

# SPIRIT OF HUSBANDRY

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 336.

## NEVER GIVE UP.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Oh, never give up, and never get blue,  
Keep a brave soul, you'll weather it through.  
"Never say fall,"  
"Thrice clad in mail"  
Is the hero, who's honest and true.

When the weather is dull, and the rain  
Rolls like white tears on the window pane,  
"Never get blue,"  
"Never say fall,"  
Light will shine through,  
And the sun rise in glory again.

Though thy losses, like tempest clouds lower,  
Be a hero; shrink not from the shower.  
"Never despair,"  
"Archling the air"  
Is a bow, spanning cottage and tower.

What though riches should take wings and flee  
And thy lot with the lonely should be,  
"Never give up,"  
"Never say fall,"  
Mixed in the cup  
Of tears are the sweets of adversity.

If the haughty pass by with a sneer,  
Think not that scorn can eclipse the sphere.  
"Never say die,"  
"Let him pass by,"  
A turn of the wheel may bring him near.

Strike out and swim through the rolling sea  
To the shore, where hands are outstretched to thee.  
"Never go down,"  
"He will not drown,"  
Whose head is upraised and whose hands are free.

Oh, never give up, and never get blue;  
Keep a brave soul, you'll weather it through;  
"Never say fall,"  
"Thrice clad in mail"  
Is the hero who's honest and true.

## FAITHFULLY FAITHLESS.

BY ANNA SHELDON.

"Aunt Maria," said Jennie Gordon, seating herself at the feet of the loveliest maiden of sixty who was ever called an old maid, "what did papa mean this morning when he said if you had not been so faithfully faithless you might have been a widow with about a hundred thousand dollars, instead of a little old maid teaching little girls music?"

Maria Gordon smiled, but her lips quivered too.

"All girls like love stories," she said; "shall I tell you mine?"

Jennie assented, clasping her little white hands upon her aunt's lap, and resting her chin upon them, her favorite attitude for listening comfortably.

"Forty years ago," began Aunt Maria—and smiled again at Jennie's little gasping "Oh!" at that immense space of time—"forty years ago, Jennie, I was a blooming, pretty girl of nineteen, as romantic and tender-hearted as most girls of my age. I lived then in Summerfield, upon the same farm where you go now to visit your Uncle Reuben. It was a very small village in those days and the only way to reach New York was by a five hours' drive in a lumbering old stage-coach. Yet, even then there were summer boarders who came from the city for a few weeks of rest and recreation, and my parents kept one spare room for such guests. It was always occupied from June until October, sometimes by one boarder all summer, sometimes changing its occupants every few weeks.

"Upon this summer, when I had completed my nineteenth year, we had an invalid guest, a man of twenty-two or three, who had met with a serious accident in the spring, and was ordered to take country air and rest to perfect his recovery.

"He was the handsomest man I ever saw, and as noble and talented as he was attractive. I am sure he was all this in those days," said Aunt Maria, earnestly, as if replying to some contradiction in her own heart, "and we all became very fond of him. My brother Tom—your father—would take him fishing when he was strong enough, and little Reuben would cling about him lovingly. I was the oldest of the three children, and obliged to assist mother in the household tasks, but I had been educated at the H— seminary, and when evening came, and work was over, I could chat with our guest, play for him upon our cottage piano, and sing the ballads that we both loved.

"It was all too short a summer, dear, for the happiness we found in it, and when fall came, and parting time, Roland Wells told me he loved me.

"'Roland Wells?' cried Jennie. 'Not our Roland Wells who died yesterday?'

"You should never interrupt a story," said Aunt Maria, gravely. "The Roland Wells who loved me was young and handsome, full of generous impulses, a man who could easily be a hero in the eyes of the girl who loved him;

and I loved him. He was then confidential clerk in a large wholesale house in New York, working hard and saving every dollar towards a future partnership. It was in the discharge of some business duty in the warehouse that he had been injured, and the firm only awarded his entire recovery to restore him to his former position.

"All this he told us, and father wrote to his employers, who praised him warmly, and held out every hope of advancement. So we were betrothed, and I was making my wedding finery, Roland looking out for pleasant rooms for housekeeping in the city, when one evening in November he appeared most unexpectedly at the farm.

"When we were first betrothed, he had told me that his father, mother and three young sisters were living in Illinois upon a small farm, but his ambition had drawn him to the city. In our talks of the future, we had planned our wedding trip to visit the Western home, and Roland often talked to me of his parents and 'the girls,' as he called his sisters. I knew that he was very fond of them all, and loved him the better for his warm affection for his home and family.

"But on this November evening he came to tell us that his father had been stricken with paralysis, was lying helpless, and his mother had written to implore her only son to come to her at once.

"'Mollie,' he said to me, 'I must go, and I cannot tell when I can return. Will you be faithful, love?'

"And I, weeping, loving him more than ever for his ready self-sacrifice, promised to be true to him, all my life. I have kept my promise.

"Roland went to Illinois. Letters did not come so frequently as they do in these days of steam and telegraphy, but I heard from him and wrote to him quite often, during the first years of our separation. I knew that he found the farm heavily mortgaged, and took his own savings for years to pay off that debt; but his father lay helpless for seven long years, and Roland gave up all his ambitious hopes, his dreams of love, to drudge on the farm, to comfort his mother, to educate his sisters. He worked early and late, and gradually his letters came at longer and longer intervals, until they ceased altogether.

"But if he was a hero to me in our pleasant summer-time of love, he was more so during those years when I thought of him lifting manfully the heavy burdens thrown upon his young shoulders—a good son, a generous brother. I made an ideal Roland and worshipped him.

"In my youth I had lovers, but I rejected them all, hoping my Roland would come and find me faithful. As I grew older, and that hope died, I still continued single, because no man of all I met compared to the Roland in my heart, the Roland of my memory and my dreams—my lost lover.

"So, my dear, time passed on; my brothers grew up and married, my parents died, and I taught music for a living. Ten years ago the calm monotony of my life was broken by a letter from Roland Wells. He wrote from New York, having traced me through Reuben. His parents were dead, his sisters well married, and he had made a fortune in California. He had come home to spend his wealth, to devote his declining years to home-happiness and to love. To love, Jennie, for he never married, he asked me to renew our engagement, never formally broken.

"My dear, I was an elderly woman, with my hair streaked with gray, but I cried like a baby over that letter. My Roland was coming home, true to me! Could romance go further? I am afraid, dear, my answer was rather gushing, considering my age and experience, but the whole thirty years of separation seemed wiped out when I wrote it.

"In answer to my letter, he came here. I was at the window, watching. I was not quite idiot enough to expect to see the Roland from whom I had parted thirty years before, but I imagined a tall, majestic man, whose brow would be illuminated by the noble life of self-sacrifice he had led, who would be exalted and raised above ordinary humanity. Well! well! the old dream dreams, as well as the young.

"For Roland came home a thin, stooping man, with a wizened face, dried and wrinkled, keen eyes, and narrow, firmly closed mouth. He was not here a week before I could read every thought of his narrow soul, and saw there ostentation, greed, vanity and utter selfishness. The love I had believed in was simply the hope of securing a domestic slave, for Reu-

ben had told him I was still single for his sake. A young wife, he argued, would be exacting, capricious and extravagant, but a sensible woman of my age would look after his comfort and be duly grateful for being chosen from all the galaxy of younger, more attractive women.

"My letter had renewed our engagement, and I tried to destroy my own discrimination; to renew the glamour of my youth; to fit anew the fire of love fast dying in my heart. Roland bought a lot near here and built a superb home for his bride, and he wearied me with descriptions of the great show he intended to make, the superb furniture he had ordered, disappointed that I was not loudly grateful for the immense advantages his wife would enjoy.

"Every time he came to see me we drifted further apart in all the sympathy and affection that alone could make married life happy. I was disgusted at the egotism and ostentation of a selfish money-worshiper, and he was disappointed at my coolness, and the absence of that grateful, slavish affection he had expected to find.

"It was a year before the house was completed, the furniture brought from New York, the gardens planned and planted, and the establishment placed upon the footing of most ostentatious wealth. I knew that Roland was dreading the time when, in honor, he must ask me to name a day for our wedding, and I resolved to spare him.

"We had been driving together, and I had listened patiently to a minute enumeration of the beauties of the horses and carriage and a detailed account of the cost of each. Conversation had flagged, when I told Roland, kindly but decidedly, that I saw plainly that the marriage of which we talked could be productive only of misery for both of us.

"'Our youth is over,' I said to him, 'and with it has gone the love we once felt for each other. We see only each other's faults, and it is too late to build up a new romance. Let us be good friends, but no more.'

"He urged me a little, not warmly, to reconsider my resolution, but submitted with rather mortifying good grace when I insisted. We parted at the gate, friends only, and we kept up our friendship till Roland died. He married, as you know, a mere girl who was dazzled by his wealth, and they were most unhappy. Perhaps no one knew so well as myself the secrets of the miserable household, for Roland taxed my friendship by demanding sympathy for all his trials, and poor little Meta, who was one of my old music scholars, came to me with all her troubles.

"It may be, I cannot tell, that I might, after all, have made Roland happier than the young wife he chose, but I cannot regret my decision for my own sake. I was too faithful to the Roland I loved for thirty years, to marry the Roland who came home to me."

"That was what papa meant by 'faithfully faithless,'" said Jennie.

"Yes, your father knew all my struggles between what seemed my duty and what my heart dictated. We cannot 'renew our youth' in this life, Jennie, and the attempt only produces a painful mockery. Had I married Roland when we were first betrothed, he might, with a loving wife, with children growing up around him, have retained the generous, manly impulses, the noble heart that won my love. But years of solitude, devoted entirely to the task of making and saving money, narrowed heart and brain, till there was nothing of my hero left in the Roland Wells who died yesterday, and whose widow I do not envy, though she will have a handsome estate and fortune, while I am only a little old maid, teaching music for my daily bread."

## William Cullen Bryant's Will.

The will of William Cullen Bryant was offered for probate on Saturday, at Jamaica, L. I., and it is dated December 6, 1872. It is written in his own handwriting, being remarkably legible, and bears no trace of trembling or nervousness. The estate is estimated at \$350,000, and all, including Bryant's interest in the *Evening Post*, is equally divided between the daughters, one the wife of Parke Godwin, and the other Miss Julia S. Bryant, except that four acres of land and \$8,000 of money go to the overseer of his estate, George B. Cline, and \$200 to Cline's son. If either daughter dies childless, her share is to go to the surviving sister, and it is especially directed that the property given the daughters shall be settled in such manner as to be free from the meddling or control of the husband of either. The executors of the will are John A. Graham, John Bigelow, John H. Platt, George B. Cline and the testator's daughter, Julia S. Bryant. Had Mr. Bryant survived his children, the estate was to have been equally divided between his nephews and nieces and those of his wife.

## Preserve this Carefully.

R. C. Shoemaker writes to the *Country Gentleman*: "In reply to C. W. C., p. 168, I can give some facts which may be of use to someone, thereby saving life. The time between the biting of animal by a mad dog and showing signs of hydrophobia is not less than nine days, but may be nine months. After the animal has become rabid, a bite or scratch with the teeth upon a person, or slobber coming in contact with a sore or raw place, would produce hydrophobia just as soon as though he had been bitten by a mad dog. Hydrophobia can be prevented, and I will give what is well known to be an infallible remedy, if properly administered, for man or beast. A dose for a horse or cow should be about four times as great as for a person. It is not too late to give medicine any time before the spasms come on.

"The first dose for a person is one and a half ounces elecampane root, bruised, put in a pint of new milk, reduced to one-half by boiling, then taken all at once in the morning, fasting until afternoon, or at least a very light diet after several hours have elapsed. The second dose the same as first, except take two ounces of the root; third dose the same as last, to be taken every other day. Three doses are all that is needed, and there need be no fear. This I know from my own experience, and know of a number of other cases where it has been entirely successful. This is no guess work. Those persons I allude to were bitten by their own dogs, that had been bitten by rabid dogs, and were penned up to see if they would go mad; they did go mad, and did bite the persons.

"This remedy has been used in and about Philadelphia for forty years and longer, with great success, and is known as the Goodman remedy. I am acquainted with a physician who used it thirty years, but never knew a case that failed where it was properly administered. Among other cases he mentioned was one where a number of cows had been bitten by a mad dog. To half of this number they administered this and headed book-mark dropping from between its pages, all seemed new, though I had seen them so often before. Time flew faster than I knew, and when at last I remembered that mamma would wonder what had become of me, I ran down the gallery steps into the church. I found the church shut, yes, and fastened too. The four o'clock service was the last for the day; the church was locked for the night.

I began to cry then. I beat at the door and called out, but only the echoes answered me. I ran to the windows; they were too high for me to reach, and they were all painted—no one could see me if I could reach my face to them. Then I went to the gallery. It was no better there.

I remembered that little Goody Two Shoes, when she was locked up in the church, rang the bell, so that all the people of the place were frightened and thought there was a ghost in the belfry, and came in a crowd to see about it; but I could find no way of getting to our church bell, and even if I had, I knew well enough that no one nowadays was foolish enough to believe in ghosts.

Perhaps mamma would guess where I was, and go to the old sexton and tell him to open the door. I tried to hope that, but hours passed on and all the pretty colored shadows that fell through the painted windows faded from wall and ceiling, and I knew the sun had set. No, mamma thought I had got lost on the way home, and never guessed that I was in the church.

Then it occurred to me that the sexton might not open the door all the week, and by the next Sunday I should be starved to death. That thought was dreadful. I screamed and screamed again, though I knew no one could possibly hear me.

And now it was really dark. The shadows had come out of the corners and filled the whole church. I could not see the pulpit, nor the flowers about it, only high up in the windows a little gray light. I went out into the vestibule, feeling my way, and stood with my cheek against the door, listening with all my might. Oh! I was no one coming? It seemed cruel that my own parents should not guess where I was. Did nobody love me enough to know without telling just where I was?

Yes, some one did. All of a sudden I heard a little noise—a whine, a long, doleful whine. It came through the crack at the bottom of the church door. It was a dog's whine. Yes, it was Dan's.

I lay down on the floor and put my ear to the crevice. "Dan!" I cried. "Dan! Dan! Dan!" And then the whine changed to a joyful bark. "Dan, I'm here," said I. "Go home and tell them to come and let me out."

And Dan answered "Yes," as plain as a dog could, and went away.

Afterward they told me what he did. He went straight home, and found my mother walking the floor in tears, while my father searched the streets for me, and gave notice to the police—for they had seen me come out of church, and did not think I had gone back again—and he pulled mother's dress, and barked, and talked in his dog language, until she said: "Dan knows where Lilly is," and put on her shawl and hat, and followed him. And Biddy, the cook, went too; and he led them straight to the church, and put his nose down to the crack at the bottom of the door, and whined; and then mamma cried out: "Oh! my little girl is shut up in the church! I know my little girl is shut up in the church!" and called out my name, and I answered. Then Biddy went to the door, the old sexton for the key, and they opened the door. Oh! how glad I was. I cried, and mamma cried; and we kissed each other, and then we both kissed Dan; and I loved Dan dearly ever after. Wouldn't you?

## A Story for Children.

When I was a very little girl I had a nice old dog who was called Dan. He was a black dog, and he had a rough coat and a great red tongue. He was not handsome, but he was good, and we loved him very much. He loved us too. He knew when we went away from home, and ran to meet us when we returned; and when I had the scarlet fever he was very melancholy and lay all day on the mat before the door. He always wanted to go to church with us; that, of course, mamma would not permit; for

Historical Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—P. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.

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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.

DEPUTIES.

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session: W. S. Hann, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas. George Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county. John Andrews, Huxon, Atchison county.

EDITOR SPIRIT.

While every good and great philanthropist is making efforts to increase the happiness and lessen the evils and unnecessary anxiety of the human family, and make life more enjoyable, yet remains almost unnoticed too, a class of persons indicated at the head of this article that seem to share very little in the real reforms of the day.

The Laborer.

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When the Messiah (the Son of God) came from the grand courts of heaven to this sin-cursed world his birthplace was a manger, of humble parentage, and when the time arrived for the establishing of a kingdom—the introduction of a new and better order of things—he went down to the fisheries and chose from the honest, toiling, daily laborers his apostles—his prime ministers—to assist in establishing the kingdom. They well knew the needs of the poor, and how to sympathize with them. But this was not all. Added to their experience and personal knowledge came the word of inspiration, and they felt as well as taught; and although we as a people profess to be Christians and accept the teachings of Christ and his apostles to be true and in every sense correct, yet we have changed the whole primitive order of things.

Our apostles (those we send) are almost invariably men of high degree—men of wealth—for only such have funds enough to flourish successfully. It is said self-interest is one of the first laws of nature, and those fellows have so long acted on this principle that common people need not expect anything else.

If there is any class of men that deserve esteem and commendation it is the faithful laborer. He fights all our battles, clears up all

our forests, breaks all our prairies, sows all the grain, builds all the barns, mansions, cities, railroads and depots; mines all the gold, silver, iron and coal; builds all the vessels that whiten the sea; removes all the snags from our navigable rivers. He is at the wheel and helm day and night, and yet these poor fellows, notwithstanding all their faithfulness, are but receiving to-day what falls from the rich man's table. The straw has been taken from the mortar long ago. How much more can the children of Israel yet bear? Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? With what earnestness on the 4th of July was the declaration again read, declaring all men in possession of inalienable rights? How some of these fine, eloquent fellows did orate on the rights of nations and what a glorious country we have! But did they tell you made it such! Perhaps they did it they want an office this fall, and perhaps the common people will again divide off and give the office-hunter all he wants, and perhaps too they may not. We may need a little more scouring and a little more light. We think we begin to see men as trees walking. More anon. A. VARNER. WONGCIVU, Kans., July 5, 1878.

Cardinal Point in Each Meeting.

Every meeting of the grange should contain one cardinal point, and only one. Should the meeting be prolonged beyond half a day, more than one subject may be discussed to advantage. But for a half day or an evening session, a single question, carefully discussed, in addition to the other necessary business of each meeting, will be found profitable. For instance, it is folly to attempt to discuss "poultry raising" and "swine raising" in all their manifold phases, or "potato and corn culture," giving all the different requirements of soil, seed, cultivation and harvesting, at the same time. One member is more interested in the cultivation of corn; therefore give his whole time for preparation on this subject and neglects that of the potato. Another member devotes the whole of his time to the subject of potatoes. This is all very good, at least in one way. There is nothing like making a specialty of some subject, and developing it in all its different forms. But let us return to our subject. Suppose we meet in the grange hall on this kind of preparation, and two subjects be discussed. When one is brought up, a member here and another there will say, "I am not prepared on this question; I gave all my time to the other." Here rises a dilemma, that no grange can afford to tolerate more than once. It is a well known fact that it is often a hard matter to get members to express themselves, even when they have given some time to preparation. But to have them reply when called on: "I am not prepared on this question?"—can we expect an interesting and profitable meeting? What is the consequence? Not infrequently both subjects are passed hurriedly over, with little or no profit to any one. No new ideas are brought out for want of time; the subject is often dropped in half disgust and something fresh is taken up. The injury done in this way is not merely the postponing of the subject, but that it produces a reluctance on the part of the members toward discussing either of the questions in future.

This is no false representation, no mere colored picture, but a candid statement of what I have frequently observed in the working of some granges. One of the main reasons why more work, more satisfactory work, has not been done in the grange, is because too much is often attempted. In making out a programme for the next meeting, which should be done always before closing the grange, decide upon one subject and make it the cardinal feature for next meeting. If a single cardinal question, with all the queries that will arise and the other work of each meeting, will be found sufficient; and it will often happen that a single question, grasped in this manner, can be profitably discussed, even through two or three meetings, without wasting it or wearying the patience of the members.

Our success in anything is nearly always dependent upon the manner we grasp it, and the ardor with which we carry it out. How essential it is to know beforehand what we are expected to do in the meeting, with little or no main question for consideration, that we will not get on fast enough. We have learned some lessons by being hasty. Let us not overlook them entirely.

To make our meetings profitable, and at the same time afford necessary recreation, is desirable. Give that earnest, but little or no do something. Give the flatterer and faint-hearted a chance. Tell them what is to be done next—they cannot help thinking of it, and will come better prepared.—Methodist, in Grange Bulletin.

A correspondent sends the following to the Virginia Patron: "As the public school system has about played out here Speedwell grange, No. 648, remembering that one of the first principles of our order is education (too much lost sight of at present), determined to have a school in connection with the grange. As we may meeting the members subscribed the necessary amount for a four months' session, and appointed a committee of Deputy Gleaves and Brothers Harris and Sparker, who have complete control. A good teacher has been appointed and a start has been made with thirty-five scholars. Our grange is composed of some fifty members who delight to work in unison, and the hall is being enlarged this summer so as to enable us to embrace more, and get more brains and sinew of the land, as they become better acquainted with the advantages possessed by the order. It will be a work of time, but when accomplished, great will be the satisfaction. Faith and perseverance must be employed. There are twelve subordinate granges in this county with an average of thirty-five members. Two grange stores in operation and a plow factory may be started next, and I most earnestly hope that in the next twelve months our fertilizers will be made on the spot, and then we shall be on the high road to profitable farming."

A member of Pleasant Valley grange, No. 859, West Virginia, writes to the Farmer's Friend: "Our grange is in fine working order, and is still increasing in number. Saturday, May 18, 1878, the third and fourth degrees were conferred on a class of five, and several other applications have been made. We meet twice a month and have very interesting meetings. The query box has been introduced and creates quite an interest. There is the best prospect for abundant crops in this neighborhood that has been seen for many years; also good prospects for plenty of fruit, such as apples, peaches, plums and cherries. We have a fine prospect of the narrow gauge railroad through this valley of ours, which will certainly make the times better."

AN ESSAY.

Read Before Lansingville (N. Y.) Grange, No. 282, by O. F. Hamilton, June 16, 1878.

Now that the cold weather of the last few weeks is at an end, let us cease the grumbling which has been so abundant in regard to it, and turn our attention to the warm summer that is now upon us, and find fault with that. It seems now that it would be an agreeable change if we could be placed back for a while, to the cool, refreshing, blustering days of fast winter. What a luxury would be a warm morning, or a roll in a snow bank an hour or two these sultry noons, by way of recreation. Heat is a tyrant whose cruelty cannot be evaded. We can outwit winter. It is only a question of money. Fire and furs can defy him. But rich and poor are at the mercy of the heat, with the difference that the poor have the better of the rich, for they need not look respectable. The tramps, too, have their own triumphs in the summer-time. They can roll in luxurious idleness in mud holes—suffering tramps have the elevation of mind to do such a thing. But for most people clothing adapted to the season is a necessity. From the well-to-do who drive in fine carriages to splendid stores and buy rich and elegant costumes, down to the shabby and careworn, who patiently examine and at last buy the very cheapest—one common thought, one common desire, fills every heart—summer suits. Looking at the crowds of such buyers; looking at the columns of newspaper advertisements, artfully worded to hit their fancy or persuade their economy; at the long lines of cards in store windows skillfully set to entrap their eyes, we have wondered what would be the result of a similar outburst of preparation, suggestion and invitation having to do with the morals, manners and culture of the people.

Every meeting of the grange should contain one cardinal point, and only one. Should the meeting be prolonged beyond half a day, more than one subject may be discussed to advantage. But for a half day or an evening session, a single question, carefully discussed, in addition to the other necessary business of each meeting, will be found profitable. For instance, it is folly to attempt to discuss "poultry raising" and "swine raising" in all their manifold phases, or "potato and corn culture," giving all the different requirements of soil, seed, cultivation and harvesting, at the same time. One member is more interested in the cultivation of corn; therefore give his whole time for preparation on this subject and neglects that of the potato. Another member devotes the whole of his time to the subject of potatoes. This is all very good, at least in one way. There is nothing like making a specialty of some subject, and developing it in all its different forms. But let us return to our subject. Suppose we meet in the grange hall on this kind of preparation, and two subjects be discussed. When one is brought up, a member here and another there will say, "I am not prepared on this question; I gave all my time to the other." Here rises a dilemma, that no grange can afford to tolerate more than once. It is a well known fact that it is often a hard matter to get members to express themselves, even when they have given some time to preparation. But to have them reply when called on: "I am not prepared on this question?"—can we expect an interesting and profitable meeting? What is the consequence? Not infrequently both subjects are passed hurriedly over, with little or no profit to any one. No new ideas are brought out for want of time; the subject is often dropped in half disgust and something fresh is taken up. The injury done in this way is not merely the postponing of the subject, but that it produces a reluctance on the part of the members toward discussing either of the questions in future.

Could gentle voices, dignified ways, quiet, reposed manners, only become the latest style, what a new tone and atmosphere would they give to society; and, going further still, how would it affect the character of the people? of reading and keeping ones self informed, warranted to wear, not hurt by rains, and the most comfortable fabric known. Valuable wherever one happens to be, is adapted to all weather, and surer than anything else in the world to do one good, comfortable and degrading, pleasant, smiling summer would bless the world—the whole world if the world would only let it. How tremendous is the mute protest of a summer morning against fault-finding, or of a summer noon against overwork, of a summer night against all that is foolish and silly, of a summer dawn against all that is mean, and then one is tempted to make known to them that goods of which are never heard of are to be had, and all made for the asking; that repose, and rest, and growth, and subtle joy, are all open to their choice; ready made, made too easy to obtain, and to be had by their own effort, their ever wearing it out. No fault disturbs their fitness; their colors grow bright with time. The most beautiful of such summer suits was worn by a lady over sixty years of age, and she had had it ever since she could remember.

Bro. G. W. Everett makes the following report to the Examiner concerning the condition of the order in Freestone county, Texas: "I have visited each grange in this county except one, and am happy to report all in good working condition, and now on the increase or rising ground. There seems to be a general spirit of revival, and I feel safe in saying that Freestone will show up a considerably increased number on the state secretary's books, by the next meeting of the grange. There is not a grange in the county that is not receiving accessions at almost every meeting; it is a strange whim we hear so often, too, that the grange is dead. Our district or council grange is still in good working order, meets regularly once a month, and we feel that we are being benefited, too. There is now being an effort made to make co-operation more generally felt and appreciated; all that we need is that the members should understand and begin to practice this one feature. "Should the friends of co-operation succeed in establishing an interesting and profitable business arrangement, as in connection with the educational, and the social features, as well as the educational, and the mutual improvement feature are accepted and appreciated by many, but I tell you when the grange is in the hands of the people, and you will see the farmers rally around the grange, its principles to maintain. I shall continue my work and hope to be able to meet all the granges at least once more. I am proud to report two good, comfortable, new grange halls, and the preliminary steps taken for two others."

The Grange in Vermont.

There is apparent gain everywhere in the state, and the meetings are more interesting than at any period in the history of the grange. A Pomona county grange is urged the importance of members keeping account of the products of their farms and the cost of hired labor, with the size of farm, proportion in pasture, tillage, etc. The result of these discussions has been the printing and distributing among the members of the several granges, a blank form report, to be filled up and returned to the secretary of the county grange at its regular meeting in January. From these reports it is expected the members will be able to ascertain in some measure the comparative profits of large and small farms and other items of interest and value.

A grange should be sure above everything else that its members do not get behind in the payment of their quarterly dues. It is very easy to collect the quarterly dues in almost any grange, if it is properly attended to in season. It is but a small sum if paid quarterly, but if allowed to run soon becomes quite a formidable bill. When the dues are not paid a few quarters aggregate quite largely, and if presented to a member all in one sum looks so large as to destroy, perhaps, his pleasure and interest in the grange, and he is again in a short time numbered with the outsiders. For most of these a fitting epitaph would be, "Died of neglect."—Dirigo Rural.

Farmers and Communists in France.

A writer, in discussing the demand of the communist class of workmen that the government, or a "great father," shall provide work and wages for all those too inert or lazy to look up employment for themselves, thus summarizes the way the thing panned out in France:

Let us, therefore, look into history a little further, to see how these claims have worked out in practice. The revolution of 1848, the Paris theorists in possession of the government, and gave them an opportunity to put all their pet projects into practice. Accordingly we find that the very first thing done by the provisional government was to establish a committee of workmen to be elected by the workers in Paris. The government undertook to direct labor, and to find employment for the masses. The old theory that government was intended to secure safety and administer justice was abandoned. The experiment of resolving into an executive committee or directory was tried. Two hundred and fifty thousand francs a day were paid to the Paris workmen. The product of their labor sold for 30,000 francs, the government losing the net little sum of 220,000 francs a day on the speculation.

When the national assembly met in March of the session for an appropriation to support the ateliers (workshops). The assembly promptly refused. The country members did not see the propriety of taxing their constituents to carry out this costly experiment. It did not take them five minutes to conclude that agriculture could not be carried out on communist principles. So the Paris mob attacked the assembly, but it was defeated by troops of the line, and the ragged philosophers were driven back to their garrets and cellars. In May, 1848, the communists took peaceable possession of the city of Lyons, and were only subdued by the troops after several days' hard fighting. In June the Paris mob again tried to change the government, and to put it into the hands of their most advanced thinkers. This attempt failed. They tried again, in June, 1849, and again failed. At last, in 1852, Louis Napoleon favored them all by his coup d'etat.

What the commune did in 1870 is within the recollection of every one. The same attempt was made in 1870, but the country cantons were unreasonable enough to object. Property owners always have objected to this sort of thing, for some reason or other. They did in the days of the Romans. And the trouble seems to be that communism cannot be carried out without going to the foundation and changing the land tenure. This can not be done without whipping the farmers, and this is very hard to do. Not only do they fight like the devil when they are forced to it, but the rest of mankind are dependent upon them for something to eat.

A Granger's Indictment.

James Chester, Jr., in an address before a Maryland grange a few days ago, returned this indictment against the farmers:

I ask the grange to bear with me, while I draw up my indictment against the farmer, and calling. If it be false, let some brother rise and show it to be so. First, I charge that our farmers are wanting in interest in their profession. Secondly, I charge that when partial interest does exist, it is cramped and confined to the narrow limits of a man's own bounty. I charge that the farmer exists in no co-operation or unity of action amongst us. And lastly, I charge that our farming interest is subordinated and made to pander to the wishes of the profession of politics to the detriment of the agricultural interest. First, I put to the farmer the question, whether he is growing apathy on the part of many of our farmers (particularly among the young) toward their profession. Have they not yielded up their farms into the hands of ignorant men, while they themselves find food for thought in the volume of the farmer's occupation? I know the answer comes that want of means leads to this ruinous practice; I admit, in some few cases, this may be true; but in the great majority it is but a poor excuse. The true cause lies in a distaste to the profession itself, and a reluctance to give the farm the careful thought and watchful attention which it requires, and so the farmer suffers, the community suffers, and the profession gains no honor from those who by education and natural gifts are peculiarly fitted to do it credit. We have another class of farmers, interested indeed, in the result of a crop, interested in what is immediate and direct; but utterly oblivious to all side issues and influences. They cannot see that they have duties beyond their own inclosures—duties which, if neglected, must tell against their individual interests. These men may be good managers of land, but they cannot be called, in the highest sense, farmers. Every man has the right to hold to his political creed—it is manly to do so; but when political professions use political creeds and hackneyed expressions of devotion to party as a cloak to cover the true interests of the profession, it is high time for the farmer to ask himself whether or not the profession of politics is not antagonistic to the profession of agriculture.

The editor of the American Farmer, published at Baltimore, Md., recently visited one of the granges in the vicinity of that city, and speaks of the work in and among the Patrons in that section in the following flattering terms: "If any one has doubts as to the practicability of making a subordinate grange a popular, useful and instructive institution, he or she ought to visit the grange at that point in the country. It is difficult to find a more promising assemblage of intelligent and progressive farmers and educated and cultivated women. These have brought into the grange a hearty disposition to make it return them a full equivalent with interest for all their endeavors to make it interesting and profitable. At the weekly meeting, besides the usual business of the grange, there are discussions of questions connected with farm management, papers are read, etc. The subjects are announced in advance, members are designated to take part, and animated discussions generally ensue. Besides these meetings there are, during the part of the year when the demands are less pressing from the work of the farm, special monthly meetings which are occasions of great social enjoyment. A heretofore unobtainable, there is a manuscript journal published called the Grange Garner, contributions to which are invited from all the members, and the editing of which is assigned to a committee of three, one of whom, the editor in turn, reads an entire number during the session of the grange. Vocal and instrumental music, selected readings, etc., make up part of the proceedings, with an address from some visiting member if one happens to be present."

Young men, beginning to read law, medicine or theology, ask yourselves if it would not be better to read agriculture and practice it. Are not the so-called learned professions crowded to their utmost capacity? Is there not a more inviting field open before you as a learned farmer, than as a learned lawyer, divine or doctor? To attain distinction in any of these professions you will, most likely, have to go through the regular process for several years, and to labor harder than any farmer laborer. Think of these things. If you don't think of them now, you will think of them often before you make a living by your profession.—Ez.

THE FRENCH DAIRY.

The System of Co-operative Manufacture.

In the departments of Iura and Doubs farmers unite their milk in common to produce cheese. These associations, numbering nearly 2,000, are known as fruitieres. The plan has extended to the neighboring lowlands, as 1,700 of them exist in Franche-Comte, cheese forming the chief wealth of these districts. A township clubs together, tacitly, to bring all its milk to be manufactured into cheese, and the latter is divided pro rata. A president and a committee are annually elected; a chalet is selected in an elevated position, consisting of a large kitchen, a milk-room and cellar. Here the milk of 40 or 200 cows is manufactured. The milk is brought every morning and evening, measured and weighed and a receipt given. If the milk has been adulterated, skimmed or turned it is refused. The morning's milk is strained and mixed with cream of the previous evening's milk, and then placed in the copper; pennet added—three quarts of a prepping of the latter to four hundred of milk—and coagulated. Evree may ever be a measure of milk yield a cheese, and each member irrespective of what number of cows he possesses, receives a cheese for every three hundred quarts of milk to his credit; his initials are made in the curd; except for his private use, no member can retire his from the common sales. The more the curd has been heated, the less it is subsequently beaten. After being placed in the mold it is turned five or six times during the twenty-four hours, the cloths being changed as often; placed on a dry shelf, the cheese is salted in the morning, dried with a cloth in the afternoon; the salting requires two months in summer and three in winter, and when it has imbued from two to four per cent, it is cured. Cheese made from curd too much heated is soft and cracked, when the temperature is too low, more salt is required. When attacked by mold, the cheese is carefully cleaned, then washed with a pickle, and when dried, rubbed over with oil. It is an error to believe good cheese can be prepared without good milk, one pound of cheese is made from eight to ten quarts of milk. The cheese thus prepared, known as Gruyere, is two feet in diameter, and four inches thick, weighing from 50 to 90 pounds, and varies in price from half a franc to one franc per pound. The whey is given to pigs, and also to cows.—L'Union Agricolturist.

We take the following items relative to subordinate granges in Missouri from the Journal of Agriculture:

East Ferry grange, No. 1,501, Mississippi county, Missouri, initiated one member at its meeting on June 8th. Mt. Tabernacle Grange, No. 1,502, St. Louis county, Mo., has been revived by Brother Needham, and is now prosperous with meetings on the 2d and 4th Saturdays. New Hope grange, No. 992, Scotland county, Mo., is looking forward to a bright future. Fenton grange, No. 2,058, St. Louis county, Mo., has a petition before it recommending the establishment of a grangers' inn or home in St. Louis city. Oak Grove grange, No. 2,025, Franklin county, Mo., met the 2d Saturday in June, conferred 3d and 4th degrees on one candidate and has four others ready to be initiated at their next meeting. Goodwin Hollow grange, No. 1,154, Maclade county, meets on 2d and 4th Saturdays; initiated one at its last meeting, and has three applications for the next. Bro. Robinson, district lecturer, has done much good in that county. Mt. Zion grange, No. 1,655, Clinton county, Mo., is in a highly prosperous condition; new members were recently admitted. Walnut Grove grange, No. 1,065, Buchanan county, Mo., recently engaged in the ceremony of decorating the graves of their dead, at which Mr. Jas. W. Boyd delivered an appropriate address. Middle Grove grange, No. 1,154, Maclade county, Mo., has faithfully kept up its organization, notwithstanding the loss of its hall by fire last October. It has now several applications for membership. Mt. Zion grange, No. 221, Schuyler county, Mo., paid due respect to the memory of their departed members by their graves with flowers at their recent regular meeting. Its membership consists of the best citizens in the community.

At the last monthly meeting of Ionla county (Mich.) grange the fifth degree was conferred on sixty-two candidates. On the second day of the meeting the resolution "that washing sheep was a relic of barbarism and should be discontinued," was discussed. The general opinion was that such is the case, but a reform was not considered practicable at present. At a special meeting of Oak Grove Grange, No. 1,065, Buchanan county, Mo., recently engaged in the ceremony of decorating the graves of their dead, at which Mr. Jas. W. Boyd delivered an appropriate address. Middle Grove grange, No. 1,154, Maclade county, Mo., has faithfully kept up its organization, notwithstanding the loss of its hall by fire last October. It has now several applications for membership. Mt. Zion grange, No. 221, Schuyler county, Mo., paid due respect to the memory of their departed members by their graves with flowers at their recent regular meeting. Its membership consists of the best citizens in the community.

Mere agencies to gain the economy of wholesale purchases, such as have been started in this country, and such as the civil service in England, are in their nature productive of little permanent benefit, because they belong to the old system of competition. In the language of Mr. E. Vansittart Neale, the secretary of the congress (co-operative, London, March, 1878), it has no ulterior object affecting production; it is an idea of any great amelioration of the social condition of the people, to be brought about by the wise application of the savings which they may be taught to make in their own consumption. But co-operation, as proposed by the Rochdale pioneers, had for its object the general transformation of the state of selfish struggle in which we habitually live, into a system of united interests, where the law of reason, expressed by the rules of positive justice, shall take the place of the law of strength.—Southern Agriculturist.

The directors of the Granger's bank have just concluded a session, and report, after a thorough examination of the affairs of the bank they find it in a flourishing condition; that the expenses of the bank have been lessened some seven or eight thousand dollars a year, and everything gives evidence of a prosperous career. There is one feature connected with the management of the Granger's bank that it would be for the interest of depositors of all banks to pursue—in this, that the auditing and finance committee of the directors examine most minutely into the management and all the transactions of the bank during the interval of the meeting of the directors.—California Patron.

If farmers think they have any rights, and deem them worthy of preservation, they must devise some plan for acting in concert, for individually they are helpless against organized bodies whose interests conflict. Farmers' clubs are excellent institutions so far as they go, but these are necessarily limited in their action, as there is no bond of union to cement them into a formidable or efficient working body.—Ez.

Sedgwick County Wheat Crop. [Wichita Beacon.] One of our close observing farmers estimates the actual damage to the wheat crop by the wet weather at a very low per cent.

Wheat Crop in Reno County. [Hutchinson Interior.] The winter wheat is harvested, and next week the spring wheat will be ready for a beginning, but there will not be much cut until the week after next.

Wheat Destroyed by Water. [Arkansas City Traveller.] Mr. Titus, of Grouse creek, lost 500 bushels of old wheat during the late high water.

An American Lion at Caddo. [Caddo Free Press.] An American lion was brought in from Fort Sill by Wilson & Fenlon's train, on Monday, and forwarded by Adams Express company to St. Louis.

A Defective Title Spoils a Colony. [Emporia Sun.] Sometime last spring a gentleman from Boston contracted for 20,000 acres of what is known as the McManis lands, lying in the eastern part of this county and the western part of Osage, on which to locate a colony.

A Child Falls into a Cistern. [Miami Herald.] Last Saturday while Mr. Thos. Oyster went to Paola to do some shopping, they left their children with one of their neighbors.

The Wichita Wheat Market. [Wichita Beacon.] Wheat in its present condition is a drug on the market. The quotations for Tuesday the 2d inst. were as follows: No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 45c; No. 2, last year's crop, 70c.

A Little Row Among Pawnees. [Arkansas City Traveller.] The Pawnee Indians are rapidly becoming "civilized," and are walking in the steps of their white brothers.

Fatally Poisoned. [Emporia Ledger.] A child two years of age, son of a Welshman named D. M. Lewis, in the south part of town, drank some laudanum on Saturday last, and in about six hours afterwards died.

Tico's Predictions for July. 1st and 2d, clear or fair; 3d to 5th, f. b. s. t., ending in clouding, threatening weather, with local thunder-storms; 6th and 7th, r. b. f. t., clear or fair; 7th to 9th, f. b. r. t., ending in clouding, threatening weather, with heavy rain and thunder-storms about the 8th; 10th to 12th, r. b. f. t., clear or fair; 13th to 17th, f. b. r. t., ending in clouding, threatening weather, with heavy local thunder-storms; 17th to 19th, r. b. f. t., clear or fair; 19th to 23d, f. b. r. t., ending in clouding and threatening weather, with heavy rain and thunder-storms in places; 23d to 25th, r. b. f. t., clear or fair; 25th to 28th, f. b. r. t., ending in clouding, threatening weather, with heavy local rains and thunder-showers; 28th to 29th, f. b. f. t., clear or fair; 29th to 31st, f. b. r. t., ending in clouding, threatening weather and severe thunder-storms.

Suicide. A man named James W. Ford, aged seventy-four years, living with his children near Plymouth, Lyon county, committed suicide on Friday last by taking the contents of three small vials—one containing laudanum, another morphia and another strychnia.

Barge Transportation—Description of the Boats. The Kansas City Mail gives the following concerning the Missouri river barge transportation enterprise:

The barges are all of a well known pattern in use upon the Mississippi, something like a hundred and twenty feet in length, solidly built of heavy timber, drawing about seven feet of water when loaded, and looking more like a shanty on a raft than anything else, except that their bows are sharp.

Sunday's Storm Proves Fatal to a Man and His Wife. [Topeka Commonwealth.] During the storm on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Allen Phillips and his wife, Mary E. Phillips, were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Notes About the Wheat Crop. [Wichita Eagle.] John Holmes, living in Butler county, harvested six hundred acres of wheat this year, and the first hundred and sixty acres he cut he removed from the field and planted one hundred and twenty acres of the ground in corn, which he has plowed once.

Mr. Phillips was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, June 12, 1819, and Mrs. Phillips was born March 20, 1819, at Columbus, Ohio. They came to Kansas in 1857, and settled in Wabunsee county, where they have lived ever since.

This first ear load of wheat from Wichita this season was shipped by G. E. Kirkpatrick, through Todd, English & Harrison's elevator, last week.

There seems to be an inclination on the part of buyers (some of them at least) to create the impression, both at home and abroad, that wheat is badly damaged and that there is no first-class wheat in the country worth noticing.

Mr. Doffenmyre says he saved his wheat by binding it in small sheaves, standing them up nicely, ten in a shock, putting two caps on a shock, and out of a field of forty acres he did not lose a bundle.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!! THE SIMPSON BANK BUILDING To be occupied by

GEO. LEIS & BRO.'S DRUG HOUSE.

For the next 15 days we offer, in addition to our entire Lamp Stock, all

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As the opportunity will not last but a few days:

- 5 BARRELS LARD OIL. 8 BARRELS GOLDEN MACHINE OIL. 3 BARRELS FISH OIL. 2 BARRELS NEATS-FOOT OIL. 5 BARRELS CASTOR OIL. 20 BARRELS CALCIUM OIL. 10 BARRELS LINSEED OIL, RAW BOILED. 5 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE. 6,000 POUNDS STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD. 500 GALLONS MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES. 5 BARRELS ENGLISH WHITING. 5 BARRELS GILDER'S WHITING. 3 BARRELS PARIS WHITE. 1 BARREL CHALK. 2 BARRELS PUTTY. 15 BARRELS DRY PAINTS OF ALL COLORS. 5 BARRELS ROOFING PAINT. 5 BARRELS FLOUR SULPHUR.

Remember, these prices are Only good for 15 days from date, On above named articles, GEO. LEIS & BRO., READ, EVERYBODY!

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INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

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OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

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

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SAVE YOUR MONEY BY BUYING YOUR

MACHINE OILS AT HEADQUARTERS,

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AT THE WELL KNOWN

"ROUND CORNER" BUILDING.

Buying their oils direct from the manufacturers, at car-load rates, they can and will sell you much lower than you can get them from parties who buy but a barrel at a time.

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OF COURSE YOU NEVER THINK OF BUYING A BILL OF

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without getting "Round Corner" prices, for they have been in trade 23 years and know how to lead all others, selling a ton of paint where other dealers sell a few kegs.

WHEN YOU WANT MEDICINES,

or anything pertaining to the drug business, you go to the "Round Corner," as a matter of course, for you know they are thoroughly reliable, through long years of experience, carry by far the largest stock and sell the lowest.

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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.

J. P. ROSS. W. J. A. MONTGOMERIE.

THE BEAUTIFUL WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS!

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



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

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1878.

## TO THE PATRONS.

While at Emporia last week we had an opportunity to look over the books of our state secretary, and found that a great many granges were neglecting to pay their state dues. It is the duty of the secretary of every subordinate grange, at the end of each quarter, to make out his report and forward it with the dues of his grange to the secretary of the state grange. On inspection we find a large number who neglect to perform their absolute duty. Surely it is not such a great task that the secretaries cannot perform it. This dereliction on the part of secretaries of subordinate granges send to the winds any plans that have been made for the benefit of the order in the state. We hope this reminder will bear fruit in the shape of numerous reports to Bro. Maxson.

## GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

The Greenback party of Kansas held a state convention at Emporia, Wednesday, July 3d. About fifty delegates were in attendance. A platform was adopted and the following ticket nominated: Rev. D. P. Mitchell was nominated for governor; Alfred Taylor, of Johnson county, for lieutenant-governor; A. B. Cornell, of Russell county, for auditor; T. P. Leach, of Neosho county, for secretary of state; A. G. Wolcott, of Wyandotte county, for treasurer; Frank Doster, of Marion county, for attorney-general; J. R. Foot, of Linn county, for superintendent of public instruction; H. V. Vrooman, of Greenwood county, for associate-justice of the supreme court.

We will publish the platform as soon as we can get a copy. As yet the only copy in existence is the one made at Emporia.

We were at Emporia and heard the platform read, and consider it a very good one.

## THE FOURTH IN OSAGE COUNTY.

It was our good fortune to take part in celebrating our natal day with the Patrons of Osage county. The celebration was held under the auspices of Highland grange, Bro. John Rehrig master. All farmers and Patrons from far and near were invited to be present and participate in celebrating the day. The celebration was held in a fine grove on the banks of Dragon creek.

About 9 o'clock in the morning the people began to gather in from every direction—old men and women, young men and maidens came until there were at least one thousand people in the grove.

Dr. Marvin, chancellor of the state university; Wm. Sims, master of the state grange; and the editor of this paper had been invited (and were present) to speak to the people. At half past 10 o'clock Bro. Rehrig called the meeting to order, when Dr. Marvin, in a very impressive manner, read the declaration of independence. Next was an oration by J. T. Stevens, of THE SPIRIT, after which dinner was announced, and such a dinner; we can only say it was too good and there was too much of it.

After dinner Bro. Sims delivered an address on the principles and objects of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Chancellor Marvin closed the exercises of the day in an eloquent address on the importance of the masses of the people in this country having sufficient education to enable them to maintain that freedom so nobly won by our forefathers, and to carry out to the fullest extent the immortal doctrine laid down in the declaration of independence.

The day was fine, the people were all well behaved and the Patrons of Osage county can congratulate themselves that they had a grand celebration of the glorious Fourth.

## FROM McPHERSON COUNTY.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As there appears to be great liberty taken at the present time by all to unburden their minds in regard to the proper course of the Greenback party, I will add a small drop to the ocean of thought. It is certainly beyond my comprehension why we should strike our colors and ground our arms when we are in possession of only the one-thousandth part of the victory we need and are entitled to. The writer of this was told a few days since, by one of McPherson's leading citizens, that he was a Greenback man and had been for five years, but still he was a Republican and was going to stick to that party. Now, if he did not hold a high official position, I

should think that he was not very consistent a Greenbacker for five years and during all that time laboring in a hard money party. That as a party has never developed the least symptoms of Greenbackism. Now, if I hold to a set of principles and the party I belong to after five years does not in the least recognize those principles, that party would cease to outweigh principle, and I should feel at liberty to seek a party that did.

The people are moving in the Greenback cause here and are not going any further with either of the old parties, but are coming out with a party fresh from the people, much as it may disconcert the old party hacks. You can look for a good report from this county this fall in the Greenback cause.

Crops are very good here, but has been so wet that early wheat is slightly damaged. No forty bushels to the acre here—about ten to twenty will be the yield when thrashed.

Co-operative store running in good shape and the order generally prosperous. M. L. DRAKE. SPRING VALLEY, July 2, 1878.

## Political Parties.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Never having been a partisan in a radical sense, we can present our view of parties from an independent standpoint without prejudice. While the existence of parties may be necessary, a blind devotion of the masses of the people to any party for the sake of the party, or even for what the party may have done, is a sore evil, fraught with peril to the country. When we hear men boast that they have been Democrats or Republicans all their lives, and never voted anything but the straight ticket, we not only pity them for their ignorance and stupidity but we recognize in it a menace to free institutions, and freedom itself. But we rejoice that there is a class of independent thinkers, not subsidized to party, that cannot be used long to foster corruption and aggrandize a pack of thieves. We do not believe our party contains all the honest men, nor do we believe all the thieves are in the other. The most thieves are nearly sure to be in the party that has the spoils to distribute. Where the carcass is there will the buzzards congregate.

But what of the future? Shall we fall in line and watch the flight of the buzzard to see where to cast our suffrages? Robinson says "Yes;" Sam Wood echoes it from the other end of the line. They have returned, we were going to say, "like the sow that was washed," but we have doubts about the washing.

The National Labor Greenback party is the party of promise and the party that will win. And why? The old Whig and Democratic parties were originally divided on the tariff question, but when the anti-slavery question arose it found both parties opposed to it as parties, and the necessity for a new party, and the Republican party was organized to supply that necessity. Now, the question for which the Republican party was organized being settled, the great question of finance or of a national paper currency finds both parties opposed to it as parties, precisely as the anti-slavery question found the old parties in its day. The necessity for a new party is just as imperative now as then, and one of the old parties must now, as then, give way for the new. Both parties now stand on the same platform on the money question; in fact, they have been vying with each other to do homage to the money kings and the bullion brokers, and while the little fish of each party claim for each that they are all right, facts disprove the claim, though platforms may be so shrewdly worded as to admit of various constructions. We have all seen what the leader of one party has done, and we have only to hunt up the records of the other, while governor of New York, and we will find him signing a bill to make nothing but gold a legal tender in payment of debts after 1879.

As we have shown, one party must disband; but which shall it be? The Republican party being organized as a sectional party on a sectional question, we are unable to see how it can exist after that question is settled; and another question arises, national in character. But decay has already set in; it has been shorn of its glory and is now an old hulk covered with barnacles, without masts, rudder, bulwarks or anchor—only the main brace, which is organized corruption, remaining. The Democratic party, having survived the Bourboniferous period and the bloody shirt war, is liable to last for untold ages; in fact, it is fast becoming fossilized and will be a permanent institution of the country with only one liability to dismemberment, and that is by specimen hunters.

But what of the new party? There is danger that wisdom will not govern all its councils. We see in the National platform a clause asking that a minimum amount of currency *per capita* be established by law. It is the opposite of that; the danger is in getting too much. Again, it advocates free coinage of silver, or putting it on an equality with gold. What we want is to put gold on an equality with silver. This free coinage business is simply a grand subsidy scheme to aggrandize bullion brokers and wealthy mine owners. We have yet to learn that there is any good reason why the government should pay more than the mar-

ket price for gold and silver to coin into money than it should pay more than the market price for paper to make its notes, or more than the market price for anything else that it wants. There are other wild schemes advocated, such as the government loaning money to everybody, on all kinds of security, without limit.

The only safety in a government or any other currency is a limited amount per head to the population, which will give stability to the currency, a feature that must not be lacking. N. CAMERON. LAWRENCE, Kans., July 8, 1878.

## General News.

BOONVILLE, July 8.—The barge tow passed here yesterday morning, all right.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The barges from Kansas City, in tow by the Grand Lake, are due here to-night.

DETROIT, July 6.—J. D. Bothwell's house, at Columbiaville, was burned last night. One son aged eight years perished in the flames, and another was dangerously burned. Other members of the family barely escaped with their lives. All were asleep when the fire broke out.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 5.—During an appalling thunder-storm yesterday afternoon at Thorne's grove, seven miles north of this city, Mrs. Bridget Maxwell was instantly killed by lightning. She was attending a picnic.

At half past two what resembled a ball of fire fell from the sky with a loud report and struck a large tree, shattering it to atoms. Beneath the tree stood Mrs. Maxwell, who was turned instantly into a blackened, burned and unrecognizable mass of smoking flesh. Her clothing and hair were entirely burned off, her arms and legs scorched to a crisp and her face and body horribly disfigured and mutilated.

The lightning which killed her also dug her grave, for when the ball of fire exploded it made a hole six feet long and two or three feet deep at her feet, and into this excavation her remains fell. The shock was felt by many persons standing within a range of five hundred feet from her, men, women and children being thrown down, and Mrs. Joseph Harris and Mrs. Rogers were paralyzed in their lower limbs and unable to walk. The shoes were torn from the feet of a lad named Rowe. Women fainted, children screamed, and for a time uncontrollable confusion reigned among the picnic people.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Sherman says he has not decided to announce the resumption of specie payments in advance of January next, the time fixed by law. He says: "However, resumption may come before that time by natural course, or when the premium on specie shall disappear. We are now approaching that point. It is the duty of the government to employ all legitimate means to produce such result. The coin balance in the treasury is about \$200,000,000, and steadily increasing. As there is no idea that the balance will fall below the present figures, this with the present low premium on gold forms a basis of the general anticipation that resumption will occur before the first of January."

The treasury now holds \$349,320,900 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and \$1,385,800 in United States bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation in the week ending to-day, \$569,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, \$374,500. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, \$322,654,360; gold notes, \$1,432,120. Internal receipts to-day \$253,798; customs, \$613,661. Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day compared with the corresponding period of last year: 1877, \$3,305,000; 1878, \$4,153,000; receipts to-day, \$564,000. The appropriations made by congress at the session recently closed, including various deficiency bills, is \$172,069,589.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary Thompson and party, about fifty in number, left this morning on the Tallapoosa, for the navy yards along the coast. They will go as far north as Halifax and be absent about two weeks.

LONDON, July 2.—The Mark Lane Express says there is a decided change for the better in the appearance of the growing wheat, which is now in full bloom. At first sight the fields seem to promise large crops, but in many fields the ears are small. With the exception of barley and oats, appearances at present point to a fair average yield of cereals as far as quantity is concerned, while the quality is likely to be mediocre. The insignificant supplies of English wheat at Mark Lane and provincial markets indicates a rapid depletion of stocks in farmers' hands and that little or nothing will be left over at harvest time. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been more moderate of late, but the supplies go into granary rather than consumption. Small lots of wheat have been taken off the stands for continental account, principally for Belgium and the north of France, where the crops are unsatisfactory and prices several shillings higher than in London, but no further sales of cargoes off coast have taken place.

Maize has not undergone much change on the spot, but new mixed American to arrive was offered at 22s. 6d. per quarter, ex-ship, a price hitherto unknown for this article. With

liberal arrivals at ports of call, the floating cargo trade for wheat is dull, and prices declined fully a shilling per quarter. Maize and barley receded fully sixpence per quarter.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—A Portland dispatch states that James Clark and a party of fourteen men were out last Sunday on a scouting expedition, up the south fork of John Day river, and when about ten miles from its mouth, at Murderer's creek, they came on Indians supposed to be 1,400 strong, who endeavored to cut off the retreat of the party, and nearly succeeded in the attempt. The whites defended themselves. One man was killed, and two others seriously wounded.

UMATILLA, July 5.—Four men arrived early this morning from Peudleton, and report a fight with Indians at Campas. They killed one Indian.

PORTLAND, July 7.—Gov. Chadwick, who is at Umatilla, telegraphs here under date of the 7th as follows: "Volunteers under Captain Sperry, fifty strong, were defeated at Willow Springs, thirty miles south of Peudleton, yesterday. Sperry is killed and nearly all of his command are killed or wounded. We can hear of but seven left."

The following dispatch was received here from N. B. Sennat, dated the 6th: "The stages from Canon City report the hostiles strongly fortified twenty-five miles from Canon City, waiting to give Howard battle. Howard's forces were expected up to engage the hostiles on the morning of the 5th. There are about 1,600 Indians all told, supposed to be 1,000 armed."

The following dispatch was also received, dated Headquarters of Department of the Columbia, in the field, July 5th:

LIEUT. FRANK WHEATON—Second Infantry, Walla Walla.—Gen. Howard directs that you will bring here a steamboat, equip it with artillery, and patrol the Columbia river, in order to interrupt the hostiles should they attempt to cross. The present location of the Indians is on the north fork of John Day river, near the mouth of Granite creek. If they continue going north, they will strike the Columbia river somewhere about the mouth of Willard creek. They may, however, turn eastward, passing by the head of McKay's creek, and keep to the left of Grande Ronde. You will keep a bright lookout in order to strike them as soon as they get into your neighborhood. Gen. Howard is with the cavalry, and will follow on the trail. Danford has been ordered to report to the governor. Egbert has been ordered from Boise, making fast time on the stage road northward. The Umatilla Indians have joined the hostiles, and are stealing horses and moving with them. The trail of the Indians is very large.

## COL. MASON.

The following dispatch is received here, addressed to Governor Chadwick: "We are in great danger here from Indians. Our troops that went to the front from here, fifty strong, were attacked to-day at Willow Springs, and from those who got in there must be over one-half if not two-thirds killed. Of those who are in three men are wounded, and they report several others wounded before they got out. We have about 300 men here, and not one-half of them are armed. A hundred soldiers left here at 7 p. m. to the relief of our men."

UMATILLA, July 8, 10:30 a. m.—Major Kress, at 2 o'clock this morning, went down the river on the steamer Spokane to Coyote station, fifteen miles below this place. Two miles this side of the station he found the hostile Indians crossing with a large number of horses. He ran upon them. Some of the horses returned to the Oregon side, others crossed the river. The major made an attack on the Indians' camp and destroyed it and everything about it. Squads of hostiles have been in sight all the morning, with stock scouts out. Gen. Howard was at Pilot Rock yesterday, undoubtedly moving this way. One small band of Indians with eighty head of horses passed down the opposite side and in sight of this place, this morning, to join the hostiles that crossed below. A friendly Indian stated that the hostiles were divided into three parties. Two would go below the landing and one above, but he could not tell where they would cross. They are scattering to gather in renegade Indians for fighting a protracted campaign. Major Kress is now patrolling the river. I shall communicate with Gen. Howard to-day. CHADWICK, Governor.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—An official dispatch states that the Umatilla Indians fought 400 Snakes all day July 2d, killing thirty and losing two.

The following are the latest proceedings of the European congress as reported by telegraph. This report will be read with interest as it seems to be nearly a settlement of the whole business:

LONDON, July 8.—A special from Berlin to the Daily Telegraph says that England and Turkey have concluded a defensive treaty, and England occupies Cyprus immediately, and guarantees the integrity of Asiatic Turkey. This defensive treaty does not necessarily come within the scope of the deliberations of the congress. It is an independent contract between the powers concerned, the validity of which could not be called in question except at a cost of war. The arrangements will, however, be announced to the congress to-day. The position of Cyprus will give En-

gland absolute control over the Euphrates valley, and a line of railway having this object in view is to be constructed. No further Russian encroachment in this district will be possible. So far as Asia is concerned England and Turkey will practically form one power. Advices state that at one time the question of Batoum was the cause of grave apprehensions. Its settlement is the result of application to the czar for new instructions. Lord Beaconsfield having declared that unless the commercial character of Batoum was strictly guaranteed, England would deem herself entitled to send iron clads through the straits whenever she pleased. Various correspondents at Berlin agree that the settlement now reached implies that fortifications shall be completely dismantled and no men-of-war stationed in harbor ports.

A Berlin correspondent says as compensation for the loss of Batoum the congress has decided that the Turks shall retain Bayzed, and the whole valley leading thereto, including Alashgerd.

A telegram from Vienna points to Batoum as not to be made a free port like Altona, but is to become a Russian free port—quite a different thing. Respecting Crete, the solution proposed by the congress is considered unacceptable at Athens, where public opinion is exasperated. On Friday a manifestation, in which 15,000 people participated, took place in front of the king's palace. The government is powerless to resist the current of popular feeling, and Friday evening orders were issued for a transfer of the royal guard to the frontier at Lamia.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that he learns from trustworthy sources that in St. Petersburg and still more in Moscow, great indignation is felt at the result of the congress. Russia's diplomatists in general, and the plenipotentiaries at Berlin in particular, are spoken of with contempt. They do nothing they say but make concessions, and are ready to accept any humiliation to gain the approbation of Europe.

Some of the Greeks in Berlin seem to have recovered a little from the profound dejection and strong animosity which the decision of congress regarding the Hellenic question at first produced, and the more cool-headed among them begin to perceive that the best policy is to make the most of what has been obtained.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the treaty will be signed on Saturday next.

Negotiations between Austria and Turkey, relative to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, have commenced. The Turks desire Austria to sign a document, acknowledging the sultan's title to the provinces.

The Russians estimate the total war expenditures at nine hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars.

VIENNA, July 8.—According to the present arrangement, the army that will occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina will consist of 70,000 men and 240 guns.

LONDON, July 8.—Ashelton Cross, secretary of state for the home department, made the following statement in the house of commons this afternoon, in reply to the inquiry of Lord Harrington: In view of the retention of Batoum by Russia, a conditional convention was concluded on the fourth of June last with the porte, England agreeing to defend Turkey against aggression, and the porte ceding Cyprus, which will be immediately occupied by England.

Sir Garnet Wolsley will be appointed administrator of the affairs of the island.

The following are the features of the convention between Great Britain and Turkey: It is stipulated that if Batoum, Kars and Ardahan are retained by Russia, and if an attempt is made at any future time to annex a portion of the sultan's territory not ceded by the definitive treaty of peace, Great Britain engages to join the sultan in defending his territory by force of arms. The sultan in return promises to introduce the necessary reforms to be agreed upon later. In order to enable Great Britain to make the necessary provision for executing her engagement, the sultan consents to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by Great Britain, who agrees to pay to the porte the present excess of the island's revenue over its expenditures. Finally, Great Britain engages to evacuate the island and terminate the convention, if Russia restores Batoum, Kars and Ardahan to Turkey. The convention is to be ratified within a month.

LONDON, July 8.—The official correspondence in relation to the occupation of the island of Cyprus has been made public. Lord Salisbury, writing to Minister Layard, May 30th, explains the necessity of the arrangement to counteract the influence in the direction of the disintegration with more possession by Russia of Batoum and fortress north of Arayes, would exercise on the population of Asiatic Turkey even if I should be certain that those places would not become a base from which emissaries of intrigue could issue, to be followed in due time by invading armies.

A dispatch states that private negotiations have shown that Russia is not inclined to modify those portions of the treaty of San Stefano which relate to Asia. Lord Salisbury lays stress upon its being an indispensable part of any agreement that England shall receive the right to insist on satisfactory arrangements for the good government of the people of Asiatic Turkey.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1878.

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

City and Vicinity.

The Exchange bank of this city closed its doors on Monday morning.

A MEETING of the Patrons' Co-operative association of Douglas county will be held at Miller's hall in this city on Wednesday, July 17th, for the purpose of hearing the report of quarterly and semi-annual settlements, and for the transaction of other business of importance.

HOWE'S Great London circus and menagerie attracted immense audiences from both city and country on Monday last. The street display was costly and elegant, the collection of animals was rare and extensive and the circus performance was certainly superior to anything of the kind we have ever seen in Lawrence.

MR. JOHN SPEER has gone East to get married.—Ottawa Republican. Shortly after reading the above personal notice, we met Mr. Speer on the street and questioned him as to the matrimonial part of his business East. He responded as follows: "I didn't go for any such purpose; if I did I got fooled." Take it back, Mr. Republican.

THE Kaw Valley Fair association has completed the revision of its premium list. This list shows an increase in total amount over last year. The association will hold a fair commencing Monday, September 23d and holding six days. The premium list will be ready for distribution in about two weeks. We get the above information from the secretary of the association.

Republican County Committee.

The Republican county committee of Douglas county will meet at the court-house in Lawrence on Saturday, July 13th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of calling primary elections for the selection of delegates to the congressional convention to be held at Garnett, August 7, 1878, and for such other business as may be properly brought before it.

J. A. BLISS, Secretary.

ON the night of the Fourth, while Mr. A. G. DaLee, the well known Tennessee street photographer, and family were down on Massachusetts street viewing the pyrotechnic display, some unknown person or persons forced an entrance to his house through a side window and systematically "got away" with \$600 in money, an amount of silverware and a photographing instrument. As soon as the robbery was discovered Mr. DaLee notified the officers who immediately began a search for the guilty parties, but as yet no arrests have been made. Mr. DaLee places his loss at \$1,000.

Ladies, Read this Through and Through.

Women of Kansas, if you want a newspaper devoted exclusively to your interests, we would candidly advise you to subscribe for the Household, published by Geo. E. Crowell, at Brattleboro, Vermont. This paper is old and reliable and from personal experience we can recommend it as being the best of its kind. Mr. A. S. Diggs, of this city, has been appointed state agent for this publication and already has his sub-agents in the field hard at work. Mr. John Dantforth, a reliable gentleman of considerable experience in this business, will canvass this city and county. Only \$1.10 per year.

SOME of our fruit growers inform us that their peach trees are so heavily loaded with fruit that the limbs are breaking off badly. This injury to trees might have been avoided by thinning out the fruit earlier in the season, and even now both fruit and trees may be saved in many instances by carefully propping up the overloaded limbs and making such other supports as each case may seem to require. We are indeed blessed with an abundance of fruit of all kinds this season, and our people are eating it without stint and the consequence is there is a wonderful absence of sickness. Nice, ripe fruit is good for everybody. Physicians prescribe it nature, provides it, and we are blessed.

Personal.

GOVERNOR ANTHONY paid our city a visit yesterday.

REV. ASHLEY returned from his Eastern tour yesterday.

PROF. JAMES CANFIELD and wife leave today for Iowa, to be gone several weeks.

MISS NITA MELVIN arrived home last Saturday from a year's sojourn in California.

MISS EVA HOLMES, one of our faithful educators of the young, has gone East to spend the summer vacation.

MR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, of West Virginia, is visiting our city. He comes with a view of locating permanently.

MISS MARY MURRAY, teacher in the Wamego high school, is visiting with old friends in Lawrence. She remains two weeks.

WILL MCCANN and Dick Richards came in from the West Saturday. These young men have been tramping the Solomon valley with a surveying party.

MR. JOHN ALDER and family left on Sunday for Eastman, Wisconsin. Mr. Alder goes for a visit with his aged father and mother whom he has not seen for ten years.

ILLEGALLY ISSUED.

That is what the Clinton Township Bonds were to the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad.—The Levying of Taxes on them Forbidden.

In accordance with the call of the township board, the voters of Clinton township met at the school-house in Clinton at 1 o'clock p. m., July 5, 1878, to take into consideration the question of levying a tax to pay the interest upon the Clinton township railroad bonds.

The meeting was called to order by Trustee C. Wicks.

On motion Dr. E. G. Macy was chosen chairman and M. A. Payne, secretary.

On motion a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, and the following, after some discussion, was adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the taxpayers of Clinton township, in meeting assembled for taking into consideration the bond indebtedness of said township on the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver railroad (now called the Lawrence and Southwestern), running through said township, do say that the first petition calling an election was illegal, not complying with the statute law, and that said company failed in all its contracts; and,

WHEREAS, The election for extension of time to complete said road was carried by fraud; and,

WHEREAS, Said road is now and has been for more than twelve months inoperative, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the taxpayers of said township, forbid any levy of taxes by our township trustees and honorably request county commissioners upon said railroad bonds.

On motion it was requested the press publish these proceedings.

E. G. MACY, Chairman.

M. A. PAYNE, Secretary.

Revival of Business.

How to revive business has been a matter of talk and gentle agitation in our city for a long time, still we see no very marked improvement. There are some good omens, however, that give token of a bright future. There is more buoyancy of feeling among business men; they talk more cheerfully and go to their work with a better spirit. There are not so many vacant tenements as there were a year ago; rents have advanced somewhat. Some of our older and stronger business men are enlarging their houses and extending their trade; some of the smaller and weaker firms are winding up their affairs for a new start elsewhere and those of limited means are joining hands with their neighbors, so as to save expense, and employ their capital to better advantage and to build up on a more solid basis.

Our extensive water power is loudly calling capitalists from abroad to make an investment here of their money. Some are coming; many others are deterred by the foggy aspect of our financial affairs. These are lowering over the city like a dark cloud and our city government is taking no steps, as we are aware, to dispel this cloud. Business will not revive to any great extent till our money becomes clear. Immigration will not swell greatly our numbers till our taxes are reduced to about two per cent. on a fair valuation of property. Heavy taxation is a bugbear to Eastern capitalists. No matter how pleasant and healthy a climate we have; no matter how comely and beautiful our city; no matter what costly churches we have; no matter how good a system of public schools; no matter what a grand university opens its doors for a broad culture and a solid education, all these things will avail little to add to our population and increase our wealth so long as this black cloud of debt hangs over us. Our future can never be bright and happy till we repent of this our great sin, and remove it far from us.

Patrons, Look to Your Interests.

Buy the combined anvil and vise and you will get something that will be of no small value to you. The vise is just what every farmer needs in repairing broken machinery, harness, etc., and you can sharpen your own plowshares the anvil. We warrant the anvil and vise to stand all work the farmer may use them for. The price of the combined anvil and vise is \$7, and they will save their cost to the farmer every year. I want a good canvasser in every grange and county to order from me direct. I will make it to their interest. Address

Geo. Rheinschild,

Lock Box 25, Lawrence, Kans.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Human Family.

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

Dr. W. S. RILEY,

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

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

Cut This Out

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

T. J. ANDERSON,

General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

"The Investigation."

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

C. N. LEIS, Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City, or T. PENFIELD, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the richest mining region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made through Chicago and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. One can also visit the Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

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

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

A Card.

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

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

DIVORCES, in any state, without publicity. Send stamp for the law. G. R. SMS, Chicago.

HOT SPRINGS At home. Secondary syphilis cured in 40 days without mercury or inconceivable treatment. Pamphlet free. Lock box 948, Chicago, Illinois.

WHISKY Brandy, gin, etc.; name guaranteed. Sent to any address. Send name on postal card for information, free, to JOHN E. WOOD & CO., Compounders, Chicago, Illinois.

Book-keepers, Reporters, Operators, School Teachers.

Permen At Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa.

GRAY HAIR Dyeed instantly black or brown with Parber's New Gay's New Walnut Hull Hair Color. No barber needed. No staining the skin. No itching or pain. Convenient for ladies. One-third the price of other dyes. Circular free. FRANCIS BALLARD & CO., 53 North Clark St., Chicago.

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

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide for woman and her disease. Marriage, Reproduction and Medical Advisor on the Disorders and Abuses of the Male Reproductive Organs. Generative Debility and Impotence, the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Waste.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous waste of grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 2 to 5 Times that amount) can be saved by the Extra Grain SAVER by these improved Machines.

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MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterfall or Scatterings.

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Also a complete stock of WAGON MATERIAL.

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Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers.

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Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER. . . . EMPORIA.

Horticultural Department.

A Western gardener says he has saved every one of his cucumber vines, melon and cabbage plants, during the five past years, and also repelled the potato beetle, by sprinkling with water impregnated with gas tar, repeating the application if washed off by rain.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, reviewing his agricultural experience, says he committed a serious error in not establishing a nursery at once. Had he taken an acre of ground, sown the seeds of shade and ornamental trees and put in pear, cherry, apple and quince stocks for budding, he could, he believes, have supplied his wants at a quarter of the expense incurred and with better stock.

Treating Orchard Ground.

The raising of fruit is the raising of a farm crop. Now to do justice to grain, corn, grass and other crops, care has to be taken. We plow, harrow, and get the land in good tith; we manure it; we drain it if necessary. If these things are neglected there will be no crop. If negligently done a poor crop.

Fruit trees are a farm crop. If the land is properly cultivated and enriched, and if it is well drained there will be a good growth; if not, there will not be so good a growth. As we treat our orchard, so it will be. Hence the effect of our neglected orchards which we so much see. Make the orchard a specialty; that is, devote it to fruit; cultivate the ground for that purpose.

And here an explanation is necessary: If your ground is deeply rich, porous and drained, surface cultivation has little effect. The roots plunging down get out of its reach. Manure applied is retained at the surface, if the soil is retentive—as a good, well balanced soil is. Then grass may be grown and grass removed. We have seen this in numerous cases, and with the most gratifying results. And here we have found the best success in fruit growing. The best orchard (apple) that we ever knew was in such a soil. The roots piercing down many feet, permitted plowing up to the tree. This orchard was kept constantly in grass, is in grass to-day, and has been uniformly good for the many years that we have known it.

Such land, then, is an exception to the general culture of the farm. It does not effect the culture of the grain and grass crops, but is an exception to the treatment of fruit trees. The advantage here is the depth of the soil. The underground strength is made use of, which cannot be reached by the grain and grass crops, though clover does it to some extent; and clover grows excellently in such soil, producing two heavy crops, from five to six tons per acre. But trees reveal most in such soil. It is the soil that should be devoted to them.

Where there is a shallow soil the thing is entirely changed. You now have the roots where you have to feed them. They soon absorb the strength of the scant soil. If, in addition, grass or grain is sown, the matter is still worse, unless the crops grown are given to the land. Then there will be an advantage because an addition; or manure may be applied in the regular way. The land may be cultivated, but enrichment must go with it; either in leaving the crop or adding manure. If not, the orchard will suffer, and finally decay.—Fruit Recorder.

Origin of Plants.

Every farmer ought to be so far acquainted with the history of all ordinary plants and trees as to know their nature, country and condition. Such knowledge is desirable to explain phenomena in their habits that would otherwise appear anomalous and inexplicable. The countries in which many of the different plants and trees originated or are natives of, are here given:

Wheat was brought from the center table lands of Tibet where it yet exists as a grass with small mealy seeds; rye exists wild in Siberia; barley in the mountains of Himalaya; and oats in Northern Africa. Maize (Indian-corn) is original in this country; and rice in South Africa, whence it was taken to India, and thence to Europe and America. The garden bean came from the East Indies; the horse bean from the Caspian sea. Buckwheat originally came from Siberia and Tartary. Rape seed and cabbage were first found wild in Sicily and Naples. The poppy came from the East; the sunflower from Peru. Flax or linseed, was originally a weed in the ordinary grain crops in Southern Europe. The garden cress came out of Egypt; the radish from China. Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies. Hops were found wild in Germany; also mustard and caraway seed are from that country. Anise from Egypt and the Grecian Archipelago. Coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean. Saffron came from the Levant; the onion out of Egypt. Horse-radish originated in South Europe. Tobacco is a native of Virginia. The potato is said to be a native of Peru, Mexico. Turnips and mangel-wurzel came from the shores of the Mediterranean. White turnips are

natives of Germany. The carrot is supposed by some to have been brought from Asia. Among other kitchen garden plants, the spinach is attributed to Arabia; the cucumber to the East Indies; the melon to Kalmuck; parsley to Sardinia; celery to Germany. Of fruit trees and shrubs, the currant and gooseberry came from Southern Europe; the pear and apple from Europe; the cherry, palm and almond from Asia Minor, and also the walnut and peach; the citron from Media. Of forest trees, the majority are native plants of England. The pine, oak and other fine timbered trees are natives of North and South America.—Colman's Rural.

Convention of Nurserymen.

The third annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedmen, was held at Rochester, N. Y., on the 19th, 20th and 21st of June. The convention was called to order by Mr. J. S. Stickney, the president. Patrick Barry, president of the Horticultural society of New York, made the address of welcome, and President Stickney responded. The following officers were elected on the second day of the session:

- President—J. J. Harrison, Painesville, Ohio.
First vice-president—T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia.
Other vice-presidents: Connecticut—Edward Hoyt, New Canaan. Delaware—Randolph Peters, Wilmington. Florida—D. Redmond, Jacksonville. Georgia—P. J. Berckmans, Augusta. Illinois—H. C. Graves, Sandwich. Indiana—J. G. Heintz, Terre Haute. Iowa—Suel Foster, Muscatine. Kansas—W. E. Barnes, Vinland. Kentucky—M. Downer, Fairview. Maine—M. V. B. Chase, Augusta. New Jersey—T. J. Lovett, Red Bank. Maryland—R. J. Halliday, Baltimore. Massachusetts—J. W. Manning, Reading. Michigan—L. G. Bragg, Kalamazoo. Missouri—G. E. Meisner, Bushburg. Nebraska—E. M. Spear, Seward. Alabama—C. C. Langdon, Mobile. California—W. H. Heaver, Los Angeles. Louisiana—G. N. Stoner, Shreveport. Minnesota—J. M. Underwood, Lake City. North Carolina—J. N. Lindley, Greensboro. Rhode Island—William H. Dyer, Providence. Texas—William Watson, Brenham. Canada—D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines. New Hampshire—Hall. New York—W. S. Little, Rochester. Ohio—B. G. Hanford, Columbus. Pennsylvania—Thomas Meehan, Germantown. South Carolina—William Sumner, Pomaria. Tennessee—B. F. Transon, Humboldt. Vermont—T. G. Elder, Derby Center. Virginia—F. Davis, Richmond. Wisconsin—H. M. Thompson, St. Francis. Secretary—D. Wilmot Scott, Galena, Ill. Treasurer—A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we feel it a duty to our country to continue the agitation of the subject of forestry in the hope that in this we may at length arouse our people to the importance of the subject.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the failure of our efforts with the national legislature, which may possibly be owing to the lamentable lack of information as to the subject of forestry that prevails even with the so-called average congressman.

Resolved, That we will not relax our efforts in the cause, but continue to pursue our experiments and to note our observations upon the trees and tree plantations around us, in full confidence that in the end—though it be far off—we shall surely reach the grand result that is so much desired—a systematic American forestry.

The next session will be held at Cleveland, in the month of June.—Western Rural.

Training the Tomato.

A report of the Maine Pomological society contains an account of a novel method of training the tomato plant. Stakes, seven or eight feet long, were inserted in the ground the last of May, three feet apart, in a warm, sheltered location, and strong tomato plants were procured, which had been started under glass, and contained one or two blossom buds. These were planted near the stakes. The plant was then tied to the stake with lashing, and all the side branches which had pushed at the axillary or angles formed by the separation of the leaves, were pinched or cut out with scissors, so as to compel the plant to grow on a single stem; and every week during the season, these branches were removed, and the stems, from time to time, were tied to the stake. When a sufficient number of clusters had been formed, the remainder were removed, so as to concentrate the whole energies of the plant to the growth and ripening of the remaining tomatoes; and the heaviest branches were supported by tying them to the stakes. As the result, the ripening of the tomato by this method is accelerated, and its

flavor is improved, because every part of the plant is exposed to the free action of the sun and air. It is not soiled by coming in contact with the ground; is not so apt to decay, and more ripe tomatoes can be raised in a limited space; but it requires constant care and industry.—Ex.

Small Fruits in Kansas.

The year 1878 is destined to stand out prominently, and mark an epoch for future reference, as a famous year for small fruits. Not only is there the greatest abundance of all kinds of small fruits, but it is marked for its perfection. Strawberries were more abundant and grew to greater size and perfection than was ever before known. Gooseberries, raspberries, cherries, currants and blackberries, were never known to be so plentiful, and are all remarkable for their unusual size, and for their freedom from worms, insects, or flaws of any kind. Peaches and plums will also be very plentiful. Of all the fruits, apples alone will fall behind last year, which was an unusually good apple season.—Troy Chief.

The Household.

Good Gifts.

The best thing to give our enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself respect; to all men, charity.

Duty of the Mother to Her Child.

A mother should be firm, gentle, kind, always ready to stand by her child. She should never laugh at him—at what he does that is cunning—never allow him to think of his looks, except he be neat and clean in all his habits. She should teach him to obey a look, to respect those older than himself. Never make a command without seeing it performed in a right manner; never speak of a child's faults or follies, or repeat his remarks before him. It is a sure way to spoil a child. Never reprove a child when excited nor let your tone of voice be raised when reproving.

To Prepare and Preserve Bacon.

A correspondent of one of our exchanges says that recently he was entertained at the house of a friend, and at dinner had reason to compliment him on the excellent quality of his bacon, and inquired as to the method of preparing and preserving it. To our surprise, he says, we were informed that that portion of our meal was cooked eight months before. He stated that it was his practice to slice and fry his bacon immediately on its being cured, and then pack it down in its own fat. When occasion came for using it the slices slightly refried had all the freshness and flavor of new bacon just prepared. In this way our friend has always succeeded in "saving his bacon" fresh and sweet through the hottest season.

Bedbugs.

Close the outside doors and windows and burn brimstone, and you will not have any trouble with bedbugs, as we know from experience. Twelve years ago I bought a farm I now own, and the house was alive with them. I heated an iron rod hot, placed it in a large kettle, placing brimstone on it, and left it twenty-four hours. Have not seen a bug since.

To Clean White Ostrich Feathers.

Let four ounces of white curd soap be cut small and dissolved in four pints of water, rather hot, in a basin. Make the solution into a lather by beating it with birch rods or wires. Introduce the feathers, and rub well with the hands for five or six minutes. After the soaping wash in clean water as hot as the hand can bear. Shake until dry.

Pleasant Homes.

The homes of America will not be what they should be until a true idea of life shall become more widely implanted. The worship of the dollar does more to degrade American homes than anything else. The chief end of life is to gather gold, and that gold is counted lost that hangs a picture upon the wall, which purchases flowers for the yard, which buys a toy or a book for the eager hand of childhood. Is this the whole of human life? Then it is a mean, meager and most undesirable thing. A child will go forth from a stall, glad to find free air and a wider pasture. The influence of such a home upon him in after life, will be just none at all, or nothing good. Thousands are rushing from homes like these every year. They crowd into villages; they swarm into all places where life is clothed with a higher significance, and the old shell or home is deserted by every bird as soon as it can fly. Ancestral homesteads and patrimonial acres have no sacredness; and when the father and mother die, the stranger's money and the stranger's presence obliterate asso-

ciations that should be among the most sacred of all things.

I would have you build up for yourselves and for your children, a home that will never be lightly parted with—a home which will be to all whose lives have been associated with it, the most interesting, precious spot on earth. I would have that home the abode of dignity, beauty, grace, love, genial fellowship and happy associations. Out from such a home I would have good influences flow into neighborhoods. In such a home I would see ambition taking root, and receiving generous culture. And then I would see you young husbands, and young wives, happy. Do not deprive yourselves of such influences as will come through an institution like this. No money can pay you for such a deprivation. No circumstances but those of utter poverty can justify you in denying these influences to your children.

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 F. K. DAVIDSON, 1866. W. B. WITHERS.

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GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Patentees and Manufacturers of the CENTENNIAL Patent Buckle PLOW SHOE. This is absolutely the Best Plow Shoe made.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

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Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

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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 WINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$15; five to six feet, good leads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$30. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

CONTINENTAL

Fire

Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

Table with financial data: STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878. Capital paid in cash \$1,000,000.00. Net surplus 968,501.03. Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks 983,060.21. Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc. 194,363.07. Reserve for contingencies 30,000.00. Total assets \$3,173,924.31.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

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

JOHN CHARLTON,

Agent for Douglas County.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating

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 good and effective 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 frees 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.

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Norwood Stock Farm

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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.

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LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

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

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,

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Largest manufacturers of SCHOOL, CHURCH

—AND— OFFICE FURNITURE,

GLOBES, MAPS AND APPARATUS.

Send for Catalogues and Guide to Church Furnishing. Everything fully warranted.

## Farm and Stock.

## Bees.

A German writer says: "No one succeeds well with bees who keeps them with only large profits in view, for it is especially true here that he who maketh haste to be rich will surely fall into a snare. There must be a genuine enjoyment of the business and a real love of bees."

## Salt the Stock.

All kinds of stock require salt. Cattle, horses, hogs and sheep should receive their full rations of salt at regular intervals, and the shorter the intervals the better it will be for the stock. The better plan would be to let all kinds of stock have free access to salt at will. If no such arrangement can be made salt should be given at stated times during the week. It is always better to have regularity in the matter otherwise stock is apt to be neglected, and the times for salting become too protracted and fitful. We imagine that hog cholera would cease its ravages to a very marked degree if this medicinal agent were freely administered. In like manner it would be a preventive to the various diseases to which cattle are liable.

## Will our Patrons Answer?

Does farming pay? This question has been answered in various ways by our farmers; sometimes in the affirmative, sometimes in the negative, and sometimes a half and half answer—a little on one side and then a little on the other side. They have answered the question each from his own standpoint, each from his personal experience. We are patiently waiting for enough reports on this subject to make a final summing up of the matter. We would say to our Patrons, do not be backward in expressing your opinions fully, and, as far as you are able, in detail. Give us figures and give us facts as near as they can be ascertained. If, during the past hard year, you have increased in substance, and are better off, we want to know how, and why. If you have fallen behindhand and are slowly coming out of the little end of the horn we want to know the causes that have brought about this result. A record of failures is no less instructive than a record of successes. Our readers want to know the whole story. They can get it in no cheaper or easier way than by making a record in THE SPIRIT. Send on, friends, your contributions. Our columns are always open to farm reports. The more we get the better we like it. As we receive freely, so will we give freely.

## Large and Small Farms.

Of the one hundred and fifteen millions of acres of cultivated lands in France, thirty-six millions are in the possession of a population of a fraction over nineteen million, thus giving to each proprietor an average of about eight and a half acres; seventeen millions of acres are divided into small estates of 35 acres to each proprietor; nineteen millions of acres are divided into estates of 87 acres each, while forty-three millions of acres are divided into estates of 45 acres. We should like to know what kind of an agricultural system a man can pursue who possesses only a little more than eight acres for the support of himself and family. We should like to compare the condition, moral, mental and physical of the French farmer, who cultivates eight acres, with our Western farmer, who thinks himself comparatively poor if he cannot command at least 160 acres. In the estimate which we form of the value of large and small farms we feel very much like giving the advice which a writer on agriculture gave two thousand years ago. "Praise," said he, "large farms, but cultivate small ones."

We believe that the number of acres, whether few or many, that will yield the most profit and highest satisfaction to their cultivator, is just that number which can be brought to the highest state of cultivation and the best yield. If a man has the means and the generalship to handle five hundred acres, and is able to subdue them and bring them under so complete a system of culture that they will yield the largest crops, we can see no sort of objection to his owning and cultivating that number of acres. The only advice we would give in the premises is to strive after no more land than can be utilized so as to yield the maximum profit. Why should a farmer go over

twenty acres of land to raise a thousand bushels of corn when the same quantity can be just as surely, and with less outlay of labor and means, raised from ten acres? Why should a man pay taxes on one hundred and sixty acres of land when eighty acres, under an improved system of culture, would yield precisely the same results? There is a golden mean in a farm as to quantity which every farmer must judge for himself. Ten acres are enough for some; five hundred acres are none too much for others. The great practical difficulty in the case is, farmers, like other men, overrate their ability—they think they can work to advantage more land than they are capable of working. And this illusion strangely clings to a man; defeat and failure do not dispel it. He attributes his failure not to the lack of personal force—to want of judgment—but to trains of circumstances over which he could exercise no control; to an adverse fate which he had no power to foil. "Know thyself" is advice given at a very ancient date, but it applies well to men of the present day. We undertake matters of too great a magnitude; we attempt to cope with figures larger than we can count; we get into our possession more than we can handle. The result is we have to carry our farms instead of making them carry us. We have to trudge on foot our life long, instead of riding in a carriage of our own. We are made unhappy by hard work and anxious cares at the time when we ought to feel at ease and enjoy rest.

## A Battle with Rats—Two Hundred and Seventeen slain.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Seeing an article in THE SPIRIT of June 26th about killing rats, we concluded to follow the example; so Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, my brother and I commenced the battle in good earnest, and by 12 o'clock we had 125 rats in one big heap. The battle field was the banking around the stable. My brother threw away the banking and when the rats ran out we struck right and left, but some got away. In the afternoon it rained and father and another brother joined in the war of extermination and in about two hours we killed 92 more, making in all 217 rats in about four hours. Who can beat it?

Yours respectfully, W. M. Y.  
WHITING, Kans., June 29, 1878.

## That Farm of Mine.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Being more interested in the topic heading this communication than any other, I am inclined to write of some of my successes and failures to your excellent and enterprising journal. I go to my farm for my living; it has thus far given me the various kinds of bread, also of meats, an abundance of milk and butter, and vegetables without limit.

But my fruits I must here enumerate. Well, the pieplant is the first in early spring. Perhaps I better describe one. This season's growth the stalk is one and a half feet high and one and a half inches through; the leaf is two and a half feet by three feet in width, or a little over ten feet around the edge. (My string being only ten feet long I had to guess at what it run over.)

I had to do without my strawberries this season on account of getting them out too late for bearing. The raspberry gave us a good supply until now, the blackberry is supplying us bountifully; also our early peaches are just coming in. I had forgotten the wonderful crop of gooseberries, currants and huckleberries, the latter being a rare crop in this locality. Our cherries have just entered into the variety; our apricots are giving us their first crop and are beginning to ripen; our plums promise large; our nectarines will give us a few this year; our apples are too young for heavy bearing but are making rapid growth. Our pears are the only fruit that thus far have failed us, however it may be my fault, not having learned to protect the trees from blight. Our peaches stay with us until the middle of October—that is the various kinds.

We have several hives of bees to furnish us honey to aid in sweetening. I have also obtained seeds of the Early Amber sugar-cane from Minnesota, which planted half an acre that promises, according to report, some sugar and syrup; so that I calculate to have as good a living as that farm of mine will afford me.

My farm, I think, is a full average Pomona farm, and those familiar with

our Pomona land know that as a farming country it is surpassed by none. Many are now making purchases of these fine farms around Pomona because they say they can get them as cheap as land away out West, where coal costs \$7 per ton, and they have to give a large share of their products for getting them to market; however, I may be digressing. My farm here in Pomona is near fine coal fields, stone quarries and fine belts of timber; is neither too wet nor too dry, but brings forth in abundance. It is accessible to good markets, good schools and churches, in one of the finest new settlements, perhaps, in the great new West. With all the advantages farms can be purchased on the most reasonable terms. We are having some locusts here, who have been trying it in the far West for the past three or four years, say they enjoy more privileges here with their stock, and that, while the far West is new it bids fair to be new too long for their wishes. J. H. WHETSTONE.  
POMONA, Kans., June 28, 1878.

## Improve the Quality of Your Hogs Now.

In the last number of the National Live-Stock Journal we find the following timely advice to farmers:

The present is an auspicious time for farmers to improve the quality of their stock, and this is especially true of swine. With the low prices for hogs that have prevailed for a year past, it has become absolutely essential that the most rigid economy should be practiced in their management in order to realize any profit from feeding them; and this rigid economy implies the possession of the very best quality of stock that is attainable. The man who has hogs that will make 50 per cent. more pork for a given amount of food than those of his neighbor, will find the business a profitable one, while his neighbor may be feeding his hogs at a considerable loss; and in these times of close margins it takes but a very little variation in the quality of stock fed to tip the scale on the side of loss instead of profit.

Very choice specimens of our improved breeds of swine can now be had at prices within the reach of every one, so generally have they been disseminated throughout the country; and as no farmer can now afford to feed anything but the best, there ought to be a general effort to take advantage of the present low prices and stock up with the choicest quality of animals for breeding purposes. The reaction is certain to come, and although the pendulum has now swung far past the average in the direction of low prices, it is sure to go to the opposite extreme at no distant day.

It is therefore the part of wisdom to take advantage of the present low prices, and improve the quality of our breeding stock, not only that we may be prepared to reap the fullest possible benefit from the reaction when it does come, but because while the present low prices prevail no profit can be realized from feeding anything but the best.

## Hard Times in England Twenty-Seven Years Ago.

The Agricultural Gazette of England gives the following curious manifesto, issued by some agriculturists of the county of Essex, on the state of their affairs and the low price of labor in the year 1851:

A Proclamation to our Worthy Laborers:—We, the neighboring farmers, deeply deplore our inability to continue the present rate of wages to our worthy laborers; the fact is, we cannot afford it. Free trade has brought us into close competition with foreigners, who pay so little money for labor, that dark-brown rye bread, skim-milk cheese and a few onions is [sic] all the men get. With these foreign serfs, who are bought and sold with the land, like cattle, are we now contending in our own markets. Much as we deplore it, we are obliged manfully to tell you that if we are to give you constant employment we cannot pay the present wages. Essex must come to what many other countries have already come to—6s. and 7s. a week. We will give as much as we can, but it must be in proportion to the price of corn; the money lost by farmers this year is dreadful. Down with the malt tax! God save the queen!

## Experiments on Wheat.

Professor Norton S. Townshend, of the Ohio state university, Columbus, Ohio, is engaged in a series of interesting experiments with wheat for the purpose of ascertaining by microscopic observation at what stage of ripening it should be cut. Farmers in many localities think it advisable to harvest the grain so early that none of it will shell out in the process. It is found that whiter flour is produced when this is done; but it is also found that the flour does not "rise" as well as that which is made from the matured grain. A succession of microscopic examinations conducted through the period after the kernel has reached its full size, and before the perfect ripening of the grain, is expected to yield valuable information on the foregoing points.—Observer.

## The Value of the Alderney.

Very few cows yield profit on eight months' milking, and yet it is the usual custom of the country to dry them off at that period, often because their owners don't like to milk in cold weather, often because a large calf is desired to capitalize the beginning of the agricultural year with, and full as often because the rural community, though keen enough in certain details, is not given to large considerations, and does not take into account the factor of liberal and continued feeding during two months beyond the eight in the bountiful production of milk and consequent profit. A cow thus early dried off establishes the habit for herself and progeny, and remains on a dairy farm at least an unprofitable animal. The Jerseys, on the contrary, breeding early, continue under good management persistent milkers, many drying off with difficulty before calving, and becoming more profitable at the end of the year than at any other period.

Finally, as the "small Alderneys" of half a century ago thrived upon grass "upon which a Yorkshire cow would starve," so the Jerseys of to-day will get along upon as little and poor feeding as any scrub of the roadside, and do more for their owner in the production of butter. I don't know any one pretending to be a decent dairy farmer having a poorer pasture than I, and my kine have suffered under it for several years—though it is now being cleared of stone, plowed and prepared for a first-class cow feeder hereafter—it had to be supplemented with corn fodder and rowen most of the season, never any grain except some seasons a quart or two of wheat middlings per cow, and it has been a source of wonder and pleasure to see how indefatigable providers will manage to eat enough to produce the amount of butter they yield.

I trust, however, that this will not be used as an argument for shortening the rations of our favorites, because good feeding will cause a production of more butter and better quality than poor; and though I am sure I have suffered from short pasture—and for good pasturage there is no adequate substitute—yet morning and night my cows had their fill of fodder or rowen, and never suffered from hunger. Taking her all in all, for a butter dairy or as a family cow, the Jersey must be considered the most profitable as she is the most docile and beautiful.—R. G., in Jersey Bulletin.

## American Beef Cattle at the Paris Exhibition.

We are glad to learn, by the following in a late number of the True Kentuckian, that the important matter of making an exhibition of our superior meat-producing stock at the World's exposition has not been entirely neglected. If the stock here mentioned has been selected with judgment, from the best bred Kentucky bullocks, we have no fears whatever of their being outranked, either at Paris or at the English shows afterwards: "Mr. T. C. Eastman, who is the cattle man of America, directed, last winter, ten head to be selected of a choice lot, to be held over till May, when they would go direct for exhibition to Europe. These cattle left here on Friday last, and will go direct to Paris, then on to London for exhibition this fall. Mr. Eastman acknowledges our position to furnish such cattle as he wishes to represent the United States and of such a quality as to command a superior merit. These cattle were all bred and raised in our county, by such men as J. Penn, E. F. Bedford, J. W. Ferguson, and others, and are all bred for quality. They are three years old and upwards, and weigh from 2,005 to 2,383 pounds; average weight, 2,178 pounds. But it is not the heavy weight, but superior quality, that makes these cattle valuable and attractive."

The agricultural section of the exhibition was opened on the 7th ult. It consists of 1,700 oxen, 825 pens of sheep, 386 of pigs, and 2,668 of poultry. The exhibitors comprise 400 Frenchmen, 240 Englishmen, 40 Belgians, 12 Dutchmen, 22 Italians, 9 Swiss, 6 Austrians, 2 Danes and 1 Portuguese. Queen Victoria sends oxen and pigs, and the prince of Wales a pen of sheep.—Live-Stock Journal.

## Cultivating Corn.

"Rural, Jr.," writes to the Chicago Tribune, under the above heading, as follows: "A couple of farmers were discussing the propriety of cultivating corn for the fourth time during dry, warm weather, in our presence, yesterday. One of them advised it, but the other was in doubt. Said he: 'If I plow my corn again, it will break off a great many roots and cause the corn to fire—that is, curl up; and I do not believe it is a good thing to do.' We ventured the advice that, if the cultivator was run shallow, and at a distance from the row, it would do no harm, and to this he assented. There is this difference between cultivating in a dry and a wet soil: In a dry time the plant needs all its roots to supply moisture, and they run near the surface. In wet weather the loss of a portion of its roots does not affect the plant much, but has a tendency to check its growth. This induces the formation of seed or ears. Then, we should say, in a dry time, cultivate shallow, and avoid all injury to the roots; but, in wet seasons, root-prune to stop growth."

## Veterinary Department.

I should like very much to have you, through your valuable paper, advise me how to remove a soft puff or sac just below the knee on one leg only. It has been there a long time. I do not wish to blister so as to necessitate rest. I blistered last fall, and I think the back sinews are inflamed or somewhat thicker on this leg than on the other. Can I reduce one and remove the other?

ANSWER.—You might try compress bandages and compound tincture of iodine, one application every alternate day; a remedy we have very little faith in. Your proper treatment is to fire the parts nicely and give long rest.

## Chapped Heels.

One of my colts is troubled with what horsemen call sand cracks. They appear to be healed, and after driving they open up again. So far I have not been able to cure him. Please advise.

ANSWER.—We are inclined to think your animal suffers from chapped heels, sand cracks being a term used to denote a splitting up of the wall of the foot, usually seen in thin shelled feet, it being a symptom of disease. Treatment: Clip the hair from the parts; wash thoroughly with warm water and castile soap; then poultice with wheaton bran for twenty-four hours; rub dry, and apply veterinary cosmo-line, with friction, once a day for a week; then take one drachm of tannic acid, two ounces of sulphate of copper, water, half a pint—mix and simmer over a slow fire for one hour, and with the decoction bath the parts once a day.

## Abnormal Lactation.

I have a saddle mare, a recent purchase, whose teats are constantly full of milk. I partly drain them several times a week, but she continues to hold milk. I am afraid that such a condition will induce sickness when the warm weather sets in. The drover from whom I purchased her, informed me that her colt had been taken away from her before she was brought South. What shall I do to remedy the trouble?

ANSWER.—Give dry food with but little water to drink; bathe the mammary glands once a day for three days, with fluid extract of belladonna, then with spirits of camphor; alternating the treatment till the desired result has been gained; take sulphate of iron three ounces, tannic acid six drachms; mix and make into powders; give one a day in feed; if the bowels get costive, give rectile injections of soap and warm water.

## Uticariae.

What will produce in a horse having but a slight mane and tail a more luxuriant growth of the hair? When a horse has been thrown into a profuse sweat from a drive, and the following day small eruptions make their appearance on the skin, what are they caused from, and the remedy to cure or prevent? The eruptions or pimples are hard and painless from touch, and disappear themselves after a day or two.

ANSWER.—Very little mane and tail is characteristic of some breeds of horses, especially of the thoroughbred, and when natural to the animal nothing can be done to increase its growth; but if the condition referred to should be the result of some abnormality causing degeneration of the hair follicles, there is no better preparation to tone them up than a mild cathartic ointment, one pint of the powder to twenty of lard. It must be used sparingly. You have a case of uticariae, the result of perverted nutrition. You should prepare the animal by feeding on bran mashes for two days, and give a cathartic composed of pulverized Barbadoes aloes, seven; ground ginger, one drachm; mixed and made into a ball. After purging has ceased take arsenous acid, one drachm; pimento, pulverized, four ounces; mix and make into twelve powders; give one a day in soft feed.

## Constitutional Disease.

I have a mare that has, for the last year, been passing matter and water mixed with blood from her water passage. It has a very offensive smell; so much so it makes it disagreeable to drive her. The flow of water will sometimes cease for two or three weeks at a time, and then commence again as bad as ever. Her legs stock more or less, and she is dull and carries but little flesh. If you can prescribe anything for her, you would much oblige an old subscriber.

ANSWER.—Your mare suffers from a constitutional disease, and having been allowed to run for so long a time it is doubtful if it can be cured. We would recommend that she be allowed to run in an open lot during warm, sunny days, and kept in a large, roomy box nights and during bad weather. Give laxative food—roots, if procurable. Give half an ounce of sulphite of soda once a day in soft feed. Take sulphate of iron and cinchona bark, pulverized, of each three; guthrie root, pulverized, four ounces; mix and make into twenty-four powders. Give one morning and night in her feed, if she will take them; if not, they should be put in her mouth and kept there till swallowed. It would be well to give twice a week one drachm of carbolic acid crystals in a pint of water. Take one part of acetate of lead to twenty of water, dissolve, and, with a strong syringe, inject once a day per vagina. Keep the parts as clean as possible.—Turf, Field and Farm.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. St. Louis, July 9, 1878. Flour—Fall superfine... 3.15 @ 3.35. Wheat—No. 3 fall... 83 1/2 @ 84 1/2. Corn—No. 2... 72 1/2 @ 74. Oats—No. 2... 24 @ 24 1/2. Pork... 9.35 @ 9.45. Butter—Dairy... 11 @ 15. CHICAGO, July 9, 1878. Wheat—No. 2 spring... 89 @ 90. Corn... 82 @ 83. Pork... 38 1/2 @ 37 1/2. Oats... 24 1/2 @ 25. Lard... 6.80 @ 6.87 1/2. KANSAS CITY, July 9, 1878. Wheat—No. 2 fall... 74 @ 74 1/2. Corn... 68 @ 70. Pork... 62 @ 64. Oats... 24 1/2 @ 27. Lard... 18 @ 20. Eye—No. 2... 35 @ 38.

Live Stock Markets. St. Louis, July 9, 1878. Cattle—Prime to choice... \$ 3.25 @ 4.15. Hogs... 3.50 @ 4.10. CHICAGO, July 9, 1878. Cattle—Good steers... 4.00 @ 5.20. Hogs—Packers... 3.80 @ 4.25. KANSAS CITY, July 9, 1878. Cattle—Choice native shippers... 4.40 @ 4.50. Hogs—Packers... 3.25 @ 3.40.

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

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 8 @ 10c; common to medium 3 @ 6c; cheese, prime Kansas factory, 6c; eggs, 5c; beans, \$1.00 @ 1.75; broom-corn, \$50 @ 80 per ton; hay, baled, per ton, \$8.00 @ 9.50; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.00 @ 2.00; potatoes, 25 @ 30c; dried apples, 1/2 lb., 3 1/2 @ 4c; green apples, 75c @ \$1 per bush; peaches, 3 box, 25 @ 40c; tomatoes, 3 box, 50 @ 75c.

Wheat has fluctuated but little the past week. At latest dates it was improving. A good deal is being shipped, but many dealers will not sell at present prices. The latest reports from Europe do not indicate any prospect for a material rise in either wheat or corn during the present year. The wheat harvest in England seems now to promise a larger yield than was expected a month ago. There is no prospect of war—England and Russia are about concluding a treaty, independent of the congress at Berlin. The arrivals of wheat in English ports are large, and the prospect of an almost inexhaustible supply of both wheat and corn from America tend to keep prices very low in London and Liverpool.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 84 to 84 1/2c, July, and 81 to 82c, August. In Chicago No. 2 is 89 to 90c, July, and 80 to 81c, August. In Kansas City, No. 2 is 73 to 74c, July; not quoted for August; No. 3 is 68 to 69 1/2c, July.

Corn has risen about a cent in all Western markets. In New York is 45 to 47c for steamer. In London, on ship, corn last week sold as low as 65 cents—the lowest point ever yet reached.

No perceptible change in oats and rye. In cattle there is no material change. The tendency at Kansas City is reported downward, but receipts were extremely light. The sales yesterday were principally cheap butchers' stuff and did not average over \$2.50.

Hogs have fallen a little this week in all the markets. The number slaughtered for the first week of July is unprecedented and unaccountable; it is believed to have reached last week in the West 175,000.

Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$1.75 @ 3.25; in St. Louis, \$3.00 @ 3.62 1/2; in Chicago, \$3.00 @ 3.50.

We find the following item in one of the Kansas City papers: "Mr. Alfred Crane, of Durham Park, Kansas, is preparing to make a shipment of six thoroughbred cattle to England, to be sold at auction in September next. The shipment is valued at \$30,000, and all but two are Kansas-bred."

Near three hundred car loads of freight were shipped from Kansas City to St. Louis last week by barges. It consisted principally of corn and hogs.

During the past fiscal year this country has paid off over two hundred and fifty millions of foreign debt. It is asserted that less than \$1,500,000 of this vast sum has been paid with specie. In eleven months the excess of exports of specie over imports was \$1,901,667, and during the four weeks ending June 30th the exports of specie at New York amounted to only \$606,284, while the imports were \$1,138,065. Nearly the whole of the payment of foreign debt has been effected by the excess of exports over imports of merchandise.

The national bank circulation is now \$223,078,164, having increased \$522,199 during the past month.

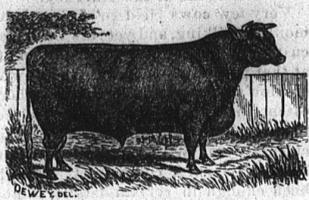
It is said the new silver dollar is being largely counterfeited, the false dollars hard to detect, and worth only about 40 cents each. They are an alloy partly composed of silver.

The first car of No. 1 wheat ever graded in Kansas City was received last week from Solomon, Kansas.

Gold opened and closed in New York yesterday at 1.00 1/2. Money was quoted at 2 @ 2 1/2 per cent; mercantile paper, 3 @ 4 per cent. The stock market was irregular, but in the main lower; government bonds steady; railroad bonds generally strong; state securities quiet. Clearances were \$14,500,000.

The latest reports this morning, just as we go to press, show a rise in wheat at St. Louis and Chicago of 5 cents on best grades. Corn also rose one cent.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD. Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kans.

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

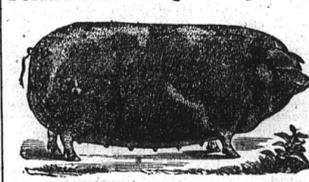
Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Eight weeks old... \$22 00. Three to five months old... \$2 00. Five to seven months old... \$3 00. Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A Sow, eight months old... \$25 00. A Sow, eight months old, with pig... \$25 00. Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade. Address, HENRY MIEBACH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

THE KIRBY



SELF-BINDING HARVESTER.

This machine is not made to use with hand-binding attachment, but is emphatically what we claim for it—A Perfect Self-Binding Harvester.

These machines are perfectly warranted, and are made to fill the warranty every time. For sale by J. HOWELL, Lawrence, Kansas.

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

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BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

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ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

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Next door north of Simpson's bank.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it:

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.

Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams.

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw.

Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle.

Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine.

Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled.

Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

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

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

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

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

Z. T. RICHEY, Agent, No. 110 Massachusetts street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

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

A BOBBIN WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work.

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

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

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

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

Agent wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

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BARBER SHOP,

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All Work Done in the Latest Style.

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MUTCHELL & HORN, Proprietors.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

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JAS. G. SANDS.

COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands's Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF

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JAS. G. SANDS.

(Established in 1855.)

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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. Utica nonpareil 10c. New York mills 10c.

Blackstone 7c. Hill's sumpser 10c.

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.

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

25 dozen of 2-button kids at 35c.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 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 leisse ruchings in white, tinted and black—perfect gems.

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6 1/2c 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.

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Advertisement for 6000 Ladies' Spring Hats and 5000 Ladies' Linen Suits. Includes illustration of a woman wearing a hat.

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

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Ever offered in our city, and unsurpassed for

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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.

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