in the county that cannot glory in a neat and comfortable, and, in many instances, an elegant building for school purposes already built and paid for. Many of these buildings have their rooms adorned with maps, globes and blackboards, and all the apparatus necessary for thorough teaching. In no county of the state is there found a corps of more earnest, more thoroughly educated or more devoted teachers. In addition to the common schools, we have the state university, a well endowed, well equipped institution, and which even now holds a high rank among similar institutions in the older and more wealthy states of the Union. Those who are seeking a superior and thorough education for their sons and daughters cannot avail themselves of better advantages or at a less cost. Within sight of the university building there might be purchased a hundred farms of small size, at moderate prices, and which if well worked would afford the means of supporting two or three children while they are pursuing their course of studies. To those who wish to secure for their children a university education at a very moderate cost there can be no better place to settle than in Lawrence or its vicinity.

To those who wish to farm, to raise cattle or sheep, to carry on a dairy, to cultivate fruit, to fatten hogs or to engage in any other department of agriculture, we would say, do not take any man's word in regard to the character of our soil, the healthiness of our climate, the beauty of our scenery, the advantages of our location, the cordiality of our people; but come among us, take time to explore our country, to see our crops, the richness of our soil, the character of our citizens and the real advantages which may accrue from a settlement among us.

A CITIZEN OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

## General News.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Two shocks of an earthquake, violent but harmless, were felt at eleven minutes of 9 o'clock this morning, at Elberfeld.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 26.—A Mormon with two wives took them before the Third district court, in this city, asking for naturalization papers for the second wife. She answered in the affirmative to the question whether she was living in polygamy, whereupon the district attorney objected to her as not having a good moral character, and the objection was sustained. The *Evening News*, the Mormon church organ, advises polygamists' wives here, hereafter, in any matter in which the law of the land is concerned, to call themselves by their maiden names, and in any court to take the position of an unmarried woman.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The treasury now holds \$348,921,450 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and \$13,860,400 in United States bonds deposited for circulation in the week ending to-day, \$1,207,500. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, \$1,041,500. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, \$521,892,252; gold notes, \$1,432,120. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$409,297; customs, \$562,411. Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day compared with the corresponding period of last year: 1877, \$3,804,000; 1878, \$3,421,000; receipts to-day \$5,970,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary McCrary has ordered rations and medical stores for 2,000 people for twenty days, provided a train can be obtained to run through from Chicago to Vicksburg.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Extensive preparations are making for the national soldiers' reunion at Marietta, O., beginning September 3d and lasting four days. The government has furnished a large number of army tents, cooking utensils, etc., which are now coming from Jeffersonville; also about two tons of artillery and musket cartridges from the Reck Island arsenal, together with artillery and small arms from the Allegheny arsenal. Two regiments of the Ohio National guards and the First regiment of West Virginia troops go into camp complete; also the Columbus

cadets, Putnam Light infantry, and other uniformed companies; also a portion of the Twenty-second battalion of Canadian militia, who are, by special permission of the British and American governments, allowed to attend.

Letters of acceptance are received from Secretary Evarts, Generals Pope, Crook, Garfield, Wallace, Legate, Senator Thurman and others, with Gen. Mosby, of the confederate army. Correspondence is still pending with President Hayes, Generals Joe Johnson, J. B. Hood, Fitz Hugh Lee, Longstreet and others.

The exercises will consist of parades, experience meetings, sham battles, prize drills, etc. Tents, fuel, and cooking utensils are furnished to all who wish to go into camp. It is expected that the daily attendance will reach 40,000 to 50,000. General B. D. Fearing, of Cincinnati, will command the post.

TOLEDO, Aug. 26.—The political campaign in Northwestern Ohio was to-night opened on the part of the Republicans by Secretary Sherman, who addressed a largely attended meeting at Wheeler's opera house. The secretary devoted himself mainly to a consideration of financial questions. Mr. Sherman during his speech read a letter from a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in which the following questions were asked about the trade dollar: 1. What is the matter with the trade dollar? I expect you to say it is not legal tender. Nor is it ninety cents. 2. Did the government receive dollar for dollar when she put the trade dollar out? 3. Did the person on receiving the trade dollar from the government do so with the understanding that he was to take it to China to spend it? If anybody is to blame, who is it? Sherman said that the trade dollar was not a legal tender, but it is worth ninety cents as bullion. The standard dollar is a legal tender, and therefore worth par. That is the difference. To the second question he answered that the government did not receive dollar for dollar for the trade dollar, but received one and a half cents for coining each dollar from the private bullion of the owners—that was all. It was the miller that ground the grist for a small percentage. To the third question he replied that the bullion owner did not receive the trade dollar for exportation to China. The device was made to give him a market for his bullion, and upon the fall of silver it was provided by him as a means of cheating our own people.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—From 6 p. m., yesterday to noon to-day, 76 new cases and 17 deaths were reported. The fever is spreading to an alarming extent among the colored people. One case is reported from Camp Joe Williams, this morning, and fears are entertained that it will break out among the refugees there. The work of depopulating the city continues.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26, Midnight.—To-day the weather has been cloudy and gloomy in the extreme. The fever has not only increased in this city, but has seemed to thwart the efforts to stop it. Many poor people have moved out of the city into two camps. It is now definitely known that three deaths occurred yesterday from fever at camp Joe Williams, and several others of the refugees are sick. In addition to these three, a woman also died from heart disease. When found this morning in her tent, her young babe was discovered on its mother's breast seeking its wonted nourishment. At the camp near Overton station, Charles Fagan died this morning. For the past twenty-four hours the board of health records shows 100 new cases and 36 interments.

The disease, to-day, has taken down many negroes, in some neighborhoods sick ones being found in every household. There is great need for physicians and nurses, our own physicians having more than they can attend to, and many of the sick having to go for days without the attention of a nurse. A ride through the district where the fever is worst draws forth many appeals as to where or how to obtain the services of a physician. As a result many do not receive medical attention until too late to save them. The Howards employ five physicians, but sick calls are more than they can attend to. Two of our practicing physicians have died with the fever, and five others are now down.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Dr. Warrentine, who returned from Port Eads on Sunday, leaves for Grenada this evening, in response to a call from the Howard association. The *Picayune* says: "By private letters it is learned that the fever at Plaquemine, Iberville parish, has largely increased. The people are sadly afflicted, suffering chiefly for want of physicians and nurses, and those who are in good health are mainly employed in taking care of those that are down."

The *Times* says: "The strong sympathy shown to the afflicted cities of the South by their more fortunate sisters of the North is something not to be easily forgotten. On every side we hear of most noble efforts being made to raise contributions to aid the afflicted. While the North with lavish hand is soothing the fevered brow of the Southern sufferers, she is building a monument of gratitude which will be luminous forever."

The mortality report for the week ending Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, shows deaths from all causes, 498, of which 308 were of yellow fever. Of

the deaths by fever, 290 were white and 18 colored.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—To-day has been the worst, thus far, the deaths numbering thirty-two, and the new cases ninety-six. Maj. Waltham, of Mobile, who labored so faithfully here in 1873, arrived last night, and will take charge of the infirmaries in various parts of the city. The sick having become so numerous, and being scattered all over the city, it is believed that the destitute and friendless among them will fare better by being placed in the infirmary in North Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The merchants' exchange yellow fever fund now exceeds \$6,000. Secretary Morgan sent, to-day, additional amounts of \$500 each to Memphis and New Orleans, and \$250 to Vicksburg, to be used by the Howard association. Various societies in this city are still raising money, and the aggregate sum so far sent south from St. Louis is about \$15,000.

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

## Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, August 27, 1878.	
Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.65 @ 3.95
XX.....	4.10 @ 4.30
XXX.....	4.40 @ 4.60
Family.....	4.55 @ 4.70
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	87 1/2 @ 88
No. 3 red.....	82 1/2 @ 84
Corn—No. 2.....	34 @ 34 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	20 @ 22
Pork.....	10.25 @ 10.75
Lard.....	7.25 @ 7.50
Butter—Dairy.....	12 @ 13
Country.....	13 @ 18

CHICAGO, August 27, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 winter.....	91 @ 92
No. 2 spring.....	91 @ 92 1/2
No. 3.....	78 @ 78 1/2
Corn.....	37 1/2 @ 37 3/4
Oats.....	21 1/2 @ 22
Pork.....	9.55 @ 9.85
Lard.....	7.17 1/2 @ 7.30

KANSAS CITY, August 27, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	78 @ 78 1/2
No. 3 fall.....	73 1/2 @ 74
No. 4.....	71 @ 72 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	25 1/2 @ 26
Oats.....	17 @ 18
Rye—No. 2.....	35 @ 38

## Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, August 27, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$4.25 @ 5.10
Poorer grades.....	2.00 @ 4.20
Hogs.....	3.60 @ 4.50
CHICAGO, August 27, 1878.	
Cattle—Extra (for export).....	5.00 @ 5.50
Good steers.....	4.00 @ 5.00
Hogs—Packers.....	4.20 @ 4.70
KANSAS CITY, August 27, 1878.	
Cattle—Choice native shippers.....	None.
Good to choice, do.....	3.40 @ 3.50
Native butcher steers.....	3.40 @ 3.00
Stockers.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Fair to choice fat cows.....	2.00 @ 2.30
Hogs—Packers.....	3.20 @ 3.57

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$ sack, \$2.40 @ 2.50; XXX, \$2.00; XX, \$1.75. Rye flour, \$1.75. Corn meal, \$ sack, 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, 8c.; eggs, 10c.; beans, \$1.00 @ 1.50; broom-corn, \$50 @ 80 per ton; hay, baled per ton, \$5.00 @ 6.50; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50 @ 2.00; potatoes, 20 @ 30c.; dried apples, \$ bush, \$4 @ 4c.; green apples, \$3.00 @ 3 1/2c.; peaches, \$ box, 25 @ 60c.; tomatoes, \$ bush, 50 @ 80c.; flax seed, \$ bush, \$1.

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 87 to 87 1/2c. August; 88 1/2c. September, and 89 1/2c. October. In Chicago No. 2 is 92 1/2c. August; 90 1/2c. September, and 89 1/2c. October. In Kansas City, No. 2 is 78 to 79c. August, 78 1/2 to 79c. September. No. 3 is 75c. August, 75 1/2 to 76c. September.

Corn and other grain have not changed materially.

Cattle continue dull; few in the markets except cows and Texans, and they at low figures. There is inquiry for stockers, also for good shippers, but there are none in the markets and no sales reported at Kansas City or St. Louis. The highest price yesterday at Kansas City was \$3.25, for a lot of rough feeding steers, average weight 1,283.

Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$1.75 @ 3.00; in St. Louis, \$2.25 @ 4.25; in Chicago, \$2.80 @ 4.35.

Gold opened and closed in New York yesterday at 100 1/2. Money was quoted at 1 1/2 @ 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3 @ 3 1/2 per cent. The stock market opened weak, but in the afternoon the tendency was upward. The closing quotations, however, showed a falling off of 1/4 @ 1/2 per cent. Government bonds generally firm and higher; railroad bonds firm; state securities quiet and steady. Clearances for the day were \$5,000,000.

The following table shows the acreage of the principal crops in Kansas for the years 1877 and 1878, as per assessors' returns, reported to the state board of agriculture by the county clerks:

	Acreage 1877.	Acreage 1878.
Winter wheat.....	837,825	1,297,555
Spring wheat.....	206,868	438,237
Rye.....	119,971	127,542
Corn.....	2,563,112	2,405,482
Barley.....	79,704	55,255
Oats.....	310,226	444,191
Buckwheat.....	4,112	4,583
Irish potatoes.....	45,518	51,359
Sweet potatoes.....	1,726	2,268
Sorghum.....	20,783	20,291
Castor beans.....	50,845	30,938
Cotton.....	597	509
Flax.....	27,735	37,001
Hemp.....	1,801	529
Tobacco.....	717	553
Broomcorn.....	21,147	20,230
Millet and Hungarian.....	164,559	144,051
Timothy meadow.....	25,112	40,121
Clover meadow.....	9,796	12,429
Prairie meadow.....	503,612	687,633
Timothy pasture.....	4,202	5,820
Clover pasture.....	1,445	3,770
Blue grass pasture.....	21,299	27,376
Prairie pasture.....	553,717	701,421
Acres in cultivation.....	5,565,304	6,538,727



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1878.

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

V. W. MAY, M. D.,

## Physician &amp; Surgeon.

Gives particular attention to

Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar to Women.

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

## City and Vicinity.

DAVIS, Rice, Saline and Marion counties will  
 be represented at the coming Kaw Valley fair.

NEXT week will be a week of concerts and  
 other stage entertainments. All by home talent.

FEW politicians are left in Lawrence to-day.  
 They have all gone to Topeka to help nomi-  
 nate a governor.

WE are in receipt this week of tickets to the  
 Lyon county fair, to be held at Emporia, be-  
 ginning October 1st and ending October 4th;  
 and to the Neosho Valley fair, to be held at Ne-  
 osho Falls, September 23d to 27th inclusive.

## Attention, Ladies.

Mrs. Gardner & Co. have just received their  
 new fall styles of hats and bonnets and an  
 elegant stock of notions. When you visit the  
 city be sure and call at Mrs. Gardner's first and  
 leave your orders, so that your goods may be  
 ready when you wish to return home. Don't  
 fail to stop and see the new goods.

MR. CALVIN BURNETT, an old and respect-  
 ed citizen of Lawrence, died at his home on  
 Rhode Island street on Thursday night last, in  
 the eighty-fourth year of his age. The funeral  
 took place on Friday afternoon, Rev. A. M.  
 Richardson officiating. The deceased was the  
 father of Judge J. C. Burnett, formerly of this  
 city, now of Russell, Kansas.

EX-CONGRESSMAN STEPHEN A. COBB, of  
 Wyandotte, died at his home on Saturday night  
 last, after an illness of about three weeks. He  
 was first prostrated by the heat, then a fever  
 came on which hastened his death. Col. Cobb  
 had scores of friends in Lawrence, as he had  
 in every town and city in Kansas, and the an-  
 nouncement of his death will be a severe blow  
 to all.

MR. H. J. RUSHMER has just delivered to  
 the Kansas Pacific railway company two large  
 boxes filled with unthrashed wheat, to be sent  
 to the Kansas City and St. Louis expositions.  
 The wheat is of the Fulton variety and is very  
 fine. It was grown on Mr. Rushmer's farm a  
 few miles west of this city. The Kansas Pa-  
 cific company heard that Mr. Rushmer had  
 raised a crop of excellent wheat this year and  
 they applied to him for samples.

## Personal.

ADDITION STUART has returned from his vis-  
 it to Indiana.

OUR old friend Mr. A. T. Stewart, with the  
 firm of Messrs. Vaughan & Co., Kansas City,  
 made us a pleasant call yesterday.

MR. GEO. A. HALL, accompanied by his  
 mother, left yesterday for Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Mrs. Hall has been in ill health for some time  
 and she goes to take up her residence at Bridge-  
 port, hoping that the change will prove benefi-  
 cial to her. George will remain with his moth-  
 er for an indefinite time.

SOL. MILLER, of Troy, visited Topeka the  
 other day, and when he got home he wrote a  
 nice acknowledgment of obligation to the San-  
 ta Fe railroad for "special favors." The suppo-  
 sition is that he got a pass. If our memory  
 serves us right, Sol. said in his *Chief*, not many  
 months ago, that he did not think it the proper  
 thing for editors of papers to accept passes  
 from railroads. We may have dreamed it.  
 Stand up, you head man of the *Chief*, and let  
 us hear what you have to say.—*Spirit of Kan-  
 sas*.

Here is another question that we are most  
 happy to answer. You are correct in your  
 supposition that we got a pass. We rode on  
 their railroad about \$6 worth free, and with-  
 out an intimation that they would like a  
 notice; but we gave them about 50 cents' worth  
 of notice. But on the other point, your mem-  
 ory is a long way from serving you right, and  
 you must have dreamed it. We hope you  
 did dream it, for people are not responsible  
 for dreams, and we would be sorry to  
 have you take us for one of those consum-  
 mate fools who object to receiving railroad  
 passes. You nor no other man ever saw a  
 line in the *Chief* denouncing the acceptance  
 of passes by editors. On the contrary, we  
 have defended and justified it on more than  
 one occasion. That is one of the crazy streaks  
 of grangerism, which even most of the  
 grangers have recovered from. We want it  
 distinctly understood that we are in favor of  
 editors receiving railroad passes, and we shall  
 accept every one we can get. We believe that  
 it is a mutual benefit to both parties, and that  
 all railroads would be gainers by giving passes  
 liberally in exchange for advertising. This  
 could be done legitimately, and the editors of  
 the papers, at the same time, would be under  
 no obligations to aid or justify imposition or  
 swindles upon the public, on the part of the  
 railroad companies. If your memory serves  
 you right, you may recollect that we have not  
 been backward in denouncing railroad abuses.  
 That's our platform.—*Chief*.

All right, Sol., your explanation is good and  
 we are glad you have made it, for it shows to  
 us clearly that dreams and "crazy streaks" are  
 valuable only so far as they contribute to ad-  
 vance the cause of science.

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

National Greenback County Con-  
vention.

A county convention of the National Green-  
 back party will be held at the court-house, in  
 Lawrence, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Saturday,  
 September 21, 1878, for the purpose of nomi-  
 nating county officers, and transacting such  
 other business as may come before it.

It is recommended that delegates be elected  
 at 7 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, September  
 19th.

The basis of representation will be two dele-  
 gates from each school district and one addi-  
 tional each from Baldwin and Eudora, and  
 from the city of Lawrence—First ward, 9; Sec-  
 ond ward, 7; Third ward, 9; Fourth ward 7;  
 Fifth ward, 5; Sixth ward, 5.

By order of National Greenback county com-  
 mittee. W. H. T. WAKEFIELD, Secretary.  
 ROBERT MORROW, Chairman.

## Camp Meeting and Kaw Valley Fair.

The time now draws near when the grand  
 national camp meeting, which has been and is  
 being talked of all over the land, will be opened.  
 Next Friday is the day. On Monday of next  
 week the Kaw Valley Fair association will also  
 throw open the gates to the fair grounds for a  
 six days' exhibition. This fair will undoubt-  
 edly be the best and most attractive that the  
 association has yet given. Remember that the  
 Kansas Centennial exhibit will be reproduced.  
 Prof. Worrall, of Topeka, who superintended  
 the arrangement of our state exhibit at Phila-  
 delphia, is in the city and will give his personal  
 attention to this part of the coming ex-  
 position.

To the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Rail-  
 road company credit is due for securing a pas-  
 senger rate to the fair and camp meeting of one  
 and three-quarters cents per mile on the fol-  
 lowing roads: Chicago and Northwestern;  
 Milwaukee and St. Paul; Chicago and Alton;  
 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Pan Handle  
 and twenty-three branches; Baltimore and  
 Ohio; Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago;  
 Atlantic and Great Western; Canada Southern  
 and branches; Toledo, Wabash and Western  
 and branches; Bee Line by way of Crestline  
 and Indianapolis and St. Louis, or by the At-  
 lantic and Great Western; Vandalla; Indian-  
 apolis and St. Louis; Chicago, Rock Island and  
 Pacific and branches; all roads going north or  
 west from Cincinnati except the Cincinnati,  
 Hamilton and Dayton; Peoria, Toledo and  
 Warsaw; Hannibal and St. Joe; Burlington,  
 Cedar Rapids and Northern; Lake Shore and  
 Michigan Southern; Kansas City, St. Joe and  
 Council Bluffs; Central of Iowa; Michigan  
 Southern; Missouri Pacific.

## Douglas County Beats all the Counties.

Last Saturday all the political parties held  
 conventions in Lawrence. The Republicans  
 held a convention for the purpose of electing  
 delegates to the state convention. The Anthony  
 men were determined to elect the delegates,  
 and very soon after the body assembled the  
 convention had resolved into a disgraceful mob.  
 The delegates called each other hard names, a  
 good deal of swearing was indulged in, and  
 finally there came a split, the Martin men with-  
 drawing. Both parties elected delegates, and  
 thus the Republican delegates of the great  
 county of Douglas will go to Topeka and sit  
 round and look on until the state convention is  
 organized. What a spectacle for one of the lead-  
 ing counties in the state. All this turmoil and  
 bad blood was brought about because the peo-  
 ple neglected to attend the primary elections.

During the forenoon the untimely death of  
 the foreman held a very small and a very quiet  
 convention. But we noticed that even in that  
 party they have their little rings. Three com-  
 mittees were appointed—one on credentials,  
 one on permanent organization and one on  
 resolutions. We noticed Maj. Ross hand to the  
 chairman a list of names to be appointed on  
 the different committees, and thus Mr. Ross  
 really appointed the committees instead of the  
 chairman. We find no fault about it but men-  
 tion it to show how they managed things.

In the afternoon we attended a mass Green-  
 back convention, and there we learned some-  
 thing. It was this: If a Democrat said to a  
 Greenbacker, "I am a Greenback man," the  
 former would answer, "All right, pard give us  
 your hand." But if a Republican would say,  
 "I am also a Greenback man," he would be  
 answered, "We don't believe a word of it." When  
 the convention came to appoint a county  
 committee, one man was put in nomination  
 who immediately arose and said: "I am a  
 Democrat and a member of the Democratic  
 county committee." He was told that that  
 made no difference, and was elected on the  
 Greenback county committee. Another man  
 was elected on the committee who two hours  
 before had been a delegate to the Democratic  
 convention.

Douglas county has more politics and more  
 kinds of it than any other county in the state.  
 All one has to do is to pay his money and take  
 his choice, and if he does not find himself  
 badly cheated in any event, we will never  
 guess again.

## Protest of Vinland Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following resolutions  
 were unanimously passed by our grange, with  
 request to publish this week:

WHEREAS, We understand that the board  
 of trustees of the Kaw Valley Fair association  
 have leased the right to sell lager beer on the  
 fair grounds, also the right for different terms  
 of gambling;

Resolved, That we, the members of Vinland  
 grange, do most earnestly and emphatically  
 protest against the action of the said board of  
 directors in granting such privileges.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the  
 action and votes of our worthy master, William  
 Roe, and G. Y. Johnson, in opposing such  
 grants.

Resolved, That our secretary furnish the  
 press of Lawrence and the board of directors  
 a copy of this protest.

J. KICK ELWELL, Secretary pro tem.

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

## Patrons, Look to your Interests.

Buy the combined anvil and vise and you  
 will get something that will be of no small val-  
 ue 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. RHEINSCHEID,  
 Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

## "The Investigation."

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

## "The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route  
 to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pa-  
 cific railway, through the famous "Golden  
 Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world).  
 Passengers for Denver and the Rocky moun-  
 tains should remember that this is 120 miles the  
 shortest, 22 hours the quickest, and the only  
 line running through to Denver without change  
 of cars. Going east, close connections are made  
 at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the  
 great through routes for all points East, North  
 and South. The favorite line to the San Juan  
 and A. Johnson every day in the year, with Pull-  
 man sleeping cars attached, and passenger  
 trains equipped with all the modern improve-  
 ments. For maps, circulars and detailed in-  
 formation ask them to send to  
 T. J. ANDERSON,  
 General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

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

## Cut This Out

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

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

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

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

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

## 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 un-  
 dersigned, eight miles west of Lawrence, on  
 the California road. WM. M. INGORSOLL.

## A Card.

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

## Wanted.

The highest market price paid for cider ap-  
 ples at the vinegar factory, No. 150 New York  
 street, Lawrence. We will take and pay good  
 prices for all the cider apples we can get deliv-  
 ered at our vinegar factory on New York street,  
 Lawrence. G. BUCKING & SON.

## Money to Loan.

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

## GILBERT &amp; SEGUR,

## General Commission

## MERCHANTS,

And dealers in all kinds of

## FARM PRODUCE.

Grain Sold on Commission,

And prompt returns made.

## ALL KINDS OF SEEDS

On hand and will be sold as cheap as at any other  
house in the country.

## Advances Made on Consignments.

Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaran-  
teed.

130 MASS. ST., - - LAWRENCE, KANS.

READ, EVERYBODY!

## ROBERTS &amp; 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 &amp; BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

## 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.

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W. A. SIMPSON	Vice-President
A. HADLEY	Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN	Ass't Cashier

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1878.

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Full course of study in Ancient and Modern Lan-  
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 Mathematics; in Natural Science; in English Lit-  
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 courses in Natural History and Chemistry; a higher  
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On varied topics, embracing Science, Literature,  
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 of the state.

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Piano, Organ and Vocal by a competent instructor.  
 For any desired information address  
 JAMES MARVIN,  
 Chancellor, Lawrence, Kansas.

## G. H. MURDOCK,

## WATCHMAKER

-AND-

## ENGRAVER,

## PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 MASS. STREET, - - LAWRENCE, KANS.

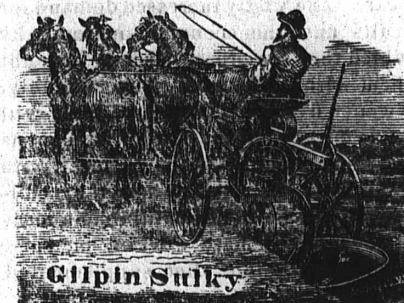
Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

## THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

## Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



## THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW.

Which, for durability, simplicity, ease of man-  
 agement and lightness of draught,  
 cannot be excelled.



## THE HOOSIER DRILL,

which is one of the oldest drills on the market.  
 is still the boss of them all, and has all of the  
 latest improvements. Farmers will do well in look-  
 ing 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 ei-  
 ther 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 ex-  
 cel in lightness of running, simplicity of construc-  
 tion, ease of management, noiselessness, durability,  
 speed and variety of accomplishment, besides  
 possessing numerous other advantages. Don't  
 hesitate! don't fail to witness its marvelous work-  
 ing!

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at  
 114 Massachusetts street.

## CRYSTAL PALACE

## BARBER SHOP,

Under the First National Bank.

## All Work Done in the Latest Style.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Customers all Treated Alike.

MITCHELL &amp; HORN, Proprietors.

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 THE BEST AND CHEAPEST  
 Address A. M. GILBERT & CO.,  
 WESTERN MANAGERS  
 66, 67, 68 and 69 Lake St., Chicago.  
 157 Water St., Cleveland, O.  
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WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET  
 price for all of the following articles on re-  
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Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry.

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 you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish  
 to sell name the article, amount of each, and your

## VERY LOWEST PRICE

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

Address: HULL &amp; SCOTNEY,

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 321 & 346 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

## Publication Notice

TO E. C. KEYS AND HARRIET L. KEYS: YOU  
 have been sued in the district court in and for the  
 county of Douglas, and state of Kansas, in an ac-  
 tion wherein John McClay is plaintiff and you and  
 William Keys are defendants; that you must an-  
 swer the petition of the said plaintiff, filed in said  
 action in said court, on or before the 25th 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



**Horticultural Department.****Fruits.**

Fruits of all kinds are coming into use more and more each succeeding year. They are beginning to be regarded not simply as luxuries but as the necessities of life. The preservation of fruits by the processes of canning, drying, etc., have been the means of extending their use through the entire year. The vastly increased demand for fruits and the economic methods by which they are preserved have brought them within the reach of every family. Twenty-five cents' worth of fruit will go as far as a means of nourishment as the same amount spent in meat. As food, fruit is relished better by children and is more healthful than a meat diet. Even for hard working men and women a vegetable diet, supplemented with fruit, furnishes as good a basis for strength and active labor as the use of pork and beef; in regard to health, we believe it to be superior. There can be no doubt but health would be greatly promoted by a free use of fruits at every meal. On the score of health and cheerfulness it would be no cause of regret if meats were to decrease and fruits increase. We still use too much solid and concentrated food; we overtax the digestive powers; we overwork the stomach. A more generous supply of fruit would greatly relieve this overburdened organ.

From economic as well as sanitary considerations, therefore, we urge upon our readers to cultivate and use more extensively the apple, pear, peach and quince as well as smaller fruits. Our soil and climate are well adapted to these finer products, and their freer use would contribute largely to better modes of living and to a higher culture both physically and morally. We cannot help associating grossness of feeding with grossness of character. A table supplied with well prepared and well cooked vegetables, and with an abundance of ripened fruits, indicates culture and refinement. We regard the dinner table, around which the family daily gathers, its manner of furnishing and the food resting upon it, as a better test of character, a fairer criterion by which to judge the real elevation and value of mortal life than any other arrangement seen in the whole field of household economies.

We are confident that we can give no more valuable advice to our farmers, and to laboring people generally, than that they should make a freer use of well ripened fruits.

**Destroying the Bugs.**

Just now the earth and air are full of insect life. Think not of them as only a torment sent to perplex frail humanity; let your thoughts rise to the Creator of these so-called torments, and remember that he ordained them for some wise purpose, though unknown to us. Certainly the scale bugs are not a pleasant object to have in view, but there are various means to rid yourself of them. Suppose you try Paris green prepared in water the same as for potato bugs. Sprinkle thoroughly, and repeat if necessary. The worms in your pots may be destroyed without injury to your plants. Lime water has been tried, and with good success, but is more efficacious when used with soot. Soot, judiciously used, is a powerful antidote for the ravages of insect life. Great care, however, must be exercised lest what we use to give strength to our plants proves their death by poison, for it is a poison, if not properly applied. If used in a liquid state, it will drive the worms from the pots, and at the same time act as a fertilizer to the soil. A very simple way is to tie up several pounds of soot in a thin cotton bag, and dip and squeeze in a tub till the water has become thoroughly discolored. If you wish to use a small quantity, take it in the proportion of one tablespoonful of soot to a quart of water and use for your house plants, and I am sure you will be pleased with the result, particularly with your bulbs, for it is one of our best manures. In the spring save all the soot you can in some dry place, and before a rain scatter over your flower bed where you design planting seed, and you will find that your seedlings will do better, and not be troubled with insects. Particularly is soot valuable to the farmer, and all engaged in raising vegetables, for a liberal supply scattered over the soil before onions, parsnips, turnips, carrots and all crops liable to the attack of worms, will insure the most satisfactory results. If mixed with lime and scattered over young crops of cabbage when wet, they will be insured from the ravages of birds, flies and slugs. It will also greatly enhance the appearance of the lawn. In fact, this soot, which our Eastern friends dislike so much, and which soils faces, hands, clothing, carpets and makes such hard labor necessary to keep white goods in a presentable condition, may yet prove

one of our greatest blessings. If it does soil our windows, it will perhaps make our vines grow so luxuriantly that they may cover this defect.

Another remedy to rid your woody plants of scale bug is alcohol, applied with a camel's hair brush. Just touch the insect with it, or dilute turpentine with water—one part turpentine to sixteen of water—and apply in the same manner or sprinkle the plant with it, and then wash with clear water, for turpentine is very destructive to vegetable life. Tobacco, which Byron says is "Divine in hookahs, glorious in a pipe," may also be used to kill the insects which infest our plants, and in fact this is the only good use for the weed. Make a weak decoction by placing a little tobacco in water. Soak or steep a leaf in the solution, and allow it to remain for a short time; if the leaf turns brown, the solution is too strong. When the right degree of strength is obtained, dip the plant in the solution and then wash in clear water. Some pour a little on the soil to kill the worms. White hellebore may be sprinkled over plants and no fear of destroying them. Be cautious lest you inhale it, for it is poisonous, and if handled will irritate the skin. It may be mixed with water the same as Paris green. Various methods may be used; if unsuccessful with one try another, but never say "fail."—*Fern Leaf, in Prairie Farmer.*

**Fruit Orchards in the Economy of the Farm.**

The ideas expressed below, by an exchange, with reference to a particular locality, are generally applicable:

In the economy of the farm a fine fruit orchard ought to cut an important figure. When once planted and in bearing, trees form a source of revenue which will go far to improve the incomes of the farm. They require but little labor to maintain them in a thriving condition, and they constitute, besides a source of actual revenue, a means of domestic economy which will greatly reduce the current expenses of the family of the farmer. In every respect a fruit orchard is an advantage to a farm. It improves its appearance, and no farm is complete without one. A bare farm which is worth two thousand dollars, ought to be worth three times that amount with a good orchard on it. While the former would secure a purchaser with difficulty at any price, the latter would be sought for at a round figure. There is something in trees which excites the affections. No man can plant trees without taking in their growth and interest which is very much akin to the interest he takes in the growth of his own children. He will care for them with a tender solicitude, and the more he cares for them the more they will seem dear to him. In this sense tree planting gives a moral as well as a practical value to the farm. It cultivates the finer feelings and elevates the sentiment of the agriculturist. It counteracts the spirit of vandalism developed by grain farming, and surrounds the husbandman with friends of his own creation, who remain with him always and contribute by their products to his prosperity. But there is another result from tree planting which should not be lost sight of. The experience of ages has shown that trees produce a very positive effect upon climate, and that a country which is denuded of them will be subject to drouths, while the one which is well supplied with them will have rain season upon which it can count with great certainty. Every fruit orchard planted in this country becomes an important factor in increasing the humidity of the atmosphere and in condensing the vapors into rain. So satisfied is science of the truth of this proposition, that governments have taken steps to secure tree planting extensively in arid districts, and have adopted stringent regulations against the wanton denudation of forests. Standing premiums are held out by all governments for the planting of trees.

**American Forestry.**

The Nebraska Farmer, in relation to the commission to visit Europe to find out how to grow trees, sensibly says: Speaking of the forestry effort on the part of congress, the attention of Senator Paddock, who is chairman of the senate agricultural committee, is called. Can't some practical features be worked into the agricultural department at Washington? The American Forestry association, under the management of such veteran and practical men as John A. Warder, very much desired to have control of and turn this forestry effort in a practical channel, that good would grow out of it. But Le Duc was determined to follow in the wake of his banana or tea enterprises, and succeeded. Now Dr. Hough is to visit Europe at an expense of \$6,000 in order to teach Americans how to plant forest trees. Nebraska and Kansas can communicate more practical information on that subject, free of charge, than Dr. Hough will learn and communicate in a life time. We repeat the call of Senator Paddock's attention to this important matter.

Farmers in England sowing arsenicated wheat are, by the recent act of parliament, made subject to a heavy penalty. The farmers poison their seed wheat to protect it from birds and insects, but the sacred game-birds are apt to suffer. Hence the penalty.

**The Household.****Juvenile Reading.**

We give our readers an article on juvenile reading, condensed from the New York Tribune:

The increase of late in the number of juvenile criminals is shown by statistics to be very great. There is scarce any crime, from petty theft to highway robbery and train wrecking, that is not perpetrated by boys not yet old enough to vote. When the causes which have led to this premature development of vicious proclivities are brought to light, they are found to be very largely traceable to the reading of the vile magazines, newspapers and novels which are everywhere sold, and which, on account of their cheapness, are bought by the class least able to resist their poisonous influence.

Most parents are more careful with respect to the selection of companions for their children than with respect to the books they read. It is such a relief to a mother to have a restless, busy child absorbed in the pages of a book, that she does not always inquire closely what the book is her child is reading. Many parents, not having enjoyed superior educational advantages themselves, are not capable of forming a correct literary taste in their children, and must leave the work to others. But is there any parent of good common sense and right moral feeling who cannot frame an approximately correct judgment as to the moral tone of the books read in the household? Now, a vicious boy is a far less dangerous companion than a vicious book; the vicious boy touches only the outside at points of contact, but the vicious book becomes a part of the mind of the reader, and its germ of uncleanness and mental typhoid are soon deep in the heart.

Fifty years ago it was difficult to find interesting reading for young and half grown children. Now there is no limit to the number of juvenile books in science, travel, fiction, history and general information that are perfectly innocuous and well adapted, morally and intellectually, to the mind of children. We could name a dozen publishers whose whole catalogue of juvenile books does not contain one unfit to be placed in the hands of children. This hint will serve as a guide in the selection of juvenile books.

Just as children love cake and pie and candy and sweetmeats, so do they love interesting stories, marvelous stories, thrilling stories; and as cake and dainties now and then are not harmful, so stories of adventure and hair-breadth escapes, occasionally indulged in, do no harm. This kind of reading to a moderate extent and with great care must be provided by parents, or the child, if fond of reading, will forage for himself and get hold of bad books. Novels of the best class may be read without vitiating the intellect or the heart, but they should be wisely selected by judicious persons and not left to the choice of immature judgments. It is clearly the duty of parents to find legitimate means of satisfying the hungerings of their children so that they shall not be driven to furtiveness and concealment in the gratification of their natural appetites. At the present day the taste for reading in children is so strong, the number of juvenile books is so great, their influence upon mind and character so salutary, if the books are good, so contaminating if bad, that a most solemn responsibility rests upon the parent to place in the hands of the child those books only that can be read with safety and profit.

**Sweet Pickles.**

Seven large or nine small seed cucumbers, pare and scrape out the inside, cover with water in which a tablespoonful of salt has been dissolved; and let them lay over night. In the evening take two quarts of vinegar, one pound of white sugar, or if wished very nice, two pounds. Put in a thin bag a tablespoonful of each of powdered cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice, with a pinch of cayenne pepper. Put in the cucumbers and boil till tender—not too soft, as they soften by keeping. Put in a jar and they will keep a year. Watermelon rinds can be pickled in the same way.

Pare and quarter apples and drop them in liquor prepared in the above manner, cooking enough to be tender but not to drop in pieces, and they are delicious. To pickle peaches sweet, rub the down off the outside, and instead of putting the powdered cloves in the muslin bag, stick cloves into the fruit itself, and boil sufficiently. Pears are prepared in the same way; also plums.

**Piccilli.**

One peck of green tomatoes, one head of cabbage, six onions, six green peppers, chop, salt, and put all together to drain in a colander all night. Throw away the liquid, cover the chopped articles with cider vinegar, add one cup of grated horse-radish, one of white mustard, one tablespoonful each of whole cloves, mace, one teaspoon of sugar and a handful of stick cinnamon. Boil till tender, but not too soft, bottle tightly and use in a month.

Butter will keep sweet a long time if kept under strong brine. Two quarts water, and as much salt as will dissolve in it, one-half cup white sugar, and one-half teaspoonful pulverized saltpeter is a good brine.

IT IS 21 LONG YEARS THAT GEO. LEIS

HAS BEEN CONNECTED WITH THE

**DRUG BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF LAWRENCE.**

IT IS NEARLY 16 YEARS

SINCE THE FOUNDING OF

**GEO. LEIS & BRO'S DRUG HOUSE,**

WHICH IN THAT TIME HAS COME TO BE KNOWN THROUGHOUT KANSAS AND THE WEST AS THE

**GREAT DRUG EMPORIUM**

Of the Kansas valley—a house that the people believe in and patronize because it subserves their wants honestly and fully.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR ENTIRE STOCK

And are now in full blast in the splendid brick store building on the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets, known as

**THE SIMPSON BANK BUILDING.**

OUR SUMMER STOCK OF

**Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,**

Comprises everything staple, and includes thousands of articles impossible to detail—Linseed oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, White Lead, Mixed Paints and Paint Brushes, at away down prices.

10,000 MEMORANDUM BOOKS AND ALMANACS TO GIVE AWAY.

Remember where to find us—ON THE CORNER. Everybody made welcome. Come and see us when in town.

**GEO. LEIS & BRO.**

**THE TWENTY-SECOND**

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

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

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

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,**

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

**MRS. GARDNER & CO.,**

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**MILLINERY AND NOTION STORE.**

Our spring and summer selections comprise the Latest and Most Complete stock of

**MILLINERY GOODS**

Ever offered in our city, and unsurpassed for

**BEAUTY AND VARIETY OF STYLES.**

Largely increased facilities enable us to sell all goods in our line at the Lowest Eastern Prices. We solicit your patronage because we feel sure of our ability, and it is our determination to give entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage. Come and see us.

**MRS. GARDNER & CO.**

**AVERY PLOWS!**

AVERY'S CELEBRATED

**Cast and Steel Plows,**

BLACK LAND PLOWS,

Walking Cultivators, Double Shovels, etc.,

Are sold by responsible merchants in every

town. Farmers should send us their names and address on a postal card, for which we will send our large illustrated sheet, with full information, free of cost. The Best Plows are the Cheapest. Address,

**B. F. AVERY & SONS,**

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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## Farm and Stock.

A Colorado dealer recently loaded forty teams with wool in preference to shipping by rail, claiming that he could save money by thus returning to "first principles."

The editor of the old reliable *New England Farmer* remarks that "he has for several years believed that one acre of good land is quite sufficient for keeping a full grown animal one year." Why don't Mr. A. W. Cheever practically test the value of his "several years' belief?"

## Green Corn.

When green corn is in the milk it can be fed to hogs with the best fattening results. An acre of green corn may not be so profitable in feeding swine as an acre of ripe corn, but when it is desirable to put on fat quickly for market or for exhibition at fairs, nothing will do the work quicker than corn in the milk.

The New England Agricultural society offers a premium of \$1,700 for horse trots, and \$45 as the sum total for prizes on butter and cheese. That parallels in absurdity some of the prizes offered by our Kaw Valley fair managers. No wonder some of our old staid farmers feel "disgruntled" about the manner of conducting fairs. But we must live and learn.

## Can the Quality of a Cow for Milk be Tested by the Escutcheon?

The war of words over the Guenon theory of establishing the quality of a cow by the escutcheon has been carried on for a long period without any settlement of the vexed question. We see that the governor of Pennsylvania has given a very practical turn to the question by appointing a commission under the board of agriculture to make thorough examination, and introduce practical tests by which the value of the theory can be ascertained, and make report thereof to the board. This seems to be a sensible way of proceeding, and if the commission is careful and thorough in its investigation the question appears in a fair way to be set at rest.

## Now and Then.

Farming is quite a different sort of business to-day from what it was fifty years ago. Then almost everything was done on the farm by the use of muscle and strength of hand. The hand plow and hoe had been the principal implements in the cultivation of field crops; the hand scythe, hand rake and pitchfork were the implements used in haying; the cradle and sickle were the only reaping machines then in use. All kinds of farm work demanded strength and vigor of body, patient endurance, well developed muscle, and an iron constitution. In those days farming was a hand to hand fight with the force of nature—the cutting down of primeval forests; the clearing of land of brush, stone and stumps; the breaking up of the tough sod with a team of slow oxen and a rough, iron-shod plow; covering the corn with a hoe, and with a hoe keeping it clear of weeds and in a good condition of culture, all of which process required a kind of manual labor which was a weariness to the flesh but contributed little to careful thought or vigorous intellectual growth.

But we see to-day an almost entire revolution in the methods of farming. The mow has taken the place of the scythe, and the farmer, mounting his cushioned seat, drives his well matched horses afield, and cuts a clean swath with as much ease and satisfaction as though he were taking a pleasure ride on a smooth road. With a horse, and riding upon his machine, he gathers the hay into tumbles, ready to be loaded with well adjusted machinery upon his wagon and carried into the barn. Here with a cunningly contrived fork, worked by horse-power, he deposits his hay in the bay or on the high scaffold with neatness and dispatch. All this, to be sure, is work, but not work of muscles alone, but of the brain also, which tends to keep the mind in constant activity, as well as the hands busy.

This change has taken place not simply in the methods of gathering the hay crop, but in all the departments of agriculture. Farming has changed its almost entire character as to methods and processes, during the last fifty, or perhaps, in truth we might say, during the last twenty-five years. From a plodding, wearisome, monotonous drudgery it has become a business to be conducted with as much en-

ergy, as much carefulness and with as much vigorous thought and as active intellectual powers as any of the so-called learned professions, or the business of commerce or manufacturing.

Henceforth to succeed in farming a man must be prepared for his work with a special training and with as thorough an education as is given to those who are to enter upon the professions, or walk the paths of science, or train the young in our institutions of learning. Of course it must be a different training, and a different course of instruction must be pursued, but it must be thorough, practical and special, corresponding to the nature of the work which is to be entered upon.

The hard times for the past few years have exerted a wonderfully strong educating influence upon the farming community. From the small returns of labor, from the insignificant profits realized, from the burdens of taxation imposed upon them, the farmers now see very clearly that they shall have to use more economy, lessen the cost of production, increase the yield of their fields by better culture, apply their labor more skillfully, understand their business better, rely less on competition and more on co-operation in carrying their products to market; in short, bring to bear upon their work all the resources of hand and heart and brain, or else succumb to the stronger forces of combined capital, commercial extortion, corporate influence and oppressive legislation. They see that they must be up and doing to keep afloat and tide themselves over the difficulties they are now encountering. But we believe they are equal to the task and will accomplish the work to which they are so heroically addressing themselves.

## Bots in Horses.

There is a sensible article in the *National Live-Stock Journal*, of August, on the injurious effects of bots in horses and the remedies or preventions to be applied. We reproduce the article in a condensed form:

To the horse, especially, the larva of the *astus* is highly injurious, and in animals that have been exposed in the fields in summer the evil effects are seen for the entire year—in a poor condition, which cannot be corrected by the greatest care; in a soft flabbiness of the muscles; in an indisposition to exertion; in perspiration and fatigue under slight exertion; in swelling of the legs when standing still; in occasional irregularities of the bowels—diarrhea, alternating with constipation—in occasional colics, and even in violent and fatal indigestions or inflammations.

The flies are active from midsummer through the heat of autumn, depositing their eggs under the jaws of the horse, and upon its shoulders, breast, fore legs, etc. The eggs are glued usually to the long hairs on these parts of the body, and are licked off by the horse and thus taken into the stomach. They leave the digestive canal in the warm summer months, from May onward, and pass from thirty to forty days in the form of nymphs before emerging as the perfect fly.

**Prevention:** A good deal may be accomplished by clipping off the long hairs on those parts where the fly deposits its eggs. Again, oiling the hairs of the lower jaw, neck, breast, shoulders and fore limbs will prevent the adhering of the eggs. If to the oil is added some agent which is obnoxious to the fly, its value will be increased. A drachm of camphor, carbolic acid, oil of turpentine, or asafetida mixed with a quart of sweet oil, will serve this purpose.

Finally, sponge regularly with water those parts of the horse where eggs are seen, when he is returned to the stable.

## An Easy Way With a Vicious Horse.

A beautiful and high spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet or any person to handle his feet, without a resort to every species of power and means to control him. At one time he was nearly crippled by being put in the stocks; he was afterwards thrown down and fettered. Another time, one of our most experienced horseshoers was unable to manage him by the aid of as many hands as could approach. In an attempt to shoe the horse recently, he resisted all efforts, kicked against everything, even an anvil, and came near killing himself against that and was finally brought back to his stable unshod. This was his only defect; in all other respects was gentle, and perfectly docile; and especially in harness. But this defect was on the eve of consigning him to the plow, where he might work barefoot, when by mere accident, an officer in our service, lately returned from Mexico, who was passing, and being made acquainted with the difficulty, applied a complete remedy by the following simple process: He took a cord about the size of a common bedcord, put in the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully

tight, but enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done he patted the horse gently on the side of his head, and commanded him to follow; and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued, and as gently and obedient as a well trained dog—suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity, acting in all respects like an old stager. That simple string thus tied made him at once docile and obedient as any one could desire. The gentleman who thus furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity intimated that this is practiced in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses. Be this as it may, he deserves the thanks of all owners of such horses, and especially the thanks of those whose business it may be to shoe or groom the animal.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

## Sowing Seed.

This is the most important operation of the farmer. He can do nothing without good seed, and to obtain that there must be no nonsense allowed.

I will refer to two kinds of seed, only, but the principles are the same for all kinds, and must be applied to all if a sound seed is expected.

The perfecting of seed is the whole end and aim of all annual plants, the whole energies of the plant from germination of the seed down to the frost that kills the plant and stops the flow of sap, are absolutely required to make perfect seed.

The immature sap of a young plant never could produce a mature seed; it requires all the whole volume from infancy to maturity, the weak and the strong life blood of the plant, to give the seed its full power of transmission. Especially it is necessary that the last remaining flow of sap from the stalk, matured by age, the season and the approach of winter should enter the seed. Hence to deprive seed of this final act, is to weaken it; it may have vitality enough without it to grow and produce other seed, but it is itself immature, and must produce immature seed.

To gather corn in its glazed state, and hang it up in the shade, is to deprive it of all the mature sap of the plant, and also of the ripening influence of the sun.

Nature never ripens seed in that manner. She gives it every chance, every influence, every particle of nourishment from the plant itself, from the sun's rays, the night's dews and perfecting influence of the waning season. This much for corn especially, but also for all others.

Tomato seeds require a little different management, because they are more tender. In this case leave the earliest, finest, smoothest, largest fruit on the vines till a slight frost admonishes us of winter's approach. Then, gather them; lay them on a board in the sun during the day, but in the house at night, for three or four days, then cut the tomato in half across the stem way, scoop out the core, seeds and all, throw them into a bucket, till they sour and ferment, wash out the seeds, dry perfectly in the sun, not in the oven, and put away in a dry place.

The halves of the tomatoes left after coring must be laid cup side up on boards and dried in the sun or a cool oven, and used in winter.

This is far better than canned fruit, and much cheaper.—*S. Rufus Mason*.

## Cover Manure.

It is remarkable that no more attention is given to the subject of covering manure from the weather, and especially from too much rain. Those who have given the matter particular attention have found that manure so protected is worth double that which is left out in the open air. Two loads for one is a profit few farmers can afford to lose. There is no question which so vitally concerns the farmer as this one of manure. Much that he does has reference to it. Straw is not to be sold because it makes manure. Stock is fed through the winter for the express purpose of manure making. Articles which scarcely pay to send to market are nevertheless taken to the city in order that manure may be brought back as a return load; and yet the whole of the manure made remains all the season exposed to the sun, wind and rain until it is diminished one-half value.

The trouble is probably that few really believe that exposed manures undergo this loss. But the matter has been too thoroughly tested to admit of a doubt. We know first-class farmers who did not themselves believe it, until by actual experiment they found out its truth.

In arranging farm buildings it will pay well to look as much to the preservation of the manure as to the hay or grain; and those who have their buildings already finished without these manurial arrangements will find that twenty-five or fifty dollars spent on boards for a covered shed will rank among the best investments ever made.—*American Stock Journal*.

## Lice on Chickens.

The following is the quickest and most effective way of disposing of the pests. Take a sponge, dip it into kerosene and squeeze dry, then mop the feathers and fluff of the mother hen; and in the evening and next morning you will be satisfied with the result. An occasional application will keep young chickens entirely free from vermin. Care must be taken to squeeze the sponge dry, as it is the odor that removes the critters.—*Ex.*

## Orchard Grass.

Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan agricultural college, writes to the *Rural New-Yorker* concerning this grass as follows:

Orchard grass has been well known for many generations in Europe, where it is a great favorite. In the old country farmers pay large rents, and they are obliged to watch very closely the expenses and the income. They prefer orchard grass, cock's-foot as they call it, to timothy. In this new country, in Michigan and Illinois at least, it is astonishing to see the ignorance which prevails among farmers as to orchard grass and many others of value.

Orchard grass starts very early in spring, and gets its growth and produces flowers three or four weeks before timothy. It grows about the same height as timothy, and, if sown thickly on suitable land, and cut at the proper time, will yield nearly, or quite, as much—and sometimes more—grass of about the same quality. It may be cut and must be cut early to make good hay. After cutting it starts very quickly and is soon up ready for cutting again, or for pasture a long time during the rest of the year. It bears pasturing well. For meadow or pasture I have known it to last ten or twelve years, and then appear thick and thrifty.

Of well filled seed, it takes from two to four bushels to the acre to produce a thick growth. It starts so early, and grows so fast, and flowers so soon, that probably not one farmer in one hundred thinks of cutting it as soon as it is ready. He waits for the clover to show more flowers, or for good weather, or something else, or he is not used to having so early, and his orchard grass is going to seed before he knows it. He cuts the grass, cures it, and finds the hay poor and woody. I believe the hay is often condemned because the mowing was not done at the proper time.

Orchard grass is worthy of a good trial on every farm or in every neighborhood. I have, within the past ten years, induced a large number of farmers to give it a trial on a small scale. I have visited some of their farms, and have frequently talked with the owners. The grass has been tried on quite a variety of soils. Of those who have been influenced by me to try orchard grass, I have yet to hear the first case where it has not given excellent satisfaction, whether used one year, two years, or many; whether sown for meadow or pasture; whether sown alone, or with red clover, timothy, or other forage plants. Let all give it a trial; study its peculiarities, and do not condemn it without good reasons. Prof. Shelton tells us that it is one of the best for producing hay in Kansas and Nebraska.

## Horace Greeley's Barn.

Horace Greeley was not only a successful editor, but a fair farmer. A few years before his death he wrote a description of his barn, which will be read with interest, no doubt, and perhaps with profit at this time:

My barn is a fair success. I placed it on the shelf of my hill, nearest to the upper (east) side of my place, because a barn-yard is a manufactory of fertilizers from materials of lesser weight; and it is easier to draw these down hill than up. I built its walls wholly of stones gathered or blasted from the adjacent slope, to the extent of four or five thousand tons, and laid in a box with mortar of (little) lime and (much) sand, filling all the interstices and binding the whole in a solid mass, till my walls are nearly one solid rock, while the roof is of Vermont slate. I drive into three stories—a basement for manures, a stable for animals, and a story above this for hay, while the grain is pitched into the loft or scaffold above, from whose floor the roof rises steep to the height of sixteen or eighteen feet. There should have been more windows for light and air; but my barn is convenient, impervious to frost, and I am confident that cattle are wintered at a fourth less cost than when they shiver in board shanties, with cracks between the boards that will admit your hand. No part of our rural economy is more wasteful than the habitual exposure of our animals to pelting, chilling storms, and to intense cold. Building with concrete is still a novelty, and was far more so ten years ago, when I built my barn. I could not build better and cheaper, but I am glad that I need not. I calculate that this barn will be abidingly useful long after I shall have been forgotten; and that, had I chosen to have my name lettered on its front, it would have remained there to honor me as a builder long after it had ceased to have any other significance.

The editor of the *Poultry Yard* says: "Though in exceptional instances individual hens will lay one hundred and fifty to two hundred eggs per annum, yet when several hundred are kept the average is not generally over ten to eleven dozen. When we kept six hundred fowls ourselves, embracing eight or ten different breeds, and counted the eggs daily year after year, we averaged never one hundred and thirty eggs per hen per year, and in some instances as low as a hundred and fifteen. But we believed that by prolonged selection of the best layers, generation after generation, and skillful management, hundreds of fowls can be made to yield an average of a gross per annum."

## Veterinary Department.

## Water Cure.

Denton Offutt, in the *Turf, Field and Farm*, gives the following veterinary items under the head of Water Cure: AMOUNT OF FOOD ANIMALS REQUIRE.

An ox requires two per cent. a day of his live weight of hay; that is if the ox weighs two thousand pounds, he requires forty pounds of hay; if he is working, two and a half per cent. A milch cow should have three per cent. of her weight, as she is proportionately lighter than the ox, and part of the substance of her food goes to form milk. In fattening an ox he may be fed five per cent. All good growing sheep take four per cent., and growing animals require more food, and it is very poor economy to starve them. Loss of flesh and health is the result with them all, and often part die of disease. The system will be doing good or evil in all cases.

## FOUNDERED HORSE.

This treatment is more appropriate in warm than in cold weather. A horse was so stiff that he was not able to step more than six inches, and when he attempted to turn would nearly fall. I put him in water knee deep, and kept wet blankets on him nearly all the time for four hours, and then put him in the stable, and put another blanket on him and left him for awhile. If you find him apt to chill, stop the cold application and apply the warm; wet him with stiretus licks, as it will stimulate and cool off the fever. After standing some hours, or all night, and when he is sweating, rub him, as it is important to do it two or three times a day. Always rub him with the hair. Then lead him a mile, and rest ten minutes; then back. Then in water again for an hour. Then lead him another mile; then let him stand five or ten hours. Then into water again for one hour; then feed on green food, and let him rest all night. The next morning he will be well and travel on his journey. In all cases plenty of good water with green food in it should be given to the horse at regular intervals, or ground or scalded grain if the green is not to be had.

## TO CURE GLANDERS.

I have lately discovered a remedy to cure the glanders in a horse; sometimes his throat was swollen to a terrible degree, and he could only raise or lower his head four or six inches. What is the glanders? Why, it is diseased glands—the little vessels that bring the saliva to the mouth and throat are diseased, stopped up, and must be opened. What will do it? Tobacco will make him vomit, and may open them. Take half a pound of fine cut tobacco and put it in two quarts of warm water; then wash his throat with his legs and around his ears, and down his throat with a mop. If it makes him very sick, bathe him again next morning; after bathing him the second time, put his head to the ground, and he will eat as usual and be entirely well.

## THE PLOW-HORSE IN HOT SUN.

The white cover is of use to all black horses to shelter them from the sun. If the fly is numerous it is useful to all. The water he drinks should be as clear and cool as the spring will afford. Young horses that are teething paw the water and muddy it. They bathe to cool the body. They drink more warm or soft water than they do cool; it requires more to cool the system, often makes them sluggish and weakens the appetite. It is well known that animals eat the heartiest in cold weather; ice water helps a man to eat his dinner. If the weather is warm, an airy stable is the best. If a horse is in a stable that sweats him, he feeds badly, often sickens, and it causes him to eat irregularly, and he becomes unhealthy and poor. Horses, mules and oxen all perform better by being washed and bathed when the season is warm. If they do sweat, they should bathe to destroy the fever; must sweat freely to prevent panting and blowing. They should bathe fifteen to thirty minutes in water about seventy degrees, or warmer; in this case they should not be chilled. In washing the horse to keep him clean, five to ten minutes. In warm weather, when the thermometer is eighty or more, if the beasts are washed once a day, it will do more to keep them in order than any currying or brushing will do, and prevent the colic and other diseases. I would have a rope thirty feet long round his neck, and then let him loose to wallow; that you may teach him by rolling in the sand or loose dirt to dry the sweat off. In all horse lots there should be loose sand for them to roll in. Use the rope as above and stake them out, as the grass is important for health and saving of grain. I have known travelers to start from Missouri without grain, and go two thousand miles, and arrive at their place of destination with their horses in good order.

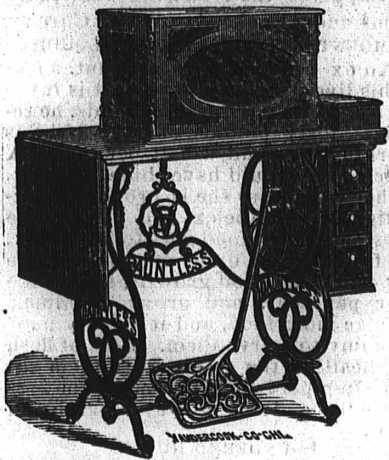
## Cure for Sore.

A Brunswick Journal recommends the application of collodion as the best protection of threatening or actual sores on horses from the friction or pressure of the saddle or the harness. The collodion dries instantaneously, forming a thin film over the tender place, which is thus protected from dirt and air, and placed under the most favorable conditions for rapidly healing, and the horse can be worked as usual without hindering the cure.



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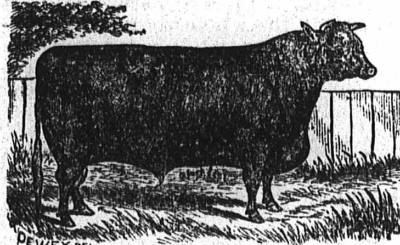
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CAPT. J. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

All the stock will be on exhibition during the fair, held September 2d 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.

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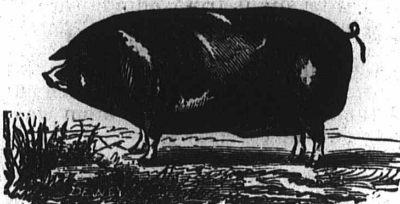
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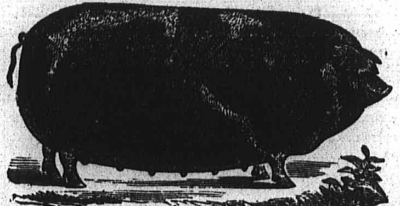
A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00

A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

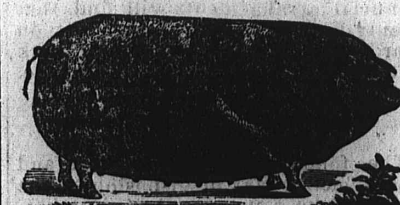
For this season's trade.

Address, HENRY MIEBACH,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.

(Established in 1868.)



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

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

(recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties

wishing to purchase will call on or address me.

All Pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped C. O. D.

J. W. RANDOLPH,

Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

GEO. INNES & CO.

Second Week of our Keen Cutting Sale!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

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

A choice line of gingham at 7c.  
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

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

Blackstone 7c.  
Hill's semper idem 7c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.  
Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.  
Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c.  
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 62c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.  
Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

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

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

J. P. ROSS.

W. J. A. MONTGOMERIE.

THE  
BEAUTIFUL WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS!

Not the slightest resemblance to sheet zinc.

Warranted that

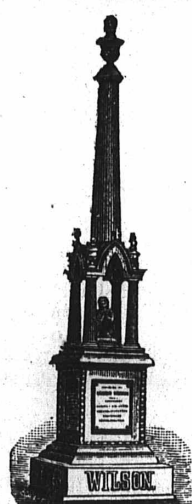
IT IS NOT SILVER-PLATED.

Many are replacing dilapidated marble,

which has only been set from 20 to

40 years, with our White

Bronze Monuments.



And the most cursory inspection will show

the beauty, permanent value and

Cheapness of these

Monuments.

PUREST NEW JERSEY ZINC,

to be of the

Every Monument and Tablet is warranted

ROSS & MONTGOMERIE,

General Agents, No. 51 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Call and see the Beautiful Monument.

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

WROUGHT

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Lightest Draft

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MADE,

—AS—

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One week's Trial

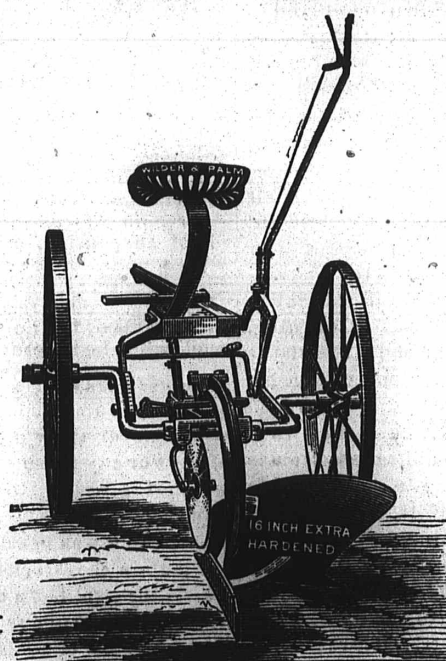
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The Star Corn Planter, with Barnes' Wire Check-Rower, warranted to check more accurate than can be done by hand. Good Hand Planters.  
Buckeye Self Binders, Harvesters, Table Rakes and Mowers.  
1,000,000 extra good Hedge Plants.  
Sandwich Power and Hand Shellers, Avery Stalk Cutters, Railroad Plows and Scrapers.  
The best Steel and Wood Beam Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators.  
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Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.

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