### AN "OWER TRUE" TALE.

BY DR. C. D. GARDETTE.

Once on a time—I grant the phrase Is somewhat hackneyed in our days, But let it pass—from East to West A man set forth in fortune's quest. A wondrous story had been told Of regions rich with gems and gold; Of streams whose beds were golden sand That might be gathered in the hand; That might be gathered in the hand;
Of rocks that at a single stroke
Into a thousand jewels broke.
And where a kingdom's treasure lay
Within the labor of a day.
This countryman, inured to toil,
Long years had struggled with the soil.
For daily bread, and thought he'd found
This bread wrenched hardly from the ground,
(Although in truth bis sweat and strain
The earth still paid him back again;)
So he resolved to toil no more,
But seek at once this far-off store So he resolved to foil no more. But seek at once this far-off store. Of wealth, that for the winning lacked. But to be simply found and sacked. The fields that he was wont to till, The humble homest ad on the hill, And all that had been his of old This sanguine fortune-seeker sold; Equipped himself in traveler's guise, Gave to his friends his gay good-bies,
And, huoyed by hopes of golden ease,
Crossed mountains, rivers, plains and seas:
By deserts purched, by surges tossed,
By foes beset, in forests lost,
By fevers wasted, sapped of strength,
He reached his journey's end at length,
To fins—that gold within the soil
Was guerdon of an arduous toil
Far wearier to his wasted thews
Than following, in the morning dews,
The plowshare through the rich brown loam
Of the fat fields around his home.
No wealth was here to pluck at will,
Like berries from the homestead hill;
Twas gleaned, as is the miser's gain, dave to his triends his gay good-bies, Like berries from the homestead hill; 'Twas gleaned, as is the miser's gain, With long, stern labor, grain by grain, And all his golden dream was vain! He toiled awhile; but ah! too late He learned the lesson of his fate, And knew his real treasure lay In the lost home-fields far away! "O! then God blest my toil!" he cried, And clasped his feeble hands, and died!

### A SHRED OF SILK.

I am Nurse Peters-my trade is nursingand I know all about that affair of Uncle Jerry Jerrington's will, because I took care of him in his last sickness, and was on the spot when he died, and afterward.

Afterward and before, I knew about things. I knew Nellie Jerrington-the sweetest-faced thing you ever saw-from the time she came to live with her uncle and keep house for him at Five Firs, as the place was called.

It was a double cottage, with five fir trees at | her uncle's wealth that she care thirty years before. The young folks had one

side, the old lady the other. But this was long-very long before. The young wife died when but twenty years old, and Jerry was left alone at Five Firs.

It made him bitter and odd. He never tried to make anything of his life afterward, but lived there alone, keeping house by himself, and by-and-by people seemed to forget about the young wife, and Jerry was called an "old bach." It was years and years before Nellie came there to live.

She came from New York, or some other city-where her mother had killed herself sewing for a livelihood-and was as tragile as wax to look at, until country air and living gave her flesh and color. She was the only woman Jerry ever cared to look at after his wife died, and he just grew to worship her.

But it was a selfish love. He wanted Nellie for himself, and determined that she should never marry. They say that once, when she was about fifteen, and Doctor Fay's son walked home from church with her, Uncle Jerry made her return to him her week's pocket money as a punishment.

But Neilie kept growing older and prettier, and by-and-by was eighteen years old and engaged to Arthur Fay.

Uncle Jerry scolded all the time. He made her life miserable until she was married.

She tried hard to provide for his comfortengaged a tidy little maid to do his housework. but he would have none of her. He would live miserably alone, he said, and she was the

When she stood before the minister with Arthur, I think Nellie shed tears about it.

Yes, Jerry was old and selfish and disagree able. But he was rich, and his brother's family had their own motives in making much of him, and poisoning him against Nellie. They thought he would leave Nellie out of his will and bequeath everything to them.

His brother's name was Ansel. His wife, Gertrude, was the second wife.

She was a young thing. I had heard that the young doctor, Arthur Fay, Nellie's hus-

a great coquette, and must have married Ansel Jerrington for his money.

He had a good sum. He loved to accumulate, and was not above trying to secure this brother's means. He was at Five Firs a great deal atter Nellie left, and when Jerry's health began to fail, he used to send Gertrude in with delicacies which Jerry would never have provided for himself, for he was rather "near."

Well, he grew more and more miserable, and at length took to bed and I was sent for. Ansel Jerrington was in every day from the mansion across the way. I think he was as sure as that Jerry would never get well.

I made him comfortable. There was every means, and more than enough for comfort. Valuable things were scattered about everywhere-silver drinking cups, plates, watches and jewelry. There was a rosewood plano and a guitar. There were chests of household linen, clothing-such as shawls, scarts, furs, etc., nice and valuable of the kind. There was seemed strange to see many of these articles injured with rust and dust, and one day when I was putting away a watch, which he had told me had been his mother's, I said:

"Uncle Jerry, you have many desirable things. They ought to be put in some order What if you should not live?"

"They are all Nellie's" he answered, and turned his tace to the wall.

I was very much surprised. I had not heard him speak of Nellie before, and I thought him completely turned against her. But I was glad in asking questions. to be thus assured that he still cared for her, and determined to tell her what had passed at my first meeting, for I seldom saw the young doctor's wife. They lived at the other end of the town. Besides, Nellie had a little baby.

But when hour after hour passed, and Uncle Jerry did not turn his face from the wall, I bent over to look at him and found him quite

And then came the funeral, so that Nellie was soon moved to Five Firs, and I saw her first there. I told her of her uncle's last words;

but a will could not be found. "The property is mine. I am heir-at-law,"

said Ansel Jerrington, who was his brother's junior by a year, and his only relative living except Nellie.

Doctor Fay was disposed to contest the point, for Nellie was disappointed. It was not for the edge of the lawn. Jerry Jerrington had Jerrington might have had the bulk of that, but am of the detective force of New York. You built it for himself and wife and for his mother, there were many little heir-looms and keep sakes which she much wanted, and her Uncle from?" Ansel was determined that she should have nothing.

There was a family meeting with the family physician and lawyer, and Dr. Massingham pronounced Uncle Jerry of sound mind at his death, and Squire Gray said that if I took my oath as to the dead man's last words, Nellie would probably inherit the property.

That night Five Firs was entered and terrible havoc made. The rosewood piano and the lamb. inlaid guitar were split to pieces. The watches and jewelry were pounded up and thrown into ficers, who seemed to have been expecting a heap. Sheets and table linen were torn into him, and he walked into Ansel Jerrington's shreds. Cashmere shawls and scarts, an ermine cape and a mantle of rich black lace were torn into pieces. In the cellar the casks of wine were emptied on the ground Silver cups and plates were melted in a mass upon the kitchen hearth. A large amount of valuable the officers, while the detective and the other property was ruined and everything like a memento or keepsake was entirely destroyed.

The public declared that Ansel Jerrington had done this out of spite. Five Firs was adjacent to his house, and hidden behind its sbrubbery, so that the task would be easy to him, while his windows so overlooked the not of the revengeful sort. It was a rather grounds of Five Firs that any other trespasser could scarcely fail to be discovered by the inmates of his dwelling.

But Ansel Jerrington solemnly declared his

It seemed to me that the destruction of property at Five Firs was done by some one who had a special spite against Nellie. Everything that she especially wanted was completely spoiled. A necklace of gold beads, which had peen in the family over a hundred years, was ground into atoms, while a box of coin, worth ten times as much, which stood in the same cabinet, was untouched.

Well, the town was wild with talk for weeks Everybody formed an opinion, and insisted upon its being adopted. And Ansel Jerrington was arrested by order of Doctor Fay.

Some one gave bail for him, but he was gen erally very unpopular among the people. About this time a stranger came among us-

band, was once engaged to her. She had been a plain looking man-who wanted to buy some real estate, and was round about a good deal.

He came to me to ask concerning my brother's place down at Woodlawn, which his widow had put up fer sale, and I got to talking with him about the Jerrington property, and the strange goings on there.

He was a very sociable kind of a man, and seemed so much interested in Nellie's case that I told him everything I knew about the matter.

"I should like to go there-I should exceedingly," said he. "I have had a great deal of experience in human nature, and perhaps could throw a little light upon your mystery, if I could see the interior of the house. I could, I think, certainly tell you how it was entered."

"Well, Mr. Johnson (that was his name) "I can make an excuse to go in and see about ome little things I left there," said I. "And I'll show you over the premises, because I should like you to see if you don't think with a bountiful garden and wine in the cellar. It me that the destruction of property was by some one who cared more for disappointing Nellie than for the worth of the things "

So that afternoon we went over and I got the key at Ansel Jerrington's, as if to go in alone, and let Mr. Johnson into the house.

I showed him the house from top to bottom, and the hearth where the gold and silver had been melted; the cabinet where the gold beads had been kept, and so forth-for the remains had been removed. And he was as interested as could be, though very quiet and polite-like

Suddenly he stooped down. "What is this?" said he.

It was a shred of purple silk shut into the edge of a drawer. "I don't know," said I. "I never saw any-

thing like it in the house." "'In the house or out of it?" he asked, fix-

ing me with his eyes, which had grown a sharp as steel. I don't know just what it was came over me. My head was in a whirl. He handed me a

chair. "Sit down," said be.

"I am not one of the fainting sort," said I, standing stoutly on my feet.

"Very well. In the house or out of it?" I don't know why I didn't speak. It seemed

as if I could not. "It may occur to you just now that my name is not Johnson. can inform me where this shred of silk came

He spoke confidently, and I managed to say : "Yes. Mrs. Gertrude Jerrington has a dress

like it." "I thought so. Now as you are a sensible woman, and interested in the success of your friend, Mrs. Nellie Fay, you will accompany

me to Mr. Ansel Jerrington's house." With that he picked up his hat and walked out of doors, and I followed him just like a

In the street he was joined by two police offront door; and when the owner and his wife front door; and when the owner and his wife started from their seats, Mr. Johnson—so I backed away from it. The commercial world gained a strong worker, and the grasping usurers lost a victim. Gertrude's arm, and asked her to remain where she was. She was left under guard of one of went up stairs, and soon came down with that identical silk dress; some of the gold beads were in the pocket, and when Gertrude saw it

she fainted dead away.

Three Per Cent. a Month.

To some the phrase may sound quite innocent. It may convey to the mind an impression of commercial "hardupativeness," but nothing that need cause alarm. Others may glance at the combination of words without impression of any sort; either they know nothing whatever of any kind of per cent., or the true signification of the phrase is so fearfully deep that they cannot reach it, even in imagination. And yet "three per cent. a month" is a rate of interest which has often been paid upon the street for the use of money. I have known young merchants, and merchants not so young, with paper in bank that must be taken care of, seeming to consider themselves happy if the payment of three per cent. a month would save

nayment of three per cent. a month would save their notes from protest.

But, my young friend, did you ever stop to consider what must be the inevitable result of paying such raises of interest for any length of time? I once saw the subject fully illustrated by an incident of real life, and the telling of that simple story will throw more light upon the problem than any amount of homily or argument.

gument.

A young merchant of New York, who had inherited a good business, and whose commercial and social relations were of the very best, found himself in a hard place—partly the result of the "state of the market," and partly his style of living. His name was yet good upon the street, and while he could offer undoubted collaterals the money lenders were eager to accommodate him. gument.

ed collaterals the money lenders were eager to accommodate him.

One day our young merchant, whom we will call L., waited upon Mr. James G. King. He wanted an accommodation of a hundred thousand dollars; and he went on to clearly show that, if he could immediately control that amount, his profits were sure. He was willing to pay any amount of interest, and could also give good security in strong paper.

Mr. King knew the course the young man had been lately pursuing, and he thought to give him a lesson. Said he:

"Look ye, L., you have paid as high as three per cent. a month for the use of money?"

"Yes." replied the applicant. a little warmly, "and I am ready to do it again. My business will warrant at?"

Mr. King shook his head. No business in the world he declared could warrant such a thing. But the younger man was headstrong and positive. He knew that his business would warrant the interest mentioned for the accommodation required.

rant the interest mentioned for the accommodation required.

"Well, now look here, L., I happen to have a hundred thousand in bank which I can spare, but I don't want to take it out for a short time. If you will take it for three years, at three percent, a month, it is you's. Make your note for the hundred thousand, payable in three years after date, at that rate of interest, and I will discount it for you at once, saying nothing about security."

The young merchant was delighted. As soon as he could believe that King was in earnest,

he took a blank form and made the note.
"Now let us reckon the discount," said the older merebant. He figured a few moments, and then looking

mp with a smile, he said:
"L., you owe me eight thousand dollars!"
The young man thought at first his friend was joking; but when he came to look at the figures, he found it too true.

was joking; but when he came to look at the figures, he found it too true.
\$100,000 at three percent, a month would be thirty-six percent, a year—\$36,000 and for the three years, \$108,000!

"Well, L., what do you think of a business conducted upon such a basis? Now, look ye"—And then Mr. King went on and told the young man just what he would do, on the conductor however that he would hopestly and dition however, that he would, honestly and faithfully, turn over an eutire new leaf in his business. L. was not yet lost, nor was he de-void of sense. He saw the inevitable brink upon which he had stood, and with his friend's

Marian Plays With a Princess.

It was in Vienna that Marian played with the princess, and a glorious time they had of it. We went to see the Litchenstein gallery, in the great imposing Litchenstein palace, that shows its front to a lovely smiling flower garden, and turns its back on a very pompous park. Now Marian don't care for pictures, at least not such pictures as we were going to see. She

lot more toys, and the man-servant he had bat-

The little girl fascinated Marian immensely, and Marian fascinated the girl, so when they met on the walk both stopped and looked at

"How d'ye do?" said Marian, in her best French.
"Pretty well," said the little girl; "how do

you do The lady smiled, and the man-servant looked

amazed, and the maid-servant hooked amazed, and the maid-servant didn't have any expression to speak of.
"Are you out here to play?" said Marian.
"Yes; are you?"
"Yes."

"Then let's play together," said the little

girl. "Oh, no," said Marian, "I'd like to, but I'm not allowed to play with strangers—but I should like to so much."

Then the lady laughed, and the man-servant looked more horrified, and the maid-servant never stirred a muscle.
"Do you know my uncle?" said Marian, thinking that might be a way out of the dif-

thinking that might be a way out of the difficulty.

"No, but I dare say you've seen my pape," said the little girl, "most everybody has."

"What is his name?" said Marian.

"His name is the emperor," said the little girl, "and mine is Marie Valerie."

"On, my!" said Marian, "are you the emperor's little girl! Then you're a princess. Why, where's your crown, and all your gold coaches and everything! I'm so glay to speak with a princess, for there are ever so many things! want to know. May I ask some questions?"

tions?'
"Yes, if you like."
"Well, then do you ever have your mother's crown to play with?"
"My! how horrified the man-servant looked, and the little princess replied, "No, but I'd like to."
"We saw your mother the other day, and she had her crown on," Marian continued; "how does she keep it on? With an elastic?"
"I don't know," said Marie Valerie. "Plass her when I go home."
"Please do," said Marian, "and tell me the next time you see me. You don't look much like a princess—you look just like a real sweet girl."
The lady smiled, and the man-servant looked

The lady smiled, and the man-servant looked as it he had had an electric shock, and the maid-servant put a piece of bread into her mouth on the sly, and began munching it. mouth on the sty, and began munching it.
"Why, I have got a picture of you at home,"
said Marian, "but I should never have known
it—never! You were standing up to a chair,
and looking at pictures in a book."
"Oh, that was taken when I was little."

and looking at pictures in a book."

"Oh, that was taken when I was littler. They gave me the book to keep me still. I sit as still as a mouse now when I have my pictures taken."

"You had a lovely dress on—all lace and sashes. And that's such a preity dress that you're wearing now. Why, it is almost all lace! Do you wear lace dresses every day?"

"When I go out, I do."

"How many have you?" asked Marian.
"I don't know," continued the princess.

I don't know continued the princess · l'en?" asked Marian.

"More than that." "My!" exclaimed Marian. "Do you ever

wear aprons? Oh, ves. when I ear my dinner."

"Oh, yes, when I cat my dinner."
"A princess with an apron on! Why I never heard of such a thing!" And Marian opened her eyes with surprise.

In a minute she recovered herself enough to ask, "How do you like being a princess?" for our little lady meant to improve the opportunity to get all the information she could. "Pretty well," said Miss Marie Valerie, "but you haven't told me what your name is—and I've fold you all about myself."
"Oh! my name is Marian. I am an American. Are those all your toys?"
"Yes—do you want to play?"

can. Are those all your 1035.
"Yes—do you want to play?"
"Why, yes, if you'll let me take that hoop,
for a little—I should like to take a run with it.

for a little—I spould the commist take turns."
"Yes, we might," said the little princess,
"Yes, we might," said the little princess, looking at the lady, who nodded a consent. off they went, romping, just as you do, little reader; and so when we came out of the pal-ace we found Marian playing with a princess ace we found Marian playing with a princess— and a right merry, good-natured little princess

But we had to call Jehu, and go away at last. and when we did, what do you think the little girls did? Why, they just put their arms about each other, and sissed with a smack that

about each other, and sissed with a smack that startled the man-servant like a fire-cracker; and the princess said:
"I like you very much."
And Marian said, "So do I you; and I never should have taken you for a princess."—W. M.

she fainted dead away.

Well, the matter was finally bushed up, for Dr. Fay, who had employed the detective, was not of the revengeful sort. It was a rather mixed up affair, for Gertrude's motive had been in love with the young doctor, had jitted him, and then, when she would have given her eyes to get him back, he married Nellie.

Being a family affair, they hushed it up among themselves as soon as possible, Neilte got the property, all of it that was left. You see, Iknow the truth of the story right through and so I thought I would tell it.

Benjamin West said it was a kiss from his mother that made him a patitor. How our fas-hionable young ladies must have been kissed by their mamms!

Teacher—Now what is the meaning of the word chasm? Pupil—Its an opening. Teacher—Favor me with an example. Pupil—The mulliners have a chasm at the beginning of the season.

### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1878.

### Patrons' Department.

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Beoretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentt Tressurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y
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Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Riley Ceres-Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee

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Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey,
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DEPUTIES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:

W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankdin county, Kansas.

William Meairs, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andraws, Huron, Atchison county.

Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.

By Fisher, Saltville, Minchelt county.

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James W Williams, Peabody Marion county.

James W Williams, Peabody Marion county.

James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.

Cs Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.

James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.

LM Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.

John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotk-county.

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G Syne, Cadmus, Linn county.

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George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county.

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F M Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.

W J Zellis, Miami county.

George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.

W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

Y H Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.

W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.

Geo W Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

K F Williams, Erie, Neosho county.

J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.

J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.

J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.

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K M Josen, Earling, Lucker Hill, Russell county.

A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.

W B Rasson, Emporia, Lyon county.

W B Maxton, Emporia, Lyon county.

M H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.

A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.

J R Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.

J R Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.

J R Matthews, Senec

### Grange Fairs.

The Patrons of Husbandry are doing a good work in going into the county, district and state fairs and making extensive exhibits as a body. We have always thought that the amount of good could be done until we visited the Kaw Valley fair, which has just closed for the season. Two of the largest granges in Douglas county were represented at this fair and the exhibit that they made surprised every visitor. We have told of how extensive and beautiful was this exhibit. The Patrons' department was crowded with visitors every day, and there really seemed to be more interest taken in this department than any other. Everybody had a curio ity to see what kind of a show the grange could make, and to see was only to admire.

Next year we hope to see more of our sub ordinate granges represented at the fairs, and as a preparatory step, would it not be well for each grange to hold little fairs of their own at the grange halls say once every two months during the year? No money outlay need be made for such exhibitions. Articles may be taken from the farm and from the household as they are prepared for home use and returned after the meeting. These little fairs will not only be interesting and profitable to members but the new ideas that may be gathered from them will greatly assist each grange when the time comes to prepare an exhibit for the publie fairs.

The National Agricultural Congress.

There is an association known as the Nation al Agricultural congress, which held its ninth session at New Haven, Conn., August 27-29. "It had its origin," says the New York Tribune, "in the South in a sincere desire of prominent agriculturists to meet representative men in all the specialties of farm practice and indus trial education, of all sections of the country, to compare views in free discussion, to ask and answer questions without the intervention of at thousand miles of correspondence, and to cultivate social relations and break the frigid M. Decanville erected pumping works on a isolation that enchains the life of dwellers in large scale, and laid a network of pipes for arthe country. So far it has been successful in evolving more solid instruction, with less of high-flown rhetoric and mere fustian, than usual in popular conversations, and the meet-

newsp per discussions, and business between the sections. All this advantage has been limited by smallness of numbers, as the attendance of delegates has been rarely more than one hundred, on account of great distances and expense of travel."

We have read partial reports of this ongress on the various topics of "Farm Buildings," "The Reclamation of Waste Lands," "Farm Drainage," "Beet Sugar Industry," "Plant Fertilization," "Soil Exhaustion and its Remedy," etc. These subjects have been treated at considerable length and with marked ability. We shall reter to some of them in THE SPIRITAS We have time and space.

Pelitics Forbidden in the Grange. EDITOR SPIRIT :- As the political campaign approaches, many inquiries as to the rights privileges and duties of our fraternity as an organization are being made. In answer to all such I would say that no action whatever, in advocacy of the principles; or tending toward the support of any political organization, can be taken by any grange-state, county or subordinate-without violating the plain provisions of our fundamental law, a strict observ ance of which is essential to the perpetuity of our organization.

Our organic law, in relation to the discussion of political questions in the work of our order, does not seem to be well understood by all our membership, hence the necessity for some explanation at this time.

In answering the inquiries, common in this connection, I shall recite the law briefly, giving such explanations only as seem to be necessary to a correct understanding of its provis ions.

In our declaration of purposes we declare that "No grange, if true to its obligation, car discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates nor ever discuss their merits in its meetings.' And our constitution provides that "Religious or political questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of our order." Now it is clear that the only question necessary to be answered is, "When do ques tions effecting the general interest of the people become political in the sense that word is used in our organic law?" And on this question we have the following from the court authorized to construe that document, to-wit: "The word 'political' in the constitution mean partisan politics, and does not include or refer to general questions of political economy.' Then, in answer to the only remaining ques tion which, in my judgment, can possibly arise to-wit, "When do political questions become partisan?" I answer, "When they have been put in issue and the people have divided into WM. SIMS. parties upon them."

TOPEKA, Kans., Sept. 10, 1878.

NATURE MADE A BOND-SLAVE.

The Latest Refinements in the Cultiva tion of the Soil-How the Work is Laid Out-A Farm that Pays Better than a Gold Mine-An Example from France

We are not accustomed to regard France s the land of agricultural development. She fa rather looked upon as behind the age in all that pertains to intelligent cultivation of the soil. In traveling through the country you see clum-sy, old-tashioned plows, ancient harrows, and well worn scythes and sickles; the modern cul tivators, reaping and mowing machines, self-rakers and thrashing machines are rarely found. This lack of improvement upon the old-time methods is partly due to the system of dividing the farms into such very small parcels that ma hine labor would be impracticable. Where there are a thousand contiguous farms, with an average area for each of less than ten acres, it is evident that hand labor alone can be used in their cultivation, unless some co-operative ownbody. We have always thought that the grange could perform valuable service in some such way as this, but we never realized what agreements in its management, and it would be impossible to employ it satisfactorily. But be-sides this difficulty there is another, fully as important. Fench peasants and French farm-ers are eminently conservative. They are sat-isfied to go in the same way that their forefa-thers have always gone. Even when convinced by actual observation that better results can be obtained by adopting some new idea, they rather prefer not to make the attempt. They say that they know what to expect from their old methods, whereas the new may promise well at first, and yet afterward develop such defects as to bring disaster upon those who have adopted them. Nevertheless it is in France, and very near Paris, too, that I found the nearest approach to perfection in farming that I have

seen in either Europe or America, and a more interesting illustration of scientific agriculture can hardly be imagined.

About twenty miles from Paris, on the Paris, Lyons and M diterranean railway, is Corbeil, and the farm of which I speak is a short three bulles distributed in the latter and the second three miles distant from the latter place. farm is called Le Petit Bourg, and it has the river Seine on one side of it and the railroad on the other. M. Paul Decanville, the eldest on the other. M. Paul Decanville, the eldest son of the first proprietor, is the present man-ager of the farm, but he will soon bave the asglance of his three brothers, who are now-eparing themselves for their work at the olytechnique, Ecole Centrale and Ecole des Mines. The land is situated on an extensive plateau, and is therefore especially suitable to the style of farming pursued by the late pro-prietor, M. Armand Decanville. The chateau Petit Bourg was originally the residen e of Madame de Pompadour. When the Lyons railway was surveyed, about thirty years ago, the owner of the chateau and park was so disgusted at the invasion of his property by the iron horse that he sold the chateau to the government as a site for a juvenile reform school, and,

alter clearing the park of its timber, offered it on lease for farming.

M. Armand Decanville, although educated as a lawver, was anxious to take a farm, and he soon obtained a lease of the whole estate, amounting to about 625 acres. To this he added by lease or purchase of the surrounding farms whenever occasion offered, until now there are about 1,500 acres under the control of the fault. tags have been remarkable for concord and courtesy, and its social culture has stimulated correspondence, intercommunication through

it was not until after the exposition of 1867 that he definitely adopted it. He chose an English Invencion, which is worked by two stationary engines, drawing the plow backward and forward across the field. It is very simple, compact and effective, and, considering the amount of work done, it is not heavy. There are twelve plowshares set en echelon, so that it has the appearance of a huge cultivator in the shape of a right-angled triangle, the shares being set in the hypothenuse. Whenever there has been an exhibition of farm implements in Parls or in any of the northern departments, in M. Decanville has always made a point of inviting the exhibitors to Le Petit Bourg to test their machines, and in this way he has been able to select the machinery best suited to his crops and land. The recent great success of the McCormick self-binding reaper renders it probable that that machine will also be adopted on this model farm.

The estate is divided into four separate departments. The first includes the farm work proper, the animals, dairy, and implements; the second consists of the beet sugar manufactory, the pumping works, and the gas works; the third is devoted to the quarry, which is, nevertheless, one of the most profitable of the four, since a fine quality of grindstones and millstones is produced; the fourth includes the forges, repair shops and the manufactory of freight tram cars, of which a great many are used on the farm and also sold outside. The manager's office communicates by telegraph with the quarters of each department overseet, and other wires are run to different points on the farm from the sub-offices. Since the invention of the telephone M. Paul Decanville has discussed the desirability of increasing the number of points of telegraphic communication, and it is probable that telephones will be a to the four that in the sub-offices. Since the invention of the telephone will be a the four that the proper to the farm from the sub-offices. Since the invention of the telephone will be a the four that th

number of points of telegraphic communica-tion, and it is probable that telephones will be placed in every field, so that in-tant communi-cation can be had with the laborers. Heretofore a system of signals has been in use, but it will doubtless be superseded by the telephone.
The beet sugar distillery was one of the first erected in France, and it has proved remarkably successful. At the present time a very large portion of the farm is devoted to beet cultivaportion of the farm is devoted to beet cultiva-tion. Hops are also grown extensively and with unusual success. Indeed, it would be difficult for any crop to be a failure. The earth is never allowed to rest. It is never fallow, ex-cept for a short period after harvest, when it is used for pasture. The steam plows are al-ways at it. No portion is left to waste. There are no fences, no uncultivated nooks. It is di-vided only by occasional dramage ditches, and rided only by occasional drainage ditches, and the crops grow close up to the hedges. As soon as one crop has been harvested and conveyed by the tram cars to the barns, preparations are made for another. Fertilizers are thoroughly spread and turned under. Other mathematical states of the control of the cont chines break the ground and prepare it for naw seed, and before mother earth can feel that one weight has been litted from her bosom, she is threatened with another. Everything is done is threatened with another. Everything is done systematically and rapidly, yet without baste. Every crop is treated by itself in such a way that there is little or nothing left to chance. If hay is to be cut, it is all done in one day, when the prospect is fine. If rain is threatened, an army of workers rapidly places every straw under waterproof covers, and no baim is done. Again it is as rapidly spread and allowed to cure. Then, before any injury can bappen to it, it is loaded up, run off to the weigh vard, baled. it is loaded up, run off to the weigh yard, baled, strapped and stored, or else immediately sent to be sold, according to the state of the market If nightfall seems likely to interfere with the If nightfall seems likely to interfere with the proper gathering of any crop, electric lanterns are so placed as to light up the field, and the work goes steadily on. Nature is made a bondslave. If she smiles on the farmer's labors, she is allowed to do so without interference; but if she attempts to overturn his calculations by any of the usual methods by which she damages crops—storms, drought, rains, gtc.—she is made to stand aside while artificial aid is given to them. Is it too dry? Open the prigation pipes, and sprinkle all the land with refreshing showers morning and evening. Is it too wet? Open ers morning and evening. Is it too wet? Open the drains and hasten off the surplus water.

In an elegantly kept park, surrounded by flower gardens, stands the family house. It is only one story in height, and covers a great deal of ground. There is no questioning the deal of ground. There is no questioning the good taste of the occupants. While comfort is apparent in every part, there is no lack of taste-lul ornamentation. There is luxury without profusion, and elegance without waste. Mme. Decanville is said to be a lady of fine e lucation Decanville is said to be a lady of fine e lucation and accomplishments, and her house shows her to be of a refined nature. It is comfortable without being slipshod, stylish without being stiff. In the large hall, and in fact all around the house, are numbers of birds. The gardens are miracles of brauty. And yet the mistress is no idler for all her æsthetic tastes. She is the manager of the household, as her husband is the manager of the estate; and from all accounts when it are the state of the she is no less successful. She attends to all the sne is no less successful. She attends to all the household accounts, superintends the household work, and directs the management of the gardens and poultry-yard. She has a large force of servants, both male and female, solely under her control, and I understand that the under her control, and I understand that the profits of the poultry-yard are all ceded to her for pin money. At an early day I shall pay another visit for the express purpose of learning the details of cost and return in this kind of farming. Two thousand acres backed by \$100,000 and a man of executive ability and business talent, ought to be worth more than a gold mine. At any rate, Mr. Decanville has found it so. I ought to add that he has also built a I ought to add that he has also built a model village of more than fifty houses for his employes, with co-operative stores.

### How Can the Interest in the Grange be

The question is often asked, "How can w increase the interest in the grange, or what can we do to bring out the members to the meetings?" These are difficult questions to meetings?" These are difficult questions to answer, and I will not presume to answer them, but I do undertake to point out what I conceive to be a few of the mistakes some granges have made, resulting in utter failure and loss of charter, and thereby injuring the cause in proportion to the influence and standing of the members, and in others resulting in anathy and indifference.

apathy and indifference.

Those granges which have utterly failed and surrendered their charters, were not made up of the right material, or were organized from mere sordid, selfish, unworthy motives, and being disappointed in their unreasonable except the selfish or their unreasonable expensions. pectations, and having none of the requisites of success, as a matter of course they failed to accomplish any benefit to themselves or to the order. And I begin with the assertion that accomplish any beneal to themselves or to the order. And I begin with the assertion that any man who commences any enterprise with a wrong motive, will ultimately iail in its accomplishment. He may flourish for a time, his influence may for a time be exercised for good, and happy results may follow, but sooner or later, that motive, like the cloven foot and horns, will become so apparent, that all the good he has done will be destroyed by the revelation of his true character. If, then, this proposition is true, we can at once see how so many granges have failed to accomplish any good, and have died out. Avarice, the most unworthy, sordid, soul-destroying of all traits, being their only motive, and only incentive to action, being foiled in its unworthy efforts to use a noble institution to base purposes, ignoshly quit the grange and can see no use in it. While we admire a laudable ambition, to improve our pecuniary condition, there is nothing we so strongly deprecase as the idea or theory that everything depends upon the acquisition of wealth. The object of the grange movement was to improve the farmer social-

ly, and thereby improve him intellectually. Pecuniary considerations were of minor importance, but followed as a sequence the formation of the order, and if integrity of the agencies established had not been doubted, and the members of the order had patronized them here, as they do in New York, Wisconson, lowa, Ohio and other states, where the order is increasing daily, and their granges count by the thousand, we should have been on the same high footing.

Look at New York with her thousands of granges, and increasing every week. Look at the world-wide influence wielded by the Elmira Farmer's club, composed of members of the ra Farmer's club, composed of members of the order principally. Look at the crowds that flock to their hall every Saturday, regardless of the heat of summer, the cold of winter, mudy roads or anything else—every business is made to conform to those weekly meetings, and the results of the discussions in that club room have been the exposure of fraud, and saved the farmers of New York thousands of dollars which would otherwise have gone into the hands of swindlers.

the hands of swindlers.

The dicussion of every question connected with farming operations, all the interests of the farmer, are made the subject of discussion—and the light which goes out from that club room is sending its brilliant rays to every part of the civilized world. You may not be as well educated or as able to give your ideas in as handsomely rounded periods as they do, but as it is simply facts that are to benefit those who hear or read, let the members of this grange determine that they will follow the example of our brethren in Elmira, and even if we cannot make as great a display of talent, we can at least add our mite to the vast storehouse which is being filled to overflowing by our brethren the hands of swindlers. least add our mite to the vast storehouse which is being filled to overflowing by our brethren of that club. No man has a right to withhold from his fellow-man anything that will add to his happiness, or which would result in mutual benefit if made known. Public policy demands the revelation, and his own interests should prompt him to reveal it. In what sort of estimation would you hold a man who held a secret, which he was practicing successfully, which would greatly benefit the community in which he lived by letting it be known, and which he lived by letting it be known, and who with purely selfish motives withholds it? Would he not deserve and justly receive the condemnation of just and true men? Of course I do not speak of that class of secrets or inand the general management of the farm. Many of you are sub-cribers to the Husbandman, published and owned by the Farmers' club. You get in it, every week, the discussions which have taken place the Saturday previous, and I venture the assertion, that no man, however versed in science or practice of farming, can read those discussions without learning something, and getting new ideas. From every state and territory in the Union, from Canada and from Old England, are to be found letters from intelligent men asking adfound letters from intelligent men asking advice on questions of practical utility to every tarmer in the nation. If any new seeds are introduced, they are given to some member of the club to try, and he reports the result, mode of cultivation and his conclusions as to the value. So with all kinds of machinery. Why cannot the grange be made just such a useful institution from which just such light and

institution from which just such light and knowledge and usefulness may go out to all this state? There is as much practical experience here as there. There is as much sound sense here as there, if it is only called out and put to practical use. Will you try it, or shall we plod along in the old beaten track, and keeping only a faint light alive, instead of allowing it to shine with noon-day splendor, giving light to all our brethren?

W. H. H. TAYLOR,

Secretary Hennepin County Grange, Secretary Hennepin County Grange.

The New Hampshire Grangers and

Farmers in Council. The mass meeting of grangers and farmers held at the Weirs, in New Hampshire, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, was a great success. The camping ground at the Weirs was originally established for religious purposes, but of late years, the great summer gatherings of soldiers and farmers as well as religionists have been called at the Weirs. On the banks of the most beautiful of New England lakes, commanding the grandest and On the banks of the most beautiful of New England lakes, commanding the grandest and boilest mountain scenery which New England can boast, sheltered by tall and magnificent forest trees, the Weirs certainly stands prominent as an inviting place for public and social gatherings. The early trains of Tuesday brought large delegations: the trains of Wednesday increased the number in attendance to proportions sufficient to satisfy the highest expectations of all parties interested in the great meeting.

The principal speakers of Tuesday were Geo. T. Angell, Esq., of Mass., president of the Massachusetts society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Hon. James O. Adams, secretary of the New Hampshire board of agriculture. Their addresses were listened f agriculture. Their addresses were listened o with great interest and gave general satis-

The trains of Wednesday augmented the at-The trains of wednesday augmented the actendance by large numbers from distant parts of New Hampshire and at 12 o'clock when the master of the state grange, Dudley E. Chase, E-q., called to o'rder, and introduced his excellency, Gov. Prescott, the extensive area in front of the speaker's stand was well filled. Gov. Prescott delivered a written address

which occupied in the delivery about thirtyfive minutes. He spoke of the great gathering assembled in

that spot a few weeks previously when he ad-dre-sed thousands of veterans whose patriot-ism responded to the call of the country when the life of the nation was threatened. He said he could see in the vast sudience before him many of the same faces, for the patriots of New Hampshire were the tillers of the soil, who had always been ready, and who always would be ready, to respond to the call of the country in its defense.

He spoke of New Hampshire as a farming state and of the grange and the board of agri-culture, both of which had united in the call of the mass meeting, as doing most valuable work in building up the agricultural industries of the state. At the close of the governr's address the meeting adjourned to half past 2 in the afternoon.

Hon. John D. Lyman presided at the after-

noon meeting and announced for the opening address, the Hon. Daniel Needham, of Mass.

Col. Needham set forth the usefulness of the grange in encouraging industry, aiding the social and intellectual revelopment of the farmgrange in encouraging industry, atting the social and intellectual evelopment of the farmers and protecting the general business of agriculture, as a kind of board of trade established in the interest of this great occupation. He cautioned the farmers not to become narrow in their views, but to recognize all the industries and occupations of life as honorable. He said that they should demand that men be men in whatever position placed—and it they were men, honest and true, whether in the pulpit, at the bar, in the shop or on the farm, they were worthy of the highest respect.

He complimented New Hampshire on its tramp law, and said that there were men whose isziness was in born, and should ybu give them the best of farms their families would be hungry and ill-clothed—the best of stores and they would be bankrupts—the best of trades and they would be found idling their time away in bar-rooms and billisrd halls.

He sliuded to the exaggerations of deprecia-

losses in real estate had come to the speculators in corner lots and not to tarmers; for the farmers were not buying and selling tarms, but cultivating and improving them.

Col. Needham discussed the labor question, and among other things said: "We need have no fear of our intelligent population being overworked. Labor is the divi ing line between barbarism and civilization, and there is more danger of too little than too much physical activity. ical activity.
"The min who becomes a tramp is clearly

"The min who becomes a tramp is clearly unable to take care of himself, and the New Hampshire legislature has done wisely to appoint guardians for these men who had become of no use to themselves and a curse to society." Col. Needham was followed by Senator Wadleigh, Hon J. B Walker, Hon. Gilman Maston, Gen. Natt Head, Hon. Moses Humphrey and others, including a poem by Mrs. Marshall, of Dunbarton, N. H. We should be glad to give a fuller account. We should be glad to give a fuller account of this great and useful meeting but our space

Suffice it to say that Dudley E. Chase, mas-Sumee it to say that Dudley E. Unase, master of the state grange, and James O. Adams, secretary of the New Hampshire board of agriculture, succeeded in giving the New Hampshire farmers a great meeting and a good time.

—Massachusetts Ploughman.

#### GRANGE PROGRESS.

#### Delivered to Floyd County (Iowa) Grange June 21, 1878, by N. Dutcher.

All great reforms are of slow growth, and people are slow to admit the necessity of reforms, and slower still in devising a remedy; and when they set about applying what they deem reform measures time is necessary to develop the till the sylong the still the sylong. deem reform measures time is necessary to develop the full idea and to fit it to the exigencies of the occasion. Now, the necessity for some such order as the Patrons of Husbandry has been recognized and felt for ages, and many have been the crude but earnest efforts of agriculturists to lashion out of the necessity and the material in hand something like the great farmers' combination which is properly called the grange, of to-day. When once it did take form the farmers of the land railied I do not speak of that class of secrets or inventions which are protected by law. But I mean that knowledge acquired by practical experience in tilling the soil, rearing of stock, and the general management of the farm. Many of you are subscribers to the Husband-man, published and owned. forts to accomplish business impossible. It is the over-anguine, the purely selfish and un-reasonable people who at first filled its ranks and crowded to its counsel boards, that have and rowded to its counsel boards. That have dropped, or are rapidly dropping to the rear, and their places are being filled by cooler and more reasonable and consequently better men; and the order has started anew on that surer plan and firmer basis which is always deduced from experience, and that too of all others best calculated to insure final success.

The order is learning that its way two well.

Tom experience, and that 100 of all others best calculated to insure final success.

The order is learning that its own true welfare and hope in the future is best served and secured by building up other interests, by cooperating with any and every other influence which is calculated to lift the burden of misery, thrittlessness and despair from the shoulders of all who labor and are heavily laden. The grange to-day is making but little noise in the world, but all who are close observers of its workings see that it is doing a better and heatther work now than it did in the earlier days of its history. It is slowly but surely educating the farmers to the point of co-operating in these ways, and by the only means by which that p inciple can do them, in its application, any real good. The oversanguine (and perhaps this class contained the only element in the order which would seek to obtain its ends by doubtful and unworthy means), are in the order which would seek to obtain its ends by doubtful and unworthy means), are learning that the great farmers' order must not displace or supersede any other legitimate object or purpose of society; and thus when they originated a protective society like the grange it reaches out to, and embraces, all who are within reach of its beneficent scope.

Indeed the order is progressing in this way and its devoted men and benevolent women are receiving a three fold reward of money and satisfaction in its better success.

### The Model Grange.

In a recent paper reference was had to several granges in the state which rank high in honorable mention. Any one of them might have thrown down the glove and challenged precedence. Thus prings the question, "What constitutes a model grange?" Not numbers, nor wealth, nor learning. Yet these are not to be despised. Not a grand hall, with all the appliances that confort and taste may suggest appliances that comfort and taste may suggest. These, too, are desirable. Nor yet a well chosen library, with the current literature, newsen library, with the current literature, newspapers and magazines. These are worth the farmers' attention. Still less the divine charity, that with open hand, in the relief of human want, teams the luxury of doing good. Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth. Nor is it in any one excellence, however valuable. If this were the essential feature it might be a difficult question to determine to whom to assign the palm, for every subordinate grange that claims to itself any vitality has one or more excellencies worthy of all praise. It is that grange, which keeping in view the main purposes of the order, seeks to develop them both in the grange and in daily life, and in its work keeps alive the enthusiasm of its members. What those purposes are is a twice told tale. To narrow the question down to a simple proposition, it is to meet the wants of the farmer's life and promote his thrift. "Wny am I a Patron?" is an inquiry, that each one will probably answer differently, but whatever the answer bee in the background lies the latent motive, "To attain some good." lies the latent motive, "To attain some good."
The true motives of life are to make money; to educate one's self; to build up a white character. Every department of the grange work contributes to the attainment of these. We do contributes to the attainment of these. We do not appreciate the salutary influences of a live grange. This influence is felt not only by the individual, but throughout the agricultural community, whether members of the order or not. We will not now speculate as to the cause of this, but whoever has carefully observed any neighborhood where an earnest, active grange has been laboring cannot but have noticed a material progress. We see this in the home surroundings; in the decrease, of litigation; in material progress. We see this in the home surroundings; in the decrease of htigation; in the social intercourse of neighbors; in the culture that society gives; in the culturation of a higher farming; in a high-r order of mental effort. fort; in an increased love of the farm. These influences are left in proportion to the working power of the subordinate grange, and that which most perfectly secures the purposes for which the order was instituted best wins the envisole post of honor—the model grange.— Grange Bulletin.

The grangers' warehouse at Owensboro, Ky., is incorporated under the title of Daviess County Co-operative Tobacco association. It is claimed that the warehouse has done a prosperous business this its first year, notwithperous business this its first year, notwith-standing it has had to compete with a number of large tobacco warehouses, having paid eight of large tobacco warehouses, having paid eight per cent. interest on capital stock and made a profit of over two thousand dollars which will be divided as dividend among the stockholders. Besides the tobacco warehouse, the Patrons are interested in a grocery and agricultural implement store, which has been in successful operation some years. The condition of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in Daviess is reported as generally satisfactory and hopeful.—Re.

A Good Crop of Oats. [C.r. Mirion County Record.]

Wm. E. Bozarth's oats yielded seventy bush els per acre, machine measure. The ground was measured and figures made by W. Hun-ter, W. Yates and J. L. Fairbrother. His tur-key wheat also yielded 22½ bushels for each key wheat als bushel sown.

> An Egg Sample. [Kingeley Graphic.]

Mr. A. H. Goble, of our city, placed on our table, Thursday morning, a fresh laid Brahma hen's egg that measures nine and a half inches around lengthwise, and seven and a quarter inches in circumference. We challenge our contemporaries throughout the West to beat it from any hennery.

A Prosperous County. [Kingman Mercury.]

Kingman county is settling up very rapidly with an excellent class of people, and improvements are being made in all directions. The county indebtedness is now about \$12,000. Efforts to saddle a heavy bonded debt upon this county have been defeated. By careful and judicious management by our officers, county warrants will be worth dollar for dollar within two years. two years.

> Death of an Old Farmer. [Marysville News]

C. F. Shultz, of Rock township, died last Saturday, aged sixty-four years. He located in Marshall county in 1858. At the time of his death he had in his farm 1,400 acres of land, and was worth \$40,000. He was one of the most successful farmers in Marshall county. In 1860 he was so poor that he had to send East to his friends for help. He leaves several children, all grown up to men and women.

A Child Accidentally Shot. [ Humboldt Union ]

On Friday of last week a tatal accident oc curred to an eleven-year-old son of S. T. Gorcurred to an eleven-year-old son of S. T. Gordon, who resides in Osage township. In the forencon the little boy left the bouse with a revolver. He had not proceeded far when, in attempting to cock the weapon, the hammer slipped, discharging the contents of one of the chambers into his abdomen. He lived but two hours after the acc'dent. His lather was absent from home at the time of his son's death.

Public Building at Topeka. [ special to the St. Louis Republican ]

The Hon. Thos. Ryan, member of congress from Kansas, was in the city a few days ago, and while here consulted with the supervising and white here constituted with the depth of a robitect about the new public building at Topeka, Kans s. Congress at the last session passed a bill authorizing the construction of a building not to cost over \$200,000, and appropristed \$40 000 of this amount with which to begin the work. The architect's office has until this time been busy getting out the plans and specifications for the building, which is to be a very handsome one. The preliminaries of the office are so far arranged now that word has been sent to Topeka to begin work upon the excavation by the end of the month.

Special Premium for the Southern Sufferers' Benefit.

The following letter explains itself, and we hope that the farmers of Kansas will send liberally of their bounteous stores:

erally of their bounteous stores:

D. L. Hall. Secretary K. O. Exposition—
Dear Sir.—We offer the following special premium on wheat: For the best bushel of winter
wheat raised in Kansas, exhibited and entered
for this premium at the Kansas City exposition
for 18:8, the sum of \$25, cash. All wheat competing for this special premium to be sold at
public auction to the highest budder, on Saturday, the last day of the fair, and the proceeds
thereof to be devoted to the Vicksburg yellow
tever relief fund, the funds to be placed in the
hands of J. S. Chick, for transmi-sion to Vicksburg. Lynde, Wright & Co.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 3, 1878.

A Good Move.

[Ellinwood Express ] The citizens of Farmer and Raymond town ships are moving to organize a joint-stock company for the purpose of building an elevator at Raymond City. The par value of the stock is to be \$10 per share, and it is expected that every farmer will take one or more shares. By doing this it is estimated that ery farmer will take one or more shares. By doing this it is estimated that the company can save from \$20 to \$30 on every car of grain they ship. This profit will go to the stockholders. As the matter now stands no farmer or private individual can get cars to ship grain in, and is from necessity compelled to sell his grain to speculators at whatever figures they may offer. The move is a good one, and we advise the farmers to take hold of the matter and push it to success. By a unity of action in and push it to success. By a unity of action in such matters the farmer can get fair prices for

> Another Robbery in Topeka. [Topeka Blade ]

The Blade has repeatedly warned the Topekans that tramps and burglars were prowling around, and have as repeatedly notified them around, and have as repeatedly notified them to be on their guard. Reports are becoming guite frequent of housebreaking and petty stealing, but Monday night one of the largest steals committed this season was perpetrated at the residence of H C. Lindsey, on Harrison street, between Fifth and Sixth. The party or parties entered at the window, and must have known that Mr. Lindsey had in the pockets of his clothes considerable money, for nothing else was disturbed but his wearing apparel. They were taken out into the front yard and rifled of everything and lett. Mr. L. hau in his pockets between \$408 and \$420, and a gold stop watch valued at \$300. No clue to the parties exists, and the probability is that Mr. Lindsey is out \$700. is out \$700.

Grange Work. [Miami County Herald.]

What do those say, who ignore the usefulness of the grange, to what has been accomplished across the line in Missouri by what is known as the grange law, respecting railroad

known as the grange law, respecting railroad rates in that state?

Yesterday we witnessed the fact that our hardware merchant. Mr. H. A. Williams, hauled six loads of hardware from West Line, where he shipped his goods from St. Louis, getting much better rates than he can get at this point. On a car load from St. Louis he pays \$46 to West Line, while the lowest rates to this point (six miles further) is \$100. Or if he ships to West Line and then has the car re-billed to this place, the charge from West Line to Louisburg (six miles) is \$22, almost half as much as from St. Louis to West Line. Hence Mr. Williams finds it more profitable to bring his goods from West Line with teams. After all, perhaps the grange, where it has not been run for political purposes, has accomplished much more than those who are constantly finding fault and ignoring its usefulness.

Shooting Tournament.

The sportsmen of the state will meet at Ot tawa, Franklin county, at a grand shooting tournament, to be held on the 8th, 9th, 10th tournament, to be held on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of October. The board of manager-consisting of Messrs. L. C. Wasson, E. E. Fuller and E. H. Paramore, have evidently made arrangements to give their guests one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season. There will be both bird and glass ball shooting, and it is announced as an extra attraction that Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the champion wing shot of the world, will be present, and give an exhibition of his skill. The whole affair winds up with an excursion to the plains over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, and a buffalo hunt will be the order of the day.

A Kansas Man's Bravery. [Kansas City Journal.]

An exciting runaway occurred yesterday afternoon. Chris Frank was hauling a load of lumber in a light spring wagon, and some of the boards slipping to the ground, he was in the boards slipping to the ground, he was in the act of replacing them when his team became irightened and ran north on Main street at full speed. When opposite the public square a man by the name of Day, from L. avenworth, sprang into the road and seized both horses, bringing them to a sudden stop. It was a brave act, and done at great personal risk. The large crowd who witnessed the affair were loud in their praises. Chris Frank showed his appreciation by bestowing a liberal gift on Day. As the team reached the corner of Fifth and Main streets great activity was displayed by the drivers of the numerous backs which lined either side of the street, and the excitement came very nearly causing several runaways.

Leavenworth Driving Park and fair Association.

[Leavenworth Times.] The Leavenworth Driving Park and Fair association has been incorporated and got into complete running order, the following being its list of officers: President, S. F. Neely; vice-president, H. L. S. McLanathan; secretary, J. J. mes; treasurer, M. Phelan. The association is now in correspondence with the National Trotting association, and has made application for membership therein. The association will purchase the present fair grounds, and if it is within the limits of the possibilities will construct a mile of track, and if that cannot be done they will bring up the present track to the very highest standard of perfection. It is the intention to tear down the amphitheater which at present disfigures the grounds, and at the side of the track erect a a large grand stand, music pavillon and other necessaries. It is intended to have three meetings of the association—spring, summer and tall—the latter to combine a fair with the racing. Things are now on a solid basis and everything will be rushed through with a will. its list of officers: President, S. F. Neely;

A Charitable City-Fine Pears. [Wichita Eagle.]

Wichita never does anything by halves. She was the first city in the state to respond to the call for aid from the vellow fever sufferers ; she sent over four hundred dollars, the receipt of which has been acknowledged by the Howard association. Following this came an apard association. Following this came an appeal from Alexander Kuhn, an Israelite, living in Vicksburg, asking the Israelites in the North to help their brethren in distress, which was responded to, and inside of ten minutes L. Hays raised fifty dollars among the Israelites of the city. We believe there were ten gentlemen, all told. The Odd Fellows also, at their last meeting made an appropriation of fifty dollars out of their benevolent fund, which was sent to the Odd Fellows' Relief association, at Memphis.

sent to the Odd Fellows' Relief association, at Memphis.

J. E. Caldwell has a four-year-old Bartiett pear tree on his lot on which grew thirteen pears this year. They weighed eleven pounds, the largest weighing one pound and two ounces. A great many of the fruit growers and nurserymen have visited his grounds to see this tree with its load of fruit, and all pronounce it a wonder—something they never saw before, and never expected to see in the way of fruit growth.

n Officer Makes an Arrest and is Him self Arrested-A Relic.

[ Topeka Commonwealth ]

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, a young man who gave his name as Reuben Ebbert, aptatoes and other necessaries of life. The teleproached S. S. Urmy, and requested him to sell a good looking horse, which he first stated was raised on his father's farm near Emporia, and was four years old. He had been on a visit to his sister at Gallagher, Mis-ouri, and was now on his way home At home he herded cattle, and a pony would be more serviceable, hence he wished to sell the horse. He would also part with the saddle and bridle. This was his story to Urmy, and the horse was sold to Mr. Tipton. When he had taken possession of the horse, Mr. Tipton began to think he had better look into the title of his purchase. Upon being questioned again, the boy said the horse bad been purchased of Dwelle Brothers, of Cedar Point, Chase county. Mr. Urmy stated that the horse was only twoy ears old. The boy said that it would consume more time than he wished to remain here to communicate with Dwelle Brothers, but that the gentiemen might telegraph to his sister at Gallagher. was raised on his father's farm near Emporia,

the gentiemen might telegraph to his sister at trailagher.

Marshal Billings took the young man to the court-house, to advise with County Attorney Vance. Here Mr. G. C. Clemens interested himself in the prisoner's behalf and insisted that he be not put in jail without proper action by the court. Mr. Urmy then swore out a warrant against Ebbert, and he was committed to jail by Justice Searle. Clemens then swore out a warrant charging Marshal Billings with falsely imprisoning Ebbert. He was released on his own recognizmee.

Senator Ingalls has deposited with the State Historical society a relic inclosed in an envelope upon which is the following indorsement:

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Senator Ingalis has deposited with the State Historical society a relic inclosed in an envelope upon which is the following indorsement:

The first number ever printed of the Summer Gazette, on Monday, Sept. 14, 1837. in Sumner, Kansas, by D. D. Cone & Bro., in their office next door to ours. For this copy I pay one dozen bottle-schampagne, to be procured at the earliest contelled the statement of the st

Destructive Fire-4 Heroic Girl. [Olathe Progress ]

lamentable misfortune befel Mr. F. C. Sav age, living four miles west of town, on last Friday evening about 5 o'clock. A little daughter of Mr. Savage was going around attending to some of the household duties, when, glancing in the direction of the barn, she saw a small cloud of smoke exuding through some of the cracks. Immediately giving the slarm she ran to the barn, in which was tied a span of horses that she at once removed. It was then found that she at once removed. It was then found that the fire originated in some broom-corn that was ricked up in the barn and several test from the ground, and it was soon ascertained that all, attempts to save anything would be useless, as the fire had gained too much headway. The whole thing soon tell in and everything but the horses that the little girl had the presence of mind enough to remove was totally destroyed. In the barn there were fitteen tone of horom-corn ready to hale five hundred. ry nestroyed. In the barn there were fifteen tons of broom-corn ready to bale, five hundred bushels of thrashed outs, six hundred bushels of corn and one hundred bushels of wheat, while near the barn was about three hundred bushels of unthrashed fix. Mr. Savage's total loss is between \$2 0.00 and \$2 200. The barn was insured for \$250 in the Scottish Commercial.

barn was insured for \$250 in the Scottish Com-mercial.

There are various opinions as to the origin of the fire, some thinking it a case of sponta-neous combustion while some think it the work of an incendiary. We cannot think that any body would be mean enough to walk into a man's barn in open daylight and set fire to it, especially at so great a risk of being detect-ed. Altogether the affair is a profound mystery.

Shot by Bushwhackers.

[Troy Chi-f.] Letters received from Port Landis, Norton county, convey the intelligence that John Landis of that place, was shot, on Monday even ing, the 2d inst., by assassins concealed on his own premises. They shot him in the back, the bul'et passing through the lower part of the body. At last accounts, he was still alive but no hopes were entertained of his recov

We published an account, several weeks ago of an attempted assassination of Mr. Landis, by persons firing into bis house in the night; and we have understood for some time past that he had some deadly enemies in that county. It is stated in some of he papers that the difficulty grew out of a county seat contest, but we learn differently. There is a colony of Missourians settled in the vicinity, who are said to have been rebel bushwhackers during the war. Landis had no love for this class of men, and they were not on the best of terms. Landis' son married into one of the families, but did not get along well with his wife, and finally left her, and went to Texas. She sued and obtained a divorce, but failed to ask for or receive a decree of alimony. After this, young Landis died, and his father, John Landis, took possession of his land as legal heir. The woof an attempted assassination of Mr. Landis

Landis died, and his father, John Landis, took possession of his land as legal heir. The woman's family, who had forfeited all right to any share of it, then set up a claim, which has been brewing ever since.

John Landis was one of the earliest settlers of this part of Doniphan county. He was of Southern birth but was a Free State man In the rebellion, he served in the Tenth Kansas, and of late years, had been an active Republican, and an influential man. He removed to Norton county some five years ago.

Norton county some five years ago.

O. M. Dannevick, also a former resident of this vicinity, went west with Landis, and located near him. He also seems to have incurred the enmity of the bushwhackers, as they burned his stacks, stables, and all his grain, on the night following the shooting of Landis.

It is to be hoped that the proper authorities will leave nothing unione to ferret out and bring to punishment the perpetrators of these cowardly and infamous outrages.

We have since learned that Landis died or

Aid for Yellow Fever Sufferers-Church Appointments-Land Slide-Hog Cholera to be Investigated.

[Atchigon Champion.] The special car for the yellow fever sufferers assed through Atchison yesterday, en route for Memphis. It contained forty-nine one-half sacks of flour and forty-six whole sacks. The remainder of the car load was hams, bacon, pograph operators along th were mainly instrumental in gathering up these supplies, and to them is mainly the credit due. That it will do great and lasting good there can be no question of doubt, and the citizens along the road have done a noble and generous act. We understand another car is to be started on the same route in a few days.

.The following appointments for the Atchison district were made by the conference of the M. E. church, south: Rev. H. D. Hogan, presiding elder; Kickapoo circuit, J. W Faubian; Atchison, A. J. Lawless; Leavenworth, H. L. Anderson; O-kaloosa, O. P. Noble; Holton, A. A. Lewis; Troy, J. W. McEwen; Nebraska City, Neb., R. A. Austin. Rogk Bluffs, Waterville and Franklin were unsupplied. Council Grove district, Rev. T. C. Downs, presiding elder; Council Grove station, C. A. Sherman; Council Grove circuit, J. A. Foresman; Cedar Point, T. R. Sayre; Walnut Valley, W. E. Broadhurst; Whitewater, T. W. Snyder; Winfield, I. T. Winstead; Mennescha, B. T. Telford; Independence and Kinsley, unsupplied; Howard City, J. H. Forbet; Wellington, W. H. Comer. district were made by the conference of the M

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY

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STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

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Largest and Most Complete Stock

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IRON, STEEL, NAILS

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Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

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WAGON MATERIAL.

All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, House-trimmings, or anything else are invited to all and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do ot forget the place,

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

No. 107 Mass. street.

Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Law-rence, will be on hand to wait on customers. W. A. M. VAUGHAN.

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ELEVATOR GRAIN

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BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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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 cealing and our best efforts for their interest. Address,

HENDRY & NOYES,
Lawrence, Kansas.

had been all the many course sense and the party of the contraction of

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

The following are some of the leading goods which



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL.

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

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

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

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PHILIP RHEINSCHILD. TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year-11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS COMMMISSION MERCHANTS, HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

-AND-

CHERRY TREES

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS. GRAPE VINES.

EVERGREENS.

ORNAMENTAL TREES IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following:

Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$45; five to six feet, good keads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$00. Other trees in proportion.

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

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Its resources and advantages, with valuable suggestions to immigrants. PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

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75 Mass. Street. Lawrence, Kans

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1878.

#### LOOK HERE!

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

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

premium. Remember, the one sending of a very few acres well managed and heat as to render it quite endurable, the largest club wins.

### THE GOLDEN AGE OF FARMING YET

In this age of labor-saving machinery it is not necessary that a farmer should be constantly confined to the labor of be annexed tohis already well cultivatthe field. Farmers have a noble profession to understand, and they, like all other professional men, must devote some time, daily, to the study of their profession and make themselves masters of all the new discoveries, all the improvements in their pursuit. As in other professions, those who are most studious, most attentive to their business, most persevering in mastering all the details of their profession rise the highest and attain the best success; so lieved of such a load the better it will friends to come and enjoy with us this the farmer who studies his business most thoroughly, who stores his mind with the lore of the best agricultural books, who reads the best papers devoted to his art, who takes note of and applies the improvements that are constantly taking place in all departments of his calling. Such a farmer will succeed; he will take the lead not only in his own profession but will be qualified for any position of trust, of honor or of profit to which he may be called by the suffrages of his fellow-citizeus. The business of farming, when conducted with the moral and intellectual forces of the heart and brain, does not dwarf the mind, or pervert the judgment, or blunt the sense of honor, or corrupt the heart; but adds strength and power to all those native forces which shed luster on character.

The chief difficulty with the farmer, heretofore, has been the depressing influence of overwork. By the necessity of the case he has been compelled to push his business with such unflinching industry of manual labor that he has had little inclination for study, improvement or the culture of his mind. It has been work, hard work, day after day, year in and year out. But now times are changed; the use of machinery has liberated the farmer in a good degree from hard manual labor. He has now leisure for study. He can apply his brain power to some purpose. An opportunity is given him to rise and take his place among the thinkers as well as workers of the age. The golden age of the farmer is yet to come.

### FARMERS LACK CAPITAL.

Among a majority of our farmers there is lack of capital to carry on their business so as to realize the best results. And yet we believe that it is practicable to overcome, in a great measure, the evils which arise from lack of capital in farming. When a home and is entirely satisfied to identiwise man goes into trade, he regulates the amount of his business by the tunes of the state. amount of his funds. Let the farmer do the same. When forty acres well tilled will employ all the capital and occupy all the time which a man can command, let him content himself with those forty acres, and cultivate them well. As his means increase, and with judicious industry and frugality they will increase, let him, if he will, buy and cultivate more, making it his unalterable rule to hold and maintain no more than he can profitably use. With planted late will have time to grow an accurate system of farm accounts, he can never be at a loss as to the course which he should pursue. In short, let the farmer become an account-

ture calling. He early begins to learn can be cheaply raised and should altrack just as slavery had it. Not a condition of the corn crop at 92 against from personal observation, but he has no theory, no scientific principles with which he can compare results. Our farming for the most part is traditional or experimental. We cannot expect, at present certainly, that all farmers will be well informed men of science but they should at least be well informed in the elements of that science, which pertains to their own profession. If our young farmers, those who are just commencing their life's work would have less ambition to begin with large farms, and more an.bition to bring up their small farms to the highest state of cultivation and the best condition of productiveness, they would find great relief in regard to sufficient capital to carry on their business. The Now let us see who will win this cash | capital will be pretty sure to come out thoroughly cultivated. When the forty acres are brought to the highest state of productiveness and the farmer has laid by a little ready cash, he will always find enough land close at hand waiting for a purchaser and ready to ed domain.

We have no objections to large farms, the larger the better, provided they are free of mortgage, free of weeds, and so developed as to raise the largest crops and bring to the owner the most valuable revenues; but large farms, loaded with debt, burdened with taxes, covered with weeds, and only half developed, are too heavy a burden to be be for him.

### PLANTING COLONIES.

The incorporated board of Boston gentlemen, capitalists and philanthropists, who entered some months ago with great intelligence and zeal upon the praiseworthy work of providing aid and encouragement for those of the unemployed who aspire to pleasant farms in pleasant localities, have visited lowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas, and, after careful investigation, reached the conclusion as one of fundamental importance "that emigration in the aggregate does not attain permanent prosperity at an extreme change of latitude." On this account they have decided to make no attempt to plant New England colonies south of Kansas, except it may be on the onies south of Kansas, except it may be on the plateaus of the Southern states, "whose elevaion compensates a warm climate."

The above extract is from the New York Tribune, and we think the conclusion to which the gentlemen referred to have arrived is a sound one.

Although Kansas in the above report is mentioned as the southern limit to which immigration from the East should be confined, yet we have heard of no colony of settlers being established by this "board of gentlemen" within the limits of this state. There are settlers in every part of Kansas, families from the New England states, and we believe that all such as have attained a foot-hold here by several years' residence are so well pleased with the organization predominates and they climate, soil and social conditions of cannot help being ruled and guided with or by a base influence. the state that they would be loath to go back to their old place of residence and return to their former condition of

life. At least, during a residence of nearly twenty-five years in the eastern part of the state, we have rarely come across a New England man who has expressed to us any desire to go back to his former home. There are so many advantages here—the climate is so salubrious and the soil so productive, do for the common people to know that the means of education for the young a paper dollar was just as good as one the means of education for the young are so ample, and there is so much intelligence and such a spirit of enterprise among the people-that the new settler among us soon feels quite at fy himself with the interests and for-

The New England farmer, who has to do his plowing and planting within the limits of a month, finds it a great relief that in Kausas he can commence his spring work of plowing and planting early in March and continue it through three consecutive months, without fear that his crops planted in June even will be cut off by the early frosts of autumn. Though early planted corn usually does the best, yet corn and ripen before October, which is generally the season of our first frosts.

Another great relief which a farmer short, let the farmer become an accountant and a calculator, and he will never
become a bankrupt.

When a young man determines to enter upon a mercantile or professional
pursuit, he deems it necessary to subject himself to a certain course of study
and training with particular reference
to his future pursuit; while the elementary training of the farmer has usually no particular reference to his fu-

ways form a part of the winter food for stock.

The wide expanse of our country does not furnish a spot, we are confident, where stock can be raised so cheaply as in Kansas; even the blue grass regions of Kentucky can show no better grades of cattle than are to ernor talk last Sunday; he made a desing and for the dairy business our state opens a field of great promise to farmers of skill and enterprise.

Though the warm weather in Kansas continues much longer than in a more northern latitude, yet we have seldom found it more oppressive or harder to bear than in New England. In the warmest weather there is almost always a fresh breeze from the south or southwest which so moderates the and the nights are in general cool and

refreshing. We would not knowingly misrepresent the character of our state, or picture its advantages in brighter colors than the facts in the case would warrant; but we cannot help speaking the truth. We cannot withhold our views from our Eastern friends when we know that so many of them are seeking new homes in the West, and when we fear they will be enticed to form settlements in places far less desirable than on the rich prairies of Kansas We feel so much at home here, and are so well satisfied with our adopted state. that we believe we are doing a kind borne, and the sooner the farmer is re- act when we invite our New England

#### Paper Currency.

goodly land.

EDITOR SPIRIT: - The thought is common and prevalent with the people that if the government stamps a piece of paper it is not money, but if the young lady. Five men have been arrested for complicity in the crime. the stamp is placed on a piece of nickel it is money, thereby increasing its commercial value five hundred per cent.; and it is not half as convenient or as easily made as paper money. But hard money as a basis is so firmly based on the base part of the brain, it reminds me of Galileo's time. The people had been taught to believe that the earth stood still and had four corners based on the backs of four large turtles, they were based upon large rocks, these rocks were based upon other rocks; so it was base rock clear down. The idea that the government's greenbacks must have a metallic basis is based on as profound ignorance as the ancient people's idea was relative to the philosophy of the earth's revolution. The ignorance in the one case is parallel with the ignorance in the other, so we must be charitable towards those who clamor so much about basis, for the base part of their base

Comparatively few know that 95 per cent. of all our commercial business is done with paper money. Not a dollar of hard money was ever seen for ten years of the most prosperous period this country ever experienced and left in a badly bruised and danger-ous condition. The money belonged this country ever experienced, although we have never had a pure, genuine paper dollar issued by this government. Some little foolish or devilish word as "promise to pay" or "ex-cept" has been stuck in to help keep the people in the dark; it would not made of metal, for if they once found that out they could or might ask their lords and masters to please make enough of those paper dollars to pay off the indebtedness of this government and stop the interest on the bonds Then our rich aristocrats would begin to quail, for things would look like shaping up to the time when every dollar would have to pay its equal portion of the taxes, and consequently it must go into business or soon go for taxes, and its owner would have to go to work like the rest of us poor devils. This idea of paper currency may ap-

pear very visionary to some of your readers, but it is not any more so than the abolition of negro slavery was to the great majority of the American to the great majority of the American people. Some firty years ago, when I, in company with an old Friend Quaker, of Philadelphia, traveled over a goodly portion of the state of Ohio, talking aud telling what a monster slavery lieve that it enslaved them as well as tion withdrawn fro the week end

word is uttered by either the Republi- 96 in August. It is slightly improved

I heard one of the candidates for govthings alone, we would have more sense and a better opportunity to learn and know how the money power was ruling and enslaving the great laboring

Fifty years ago I had no idea of living long enough to see negro slavery abolished, but as it has been, and was cipated, I am stimulated with the hope o see the time when the commercial

something that was, is or will be, a eral order of business. Wilson has check. If I go to St. Louis I check my been fifteen years in the department. trunk to that city. It matters not to me what the material that check is made of, whether gold, silver, nickel, afternoon issued the seventy-first call copper, leather or paper; all that is for the redemption of 5 20 bonds of wanted or needed is for me to present 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for the check and receive in return my trunk. Is not this all that is wanted or needed of money to transact the com- Principal and interest will be paid at mercial business of this country? E. G. MACY.

BLOOMINGTON, Kans., Sept. 14, 1878.

#### General News.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 16 -Philip Lee, a farmer living near East Palmy ra, was killed instantly this morning, by a steam thrasher. Three others were fatally injured, probably.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 16 .- Saturday night, as a young Frenchman and a lady were returning home from a cirsus, they were seized by six roughs. I wo held the man while four ravished

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 16.-D. P. Mitchell, Greenback caudidate for governor, addressed a fair audience at the Opera house to-night. His speech was an able one, and was heartily applauded. The movement is evidently going largely in favor of greenbacks and labor reform.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16 .- At the school district election to-day, the issue being the re-establishment of devotional exercises in the public schools, the ticket favoring re-establishment was elected by 2,900 majority. The Catholics united with the Protestants to bring about the success of the bible

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The grand lodge of I. O. O. F., of the United States, met in regular annual body consists of 165 members. report of the grand sire says: "While the annual returns exhibit an increase in lodges, encampments, and the amount paid for relief over that of last year, they indicate, for the first time

since 1863, a falling off in membership. CHICAGO, Sept. 16 .- Advices from La Salle, Ill., state that Herman man, an express driver in that city was assaulted by three men. Saturday to the Mathieson & Hegler Zinc company, and was sent by the First national bank of Chicago. The place where the robbery was committed was much frequented, and it is remarkable that the deed had no witnesses.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16 .- As the Re publican state convention had no quo rum, on account of the quarantines which would prevent members from returning to their parishes, it was decided that the chairman of the state central committee should notify it to assemble at some future time. gressional conventions will be held in the respective districts. In the First district, Aristides Murray can be nom-inated if he wishes, and Gov. Hahn in the Second. These districts, however, may indorse Castellmas and Cullen, nominated by the Nationals. In the Third district, Morris Marks is the administration candidate; the opposition is Robert C. Herbert. The Third district has already nominated General C.

and \$5,386.000 to secure subscriptions was, and how it was ruling and governing this country, very few seemed to think or care anything about the matter; they could not be made to be-

can or Democratic parties about this in the states north of Ohio, but fell off great monster bonded wristocracy, but ten per cent. in the states west of the they cringe and bow down to the dictator of the hard money power; not one of them dare come out and say, "Pay off the bonds immediately with legal turns indicate an average of 87 in the condition of the wheat crop, against 92 in September, 1877. The reduction is mostly due to the disasters to the spring be seen on our prairies. For stock rais- perate effort to prove and show that it wheat crop in the Northwest. A prewas the drinking of whisky that liminary examination of the returns of caused all our troubles. I am willing acreage indicate that the area sown in to admit that if our people had sense 1878 was about one-sixteenth greater enough to let whisky, tobacco, and a than in 1877. This will more than thousand other injurious and foolish compensate the less from the decline in condition, and may probably bring up the yield to the popular estimate of 400,-

000,000 bushels. WASHINGTON Sept. 16 .- W. V. S. Wilson, assistant teller at the office of the redemption division of the treasury department, was arrested this aft-ernoon as a defaulter. Wilson was done so much easier and quicker than recommended last week for dismissal the most sanguine and expectant antion the ground of general inefficiency. An examination of his books to-day transactions of this great country will showed that he abstracted \$15,000 from be carried on entirely with paper mon-packages consigned to him for delivery Money is only a representative of to the custodian of vaults, in the genething that was, is or will be, a eral order of business. Wilson has

The call is for five millions-two millions of coupon, and three millions of registered bonds. the treasury on the 16th of December and after, and interest will cease on that day.

The banking house of H. E. Affly & Co. suspended this morning. A decline in District of Columbia 3 65 bonds, n which the firm dealt heavily, is the cause of the suspension.

Orders for silver dollars dated subsequent to September 10 are being canamount of such orders cancelled up to noon was \$30,000.

#### THE LATEST MARKETS.

1	THE LAIDSI MARKETS.
1	Produce Markets.
1	ST. LOUIS, September 17, 1878.
1	Flour-Fall superfine \$3,40 @ 3.70
1	XX
1	XXX 4.10 @ 4.20
1	XXX 4.10 (4.20
1	Family 4 25 @ 4 40
1	Wheat—No. 2 fall 881@ 881
	Wheat—No. 2 fall       881@ 882         No. 3 red       83 @ 831         Corn—No. 2       341@ 341
	Corn—No. 2 348@ 341
1	Oats-No. 2 19 @ 20
1	Pork 9 25 @ 9.371
1	Lard 6 75 @ 7.00
1	Butter—Dairy 16 @ 19
1	Country 10 @ 13
	CHICAGO, September 17, 1878.
	Wheat-No. 2 winter 903@ 91
1	No. 2 spring 874@ 88
	No 2 77 (a) 771
1	Corn 361@ 37
1	Oats. 20 @ 201
1	Pork 8 70 @ 8 75
	Lard 6.60 @ 6 771
1	KANSAS CITY, September 17, 1878.
88	Wheat—No. 2 fall 741@ 75
	No. 8 fall 712 712 712
1	
- 9	
1	COLE TIOL E MINISTER IN THE STATE OF THE STA
i	
В	Rye—No. 2
е	Live Stock Markets.
e.	ST. LOUIS, September 17, 1878.
7	(1-44) - Deleve to above 9 4 0000 5 00

Cattle—Prime to choice ... \$ 4 00@ 5.00
Poorer grades ... 2.00@ 3.75
Hogs ... 3.60@ 4.30
CHICAGO, September 17, 1878. Cattle—Good steers...... 3.70@ Native butcher steers.... Stockers ..... Fair to choice fat cows... -Packers ..... In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 13@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 71@ 8c.; eggs, 15@16c.;

broom-corn, \$35@80 \$ ton; hay, bailed, per

ton, \$5.00@6.00; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.00

@2.75; potatoes, 30@50c.; dried apples, \$ b.,

3@31c.; green apples, \$1.00@4.00\ bbl.; peach-

es, \$\ box, 15@45c.; tomatoes, \$\ bush., 50@ 80c.; flax seed, \$ bush., \$1.10. Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$\ \text{sack}, \ \\$2.40@2.50; XXX, \\$2.00; XX, \\$1.75. Rye flour, \\$1.75. Corn

meal, \$ cwt., 75c. Our quotations are from two to three cents higher for the various grades of wheat than last week. It is 40 cents lower than this time a

year ago. For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 881c. September, 90c. October and 91åc. November, In-Chicago No. 2 is 87åc. September, 881c. October, and 891c. the year. In Kansas City, No. 2 is 71 to 751c. September, 771c. October. No. 3 is 711 to 72c. September, 78c. October. Futures are rising for each month, which indicates that dealers expect wheat to gradually rise.

Corn and other grain have not changed materially. In fact there are few transactions in any other grain than wheat and corn.

Corn is quoted in Baltimore at \$11c.; at Liverpool at 23s. 3d. Cattle have not improved in demand. Transactions are principally confined to cows and

Texas steers Pork is again rising. Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$1.75@ 3.00; in St. Louis, \$2.75@4.00; in Chicago,

\$2.30@3.30.

Gold opened and closed in New York yesterday at 1,00%. Money was quoted at 2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. The stock market opened strong with an advance, but late in the 'day there was a decline of a@li per cent. Government bonds generally steady ; railroad bonds quiet ; state securities weak. Clearances for the day were \$8,

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1878,

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

V. W. MAY, M. D.,

### Physician & Surgeon.

Gives particular attention to

Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar to Women.

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

### City and Vicinity.

WE are indebted to Miss Estella Ayer for fine specimens of pears, left on our table in our absence. The specimens left are but another evidence of the grand possibilities for Kansas as a fruit state.

THE Kansas Pacific Railroad company is now running two passenger trains a day each way. The new trains run as follows: Going east, leave Lawrence at 7:45 a. m.; going west, leave Lawrence at 12:45 midnight.

LUTHER BENSON, the eloquent and well known temperance orator, will deliver a lecture at Liberty hall, in this city, on Friday night of this week, subject, "Personal recollections in the life of a drunkard, with a description of the delirium tremens." Admission ten cents. The hall should be crowded.

THE Young Men's Social club held a meeting at their rooms on Wednesday night last and elected officers as follows for the ensuing term: Dr. J. T. Moore, president; L. H. Perkins, vice-president; Dr. Frank Smyth, secretary; A. B. Warren, treasurer. Henry Benson, N. O. Stevens, Geo. H. Murdock, R. Sommers and H. B. Salls, board of directors.

In publishing the list of premiums awarded at the Kansas Valley fair, we omitted the following item : "Best display of brackets." The Borgbolthaus Brothers, of this city, took the first premium in this lot, and very worthily too. The boys are both under thirteen years of age, and their work would have done credit to persons of much greater experience.

A YOUNG man by the name of Wm. Spurgeon in the employ of Mr. Martin Sedgwick, of Kanwaka, hauled to Lawrence from Mr. Sedgwick's farm seven miles distant on Saturday last five tons and four hundred pounds of hay. He had two teams and one man to assist him. Two trips were made, and the last forkful was carefully stowed away in a barn before the shades of night came on. How was that for one day's

An advertisement in a New York paper reads thus:

WANTED-Men to press ladies' cloaks.

We are indeed astonished to know that it is necessary in that great and fashionable city to advertise for men to perform such a pleasant duty. Why, we have right here in Lawrence scores of men who can't find any cloaks to

MR. ELI CAMPBELL, manager of the grange store at this city, informed us yesterday that business in the store had increased to such an and day to fill orders, notwithstanding he has a force of tour energetic clerks to assist him. He wished us to say, however, that he will attend to the wants of every patron of the store promptly if he has to employ a dozen more clerks. This is an encouraging report indeed er dizzy to look up to. As a piler up of facts and it speaks well for the Patrons of Douglas

Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The monthly meeting of this society will be held at the residence of Newton Henshaw, near Hesper, on Saturday, September 21st inst. This meeting will be a joint session of Johnson and Douglas County Horticultural societies

and a full attendance is very earnestly requested, that the comparative horticulture of the two sections. as to localities, soil and systems adopted, may be fully discussed and the results fully set forth.

Johnson county papers please copy. G. C. BRACKETT, President.

Personal.

JOHN V. ZERBY has gone to Indiana for a month's visit.

MRS. W. L. COOPER, of Kansas City, is visiting with her mother, Mrs. W. Howell. Mrs. Cooper has recently returned from a summer's sojourn in the mountains of Colorado.

MR. H. W. Busse, of J plin, Mo., deputy supreme master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, is in the city, for the purpose of establishing a lodge. He has already secured the names of several of our best Wednesday night twenty or thirty more will citizens and hopes to complete the list in a go into it. We mean business in old "Tonga." few days. The order was founded for fraternal and beneficient purposes, and has a membership in the United States of between fifty and sixty thousand.

On Tuesday, September 3d, between Michigan Valley, and Willow Springs, on the Santa Fe road, an overcoat. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder if he will leave the coat at this office.

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

Wedding Bells.

We have now to chronicle a most pleasant affair; it occurred at Plymouth church in our city, on Thursday afternoon of last week, at 14 o'clock. The church was filled, and not only was there a large number of invited guests but among the hundreds present were scores who had heard it whispered even weeks before that Judge Foster, of Atchison, was soon to come and claim for his bride the sweet singer and favorite in Lawrence society, Miss Angle V.

At the appointed hour, and when the inspirng strains of a wedding march came forth from the grand organ, the bridal party passed down through the center of the church and stood before the altar. Here Rev. L. W. Spring, the officiating clergyman, met the contracting parties and pronounced the beautiful ceremony that made them man and wife.

After the ceremony a reception was held at he Ludington house, and then Mr. and Mrs. Foster took the east-bound train for New York.

Cassius G. Foster, the bridegroom, is a gentleman of high standing and ability. In 1874 he was appointed judge of the United States district court for the district of Kansas—a life position. The bride is a daughter of ex-Mayor R. W. Ludington, of our city. She is an amiable lady and a useful member of society.

idence of his parents on Ohio street, on Monday, in the eighteenth year of his age. Consumption was the disease that cut off this young life. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DIED, in this city, on the 11th inst., in the twenty-seventh year of her age, Mrs. S. Anna,

wife of Dr. C. C. Pickett.

Something over two years ago, while in an Eastern city, Mrs. Pickett took a severe cold, and, though the usual remedies were resorted to, the trouble was not thought to be of a serious nature. But that insidious disease, consumption, was creeping in; slowly but surely was it taking a firm hold. About a year ago Mr. and Mrs. Pickett moved to this city, and here the invalid gathered around her a large circle of warm friends. She was a patient sufferer. She thought not of herself but was untiring in her efforts to make those around her happy.

The husband, who is thus left alone, has the sympathy of all in his bereavement.

The fineral took place on the afternoon of

The funeral took place on the afternoon of the 12th inst., from the late residence on Tennessee street, Dr. Nicholson, of the Friends' church, officiating. A large number of people, including friends and relatives from abroad, were in attendance.

From Tonganoxie.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- Who said our town was dead? It is not so. Luther Benson, J. B. Hill and the "blue ribbon chief," G. W. Calderwood, have been with us a lew days talking temperance. Such talkers this community never before heard.

The first speaker was Mr. Calderwood, who occupied the Congregational pulpit Saturday night. This gentleman is a "chief?' sure enough. If he don't scatter, scathe and destroy King Alcohol and his hosts, then no one else had better try. The audience does just as Mr. C. wants it to. If he says "Cry," it cries; if he says "Laugh," I'd like to see you keep from it. He controls his audience and makes his points one after another for an hour and the time occupied seems but a few min

utes. J. B. Hill followed Mr. Calderwood. Mr. Hill is a steep one for the summist to climb. He made some of the best points our people ever listened to. He piled fact upon fact so high that it seemed impossible to heap on any more, yet for over an hour he kept building a pyramid of truths that made our saloon-keepand figures, Mr. Hill is a good one.

Luther Benson spoke Sunday afternoon. Little did our people think one of the greatest living orators stood before them when Mr. Blythe introduced "Mr. Benson, from Indiana." It would take a newspaper reporter to tell you of his speech. I can't do it, as I make no pretensions to such business; but I can say this: Mr. Benson is a wonder. How in the world he ever happened to come to "Tonga." is mystery to me.

But our people are wild over the fact that three such men as Calderwood, Benson and

Hill have been here and made speeches. Mr. Hill is supreme Templar, and Mr. Calderwood the supreme recorder, of United States for the United Order of Ancient Templars. This is a new order, but is a most commendable one. It has an insurance feature in it that guarantees \$500 to the heirs of any deceased member. There are features of permanency in this order that make it superior in every respect to other organizations. The principles of the order were laid before our people by Messrs. Hill and Calderwood on Friday night, and our people were so elated with it that on Monday night a temple with twentyfive or thirty members was organized On I have just learned that Mr. Benson will lecture here again this (Tuesday) evening. He will have a multitude to hear him. The turkey trial did not come off-Jim paid

Frank Harper shot a wolf this morning near

Sharp's old barn. The chickens will have to suffer, for 1 saw Mose cleaning his old flint-lock about breakfast time vesterday.

D. P. Mitchell, Greenback candidate for gov ernor, addressed the people here yesterday.

bugs" will shortly "jine hands" and be sealed up in the holy bonds of E pluribus, etc. May their little Flakes be plenty.

You'll hear from me next week. JERRY. TONGANOXIE, Kans., Sept. 17, 1878.

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 tarmer needs in repairing broken machinery, harness etc., and you can sharpen your own plowshares the anvil. We warrant the anvil and vise to stand all work the farmer may use them for. The price of the combined anvil and vise is \$7, and they will save their cost to the farmer every year. I want a good canvasser in every grange and county to order from me direct. I will make it to their interest. Address

GEO. RHEINSCHILD, Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

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

Cow and country produce wanted in exchange for a sewing machine at SPIRIT office

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

A Card. To all who are suffering from the errors and

May no cloud ever dim the sunshine in which have started these happy united.

Obituary.

Arthur C. Smith, son of Hiram C. and Amelia C. Smith, of this city, died at the residence of this persuate on this persuate on this persuate on this persuate on the control of the control

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

Cut This Out

"The Golden Belt" Ronte.

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 Bocky 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 its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs. La Veta, Del "The Golden Belt" Ronte. nections 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 shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific last 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

Izona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphiets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

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

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

Kansas City.

"The Investigation."

Though the investigation of election frauds is still going on in Washington, the people of the great and prosperous West are not agitated very much over the title of Hayes to the presidency—what they want to know is where to go during the summer for recreation and pleasure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and offers cheaper rates, close connections, and through cars from Missouri river to the principal places of interest in the North, South and East. Through day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars are run from Missouri river points to Chicago eta Quincy (and the Chicago. Burlington and Quincy railroad), making close connections with all lines to the North and East, also with the different steamboat lines on the great Though the investigation of election fra ton and Quincy railroad), making close connections with all lines to the North and East, also with the different steamboat lines on the great lakes. This is the only line offering a through day coach and Pulman sleeping car, from Missouri river to Toledo, Ohio (via the Wabash), without change, making close connections with rail lines to all points East, direct connections made with boat for Put-io-Bay (the Saratoga of the West). This is also the only line offering a through day coach from Kausas City to Indian polis without change—inaking close connections with all lines East and South. Pleasure seekers, business men and toe public generally should remember this fact and purchase their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices in the West. For maps, time tables, rates, etc., call on or address.

Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City, or T. PENFIELD.

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

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY.

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans

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

FRANK SMYTH, M. D., Opthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style. PRICES REASONABLE.

Customers all Treated Alike. MITCHELL & HORN, Proprietors. GILBERT & SEGUR.

### General Commission

MERCHANTS,

And dealers in all kinds of

# FARM PRODUCE

Grain Sold on Commission,

And prompt returns made.

### ALL KINDS OF SEEDS

house in the country.

Advances Made on Consignments.

Patronage selicited and satisfaction guaran

180 MASS. ST., - - LAWRENCE, KANS. READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

### MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz .: Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL

OLD PAINTERS USE IT.

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

Give these Paints a Trial you will certainly be convinced that thes

statements are correct. Send to ROBERTS & BILLINGS.

Lawrence, Kansas,

for information pertaining to painting and it will be cheerfully given. 7 C F G E-

### NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in

sums to suit? Vice-President Cashier Assis't Cashier

M. A. SIMPSON A. HADLEY J. E. NEWLIN THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE

### SHORT & 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.

with NEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

tions made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls

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

### SPECIAL NOTICE!



Takes pleasure in announcing that the

During the months of January, February,

60 PER CENT. GREATER

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

# WASTE MONEY

Inferior Counterfeit!

CONTINENTAL

Fire Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY. STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878.

194,363 07 

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

JOHN CHARLTON.

Agent for Douglas County.

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS



Large or small orders promptly filled at

CREW & HADLEY

WALL PAPER.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

CROQUET SETS.

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES, ERAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

### THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

sales of their

GENUINE SINGER

### SEWING MACHINES

March and April, 1878, were

DON'T

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Ma-

Total assets..... \$3,173,924 81

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

McCurdy Brothers,

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

In all kinds of

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

# All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

lowest cash rates. FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WINDOWSHADES. BOOKS, STATIONERY,

### Horticultural Department.

The German way of prolonging the enjoyment of tresh currants is to train the plant in tree form, and when the fruit is ripe (not dead ripe) inclose with a cone of tall straw, not thick enough to exclude the air, tieing at top. In the absence of straw, cloths may be used. A correspondent says that the adoption of this plan enables him to pick delicious fruit so late as October.

Pruning and Shape of Trees.

A correspondent of the Rural World says: "We have had much controversy of late on the subject of pruning fruit trees, and the old notion that the top should be cut back to correspond with and balance the root has received some pretty hard raps. Be this as it may, I think the true object of pruning is often overlooked. Since a tree is an object of lasting profit and pride, to secure a good and profitable one, should be the first consideration. To this end we need a tree of good shape. It seems that most people—even nurserymen don't know that a tree or vine can, by pruning, be controlled in shape, as well as a building in the hands of a mechanic. This is a part of the business of the nurseryman which should be begun in The proper form of a tree is acknowledged to be this: A straight, smooth trunk to a certain height (which length varies according to circumstances and opinions), where the limbs should branch out evenly and in good shape, to form what is called a head; then these branches should be directed and distributed so as to form a good balance and symmetrical form to the top of the tree. I am not a nur-seryman, yet can tell how this result is to be accomplished, but not, I admit, in such a way that these trees can be sold at the 'low price of thirty dollars per thousand.' Commence in time; prune the trees in the nursery every year; allow no side branches to form until the tree has attained the desired point, then pinch off the top and form the head. This should all be done while the twigs are young and can be easily rubbed off. Cutting large limbs should always be avoided.

"I fancy I hear some nurseryman saying, 'This is nothing new. Any fool knows all that.' But how many of you practice it? I have been induced to offer these hints from noticing how little they are observed. I have had occasion to buy and plant several lots of trees, but never received a lot without it being more or less defective in this respect—with some forked a foot or so above ground, then perhaps a foot or so higher, another large limb or fork. I would do without trees a long time, or pay a very high price for good ones, rather than plant such as a gift."

### Grape Raising.

People who have large gardens where they raise a great deal of everything, have their work done in the best manner, and the consequence is that crops are almost always certain and abundant. From the amount of labor beatowed upon these gardens and the high state of cultivation in which they are kept, failure is next to impossible. This is as much the case with the grape crop as any other. When vines for planting are carefully selected, planted rightly in the ground expressly provided, and cut back for the next two years, nicely trellised, and then pruned on the renewal system, a good crop will be gathered unless the various enemies of the grape, as is the case now and then, get ahead of all precautions in the

way of prevention and measures to de-stroy them should they appear. But where there are only small gardens or yards, and where the produc-tion of fruit is not particularly attended to, and the grape vine left to run at random or improperly proued, a good crop is scarcely ever obtained. For a vine allowed to go at large over a tree will yield for a year or two pleuty of grapes, but after that they become smaller in size, diminished in quantity, and grow higher and higher up the tree until they are worthless. It therefore behooves every one who plants a grape vine to give it the necessary attention and thus insure a crop of good fruit, barring unfavorable seasons and unmanageable enemies.—Ex.

### Cane Sugar.

A French author, who has carefully studied the formation as well as the disappearance of crystallizable cane sugar in various fruits, says as regards the melon, that the rind never contains any other sugar than glucose; the pulp contains glucose, in the unripe state, and while the process of ripening is proceeding, cane sugar is formed, and increases in quantity, so as to be very soon in excess of the glucose. The formation of cane sugar begins in the sourest part of the fruit, that is to say in the pulp about the seeds; the forma-tion of caue sugar is not, therefore, due to the previous existence of glu-

Almost every farm, large, or small, has its orchard, but often it is only an orchard in name. Fruit trees will yield no small part of the income from farm if they are cared for as well as

Rich and Poor Orchard Ground.

the other crops. The ground in an orchard should be cultivated with a view to producing the greatest possible quantity of fruit. A writer in an exchange, advising the cultivation and care of orchards, says: "If your ground is deeply rich, porous and drained, surface cultivation has little effect. The roots plunging down get out of its reach. Mannre applied is re-tained at the surface, if the soil is retentive—as a good, well balanced soil is. Then grass may be grown and grass may be removed. We have seen this in numerous cases, with the most gratifying results. And here we have found the best success in fruit growing. The best orchard (apple) that we ever knew was in such soil. The roots piercing down many feet, plowing permitted up to the tree. This orchard was kept constantly in grass, is in grass to-day, and has been uniformly good for the many years the formly good for the many years that we have known it. Such land, then, is an exception to the general culture of the farm. It does not affect the culture of the grain and grass crops, but it is an exception to the treatment of fruit trees. The advantage here is the depth of the soil. The underground strength is made use of, which cannot be reached by the grain and grass crops, though clover does it to some extent, and clo

ver grows excellently in such soil, pro ducing two heavy crops, from five to six tous to the acre. But trees revel most in such soil It is the soil that should be devoted to them. Where there is a shallow soil the thing is entirely changed. You now have the roots where you have to feed them They soon absorb the strength of the soil. If in addition, grass or grain i sown, the matter is still worse, unlesthe crops grown are given to the land. Then there will be an advantage, because an addition of manure may be applied in the regular way. The land go with it, either in leaving the crop or adding manure. If not, the orchard

will suffer and finally decay .- Nebras ka Farmer.

Cabbage Clubs.

In old soils all the cabbage kind have a tendency to form club roots, owing to the attacks of the cabbage grub of larva, a small insect belonging to the beetle tribe. The damage it causes is often a serious matter for the gardener, as it nearly destroys whole crops, and makes serious gaps in the planting When the grubs first attack a crop there is nothing to indicate their presence until the plants begin to turn an unhealthy color; then they flag in the sun, and in a few days the crop is lost. One of the best methods of preventing these inroads is to make each plant unpala-table to the grubs. In the spring pro-cure some fresh-burnt lime, and let it become air-slacked, mixing it with au equal quantity of soot. In planting, the holes are made with the trowel in the usual way; each plant is dropped into its hole, an inch or so of the soil put over the roots, a good watering given first, then a moderate handful of the soot and lime mixture thrown in each hole, and the remaining soil filled

in. Equal parts of soot and fine gar-den soil, mixed with water tothe consistency of thin mortar, with the plants dipped into the mixture up to the base of the leaves before planting, is used

Minutes of last meeting read and ap

proved. The report of the committee to recommend fruits to plant in this county was called for. 'After about two hours' discussion of relative merits of apples, the list was laid over till next meeting, when all growers are invited to be present, and give their experi-ence. The society wishes to make a list that can be recommended by all the most experienced growers.

We find on the table exhibited by Dr. J. Stayman forty varieties of apples, two of pears, two of grapes and one of 

week at 2 o'clock p. m. in the commissioners' rooms at the court-house.

We hope all fruit growers will come in and help to make a reliable fruit list. A. G CHANDLEE, Sec'y.

Mr. J. J. Thomas reports to the American Pomological society that a North-ern Spy nine years after transplanting yielded eight bushels of apples. "The treatment this tree received favored this remarkable result—a large hole, this remarkable result—a large hole, is here that character is formed, and about eight feet across, being filled with the future usefulness of our children in 

### The Household.

It should be written in some bible that the virtues of mothers shall be visited on their children, as well as the sins of

Perhaps many lives could be saved were it generally known that a cup of very strong coffee is an autidote against opium poison in its many forms.

The editor of the Greeley Tribune, temperate in all things, declares that "more are overcome by eat than by heat"-a truth which ought to be known and practiced upon during the hot season.

Pot Pies.

When the bread is ready to be pu upon the pans, take off enough dough to make a dozen rolls. Work it into a tablespoonful of cold lard, and set where it will rise. We will suppose the chickens to have been prepared and put to cook in the usual way. Threequarters of an hour before dinner put the dough upon the board, roll it out the proper size, cut a slit in the middle, and lay it on the chicken; cover closely, and boil all the time until done. Then cut in pieces, put it around the edges of the platter, with the chicken in the center. Thicken the gravy with a tablespoonful of flour, rubbed into lump of butter, and pour it over chicken and crust.

Removing Spots from Furniture.

It frequently happens that a cup or bowl of hot water is set down on varnished furniture, and leaves an unsightly spot on the polished surface. This can be easily removed by wetting a bit of soft flannel in alcohol, and rubbing over the place briskly. When the marks are all effaced, take another cloth, with a drop or two of boiled linsed oil, and rub over it lightly, and the sharrest eyes can never see a ves tige of the stain. In case a black stain gets upon the furniture, a few drops of ammonia rubbed on it will take it all off; then rub with oil. A bottle of boiled oil is a very great convenience, but it is better to use a small bit of flannel, and after using it once burn it up, so that by no accident it can ever ignite and do mischief. Caution is always the parent of safety, and an oiled rag is not worth saving. Old rags of any kind are not ornamental, either to shelves or hanging around the walls.

Poisoning by Peach Pits.

A fatal case of poisoning by peach stones, which is noted in the French papers as having recently occurred in Paris, should serve as a warning to families in which children are allowed to look after themselves for hours at a time. Probably very few adults themselves know how poisonous peach stones are. The victim of the recent accident in Paris secreted the stones of a number of peaches, and, obtaining a hammer, when left alone broke them open industriously and ate them; the result being that he was fatally poisoned by hydrocyanic (prussic) acid. Since the peach season is now upon us, it is as well to explain what quantity of poison to prevent clubbing. Wood ashes mixed with water put into the holes after watering, has been tried with success.—American Cultivator.

Leavenworth Horticultural Society.

The society was called to order by the president. Dr. Terwilliger.

Make the House Comfortable.

We have no patience with the man who allows the window to rattle in the casements, while with a hammer, a few nails, a lath or two, and a little putty, he could, in an hour or two, make the house snug and comfortable. We believe in thorough ventilation, but it should be under our control. There are thousands of homes where the inmates spend a wretched winter, simply for want of attention to such matters. See that the outside doors fit snug. A damper in the stove-pipe prevents the heat from going up the chimney, and saves fuel. See that the wood-house is well supplied with dry wood, ready for the stove, and that there is some kindling, always prepared ready for use. Where coal is used, and in the absence of charcoal, have a barrel of dry corn-

cobs ready for starting.

Let the family room be well lighted, and make home attractive to the young people. Let there be no lack of good books or useful papers. Pleasant win-ter evenings at home constitute one of the greatest charms of country lite. It

IT IS 21 LONG YEARS THAT GEO. LEIS

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

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

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## Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions

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

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# AVERY PLOWS!



AVERY'S CELEBRATED

Cast and Steel Plows. BLACK LAND PLOWS,

Walking Cultivators, Double Shovels, etc., Are sold by responsible merchants in every

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

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# FOR the speedy Oure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indisortion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. ADDRESS. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sizeth St., CINCINNATI, O.

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

#### Farm and Stock.

The farmer who real y loves his busimess will become a good farmer, and will eventually attain success. He who in this very nick of time. In cutting removed. Administer the above dose puts his life into his work will do it well and reap a reward.

The more careful and later estimates of the wheat crop of the United States for 1878 place it at about 400,000,000 bushels. We think it will pan out less than this, rather than more.

Twelve pounds of cut hay and sixteen pounds of corn meal, in which is mixed a handful of salt, and given fresh three times a day, is a ration largely ample to keep a working horse in good condition.

The chinch bug, which has so often destroyed a pretty large fraction of the productions of the West, has done comparatively little harm the past season. A wet season seems to be a protection from their ravages.

### Corn in Hills.

During a recent journey an observing traveler in Ohio counted one hundred corn fields, eighty-three of which were in hills, and seventeen in drills. Three or four years ago the hills were the exception, but it has been found that drilled corn requires more skillful tending than can be safely expected from the average hired man.

### Hog Cholera.

The National Live-Stock Journal states with considerable positiveness in the correctness of its opinion, and for tifies its statements with facts and figures, that an exclusively corn diet for hogs is the prominent cause of the "hog cholera," a scourge which has for years made sad ravages among the swine of the great corn-growing regions of the West. The article referred to seems to have been written with care, and its statements based on personal observation of facts and a careful study of the disease in its various manifestations, and is worthy of the consideration of all who are engaged in the business of raising hogs for market.

The article is concluded with the remarks: "If our theory is correct, the remedy is simple and easily applied. Corn must still be our main dependence for fattening hogs; but for raising pigs and for breeding stock, we must forsake the exclusive corn diet and depend more largely upon grass, vegetables and other grains mixed with our great staple-Indian corn."

### Repair the Stables and Sheds Now. When the corn is all cut up and

shocked, and the other articles that require immediate attention have been looked after, the next thing that should be carefully attended to by our farmers are the stables, the cattle-sheds and ers are the stables, the cattle-sheds and ed a tube, to which was attached a lolly the other buildings for the shelter and hose, into its mouth, pressed upon a comfort of stock during the coming winter. It is too often the case that these things are neglected until the cold northern blasts come sweeping down, whistling through cracks and chilling to the bone every animal that is exposed. When the cow and the horse are found standing humped up and shaking as with an ague, then it is that the cracks in the stable are first noticed and the farmer must make repairs while his own fingers are almost frozen, or leave the poor dumb brutes to stand and shiver all the season. Driving nails out of doors on a cold February day is not pleasant employment; we have tried it and therefore know whereof we speak.

Save yourselves a great deal of inconvenience, and your live stock from no small amount of suffering, by making repairs about the stables now.

### Corn Stalks for Fodder.

Our farmers make less use of corn stalks for fodder than their intrinsic value would seem to warrant. No kind of fodder is eaten with keener relish or with better results in fattening, or the flow of milk, than corn stalks cut while yet the leaves are green and the corn in the ears is just beginning to harden. The corn, generally is now in the right

shock.

field and become useless.

Good Farming. What better evidences have we of good farming than these: A good soil, well tilled and kept free from various farm-such as a wood-house, a wagon and tool-house, granary and cornhouse, a piggery, a poultry and smokehouse-all secure against the depredations of rats, and the decaying influence of moisture by being well raised from the ground and neatly painted or whitewashed; large and well drained yards attached to the stables, so arranged as to prevent the waste of manure, both solid and liquid, well sheltered from the blasts of winter, and with blue grass, flower beds well laid out, and a good supply of roses and flowering shrubs; shade trees here and The Original of the Cultivated Potato. there, and a kitchen garden highly cultivated and containing the various spewith plenty of fruits-such as strawberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, etc.-which are pleasant to the taste and promote the health of the family. Such arrangements on the farm as these fort, prosperity and industry, which is a cardinal virtue.

### Fattening Poultry by Machinery.

The following is going the rounds of the press without credit:

While in the French department of agriculture I was much interested in an exhibit for fattening poultry by ma-chinery. The hens and cocks were arranged in little stalls about ten inches square, with their heads toward the open front and their feet haltered to the floor in a way to prevent their turning round. The attendant passed in front of the stalls, seized the unhappy bird by the nape of the neck, rusei'tquantity of food was forced into the stomach of the bird. They took their nourishment very much as a boy would take medicine. The food is composed of a ground mixture of corn, rye, barley, milk and water; and while it may not accord with the American idea of chicken rights to make a rooster eat whether he wants to or not, it cannot be denied that the regimem makes him much more desirable to be eaten. I be also some question, and I doubt if it could obtain in a country blessed with Berg.
It certainly divests chicken life of

much of its romance. They must de-vote their lives exclusively to the ignoble, unheroic business of getting tat. No crowing and cackling, and nest-hiding in out-of-the-way places in barns, or hatching, or scratching for the early worm in gardens, or on ancestrial dung-hills for them. Iudeed, these people, who it is have no word for home, have done much to divest the lives of chickens of hallowed and homelike associations. They are hatched in steam incubators and the velvery little birds never know the sheltering arms of the old hen, but are protected in flannel-lined drawers.

### Hog Disease.

The disease among swine is making fearful decimation, and entailing great

do not believe that the stock-raiser can three times a day if the hogs are sick. in any other way get so much and so good food for his cattle as by putting the sickle vigorously into his corn field

As a preventive, give one pound once a day to hogs not sick. If the hogs are costive add to each dose half an ounce of glauber salts until the costiveness is up corn the usual practice is to put of one pound in a slop of milk and ground teed (which must be sweet), into which put two teaspoonfuls of carhock.

bolic acid, just before giving it. Keep
We expect the time will come, and the hogs on dry ground and feed no that shortly, when some reaper and self-binder will do the same good work for aud entirely stopped the disease in the corn as is now done for the wheat. When that day shall come corn stalks of any in the state, and where hogs will not be suffered to dry up in the were dying by the scores per day.—Iowa Cor. Chicago Journal.

#### How to Make the Bottom Boards of Bee

My object in writing this article is to well tilled and kept free from various hives. I object to tight bottom boards weeds; fields well fenced, and suited in for this reason: It is so difficult to number to the size of the farm and the keep them clean, or to clean them when kinds of stock kept; substantial and foul. Loose boards projecting two convenient barns and stables of sufficonvenient barns and stables of sum-cient dimensions to comfortably house the cattle and contain the products of the farm; a well built, well arranged the bottom board projecting half an farm-house, in a neat condition with a well of pure water and a filtering ciswell of pure water and a filtering cis-tern; convenient buildings to facili-tate the economical management of the edge of the board up to the mark on each side of the hive. over the mark under the edge of the hive, so that if any rain runs down on the outside of the hive, it will run off, and not under the hive.

Hives

Now, take a jointer and fit the hive down to the bottom board, and with butts fasten the board in its place. Onehalf of the butt screw on to the out side of the hive and the other on to the bottom board, then all is safe, and may be raised up when necessary to kill worms and millers.

I have kept bees thirty-five years, and have known them to go direct from the well provided with water for the cat-tle; door-yards smooth and velvety with blue grees flower had well leid and go to it.—A. Wilson, in Bee-Keepers' Magazine.

A potato plant (Solanum fendleri) growing in great abundance in Northcies of vegetables raised in our climate, original of our cultivated potato. This native plant forms one of the chief articles of diet of the Navajo Indians. The squaws dig up the small tubers with whatever implements they can obtain, often using a strong, smooth piece of wood with a wedge-shaped end. The are sure indications of culture, com- plant grows on low, rich spots, and by spring the earth is turned up in every conceivable direction in the search for potatoes. The latter are one-half to bree-quarters of an inch in diameter, and of good flavor-tasting somewhat like boiled chestnuts. The Navalo Indians consume such large quantities at a time as to cause griping pains, and as a remedy take at the same time a quantity of earthy matter containing maguesia, which relieves the stomach Some years ago a quantity of the tu-bers of this species of potato were recelved and distributed by the department of agriculture. Reports from various localities stated that in many cases these improved under cultivation, and increased largely in size .- Scientific American.

beast. The most successful farmer rable chopping knife, and will be sur-will be he who studies the markets and prised to see how quickly you can chop produces such crops as are most in deat the least cost, he who strives by close economies of labor and expenditure to restrict his outla; s within his income; have nowhere else tasted such sweet, juicy chickens as they have here. About who determine to be masters of their who determine to be masters of their who determine to be masters of their suit that all the adcalling, who call to their aid the advanced thought, method and investigation of the times and who bring system and intelligence to bear upon every branch of husbandry. The farming of the future must be conducted on business principles, with a thorough knowledge of cost and market values; while the profit must be derived not so much from increased prices as from enlarged production and improved quality, with diminished cost.—Ex.

### Montana Cattle.

A slight stir occurred at the Union stock yards, Chicago, on September 2d, over the arrival of sixteen car loads of cattle raised and shipped from Montana. They came over the Northern Pacific railroad from Bismarck, to which place they came via the Missouri river. They were altogether, a superior lot to the average Texas steer, and will compare favorably with average native loss to farmers in several counties of the state. In some sections farmers are

#### Dairywomen

On large dairy farms in this country the milking is of necessity done by men, but on smaller ones it were bet-ter, in many cases, that it should be done by women. They seem to understand how to do it almost intuitively, and cows themselves prefer to be milked by them. It is said they frequently accommodate themselves to women-milkers, while they refuse to "let down" or yield a ready flow to men. It was formerly the case, when the occupations of the dairy maids were considered among the pleasantest du-ties which engaged the attention of the daughters of our well-to-do farmers. Milking cows is known to be one of the most healthful of all rural employ-ments. The aversion which girls of the present day have to this branch of dairy work arises in part from the unfavorable conditions under which they are frequently required to perform the service-exposure to storms, untimely hours, filthiness of the stables or barnyard, long distances to carry the milk, etc. These, where they exist, are valid objections, but they are such as may be readily removed.

It should be the business of the head of the farm to see that the females who attend to the milking are afforded proper helps and conveniences. They should be provided with a dry and clean place to milk; the cows should be placed; and, where the distance is great, the milk should be carried—everything in fact, but the actual milking, and manipulation of the milk should be

done by boys or men. Give the girls a fair chance and restore to them what fashion or pride has for a time taken from them—an occupation or industry at once pleasant and invigorating, and one which will give bloom to their cheeks and strength and health to their system. In Holland the milkmaid is accompanied by a boy. The boy tows a little boat along the canal, and the maid, with her full blue petticoat and her pink jacket, walks beside him. Arriving at the pasturage, she brings from the boat her copper milk-pails, as bright as gold, and, with a kindly greeting to her cows, sets down her little stool on the grass and begins to milk. The boy, having moored his boat, stands beside her with the special pail which is to hold the last piut from each cow; the creamy pint, which comes last because it has risen to the top in the udder. Not a drop is left to turn sour and fret the cow. The boy fetches and carries the pail. The girl milks the cow. The boy does all else. The services of the girl are brought into use again in the siry-room; but from the lifting and harder kind of the work she is exempt ed .- American Dairyman.

### The Refuse for Poultry:

First, a proper feeding pail is an absolute necessity to successfully prepare the refuse of the table and kitchen, to make it proper food for fowls. Get a hard wood pall, or ask your grocer for a hard-wood butter firkin shaped like a pail. Cut a board to fit into the chime firmly on the whole bottom of the pail, and thick enough to project an inch or more beyond the ends of the staves, so that the pail may rest firmly on the bottom instead of on the ends of the staves. Fasten it in place by a few nails driven through the staves into this false bottom, which may be piue, as it is only to keep from bursting out the bot-The argument that would restrict the cannot get a hard-wood pail, put anothproduction of grain and profisions on er false bottom of hardwood, inside of a account of low prices, is falacious. Dine pail, nicely fitted and secured like Nothing is so salable to-day, either at the under one. Grind the edge of a comnome or abroad, as food for man and mon spaces harp, and you have an admimand, he who secures the greatest yield at the least cost, he who strives by close conomies of labor and expenditure to bones; these saved by themselves and put into a stock soup kettle, with all pieces of raw meat, or cheap meat from the mirket, and keep it on the kitchen stove as much of the day as you can induce your "better half" to let it remain. After boiling several days some of these large bones will chop up five with the other waste, and can be used as fast as they become soft. Chop up the waste each morning, adding meal and shorts enough for a breakfast for the flocks; scald the whole with the soup from the stock kettle, adding once each week one of the following articles for each twenty-five heus: One teaspoonful pepper, six ouious, one-half pint charcoal, one teaspoon pure vinegar, and two teaspoonfuls sulphur, etc. The above

A correspondent writes to the Germantown Telegraph from East Tennessee: "The most peculiar and the strangest of all seasons' accidents happened to our wheat crop this year. The va-If farmers will look at this matter and seize upon their opportunity, we believe that they can secure fodder in larger quantities and of better quality by putting their working forces for a few days into their corn fields than in any other way. Cattle thrive better in the winter by a judicious change of food, than when they are compelled to eat, mouth after month, dry prairie hay.

For the amount of labor bestowed, we selling every hog they have to escape the possibility of loss by disease. Mr. Dunlap, of Iowa City, one of the government commissioners to investigate the disease, after careful examination in infected districts, decides that the disease, after careful examination in infected districts, decides that the disease is of a typhoid type, and recommended the finest herd he ever saw together. There are 75,000 of these taxes in this collab. The fultz in some localities and in the same field made as high as thirty-two indicated the disease, after careful examination in infected districts, decides that the disease is of a typhoid type, and recommended the finest herd he ever saw together. There are 75,000 of these care is of a typhoid type, and recommended the finest herd he ever saw together. There are 75,000 of these case is of a typhoid type, and recommended the finest herd he ever saw together. There are 75,000 of these case is of a typhoid type, and recommended the finest herd he ever saw together. There are 75,000 of these case is of a typhoid type, and recommended the finest herd he ever saw together. The following: Take Goulars, while Clawson and Fultz, so they dry and rust, while Clawson and fultz, so they donot begin to heal in a few days and rust, while Clawson and fultz, so they do not begin to heal in a few days are part of a herd which Gov. Lading-town and fultz, so finest herd he ever saw together. The fultz in some localities and in the together. The fultz in some localities and in the together. The fultz in some localities and in the together. The fultz in some localities and in the togethe

### Veterinary Department.

### Injury to Knee

I have a fine young mare three years old. Immediately above the knee of left leg is swollen and has been so for two months. Have blistered it three times but it does not get any better. Does not make her lame, but if let alone it appears to get hard. I don't know that she hurt it, as it came all at once. she does not strike her knee against the manger. Please let me know what

ANSWER .- The part evidently has received an injury. You do not state its exact location, whether on the front or iuside of the knee. If the former, it is probably the result of repeated blows from the manger or from a fall; if the latter, from the opposite foot; and since you have blistered it already three times, it seems to us it would be useless to try further. We think you had better let the parts heal thoroughly, and then apply every alternate day compound tincture of iodine, and if it should become irritated, discontinue for a time till it becomes sound again.

#### Interfering.

To prevent slight overreaching in a fine mare of high action, my swith shod her heavily in front. This caused her box her left knee, which she had never done before. The skin was not cut, but from repeated blows, the inner side of the knee swelled and presented soft tumors, which I finally opened, and discharged some bloody looking watery fluid. She has never been lame, but has been laid up a month from the swelling, and will box the part again if used. What can be done to reduce thickening and to stop the habit? Will a knee boot be necessary? How should

she be shod? ANSWER. - You had better apply tincture of iodine once a day to the thickened parts and cause her to wear a knee boot till the habit of interfering has been overcome. We would advise you to have the foot she interferes shod with a shoe made heavier and a little thicker on the outside. Striking the knees being a serious habit, and one liable to render an animal useless for a long time, of the two evils you should choose the least, and have the animal shod the same as you used to. You may prevent the overreaching by having the hind shoes made heavier than

### Scouring.

I have a gelding which, after being driven hard, gets the scours. Will you please inform me what causes it and how I can prevent it? and oblige a sub-

ANSWER .- We believe it to be usualy the result of indigestion. Improperly digested food coming in contact with the delicate mucous membrane lining the intestines acts as a foreign body causing irritation; hence the purg-ing. But we sometimes meet with animals of a loug, lank, washy build, who, upon getting but little exercise, will purge. For such but little can be done except to give them to the dealer. The first will readily respond to the following treatment: Prepare the animal by feeding on bran mashes for two days; then give a cathartic, and after it has acted the following: Take sulphate of iron, sub-nitrate of bismuth, ciuchona bark, pulverized, and gentian root, pulverized, of each two ounces; nux and make into twenty powders; give one a day in his food. Also, the following: Tannic acid, three drachms, sulphate of copper and prepared chalk, of each three ounces; opium, pulverized, one ounce; water, one quart; make into a solution and give half an ounce morning and evening in his food.

### Scratches.

I have a sorrel horse, seven years old last spring. In March he took the scratches very badly, and, after having them for about one month, I poulticed his ankles and feet with bran poultices. Cured one foot, but the other is still ore and badly swollen. If let stand the swelling goes down some. But when used his leg will swell to almost twice its size. He is a sorrel. Please prescribe.

Answes. -Scratches are often (especially if allowed to run for a long time before receiving treatment) troub-lesome to cure. We think you had bet-ter first turn your affection to the animal's general condition. Get that right and the effects of the disease will be more readily thrown off. Prepare teaspoonfuls sulphur, etc. The above will produce a break fast that will make your poultry-house a d its occupants as lively and musical as a first-class opera house.— 4 merican Poultry-Yard.

Tennessee Wheat Crop.

Tennessee Wheat Crop.

Tennessee Wheat Crop.

Tennessee Wheat Crop. eight hours repeat. Wash the pit of the heels thoroughly with castile soap and warm water. Then for twelve hours apply a brau poultice. Rub dry,



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

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ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS -AND-

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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

 Eight weeks old.
 \$22 00

 Three to five months old.
 32 00

 Five to seven months old.
 4-00

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS For this season's trade.

HENRY MIEBACH, Address,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

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



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

Poland-China and Berkehire Pigs (recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All Pigs warranted FIRST-ULASS, and shipped C O. D. Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

James H. Payne Gideon W. Thompson.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

JAS. G. SANDS COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING Sands' Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS. All Collars Guaranteed to be as

BIG STOCK OF JAS. G. SANDS. (Established in 1855.)

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

COFFINS. CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

EUREKA!.

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

A cheap, efficacious

METHOD OF PRESERVING

All kinds of

MEATS, FRUITS

VEGETABLES,

FISH, EGGS, ETC.,

Without the use of

HEAT, SUGAR

### Hermatically Sealing

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

Family rights for sale at FIVE DOLLARS each. This is so humbing. 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 han quarter the expense of canning. Send to JOHN R GRIFFITH's, Iola, Kans, for family rights and full instructions in Dr. J. W. Davenport's process of preserving fruits, meats and vegetables of all kinds.

Remember, satisfaction guaranteed.

E. A. SMITH,

### Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTING HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

Has now on hand one VERY FINE IMPORTED BERK-HIRE BOAR, one year old, which he will lell at a bargain if applied for soon.

Send for prices.

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

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

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

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

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

VERY LOWEST PRICE

for same, delivered F. O. B. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point. Also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight.
Address,
HULL & SCOTNEY,
General Commission and shipping Merchants,
221 & 346 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.



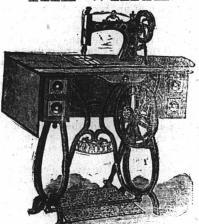
Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative Renovating Powders.

Powders.

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

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

THE WHITE



## SEWING MACHINE

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other ma-chine on the market. We beg to call your at ention to a tew of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing

machine.
Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.
Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor

large cams.

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine
Fith—its working parts are case-hardened iron
or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be
taken up simply by the turn of a screw.
Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the
needle.

Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-thread-Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine Eighth—Its works are all encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become oiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire mechine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

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

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

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

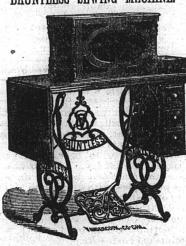
Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent,

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

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect

Satisfaction.
Only the needle to thread.
All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish
Best BOBBIN WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work.
Best TENSION and TAKE UP, only the needle to be threaded.
Best SURPLY TO

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

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

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

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

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest lactory prices given.

Bauntless Manufacturing Co...

Norwalk, Ohio.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 213 Wabash Ave., Chicago,



GEO. INNES & CO.

Second Week of our Keen Cutting Sale!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

### IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

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

J. P. ROSS.

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

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS: B'ackstone 7c. Hill's semper idem 7c.

Wamsutta bleached 10c. Utica nonpareil 10c. New York mills 10c. GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c. 75 pieces of extra beavy at 6c. Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.

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

Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c.

Great reduction in table linens, napkins and towels

25 dozen of 2-button kids at 35c.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50., 60c., 65c. and 75c. Good black gros grain silks at 62\c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00. Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1 40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

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

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

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

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

W. J. A. MONTGOMERIE.

### WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS!

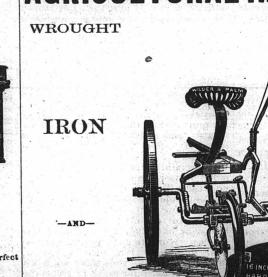
which are

ROSS & MONTGOMERIE,

General Agents, No. 51 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. Call and see the Beautiful Monument.

WILDER & PALM. Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEME



STEEL BEAM

Lightest Draft

SULKY MADE.

-A8-PER REPORT

One week's Trial

-AT-MISSOURI

Agricultural College FARM.

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

Buckeye Self Binders, Harvesters, Table Rakes and Mowers.

1,000,000 extra good Hedge Plants.

Sandwich Power and Hand Shellers, Avery Stalk Cutters, Railroad Plows and Scrapers.

The best Steel and Wood Beam Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators. Wilder & Palm Wagon, with patent rub iron.

Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm. W. A. ROGERS. H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.