

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VII.—NO. 33.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 341.

### STRIKE THE HOUR.

BY LILLIE E. BARK.

In the farm-house kitchen, clean and bright,  
The old clock ticked precisely clear;  
It had kept good time by day and night  
For many a year, for many a year.  
It had seen the old folks pass away,  
And the little boys and girls grow gray.

But the farmer said: "The clock grows old,  
And railways keep strict time, my dear,  
There's one in town of marble and gold;  
We'll buy it for the New Year.  
The old one has served us well, no doubt,  
But send it now to the right-about."

The old clock heard, but it ticked away—  
(Clocks are made of sensible stuff.)  
"A good clock knows there is but one way;  
Duty is duty—that's enough.  
I may lack beauty and youthful power,  
But to the last I shall strike the hour."

So may we all be good—the same  
Whether the world be false or true—  
Whether it praise or whether it blame,  
Do the work we can find to do;  
Happen what must, we have still the power  
To do our duty—to strike our hour.

### SLIPSHOD WAYS.

BY MRS. ANNIE A. PRESTON.

Mark and Jane were to be married in a week.  
Dropping into the Taylor sitting-room one evening,  
Mark found Aunt Mary assisting Jane about some of her elaborate and mysterious bridal preparations. Aunt Mary was also considerate and sympathetic in her words and ways, and Mark liked her. He sat down by her now in unwonted silence, and with a clouded brow.

Jane looked at him furtively from behind the clouds of white lace and muslin in her lap, as he mechanically poked over the multitudinous trifles in her dainty work-basket, making as vague and unsatisfactory answers to her numerous questions as if he were guessing conundrums. After ten minutes had been spent in this rather stupid way, Aunt Mary asked, suddenly:

"Well, Mark, what is it?"  
The young man started and looked up at her with a smile, as bright as if a heavy fog had been lifted off his mental horizon, as he said:  
"I declare, Aunt Mary, I didn't mean to speak of it, but I am as nervous as a girl over—over—next Thursday; not the ceremony itself, mind you; I shall really enjoy the display in the church—but I refer to all the little things that follow."

"Marriage is indeed the most important event of a life-time, and the outlook to every reflective mind must be a serious one," said the sweet-faced old lady; "but may I ask what has brought up the subject so impressively before you to-night?"

"The facts, Aunt Mary," replied Mark, hesitatingly, "I have just come from Cousin Henry's. As I was passing the gate on my way here I heard the woodshed door open, and Susan's voice called out, 'Supper's ready.' The pleasing vision of a neat dining-room, a cosy tea-table, and two happy, contented young souls enjoying the nicely-cooked, tastefully-served evening meal rose up before me, and I could not resist the impulse to turn back and take a look at them. I ran in unceremoniously, as is my wont, announcing myself, as I opened the sitting-room door, by a hearty 'Good-evening.' There was no fire in the room, but plenty of dust and disorder."

"Come right in here," shouted out Henry, and I followed his voice through the dining-room, unwarmed except by the far-away warmth of the kitchen fire. A large basket of rough, unfolded and unironed clothes was turned bottom upwards on the extension table, an immense clothes-horse filled half the room, and every chair was loaded with coats, hats, cloaks, and shawls."

"We just use the dining-room as a sort of gangway in the winter," said Henry, "and den up here, except when we have company. If anybody runs in upon us they must take us as they find us." This was not an overcordial welcome, but I went along into the kitchen where Henry was seating himself at the tea-table, which, if you will believe me, Aunt Mary, was their little hanging cooking-table covered over with a strip of oil-cloth. A few odd pieces of crockery were scattered upon it without regard to order."

"The little bit of a kitchen was untidy, the stove dirty and rusty. There were memories of Saturday's baking in the shape and appearance of flour, dough, and grease on the floor, table and door-latches, and a salt codfish, with a cotton string tied around its tail, was hanging to the knob of the closet door. Susan's hair was rough and frowy, and her gown was torn and

soiled. Dear me, who could have imagined that such a state of things was so soon to follow their great and expensive wedding? What a picture of loveliness the bride was! They might as well hire two or three rooms in a flat to 'den up' in as to own that large, elegantly furnished house and not use it, or to so mis-use it."

"This scene rather discouraged me. Were Jane and I to deteriorate in that way I think I would rather have everything stop just where it is. I believe it would save us a world of trouble, and we would go on looking at married life, as we would have made it, through rose-colored glasses;" and Mark moved uneasily, got up nervously, and going around the table, seated himself by Jane's side and tenderly kissed the pretty, reproachful face she raised toward him, while Aunt Mary was considerably looking another way.

"Perhaps Henry is not altogether blameless in the premises," said Aunt Mary, coming back to the table with a red face after an energetic hunt for the shears. "Did he fix himself up for tea?"

"Oh, dear, no," replied Mark, "he sat down and ate his bread and milk in his shirt sleeves, collarless and cravatless, and with unbrushed hair and whiskers. He would not have shown himself to Susan in such a plight before his marriage, I assure you."

Aunt Mary looked at the pretty Susie's clock on the mantel, took out her gold pencil, wrote a little note, and then said to the young man: "I wish, Mark, dear, you would carry this letter over to my nephew, Horace Alden's, for me. They live in the east tenement in the Rutherford block, you know, and on the strength of your cousinship that is to be, I want you to run in without ceremony."

Mark came back in an hour with a radiant face. Removing his hat he made Aunt Mary a low bow, saying: "I am very much obliged to you; I wouldn't surrender the opportunity that may be graciously given me of helping make a home with Jane here for any earthly consideration."

"Indeed," cried Aunt Mary in seeming surprise, "perhaps you will be good enough to tell us what has changed your mind so suddenly."  
"Well, you see," said Mark, "I ran up the stairs and opened the door at the top as you told me, and such a charming picture that I saw. A living-room, neither parlor, dining-room, nor kitchen, but a happy combination of the three, made attractive and homelike by perfect neatness, order and good taste. Such a cordial welcome that I had, to be sure. I was heartily ashamed when it came over me how well I used to know both Horace and his charming wife, and that I had not called on them before."

"I gave Julia your note, and she read it with a little laugh, and insisted that I should take off my overcoat and take tea with them. The cosy round-table, with its snow-white cloth and pretty tea-service, looked so inviting I could not resist the temptation. 'Horace does not get out of the store till seven; he sees to the closing up, so we have our tea at half past seven,' Mrs. Alden said. Julia's dress was plain, but tasty and neat, set off by a dainty white apron, and her simple toilet was completed by a geranium leaf and a verberna blossom in her shining hair. Horace, in a handsome dressing-gown and embroidered slippers, looked every inch a gentleman, as he is."

"The situation made us confidential, and I asked Mrs. Alden how she had managed to settle down into being such a wonderful little housekeeper, and she said: 'I used to be somewhat inclined to be careless in my habits, and I suppose my friends had some misgivings as to my ability to keep house. Among my wedding presents was one from a great-aunt of mine who was wonderfully skillful with her needle. It was this tea-pot mat,' and she held it up for my inspection. It was a scalloped circle of scarlet broadcloth, with a slipper run down at the heel embroidered in it in black worsted, with the words, 'Never get slipshod.'"

"This has been a constant reminder to me," Julia went on. "Were I tempted to neglect any trifling duty for the first time, my eye would fall upon or recall the words of Aunt Mittie's motto, and I would not only do what I had thought of neglecting, but would do it a little better, if possible. Horace, too, has kept me from falling into slipshod ways by his own habits of neatness. He always touches up his toilet for my sake before every meal, as punctiliously as if we had company."

"Of course, when he is so thoughtful of me I cannot be less respectful of him. All these little things take a few of the precious moments of our fleeting lives, but we consider

their observance our bounden and interchangeable duty. Since housekeeping is the principal business I have in hand, I want to do my best in that vocation; to be conscientious and painstaking in that as I would in teaching music or any other accomplishment. I enjoy my work; it comes easy to me. I take both pleasure and pride in it, and I think the secret of my success in this humble sphere of mine has been my keeping everything up from the very first, and never allowing myself in the smallest particular to fall into slipshod ways."

Mark and Jane, now settled in their beautiful, well-ordered, christian home on the banks of the Connecticut, only the other evening spoke of the two lessons that December evening brought them, and the lasting impressions they wrought.—*Paroelological Journal.*

### How the Deacon Matched Dobbin.

Deacon Quillet prided himself on being a sharp-sighted man; and if there was one subject on which he esteemed himself sharper-sighted than on any other, it was that of horse flesh.

In that field, he and his son Tom, you would have believed, to hear them talk, pretty nearly divided the sum total of human knowledge between them. Tom thought himself, if anything, a little keener than the "old man." He had started, you see, with the advantage of the latter's training, instead of being left, in early youth, to work his own way.

The deacon and Tom carried on the farm together. Nominally the deacon was proprietor, but as Tom was sole heir apparent, he was allowed a considerable share in the management, and felt as free to buy or sell, if a good chance offered, as though everything had been his own.

One morning the deacon took the train to town, whither he was called on business. Tom, after making the usual morning round, and seeing that everything was in its place, sat down to rest a spell on a bench before the door.

"Good-morning, sir," a grave looking gentleman accosted him, reigning up at the gate. "Good-morning, sir," Tom replied, rising and advancing to learn the other's wishes.

"Can I have a pail of water for my horse?" asked the stranger.

"Certainly," answered Tom. "Don't flinch," he added, seeing the gentleman about to get down—"the pump's handy, and I'll fetch you a bucketful—no trouble, I assure you."

"The pump's handy," he said, "but the horse didn't seem very thirsty at first—at any rate, he made no motion to drink till the water touched his nose, but then he drained every drop, and ended by asking for more."

"Shall I give him another?" said Tom patting the animal's neck, and looking him over with the eye of a connoisseur. "He seems a little heated, and there might be danger of water-founder."

"I think it would be safer not to risk it," the stranger answered, and thanking Tom politely was about to ride on.

"What might his age be?" queried Tom, continuing his scrutiny of the horse.

"Seven next spring," Tom chimed him.

"Sixteen hands?"

"And an inch," replied the other.

"What do you hold him at?" asked Tom, carefully, after a peep into the beast's mouth.

"Well, I've never set a price on him," returned the stranger—"indeed have never thought of parting with him."

"Would you mind showing his gait?" said Tom.

"Not the least." And the stranger trotted up the road a bit, returning at a walk. The horse carried himself well. He was a showy brute, well calculated to captivate Tom's fancy.

"Maybe you'd swap?" he hinted.

"I can hardly say," was the reply, "till I see what I'm offered."

"Let me show you the finest nag in the county," said Tom, starting towards the stable.

In a brief space he returned, leading Dobbin. Dobbin was a clean-limbed, substantial-looking country horse. He could acquit himself with credit, if not brilliantly, under saddle or in harness. He was a steady-going, conservative animal, one to be relied upon to do his duty conscientiously under all circumstances. He was nothing like as showy as the other, and was a couple of years his senior.

"There's a picture for you!" said Tom, slapping Dobbin on the rump to make him show off lively.

"Let me see him go," requested the stranger, alighting and throwing his rein over the gate-post.

The saddle was transferred to Dobbin's back, and Tom, mounting, put him through his paces. The stranger looking on.

"Then it was Dobbin's turn to be chafed and to have his mouth inspected, and to undergo examination generally, after which Tom and the stranger sat down to reason together.

"What boot'll you give?" the former began.

"Boot!" returned the latter—"the boot should be on 'tother leg, I think."

"Give me twenty dollars, and call it a trade," said Tom.

"Pshaw!—you're joking."

"Never was more serious in my life."

horse, and the longer he looked the better he was pleased.

"No ailments, I suppose?" he asked, after a pause.

"None whatever."

"As keen at night as in the day time; that's why I've named him 'Lynx.'"

"Done!" said Tom, after another pause.

The brides were exchanged, and after a cordial shake-hands, the stranger jumped on Dobbin's back and rode away.

Tom chuckling at the goodness of his bargain, led his prize off to the stable, and went about his work.

It was late when the deacon returned, and Tom didn't see him till the two met at breakfast.

"Well, Tom," remarked the deacon, complacently sipping his chocolate. "I bought a match for Dobbin in town."

"What's the deuce of that?" replied Tom—you're too late, father."

"Too late?"

"Yes; you see I traded Dobbin off yesterday, even up, for a horse worth two of him."

The deacon looked a little disappointed, but soon recovered his equanimity.

"Well, if you've made as good a trade as you say, there's no harm done, for the horse I bought I got at a bargain. He's the very image of Dobbin, but worth more money. The pair would have made a splendid match."

They hurried through their breakfast, for both were anxious to see which had made the better deal.

Tom led out his recent acquisition with a look of pride, and springing on his back, cantered down the yard. Instead of stopping at the fence, as Tom expected, Lynx continued the gait unchanged, and blundered over, falling heavily and throwing Tom over his head.

The horse and Tom staggered to their feet, together; and the deacon hurrying up, took out his bandanna and waved it before Lynx's eyes. He never winked.

"Stone blind!" exclaimed the deacon—"cataract in both eyes! Tom I'm ashamed of you!"

Tom hung his head, and followed his father in silence to the other stable.

"Let me show you a bargain!" said the deacon, leading the way to the stall which contained his prize.

The likeness of Dobbin fairly astonished Tom, who was on the point of expressing his wonder, when the horse turned his head and gave a friendly whinny.

Tom broke into a loud laugh.

"You're pleased to see your mirth?" inquired the deacon sternly.

"Why, father," cried Tom, recovering himself with an effort, "don't you see it's Dobbin himself?"

"Don't be a fool!" growled the deacon, putting his hand on the animal's nose.

"Just look at the snip in his nose and the cowlick in his foretop," said Tom, struggling to keep off another paroxysm.

The deacon saw and was convinced. Tom never learned how much his father had paid to match Dobbin. The subject was never renewed between them.

### Why He Didn't.

"Why," said a friend to Jones the other day, "didn't you continue at the head of your military company? It's a good one and is doing first-rate."

"Oh, I was a member of the Peace society, and the president didn't think the two would harmonize."

"What's all that? I thought there were other considerations!"

"Well, there was one other."

"What was it?"

"Why, you see, the first time the company had a grand drill, I went out in all my uniform, glory with a brand-new sword, and bright buttons, and stood up before the rank and file, also in their good clothes, and after the sergeant had called the roll, and got things ready, I gave the command; and what do you reckon I said?"

"Right face, of course."

"Not much, I didn't; my good clothes made me forget where I was, and I sang out: 'First four forward and back,' and every soldier of 'em just snorted right out in my face, and I gave my uniform to another fellow if he would take command."

Arab Lying—They Take Pleasure in Practicing Deceit.

The Arabs of Egypt, so travelers say, believe that to tell a lie in the morning insures good luck for the rest of the day. It is their favorite way of beginning the twenty-four hours.

If a liar is found out he is chagrined because he has not lied cleverly enough. Should his lie prove successful he is as proud as if he had been promoted to a lucrative office.

The native servant of an English officer hired a boat to transport his master some two hundred miles on the Blue Nile for twenty-five Turkish dollars. The Armenian owner of the boat was called before the pasha to ratify the bargain. Seeing that it was a European who wanted transportation he declared that it was impossible that his captain could have let the boat at such a low sum. The captain was sent for and confronted with the servant.

Catching the owner's eye the captain looked at the servant with surprise. Lifting up his hands and eyes to heaven, he exclaimed:

"I swear by my beard, by Allah above, by the prophet, and by my eyes—a solemn oath with Mohammedans—that I never saw this man before! How, then, could I have let him the boat for twenty-five Turkish dollars?"

The Englishman was forced to pay a higher price. But as soon as the parties left the presence of the pasha, then the captain, going up to the servant, and bursting into a hearty laugh, asked:

"Don't you think I can lie well?"

### The Women of Cyprus.

The women of Cyprus are quite peculiar in their costume, wearing pantaloons fastened around the ankles with fancy colored boots, a profusion of chains and trinkets around the neck, and a heavy girdle fastened by massive metallic plates. They dye their hair a lustrous brown with henna, and they deepen the expression of the eyes by coloring the eyebrows with the same dye. Their dress is of the brightest colors, crimson, blue, etc., and their head-dress is a perfect copy of that seen on Phœnician and Egyptian statues. They seem to take a pride in exposing their charms, which other women conceal; their bosoms are almost entirely uncovered. They are tall and Juno-like in mien and figure, with remarkably handsome and classic features. They are among the most beautiful women of all the islands, recalling the finest faces of the ancient statues. Unfortunately they do not cultivate grace of form, and by thirty they become quite stout and heavy. There is a certain dignity and elegance about the women of Cyprus that is very striking. They probably approach nearer to the ancient type of classic beauty than any of the other of the modern descendants of Helen. They have little, or no education, but they are not lacking in intelligence, nor in a desire for knowledge. I cannot speak as well of the men. They have been so long crushed to the earth by Turkish oppression that they have lost most of the best qualities of their race. They are nevertheless industrious, patient laborers, peaceful and temperate.—*Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

### Saved His Neck by His Wit.

It was customary with Marshal Bassoempere, when any of his soldiers were brought before him for heinous offenses to say to them, "Brother, you or I will certainly be hanged," which was a sufficient denunciation of their fate. A spy, who was discovered in his camp, was addressed in this language; and next day, as the wretch was about to be led to the gallows, he pressed earnestly to speak with the marshal, alleging that he had somewhat of importance to communicate. The marshal, being made acquainted with his request, said, in his rough manner: "It is always the way of these rascals, they pretend some frivolous story merely to relieve themselves for a few moments; however, bring the dog hither." Being introduced, the marshal asked him what he had to say. "Why, my lord," said the culprit, "when I first had the honor of your conversation, you were pleased to say that either you or I should be hanged; now I come to know whether it is your pleasure to be so, because, if you won't, I must, that's all." The marshal was so well pleased with the fellow's humor that he ordered him released.

The greatest eel pond in America is on the farm of James N. Wells, in the town of Riverhead, N. Y. It covers five acres, and is now so full of eels that they can be raked out with a garden rake. Two years ago Mr. Wells put 2,000 dozens of eels into the pond, intending to have them undisturbed for five years. These have increased to millions. They are fed regularly every third day on "horse feet," a peculiar shell-fish. The eels know when they are to be fed, and the stroke of Mr. Wells' whip against his wagon calls thousands of them up to dinner, although any one else may stand away all day without any effect. One of these shell-fish, fastened to a strong cord and thrown into the water, may be drawn out in a few minutes with hundreds of eels clinging to it.

### Four of a Kind.

A Nova Scotia romance has had a pleasant termination in British Columbia on the Pacific coast, whither the young woman in the case journeyed to marry the man she had not seen since both were children in Halifax, their only ship having been carried on by letters and photographs. Singularly enough, while on her way, the expectant bride met another traveling on the same errand, to wed the British Columbia lawyer from whom she had been separated for ten years, and when they reached their respective destinations they found that their respective lovers had also met by chance and proved to be old acquaintances. There were two happy weddings on successive days.

### Facetiae.

"So," said a lady to a merchant, "your pretty daughter has married a rich husband?"

"Well," slowly replied the father, "I believe she has married a rich man; but I understand, he is a very poor husband."

"Did you ever dabble in stocks?" asked a lawyer of a witness who was known to have fled from his native land to this asylum of the free.

"Well, yes, I got my foot in 'em once, in the old country," was the reply.

"Speaking of bathing," said Mrs. Parlington, "some can bathe with perfect impunity in water as cold as Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strands; but, for my part, I prefer to have the water a little tepid."

"So there's another rupture on Mount Volcanicus," said Mrs. Parlington, as she put down the paper and put up her spec; "the papers tell about the bursting lather running down the mountains, but don't tell how it got there."

The San Francisco Chronicle devotes a column or more to the question, "Is love a disease?" We should say it was softening of the brain and heart. Symptoms—sighing, gnawing, sensations to sow sow west by south of center of relatives, longing for "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," with the loss of appetite and sleep, general lassitude, Cure—cold shower baths, cooling drinks, chopping wood and some other girl.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Johnsonal Locality



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1878.

## Patrons' Department.

## OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.  
 Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.  
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.  
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 Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.  
 D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. O.  
 E. H. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.  
 F. H. Chambers, Gwinn, Alabama.  
 Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

## OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.

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Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
 Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
 Gatekeeper—J. A. Macey, Bourbon county.  
 Pomona—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Manhattan, Riley county.  
 Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

## FLORA—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.

Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.  
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, chairman, Holton, Jackson county.  
 Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.

J. S. Payne, Chairman, Lincoln county.  
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President—J. F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county.  
 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 Meador, Lawrence, Douglas county.

John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.

Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.

S. W. Fisher, Sallisaw, Mitchell county.

George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.

D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.

James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county.

E. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.

C. S. Worley, Eureka, 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.

J. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.

J. S. Payne, Caldwell, 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 Paulkner, Iola, Allen county.

F. W. Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.

W. J. Ellis, Miami county.

George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.

E. H. Harrison, Hiawatha, Brown county.

W. D. Covington, Cedarvale, Smith county.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.

E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county.

J. O. Vandersal, Winfield, Cowley county.

E. H. Powell, Sallisaw, Mitchell county.

J. W. Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.

Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

W. J. Campbell, Red Cloud, Cloud county.

William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.

M. G. Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.

Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.

John Behrigh, Fairfax, Osage county.

E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.

C. S. Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.

J. M. Miller, Pease, Rice county.

W. D. Bippner, Fairbury, Butler county.

T. O. Deid, Fairmont, Leavenworth county.

Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.

P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.

A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.

W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.

Martin Nichols, Seneca, Nemaha county.

S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

E. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque county.

G. A. Antledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.

J. F. Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.

Geo. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabasha county.

Wm. A. White, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

## Sign of Prosperity in the Grange.

Grange halls are being built all over Kansas.

Our Patrons have got tired of paying rent for places in which to hold their meetings. They believe in having homes for the grange that are owned by the grange, then they will be homes indeed. The funds for the erection of quite a number of the buildings were the proceeds of co-operative enterprise.

## Memorial to Congress.

The worthy master of the National grange has written a letter to the Virginia Patron from which we take the following: "The National grange at the eleventh and last session, by resolution, directed its executive committee to embody the substance of the several resolutions, praying legislative action at the hands of the general government, in a memorial, and that the secretary of the executive committee be requested to see that the said memorial is communicated to the two houses of congress. At the January meeting of the executive committee, the secretary thereof was constituted a sub-committee to carry out the spirit of the above resolution. The propriety of this action will be more readily seen, when it is known that the secretary is our distinguished brother, Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, member of the present congress from South Carolina. By him I am assured that he earnestly labored to secure the requisite legislation, and it is a matter of congratulation that we have one of our own members able and eager to present and press our requests."

## The Grange in summer quarters.

Grange news just now are scarce. The farmer, this hot weather, has enough to occupy his attention in looking after his own personal affairs. The Patron can give the grange but little of his thoughts, but we trust that in view of the bounteous harvests he will shortly renew his duty in the order with hearty zeal. He certainly must, while contemplating the fruits of his labor, feel much better inclined to carry out the principles inculcated by the grange than he did during the uncertain spring.

We hope for a healthy renewal of interest in our order, the coming season. Farmers generally, and Patrons in particular, know how much good it does to soul and body after a protracted period of toil to come together and compare notes, and talk over their plans, and counsel each other for the future. It makes neighbors love one another a great deal more. It makes them read more. It creates a demand for agricultural reading. It stimulates enterprise. When we learn one thing we want to learn another. New methods, new ideas, new experiments. The interests of ourselves, our neighbors, our country, our state, our common country are inquired into. Upon the whole, we become more useful to our country and are better qualified to preserve the great trust transmitted to us by our fathers in intelligent exercise of the great prerogative, is certainly one of the great duties we owe to our children, and to one another; that being so we would say there is no place like the grange to learn and practice these things.—Farmer's Friend.

## What the Grange is Doing for Women.

From the pen of Sister E. V. Sherod, of West Salem, Ohio:

To the Patrons of Husbandry belong the honor of first throwing wide open the door, and inviting women to enter its lodges with the same rights and privileges that are given to men, and thus woman's work has been widened, and her sphere of usefulness increased, until other doors of influence have been thrown wide open to her. The shackles have been knocked loose from that slavery of public opinion which had assigned woman to a certain position in society and in the world. This great farmers' movement has differed the first step in that higher civilization of the age which will finally culminate in the universal freedom of the female intellect. There can be no better place found than the grange room, to develop the talents and capability of a woman; here, side by side with man, we can discuss the various topics in relation to business, education and all that tends to improve and elevate the human race—the farm, the garden, the home, the household—that grand foundation stone in the world upon which all that is good and noble rests. Here it is that women can do good to all, and especially to those of her own household. The chief difference between savage and civilized life consists in the refining influence of home, and in no way is cultivated brain-power better employed than in the home. As a leading writer has said, America has only produced two great poems—Star Spangled Banner and Home, Sweet Home. "Midst pleasures and palaces though we may roam, be it never so humble there's no place like home. A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there, and so soft a home as this, where the heart is at ease, may differ in opinion in regard to what makes a home happy and pleasant; but there are some general principles upon which we may agree. A home to be pleasant must be homelike and cheerful. We are all of us more or less influenced by our surroundings. If the sky is dark and threatening, and if its gloomy effects; but if the sun is bright and cheerful, we say it is a pleasant day. And if in the home there are dark and scowling looks and angry words, we feel their gloomy influence. A log cabin with a rag carpet upon its floor, and with whitened walls, but with the kind of pictures, paintings and engravings, and where books, papers, flowers and plants are found, is a better home to live in than the stately mansion with dark and bare walls without these refining influences. The grange room furnishes opportunities for us to discuss the various methods of increasing the attractions of home. Then let us plant trees and flowers, and go to the grand old woods and gather mosses and ferns, and bring them to our homes and feed them with water, and they will be bright and cheerful companions through the long and dreary winter.

Thus ornament and make home cheerful, so that when the sons and brothers wander from the old parental roof, they can look back with pleasure upon the dear old home. Cultivate a taste for the fine arts of the home circle. It is said that when the sweet Irish poet Moore was about to leave Ireland and visit this country, as he looked back from the ship and saw the green Emerald Isle fading from his view, he felt constrained to go back, and his feelings are thus described in one of his beautiful poems:

As slow our ship her foamy track  
 Against the sky, and o'er the sea,  
 Her trembling pennants still looked back  
 To that dear Isle 'twas leaving.

So loath we part from all we love,  
 From all the links that bind us;  
 So turn our hearts as on we rove  
 To those we left behind us.

## How Illinois Patrons Succeeded.

Bro. Samuel Cranshaw, master of Silver Dale grange, Jackson county, Ill., makes the following encouraging report to State Grange Secretary J. M. Chambers:

As grangers in Jackson county we are up and doing. We have got twelve good working subordinate granges and a county grange. We are in the county in the business. We put up a store with \$1,300 capital. Our weekly sales increased the capital stock to \$3,000. We are getting along finely. Our manager resigned on account of health. We have one of the finest men in the county now as manager—a man of influence and a man who knows almost every person in the county. His name is good. The terms are cash. We have had a good deal to contend with for the merchants are opposed to us. The idea of farmers running a store! they thought it was out of the question. They said that we could not keep up thirty days; that they would sell so much cheaper than we would that they would get all our trade. So they advertised their goods at cost for thirty days. We paid no attention to it, but stuck to our store. Now they are willing to compromise with us. We have the leading papers on our side. We are fixing the prices for the city; and we rule the price of Jackson county on produce.

We put up our store last October, and we have proved to be successful. We have eighty stockholders. They are among the best farmers in the county. They are men of wealth and honor. They are men that are not going to back out for the sake of a few dollars; men that won't let merchants undersell them; men that are tried and true; men that are honest and thorough workers for the good of the order.

We organized Silver Dale grange one year ago; we have thirty-eight members and several more are coming in. We are in good condition; we have got good officers. Brother Miller, our past-master, is one of the finest men of our county—a good farmer, a good, right, social brother. Our secretary was elected—a fine young man and a man that is competent to do any kind of business; a man that is always right up to the times; a good brother and a worker for the order. We have sisters in the order of high renown—sisters that take hold of the work with zeal and pleasure. At our picnic how plentifully our baskets were filled up with the luxuries of life. It made our hearts leap with joy to see them take such an interest in the order. Our lady officers are worthy. The ladies that are engaged on them—Ceres, Flora and Pomona. They are always in their seats, ready for business in our work, and sisters in the order and sisters out of the order.

## Texas Patrons.

Bro. G. W. Everett makes the following report to the Examiner concerning the condition of the order in Freestone county, Texas:

I have visited each grange in this county, except one, and Bro. Corley visited that one for me. I found the condition of the order in Freestone county to be a general spirit of revival, and I feel safe in saying that Freestone will show up a considerably increased number on the state secretary's books this month, and the officers that are engaged on them—Ceres, Flora and Pomona. They are always in their seats, ready for business in our work, and sisters in the order and sisters out of the order.

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**Taxes Levied.**

[Olathe Mirror.]  
The county commissioners met last Monday and levied the following taxes for the year 1878: For state purposes, 63 mills; for county purposes, 24 mills; for county poor, 1 mill; for interest on county bonds for the Kansas City and Santa Fe railroad, 2 mills; for interest and sinking fund Olathe township bonds St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver railroad, 2 mills.

**Arm Broken.**

[Smith County Herald.]  
W. R. Allen's little son, Elmer, aged seven years, living in Oak township, had the misfortune to break his arm last Tuesday evening, while driving home the cattle. He stubbed his toe, and fell over a small embankment, three feet in height, and in the fall, received the injuries. Elmer was the first white child born in Oak township, and one of the first born in Smith county. He was born September 15, 1871.

**Manhattan Greenback Club.**

[Manhattan Enterprise.]  
The Greenbackers of this city formed a club of fourteen charter members. The secretary says they were unanimous in the opinion that the money that was good for the soldier, sailor and the pensioned widow and orphan, is good enough for Jay Gould, August Belmont and the Rothschilds. The officers of the club are as follows: President, Louis B. Leach; vice-president, Prof. Thos. S. Murry; secretary, W. D. Vincent; treasurer, G. D. Hooke.

**Struck by Lightning.**

[Holt Signal.]  
We learn that on last Friday night, during the thunder storm that occurred at that time, a house in the north part of the city was struck by lightning. The building was occupied at the time by a family, who were all stunned by the shock; and one woman, a Mrs. Washington, was rendered senseless, and fears were entertained for awhile that her injury would prove fatal. The house was slightly shattered, some of the rafters and studding being broken.

**Tall Corn.**

[Oskaloosa Independent.]  
The Fittsoms boys, brought into our office this morning what at first glance seemed to be young sycamore trees, but they turned out to be simply some sample stalks of their corn. Standing it up, we found the tallest "comp" we have—5 feet 10—had to stand on his tip toes in order to hang his hat on the ears! And if any of those ears fall from the stalk on a child the youngster will never know what hurt him. We have no use for such corn—its too big.

**Homicide—The Murderer Lynched.**

[Ford County Globe.]  
We learned last week that John Decker was killed at Sweetwater, Texas, in a very unmanly way by Charles Norton, a former denizen of Dodge, and the most successful trouble-maker in North America. A report has since arrived informing us that Norton has been hanged for his crime by Judge Lynch and his deputies. We regret very much to hear of the sudden taking off of a good man like Decker, who was well known in this country and universally liked for his good qualities.

**Run Over and Killed.**

[Emporia Sun.]  
Last Saturday evening a section hand on the M. K. & T. railroad was killed by the passenger train just below Urbank. He was terribly mangled, but was conscious, and explained the manner in which he was hurt. He stated that he had walked out from Parsons, and becoming tired he sat down on the end of a cross-tie and went to sleep. The first thing he knew the train was coming, and he tried to get up, but was run over and killed. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the unfortunate man taken aboard, where he died after making the above statement.

**Killed by the Carelessness of a Foolish Girl.**

[Wabasha County News.]  
At Col. Sanford's house, Eskridge, on Tuesday, August 1st, Mary Sanford, a young lady about seventeen years of age, playfully pointed a pistol at a negro child aged one year and nine months, and shot the child through the lungs. The bullet coming out through the back. Death immediately ensued. This is a sorrowful affair, but how often have we had to record such instances? It is the same old story—"didn't know it was loaded." The child's parents are named Buchanan, and were living in a part of Col. Sanford's house.

**A Man Runs a Till at the Moon.**

[Fort Scott Herald.]  
Mr. Lyon, who lives about a mile and a half from the city, has a coal mine on his farm which for some time past has been working a drift that is somewhat dangerous on account of not being properly braced. This drift is near the mouth of the shaft from which the light can be seen. On Monday night Mr. Lyon dreamed he was working in the dangerous chamber, and that it was about to cave in and overwhelm him. Just then he awoke, and saw the full moon, which was just rising, shining in at the window; and, being under the influence of the dream, he imagined it was the mouth of the shaft, and he went for it with the velocity of a cannon ball. Result, a demoralized window and a powerfully astonished native.

**Arrested for Murder.**

[Burlington Patriot.]  
Saturday Marshal M. V. B. Shearer arrested a young man going under the alias of John Miller, aged twenty-two years, for a murder committed in Owensville, Bath county, Kentucky, in December last. He was identified by a neighbor of the murdered man, and taken in charge by the marshal, who telegraphed to the parties in that state, and the proper papers were sent on by the governor of Kentucky for his arrest. Mr. Shearer will leave with his prisoner Monday. He had been at work for J. Pierat for the last six months, and his real name was John Tipton. It appears the circumstances of the murder are as follows: Tipton and the man killed, whose name was Cofer, had a fight at the blacksmith shop of Tipton, in which Tipton got worsted. Tipton after recovering saw Cofer on the streets of Owensville, and going to his blacksmith shop, got a pointing hammer, walked back to where Cofer was standing and struck him on the top of the head with it. The hammer man fell dead, almost without a struggle. Tipton made his escape from the State and came to Kansas, since which time he has been going under the alias of John Miller Tipton. He is a good looking young man, and does not look to be a hardened villain. He confessed the full particulars of the murder to the marshal, and will be convicted on his own evidence.

**Accidentally Killed.**

[Washington Republican.]  
David Whitehead, writing us from Waterville, gives an account of the accidental death of a Mr. Mason on Friday last. Mr. Mason was a single man, lived with his brother about six miles southwest of Waterville, and on the evening of Thursday he started on horseback for the cows, a heavy thunder storm passing at the time. He did not return, but next morning his horse came home, and then a search was instituted, and his body found lying in a ditch with his neck, left arm and right leg broken. Mr. Mason was buried Saturday morning.

**The L. L. & G. Railroad Sold.**

[Kansas City Journal.]  
At 3 o'clock Friday afternoon the L. L. & G. road changed hands. The sale was made by auction in front of the Topeka court-house, Special Master General Blair, of Fort Scott, being auctioneer. The road has been advertised for sale for some time past in the New York papers. The road was bid in by Mr. G. N. Nettleton, the amount being \$760,000. Mr. Nettleton was the representative of Charles Merriam and other Eastern capitalists who were bondholders. About three-fourths of all the bonds of this road are held in Boston, a large portion of the remainder in Chicago, and some in New York. The complete reorganization of the road will in all probability be the next matter of importance in this connection.

**Coming to Kansas—Coal Oil did it.**

[Atchison Patriot.]  
Messrs. Henry Redding, John Arnold and Redmon Donoghue, representing twelve families, arrived in the city to-day from Rock Island, Illinois, and took the Central Branch train for Washington county, where they will purchase about 800 acres of land. They will then return to Rock Island and prepare to move their little colony. They express themselves as well pleased with the crops of Missouri and Iowa and delighted with the climate of Kansas. They are well-to-do in life and will bring with them all the comforts with which they are accustomed. They will not buy railroad lands but will purchase the cheap lands of the rich agricultural section to which they are going. We bid them welcome. Emily Washington, the negro girl who was so badly burned yesterday, died last night, in great agony.

**Report of the Crops.**

[Topeka Commonwealth.]  
We have been favored with the following statement, compiled from the official reports of the state board of agriculture (bushels estimated), showing average per acre of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley, in the nine counties on the line of and tributary to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, in the Arkansas valley, Southwest Kansas:

Harvey County.—Wheat 16, corn 46, rye 22, oats 41, barley 24.  
McPherson County.—Wheat 17, corn 45, rye 23, oats 41, barley 25.  
Sedgewick County.—Wheat 17, corn 47, rye 24, oats 40, barley 26.  
Reno County.—Wheat 18, corn 38, rye 19, oats 35, barley 22.  
Rice County.—Wheat 18, corn 40, rye 19, oats 36, barley 23.  
Barton County.—Wheat 20, corn 34, rye 19, oats 36, barley 21.  
Pawnee County.—Wheat 20, corn 30, rye 13, oats 30, barley 22.  
Edwards County.—Wheat 20, corn 30, rye 20, oats 40, barley 22.  
Rush County.—Wheat 20, corn 32, rye 18, oats 30, barley 22.

**One of the Finest Fruit Farms in the State.**

[Peabody Gazette.]  
Having heard so much about the fruit farm of Mr. Wm. McCracken, in Sunnydale, Harvey county, a reporter took up himself to visit that celebrated place the other day. Aside from gleaming a vast amount of information, the very sight of the place was enough to repay the ride of eighty miles. Let our readers imagine, if they can, one hundred and forty-five acres of orchard, so vast an area devoted entirely to fruit is hardly conceivable, yet that is what Mr. McCracken has. He has 5,500 young fruit trees, and 4,000 bearing fruit trees. These trees consist of apple, peach, plum and cherry, and all are of the very finest varieties. The apples, picked from a five-year-old tree, were simply delicious, and go to show what Kansas can do in the way of fruit with the proper care and attention. He commenced picking peaches on the 25th of June, selling them in Wichita, Newton and Sedgewick. He sold and year 1876 worth of corn for \$4,700 worth of fruit, \$250 being of small fruit, and his peach and apple crop he has hardly commenced disposing of yet. Mr. M. is an enthusiast on the fruit question; the pecuniary benefit the fruit question does not seem to interest him so much as the pleasure of the business. He is a much as the pleasure of the business. He is a pleasant, social gentleman, and takes pride in showing visitors over his beautiful farm. Skeptics who labor under the delusion that Kansas cannot raise anything should visit this place, and our word for it they will change their minds.

**Pearls in the Whitewater River—Indians to be at Wichita Fair.**

[Wichita Eagle.]  
Many years ago, we think it was 1858 or 1859, there was considerable excitement in Topeka and the few towns then south of that point, over the announcement that pearls had been discovered in the Whitewater. We know many that made the trip from Topeka to the Whitewater to search for these jewels. A jolly Green mountain boy, by the name of Stoddard, found one for which he received about \$25, but the most of the pearls were very small and of little commercial value. Fred Orman, a Topeka, purchased a few quills full. Clint Arnold, now living in Wichita, gathered a large number for which he received thirty to fifty dollars. The pearls were found in the clam shell which was fished up from the bottom of the creek. A majority of the fishermen got the same—got it bad. Since that time we have never heard anything more about the pearls until last week when Gene Schattner found three pearls in some clams taken from the Little river. Two of them are very clear and fine, but so small as to be of little commercial value. The agent of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians writes to Mr. Stenn, secretary of the agricultural society, that he will bring these two tribes to Wichita and camp during the fair. They will bring specimens of needle cultural products, also specimens of their agricultural work of their squaws. A number of the noted chiefs (having national notoriety) will be present. One whole tribe will engage in war dances, and represent in different ways the wild Indian life. Foot racing, horse racing, archery, etc., of which full particulars will be given next week.

**Knocked Down with a Crowbar—Killed to Death by a Horse.**

[Pala Republic.]  
Mr. Chas. Chamberlain and William Goodrick, who were working on the road in Oswatome township, west of Oswatome village, on Monday got into a dispute, which resulted in Chamberlain striking Goodrick a blow on the head with a crowbar, which felled Goodrick to the ground and injured him quite seriously, from which he is slowly recovering. Chamberlain was arrested on Tuesday morning charged with an assault and battery, and gave bond for his appearance on the 15th, before Justice Hankins. Elmer English, son of Hon. T. C. English, was kicked just over the heart by a horse on last Saturday evening, at Mr. J. M. Wright's, in Oage township, and instantly killed. Mr. English was a young man just of age and gave a bright promise of useful manhood. His untimely death is much regretted.

**Probable Fatal Result of a Fight Between two Boys—Tax Levy.**

[Troy Chief.]  
A boy named White, aged sixteen or seventeen years, a brother-in-law of M. L. Zimmerman, and who resides with Mr. Z., received a blow, some two weeks ago, which is likely to cause his death. It seems that he was in the habit of domineering over and imposing upon a younger boy who was working at the same place, and on the day in question had knocked him down several times. He then pursued the boy with a piece of iron and threw it at him, but it missed its aim and went on ahead. When the other boy came to the iron he picked it up and struck at him with it, striking him on the head and fracturing his skull. For him and two White could be around, but his wound grew worse, his brain became involved, and it is now doubtful whether he can recover. The following Doniphan county tax levies were made for the year 1878: For county general purposes, for fees and salaries, \$7,000; expenses of courts, \$5,000; paupers and poor, \$2,500; printing and stationery, \$2,500; roads and bridges, \$3,000; making a total of \$20,000. To raise the amount, allowing for delinquency and 24 mills for contingent fund; total, 94 mills.

The township trustees, by and with the consent of the commissioners, levied the following township taxes for the year 1878: Iowa, 24 mills; Union, 4 mills; Center, 5 mills; Wayne, 6 mills; Washington, 4 mills; Burr Oak, 4 mills; Marion, 5 mills. The following levies on school districts, interest and sinking fund were made: No. 1, interest 6 mills, sinking fund 12 mills; No. 2, interest 14 mills, sinking fund 12 mills; No. 3, interest 1 mill, sinking fund 3 mills; No. 13, interest 8 mills, sinking fund 20 mills; No. 21, interest 4 mills, sinking fund 3 mills; No. 26, interest 6 mills, sinking fund 12 mills; No. 34, interest 44 mills, sinking fund 44 mills; No. 43, interest 9 mills, sinking fund 14 mills.

**A Wyandotte Servant Kidnaps the Child of her Mistress.**

[Kansas City Times.]  
The wife of M. Morasch, living at Armstrong, has been very unwell for some time, so much so that she has had to hire help to do her work, particularly to look after her baby, a fine little girl about twenty months old. On Tuesday, Mrs. Morasch was not as well as usual, and went to bed some time in the afternoon, telling the girl to let her sleep and not have her disturbed. Her husband, who works at the K. P. shops, returned at the usual hour, and at once inquired where the baby and girl had gone to. Mrs. Morasch replied that the girl was out nursing the child so she could sleep. Search was made, but neither the girl nor baby could be found, and on examining the premises, Mrs. Morasch discovered that some of her clothes were missing, also the baby's things. The idea that the child had been stolen at once flashed across their minds, and pursuit was given at once. Mr. Morasch found that the girl had gone into the drug store at Armstrong and there purchased some trifling articles, and gone out the back over the bluff without passing the house. So back to Wyandotte he went, and gave information to all the officials, but no good station had been seen. He thought he would station a man at the iron bridge to prevent her crossing, so getting a colored man named Keats to watch the bridge, he started up Third street. He had gone but a little way when he heard his name called, and on going back to the bridge saw Keats holding the hired girl, she still having the baby in her arms. It is needless to state that the transfer of the child was soon made, and while the father was hugging his newly found daughter the girl tore herself away from Keats and dashed over the bridge, and needless to say Mrs. Morasch has not received her clothes, but her child looks safe and sound. What would have been the object of the girl to try to steal the infant both Morasch and his wife are at a loss to know. For awhile the greatest excitement existed in Wyandotte and numbers turned out to hunt up the lost one.

**An Innocent Farmer—Fined Because of his Ignorance—Driven Away by Overproduction.**

[Winfield Courier.]  
John Craig, a farmer living on Onion creek, came into the city yesterday with two loads of wheat for market, after he had disposed of his wheat and got his checks for it he drove his teams down on South Penn avenue, unhitched and fed and then went to the bank to get his checks cashed. Marshal McLean saw the teams, went and procured two warrants in blank (not knowing who the teams belonged to), handed them to officer Ewan and told him to find out who they belonged to and arrest them; so when Craig returned to the police court and "nabbed," taken before for feeding his horses on his own property. Craig says that he had no notice and had no knowledge of any ordinance against feeding at that place, and that he had been in the habit of feeding there for several years. John Craig is an honest, hard-working farmer, and had come to sell his wheat at a sacrifice to this city to rob an unsuspecting farmer in such a manner. This man had committed no crime, yet he must, without any notice, be "jerked up" and deprived of the price of ten bushels of wheat because he fed his horses within the city. Why did the marshal not go to Mr. Craig and tell him that it was against the dignity of this city for him to feed his teams on South Penn avenue, where it would conflict with no man's business? Crime and prostitution stand around and are winked at, but when a farmer comes to town he must be robbed. The city should remit the fine and apologize for such an outrage. A man in rags was seen driving a yoke of cattle, hitched to a two-wheeled wooden cart, which contained his family, through the country in a westerly direction a few days since. Their appearance of poverty excited curiosity, and when asked where they were bound for, said, in reply, that they were going to the plains.

When asked why he was going there, he answered that down in "Illinoi" where he came from the people were almighty hard up; that he had been informed that overproduction was the cause of it, and he had "hearn tell" that nothing could be produced on the plains, and so he wanted to get where he could live. He said that this overproduction business was starving him and many others to death.

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

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ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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1866.

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Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

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

**HENDRY & NOYES,****ATTORNEYS AT LAW****Real Estate Agents,**

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

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

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21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

**KANSAS****HOME NURSERY!**

Offers for the spring of 1878

**HOME GROWN****APPLE, PEACH, PEAR**

—AND—

**CHERRY TREES,**

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

**ORNAMENTAL TREES**

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

A. H. &amp; A. O. GRISSA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

**CONTINENTAL**

Fire

**Insurance Company,**

OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878.  
Capital paid in cash.....\$1,000,000 00  
Net surplus.....966,601 08  
Reserve for reinsurance of outstand-  
ing risks.....983,060 21  
Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed  
dividends, etc.....194,363 07  
Reserve for contingencies.....30,000 00  
Total assets.....\$3,173,924 31

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

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

JOHN CHARLTON,

Agent for Douglas County.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating

Powers.

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

E. A. SMITH,

**Norwood Stock Farm**

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

**FINE TROTTER HORSES**

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

**BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.**

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

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

**THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,****LIVE STOCK BROKERS**

Union Stock Yards,

**Kansas City, Mo.,**

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and Jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs. REFERENCE—The Martin Bank.

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OFFICE FURNITURE,

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eral state agent.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1878.

TO-DAY, says the Chicago Alliance, there are 400 colleges in this country, but one university—Harvard.

THE New York Sun bets \$1,000 it has a larger daily circulation than the Herald. The books will show; let the case be tried.

EDISON'S new invention, the taster, will feel a star in the heavens and report its whereabouts when it is too distant to be seen.

TWENTY thousand cabin passengers have left New York for Europe this summer, a greater number than ever before in a single season.

ST. LOUIS has 26 flour mills, with a capacity of 12,000 barrels per day. For the past six months the receipts of wheat have been 4,832,693 bushels, and she dreams of being at no distant day the flour market of the world.

DENNIS KEARNEY, the California orator and workmen's champion, is stumpng the state of Massachusetts for Ben Butler. He is enthusiastically received and his meetings are attended by vast multitudes of workmen wherever he goes.

NEW JERSEY, the land of gilt-edged butter, has had a very unfavorable season for fruit. The peaches, which are usually fine, have been forced forward so rapidly by heavy rains and hot, sunny weather that they are decaying on the trees. The crop is said to be almost a failure.

A TERRIBLY destructive tornado passed over Wallingford, Connecticut, on Friday evening last. Thirty persons were killed and fifty wounded. Forty dwelling houses and fifty barns were demolished. The storm burst upon the town without a second's warning and lasted only two or three minutes. Its course was from west to east.

A PROMINENT New York stock operator has been gathering information concerning the wheat crop of the country. Here is what he says of the Northwestern region: "Along the South Minnesota railroad, which is one of the great feeders of the St. Paul, the crops are a complete failure. Fillmore county, the extreme southeast corner of Minnesota, has barely enough left for home consumption. The yield along the Hastings and Dakota division ranges from five to eight bushels per acre. In Shakopee the crops are of inferior quality, and the same is true of the Iowa and Dakota sections." Of the Central and Southwestern states he says: "All are in a flourishing condition. Some of them will be fifty per cent. better off than last year."

## DOUGLAS COUNTY POMONA GRANGE.

At a meeting of the county grange, held at Grange hall, in Lawrence, on Saturday last, it was decided to hold a harvest-home picnic the last Saturday in September. All the necessary committees were appointed to make arrangements, and everything was done necessary to insure perfect success.

All Patrons, who can be present are cordially invited to come and be with us on that day. All granges from this and adjoining counties who will turn out in a body in full uniform are requested to notify our secretary, Bro. Wm. Meairs, at Lawrence, as soon as possible.

Bro. Sims, master of Kansas state grange, Bro. Eschbaugh, master of Missouri state grange, and Bro. Whitehead, lecturer of National grange, have been invited to be present and speak on that occasion. It is hoped that all Patrons and farmers in this part of the state will bear this meeting in mind and make their arrangements to be present and participate in the festivities of the occasion.

As the season advances the telegraphic news reports bring intelligence of an increased number of strikes. Almost every day we read of how the employes of some mine, machine shop or factory have become dissatisfied on account of a reduction of wages and stopped work. But as yet, much to the credit of those engaged in the strikes, no serious demonstrations of hostility have been made. The mechanics and laboring men of the country while in many instances they feel that adequate remuneration for labor per-

formed is not received, they at the same time stand strongly in opposition to the use of brute force for the accomplishment of desired ends. There is a growing business intelligence among them; they realize that the hard times have affected the employer as well as the employed and are therefore disposed to listen respectfully to explanations as to causes for reductions. We believe that if employers would get down from their assumed high position of dignity and social superiority, when economic measures are necessary in their business, and go to their employes stating fairly and honestly the condition of things, thus showing that their decision to make a reduction of wages is not arbitrary, strikes would grow rapidly less.

## ENGLISH FARMING.

The English farmer pays an annual rent of from \$10 to \$50 per acre for his farm besides the regular taxes. In addition to this he puts on to his land from five to ten dollars' worth of manure per acre yearly. The average annual rent for a farm, small or large, cannot, with the cost of manure and taxes added, be less than thirty dollars per acre. This would be equivalent to a rent of \$3,000 for a farm of one hundred acres, or \$4,800 for a quarter section. This seems enormous, and we Western farmers can hardly conceive of any methods of tillage or any condition of the markets for farm products that would enable the farmer even to bear up, much less to prosper, under such a burden of taxation. The value of farm products in England cannot so much exceed the value of farm products here as to make up this wide difference in the price of ground rent.

We must account for the ability of the English farmer to pay this excessive rent in the fact that he is more economical in his living, more careful and thorough in the culture of his land, and knows better how to utilize his crops so as to obtain the largest results. Every inch of his ground is carefully and thoroughly farmed and brought to the highest point of productiveness. He wastes no time in thinking what he shall do next. His work is managed in the most methodical manner and his hired laborers never wait for orders or hesitate where to strike the next blow. No extra steps are taken and no useless work is done. He is careful to put in those crops which pay best, and pursue the same methods of rotation from year to year. He pays close attention to stock raising, never purchasing of others, but breeding his own only from the best blood. In feeding, nothing is wasted. Most of the food is ground and cooked. In his work he takes no back steps but goes right on slowly, it may be, but surely.

There are certainly points in English farming which we might copy after with great advantage. We might imitate their thoroughness and carefulness and profit thereby. If our farmers would abate somewhat in their slapdash furor of work, correct their superficial methods of culture, consent to go slower, practice more economy in saving their crops and feeding them out, exercise more thought in planning out and executing their work, pay closer attention to details, utilize more of the odds and ends of things and make haste more slowly, they would gather up more that is valuable of this world's goods, attain a larger success in life and lift off many of the cares and burdens which they are now compelled to bear.

## Mismanagement in Public Affairs—A Change in the Law Demanded.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Can I have a word with your readers? Douglas county is gathering in another abundant harvest, yet are the people not prosperous. Tilling the ground is a necessity if we would thrive as farmers, but it is not the only necessity. We may raise 40 bushels of wheat and 70 bushels of corn to the acre but if the cost of labor, transportation and taxes exceed the price received, our time and labor are thrown away. Let us turn from the labor on the farm to the work of our agents in the legislature and the county and township officers and see if there are not some leaks that need stopping. You may pour wheat all day into a bottomless sack and not fill it, and a treasury, whether state, county or township, full of holes will bankrupt any community.

Let us look a moment at our county treasury, into which we pour some-

times as high as \$300,000 and even \$380,000 in a year. Does any one know what becomes of this vast sum of money, amounting to more than 6 per cent. of the entire property of the county? No. The money is received and paid out or retained by one man, and the books are kept by two men. Practically, there is no check upon these men and the people can never know, unless by special investigation of experts at great expense, whether their money is stolen or not. It is true one of these bookkeepers should be a check upon the other, but he is not, and probably never will be under existing laws.

In proof of this statement I will quote from two reports of investigating committees, appointed to settle the treasurer's accounts. I shall omit names and dates, as I desire to be entirely impersonal in what I say that facts alone may be considered. In the report of the first committee appointed by one set of commissioners is the following: "We find that his last settlement with the county was made up to July —; that his term of office closed on the — day of —. The various items charged to himself in his report agree in every particular with the amounts charged to him by the county clerk as required by law. The vouchers on which his credits are based were carefully examined by us and are in every respect full and satisfactory." This would seem conclusive. No doubt this committee told the exact truth. The treasurer had charged himself with every dollar the clerk had charged him with and had proper vouchers for his credits according to the clerk's books. But another committee was appointed to review and investigate all settlements with county treasurers, including this one. This committee went behind the clerk's books, or, rather, went into them, and their report as follows, as deficiencies in the charges to the treasurer, which the clerk should have made:

Deficiency on roll.....	\$ 314 28
Deficiency in additional assessments.....	291 80
Deficiency in ten per cent. penalty.....	2,886 61
Deficiency in personal property tax of collected.....	1,103 98
Deficiency in tax of — collected.....	194 43
Deficiency in tax of — collected.....	11 84
Excess in credits—	
Of sales to county north of river.....	161 43
Excess in indorsements on sales to county.....	2,119 34
Excess in credit of sales to county.....	481 33
Excess in credit of uncollectible tax.....	607 92
Excess in credit of commission on sales.....	633 70
Excess in charges to individuals on sales.....	193 60
Total.....	\$9,020 26

Now here are two settlements, both by good men and both no doubt honest and truthful, but one was made by the clerk's books as they are on their face and the other by those books as they should be, and the difference is the slight discrepancy of \$9,020.26 in favor of the treasury and against the taxpayers. But this is not an exceptional case. For a series of years these discrepancies appear, aggregating a large amount, commencing with about \$4,000 and reaching \$9,000 annually, not including some \$9,000 more for other deficiencies. Notwithstanding these robberies from year to year, the county commissioners, assuming the clerk's books to be a complete check upon the treasurer, approve of the treasurer's reports. Those reports are curiosities; in brevity, they are unequalled. A whole year's business, embracing hundreds of thousands of dollars, would be compressed into less than thirty lines on the debtor and credit sides respectively, and would be received in some instances from the treasurer and passed upon by the commissioners at one sitting, being usually referred to an auditing committee, I am told, of which the clerk was one. Of course he would report his own books correct, and if the treasurer's report tallied with them what more was necessary?

It is evident that under the laws as they stand the county has no certain check upon its treasurer, and a change is imperatively demanded. But a change will never be made until the people agitate and act upon the subject. The moment such a change is attempted in the legislature every county treasurer and clerk in Kansas will be on hand in person or by proxy and prevent it. This is one of those evils that will never correct itself without agitation among the taxpayers. It is one of the evils that will not go out without much prayer and fasting on the part of the people. I may refer to some other evils at another time, but for the present I am satisfied.

Very truly, C. ROBINSON.

## Second District Republican Platform.

Adopted at Garnett Convention.

The Republican party of the Second congressional district, in convention assembled, set forth the following declaration of principles:

1. We reaffirm our devotion to those great principles of civil liberty which have ever formed the inspiring motive of the Republican organization, and for the full realization of which the nation has recently passed through the great war of the rebellion.

2. That equality before the law—the full enjoyment of all personal and political rights—is the distinguishing and paramount characteristic of American citizenship, and must be maintained at whatever cost, South as well as North, wherever the flag of the nation floats. A government that cannot or will not protect its citizens has no demand upon their allegiance.

3. That the best protection a free government can give to the industry of its

citizens, is by wise and impartial laws to guarantee to each individual all his rights, thus securing to labor the full enjoyment and the free disposal of all its products; and that it is the bounden duty of every member of congress to see to it that proper legislation in this behalf is assured and perfected.

4. That experience having shown that the United States notes, commonly called the greenbacks, originally issued by the Republican administration during the war, are admirably adapted to all the purposes of a permanent paper circulation, we hereby declare ourselves in favor of retiring the notes of the national banks, and making the greenback currency the sole paper currency of the country; and demand that it be issued in sufficient volume to fully accommodate all the wants of business, without depreciation in value, and that it be made receivable for all debts and dues, whether public or private.

5. That we denounce the proposed issue of irredeemable fiat scrip, as a departure from the original and true Greenback doctrine, as a measure of undisguised repudiation of solemn contracts and obligations, and is sure to result, if carried out, in universal bankruptcy and the total ruin of the producing classes.

6. That the vast extension and universal use of railroads as a means of transportation, incident to the growth of the country and the increase of its commerce, has given to railroad corporations a practical power over the industry of the country not contemplated in the inception of these organizations, and which loudly calls for such interference both by the national government and by the state governments as shall more fully protect the rights of the people against these monopolies.

7. That the policy of improving our navigable rivers, as the great natural highways of our interior commerce, meets with our full approval.

8. That we approve of the internal revenue tax upon whisky and tobacco, and denounce the Democrats in congress for attempting to reduce it.

9. We denounce the attempt of the Democratic house of representatives to re-open the question of the president's title, as dishonest and revolutionary, and an attempt to Mexicanize our government.

10. That the rising spirit of communism displayed in recent attacks upon the farming industry of the country, and in the enunciation of doctrines of agrarianism, spoliation and robbery, meets with our unqualified condemnation. It is a spirit foreign to our institutions, and opposed to the foundation principles of free government.

11. That rigid economy is demanded in all public expenditures; strict accountability on the part of all officers, and faithfulness, efficiency and purity in every department of the public service.

12. That, upon a review of the record of our present representative in congress, upon questions of national finance, the improvement of the navigation of our Western rivers, and his fostering care of the agricultural interests of the West, we have only to say, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

## General News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Three children of Michael Rath were drowned to-day by the upsetting of their father's scow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Baker City (Oregon) dispatch: "A courier is just arrived from Malheur agency, bringing intelligence of the surrender of Olitz, surviving medicine man and chief of 600 Indians. The party includes seventy-five warriors. The surrender of Olitz and party leaves but the hostile Shoshones unaccounted for, living or dead, and messengers have been dispatched to bring in two or three small parties known to be in the neighboring mountains. The Indian trouble may be considered over in this section."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The treasury now holds \$948,707.40 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and \$13,810,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation in the week ending to-day, \$3,472,500. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, \$3,046,000. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, \$320,549,985; gold notes, \$1,432,120; internal revenue receipts to-day, \$294,951; customs, \$425,358. Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day compared with the corresponding period of last year: 1877, \$4,086,000; 1878, \$4,119,000; receipts to-day, \$524,000. Coin balance in the treasury at the close of business to-day, \$203,098,330.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 10.—E. H. Gore, Greenback candidate for congress from this district, presided over the meeting, last night, of citizens of York county, and in a short speech introduced Gen. Butler, who spoke for two hours. He said he came not to make a speech, but to commune with the people on the public interests of the day. He had left the old parties. He had belonged to the Democratic party until it attempted to destroy the Union. He was with the Republican party until it deserted its founders, the laboring man. Capitalists now hold the Republican party bound hand and foot. Hayes violated every pledge, and betrayed the negroes of the South. The efforts of Grant's administration to strengthen the public credit was a swindle. He reviewed the history of

greenback currency, and claimed it should be made legal tender for all debts, public and private.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—The Colored Men's Protective union has issued an address to the colored people of Louisiana, setting forth, in view of the fact that the colored citizens have not received adequate recognition at the hands of the national administration, that the colored men should make a manly and determined effort to receive and enjoy the benefits legitimately flowing from existing legislation, or to form new ones suggested by the circumstances and dictated by their interests. Complaint is made of the abandonment of the Packard government, and their exclusion from federal affairs, which they regard as an exhibition of hypocrisy and ingratitude. In conclusion, the address says: "Dark and discouraging as the prospects may look, there is still hope if we don't scatter and become demoralized. We, therefore, with the best interests of our race and people in view, appeal to all colored men to consider our situation, to do their utmost to secure unity among our people in the present crisis. If prudent counsels prevail, our people may profitably accept the situation, and so pass through the present ordeal, that as a race we may reasonably expect to enter on a new and higher plane both of observation and action. The address bears a hundred signatures, including ex-State Superintendent Brown and Captain Peter Joseph, Republican presidential elector.

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.  
ST. LOUIS, August 13, 1878.  
Flour—Fall superfine..... \$3.65 @ 3.95  
XX..... 4.10 @ 4.30  
XXX..... 4.40 @ 4.50  
Family..... 4.55 @ 4.70  
Wheat—No. 2 fall..... 92 1/2 @ 94  
No. 3 red..... 88 1/2 @ 90  
Corn—No. 2..... 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2  
Oats—No. 2..... 21 @ 22  
Pork..... 11.25 @ 11.50  
Lard..... 7.25 @ 7.37 1/2  
Butter—Dairy..... 12 @ 13  
Country..... 10 @ 13 1/2

CHICAGO, August 13, 1878.  
Wheat—No. 2 winter..... 97 1/2 @ 97 3/4  
No. 2 spring..... 97 @ 98 1/2  
No. 3..... 83 @ 83 1/2  
Corn..... 35 1/2 @ 36  
Oats..... 21 @ 22  
Pork..... 10.70 @ 10.75  
Lard..... 7.75 @ 7.80

KANSAS CITY, August 13, 1878.  
Wheat—No. 2 fall..... 80 @ 80 1/2  
No. 3 fall..... 78 1/2 @ 79  
No. 4..... 71 @ 72  
Corn—No. 2 mixed..... 27 1/2 @ 27 3/4  
Oats..... 17 @ 19  
Rye—No. 2..... 35 @ 38

Live Stock Markets.  
ST. LOUIS, August 13, 1878.  
Cattle—Prime to choice..... \$4.25 @ 5.00  
Poorer grades..... 2.00 @ 3.20  
Hogs..... 4.15 @ 4.70

CHICAGO, August 13, 1878.  
Cattle—Good steers..... 4.00 @ 4.70  
Hogs—Packers..... 4.30 @ 4.55

KANSAS CITY, August 13, 1878.  
Cattle—Choice native shippers..... None.  
Good to choice, do..... None.  
Native butcher steers..... 2.40 @ 3.00  
Stockers..... 2.00 @ 2.50  
Fair to choice fat cows..... 2.00 @ 2.75  
Hogs—Packers..... 4.00 @ 4.12

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows:  
Fancy brands, \$ sack, \$3.40 @ 2.50; XXX, \$2.00; XX, \$1.75. Rye flour, \$1.75. Corn meal, \$ cwt., 75c.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 14 @ 15c; common to medium 9 @ 12c; cheese, prime Kansas factory, 6c; eggs, 9c; beans, \$1.00 @ 1.50; broom-corn, \$50 @ \$80 ton; hay, baled, per ton, \$5.00 @ 6.50; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50 @ 2.00; potatoes, 20 @ 25c; dried apples, \$ 1.50 @ 2.00; green apples, \$3.50 @ 4.00; peaches, \$ box, 25 @ 30c; tomatoes, \$ bush, 50 @ 60c; flax seed, \$ bush, \$1.

Our quotations are a few cents better for most grades of wheat than last week. In Chicago No. 2 spring has settled down to near the prices current before the July "corner." The crop of spring wheat in Minnesota is much poorer than was expected. Some dealers are of opinion that the entire crop will not exceed 25,000,000 bushels.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 93c to 93 1/2c, August; 94c, September; and 95c, October. In Chicago No. 2 is 97c, August; 94c, September, and 93c, October. In Kansas City, No. 2 is 89c to 89 1/2c, August; 89c to 91c, September. No. 3 is 78c, August.

Corn and other grain have not changed materially.

Cattle are dull; few in the markets except Texans, and they at low figures. There was inquiry for shippers, but there is none in the market at Kansas City, and no sales reported. Upwards of twenty car loads of fair Texas steers were sold at \$2.25 to \$2.30. Stockers are in better demand. The highest price yesterday at Kansas City was \$2.75 for a small lot of cows—the best price obtained for several days.

Hogs were in demand at latest dates at Kansas City, and prices are improving. Monday was the first day this year in which no sales of hogs were made under \$4. Pork and lard are going up in sympathy with hogs. Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$1.70 @ 3.00; in St. Louis, \$3.25 @ 4.00; in Chicago, \$2.75 @ 4.85.

Prices of country produce are improving, especially for butter and eggs.

Gold opened and closed in New York yesterday at 1.09. Money was quoted at 1 1/2 @ 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 8 @ 9 1/2 per cent. The stock market opened weak fluctuated a little but closed weak. Government bonds generally steady; railroad bonds quiet; state securities nominal. Clearances for the day were \$9,000,000.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.  
 Advertisements, one insertion, 25 cents; one month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.50; one year, \$5.00.  
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

## City and Vicinity.

## A Card.

I have been requested by a large number of citizens, both in the country and city, to become a candidate for probate judge. The number and character of these requests have been so flattering that I have concluded to comply. Although I should not have been a candidate, had it not been for these requests, I freely confess I would like the office, and I take this method of placing myself before the public.

A. H. FOOTE.

## Sound and Reliable.

W. H. Kingsbery & Co., the old and reliable live stock commission firm of Kansas City, established in 1871, stands as solid as a rock, notwithstanding the recent suspension of the Martin bank. Since the bank suspended stock shippers and dealers throughout the country have shown their great faith in this firm by giving them a large increase of trade. W. H. Kingsbery & Co. conduct their business on a strictly cash basis. The live stock dealers of the West will do well to remember the above facts and act accordingly.

## Fine Fruit.

Mr. D. G. Watt presented us on Monday with eight magnificent Bartlett pears. The eight weighed just five pounds. One single pear weighed eleven ounces. Mr. Watt picked this season, from one tree, fifty-three pears that weighed in the aggregate twenty-seven pounds. This fruit was grown in Mr. Watt's orchard, just northwest of the city, and it is safe to say that no finer can be found in the country.

Again, yesterday, Mr. N. T. Newby, of Tonganoxie, laid upon our table a half dozen luscious, mammoth peaches of the "Old Moxon" variety. Mr. Newby is selling his fruit in our market this year.

Just as we go to press Mr. Wm. Gibson, our enterprising gardener, brings in a huge watermelon. It is large enough for the editors and all hands.

We return thanks to the gentlemen.

DIED, at her home on Rhode Island street, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Mary E. Brown, wife of Rev. John S. Brown, in the seventy-second year of her age.

Thus has passed away one who has endeared herself to all who knew her by her many lovely qualities.

Of a deeply religious nature, very early in life she embraced the Unitarian faith, which grew dearer to her with each succeeding year, and she died in full assurance of immortality and the overruling providence of God. She never shrank from the dark valley, though life had always been very pleasant to her, and she would gladly have staid longer with the loved ones here. She had the greatest reverence for truth, and was firm in her adherence to what she believed to be right.

Remarkably quick in her sympathies she was ever thinking what she could do for others. Winning and genial in conversation and manners, she was the pleasant companion of the young as well as of the old. Of rare judgment, she was the counselor and constant help of her husband and children. Fond of reading, and with a fine taste for the best, she kept up her interest to the last in all the events of the day. She completed her three score years and ten and left behind her the beautiful record of a life well spent.

## Mass Convention.

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

John W. Wilder, John H. Hendry, James M. Hendry, E. G. Macy, Isaac Kilworth, L. D. Bailey, D. M. Hill, Henry Hatt, George Benson, Robert Morrow, John W. Beard, Sam'l A. Riggs, O. Carlson, O. Nelson, A. B. Wade, Oliver Johnson, Jordan Neal, Wm. B. Kennedy, F. W. Apitz, John Anderson, Noah Cameron, J. A. Bailey, W. H. Duncan, J. H. Jacobs, John J. Reser.

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

## To the Voters of Douglas County.

Mr. G. W. Yates, a candidate for the office of clerk of the district court, has published a circular to you, and, as his statements are unfair and untrue, almost without exception, I embrace the earliest opportunity of denying them and without reserve charging Mr. Yates with making false and malicious statements.

He admits that I keep in my office all the books required by law. If the system is not a good one it is the fault of the law-makers, not mine; but I cannot well see how it can be more perfect. Jurors' fees never come into my hands, and but very little of the fees of witnesses; nearly all witnesses in criminal cases and also many in civil cases are paid to witnesses by the county clerk, and in no instance have I neglected or refused payment to a witness whose fees have been received by me. Nor has any witness ever been required to give the title or number of the case in which he served; for convenience, he might have been asked the title of the cause in which he served, but no one was ever refused by me because he could not remember. As to sheriffs, constables, coroners' and justices' fees, they are paid in many cases the same as jurors—by the county clerk direct to the parties. Some of the latter are paid to me, but in no case have I neglected or refused payment to any one entitled thereto, nor have I ever received one dollar from any one belonging to another that I have not accounted for.

As to making \$10,000, buying fees of the poor distressed people. I have never bought one dollar's worth of fees in the twelve years that I have been clerk that I did not pay its full value. Once I bought the entire jury fees of the term, paying dollar for dollar, and I have not bought a dozen claims outside of that in twelve years.

The office of clerk of the district court is open at all reasonable hours for the inspection of papers and records by any one interested therein; and, though there are no books labeled "day-book" or "ledger," yet the records are kept in such convenient form that any person capable of doing business for himself may read and understand. It is not true that postal cards are not sent out to parties having funds due them in the clerk's office.

As to so much of that circular as relates to my great wealth, I have only to say it is almost wholly untrue. I have some property in this county; not a dollar's worth in any other part of the United States. I have worked hard for what I have got and I have never knowingly or intentionally wronged any man out of a cent. The office has paid me a fair compensation for the labor bestowed, but I have never "appropriated to my own use the hard-earned fees of the people." This reference in his circular is such a gross exaggeration of the facts that it carries with it its own refutation. And in this connection I will say that I never told Mr. Yates that my office was worth \$7,000, or even \$4,000 per annum, or any other sum. I never had a word with him on the subject. I could not have made such a statement for it would not have been true.

In regard to the suit brought against me by the government I have this to say, all of which Mr. Yates well knew when he published his circular: I have never received one dollar of the money for which the suit was brought. When I resigned my commission in the United States army the government owed me \$472.93, and that you may know whether I have been dishonest in that transaction I will make a brief statement of the facts as they appear of record and on file. Soon after I resigned I employed a claim agent, then residing in Lawrence, to collect my arrears of pay; for this purpose I gave him the usual power of attorney, confiding in his integrity and ability. Things run along for several years, my agent telling me that my accounts were not settled. He finally moved out of the state and I then commenced to look the matter up for myself. I have copies of all the letters written by myself to the departments at Washington as late as 1874, under the belief that my accounts were still unsettled. I would be glad to show them to any one. In order to get the exact date of my last payment in the army, my agent wrote to the paymaster-general, at Washington, and the paymaster certified to my agent that I "was last paid to 30th of October, 1865." It should have read "April 30, 1866," for that was the time to which I had been paid. That certificate was attached to the other papers in the case sent to Washington, and the same officer that gave the certificate paid to my agent \$939.19 more than I was entitled to. He endorsed my name upon the draft for the whole amount (\$1,412.12), drew the cash thereon, and skipped out. The collector of the treasury ordered suit to be brought against me under the impression that I received double payment. I employed counsel to defend until I could make a full statement and show all the facts, which I have done and they are now on file with the collector of the treasury. And in this connection I call your attention to the following letter from Geo. R. Peck, United States attorney:

B. D. PALMER, Esq., Lawrence, Kansas.  
 Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter, and in reply I have to say that I am greatly surprised to learn that it has been charged against you by any one that the suit brought by the government against you involved any wrong doing or irregularity on your part. I will not stop to recount the facts in my possession but simply to say, once for all, that there is not the slightest evidence that you had acted dishonestly, or that any blame can be attached to you. You were unfortunate in the employment of an agent, and the fraud against the government was perpetrated by him without your knowledge or privity. Proceedings against you have been stopped by order of the collector of the treasury. Your liability is purely a legal one, arising from your unfortunate employment of an agent to transact business for you.

I make these statements with great pleasure, because I know of no greater wrong than the circulation of false reports reflecting upon one's personal integrity.

Very respectfully yours,  
 GEO. R. PECK, U. S. Attorney.

In conclusion, I will say that I have not been

receiving \$24 per month from the United States government for twelve years; a portion of that time I received but \$8 per month, but never a dollar through charity. Respectfully,  
 B. D. PALMER.

## Patrons, Look to your Interests.

Buy the combined anvil and vise and you will get something that will be of no small value to you. The vise is just what every farmer needs in repairing broken machinery, harness, etc., and you can sharpen your own plowshares the anvil. We warrant the anvil and vise to stand all work the farmer may use them for. The price of the combined anvil and vise is \$7, and they will save their cost to the farmer every year. I want a good canvasser in every grange and county to order from me direct. I will make it to their interest. Address  
 GEO. RHEINCHILD,  
 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 presidency—what they want to know is where to go during the summer for recreation and pleasure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and offers cheaper rates, closer connections, and through cars from Missouri river to the principal places of interest in the North, South and East. Through day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars are run from Missouri river points to Chicago via Quincy (and the Chicago, Burlington and Northern railroad), making close connections with all lines to the North, East, and South, also with the different steamboat lines on the great lakes. This is the only line offering a through day coach and Pullman sleeping car, from Missouri river to Toledo, Ohio (via the Wabash), with rail lines to all points East, direct connections made with boat for Put-In-Bay (the Saratoga of the West). This is also the only line offering a through day coach from Kansas City to Indianapolis without change—making close connections with all lines East and South. Pleasure seekers, business men and the public generally should remember this fact and purchase their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices in the West. For maps, time tables, rates, etc., call on or address  
 C. N. LEE,  
 Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City, or  
 T. PENFOLD,  
 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 Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in the vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shipping to Kansas Pacific is the fastest, freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

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

## Cut This Out.

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

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

## Wanted.

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

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

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

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

CRYSTAL PALACE  
 BARBER SHOP.

Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Customers all Treated Alike.

MITCHELL & HOEN, Proprietors.

## GREAT PUBLIC SALE!

50 HEAD OF HIGH-BRED

## TROTTER STOCK

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

ALSO

20 HEAD THOROUGHBRED

JERSEY COWS, CALVES AND BULLS,

PROPERTY OF E. A. SMITH,

Norwood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

CAPT. J. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

All the stock will be on exhibition during the fair, held September 24 to 27th.  
 [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.

## THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.

FRESH GOODS

Are kept constantly on hand. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.  
 All kinds of

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

Go to the Grange Store for Bargains.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

1878.



FALL SESSION COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 11, 1878.

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

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

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

JAMES MARVIN

Chancellor, Lawrence, Kansas.

## PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

Address, DR. JACQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

## THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. S. CHRY

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President

Vice-President

Cashier

Assistant Cashier

## THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

## THE SHORT &amp; QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars  
 On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

FRANK E. SNOW,  
 Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Detroit.

## Publication Notice.

TO JULIA ANN LATOUCHE, YOU ARE hereby notified that Patrick Brogan has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against you and James Streeter, defendants, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 20th day of September, 1878, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered thereon. Against you for the sum of \$745, principal and interest due on promissory notes heretofore executed to said plaintiff, and that each of said defendants be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title and interest in and to the mortgaged premises described in said petition and to be foreclosed in this action, viz.: the east half of the southeast quarter of section eleven, township twelve, range seventeen, in Douglas county, Kansas; and that said premises be sold according to law, and the proceeds of said sale applied to the payment of said amount due said plaintiff, for which judgment is asked as aforesaid.

BORGHOLTHAUS & ALFORD,  
 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

## Publication Notice.

TO E. C. KEYS AND HARRIET L. KEYS: YOU and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the district court in and for the county of Douglas, and state of Kansas, in an action wherein John McClay is plaintiff and you and William Keys are defendants; that you must answer the petition of the said plaintiff, filed in said action in said court, on or before the 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 you for the sum of \$2,838.35, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from April 15, 1877, and ten per cent. on the whole amount due on said note at the time of said judgment, and as for attorney's fees for foreclosure of the mortgage mentioned in said petition and ordering the sale of the following described lands, mentioned in said mortgage, situated in the county of Douglas and state of Kansas, to wit: The north half of section six (6), in township number twelve (12), of range number twenty (20) east, containing three hundred and seven acres, said mortgage having been made by you to the plaintiff to secure the payment of said note and the amount due thereon; and the further decree of said court will be made that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of the costs in this action and the amount claimed by the plaintiff, for which judgment is asked as aforesaid, and that all and each of said defendants be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, claim, lien or equity of redemption in and to the mortgaged premises above described.

W. W. NEVISON,  
 Attorney for Plaintiff.

## Publication Notice.

District court, Douglas county, state of Kansas, Robert W. Hill, plaintiff, vs. John K. Rankin et al., defendants.

JACOB STRAUSS AND SIMON OBERMEYER, partners as Jacob Strauss & Co.;— Patterson and J. Shepley Newlin, partners as Patterson & Newlin; James Scammon; the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust company; John C. Clark; Whitfield Sanford; Edward Martin and John Martin; Charles Stettman; Leopold Simon; Max A. Meyer; Abraham Strauss; Leopold Strauss; Hugo Goodman; William E. Walker, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the State Insurance company of Missouri; William Stewart and William A. Aldrich, partners as Stewart, Aldrich & Co.; Samuel M. Dodd and James G. Brown, partners as Dodd, Brown & Co.; and William L. Gilbert and Henry Gay, partners as Gilbert & Gay. Defendants are hereby notified of the filing of their petition against John K. Rankin, W. O. Clark, Board of County Commissioners of the county of Saline; Jacob Strauss and Simon Obermeyer, partners as Jacob Strauss & Co.; Patterson and J. Shepley Newlin, partners as Patterson & Newlin; James Scammon; Douglas County Loan and Savings association; the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust company; George J. Barker; John C. Clark; Whitfield Sanford; Charles F. Garrett; E. K. Gley; Edward Martin and John Martin; Charles Stettman; Leopold Simon; Max A. Meyer; Abraham Strauss; Leopold Strauss; Hugo Goodman; William E. Walker, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the State Insurance company of Missouri; William Stewart and William A. Aldrich, partners as Stewart, Aldrich & Co.; Samuel M. Dodd and James G. Brown, partners as Dodd, Brown & Co.; and William L. Gilbert and Henry Gay, partners as Gilbert & Gay, setting forth that, on the 4th day of October, 1871, the said John K. Rankin executed and delivered to the said Robert W. Hill, plaintiff, his promissory note for \$2,000, bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; that to secure said note, principal and interest, the said John K. Rankin and Laura Rankin (his wife, since deceased) executed and delivered to said Robert W. Hill, on the same day said note was executed, a mortgage on the following described premises, to wit: The southwest quarter of section number thirty-two (32), in township number twelve (12), of range number nineteen (19), in Douglas county, Kansas. That all of the above named defendants claim to have some interest in or lien upon the above described premises, but that the same are subject to and inferior to the claim of plaintiff's thereon. The said plaintiff prays for a judgment against the said defendant, John K. Rankin, on said note for the sum of \$2,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from October 4, 1871, payable semi-annually, and for \$800 as attorney's fee for foreclosure of said mortgage; that the above described premises be sold to satisfy the said judgment; that the said defendants and each of them may be barred and foreclosed, after said sale, of all right, title and interest in and to said premises; and said defendants, Jacob Strauss and Simon Obermeyer, partners as Jacob Strauss & Co.;— Patterson and J. Shepley Newlin, partners as Patterson & Newlin; James Scammon; the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust company; John C. Clark; Whitfield Sanford; Edward Martin and John Martin; Charles Stettman; Leopold Simon; Max A. Meyer; Abraham Strauss; Leopold Strauss; Hugo Goodman; William E. Walker, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the State Insurance company of Missouri; William Stewart and William A. Aldrich, partners as Stewart, Aldrich & Co.; Samuel M. Dodd and James G. Brown, partners as Dodd, Brown & Co.; and William L. Gilbert and Henry Gay, partners as Gilbert & Gay, are notified that they must appear and answer said petition on or before the 15th day of September, 1878, or judgment will be taken as above indicated.

Attorney for Plaintiff.



## Horticultural Department.

## Care of Young Orchards.

The young, whether of animal or vegetable life, requires a vast amount of care and attention if we would have a beautiful development and valuable fruits.

We sometimes see young orchards that stand year after year but make no progress. There is a little growth but it is not healthy; the trees look scrubby and dwarfed and after awhile, if they do not die out entirely, whatever of fruit is borne will be correspondingly imperfect. What is the trouble? Why, the trees have had no care; they were not properly set out in the first place, and then they were left to shift for themselves. Weeds were allowed to grow up around the trees so thick that the genial rays of the sun could not penetrate the earth and start the roots to growing; storms came and washed the earth from the roots; suckers or sprouts started up and absorbed the life-giving substance that should have gone into the tree; limbs were broken off by cattle; the trees were bent over; destructive insects took up their abode in the orchard; rabbits nibbled the bark in the winter. This is why the orchard did not flourish. The young orchard requires about as much care for the first two or three years as does a growing crop of corn.

## LINN COUNTY.

Some of its Leading Orchards—The Varieties Raised, etc.

NO. II.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In our last, we promised to give some particulars of some of the best orchards in this county, at an early date, and shall now proceed to do so. In Valley township, which lies in the east part of the county and borders on the state line, there are several good orchards, prominent among which is that belonging to Uncle Jacky Williams, who is a Baptist preacher and runs a hotel in La Cygne, and has been a resident of this county for over thirty years, being one of the original pioneers. The orchard lies on the south slope of a mound; the soil is a rich, black loam, and is noted for its regularity in bearing (that is the trees are). They are mostly apple and number several hundred. W. R. Williams, a son of Uncle Jacky, has an orchard in close proximity which is worthy of note; not so large but equally as productive.

Passing about two and a half miles east, we come to Charles Hadsell's orchard, which is upon the old John Brown farm. This orchard is peculiar in its position, being on the top of a mound, and standing higher than any other in Linn county; it is remarkable as never failing to give a good yield of fruit, which fact is very largely owing to its elevated position. The orchard is large and well kept; some of the finest Baldwins we ever saw were raised there. Mr. Hadsell's handsome stone residence now stands on almost the same spot where John Brown's house formerly stood, and within a few feet is the site of the celebrated blacksmith shop where the brave Snyder defied the Missouri ruffians.

Having partaken of friend Hadsell's hospitality and enjoyed some of his good wife's bounteous provisions, we shape our course south for about two miles till we strike the farm and pleasant home of Squire Hawk, who is another old resident of the county. The squire has a good sized, thrifty orchard, and gives it good cultivation, receiving, as everybody does who treats his fruit trees well, the reward of a rich crop.

We have now made mention of the main orchards in Valley township, but cannot leave this part of the garden without calling attention to a new one set out about four years ago by J. T. Robertson, a retired cattle dealer, who has a farm of over four hundred acres. The orchard is eighty acres and is high, rolling, valley land; it promises well, and is set out largely with the long keepers. Considerable taste has been manifested in the laying out of the grounds around the house, a good many shade trees and about one hundred evergreens making a good show.

The principal varieties of apples raised in this county are: Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, Rambo, Maiden's Blush, Duchess of Oldenburg, Fall Pippin, Fall Wine, Fameuse, Yellow Bellflower, Winesap, Ben Davis, Smith's Cider, Baldwin, Jannett, Wil-

lowtwig, Limbertwig, Grimes' Golden, White Winter Pearmain, Missouri Pippin and Lawver. The two latter have not been fruited extensively yet but are rapidly acquiring favor.

In our next letter we propose to give an account of some of the orchards in and around Mound City and Pleasanton; and in a future one to give some suggestions to fruit growers, which, if carried out, will secure success.

Yours respectfully, J.

## Paris Green in the Orchard.

Some time since an inquiry was made as to whether there is any way to destroy the canker worm on apple trees. Four years ago they attacked my orchard by millions, and a few days after it looked at a distance as if a fire had passed through its branches—not a leaf left. In the orchard I had about one hundred and fifty trees, twenty years old. I had taken great pains with my trees, and they did extremely well up to this time. I felt almost discouraged and knew of no remedy. After a time the trees all leaved out again, but grew very little that season. The following season the trees were loaded with these pests by billions, so that if one passed under the trees he would be covered with the destroyers and their threads, which hang down, with a worm at the end, about as thick as the warp of open gauze; on these threads they swing as a pendulum when the wind blows, and by this means pass on to the next tree if near enough. This time, too, they left scarcely a leaf, and then disappeared. The trees leaved out again, but looked weakly and grew but little.

The third season I was on the look-out. As the trees leaved I found them again covered. I could stand it no longer, but declared war, bought a hand pump and five dollars' worth of Paris green, put a kerosene barrel into my wagon, filled it with water, added one tablespoonful of green to a pailful, gave it a good stirring; had a man drive around under the trees and keep the mixture well stirred; I took the pump and sprinkled about a pail, evenly as possible, on each tree. The second day after I operated a second time with a weaker solution and less quantity, as I found their number but few, and those not in good health. The past season I kept a good lookout, but failed to find one. I have other orchards, but so far have not been troubled. I keep my war material all ready now; if the enemies appear, I shall storm their works immediately. There are a number of orchards hereabout nearly destroyed by the canker worm.—T. L. Guilford, in Factory and Farm.

## The Pear Crop and Blight in Doniphan County.

A correspondent of the Troy Chief, writing from Wathens, gives the following item on pears and blight. He says:

In this vicinity, pears, peaches and grapes will be abundant. In fact, the pear crop will be heavy, for the amount of trees growing. I never saw trees hang so full anywhere; they are literally breaking down with fruit, and in many instances the limbs have to be propped up, to keep them from breaking down. A pear tree in Hank Beardsley's front yard is a sight to look at. It is a small tree, but I should judge there are at least three bushels of pears on it. Pear trees have suffered badly from blight, though. I saw one blighted limb, cut from a tree, which contained forty-five large pears. Too bad. The cause of pear blight is supposed to be too fast growth in too rich land. I am told by a successful fruit grower, that pear trees never blight on poor land. The same gentleman says he has fifteen or twenty pear trees growing on a stony, clayey hillside, and while he has had a fair crop of pears every year, the blight has never affected his trees in the least. There is no known remedy for blight. The best and only plan found, so far, is to split the bark on trunk and limbs, which allows the wood to grow, as it does, faster than the bark. As the wound in the bark made by the knife soon heals, no injury is done to the tree.

## Whitewashing Trees.

At the last meeting of the Delaware Experimental Farm club, Mr. Milton Conard, referring to the subject of whitewashing trees, said he thought it too stringent, having a tendency to shut up the pores, and thus interfere with the free action of the trees. Mr. Thomas Wood's opinion was that it caused the rough bark on the older trees to shell off, destroying the insects and eggs deposited in the crevices; that a little soft soap added was very beneficial. Mr. Hoopes rejoined that Mr. Wood had hit the nail on the head as regards the rough bark coming off. It destroys the codling moth very effectually. A little sulphur put in the whitewash will destroy the fungus or fungoid plants. He cited the case of an orchard of Newtown Pippin trees which were rough and scrubby and the fruit very inferior. They were experimented with; the bark scraped off and the trees whitewashed, and a good coating of manure applied to the surface of the ground. The result was that the following year brought forth a large crop of perfect fruit.

## The Household.

## How Farmers May Live Cheap and Well.

One Miss Juliet Corson has been lecturing the past winter before the members of the New York Cooking school. She has shown by practical experiment that a family of six persons can live, even in that city where provisions are supposed to be higher than in rural districts, on an expenditure of five dollars per week, and still have an abundance of nourishing and savory food. In her lectures, experiments and illustrations she not only tells how the thing can be done, but what is more to the purpose she does the thing, making her purchases in the markets and preparing the meals herself, so that the audience can see and learn the whole process of getting up the meals from beginning to end. She proves upon the spot the notion that a toothsome dish must cost a great deal is a mistake; she demonstrates to mechanics and laboring men the practicability of living well upon a moderate income.

We think that a full report of her lectures, trials and experiments in regard to cooking would be of great value to every woman who in these hard times desires to economize in the expenses of her table and yet provide food both palatable and nourishing.

## Mothers as Doctors.

Practical mothers learn much by their experience with the little bodies entrusted to their care. Some of the most common-sense facts in the physical culture of these little ones known to the more experienced mothers may not come amiss to those who have had but little care of children. The foundation must be well laid to insure healthy and happy children. The child must be well slept, well aired, well fed and well bathed. By a thorough understanding and practice of these four simple rules, much of the physical, mental and moral suffering in life would be avoided by parent as well as child. If a healthy child (and a delicate one proportionately) is regularly put to bed about dark, in a quiet, well ventilated, or even cold room, after a supper of plain food, it will naturally awake at daybreak, good natured, with a keen appetite for a wholesome breakfast. Nutritious, plain food at regular hours, with no candy or stimulants, and free bathing, help the system to ward off many prevalent children's ailments, and to bear with much less danger the few that must necessarily come to the majority of the little ones. The child that is just given a little confectionery or any unsuitable food, and then rocked to sleep, should cause no surprise at waking peevish and feverish. It is simply the result of imaginary affection or want of knowledge on the part of the one in charge. It will certainly pay in the end to search diligently for the cause when a little child is proverbially cross.—Ez.

## Sunlight and Health.

Sunlight is even more necessary to health in summer than in winter, for one, among other reasons, the disinfectants of all sorts are more necessary in summer than in winter. The rays of heat quicken the vital powers, the chemical rays, exert their mysterious and potent influence, and the luminating rays, independent of the others, as has been recently proved by Mr. Crooke to the satisfaction of the ablest scientists, communicate motion. The exhalations from our bodies in warm weather are more copious than they are in cold weather, and if we shut out the light from our houses, we remove the most efficient of all agents in destroying what is unwholesome. The noxious vapors, which free admission of air and light would remove, are absorbed by carpets and upholstery, and become productive of disease. Those who are accustomed to the darkness and dampness of close rooms may not consciously suffer therefrom, but that they may sustain real injury is evident in their pallid faces, their flaccid muscles, and nerveless movements. The contrast between them and those whose lives pass in the open air is too evident to need comment. It may not be necessary to expose during the day every room in the house to the direct rays of the sun, but there should be frequent opening of doors and windows, so that the solar beam may perform its beneficent office. Bed-rooms and other rooms in constant use should receive most careful attention in this respect. Sick rooms especially require thorough sunning and ventilation, and, if possible, should always have a southern aspect. More patients die on the north side of hospitals than on the south side; there are more deaths on the shady side of any street than on the sunny side. A notable Southern housekeeper, observing strictly the following rule during the summer months, kept her house perfectly sweet and cool and dry from May to October: Until 10 o'clock in the morning all the doors and windows were opened wide; then they were closed until four in the afternoon; then opened again until nightfall. This rule might not do for all localities, but such a use of it as should secure free access of light and air to every part of the house at least once a day could but be productive of good results.

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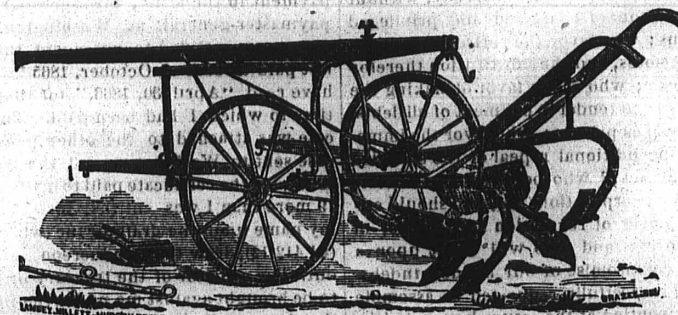
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## Farm and Stock.

The legislature of Wisconsin offered a premium of \$10,000 for a good steam road wagon. None yet has come up to the requirements.

## Produce of Selected Seed.

"Last year a Michigan farmer sowed the plumpest and fairest grains, carefully selected from his choicest Clawson wheat, and now, the second season, has harvested an acre which for size and evenness he never saw equaled. That grown from average seed of the same variety, in the same kind of soil, lacks much of the uniformity which characterizes the other field." There is nothing wonderful in this report. Every observing farmer knows that the best and ripest and plumpest seed always produces the largest crop. It is to be regretted that any farmer should be so careless or shiftless as to sow inferior or foul seed, when, by the exercise of a little care, he could secure the best and thereby largely increase his crops.

## Roots of Plants.

The *Scientific American* says that Mr. Foote, of Massachusetts, has traced the tap-root of a common red clover plant downward to the perpendicular depth of nearly five feet. The Hon. J. Stanton Gould followed out the roots of Indian corn to the depth of seven feet, and states that onions sometimes extend their roots downward to the depth of three feet, and lucerne fifteen feet. Hon. Geo. Geddes sent to the museum of the New York State society a clover plant that had a root four feet two inches in length. Louis Walkhoff traced the roots of a beet downward four feet where they entered a drain pipe. Prof. Schubart found the roots of rye, beans and garden peas to extend about four feet downward; of winter wheat seven feet in a light subsoil, and forty-seven days after planting. Facts like the above are well worth knowing; from them the farmer will readily draw the conclusion that the deeper the soil is loosened and pulverized the further down the root will run, the more vigorous the plant will become and the greater will be the harvest. Our wonder is that such facts must come from men with the title of "Hon." and "Prof." to their names, rather than from the observant farmer.

## Wet-Plowed Land for Crops.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I read with a great deal of interest an article in last week's SPIRIT on "Experiments on the Farm," and it set me to thinking.

There is one thing in my experience as a farmer that I will speak of, and, although it may not come properly under the head of experiments, it may be worth something. Early one spring not many years ago (I do not remember just what year it was), when we were all plowing for corn, it rained so much that the ground became very wet. We kept on plowing, however, fearing that if we stopped we would not get our corn in until late. I knew the ground was too wet to work well, but like my neighbors I did not think it would make any great difference. When I had got about half of my corn ground plowed I was obliged to stop for a few days to attend to some other work, and it so happened that just at that time it stopped raining, and when I was ready to go to plowing again the ground was in good condition. I harrowed the field and planted to corn. It sprouted and grew up well enough, but it was not long before I noticed that the corn on that half of the field plowed last was looking healthier and growing right away from the other half. The difference was wonderful. I could see to a row where the last plowing begun. I worked hard to help the first or wet half up, but no amount of cultivation could make it catch the other, and when I gathered the corn I got at least twice as much to the acre from the last as I did from the first half. This was a valuable lesson to me, and I have profited by it ever since. My neighbors may plow when it is wet just to get their corn in early if they like, but as for me I will wait until the ground is in good condition and take the chances on late planting.

Every intelligent farmer knows that it is not wise to plow land when it is very wet, but all may not know what a great difference it makes in the yield. I give this bit of experience for what it is worth.

FARMER.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Aug. 12, 1878.

## The Milking Machine.

A great deal is being said of late about the recently gotten up machines for milking cows. In some instances these machines have been used with no apparent injury to the animals, but, on the other hand in a large number of instances, they have proved injurious, making the teats sore and causing a decrease in the milk yield. A correspondent writing to the *Prairie Farmer* gives his experience with the new milking machine, as follows:

At the first milking it gave entire satisfaction indeed, there was much jubilation over it. The day of tedious hand milking was past and gone. Henceforth there was nothing to do but insert the magic tubes and watch the rapid flow of milk into the pails. But at the third milking symptoms of trouble began to show themselves. The insertion of the tubes appeared to give the cows pain. Our quietest cow started at a quick pace round the yard, the machine dangling by two teats. On getting her soothed somewhat, one of her teats was found to be obstructed, and, on trying to milk that teat by hand, a clotted, curdy liquid was obtained, slightly blood-stained. The machine was tried on four cows of my herd, and all were similarly affected in a greater or less degree. After the trouble began to develop, it grew worse at each milking. Of course we abandoned the use of the machine. We have had considerable difficulty in getting the cows restored to their normal condition. One of them was affected in two teats, and for a time I feared serious results. The cows are all right now, but there has been a decrease in the milk yield. I may add that the machine was used with great gentleness and care, in strict conformity with the directions. I am unable to give an opinion as to the cause of the unfavorable result. Possibly tubes of pure silver might not be injurious. I believe the machine recommended by Mr. Wm. Crozier, of Long Island, has silver tubes. It costs five dollars. The one I tried is that which has been so generally advertised at two dollars, and is of course of cheaper metal. The tubes look to be of German silver or plated. It may be that the insertion of any hard substance in the orifice of a cow's teat is unnatural and injurious. Many whose opinion is entitled to consideration say that it is. I simply give my experience, leaving others to spin their own theories about it.

## Hints for Work.

Under the above heading the *American Agriculturist* for August gives the following:

**Reclaiming Waste Lands.**—No farmer can now afford to let any of his land lie idle, especially swamp lands, which, when reclaimed, may make the richest part of the farm. The present month is a good time for the work. Drains may be opened, and brush cut now will rarely sprout again. In doing this work, it is best to clear thoroughly as one goes. The portion begun should be grubbed, leveled, plowed, and, if desired, sown to grass before a second plot is touched. By finishing an acre or two, something effective is performed, and there will not be the discouragement and dissatisfaction felt as when a large piece is begun and left unfinished.

**Cows.**—Now that pastures are dry and bare, a provision of green fodder will be found acceptable. When green fodder is given, a regular ration of one ounce of salt daily should be supplied. A cow giving 10 to 12 quarts of milk per day, will consume 80 pounds of green fodder with 4 quarts of grain, every twenty-four hours. Where green fodder is provided, it may be well to keep the cows in a dark stable during the heat of the day. The past month the writer has found a considerable difference in the yield of milk in favor of this midday shade and rest.

**Horses.**—A run in a pasture field at night will be very acceptable to the working horses. In close stables the flies greatly disturb them, which they escape in the field. After a day's work, to sponge the coat with clean water, having a dash of carbolic soap in it, will be refreshing and healthful, and will prevent much of the annoyance from flies. Cleanliness will almost entirely avoid the disagreeable horse smell so prevalent in warm weather. The night's pasture should not be counted as part of the feed; the usual feed should be given before they are turned on in the evening.

**Galls of the Skin.**—Where the skin is chafed or galled by the harness, it should be washed with salt water, and, when dry, painted with spirits of turpentine. This will heal the raw spot, and keep off the flies. To prevent galls, scrape and wipe off with a wet cloth the harness where it presses closely on the skin. Pads are to be avoided. A collar or other part that will admit of a pad under it, fits badly, and is almost certain to produce galls.

**Colts** may now get a few oats daily as the grass falls. A shelter should be provided in the pasture where they can find shade; it should be in an airy part of the field, free from flies.

**Pigs and Poultry** are omnivorous animals, and their tastes should be consulted. When in confinement, some fresh green food is needed, and a few chopped cabbages, or corn fodder will be greatly relished. Cleanliness in the pens will prevent disease, and keep

vermin away. To keep places of this kind clean is much less trouble and labor than to make them clean when they have been neglected. Plenty of white-wash inside will cleanse and sweeten.

## The Lincoln Sheep.

In our last issue a correspondent inquired about Lincoln sheep, and expressed a desire that we should publish a cut of one. It would probably be difficult to get a cut, unless we had one made, as there are very few of this breed in the country, if indeed there are any that are not mixed. Some time since there was a flock in Minnesota and one in Kansas, but whether or not the breed has been kept pure we are unable to say. Previous to the introduction of these flocks into the country, the Lincolns that had been introduced were merged by crossing with the Cotswold and Leicesters.

The wool of the Lincoln is longer than that of the other long wools, and there is no sheep in existence that is of equal weight. Randall, in his *Practical Shepherd*, mentions a flock in this country which about 1838 was generally considered very valuable. They were hardy, gross feeders and prolific. Their yield of fleece was from six to ten pounds, and some half-blooded twenty-year-old wethers from that flock weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds. The origin of the present breed was a heavy bodied coarse sheep that inhabited the alluvial Lincolnshire flats on the eastern coast of England. The fleece was ragged and oily and very long. Their meat was excellent. This breed, now practically extinct, was crossed with the Leicesters and a new breed established, of which Stewart in his *Shepherd's Manual* says:

In connection with a system of farming, in which heavy crops of roots and green fodder were the chief productions, this improved breed became fixed in its character as the heaviest producers of mutton and wool in the world. In one instance twenty-six and one-half pounds of wool was taken from a fourteen-months-old lamb. From 1862 to 1870, the majority of prizes for long woolled sheep at English fairs were taken by the Lincolns, but it was not until the former date that the breed was given a distinct place as a separate class at these shows. Since then it has achieved great prominence, and become very popular for crossing upon other breeds, for the production of feeding sheep, and for its yield of long, lustrous and worsted wools. The Lincoln requires the best and richest soils, and succulent herbage, and can only thrive under the best management and very high farming. At present it is questionable if we in this country have any place in our agriculture which this sheep can profitably fill, unless it be in a few instances, where the highest skill of the breeder is exercised under peculiarly favorable conditions of soil and climate.—*Western Rural*.

[The Kansas flock of Lincolns, referred to in the above article, is owned by Capt. Addison Davies, of this city. They were imported direct from England by the captain. This flock is pure and they are as fine sheep as we have ever seen. We gave a description of the captain's flock in a former article.—ED.]

## The Jersey Cow and Fancy Butter.

The Jersey seems to be making her way most securely into public favor. She is doing it on the principle of the "survival of the fittest." She challenges attention, especially as a butter yielder. She has been bred and trained for this from time immemorial. Nothing is claimed for her as a beef producer, or as furnishing animals for labor. But her advocates can point with just pride to the golden hue, the delicacy of flavor, and the generous quantity of her butter. All the Jerseys that have been gathered into herds, and devoted under a careful manager, to the production of butter, have soon acquired a reputation that carried their product largely above the highest market price.

The *American Cultivator*, in a late article, alluding to the source and price of "fancy butter" in Boston, says that it is not indulged in so much as it used to be, but brings from 60 to 70 cents per pound, averaging about 65 cents. Mentions a Framingham farmer that supplies the Parker house at a stated price all the year; that the Bowditch farm supplies sixty pounds per week to Faneuil Hall market dealer; that one dairyman, with only five Jersey cows, makes one thousand dollars' worth of butter in a year; that a gentleman in Brookline, Mass., has a Jersey cow "that makes two pounds of butter from three quarts of milk." [He means, of course, three gallons of milk.—ED.] It estimates only two per cent. of "fancy butter" in Boston. It says: "In conversation with a leading butter dealer, the writer was told that much of the Vermont and New York butter is not so good as it used to be; that a good portion of it sent to Boston under the seal of 'extra,' does not come up to the standard taste. Eastern dealers, our informant said, were now looking to Ohio and Illinois, and the West generally for their best butter. The best butter that now comes to the Boston market is mostly from the creameries, and this brand is rapidly taking the place of the fancy butter. In five years' time most of our fine butter will come from the West. So much are Western creameries thought of here, that deal-

ers have been known to lump it up, stamp it, and inclosing it in muslin cloths, sell it for fancy or gilt-edged butter."

This shows that the dairymen of New York and Vermont have got to learn how to make butter over again, or they will find themselves out of the market. The old adage, "Get your name up, then lie abed till noon," will not answer in butter making. Eternal vigilance and the Jersey cow are the price of success in fancy butter making.—*Live-Stock Journal*.

## Feeding Young Bulls for Exhibition.

Will you please state, in your next issue, your ideas of feeding and caring for young bulls (yearlings)? I have one that I wish to keep for a show bull, and one for service around among my neighbors. My reason for this is, that the first bull mentioned is a very fine up-headed fellow, while the other has no style, but is equally as well bred. Should they be grain fed regularly if for show purposes?

## YOUNG INQUIRER.

LYONS, Wisconsin.

REPLY.—It is the custom to confine bulls intended for exhibition in the stable, in large stalls—box stalls are best if made stout enough. There should be plenty of litter. Feed good corn and oats, or corn and mill feed (say bran and shorts), with good fresh hay, and occasionally cut green grass, or green corn fodder. They should be kept clean, and the fashion seems to require that they should be groomed, and brought out sleek and short-haired, like a race horse! This, we think, is a very bad fashion; the longer the hair, and the more of it, the better.

Young bulls ought to be out on grass as much as possible; but in hot weather, when flies are troublesome, it is better to keep them up in the day-time.

It is quite likely that your plain bull may be as good as the one that has style and is up-headed—these latter qualities are really of very little value. The important matter is the form of the carcass, and the amount and quality of the flesh the animal is likely to put on. If in these particulars the animal is all right, and has in addition what we call good style, so much the better. But a good judge should not be carried away by the "grand and up-standing style."—*Live-Stock Journal*.

## Crop Prospects in England.

A correspondent of the *London Times*, writing from Essex, says: "Harvest prospects have surprisingly improved, thanks to the recent tropical weather. The wheat crop now promises to be an average one, for it has shot into ear and long straw vigorously, and I never saw the ears more covered with bloom, which, with this tranquil atmosphere, gives promise of perfectly developed kernels—quite a contrast with the large percentage of empty shells blown out by the dressing-machines in the late untoward seasons. Barleys also have greatly improved, although by no means so promising a crop as wheat. But most important is the ample production of pasture grasses and clovers, for they occupy 80,000,000 acres, whereas our wheat area is under 4,000,000. Much of the hay is already well gotten, and the growth of after-crop is surprisingly quick, under the influence of ample moisture below and a high temperature above. We may thus reasonably anticipate a greatly increased home supply of meat, milk, butter and cheese, and, probably, as a natural consequence, diminished prices. Oats are not a very promising crop in the South, and peas and beans have been injured by slugs and maggots. We expect to begin wheat-harvest here on or about the first of August. There will be an ample supply of labor, for many good workmen have been obliged to return to this neighborhood from the North, owing to the great depression in the coal and iron trades. Live stock is healthy, with abundant food."

## Best Sheep for Farmers.

The *Kentucky Live Stock Record*, in speaking of the best breeds of sheep for farmers, says:

"The best sheep for a farmer to keep are those that yield the heaviest fleeces and the greatest number of pounds of meat. The scrub sheep will yield from three to six pounds of wool per head, while Merinos will range between ten and twenty pounds, and thoroughbred Cotswolds more. Why is it that the farmers do not raise the sheep which will give these heavy fleeces? Then as to the meat, the fine sheep produces an enormous amount of flesh, and does not eat any more than a scrub. But besides these facts, the fine sheep do not only yield large fleeces per head, but the wool is of a superior quality. The same is true of the sheep in comparison with scrubs."

Southdowns, for instance, are the finest mutton in the world, always commanding an extra price—a flesh which princes desire—while the fleece is medium. The Shropshires stand next in quality, and are next to Cotswolds in fleeces. The profits of these breeds are very great in times of ordinary prosperity, and under all circumstances it is best for the farmer to breed them, because they pay better—the grand result which is the supreme object of the farmer—the highest possible remuneration for his capital and labor.

And all concerning sheep is true of fine breeds of cattle, horses, hogs and poultry. In the face of these indisputable facts, the mass of the people should not handle scrub stock, and entertain an ignorant opposition to fine breeds.

## Veterinary Department.

## Sand Crack.

Please inform me what course to pursue in the following: I have a heavy draft horse for work, six years old, perfectly sound, who has lately split his hoof in fore foot from toe of shoe all the way up. I have, as a remedy, cut hoof at right angles with split and applied Baker's liniment. Have been advised to burn hoof across the split where I have cut. What would you advise as a remedy?

ANSWER.—There are two methods usually practiced in treating toe cracks, either of which serves a very good purpose. First, pare the wall in the form of the letter V, with its base resting on the coronet and its apex running down to the lowest extremity of the crack; that (the crack) being the center, the paring should begin not less than an inch on either side of it, gradually thinning till you come to the crack, when you should be directly down to the soft tissues; require him to wear a stout shoe, clip the hair from the coronet, and apply an active cantharides blister; let him have the use of a loose box, or turn in the barn or straw-yard, and allow him to run till it grows down, which will not take less than five months. The other method, and the one we usually employ, is with instruments, made for the purpose. Apply clamps, which hold the parts firmly together; then apply the blister, and wait till the wall grows down. The animal can in the meantime usually be worked.

## Interfering.

Please answer through your paper the following: I have a mare, coming seven years old, that I have driven on the road for three years; she is inclined to hitch when urged, and within the last week or two has interfered behind, which is a new freak never struck before. How would you advise me to have her shod for road work? I have another six-year-old that overreaches; how shall I have this one shod for road work? She does not cut her quarters, but strikes inside the forward shoes with the toe of hind shoes which makes a clicking noise.

ANSWER.—With No. 1, we would advise you to look out for the beginning of a spavin—"hitching" being one of the first and characteristic symptoms of the disease; the act of interfering being probably due to a change of action, or to muscular relaxation. If you have a spavin, shoeing will not obviate the trouble; however, we would suggest that you have the shoe of the foot doing the mischief made slightly thicker and considerably heavier on the outside; the weight may be increased by widening the web; also have it made as hard as possible on that side, leaving the inside as it is forged, the object being to have the inside wear down faster than the outside. Have the inside of the other shoe made slightly thicker than the outside, thus throwing the ankle outward. 2. Have very heavy shoes applied forward, and very light ones behind; allow the animal to wear them for a fortnight; then remove them, replacing with heavy ones behind, and set a little back, allowing the toes to project a little, and require him to drive well up to the bit.

## Hematuria.

I have a sick cow and wish to consult you in regard to the ailment. She seems stupid, walks slow, with her back drawn up; refuses to eat and drink but very little, and in voiding her urine it causes her a good deal of pain. She will make a good many attempts before it starts, and when it does it will be quite red. She has been in this way for two weeks. She was previously always very well. If you can, from the above description, tell me what the trouble is and the remedy I will be very much obliged to you.

ANSWER.—Hematuria or red water is a constitutional disease affecting cattle, usually milch cows, and generally due to bad care and food, causing a debilitated condition. For that reason it sometimes is called the poor man's disease, though we think we as often find it the result of a too plethoric condition. In milch cows the result is a sudden falling off in the flow of milk, loss of appetite, stiff gait; difficulty, with pain, in micturition, the visible mucous membranes infected, the superficial veins full to engorgement, the urine red, and colicky pains, with marked febrile symptoms. When colic is present it is always important not to mistake it for colic. Treatment: Give three-fourths of a pound of sulphate of soda, made into solution, and give in one dose, and when purging has ceased give drachm doses of acetate of lead, two doses a day. If the animal should be much debilitated you may dispense with the lead and substitute the tincture of perchloride of iron, in one drachm doses, twice a day; also, sulphurous acid, well diluted, in one ounce doses once a day, with diluted alcohol, in four ounce doses, three times a day. If there should be but little or no appetite you may give milk punch and eggs. If there should be much heat and pain over the loins you can use cloths, wet in cold water, wrung out and laid over that region. Give nutritious and concentrated food.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

It is asserted that tomatoes as food for cows improve both the quantity and quality of the milk, and give the cream and butter a rich golden color.



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—OF—

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS

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Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

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

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Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Tallow, Feathers, Potatoes, Apples, Grain,

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VERY LOWEST PRICE

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

Address, HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission and Shipping Merchants, 321 & 346 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

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Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

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COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

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**HORSE COLLARS.**

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

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

Family rights for sale at FIVE DOLLARS each. This is no humbug. We have hundreds of testimonials from parties who have tried it. Satisfaction guaranteed or the money refunded. All persons sending five dollars, by registered letter or post-office order, will receive by return mail a FAMILY RIGHT with full instructions for preserving all kinds of fruits, meats and vegetables at less than quarter the expense of canning. Send to JOHN P. GRIFFITHS, Iola, Kans., for family rights and full instructions in Dr. J. W. Davenport's process of preserving fruits, meats and vegetables of all kinds. Remember, satisfaction guaranteed.

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All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

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Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

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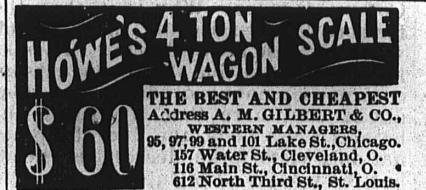
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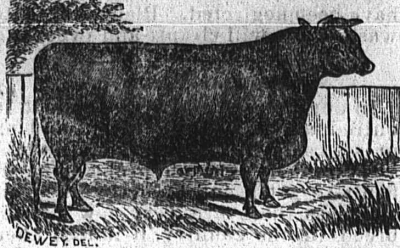
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FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabanssee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$5 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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

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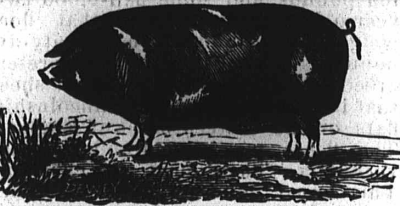
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Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull

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



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

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

A Boar, eight months old, \$25 00

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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.

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A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

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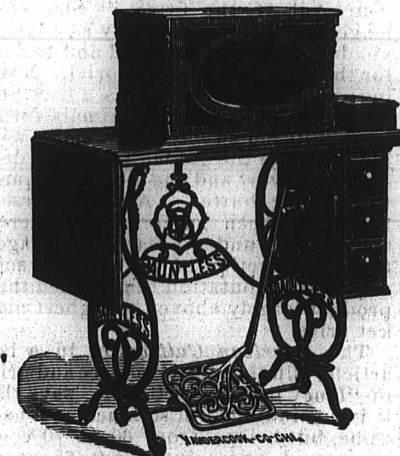
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Only the needle to thread.

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A choice line of prints at 4c.

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The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

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Wamsutta bleached 10c.  
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50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

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Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.  
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Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c.  
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We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c.  
Good black gros grain silks at 62 1/2c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.  
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We have just received the prettiest crepe lisse ruchings in white, tinted and black—perfect gems.

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