

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 340.

MAKE ROOM FOR THE CHILDREN.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Make room for the little children
Who gather upon the street,
Their voices full of the gladness
That echoes from dancing feet;
From beautiful homes, love-tended,
From dwellings of want and gloom,
They flock to the world's broad highway,
And clamor for room—more room!

Make room for the little children,
And places for them provide;
Speak never in tones of anger,
Nor rudely jostle aside
The innocent, clinging creatures,
Whom God has in mercy given,
That, holding their hands, we may never
Lose sight of the kingdom of heaven.

Make room for the little children;
Aye, even in the busy mart,
Where the traffic in gold and silver
May harden the human heart;
For he who in mammon's temple
An innocent child receives
With smiles and kisses, will never
Be found in a "den of thieves."

Make room for the little children
In homes where they gather not;
Make room for them in the palace;
Make room in each lowly cot;
For better than earthly treasure
In which we may take delight,
Are these jewels of heavenly radiance,
That can make our firesides bright.

O blessed little evangelists!
How oft, in an hour of gloom,
Ye have come with your smiling faces
To lift us up from the tomb!
And many a heart, sore-tempered,
Or even by sin defiled,
Has been led to a peaceful haven
By the hand of a little child!

Make room for the little children,
The messengers God has sent
To speak to thee in a moment
Of sorrow or discontent;
For this life can be no foretaste
Of that we may know above,
If our hearts and our homes have never
Been blest with a child's pure love!

"PUT YOURSELF IN MY PLACE."

"I cannot wait any longer. I must have my money, and if you cannot pay it, I must foreclose the mortgage and sell the place," said Mr. Merton.

"In that case," said Mr. Bishop, "it will of course be sold at a great sacrifice; and, after all the struggles I have made, my family will again be homeless. It is hard. I only wish you had to earn your money as I do mine; you might then know something of the life of a poor man. If you could, only in imagination, put yourself in my place, I think you would have a little mercy on me."

"It is useless talking; I extended this one year, and I can do so no longer," replied Mr. Merton, as he turned to his desk and continued writing.

The poor man rose from his seat and walked sadly out of Mr. Merton's office. His last hope was gone. He had just recovered from a long illness, which had swallowed up the means with which he had intended to make the last payment on his house. True, Mr. Merton had waited one year, when he had failed to meet the demand, owing to illness in his family, and he had felt very much obliged to him for doing so. This year he had been laid up for seven months, during which time he could earn nothing, and all his savings were then needed for the support of his family. Again he failed, and now he would again be homeless, and have to begin the world anew. Had heaven forsaken him, and given him over to the tender mercy of the wicked?

After he had left the office, Mr. Merton could not drive away from his thoughts the remark to which the poor man in his grief gave utterance. "I wish you had to earn your money as I do mine."

In the midst of a row of figures "put yourself in my place" intruded.

Once after it had crossed his mind, he laid down his pen, and said: "Well, I think I should find it rather hard. I have a mind to drop in there this afternoon, and see how it fares with his family; that man has aroused my curiosity."

About five o'clock he put on a gray wig and some old cast-off clothes and walked to the door. Mrs. Bishop, a pale, weary looking woman, opened it. The poor old man requested permission to enter and rest a while, saying he was very tired with his long journey, for he had walked many miles that day.

The old gentleman watched her attentively. He saw there was no elasticity in her step, no hope in her movements, and pity for her began to steal into his heart. When her husband entered, the features relaxed into a smile, and she forced a cheerfulness into her manner.

The traveler noted it all, and was forced to admire this woman who could assume a cheerfulness she could not feel for her husband's sake. After the table was prepared there was nothing on it but bread and butter and tea. They invited the stranger to eat with them, saying, "We have not much to offer you, but a cup of tea will refresh you after your long journey."

He accepted their hospitality, and as they discussed the frugal meal, led them, without seeming to do so, to talk of their affairs.

"I bought this piece of land," said Mr. Bishop, "at a very low figure, and instead of waiting until I had the money to build, as I ought to have done, I thought that I would borrow a few hundred dollars. The interest on the money would not be near so much as the rent I was paying, and I would be saving something by it. I did not think there would be any difficulty in paying back the money, but the first year, my wife and one of the children were ill, and the expense left me without means to pay the debt. Mr. Merton agreed to wait another year if I would pay the interest, which I did. This year I was for seven months unable to work at my trade and earn anything, and, of course when pay day comes round—and that will be very soon—I shall be unable to meet the demand."

"But," said the stranger, "will not Mr. Merton wait another year, if you make all the circumstances known to him?"

"No, sir," replied Mr. Bishop; "I saw him this morning, and he must have the money, and should be obliged to foreclose."

"He must be very hard-hearted," remarked the traveler.

"Not necessarily so," remarked Mr. Bishop. "The fact is, these rich men know nothing of the struggles of the poor. They are men just like the rest of mankind, and I am sure if they had the faintest idea of what the poor have to pass through their hearts and purses would be open. You know it has passed into a proverb, 'when a poor man needs assistance, he should apply to the poor.' The reason is obvious. Only the poor know the curse of poverty. They know how heavy it falls, crushing the hearts of men, and (to use my favorite expression) they can at once put themselves in the unfortunate one's place and appreciate difficulties, and are therefore always ready to render assistance, as far as they are able. If Mr. Merton had the least idea what I and my family had to go through I think he would be willing to wait several years for his money rather than distress us."

With what emotion the stranger listened, may be imagined. A new world was being opened to him. He was passing through an experience that had never been his before. Shortly after the conclusion of the meal, he arose to take his leave, thanking Mr. and Mrs. Bishop for their kind hospitality. They invited him to stay all night, telling him he was welcome to what they had.

He thanked them and said: "I will trespass on your kindness no longer. I think I can reach the next village before dark, and be so much further on my journey."

Mr. Merton did not sleep much that night, he lay awake thinking. He had received a new revelation. The poor had always been associated in his mind with stupidity and ignorance, and the first poor family he had found far in advance in intelligent sympathy and real politeness, of the exquisite and fashionable butterflies of the day.

The next day a boy called at the cottage, and left a package in a large blue envelope, addressed to Mr. Bishop.

Mrs. Bishop was much alarmed when she took it, for large blue envelopes were associated in her mind with law and lawyers, and she thought that it boded no good. She put it away until her husband came home from his work, when she handed it to him.

He opened it in silence, read its contents, and said fervently, "Thank heaven."

"What is it, John?" inquired his anxious wife.

"Good news, wife," replied John; "such news as I never hoped for or even dreamed of."

"What is it—what is it?" "Tell me quick! I want to hear if it's anything good."

"Mr. Merton has canceled the mortgage—released me from the debt, both interest and principal—and says any time I need further assistance, if I will let him know, I shall have it."

"I am so glad! It puts new life into me," said the now happy wife. "But what can have come over Mr. Merton?"

"I do not know. It seems strange after the way he talked to me yesterday morning. I will go right over to Mr. Merton's and tell him how happy he has made us."

He found Mr. Merton in, and expressed his gratitude in glowing terms.

"What could have induced you," he asked, "to show us so much kindness?"

"I followed your suggestions," replied Mr. Merton, "and put myself in your place." I expect that it will surprise you very much to learn that the strange traveler to whom you showed so much kindness yesterday was myself."

"Indeed," exclaimed Mr. Bishop, "can this be true? How did you disguise yourself so well?"

"I was not so much disguised, after all, but you could not very readily associate Mr. Merton, the lawyer, with a poor, wayfaring man."

"I was surprised," said Mr. Merton, "at the broad and liberal views you expressed of men and their actions generally. I suppose I had greatly the advantage over you in means and education; yet how cramped and narrow-minded have been my views besides yours! That wife of yours is an estimable woman, and that boy of yours will be an honor to any man. I tell you, Bishop," said the lawyer, becoming animated, "you are rich—rich beyond what money could make you; you have treasures that gold will not buy. I tell you, you owe me no thanks. Somehow I seemed to have lived years since yesterday morning. What I have learned at your house is worth more than you owe me, and I am your debtor yet. Hereafter I shall take as my motto, 'Put yourself in my place,' and try to regulate my actions by it."

If Not a Hero, Just as Good.

"We may as well understand each other first as last," said Mr. Wainwright, glancing sternly at his daughter. "You must give me your word not again to see or speak to Horace Matland."

Lucy Wainwright's beautiful eyes were brimming with tears as they looked up pleadingly. For a moment her lips trembled as it on the point of giving utterance to some tender appeal; but there was so little encouragement in the cold, harsh look she encountered, that she remained silent.

"Do you promise?" her father asked, in the impassive tone of a man who has quite made up his mind.

"I cannot, dear papa," she answered, gently but firmly; "I—"

"Then you leave me but one course," said Mr. Wainwright, rising. "You must remain a prisoner in your room till reflection shall have brought you back to your senses. Come!"

Lucy forced back her tears, and, as she followed her father, there was a flush on her lovely face quite suggestive of the "native hue of resolution."

"Madge will bring you everything you need," said Mr. Wainwright, when they had reached Lucy's apartment.

Lucy would have much preferred the services of her own maid, Pauline, and would have ventured to hint as much had she thought it would have been of any use; for old Madge, the housekeeper, was one of those ill-conditioned crones to whose tempers, soured in youth by the contemplation of their own ugliness, age has added peevishness.

Mr. Wainwright, after locking the door on his daughter, went down to discharge Pauline; for, with that most scheming of waiting maids in the house, he felt that his plans were in constant jeopardy.

Pauline took her dismissal without a murmur, and at once set about packing her things, finding an opportunity, meanwhile, of holding, unobserved, a long conference with her mistress through the keyhole, and taking charge of a letter thrust under the door. She made old Madge a mock courtesy on her way out, wishing her all the happiness consistent with her time of life.

Mr. Wainwright, after seeing Pauline and her belongings off the premises, rang for old Madge, and gave her the key to Lucy's room.

"Keep the door locked, and see that no one speaks to her but yourself," were the instructions he gave to old Madge, who received them with a leer which said plainly that obedience, on her part, would be esteemed not less a pleasure than a duty.

"Business calls me out of town to-day," Mr. Wainwright added. "I shall be back by the ten o'clock evening train. Wait up for me and have a cup of tea ready."

So saying he started to the depot, leaving his imprisoned daughter and old Madge the only inmates of the house.

Mark Wainwright felt far from comfortable as the train rattled off, and he unfolded the morning paper to glance over the news. With all his sternness he loved Lucy; and her sweet

face would keep coming between his eyes and the financial column, which he always made it a point to read first. After all, wasn't Horace Matland as good a match as he was, when, without a penny, he married Lucy's mother against the will of all her family? True, he had aimed higher for his daughter; but then, might not a girl's own choice have something to do with making her marriage happy or unhappy? This view of the case staggered him a good deal. First half-way, and then whole-way, he resolved to liberate Lucy on reaching home, and try, once more, the efficacy of persuasive measures.

An accident to the return train delayed it several hours, and it was past midnight when the carriage which brought Mr. Wainwright from the depot entered the street of his residence. A glare of light attracted his attention. He looked to ascertain the cause; but just then the driver stopped, calling out:

"We can go no further, sir; there's a fire in the next block."

"In the next block!" exclaimed Mr. Wainwright, and flinging open the door, he sprang from the carriage.

The first object to meet his sight was his own house in flames!

He rushed madly forward but a corion of police, stationed to keep the street clear, pushed him back.

"It is my house!" he cried wildly—"there were two persons in it; have they been rescued?"

"An old woman was carried out half suffocated when the fire was first discovered," said one of the men. "She was found in a room on the first floor, but it was then impossible, owing to the progress of the flames, to search the upper apartments."

"Oh, God! my daughter!" shrieked Mr. Wainwright, dashing through the line of guards. But for the strong arms of the firemen who restrained him, he would have plunged recklessly into the flames already bursting from the doorway. Happily he sank into unconsciousness and was borne away.

When Mr. Wainwright, who had been carried to a neighboring house, recovered from his swoon, a face was bending over him. It was his daughter's, so radiant and beautiful, that, for a moment, he believed they had met in a better world; but just behind her stood Horace Matland, and that brought him back to earth.

"How did you escape, Lucy?" asked Mr. Wainwright faintly.

"He saved me," answered Lucy. "Climbing up by a ladder, he got through a back window, broke open my door, and carried me down safely. But you must forgive us, dear papa. We went right off and got married!"

Mr. Wainwright hesitated a moment—then placing a hand on each of the heads bent before him, said:

"Bless you my children!"

It was some time before they let him know that it was several hours before the fire broke out that Horace Matland, having received Lucy's letter from the hands of Pauline, came and carried off and married his sweetheart without the slightest idea that he was thereby saving her life. But then he had saved it none the less; for old Madge had fallen asleep before the fire was discovered, and she and Lucy must have both perished, if Horace Matland hadn't stolen away the one, and the firemen found the other. It was in that light Mr. Wainwright viewed it, and so didn't take back his blessing.

How to Tame a Woman.

Yesterday morning a man whose every look proved how hungry and penniless he was, halted before an eating stand at the Central market to let his month water for a while. The woman knew his worth and called out:

"Come, be jogging along. You won't get any food here unless you have the cash."

"My dear woman," he confidentially began, as he drew nearer, "I am not hungry; I just left the breakfast table, after the heartiest meal I ever ate. I was not looking at your beautiful meats, your lovely cakes, or your rich and juicy pies, but at yourself."

"What are you looking at me for?"

"I was wondering," he said, "if you were any relation to Lady Claire, of England. You have the same brown eyes, same beautiful hair—same sweet accent."

"I never knew her," replied the woman, as her face began to clear up.

"Didn't, eh?" Well, I never saw two faces nearer alike in their sweet expression. I wish I had your portrait painted on ivory—I really wish I had."

She handed him half a pie and a piece of meat, and as he sauntered off she began hunting around for a piece of broken mirror.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—I just want to step up and report at headquarters this morning; it is some time since I have done so and think I should still remain in the rear had not Miss Alice Roser so kindly inquired after me, as well as other delinquent correspondents, and hope all others will promptly respond. We are getting too negligent. It's a shame to have our column filled with other reading matter when we are able to keep it filled. Now, boys and girls, let us have a revival. I, too, want to hear from our old friends, and among them Lavina Hovey. What has become of her? It is more than a year since she has written. I herewith send you a charade:

I am composed of seven letters.
My first is in flag, but not in rag.
My second is in rat, but not in cat.
My third is in neck, but not in arm.
My fourth is in elk, also in deer.
My fifth is in cat but not in dog.
My sixth is in sheep, also in reep.
My whole is a country in Europe.

Hoping to hear from you all, I am, yours truly,
MARK WARNER.
TIBLOW, Kans., August 2, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just been in the field catching specimens to add me in the study of entomology. I have captured two beautiful, large butterflies—one is yellow with wings fringed and spotted with black, the other is black with wings fringed and spotted with yellow; these are remarkably contrasted in color and of the same size. I shall place them in the center of my collection for they are the prettiest I have. Flying about most of the butterflies appear to have but one color, but when we get them before us, with their little wings quivered, they have another aspect; their wings are fringed and spotted in the most beautiful manner—black, white, yellow, purple and blue. Why, I have one little fellow that looks almost like the jolla flower in form and color. Butterflies make the prettiest collection, but there are other insects whose habits it is just fun to study. Yesterday when I was in the field I heard some crickets chirping, and stopped to listen a moment. Chir-r-r, went some little lady cricket, in a shrill soprano voice; chir-r-r, answered a coarser voice; chir-r-r, broke out a still deeper voice; and then they all united in a chorus. A musical critic might have said that the soprano flatted a little, but I enjoyed their little song first-rate. I suppose it is music to them.

Often when I am cutting I turn little ant colonies out of the homes they have so carefully prepared. In the language of Burns—
I'm truly sorry man's dominion
Has broken nature's social union.
But if we will we may learn a lesson in harmony and industry if we but study their habits on such occasions. I think a knowledge of botany and entomology will greatly aid the farmers to enjoy their occupation.

Since I wrote to you last papa has been on a voyage to Japan and China. When I have studied enough to profit more by the voyage, papa says I may go with him to China, Japan, and perhaps India, if the ship's company can make arrangements to go that far west. Perhaps it will be next year; I hope so at least, and then I may find something of interest to tell the young folks about. Yours truly,
JOHNNY WEST.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20, 1878.

I'm glad to say that our child is a generous little body. The other day her grandfather gave her a cent to buy herself some candy. As she was going out she discovered a little beggar boy on the front steps. She stopped and looked first at him, then at her cent; then looking down on the ground, apparently lost in thought. Finally, with the sweetest smile on her beautiful face, she stepped up to the forlorn child, and laying her hand on his shoulder, said, in a gentle tone, "Here, little boy, take this cent and go and buy yourself a suit of clothes and some dinner."

A boy who had been out hunting came home on a run, and exclaimed that he'd seen the tracks of a bear. "Why didn't you go after him?" asked his father. "Go after him!" cried the boy, "what should I go after him for? I haven't lost any bear!"

"Lenny," said a maiden aunt to a niece who was so named, "you should eat the barley that is in your soup, or you will never get a husband." Lenny, looking up innocently, inquired, "Is that what you eat it for, aunty?" "Aunty's" reply is not chronicled.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
 Treasurer—W. D. Rippey, Lawrence, Douglas county.
 Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
 Steward—W. D. Rippey, Lawrence, Douglas county.
 Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.
 Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.
 Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
 Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
 Gate-keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county.
 Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan, Riley county.
 Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
 Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
 Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Lawrence, Douglas county.
 SEVERANCE, Doniphan county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, chairman, Holton, Jackson county.
 Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
 J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
 STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.
 President—J. F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county.
 Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas.
 Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:
 W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.
 George J. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
 John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
 Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
 S. W. Fisher, Saltillo, Mitchell county.
 George F. Jackson, Freeland, Nebraska county.
 D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.
 James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
 R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.
 C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
 Chas. A. Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
 James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
 L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
 John C. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
 F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
 J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
 G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county.
 D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.
 George Felt, Larned, Pawnee county.
 A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county.
 James Paulner, John, Allen county.
 F. M. Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.
 W. J. Ellis, Miami county.
 George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
 E. Herrington, Hixson, Brown county.
 W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
 W. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.
 E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
 J. O. Vanordal, Winfield, Cowley county.
 E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county.
 J. W. Dunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
 Geo. W. Black, Olney, Johnson county.
 W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
 William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.
 E. G. Reynolds, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
 Ira S. Flock, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
 John Behr, Fairfax, Osage county.
 E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.
 C. S. Wreth, Minneapolis, Wabasha county.
 J. D. Miller, Peace, Rice county.
 W. D. Rippey, Lawrence, Douglas county.
 T. C. Deuel, Fairmont, Leavenworth county.
 Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
 E. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
 F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
 A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
 W. H. Fletcher, Republic City, Clay county.
 Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.
 W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
 E. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
 B. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque county.
 G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.
 F. E. Bamey, Greenfield, Elk county.
 Geo. S. Kneeland, Kennett, Wabasha county.
 Wm. A. White, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

Among the Patrons.

In a great many counties in this state the Patrons are wide-awake and work with a zeal and earnestness which, if continued, will certainly accomplish the great objects for which the farmers are organized.

Two weeks since it was our good fortune to accompany Worthy Master Sims to Jefferson county to participate with the Patrons of that county in a grand harvest-home meeting, which was gotten up under the auspices of Grove City grange. The good brothers and sisters came from all parts of the county, and although the day was extremely warm, the closest attention was paid to the able lecture delivered by Master Sims; also a talk from the state lecturer. A large number of Patrons in this county joined the order to stay. They have gone to work in the right direction to improve their social, mental and financial condition.

We found in Oskaloosa a grange store which is now doing a business of about fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Last Saturday we visited Hartford, Lyon county. In a beautiful grove just outside the village a goodly number of Patrons from Coffey and Lyon counties were assembled, and listened to speeches from the state lecturer and others.

The Patrons in both the above counties have flourishing co-operative stores, and month by month are enlarging their business, besides gaining a knowledge of business affairs that will be of incalculable value to the farmers who co-operate.

It certainly must be evident to every farmer who will reflect, that there is no hope for the agriculturist except through a complete and thorough organization. The grange is the only national organization the farmers have; through this order the farmers, if they will, can combine to protect their own interests. Without combination for protection the farmers may raise immense crops, from year to year, and the great transportation companies will year after year continue to get away with the lion's share. We cannot in a short article enumerate all the reasons why the farmers of America should organize themselves into a close brotherhood. We boldly assert that the farmers of this country could if they would control the commerce of the country; they could control the politics of the country, and they could if they desired control the food of this vast continent.

We wish all the Patrons everywhere could hear Master Sims' lecture on the "Objects and

Purposes of the Order." We feel certain that new ideas, renewed hopes and a firm and steadfast resolution to do, would be the result. Write to Bro. Sims for the terms on which he will visit your counties, and invite him to lecture to you. We write this without the knowledge or consent of Bro. S., but we know any county will be well paid that can secure him for a lecture.

Patrons of Kansas, wake up or you lose the largest part of the immense crop you have raised this year.

From Linn County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The grange hall at Amo was dedicated July 27, 1878. The brethren there have a fine hall 20x32, large enough for the grange now, but I hope not large enough for the future grange.

Fairview grange, No. 299, is in a flourishing condition.

Grange store operated by Brother Henry doing well. The meeting was well attended by Patrons and outsiders. I believe a good impression was made and we may expect as good a harvest of new made grangers to 299 next winter as we now have of grain growing upon our rich and productive farms.

J. S. PAYNE.

CADMUS, Kans., August 3, 1878.

CO-OPERATION AT ROCSDALE.

How a few Poor Lancashire Weavers Built up a Fortune—The Little Shop in Toad Lane—What it has Grown to in 33 Years.

LONDON, July 6, 1878.—The fame of the old Rochdale society is almost world wide. It has been in existence over thirty-three and a half years, and through good times and hard times alike its prosperity has been uniform, and it has almost every year steadily gained in membership and financial strength. I have just returned from a visit to Rochdale, where I spent four days examining the history and working of this admirable society, and believe many Americans would be glad to know something definite about it.

In the latter part of 1843, a number of poor weavers who were out of work and nearly out of money, held a meeting to see whether they could not devise some plan by which they might make their way of life a little less difficult. They had plenty of projects but all of them required money, and this they had not. However they came to a wise conclusion. They settled upon a plan of co-operation, and agreed to contribute the magnificent sum of twopenny each per week toward raising a capital fund. That amount did not promise great results, but it was not an insignificant sum to them. While the fund was growing they agreed to work and wait. The work of collecting the money was taken in turn, and every Sunday some one of the number trudged the weary round of nearly twenty miles on foot, and received at each house twopenny. The weekly collection frequently did not amount to \$1.25. Presently they increased the weekly payment to threepence. Toward the close of 1844 they managed to collect about \$140, and on this sum they began business. They numbered only twenty-eight members. The basement story of a building in Toad lane had been leased, and they had to spend a good part of their money for fixtures. While they were collecting their fund, they had talked much about the enterprise, and all Rochdale was smiling at them when they chose to consider rather a good joke than anything else. Finally they took down the shutters, and Toad lane was all in a titter at the immense stock displayed. It consisted solely of oatmeal, butter, sugar and flour, and the entire stock was not worth more than \$75; and all the rest of their capital had been used in getting ready for business. They opened only two or three times a week, and then only for a few hours. But the "Owd Weavers' Shop," as it was contemptuously called in Lancashire dialect, was a live enterprise, and was not to be laughed down. The originators had learned what little they knew in the hard school of adversity, and their struggles with poverty had taught them that honesty and confidence in each other must be the foundation of their scheme. They trusted in each other, and all felt safe in so doing. That was an important consideration.

As time wore on their numbers increased, their sales grew larger; the store had to be open more frequently and for a longer time, and their quarters had to be enlarged. In a very little time they found it necessary to lease the entire building in which they had started. At the close of 1845—their first full year's business—they had seventy-four members; their capital stock was \$908; the sales amounted to \$3,550 for the year, and the profits were \$110, or nearly \$1.50 for each member. The result was not grand, but it showed progress. At the end of 1850 the Rochdale Co-operative society had taken a good position financially, and the people had stopped laughing and sneering at it. It then had six hundred members; its capital stock was \$11,445; the business of the year amounted to \$65,895, and the profits were \$4,400, or about \$7.33 to each member—equivalent to fully two weeks' work at that time. With very little exception their advance has been at just about that rate ever since, and there has never been a backward step. The enterprise has now attained vast proportions, having many departments and branches, and making a regular network of stores in the town of Rochdale itself, and in numerous villages in a circuit of ten or fifteen miles around it. They sell groceries at no less than eighteen different points. The town of Rochdale has about 40,000 people. At the close of 1877 the society numbered 9,722 members; the capital stock was \$1,401,876; the sales of the year were in amount \$1,558,770, and the profits amounted to the handsome sum of \$258,240. At present, the secretary informs me, the membership is above 10,000.

At first the store sold only the most absolute necessities of life, but the number of articles

rapidly grew until their business was large enough to make the grocery department of itself; dry goods another department; boots and shoes another; tailoring another, and fresh meat another. At first their basement story in Toad lane was more than enough for their wants. Now no less than six flourishing departments are in sight of each other in that immediate neighborhood. In 1866 a magnificent central building was erected consisting of four stories. There is not a more imposing business block in the town. The lower part is occupied by salesrooms, and the other stories by library, reading room, offices, hall, etc. The central building does not accommodate all the business of the society in that street. Three other buildings close by are used for the banking, butchering and tailoring departments.

The full name of the organization is the "Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' society." The object of the society is largely educational. In all, there are fourteen different reading rooms, all well supplied with daily and weekly newspapers, periodicals, monthlies and quarterlies, of all shades of politics, religion, science and social reform. Each has a reference library, and these reference libraries aggregate over 11,000 volumes. At the central building is a reading room with quite a thousand volumes for reference, to be used in the room only, and all bearing the impression of having been selected by competent persons. This is the most complete general reading room I have ever seen. For special subjects there are no doubt many better, but of its kind I consider this hard to match. The room is large and well lighted, and the furniture the best to be had. Not a penny, however, has been wasted in mere display. The reading rooms are open every day, Sundays included, from 8 a. m. till 9 1/2 p. m. A circulating library of more than 12,000 well selected books is also located in the central building. The circulating library, and all the news rooms with their reference libraries, are free to members. Classes are also held, and competent teachers employed for the study of the different arts and sciences and some of the languages. For a few of these studies small fees are charged, but the educational advantages are valuable, and the cost is little more than half what it would be elsewhere. The educational fund amounts to about \$5,000 a year. No dividends are paid to members or purchases until this fund has had its regular percentage.

There are also several other societies, which are to a large extent wards of the main society, but the accounts are kept distinct, and the funds of these societies, so far as held by the main society, are only investments of surplus capital upon which dividends are received. Two of these are the Rochdale Corn Mill society, and the Rochdale Co-operative Manufacturing society. The Corn Mill society—also co-operative—was started in 1850, and in 1877 did a business amounting to \$1,290,225, with a profit of \$28,665. Many members of the main society are also members of these others. The society also furnishes its members with all the essential advantages of a building society, and many own homes of their own which they would never have had except for the help they received from the organization. Most of these houses are necessarily built upon leased land. The ground upon which Rochdale is built is mostly owned by three men, who get a stiff ground rent for it. Very little freehold land is to be had on any terms. Leases are commonly for 99 years, and upon the expiration of the leases the houses become absolutely the property of the landlord, without any payment therefor. That is one of the beauties of English law. Fortunately, the land upon which the stores of the society are built is mostly freehold, and hence pays no tribute; but a portion is upon lease. The principal buildings are all owned by the society. The salaries paid are all very moderate, and this is precisely as it should be. Some societies co-operate chiefly for the benefit of the officers; in Rochdale they co-operate for the mass. The great body of the members are operative weavers who work in the cotton and woolen mills of the town. The officers have nearly always at some time been operatives, too, and this is also true of the present officers.

Ever since their first opening the uniform rule has been cash payments. There is absolutely no exception to this. Goods would be sold, no doubt, upon well indorsed notes, but this is really cash. Shares are of \$5 value each. A member may own any number, from 5 to 100; that is, from \$25 to \$500 in value. In case of distress, however, all shares may be withdrawn down to one, and cash received therefor; but the minimum amount must again be taken as early as possible. When the last share is withdrawn membership is forfeited, and a part of the share is also forfeited. Purchasers receive metallic checks for all goods bought, except sugar, which is presumed to yield no profit. As checks accumulate they are exchanged for those of greater value, and near the end of the quarter all checks are brought in and full credit is given. Dividends are declared and reports made quarterly, and dividends are according to the amount of purchases. Non-members also receive checks, but not equal dividends with members. All goods are sold at usual market rates, and they never attempt to run any one else in prices.

The report for the quarter ending in June is due, but not now at hand. I give a few figures from the March report. They have nothing to do with the Corn Mill and Manufacturing societies. The sales of goods amounted to \$388,980 for the quarter. The profits were \$66,811. Non-members received a dividend of one shilling and eightpence, on each amount of \$5 in purchases. It is equivalent to a discount of a little more than eight per cent. on goods bought. Members received a dividend of two shillings and eightpence on each amount of \$5 in purchases, which is equivalent to a discount of over thirteen per cent. on goods bought. Besides this, it must be noted, all shares draw interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

In Manchester there is a wholesale co-operative society, with branches in Newcastle and London. Its shareholders are only of the members of retail co-operative organizations, and its business is confined to registered co-operative societies and companies. Its shareholders represent 581 societies, with 273,351 members. It is fifteen years old, and now does a business of nearly \$15,000,000 per annum. Rochdale is in Lancashire, and about sixteen miles from Manchester.

J. W.

The California Grange Shipping Agents' Failure.

Bro. Wright has written a letter to the *Pacific Rural* to aid in giving as great notoriety to the fact that the California farmers have regained a good portion of the \$110,000 lost by the failure of E. E. Morgan's Sons as was given to the loss itself. E. E. Morgan's Sons were shipping agents for the grange in California, and their failure, Bro. Wright says, was noised abroad and made capital of to the greatest possible extent, to injure the good cause of the grange everywhere, and the loss which Patrons sustained by it was greatly exaggerated, "being run up in some instances to millions, with the object of weaning farmers from ever again trying to handle their products with some independence, according to their own wishes and interests." Why is it, Bro. Wright pertinently inquires, that the fact that by a decision of the supreme court of California \$60,000 of these fictive millions have been recovered—has not been dwelt upon with corresponding persistence? Suit was brought against the assignee of E. E. Morgan's Sons by a number of the unfortunate farmers, and a judgment rendered in their favor. From this the assignee appealed to the supreme court, but it confirmed the decision of the lower courts. Bro. Wright has no doubt that the remaining \$50,000 might be recovered if the farmers who have lost it would put their claims in proper shape and sue upon them. He advises them, however, to remember that we are "admonished to learn from our failures as well as our successes," and offers for their consolation the fact, not generally known, that some years ago the Rochdale pioneers suffered, "in connection with a cargo of wheat which they bought," a loss of \$65,000. Instead of being discouraged by this misfortune, they labored on more zealously than ever, but at the same time were careful to surround themselves with greater safeguards.—*Bulletin.*

Proportionate Representation to National Grange.

The worthy master of the Pennsylvania state grange has written a letter to the *Husbandman* of which the essential portion is as follows: "Proportionate representation must characterize the National grange in the future, or it will cease to be harmonious; and, I might add,—if its existence is to be made permanent. * * * Our brothers and sisters of the states having small membership should agree without hesitation to such amendments of the constitution as will constitute the national body with representatives, male and female from each state grange, based upon membership of subordinate granges in said state. The present mode of limiting the membership of our National grange to masters of state granges and their wives who are matrons, has injured its influence and limited its usefulness. The propriety of permitting the states to select husbandmen and matrons as representatives to the National grange is manifestly right, and ought to be provided for. The National grange as at present constituted is a flagrant oligarchy, and those who desire to rule without any regard to the rights of brothers and sisters, will come to be understood, and finally, their course, if persisted in, will break up our fraternal association. What is desired between this and the Richmond meeting is a candid consideration of the question by Patrons of the several states. It should be the aim and desire of all to put the National grange upon an enduring basis. The proposed alteration is no reflection upon the founders of our order who, in all probability, hit upon the only course that would have eventuated in the present colossal proportions of the organization. We have, however, arrived at the time when a wise departure is absolutely required to crystallize the order with a view to harmony and permanency.

Grange Hall Dedicated.

North Orwell grange, No. 208, Pennsylvania, dedicated their new grange hall on the 11th ult. Worthy Master Piolett conducted the ceremonies and addressed the Patrons and people. The structure is some 28 by 50 feet, a cellar under the whole, a kitchen equipped, and a fine store-room below and hall and preparation rooms above. This grange is one of the very best in Northern Pennsylvania. The membership now embraces most of the farmers in a convenient distance around it. This home of the North Orwell farmers must be seen to give a correct idea of it. The whole ceremony was open and attended by Patrons of Rome grange and citizens generally. An elegant dinner was served to all in attendance, after which the dedicatory services and open meeting was held in an orchard nearby, where a stand and seats had been prepared. Several of our Patrons followed Worthy Master Alger in addresses and congratulations over the interesting event.—*Farmer's Friend.*

Patrons to Celebrate.

It is proposed to have a great gathering of Patrons near Jonesboro in East Tennessee on the 22d of August. The occasion is a jubilee celebration of the Telford Manufacturing company, which has been organized and put in successful operation by the Patrons of Sullivan county. The master and other officers and members of the state grange of Tennessee will be present, and our own state officials have been invited by Bro. J. K. Hancher, master of Sullivan County grange. We have no doubt Dr. Blanton, who is always alive to the inter-

ests of the grangers in Virginia, will try and arrange his affairs so as to be present. We shall try and be present, especially as we feel very anxious to aid in building up a manufacturing enterprise such as we understand is the Telford company. We learn from our friend and brother, Col. I. B. Dunn, that this company has put up extensive works for manufacturing plows of iron and steel, besides other machinery and implements—such as thrashers, reapers, mowers, corn shellers, rakes, clover hullers and, in a word, every implement needed and used by farmers generally.—*Virginia Patron.*

Agriculture Favorable to Knowledge.

The following essay was read by S. T. Hopson, of Pioneer grange, before Macopin County (Ill.) grange, June 8, 1878:

There is a prevailing impression, especially among young men of intelligence, that the pursuit of agriculture is unfavorable to the pursuit of knowledge and the general cultivation of the mind—that the life of the farmer is a life of toil and drudgery, without any stimulus or opportunity for intellectual improvement, and that if a farmer is intelligent, he is in spite of the earthly degrading tendency of his occupation. We maintain just the opposite view—that the occupation of the farmer is favorable to the pursuit of knowledge; favorable to intellectual health, activity and vigor of mind. So that, if a young man has taste for knowledge, he should for that very reason be a farmer, because he can thus gratify his taste for knowledge better than in any other calling. The life of the farmer is favorable to the pursuit of knowledge, because it is favorable for health. The farmer who breathes the fresh air and listens to the song of birds, and sees so much in nature to interest him, is seldom troubled with hypochondria, dyspepsia and indigestion, which are as injurious to the pursuit of knowledge as to health and happiness. Can there be any doubt that the occupation which gives such health and cheer to the farmer is favorable to the development of the mind and the pursuit of knowledge, especially when we consider the intimate connections between health of mind, and how many minds are necessarily feeble, stunted and "silly," because dwelling in a sickly and feeble body?

The farmer has "leisure" for the pursuit of knowledge. Aside from the leisure which winter evenings, rainy days and intervals between hurrying seasons of labor, he can snatch a few moments almost every day, or an hour, for reading, "if he has a desire for improvement." If the farmer chooses to spend his leisure at the stores or taverns, or in idle vacancy, dreaming and dozing away his life, working like his ox, and like his ox only eating and sleeping, he can do so, but let him not blame his occupation, for it is he himself who has made his leisure. No laborer has more leisure than the farmer, and besides the leisure of the farmer is worth more to him in the pursuit of knowledge than that of any other laborer, not only because from his good health and spirits he is better prepared to improve this leisure, but because it will furnish him with food for thought, reflection and inquiry during the day—his work, much of it, being of such a nature as to afford him opportunity for digesting what he has read, especially if it relates to agriculture. The reason many farmers are not more intelligent is not because they have no more leisure but because they do not improve their leisure. The most ignorant farmers are by no means the most industrious. Some of the most industrious, efficient farmers of my acquaintance are the most intelligent also. Nor does their intelligence make them lazy, but rather stimulates them to exertion; they take hold of labor, too, with more zeal and interest, and feel less tired at the close of the day than the mere drudge, whose vacant mind is uninterested in what he does. The man who is to work out a compost heap will not do less but more work if he spends a few moments in reading an essay or lecture on manures, so that he may labor intelligently. Agricultural pursuits have a healthy influence on the mind, and thus favor the pursuit of knowledge.

The farmer is free, on the one hand, from the tormenting anxiety and perplexity of the merchant and trader; on the other hand from the dullness and monotony of the day laborer, or the mechanic who does the one thing the year round. The influences that surround the farmer are as beneficial to health of mind as to health of body; hence, if a man has a taste for knowledge, he may choose the life of a farmer as being well adapted to gratify his taste. The occupation of the farmer affords him an opportunity to cultivate an acquaintance with the natural sciences, and in thus favorable to the pursuit of knowledge. The shoemaker or blacksmith may be interested in studying meteorology, but his daily occupation does not, like that of the farmer, give him an opportunity to observe the weather, the wind, clouds and storms, their influence on vegetable and animal life. The book of nature is constantly open to him inviting him to read her laws. The investigation of the laws of nature affords a pure and exalted source of happiness—but who is so favorably situated to investigate her laws, "while pursuing his avowed labor," as the farmer? Who can so well learn the laws of vegetable life as he who is constantly experimenting on those laws? Who can so well observe flowers, grasses, plants, grains and trees, and their habits, as the farmer, whose business is to cultivate them and bring them to perfection? The practical advantage to be derived by the farmer from an acquaintance with science, renders his occupation favorable to the pursuit of knowledge. The natural sciences—botany, geology, chemistry, and many others—are not only interesting in themselves, but intimately connected with the farmer. It is by the aid of these sciences that the great improvements in agriculture have been made in the past few years, and that we may expect improvements hereafter. If the farmer will not study science because it is not interesting, he must study it because it is "useful," because it is necessary to the successful cultivation of the land. However interesting sciences may be, the great mass of laborers, having little leisure and no particular taste for science, do not pursue it; even professional men do not. They have not knowledge to pursue it as the farmer has. The farmer, on the contrary, has facilities and motives to become acquainted with science; for almost every science aids his work, gives him skill and power, as well as pleasure and profit. He can read the theory, and then test the theory by his observations and experiments. Science comes not only to enrich his mind with knowledge, but to enrich his farm, to improve his fruit and stock, to fill his barns and granaries. Formerly it was thought the farmer had no need or use for knowledge. The pursuit of agriculture is favorable to a general development and cultivation of the mind. It furnishes a home for his family, a pleasant rural home, one of the most essential means of moral, social and intellectual improvement. The farmer and his children are free from the temptations to vice; to intemperance, idleness and crime, which are the bane of intellectual improvement. His life is one of independence and luxury compared with all other vocations, and he and his family can always enjoy a freedom of thought and action so desirable by those who are able to appreciate it.

Novel Way of Catching Hawks.

[*Lawrence Herald.*]
Mr. Smouse, of Larned, knows how to catch hawks. He says this is the way: Drive a stake into the ground and set upon the top of it a small steel trap without bait. The hawks will instinctively alight on top of the post and just as certainly "get their foot in it."

The New Town of Nickerson.

[*Wichita Beacon.*]
Mr. D. F. Hathaway got in, Saturday night, from Nickerson, the new railroad town, ten miles west of Hutchinson. The company has made this the end of a division and talks of building machine shops, etc. It has put up cattle pens and platforms for unloading cattle, intending to make it a resting place for stock shipped from the western part of its line. About 10,000 head of cattle, now located on the forks and branches of the Neenecah, will be shipped from Nickerson this season.

Storm Casualties at Winchester.

[*Hinsdale Herald.*]
Dr. Patten, of Hamlin, had one horse killed and two or three others crippled. R. P. Smith's windmill was blown down and smashed into bits. Messrs. Stafford, Weaver and several others suffered the blowing down of grain stacks. The No. 2 passenger bound eastward was blown off the side track on the main track. Owing to the severe rain at the time, the engineer couldn't see it and ran into it, capsizing it and damaging the fore part of the engine. No one hurt.

Arrested for Rape.

[*Seneca Courier.*]
Winfield Scott, a young lad of seventeen years, was arrested on Sunday last, charged with committing a rape upon Jennie Ward, daughter of John Ward. A preliminary examination was commenced before Squire Hooker on Monday, but at the solicitation of J. E. Taylor, who represented young Scott, the case was continued until Wednesday, to await the return of his father, who was East with stock. On Wednesday young Scott waived examination, and in default of \$1,500 bail was committed.

Authorship of that Song Settled.

[*Valley Falls New Era.*]
We see it going around the papers, as a quotation from Chaplain McCabe, that "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree" was composed by G. A. Huron, of Valley Falls. This being news to us, we concluded to ask George about it the other day, and he represented to us it was all so. The idea first struck him in the Shenandoah valley, in 1862. The singing by the boys of "John Brown's body lies moldering in the grave, as we go marching on," became so monotonous that he concluded to try his hand at an additional verse—"We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree, as we go marching on"—and it was soon caught up and echoed from one end of the army to the other.

Discovery of a Rich Coal Vein.

[*Lawrence Times.*]
Mr. R. D. Kahren, of Atchison, was in the city yesterday on his way home from the home of his brother, Mr. R. T. Kahren, six miles east of Holton, where he has been spending some days looking over a new discovery on the farm in the shape of a valuable coal mine. For some years indications of coal have been notable in the streams, but not until recently have any steps been taken to find the existence of a paying vein. A few days ago boring was commenced and a twenty-six-inch vein was found at a depth of sixty feet. The coal is said to be equal to the best found in Kansas, and if the mine can be found practicable it will prove an acquisition to Jackson county that will be of benefit. Work has been commenced on a shaft 54 by 104 feet.

Will Not be in Market for a Month.

[*Fort Scott Monitor.*]
A letter from Senator Plumb informs us that the granted lands recently conveyed to the government by the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad, of which we made mention some days ago, will not be restored to the market for at least a month. The delay is caused by a lack of clerical force in the office of the commissioner.
Senator Plumb also says that probably such instructions will be given as will practically give priority of entry to those who had purchased of the company, but whose contracts were surrendered, in order to enable it to reconvey to the government.

Fatal Effects of a Hurricane.

[*Atchison Patriot.*]
The storm which swept over Atchison yesterday morning, and for a while threatened destruction, was developed into a hurricane near Troy, Kansas. It struck the farm of Mr. C. Pope, three miles west of Troy, totally demolishing the residence and instantly killing a little son, mangle him in a terrible manner, and seriously injuring one of his other children. His wife, also, we understand, was injured, but to what extent we did not learn.
The house, which was a newly-built frame, was first turned completely over by the storm and then literally torn to atoms, large timbers being carried through the air for a long distance and hurled to the ground with such force as to imbed them in the earth.

Mr. and Mrs. Pope have the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends and acquaintances in the affliction which has so unexpectedly overtaken them.
The hurricane passed over other points in the vicinity, but not with such violence. Trees were snapped in two, but further damage is not reported, except the destruction of the elevator at Robinson, Kansas.

DEMANDS A TRIAL.

Chas. G. Scafford Returns to Meet the Charges Made Against Himself and Sam Lappin.
[*Commonwealth, 30.*]

The following letter tells its own story:
F. P. BAKER, *Topeka, Kansas*—Dear Sir:—I shall be in Topeka on or before Wednesday next, the 31st inst., to answer to any charge made against me alone, or against Mr. Samuel Lappin and myself, jointly. I have notified the governor and the county attorney of my intention. I never ought to have gone away and having become tired of trying to shield others, I am voluntarily returning, and shall demand a trial at the next term of court. I have written to my Nemaha county friends to meet me in Topeka, and become bail for me; after which I shall rejoin my family and friends, and shall be ready to meet any and all charges. You are at liberty to publish this.
Yours, CHAS. G. SCAFFORD.
St. Louis, Mo., July 27, 1878.

The same paper of the 31st ult. says: "Charles G. Scafford came in yesterday, on the Kansas Pacific train, and went directly to the court-house and surrendered himself to the custody of Sheriff Dishrow. His friends from Nemaha county and elsewhere, who had been advised of his purpose to return, were on hand, and the recognizances required by law were promptly prepared and executed, and accepted by the sheriff, who thereupon released Mr. Scafford. There are two informations against Scafford, one for alleged forgery, and one for alleged embezzlement. Both are based upon the school-bond funds which brought Lappin (then state treasurer) to grief some two or three years ago. Bail was required in each case in the sum of five thousand dollars. Mr. Scafford's sureties were John Hornback and Charles Palmer, of Shawnee county, Richard Johnson, Abijah Wells, Dr. D. B. McKay, John P. Cone and H. C. Settle, of Nemaha county, and Sol Miller, of Doniphan county. The Nemaha county sureties were examined as to their responsibility, and they justified in the aggregate amount of over forty thousand dollars. They are all old neighbors and friends of Mr. Scafford, and seem to have lost no faith in him.

"Mr. Scafford appears to be in good health and excellent spirits, and does not talk like a man who is afraid to meet his accusers. He left last night for his home in Seneca."

"Murder Will Out"—Murderer Arrested.

[*Wyandotte Herald.*]
Something over a year ago the dead body of Isaac Patterson, a colored man, was found lying on the track of the Missouri Pacific railroad, just north of Jersey creek, with the head severed from the body. Dr. Scott, corner at the time, was notified, a jury summoned, and an inquest held. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from being run over by a train of cars on the railroad.

Isaac's carcass was deposited in the cemetery to await the resurrection morn. Recently, developments have come to light which indicate that Isaac was not killed by the cars, but was foully murdered in order to gain possession of a five-dollar bill of which he was the owner and possessor, on the night of the commission of the bloody deed. It appears that a white woman lives with one Jordan Clark, a colored man, near the spot where Isaac's body was found, and she has told the manner of his taking off. She alleges that Clark cut his head off with a large ham knife or cleaver, and after robbing him they carried his body to the railroad track, and left it there, in order to make it appear that he had been killed by the cars. Clark, the woman who lives with him, and another white woman named Frankie Washington, have been arrested and lodged in jail.

Deputy United States Marshal Cook, of Oswego, Kansas, arrested a man named Filin, alias Meachen, at the yards of the Kansas Pacific railroad, at Armstrong, on last Monday, charged with the murder of his wife and stepdaughter, near Ockmulgee, in the Creek Nation, in April last.

The Navigation of the Arkansas—Ponca Indians.

[*Arkansas City Cor. Atchison Champion.*]
Our people are still hammering away at the navigation of the Arkansas river. To-day we have a large and enthusiastic meeting, to hear the report of Hon. C. R. Mitchell, who went down the river to Little Rock on the "Aunt Sally" as a sort of representative and investigator of the river—its channel, depth of water and impediments, if any to the successful running of small boats a number of months in the year. His report was quite favorable to the project, although the boat he went down in met with some little obstructions and delays but no more than might be expected on any river whose channel is unknown to the pilot. As soon as the river men become better acquainted with the stream he thought there would be no serious difficulty. His brother-in-law and some other parties are making arrangements to buy or build a steamer for this trade; all seem sanguine of its entire success.

To say the last installment of the Ponca tribe of Indians, including the agent, his clerk and the headquarters outfit, passed down to the new agency at the mouth of Salt Fork, thirty miles south of this place. Among the number were two centenarians, an old man one hundred and eight and a woman one hundred and five, the oldest specimens of the genus Indian that I ever saw. Their faces looked about the color of dark mahogany, old and wrinkled. Following close were some eighteen or twenty wagons loaded with flour for the tribe, sent by the contractor, A. A. Newman of this place. The Poncas were located some time ago south of Baxter Springs, on the Quapan land, but becoming dissatisfied started west and selected the present site, where permanent buildings will soon be erected. The Poncas have made some little advance toward making a living by farming.

Shipment of Cattle.

[*Chetopa Advance.*]
On Thursday of last week thirty-one cars of cattle were shipped from this place on the M., K. & T. road to Chicago. E. M. Hewins shipped twenty-five cars, J. M. Carpenter eight cars, Wm. McWort two cars, M. C. Watkins three cars, H. Brown three cars. These cattle were mostly from the Indian territory and Texas, but were wintered out in Chautauqua county. A portion of the cattle were the finest ever shipped from this point, the average weight of each steer in one car being about 1,800. There are several thousand more head to follow. The shipments promise to be so good from this quarter that the M., K. & T. expect to put up cattle yards at Russell creek, for the accommodation of this trade.

Tide for August.

8th to 11th—Generally clear or fair.
18th to 21st—Ending in clouding, threatening weather, with severe local thunder showers.
15th to 17th—Clear or fair and cool.
17th—Ending in clouding, threatening weather and local thunder showers.
21st to 22d—Clear and quite cool.
22d to 26th—Ending in clouding, threatening weather with heavy rains and severe storms in places.
26th to 28th—Generally clear.
28th to 31st—Ending in clouding, threatening weather, with local rain storms.
The warmer or warmest days will be about the 1st, 7th, 14th, 20th and 30th. The cooler days will be about the 3d, 9th, 15th, 21st and 27th.

Cattle Notes from the Frontier.

[*Fort County Globe.*]
Tiner & Polley sold seven hundred head of mixed cattle last week to different parties.
Joseph Blackeller sold eight hundred head of mixed cattle to Phillips, on the K. P. R. R.
Three of Snyder's herds arrived Saturday and started north for Ogallala yesterday.
Judge Beverly purchased sixteen hundred yearlings about ten days ago, and sold the same to James F. Ellison.
John Fraser sold his herd of thoroughbred cattle, to H. S. Holly & Co., of Grenada, Col., consisting of three thousand head.
J. L. Driscoll's thoroughbred herd of 2,700 cattle all in splendid condition for through cattle, arrived last week.

Dodge City, through her natural advantages and the energy and accommodation of her business men, has retained nine-tenths of the cattle trade this season.
Cattle are held at the following figures: Beef cattle, \$15@20; cows and calves, \$15; dry cows, \$12; three-year-olds, \$15; two-year-olds, \$12.50@13.00; yearlings, \$8@9.

Large Shearing from a Young Flock.

[*Burlington Patriot.*]
Kansas is ahead in many things besides fruit. Our county takes the premium on fine stock, peerless stock and justly stands at the head on fine sheep.
G. B. Jones recently sheared 28 pounds of splendid wool from a buck—hardly a full-blood Merino, five years old, purchased of Mr. Gropinger. Mr. Jones started in a year ago with 39 head of ewes, selected from a tall end of a flock of near a thousand head. He now has 100 head of ewes, thirty lambs, and five head of his sheep had no lambs, others having twins so as to bring the number up to 100. He sheared 73 pounds of wool to the head from his ewes and sold the wool at 12 cents per pound. Here is a return of \$1.25 per head on wool, besides the lambs, which are worth \$2 per head. Net profit per head including lambs \$3.25 for one year. He put a No. 1 buck among his sheep and now has a lot of the finest lambs in the county. No other state in the Union can show a better profit on sheep, and they are remarkably healthy.

Wild Horses Captured.

[*Dodge City Globe.*]
Mr. J. T. Elliott of this place, informed us last week of the capture, of fifty-eight head of the finest wild horses that roam the great American desert. About three weeks ago he in company with J. M. Henderson and F. C. Foxworthy started in pursuit of about one hundred of the finest horses he ever saw. After following them on horseback (and on foot at part of the time) for nine days and nights, they succeeded in corralling forty-eight head. They were thirty-six hours without water and came very near perishing for the want thereof. Fortunately the herd struck the Arkansas river and were ready to give up further pursuit, as they felt they could go no further and must surely perish for the want of water. New courage overtook them, however, and they stuck to their little band until the above named stream was reached. They now hold their horses near Lakin. Mr. Elliott was in the city last Friday, laying in a supply of provisions for a two month trip, and he expected to depart for their main camp on the Pawnee in a few days, where he would meet the balance of his party and again start for another lot of the untamed steeds. Mr. Elliott claims that if it hadn't been for a leaden bullet he kept in his mouth he would have perished without a doubt, and in doing so advised his companions to do the same, and they all agree that thirst in a measure left them, and claim to have been thus saved from their terrible fate that they knew must follow unless water was reached.

A Drift-wood Gatherer goes over a Mill-Dam and is Drowned.

[*Olay Center Dispatch.*]
Those of our citizens who were assembled on the bank of the river at the mill-dam Thursday morning at about 10 o'clock witnessed a terrible scene, never to be forgotten in this life. It was the drowning of poor John Shaw, a young man about twenty-five years of age, son of J. M. Shaw, who lives on Five creeks, a mile or two west of the city. He and several of his neighbors were gathering drift-wood about a mile above the dam, at a bend in the river, and it seems that he swam out and got aboard of a log some twenty or thirty feet in length, which he could not bring to the shore. The first seen of him by the party on the river bank was when the log floated slowly around the bend in the midst of the current. A thrill of horror ran through the party, who recognized his danger. Would he stick to the log and go over the dam with it? or would he swim for the shore? It was a moment of supreme

excitement. Strong men paled as young Shaw chose the latter plan and plunged into the swift current, and to certain death if he failed to make the shore. He failed. We watched his struggles, forty or fifty of us, powerless to help him, as he was near the opposite shore. Not a word was spoken as he neared the fatal plunge. A rope was thrown toward him by his companions on the other side of the river, but failed to reach him, and over he went into the surging, seething flood, and into eternity. He rose twice in the eddy below the dam and immediately disappeared. Up to the time of going to press the body had not been found.
If the unfortunate man had stayed on the log he would have been safe. The log passed over the dam right side up, and quietly pursued its way toward the Gulf of Mexico. But in moments like this the bravest man loses his judgment, and it is useless to suggest "what might have been."

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial

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

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN, ESTABLISHED
J. K. DAVIDSON, 1868.
W. B. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange,

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

Lawrence, Mo., and Kansas City, Mo.

SALMON M. ALLEN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Office over Exchange bank, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Real Estate Litigation.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

HENDRY & NOYES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Agents,

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

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

HENDRY & NOYES,

Lawrence, Kansas.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$8, per thousand \$80; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. O. GRISSA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

CONTINENTAL

Fire

Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878:

Capital paid in cash	\$1,000,000 00
Net surplus	966,501 04
Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks	983,000 21
Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc.	194,383 07
Reserve for contingencies	30,000 00
Total assets	\$3,173,924 33

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

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

JOHN CHARLTON,
Agent for Douglas County.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating

Powders.

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

E. A. SMITH,

Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTING HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

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

Send for prices.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

REFERENCE—The Martin Bank.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,

213 Wabash Ave., Chicago,

Largest manufacturers of

SCHOOL, CHURCH

—AND—

OFFICE FURNITURE,

GLOBES, MAPS AND APPA-

RATUS.

Send for Catalogues. J. B.

PARKS, Ottawa, Kans., gen-

eral state agent.

We publish this week, on the second page, an interesting article on co-operation at Rochdale. Every Patron of Husbandry and farmer in the state of Kansas should read it. The article was written for the New York Sun, by a gentleman who visited Rochdale, recently, for the purpose of examining the history and workings of the co-operative society of that place.

A CONGRESSIONAL convention of the National Greenback Labor party of the Third congressional district of Kansas is called to meet in the city of Florence on Tuesday, August 20, 1878, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention. The basis of representation in the convention will be three delegates from each representative district.

COUNTY BOARD.
The county commissioners of Douglas county, at their meeting on last Monday, refused to levy a tax to pay interest on railroad bonds. Although there have been several peremptory mandamus served on the commissioners, still they considered the interests of the people greater than the mandates of the court, and they deserve the thanks of every taxpayer in this county. We hope no pains will be spared to settle the bond question in this county as speedily as possible.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of E. A. Smith's fine blooded horses for sale. Mr. Smith certainly has as fine a lot of thoroughbred horses as can be found anywhere on this continent. He selected and bought at great expense his stock from the best breeders in America, and no stud farm can show any better pedigreed stock than can Mr. Smith at his Norwood farm. The horses are all good size, (we believe there is not one that is full grown but stands sixteen hands high). This is the only lot of pure-bred trotting horses now for sale in the state. Undoubtedly some rare bargains will be had at this sale, and everybody who wants a good driving horse, or a first-class mare to breed from, should be on hand prepared to bid off one of these fine animals.

THE FARMER IN POLITICS.
When the time approaches for the nomination and election of men to occupy the various offices within the gift of the people, a few and only a few of our farmers pull off their coats and go into the work of selecting men for these positions with all their might. A few and only a few seem to realize that in working to get good men into office they are performing a duty they owe to themselves and to their country; and these are reasons why, in many instances, the result in this Western country, where the people to be represented are for the most part engaged in agricultural pursuits, is unsatisfactory. The people are not represented. The men in office feel that they are under obligations to those through whose influence they were elected, and this influence came from professional politicians, shysters and bummers. The necessities and desires of the masses—the very life and support of the country itself—are ignored. This is the result of a lack of interest. The powers that be are recognized and continue to gather illegitimate spoils, while the powers that should be but are not left to get along as best they can. And this wholesale putting into office of men who look out first for self and political friends will continue just so long as the people look on from afar off, but lift not hand or voice to assert their rights and to protect their interests. Some of our officers are good men, yes, and they do good work, but it is a fact that too many of them are merchandisers.

Our farmers should study these matters; they should come out and vote, every one of them. Suppose it is raining on election day and you are obliged to travel five, eight or more miles to get to the polls, these inconveniences may be small as compared with those that you may be compelled to encounter by having men in office who will give no thought of you or your interests, when they are making laws or doing service in an official capacity.

THE MASTIN BANK OF KANSAS CITY SUSPENDED.

The Mastin bank closed its doors last Saturday morning. A run had been made upon the bank for several days and about half a million dollars in currency drawn out, and on Friday afternoon some \$23,000 of its paper went to protest and getting no relief the bank had no alternative but to close its doors Saturday morning.

Since the closing of the First national bank of Kansas City, the Mastin bank has virtually been the clearing house for the state of Kansas; and now the failure of this bank will be the cause of a great deal of embarrassment, not only among the business men of Kansas City, but in a large number of towns in the state of Kansas. A large number of banks as well as private individuals in Kansas kept their accounts at the Mastin bank. According to the statement of the cashier, the bank, when its doors were closed, was still indebted to depositors over a million dollars.

The havoc in this country among business men and bankers during the last two or three years has been terrible. Tens of thousands of men who thought they were well fixed for life have almost in a day seen large fortunes and a life's work vanish into thin air. Notwithstanding all the misery and depression in business that is now abroad in our land, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Tom Scott and Wm. Vanderbilt continue month by month to steal millions from the producers of the country. Last week these railroad kings raised the freight charges on all their lines. The people of this country can put an end to this kind of robbery by their votes; not by blindly voting for party, but by voting intelligently for what they want.

FRIEDLANDER AND THE GRANGE IN CALIFORNIA.

Since the death of Isaac Friedlander, the California grain king, which took place recently, newspapers in opposition to the grange have taken occasion to rake up a little history concerning the Morgan's Sons-Friedlander struggle in the grain circles of California, and they have got things badly mixed and misrepresented, and purposely no doubt.

As all are well aware, who pretend to know anything at all about it, Isaac Friedlander, of San Francisco, was the largest grain dealer and speculator in California. For a time he controlled almost the whole grain business of the state. He paid whatever he saw fit for wheat; he shipped it to Liverpool, continuing to realize immense profits until he had amassed a colossal fortune. The farmers were taking just what they could get for their wheat while Friedlander was pocketing the wealth.

By and by the grange sprang up and became a power in the state. E. E. Morgan's Sons, a wealthy New York firm, noticed the growing influence of the grange, and they saw too that if the Patrons would co-operate and work all together for that end Friedlander's monopoly could be broken into. So they sent their agent, Mr. A. F. Wolcott, out to San Francisco to see what the grange was willing to do for themselves. A satisfactory engagement was finally entered into by which Mr. Wolcott was to buy what grain the Patrons had to sell. He was to pay fair prices; in brief, he was to make it lively for Mr. Friedlander. Mr. Wolcott bought grain; he used Morgan's Sons' money; he paid more for wheat than Friedlander did, then there was music in the air. Every time Wolcott raised the prices, up Friedlander would go. This war between Morgan's Sons and Friedlander continued for something over a year, and finally resulted in both firms being driven to the wall.

The newspapers that have taken up this question since Friedlander's death are trying to make it appear that the grange in California was sadly demoralized and lost heavily in the grain transactions. Such, nevertheless, are not the facts in the case. The grange lost nothing; it had nothing invested, and almost immediately upon the failure of Friedlander and Morgan's Sons, an association was formed called the Grangers' Business association of California. They chartered vessels and shipped their own grain to Liverpool. The grange in California and their Business association stand as solid as a rock to-day and they are saving hundreds of thousands of dollars for themselves every year by co-operation.

Vermont Greenback Platform.

BURLINGTON, Vermont, August 1.—The state Greenback convention today, Nelson Nye presiding, adopted the following resolutions:

First.—The financial system needed is that all money must be issued by the government, whether made of metal or paper; be a full legal tender in every case, and to any amount in the payment and lawful discharge of every species of indebtedness, no matter how little the commercial value of the material of which it is made.

Second.—Congress shall create a suitable amount of money in a safe and convenient form to meet the necessary requirements of the business and labor of the country.

Third.—There shall be no privileged class of creditors; official salaries, pensions, bonds and other debts, obligations, public and private, shall be discharged in legal tender money of the United States, according to the stipulations of the laws under which they were incurred.

Fourth.—The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators and granted to railroads or corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

Fifth.—All useless offices should be abolished, the most rigid economy enforced in every branch of the public service, and severe punishment inflicted upon public officers who betray trusts reposed in them.

Sixth.—That a graded income tax on all net incomes exceeding \$2,000, to be increased on each additional \$1,000 of income, should be levied.

Seventh.—That the passage by congress of a joint resolution declaring that the principal of bonds payable in coin was an act of flagrant injustice, and a grave breach of public trust, which ought to be immediately rescinded, and the issuing by the secretary of a large amount of four and a half per cent. bonds, in advance of the government's need of money, and when the four per cent. bonds could have been voted just as well, was an act of unaccountable folly or impeachable fraud.

General News.

TOPEKA, Aug. 5.—The Topeka national bank closed its doors this morning. The president says it is caused by the large amount of exchange held by the Mastin bank when it failed. The amount of deposits is \$132,000. Available to depositors, currency and exchange, \$30,000; at Washington, \$20,000; loan and discounts, \$105,000. The affairs of the bank are now in the hands of the comptroller of the currency, and he has been telegraphed to. There is little feeling, the idea being that the bank will pay in full all depositors.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The directors of the Elliott national bank, of this city, recently discovered that their cashier, B. B. Conant, is a defaulter to quite a large amount. At the request of these officials the cashier resigned a day or two since. It is thought the bank will not be seriously affected, as Conant's bonds are \$25,000, and the bondsmen reliable.

B. B. Conant has confessed to the directors of the Elliott bank that he lost \$70,000 of the bank's money in making good the margins on California mining stocks.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—At a barbecue at Sandy Rifles, Kentucky, ten miles from Frankfort, Saturday evening, John Thompson, of Franklin county, and Wm. Gordon, of Henry county, began quarreling and firing upon each other. Their respective friends and followers immediately drew pistols, and some thirty shots were fired. Before the termination of the affair Gordon was wounded in the face, Thompson's horse was killed, Leander Howard was shot in the hip, Dan Roach was shot in the lung and will probably die. Walter Roach had his horse killed. The deputy sheriff is raising a force of assistants, and will to-day endeavor to arrest all the participants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Michael Rees, news of whose death at Wallenstein, Germany, was received to-day, leaves an estate estimated to be worth \$10,000,000 or more, and with the exception of Senator Sharon was the largest real estate owner in the city. Some years ago he made a will, leaving the great bulk of his estate to benevolent institutions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Boise City dispatch: "Five men and two women are reported murdered by the hostiles on Bruman river, last Thursday, viz.: Geo. Miller, heavy stock raiser; J. Mill, wife, daughter and son; Robert McMullary, and one other man."

A letter from Weiser valley says: "The Indians attempted to cross Mohr river below the mouth of the Weiser, yesterday, but were driven back by volunteers and a few regulars. The mountains are evidently full of Indians. Gen. Howard with his staff and the main body of troops are between Silver City and Jordan valley. It is reported that thirty-one of White Bird's Nez Perces have surrendered."

GALLIPOLIS, O., Aug. 3.—The tow boat Brilliant, having in tow six barges of salt and six of coal, from Pomroy, en route for Louisville, exploded her boilers opposite Gallipolis island, at six o'clock this evening, and instantly sank, a total wreck. One barge of coal also sank; the balance of the tow was safely landed. Her crew numbered

eighteen men: J. H. Shumaker, captain, of Mason City, Wm. and John George, ash haulers, Portsmouth, are known to be killed, and J. S. Shumaker, pilot, Wm. Stanley, watchman, Charles B. Zehler, cook, Charles J. Zehler, cabin boy, are dangerously injured. George Shumaker, clerk, W. L. Jones, pilot, and Isaac Piles, fireman, are slightly wounded. All wounded were brought here and are being carefully attended by citizens. It is thought that J. S. Shumaker, Chas. B. and Chas. J. Zehler will die to-night.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—For the special trial purse, Rarus, with a running horse, at the conclusion of the fourth heat of the 2:26 class, came on the track and the balance were drawn. Rarus made a mile without a skip in 2:17; first quarter 55 1-4, half 1:09 3-4, three-quarters 1:43. In the second trial Rarus broke at the quarter pole, and Splan was unable to get him down before running and skipping nearly a quarter. The remainder of the mile was trotted slowly. In another trial Rarus broke when near the turn, and acted so badly that Splan brought him to a standstill. After a turn up and down the stretch the word was given, and with a single skip at the three-quarter pole the best mile on record was made—2:13 1-4; first quarter 53 1-2, half 1:05 3-4, three-quarters 1:38 1-2. Splan was wildly cheered.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The Tribune's Burlington special says: "On Thursday afternoon two tramps stopped at a farmer's house near Trenton, Henry county. After getting a good meal from the farmer's wife, and learning that her husband would not be at home till evening, they suddenly seized her, outraged her, and left her insensible. They had stopped the cries of the farmer's little daughter by rolling her up tightly in a blanket. When unrolled, the child was nearly suffocated, and died in an hour. The neighbors are scouring the country for the fiends, but at last accounts had not found them."

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Six hundred journeymen shoemakers of this city struck this morning for an advance of wages from \$9 to \$12. They refused the offer to compromise at \$10.50 per week. Employers declare that this a liberal price, the best they can offer, and if not accepted they can and will get workmen in the East at a less price. There are one thousand shoemakers of this class in Chicago, and those who have not already struck threaten to do so. The strike includes all the leading wholesale houses.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—The Southwestern Railroad association has promulgated the following new tariffs: From St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City to St. Louis, Louisiana, Hannibal, West Quincy and Burlington—wheat, 20c. per 100 pounds; corn, rye, oats and barley, 15c.; meats in boxes, etc., 20c.; flour, 40c. per barrel. To East St. Louis, East Hannibal and Quincy—wheat, 21c.; corn, rye, oats and barley, 16c.; meats in boxes, etc., 20c. per 100 pounds; flour, 42c. per barrel. To Chicago—wheat, rye and oats, 20c.; meats in boxes, etc., 25c.; flour, 50c. Milwaukee—wheat, 27 1-2c.; corn, rye, oats and barley, 22 1-2c.; meats in boxes, etc., 22 1-2c.; flour, 55c. To Toledo—wheat, 30c.; corn, rye, oats and barley, 25c.; meats in boxes, etc., 32c.

The following arbitraries will apply on business to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston: From Atchison, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and Kansas City to Chicago—first class, 77c.; second class, 60c.; fourth class, 25c. From the same points to East St. Louis, East Hannibal, or Quincy—first class, 55c.; second class, 45c.; third class, 35c.; fourth class, 20c. From the same points to Toledo—first class, \$1.01; second class, 80c.; third class, 55c.; fourth class, 32c.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 3.—The Mastin bank, of this city, suspended this morning, the following being posted on their door: "Owing to the recent heavy run upon this bank, it is deemed necessary to close business for the present, that the interests of all creditors may be equally protected." For the past three or four days there has been a steady draw on the bank, and the business public have looked for something of this nature to occur every day. The excitement is not great, although a large crowd is gathered about the bank. A meeting held this morning, Col. Kersey Coates was appointed receiver.

There was a meeting of the principal stockholders this morning, at which Mr. J. Mastin made a statement that the assets of the bank were more than sufficient to pay the liabilities, and that his own and his brother's private fortune were pledged to the payment of every dollar in full. Col. Kersey Coates was appointed assignee, and a legal assignment was made to him this afternoon.

From the best information, the following are the amounts of public funds on deposit: State, about \$200,000; city, between \$60,000 and \$70,000; county, about \$12,000.

It is the universal belief that the suspension is only temporary and that the bank is entirely solvent, and will resume business soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The treasury now holds \$348,800,900 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and \$13,808,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation in the week ending to-day, \$1,224,900. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the

week ending to-day, \$1,299,900. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$315,401; customs, \$456,106. Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day compared with the corresponding period of last year: 1877, \$4,946,000; 1878, 4,145,000; receipts to-day, \$64,000.

Subscriptions to the four per cent. loan to-day \$3,107,900. Owing to the great demand for the four per cents, the secretary of the treasury has directed the mill which makes the paper to resume.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon this city was visited by the most terrific storm known for many years. Some fifty houses were unroofed, and extensive damage done to many houses in course of erection. Castle Stewart, rented to the Chinese embassy, was damaged. Mary Sharp (colored) was blown into the river with the house in which she resided and drowned. There are reports of several persons being injured by lightning. The patent office, the Smithsonian institute, the office of the Post, the church of the Holy Cross and the church of the Communion were struck by lightning, but not seriously damaged. There was very great destruction to sewers, and cellars of business houses in the neighborhood of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street were flooded. The avenue in front of the executive mansion and the treasury department during the storm resembled a rapidly flowing river. Hundreds of sparrows were killed by hail. Shade trees were broken and blown down. The damage to public and private property will reach at least \$70,000. Passengers at the Baltimore and Potomac depot were ferried over.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, August 6, 1878.	
Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.15 @ 3.35
XX.....	3.50 @ 3.75
XXX.....	4.15 @ 4.25
Family.....	4.30 @ 4.35
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	88 @ 88 1/2
No. 3 red.....	85 1/2 @ 85 3/4
Corn—No. 2.....	35 1/2 @ 35 3/4
Oats—No. 2.....	22 @ 23
Pork.....	10.45 @ 10.50
Lard.....	7.35 @ 7.37 1/2
Butter—Dairy.....	11 @ 16
Country.....	9 @ 12

CHICAGO, August 6, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 winter.....	94 1/2 @ 94 3/4
No. 2 spring, old.....	1.07 @ 1.07
" " new.....	1.05 @ 1.05 1/2
No. 3.....	87 @ 89
Corn.....	33 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Oats.....	22 @ 23
Pork.....	10.25 @ 10.30
Lard.....	7.60 @ 7.65

KANSAS CITY, August 6, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	78 @ 78 1/2
No. 3 fall.....	75 1/2 @ 76
No. 4.....	71 @ 72
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	28 @ 28 1/2
Oats.....	18 @ 20
Rye—No. 2.....	85 @ 88

Livestock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, August 6, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$3.25 @ 4.50
Poorer grades.....	2.00 @ 3.20
Hogs.....	4.10 @ 4.35
CHICAGO, August 6, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Hogs—Packers.....	4.30 @ 4.50

KANSAS CITY, August 6, 1878.	
Cattle—Choice native shippers.....	None.
Good to choice, do.....	None.
Native butcher steers.....	2.40 @ 3.00
Stockers.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Fair to choice fat cows.....	2.00 @ 2.60
Hogs—Packers.....	3.75 @ 3.95

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.40 @ 2.50; XXX, \$2.00; XX, \$1.75. Rye flour, \$1.75. Corn meal, \$1 cwt., 75c.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 12 @ 15c.; common to medium 8 @ 9c.; cheese, prime Kansas factory, 6c.; eggs, 9c.; beans, \$1.00 @ 1.50; broom-corn, \$5 @ 80 per ton; hay, baled, per ton, \$5.00 @ 6.50; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50 @ 2.00; potatoes, 20 @ 25c.; dried apples, 8 @ 10c.; green apples, \$3.50 per bbl.; peaches, \$3 box, 25 @ 50c.; tomatoes, \$3 bush, 50 @ 60c.

Our quotations are a few cents lower for most grades of wheat than last week. In Chicago No. 2 spring is still high for old wheat, but new has fallen 10 cents.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 88 to 88 1/2c. August and 90c. September. In Chicago No. 2 is 95 1/2c. August and 90c. September. In Kansas City, No. 2 is 76 to 77c. August, 76 to 77c. September. No. 3 is 75c. August.

Corn and other grain have not changed materially. Corn in store at Kansas City has again accumulated to over 100,000 bushels. Another lot will be shipped down the river in barges.

Cattle are dull; few in the markets except Texans, and they at low figures. Stockers are still going down. The highest price yesterday at Kansas City was \$2.75, for a small lot of native stockers, averaging 962 pounds. Texas steers sold as low as \$1.80.

Hogs were in demand at latest dates at Kansas City.

Prices of country produce are improving. Gold opened and closed in New York yesterday at 100 1/4. It has ceased to fluctuate of late. Money was quoted at 2 @ 2 1/2 per cent.; mercantile paper, 3 @ 3 1/2 per cent. The stock market opened active, and the selling movement in St. Paul sent preferred shares down 2 1/2 and common 3 1/2 per cent. The decline was attributed to unfavorable crop reports. Northwestern fell 3 1/2 @ 2 1/2 per cent. in sympathy with St. Paul, and the rest of the market went off 1 @ 1 1/2 per cent. except Rock Island and Union Pacific, which were firm. During the afternoon the market was strong and higher. Grangers' stocks were most conspicuous in the improvement. Government bonds irregular; railroad bonds unsteady; state securities quiet. Clearances for the day were \$5,624,000.

Horticultural Department.

Inquiry.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—What ruined my peaches? Hale's Early all rotted on the trees, not even one ripening naturally.

What is working on my young apple trees? The leaves become rusty and brown, many of them curl up in a little round roll, inside of which will be found a little worm. What do they make? and what will prevent their working on the trees? Otherwise my trees have done splendid. I picked the curled leaves all off them in the spring and destroyed them; could find no borers in any of them. Will some reader of THE SPIRIT answer the above? and oblige
IGNORANCE.
MONMOUTH, Kans., August 1, 1878.

Fruit Tree Fraud.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—This last spring there were parties claiming to represent the Lake View nursery, of Rochester, N. Y., canvassing this (Douglas) county taking orders for fruit trees. This is, perhaps, the most noted nursery in the United States. I subscribed for \$5 worth of trees, and many others in this vicinity did the same. Soon after, becoming suspicious that the so-called agents were practicing fraud, I wrote to the proprietors of that nursery and received the following answer.

J. LONGANECKER.

CALCUTTA, Kans., July 30, 1878.

MR. J. LONGANECKER, *Calcutta, Kans.*—Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 29th, we wish to say that there is no such firm here as Jones & Palmer. That firm dissolved partnership last winter and we succeeded them. We have no agents in Kansas, nor is there any one traveling in that state who has permission to represent our nursery.

Yours truly, JONES & JONES.
LAKE VIEW NURSERY, July 12, 1878.

Strawberry Culture.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Milwaukee, under date of July 13th, gives the following directions for planting and caring for strawberry plants. He says:

A friend asks, "What is the most successful method of planting and cultivating strawberries, and what varieties succeed best?"

Now is the time to ask this question, as this month and the next are a good time to reset strawberry beds. The answer to this question will, doubtless, serve many young horticulturists, and we cheerfully give it.

If possible, select cloudy or rainy days for transplanting; otherwise it will be necessary to water the plants after setting.

It is to be supposed that the ground has been previously prepared, by plowing and harrowing, until the soil is finely pulverized.

Use a marker to indicate where the rows are to be planted.

Plant in rows three feet apart, and from one foot to one and a half feet in the row.

My practice is to use a spade and a boy. The boy carries the plants and I carry the spade. I thrust in the spade to a depth of six or eight inches perpendicularly, and, pulling it over to me, there is left an opening, into which the boy carrying the plants puts in one, spreading out the roots and holding on to the top till I draw out the spade, and with my feet press the dirt upon it, and instantly pass to the next, repeating the operation quite rapidly. A man and a boy will, if they are active and understand their business, and if the ground is in good condition, set, by this method, 500 plants in an hour.

The success of the operation will depend much upon the *firming* process, as it is called; i. e., the firm pressing of the dirt upon the plant with the foot. There need be no failure to make the plants grow. I know no better or more expeditious way of setting strawberry plants. This method gets the roots well into the ground and drouth does not affect them, as it would with the roots spread out near the surface. Set good one-year-old plants. They are better than older plants. Some will, perhaps, be astonished to learn that the roots of strawberry plants penetrate to the depth of two feet and more, where the soil is properly prepared and suited to this plant.

The varieties most desirable to plant depend much upon the location and the soil. What does well in one place and soil does not always do well in another place and soil. A good way is to learn from the experience of those who have tested varieties in your neighborhood.

The Wilson everybody plants in every place, and it seems even yet to be the berry for the million. You are more sure of a crop from this variety than from other untried sorts. There are other kinds that are better in certain localities; they produce larger crops and are of superior flavor. Of these, the most promising so far are the Downing, the Boyden, Col. Cheney, Crescent Seedling, Prouty, Kentucky; and for a new variety, the Endicott Seedling is favorably spoken of in Southern Illinois. It is huge for size. There are hoe cultivators made ex-

pressly for the cultivation of strawberry plantations. Any cultivator, however, that will thoroughly scarify the ground, and keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds, will answer the purpose. Clean cultivation is the thing needed. The plants will by fall become strong and large; and, if the planting is done early and well, and the cultivation has been what it should be, a fair crop of berries (say, half a crop) may be picked the next spring. Some practice keeping the runners out, and cultivating in hills; but I prefer the row system.

As soon as the harvest is over, cultivation should again begin, and be continued during the summer, whenever needed to keep the bed clear of weeds, and the ground in good tilth.

Mulch with straw or prairie grass in the winter, which in the spring is drawn between the rows. This mulch keeps the berries clean and the ground moist. No cultivation should be given till the crop is picked.

This process is repeated every year, till in three or four years, it may be needful to plow up the old plants and reset the plantation.

It is marvelous how many bushels of strawberries may be grown upon an acre; frequently three hundred bushels are gathered. I have known a single plant produce one hundred and fifty berries and upwards. But this comes only of the best practice and knowledge in the planting and cultivation. There is "no excellence without labor."

Russian Apples.

The Watchman and Journal (Vermont) in relation to Russian apples, originally sent out by the department of agriculture at Washington, says:

We have seen and tested the fruit of some thirty varieties of these new Russian apples—a few from our own trees, and the remainder sent to us as a consignment from different parts of Vermont and the Northwest. It is not our intention to go into an extended description of any of these now. We reserve the subject for another time, when the added experience of one or two more seasons will give both fuller material and an opportunity for a revision of judgments based only on single tests. We will simply indicate a tentative opinion that among early summer apples of this class, No. 334 (Yellow Transparent) and 344 (Sultan apple) deserve to be tested alongside of Tetoski. Among those a little later No. 342 (Charlottenhale) is very large, and of quality comparable with Cole's quince. No. 336 (White Transparent) resembles the Early Harvest in fineness of texture and freedom from the "sour water" quality of juice that seems characteristic of too many of the early apples of this class. It has substance and richness united to a mellow quality. No. 317 (White Pigeon apple) is down in our notes as of medium size, yellow, with delicate carmine streaks; flavor neutral, almost sweet, with an indescribable spicy mingling of apple, pear and banana flavor. No. 368 (Sugar Barbel) is a good early sweet. The only winter variety that appears valuable, so far, is No. 402 (Borsdorf). This seems to be a long-keeping winter apple of finest quality; size rather large, oblate, obscurely ribbed; skin smooth and glossy, green with brownish-red cheek; flavor much like Peck's Pleasant.

How to Know a Ripe Watermelon.

When the melon begins to change color inside, and its seeds to turn black, a small black speck, scale or blister begins to appear on the outer surface, or rind. These are multiplied and enlarged as the fruit matures. A ripe melon will show them thickly sown over the surface. A partial development only indicates half ripened fruit. A full crop of blisters reveals its perfect ripeness. When hundreds of melons are strewn along the sidewalk, you will have to look pretty sharply to find one that exhibits a satisfactory "cucumber" to borrow a term from M. Guenon. But it is unfeeling, when found, and by following this guide you may walk away with your melon with the most entire confidence. The blister is only to be seen upon a close inspection, but is plainly visible when that is given.

Americans visiting Europe are astonished when they see the great variety and immense size of the gooseberries grown there; for in England it is one of the finest of the small fruits, and our travelers buy thousands of the bushes from the English nurserymen and send them here every season, but which fails rarely to result in disappointment; for these English varieties are all but worthless when grown in our hot and arid summer. No more profitable study can be engaged in by agriculturists than that of the influence of climate on vegetation, a more thorough knowledge of which would prevent many such blunders.

The United States import annually over \$200,000,000 of articles which could as well be produced by ourselves. Some of these articles are paper materials, rice, barley, hemp, jute, flax seed, silk, wines, fruits, nuts, wool, sugar and molasses. Nearly \$100,000,000 is paid in gold to other countries annually for sugar and molasses.

The Household.

The affliction which shrinks from publicity, seeks to be invisible, and avoids ceremony, is more true and deep than that which finds its solace in that outward display which invites the comment of the world at large.

Above all earthly gifts a good mother stands pre-eminent; she is worth her weight in gold—more than an army of acquaintances. Those who have played round the same doorstep, basked in the same mother's smile, in whose veins the same blood flows, are bound by a sacred tie that can never be broken.

The carpet-bug, the new pest of housekeepers, and said to be fully as ravenous and twice as saucy as the potato-bug, has been found in two or three dwellings in this city, and, as it breeds rapidly, it bids fair to become soon too numerous to mention. It is a small black bug, very nimble, and it will walk through a carpet like a horse-shoe through a corn field. Ordinary insect powders and preventives make it smile. Carpets laid over floors which have cracks in them are often found cut through in strips and utterly ruined. Heavy cotton-lined paper placed under the carpet has been found quite efficacious in preventing its ravages in other cities.—*Springfield Union*.

Cucumber Pickles.

The following is the way in which the favorite German cucumber pickles are made: When quite fresh gathered they are to be laid in a strong, cold brine for six hours, and the liquor then strained off, raised to boiling point, and again poured over them. Here they must lie for twelve hours, when the liquor is again strained off and the same process repeated. The cucumbers are now taken out, placed in cold water for one hour and then allowed to dry. Whole cloves, pepper-corns, a few laurel leaves and some caraway or fennel seeds are then boiled in a little fine vinegar, and the liquor poured on them while still hot. In a week or a fortnight, or earlier still if there be any appearance of mold, the vinegar is strained off, once more boiled and poured over, and then the cucumbers may be set aside in suitable vessels till required for use.

Utilizing Useless Women.

A newspaper so seldom speaks in a sensible way of women, that the following article is worth noting, from the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) *Daily Journal*:

In 1866 a cargo of women, numbering 150, left New York for Oregon, arrived there safely, and a letter recently received, says they all found homes and husbands, and have passed happy lives. It is said there are 100,000 bachelors now on the Pacific coast wanting wives, and a similar enterprise might prove equally successful.—*Exchange*.

Very likely; but the average of women are no longer willing to be shipped as "cargoes" to search for husbands upon the Pacific coast. They would gather their robes closely about their fair proportions, and trip indignantly away at such a suggestion. Women, like men, have their representatives. Years ago they sought service with the foreign missionary societies, and were content to go out and spread the gospel net, to catch the shirtless and unsuspecting heathen. Now one representative woman is an applicant for a first-class foreign mission under the general government, and she would like to know "how long, O Lord, how long," it will be before she can have a white man's chance to live in a place in a foreign capital, under the old flag, as a representative of her darling native land.

The aspiration is a natural one. We do not know why the chin of a woman might not wag as successfully in diplomacy, as that of an antediluvian scarecrow like Caleb Cushing. But the tracery of green and the bursting buds upon the trees are likely to mark the advent of many a spring-time, we fear, before the hope will be realized. This perverse world moves but slowly, and with many a groan, perplexing hitch, and endless creaking, as it makes progress. The Methodists decided in their conference lately held in New York City that women could not preach the gospel. We are in favor of enlarging the suffrage, admitting women to the pulpit, sending them abroad as diplomats, and terminating the pitiful littleness of a policy that would restrain a woman from being a policeman or a statesman.—*American Farm Journal*.

GEO. INNES & CO.

Second Week of our Keen Cutting Sale!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

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

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

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutta bleached 10c.
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New York mills 10c.

Blackstone 7c.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.
Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.
Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c.
25 dozen of 2-button kids at 35c.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c.
Great reduction in table linens, napkins and towels.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c.
Good black gros grain silks at 62c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.
Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

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

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

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

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

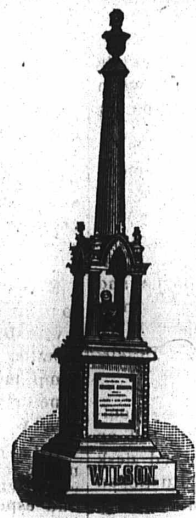
J. P. ROSS.

W. J. A. MONTGOMERIE.

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Every Monument and Tablet is warranted to be of the PUREST NEW JERSEY ZINC, And the most careful inspection will show the beauty, permanent value and Cheapsness of these Monuments.

Not the slightest resemblance to sheet zinc. Warranted that IT IS NOT SILVER-PLATED. Many are replacing dilapidated marble, which has only been set from 20 to 40 years, with our White Bronze Monuments.



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MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE.

79 MASS. STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit our spacious Sales-rooms and examine our new and elegant styles of fall and winter garments. Everybody welcome whether they wish to purchase or not.

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

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MILLINERY AND NOTION STORE.

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

MILLINERY GOODS

Ever offered in our city, and unsurpassed for

BEAUTY AND VARIETY OF STYLES.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

Farm and Stock.

Experiments on the Farm.

In this age of improvement agriculture should not be left to come in behind the other industries. We want to keep pace with the world; we want to get out of the farm all we can and we want to do it in the best and easiest way. Because the rules laid down by our fathers for carrying on the farm were good we should not follow, year after year, the old groove with a satisfied feeling that there is no better way. Take those rules for a foundation; look upon them as elementary and then aspire to hand down to your sons rules for farming as much better than those given by your father as his were than those of his father before him.

In experimenting to find a better way to cultivate crops or try new crops it would not be wise to take a large field for the work, for you might fail the first two or three times and then your loss would be considerable. Take a single acre, or some corner that has been allowed to grow up to weeds from season to season, and here begin the new work.

And not only may experiments be made with profit in raising crops but you may also obtain valuable results in feeding live stock. Prepare one animal for market by feeding on grain and another by feeding on root crops and ground feed, then observe which is the most profitable.

There are a thousand things about the farm that may be improved and our farmers themselves are just the persons to originate and make the improvements. If any of the readers of THE SPIRIT have been experimenting this year we would be pleased to hear from them. Let us know what you have accomplished.

Outlook in Jefferson County—To Hold a Fair.

MR. EDITOR:—THE SPIRIT is a weekly visitor to very many of our homes in Jefferson county, and having seen no communication from this locality, thought a few items not out of place in your columns.

The late rains have done very much to insure to our farmers an abundant corn crop. This, in connection with the good wheat and oats crops, will bring about a more prosperous and happy state of feeling throughout our agricultural districts. We feel sure that this one good crop will do more to redeem the name of our state than can be imagined. Already the demand for real estate is becoming noticeable, and with it, of course, the price is looking up. Kansas has a better prospect for a bright future to-day than ever she had.

The Valley Falls Fair association will hold its first annual exhibition on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of September next. Its grounds are spacious, pleasant and convenient to railroad and water privileges. Large and substantial buildings are now being erected and every precaution taken to make this fair a complete success. We earnestly invite the citizens of Lawrence and Douglas county to contribute their mechanical and agricultural productions, and feel safe in saying that the advertisement they will get by so doing will doubly repay them for their trouble. Our people are enthusiastic over the matter, and if enterprise and work is the "one thing needful" to make a fair a success ours will certainly be one.

HORACE B. SCHAEFFER.
VALLEY FALLS, Kans., July 30, 1878.

Cow Choking.

A veteran farmer told me a few days ago of a method of relieving a choking cow which was new to me, but which he assured me was unfailing. It is worthy of trial at any rate. A round stick, two or three inches long, is put into a cow's mouth, like a bit into a horse's mouth. A string is then fastened to each end of the stick and tied to the horns or up over the head. This forces her to keep her mouth open and allows the gas which forms in the stomach, and is the cause of the severe pain and rapid swelling which accompanies choking in a cow, to escape. The effort also of trying to rid the mouth of its unusual incumbrance is the best help toward freeing the passage of the throat; if the trouble is not removed in this way the cow may be kept alive until help is obtained for trying other measures for her relief. In such cases time is of great importance. He assures me he has seen his plan tried in many cases, and in none had it failed of a complete cure in less than half an hour.—Ez.

Sheep Husbandry Improves the Land.

Next in importance are the relations of sheep husbandry to an improved system of agriculture. These considerations apply much less to simply pastoral husbandry, like that of California and Texas, than to sheep culture pursued as a branch of mixed husbandry. Sheep are the only animals which do not exhaust the land upon which they feed, but permanently improve it. Horned cattle, especially cows in milk, by continued grazing, ultimately exhaust the pastures of their phosphates. In England the pastures of the county of Chester, famous as a cheese district, are only kept up by the constant use of bone dust. Sheep, on the other hand, through the peculiar nutritiousness of their manure, and the facility with which it is distributed, are found to be the most economical and certain means of constantly renewing the productiveness of the land. Mr. Mechi, the most famous of the living scientific farmers of England, estimates that 1,500 sheep folded on an acre of land for twenty-four hours, or 100 sheep for fifteen days, would manure the land sufficiently to carry it through four years' rotation. In the counties of Dorsetshire and Sussex, where the Down ewes are fed in summer on hill grass, during the day, and at night are folded on the arable without food, the value of the manure is set down at one-fourth the value of the sheep. By the combination of sheep husbandry with wheat culture, lands in England which, in the time of Elizabeth, produced on an average six and a half bushels of wheat per acre, produce now over thirty bushels. For these reasons, the recent practical writers of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England* pronounce that, while there is no profit in growing sheep in England simply for their mutton and wool, sheep husbandry is still an indispensable necessity as the sole means of keeping up the land. Fortunately we are able to find recent illustrations at home of the point asserted.—J. L. Hays.

Opium Farming in Africa.

Fifty thousand acres of hitherto uncultivated land in Mozambique, a considerable Portuguese dependency, has been granted to a joint-stock company, whose capital is said to be \$390,000, for the purpose of growing the poppy, making opium out of it, and obtaining vast profits by its sale. For this purpose seeds of the best kinds have been largely imported from Malwah in Hindoostan, where the best East India opium is made. Considering the evils which the use and abuse of opium have caused in Asia, particularly in China, into which the Anglo-Indian traders smuggled large quantities, the declaration from Mozambique, "it is satisfactory to learn that the poppy plants are thriving, and the fruits are reported to be larger than those produced in the best opium districts in India," sounds rather roughly on the ear of humanity. About 70,000 chests of this deleterious, because intoxicating, drug are annually produced in India. Of these China consumes 60,000, and the tax thereon brings about \$50,000,000 per annum into the treasury of British India. In 1839 the Chinese authorities demanded the surrender of all the opium then in the factories at Canton, and seized 20,283 chests, then worth \$5,000,000. The result was a desultory war which ended in the capture of Canton and other ports, the transfer of the island of Hong Kong, the payment of \$300,000,000 as indemnity to the English, and the silent connivance through the future, as in the past, at the opium trade. It is a matter of severe reproach to the Indian government that even to add \$50,000,000 per annum to its revenue, the manufacture and sale of opium should be carried on by its officers.—Ez.

A New Cereal Discovered.

From the *Ventura Free Press* we take the following:

We have been shown a new grain, discovered about four years ago by a farmer in Surprise valley in the northern part of the state, taken from the crop of a wild goose, shot by the farmer. He sowed the seed immediately after it was taken from the garner of the bird's crop, and it produced more than a hundred fold. Mr. Merithew, a farmer of Butte county, being on a visit to Surprise valley, obtained some few seeds of the new grain, and succeeded in propagating it with wonderful success on his farm in Butte county. The straw and beardless head resemble wheat; the grain looks a little like rye, but is twice as large as rye. When cut, as it is passing into the milk, it makes a hay even superior to wheat hay. Mr. Merithew has on hand several tons of hay from this new variety of grain, and perhaps five bushels of seed. He gave about two quarts of the seed to one of our citizens lately visiting Butte county, who was struck with the wonderful beauty of this new cereal, and brought it to Southern California for propagation. Thos. R. Bard, Esq., has taken the seed and proposes to give it a thorough test upon the rich alluvial lands of the California rancho, near the sea shore. It could not have fallen into the hands of a more intelligent and painstaking cultivator. It appears to be in every way superior to rye, and may prove to be of great utility, as it is a fine grower and very productive. We have some of the grain, as a specimen, at our office, which is attracting great attention.

Talks on Farm Crops.

The author of "Walks and Talks on the Farm" fills his corner in the August *American Agriculturist* with the following, which will interest our Kansas readers:

"I have a piece of timber bottom," writes Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, "that I have recently cleared up, and have had it in corn for the last four years. Corn is not very profitable at 20 cents a bushel."

"I am glad to hear him acknowledge that," said the deacon. "I have long suspected that the men who figure out such handsome profits on paper from 20-cent corn, are railroad men who have land to sell and freights to carry." "Hush, deacon," said I, "there is as much money to be made in raising corn at 20 cents a bushel in many parts of the West, as there is in raising it here at 40 cents a bushel."

"Just about," said the deacon, sarcastically.

"Well," said the doctor, "it is no use grumbling at prices. They are beyond our control. All you can do is to raise good crops, and market them to the best advantage. You are not obliged to sell corn at 40 cents a bushel. I paid \$1.50 for a hind quarter of lamb the other day, and I am sure that farmers could well afford to feed out more corn to their sheep and lambs."

"That is certainly true," said I, "especially if you have the right kind of sheep. As yet, we fail to appreciate the influence which the exportation of meat to England is going to have on our agriculture. We shall feed higher. Our fattening lambs and sheep will have grain every day, summer and winter. It would be a good thing for all concerned, if we could send a million fat sheep to England next year, and two millions the year following. There is nothing in the way except that we have not got the fat sheep. And yet we sell corn for 20 cents a bushel in the West, and 40 here."

"Yes," said the doctor, "and it is almost impossible, here in the country, to get a good beefsteak. I have to pay 15 cents a pound for the wretchedest kind of beef. Why we do not get Short-horn bulls and raise better cattle, and feed more corn, is one of the mysteries of human nature."

"Hitherto, doctor," said I, "we have had no steady market for beef and mutton. Now that this is secured, we shall raise better cattle and sheep, and shall feed higher. But we are wandering."

"This piece of land," continues Mr. Cobb, "is in fine condition and rich, and will continue to produce a good crop of corn for the next forty years without manure. It ought to produce 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre, if I had some good variety. What kind of wheat would be suitable to such a piece of land in Southern Kansas, that has a stiff stem, and not inclined to run to straw?"

The squire, the deacon, Charley and the doctor all said the "Clawson." "But, nevertheless," said I, "it may not be the wheat that Mr. Cobb wants. The fact that it does well here and in Michigan does not prove that it will do well in Southern Kansas. It has stiff straw, and stands up well, but it is such a vigorous grower, that on rich bottom land and in a southern climate it may run too much to straw. Still, I know of no variety of white wheat that I would sooner risk on such land than the Clawson. I am never very enthusiastic over new varieties of anything. We are inclined to think more of what variety of wheat to sow than about the preparation of the soil."

"You should attend to both," said the doctor. "Make the land in good condition, and then select the variety best suited to your soil and climate."

"That is it exactly," said I, "but some farmers seem to think they can find a variety that will do well on poor, wet, weedy, half-worked land. Mr. Cobb has the right idea; he has rich land in fine condition, and is wise in looking for the best variety. But I have known a farmer to send hundreds of miles for a choice variety of wheat that was advertised in the papers, and sow it on land that was too poor, and wet, and weedy, to grow a crop of rye. We need better varieties of wheat and barley, oats and corn, potatoes and root crops; but we need still more better cultivation, better manuring, and more prompt and energetic preparation of the land."

"That is all true," said the doctor, "but farmers are improving their land more rapidly than ever before. Artificial manures are having a decidedly beneficial effect. They put new life into land; and, better still, new thoughts and new hopes into the farmers and farmers' boys. It is giving tone to our agriculture."

"Perhaps so," said the deacon, "but what we want is better prices for our produce. It is no use raising crops if we cannot sell them."

"Our crops," said I, "always have sold, and always will sell. Go where you may, you will see the familiar sign, 'Cash for wheat.' True, the price may not suit us. But those who have wheat to sell are as well off as their brethren who have flour to buy for themselves and their children. Let us be thankful that our crops are as good as they are."

"Would you put in much wheat this fall?" asked Charley. "Probably wheat will be very low."

"I should put in just as much wheat," said the doctor, "as I could put in well

—and no more. We had a great crop of wheat in this section last year, and the wheat now (June 25) on the ground is decidedly better than the average."

"Yes," said the deacon, "and there was as much more land sown to wheat last fall than for many years. It is a rare occurrence to have two such crops of wheat in succession. I think farmers will sow all the wheat they can this fall."

Danger from Feeding Exclusively on Corn.

Is it not well enough for farmers in the great pork producing states to stop and inquire whether they are not depending too entirely upon corn as a food for swine, from the time the pigs are old enough to eat until they are converted into pork? There can scarcely be a question that corn is the cheapest food that can be used for hogs in the states which furnish the bulk of our pork, but there may well be a question as to whether its exclusive use is consistent with the highest possible state of health in the swine family.

The hog, in a state of nature, subsists chiefly upon roots, vegetables and such animal matter as he can procure by rooting in the earth. In his domesticated form, especially in the states where pork raising is carried on to the largest extent, he is confined during his entire life to very narrow quarters, and his food is nothing but corn. A condition so unnatural must inevitably predispose to disease; and when to this is added the crowding of large numbers together into close quarters, as is the practice on many farms, it is not surprising that contagious and epizootic disease should be generated, and that the mortality should be great.

The very nature of the hog is a perpetual protest against the all-corn diet to which we have subjected him; and we believe that "hog cholera" and other diseases of a like nature will continue to increase in the great corn belt until we learn to treat him more nearly in accordance with his nature. Our farmers must raise more roots for winter, and grass and clover for summer, if they would keep their hogs free from disease. Corn must, as heretofore, be the main dependence for fattening, because it is better and cheaper than anything else for that purpose, but for pigs, "store hogs," and breeding stock, we must have a variety of food.—*Live-Stock Journal*.

Weaning Calves.

"Old Farmer" gives his plan of weaning calves in the *Rural New Yorker* as follows:

Having weaned many hundred of calves, and having fifty years ago fed them morning and night myself, I can say with entire confidence that after the first week, skim milk warmed a little more than new milk as when drawn from the cow, will keep them in good growing condition. There is no *if* or *doubt* about this fact, for many thousands are raised in this way every year, and have been for years out of mind, before my day in the county I was born in, and also, in the states for the last twenty years; while in Canada, they are treated just the same by hundreds of people.

About four quarts of sweet skim milk for the first few times is enough, as giving more will relax them too much sometimes; six quarts afterwards and, if it can be spared, more as the calf grows larger. In winter or early in spring the calves require feeding with hay, a very little at first, and of course it should be nice, soft, green hay, and a little bran and oats or bran and meal—two-thirds bran will make them all thrive very fast.

Packing Butter.

Those who pack butter should be careful to choose packages made of sound, sweet wood. The scalding and soaking before use should be very thoroughly attended to. The wood should be completely saturated with brine; then sprinkle a thin layer of salt on the bottom, and spread a cloth over it. Pack full, carefully pressing the butter in, beginning the pressure at the center and extending outward at the sides, so as to expel all the air. Leave room at the top for a thin layer of salt. Cover with pure brine, put on the cover of the tub, or put in the head of the firkin, as the case may be, and set the package away in a cool, dry, dark place, free from all offensive odors. Examine, at intervals, to see that the brine has not soaked away or evaporated, and be sure and keep the butter covered with it. Butter properly made, and so kept, will remain sweet a long time.—*American Dairyman*.

In the Crimea, the ancient mode of thrashing grain is described by Clark as follows: "After selecting an even spot of ground, they fix a pole or stake into the earth, placing the grain in a circle round it, so as to form a circumference of about eight or nine yards in diameter. They then attach a horse by a long cord to the pole, and continue driving him round and round upon the grain, until the cord is wound upon the pole; after this, turning his head in an opposite direction, he is again set going, until the cord is unwound. By this process, they do not fail to obtain the whole of the grain clean from the sheaf; but the straw is destroyed."

Veterinary Department.

Shoulder Galls.

A writer to the *Elmira Farmers' Club* sends the following cure for galls on the shoulders of draught animals: Dissolve six drachms of iodine in half a pint of alcohol, and apply it on the sore with a feather as soon as the collar is removed, and when at rest twice a day, morning and evening. The article should be in the stable of every farmer, as it is an excellent application on horses where the skin is broken, and is a sure cure for splints if used in a proper manner.

Sprung Knees.

I have an old horse that is badly knee-sprung. He knuckles over often when going and trembles when standing. He don't appear to be sore; very sure-footed; rarely ever stumbles; but in jogging down hill his knees fail him. I am quite sure there is nothing the matter with his feet. He will trot down the steepest hill and over stone pavement without flinching in the least.

ANSWER.—From your description of the case, it seems the animal is not only knee-sprung, but there is some trouble with his ankles as well; the condition may have been brought about from the feet having been sore from overwork, but now resolved. We are doubtful if anything can be done for him. The only treatment indicated is an active cantharides blister applied to the anterior part of both knees and ankles, after first having the hair clipped from the parts; but it will not do to blister too much surface at one time—say one knee and one ankle, and in a week or ten days apply to the others. Have the flooring of his stall inclined from forward backward, feed from a high rack, have his feet pared a little lower at the heels than at the toes, and require him to do no work for two months except walking exercise; and when you begin working him have his shoes made with the toes of a harder material than the heels, thereby getting more wear at the heels than at the toes; and the parts will gradually accommodate themselves to the changed condition without becoming irritated.

Mammitis.

I have a valuable Jersey cow that yields very rich milk; so rich, in fact, that butter can be made from it before the cream is allowed to gather on the surface. One of her teats has become caked and hard; another is threatening to cask. There is a probability that the remaining two may be affected in the same manner. The cow is quite a pet with us, and I am anxious to save her life, which I am afraid is endangered through the above cause. Please state what induces this caking of the teats, and, if possible, what is the proper remedy.

ANSWER.—Mammitis or garget is simply an inflammation of the mammary gland, due to traumatic influences; after the inflammatory process has become resolved, the tissue is left in a thickened and indurated condition, which prevents further secretion of milk. Treatment: So long as inflammation is present, bathe the parts with the following: Take fluid extract of belladonna, acetate of lead and tincture of opium, of each two ounces; water, one pint; mix, and apply three times a day; introduce a test siphon, and endeavor to draw the milk and pus from the gland, and, after the inflammation subsides, it may be necessary to apply an active biniodide of mercury blister, one part of the salt to eight of lard; give her one pound of sulphate of soda, dissolved in water; it should be given on an empty stomach; her food should be principally grass.

Pulmonary Emphysema.

I have a young mare that for some time past has had a slight cough, and blows when I first bring her out of the stable. I thought at first it was the heaves, but after driving twelve miles in an hour and five minutes, she breathes very regularly, which scarcely seems like the heaves. If you can tell me, through your valuable paper, what you think is the cause, and remedy, you would greatly oblige a constant reader.

ANSWER.—The probability is she has the heaves; but you should have been a little more thorough in describing the symptoms. The mere fact of the animal driving the distance referred to without inconvenience, is no proof that heaves are not present, since we often find animals in the first stages of the disease doing their work perfectly well an hour after leaving the stable. The disease is characterized by difficult breathing, the act of expiration being performed in two acts or motions. By first examining a sound animal and then the other, the difference will be readily appreciated. A dry and distressed cough, staring coat, dilated pupil, voracious appetite, constipation, dilated nostrils and distended abdomen are the symptoms. Treatment: Since heaves are incurable, our treatment must be confined to palliating the difficulty. Allow her only very concentrated and nutritious food. Give a cathartic composed of Barbadoes aloes, one ounce; ground ginger, one drachm, made into a ball, and, after it has acted, give one of the following powders: Take gum camphor, digitalis leaves, pulverized, and powdered opium, of each two ounces; calomel, one ounce; mix, and give a tablespoonful once a day in his feed.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

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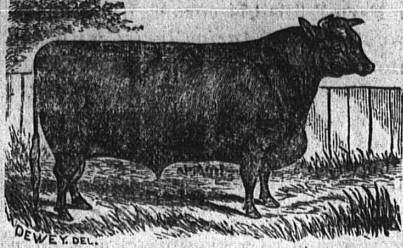
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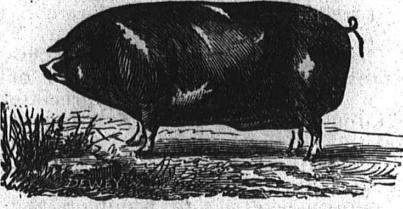
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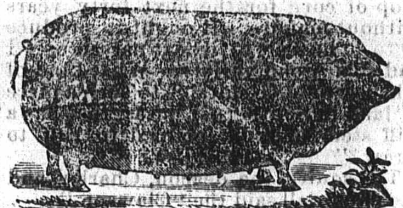
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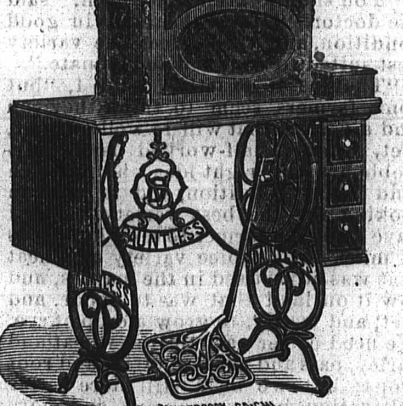
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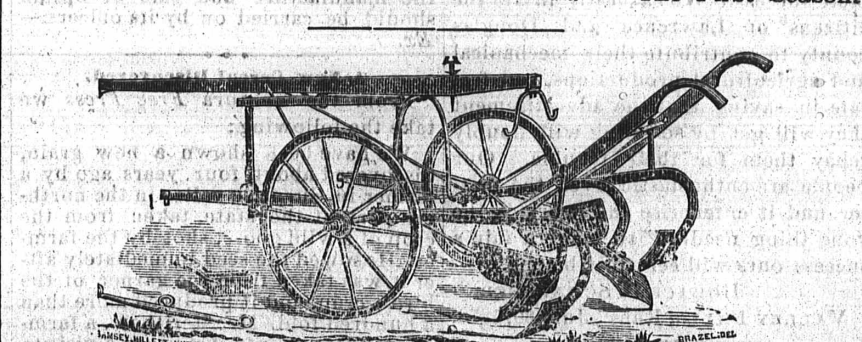
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