

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VII.—NO. 30.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 338.

## THE FATHER'S CROWN.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

"I am a king!" they heard the stranger say,  
And as he journeyed not in royal guise,  
They wondered that he argued in this wise,  
And cried: "Where is your crown, oh, traveler gray?"

He took them to the outskirts of the town,  
And as he neared his dwelling, children sweet,  
A pretty flock, came rushing to his feet—  
"Here are the gems," he said, "that make my crown."

Here is my court; and here my subjects true—  
My faithful wife, my precious girls and boys,  
Make my fair kingdom, and enhance the joys  
That multiply, while outside wants are few.

Love is our stronghold; love our wealth untold,  
Free, like a constant river, in its flow,  
While craven fear my little ones ne'er know,  
And "father's promise" is to them as gold.

The children gone before on wings of flight  
To peaceful mansions that are bright and fair,  
And these who claim my constant loving care,  
Are all one flock, estranged but for a night.

Two folds with but one Shepherd over all,  
Two homes divided by a single stream;  
Once crossed, the first may like some vision  
And me awake to hear our darlings call.

## THE POINT OF HONOR.

Shortly after Waterloo had been fought, one of our English regiments (which had taken a distinguished part in that great victory), stationed in a Mediterranean garrison, gained an unenviable notoriety there by a sudden mania for dueling that broke out among its officers, and which threatened to become so chronic in its character as seriously to interfere with the discipline of the corps. Quarrels were literally "made to order" at mess-time for the most trifling affairs, and scarcely a day passed without a hostile meeting taking place, which the colonel—a weak-minded man—expressed himself powerless to prevent. Indeed, he had already been sent to "Coventry" by his subordinates, which, as our readers doubtless know, is a kind of social excommunication that, when acted upon in an English regiment, generally ends in the retirement from the corps of the individual on whom it falls. It was so in this instance, for the colonel saw that the vendetta-like conduct of his officers towards him was gradually divesting him of all authority in the eyes of his men; and as he had none but his social inferiors to whom he could turn for counsel and advice, he was compelled to relinquish his command and return to England. On arrival in this country he lost no time in proceeding to the Horse guards, where he sought and gained an interview with the duke of Wellington, to whom he gave a graphic account of the state of affairs which existed in the regiment he had just left.

The iron duke listened attentively to the narration, and knitted his brow in anger as the colonel related the story of the dueling; and when the latter had finished speaking, he exclaimed in an unmistakably stern and uncompromising tone: "It is your fault, sir! You should have brought some of the ringleaders to a court-martial, and cashiered them on the spot. You have sadly neglected your duty, and that is a thing which I never pardon."

The colonel left the Horse guards in a very crest-fallen state, and he was hardly surprised when he saw in the next *Gazette* the announcement that "his majesty had no further need of his services."

In the meantime the duke had obtained a special audience of the prince regent, to whom he explained the condition of affairs in connection with the regiment in question. The result of the interview was that Colonel A., a well known martinet, then on half pay, was sent for, and the circumstances explained to him; the prince offering him the command of the regiment on condition that he would undertake to cure the dueling propensities of its officers. Colonel A. was delighted at the prospect of active service, and he willingly accepted the task assigned to him, it being understood that he was to be granted a royal indemnity for anything serious which might happen to anybody else in his endeavors to put a stop to the dueling. He was a man of high reputation, and had previously held other difficult commands, being known throughout the army as a good soldier but a stern disciplinarian.

Such was the old soldier's feelings at the special honor conferred on him that on leaving St. James's palace he actually forgot to return the salute of the sentinel posted at the gates, to the great astonishment of the latter, who knew his punctilious habits.

On his arrival at the garrison he lost no time

in making himself acquainted with his brother officers. He had already laid out his plan of action in his own mind, and was fully determined to allow nothing to swerve him a hair's breadth from the path of duty. At the mess-table he behaved with studied politeness and amiability of manner; and his subordinates indicated that they were greatly pleased with their new commander. He chatted pleasantly with all, from the senior major down to the youngest ensign, and when the cloth was removed, regaled them with the latest gossip and doings of London society. Before they separated for the night, however, he took the opportunity of informing them in a very quiet manner, that he had heard of the frequent duels which had lately taken place in the corps, and that it seemed a matter of regret to him that they could not manage to live in peace and amity. "However," he said, "it is by your wish, gentlemen, to fight out your quarrels in this way, I shall interpose no obstacle to your doing so. But this can only be by your pledging your word of honor now, to the effect that in the future no duel shall take place without my permission having been first obtained. As I am your colonel, it is necessary that my authority should be acknowledged in all that relates to the honor of the regiment."

The officers looked at each other and then at the colonel and a somewhat embarrassing silence ensued; but it was broken by Colonel A., who said: "Don't be afraid that I shall refuse your request; on the contrary, I shall only be too pleased to grant my permission if, on examining the facts of the case, I find sufficient reason to think that the applicant's *amour propre* has been wounded, and that a hostile meeting is indispensable."

At these reassuring words the young fire-eaters were satisfied, and at once gave the promise demanded; and Colonel A. then retired to his chamber, where, overcome with the fatigue of a rough voyage, he soon found himself snugly ensconced in the arms of Morpheus.

On the following morning he was rudely awakened from a refreshing slumber by a loud rapping at his chamber door; and on challenging his early visitors, he was informed that it was Captain Lord Vellum and Ensign Warbottle who wished to speak to him on a matter of the gravest importance.

"You might have chosen a more convenient hour for your visit, gentlemen," said the colonel, who was naturally loath to rise from his bed at 5 o'clock, on the first morning after his voyage.

"It is an affair of honor, colonel," was the significant reply; "and cannot be delayed. We beg you will admit us instantly."

The colonel rose and opened the door to the early comers. They were two handsome young men, who had on the previous evening already attracted Col. A.'s attention by the extreme friendliness which they exhibited for each other. They respectfully saluted their commanding officer as they entered the room, and the latter broke an awkward silence by demanding of them the object of their visit.

Ensign Warbottle again raised his hand in salute as he replied: "We have come to ask your permission to fight, colonel."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Colonel A. "I thought you were great friends."

"Yes, colonel, we have been most intimate friends from our youth upward," said Lord Vellum, "and we respect each other very sincerely; but we have had a dispute, and our wounded honor must be satisfied."

"Then I presume that something very serious must have occurred, gentlemen, to make the only remedy for it a recourse to the pistol?"

"It is indeed a very serious matter, colonel," replied Ensign Warbottle; and it is this. After you had left the table last night, we chatted over what you told us about the doings in London lately; and in the enthusiasm of the moment, I remarked that I should like to be there, riding at the head of a troop of Life guards, and escorting the prince regent, with my silver helmet glittering in the sun and my drawn sword in hand. Whereupon Lord Vellum said with a sneer that I was a feather-bed soldier, and that a leather helmet would be quite good enough for such as I. I took no notice of this remark; but I was annoyed and excited; and when he further asserted that the officers of the Life guards wore brass helmets, human nature could stand it no longer, and I gave him the lie. He retaliated by striking me on the face; an insult, Colonel A., which justifies me, I think, in demanding a hostile meeting." The last words were said in a manner which admitted of only one meaning, and the

two young officers exchanged glances of mutual hatred and defiance.

"It is indeed grave, gentlemen," sententiously remarked the colonel; "the helmets worn by the officers of his majesty's Life guards are neither silver nor brass, but white metal lacquered with silver-gilt; but this information will not, I presume, alter the position of affairs. Do you still wish to fight the question out?"

"Certainly, sir!" exclaimed the two officers. "Very well," replied the colonel, gravely, "far be it from me to interpose any obstacle to your meeting, gentlemen; but this duel must be a serious one, as betrays so important a question as Life guards' helmets, and is not an affair resulting in a mere scratch, as I am given to understand is generally the case in these mess quarrels. Remember that you are British officers and not Spanish bravoes, and that the honor of his majesty can only be vindicated by the death of his opponent. Go, gentlemen, and fight your duel; and I will meet the survivor on my return."

The two young men saluted the colonel and retired. A few minutes afterwards, they and their seconds were seen hurrying off to the place of meeting—a spot which is known in the garrison to this day as "Duel Avenue."

Three hours later, Colonel A. went down into the parade ground to inspect the regiment, and he was surprised to see both Lord Vellum and Ensign Warbottle amongst the officers who approached him to give their morning salute. The latter by a his arm in a sling; and to the stern inquiry of Colonel A. as to whether the duel had yet taken place, he replied, with a forced smile lighting up his face: "Yes, colonel; his lordship has given me a nasty scratch in the arm."

"A scratch in the arm?" exclaimed the colonel contemptuously. "And do you call that fighting, gentlemen—do you call that fighting? And for so important a question as the helmets of his majesty's Life guards? Bah! it is nothing! This matter must be fought over again, under pain of instant dismissal from the service if my order be disobeyed!"

"But"—began Lord Vellum, attempting to express his satisfaction at the reparation his wounded honor had received.

"But me no buts, gentlemen!" exclaimed the colonel angrily. I have the prince's instructions on this point, and it is for you to vindicate your own honor, in a proper manner, or retire disgraced from his majesty's service."

This alternative was one not to be thought of; and it need scarcely be said that the young fire-eaters chose rather to fight again than be cashiered. The duel was fought again; this time Lord Vellum was shot through the body—a wound which laid him on a sick-bed for two months.

During this long period many quarrels had taken place at the mess-table, some of which had been settled by the colonel acting as arbitrator; and others stood over for his permission to fight—a permission which he refused to grant until the result of Lord Vellum's illness should become known. In the meantime Colonel A. had communicated with the duke of Wellington, from whom he received explicit instructions to carry the matter out to the bitter end, as the only means of putting a stop to a matter which was fast becoming a world-wide scandal.

Lord Vellum was carefully attended to during his illness by his "friend and enemy," Ensign Warbottle, to whose efforts he not only owed his life, but was enabled at the end of two months to take a short walk every morning. His recovery then proceeded rapidly, and he soon became enabled to walk without any support whatever.

The two friends were walking together one morning, when they suddenly found themselves face to face with Colonel A.

"Ah, gentlemen, good morning!" exclaimed the latter. "I am delighted to see his lordship out again, especially as it will now enable you to finish your *affaire d'honneur* in a more satisfactory manner."

The young officers, scarcely believing their own ears, were for a time struck dumb with astonishment, and they gazed at each other and at the colonel with bewilderment and despair.

"You see, gentlemen," said the colonel gravely, "that this question of the Life guards' helmets is of such importance that I deemed it advisable, since his lordship's illness, to write to the duke of Wellington on the subject; and I have here his grace's orders that the duel should be renewed again and again until the life of one of the combatants has been forfeited." As he spoke, Colonel A. drew from the breast pocket of his coat a large

letter, bearing on its envelope the words "On His Majesty's Service," in large black letters, and in one corner the notice in red ink, "Very Urgent."

"But," said the young ensign, "his lordship has not recovered yet; besides—" "When one can walk," interrupted the colonel, "one can also fire off a pistol; and it is not conducive to the interests and dignity of the service that so important a question as the equipment of his majesty's body guard should be left undecided."

The two young officers, who had cemented their friendship anew during the period of illness, here took each other's hands and gazed long and silently into each other's face. Colonel A. turned away to hide his emotion; for being really possessed of a kindly disposition, he began to regret the stern and unbending part he had been called upon to perform. Brushing the signs of his weakness from his eyes, he turned once more towards the young officers and said: "Gentlemen, I have orders from England to supersede you in the regiment to which we all have the honor to belong; and I am only to waive the execution of these orders on condition that the duel is renewed, as already stated. Your honor is absolutely in your own hands, and you must choose your own course. I leave you to decide, gentlemen, what that course shall be, and bid you for the present adieu." So saying, the colonel left the two friends to decide upon their own fate. They ultimately decided to consult with their brother officers on the subject, and to be guided by the general opinion. This opinion turned out to be in favor of another fight; and they once more proceeded to the place of meeting, each mentally resolving not to injure the other, but each exchanging portraits and letters for their friends. The fatal weapons were discharged, and Ensign Warbottle fell to the earth with a shot buried in his heart.

The grief of Lord Vellum knew no bounds, for he had been led to believe that the balls had been withdrawn from the pistols. He threw himself on the inanimate body of his friend, and could with great difficulty be removed therefrom. At length he was conducted to the house of a married officer; and from there he indited a letter to Colonel A., tendering his resignation, and reproaching the latter with the death of his friend.

That same afternoon, Colonel A. assembled the other officers, and addressing himself especially to those whose applications to fight were in suspension, declared himself ready to grant one more permission on the same conditions as the others, namely, that for "honor's sake" the combatants should fight to the death. In the pause which ensued, one officer after another saluted the colonel respectfully, and then retired as silently as they came, leaving him alone in the mess-room and master of the situation.

It was a rude lesson which these officers had received, but it fully accomplished its purpose, and from that day to this dueling has been almost unknown in the British army.

## Never too Late to Learn.

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at eighty years of age, began to study the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin.

Boccaccio was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in light literature; yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialect—Dante and Plutarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Doctor Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of 115 years, learned the memoirs of his own times.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad, his most pleasing production.

Thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study, either for livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age could be cited, but every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sleek and indolent will ever say, "I am too old to learn."

A Western politician is credited with this advice to his son-in-law, who was nominated for office: "Learn a little toward everything and commit yourself to nothing. Be round, be perfectly round, like a bottle, and just dark enough so that nobody can see what's in ye."

## The Sailor and the Highwayman.

A poor sailor landed at Liverpool from India, and having contrived to get rid of his money on the voyage, and while on foreign stations, he was now to be discharged without a penny.

With a staff over his shoulder, and an old bandanna bundle suspended upon that, he started to trudge on foot to the distant town where his poor parents, with a poor, crippled brother resided.

On the road he was met by a highwayman, who demanded of him his money or his life.

"Neither of them ever, with my consent," said Jack.

"Then I'll blow out your brains!" cried the robber, at the same time presenting a pistol.

"Blow away!" said Jack. "I'd as lief be without brains as without money. Go ahead!" The robber was struck.

"Now, look ye, young man: You seem to be of just our sort of stuff. Where've you been of late?"

"I'm just home from India," cried the robber, at the same time presenting a pistol.

"Then where's your money?" "I had not a penny coming to me."

"Then come and join with us. I like your spirit. You'll soon make a fortune on the highway, and laugh at unknowing ones."

Jack seemed to think, and in the end he said he would go. And he was enrolled with the outlawed band. At the end of a week, while stopping for the night at a considerable inn in the city of Worcester, the house was surrounded by officers and soldiers, and the few word sent in that the robber crew was captured.

The chief turned upon Jack instantly: "Wretch! you have done this!"

"Yes," said Jack, with entire calmness, at the same time holding a double-barreled pistol. "You did not suppose a man of honor, whom you had threatened to shoot for a few pennies he might have made by a long and toilsome voyage, would so surrender, did you? No, sir! I joined you for this purpose!"

The robbers were captured, and Jack went home with five hundred pounds sterling in his pocket—a sum which gave joy and gladness to the waiting ones under the old roof-tree, besides leaving his name to be blessed by those who had been relieved from bold and reckless depredations of the robber gang which he had given up to justice.—N. Y. Ledger.

## Facetiae.

"What is wisdom?" asked a teacher of a class of small girls. A bright-eyed little creature arose and answered, "Information of the brain."

An unsophisticated New England commercial traveler, on reading the sign "General Merchandise, on a store, walked in and asked if he could see the general.

Said a friend to a bookseller: "The book trade is affected, I suppose, by the general depression. What kind of books feel it most?" "Pocket-books," was the laconic reply.

Blanch (to Ethel, just returned from her summering)—"Why, how thin you look!" Ethel—"Of course, my dear; four tablets a day, and the German four times a week, are not fattening. Besides, one doesn't wish to come back to society looking like a dairymaid."

## Young Folks.

MR. EDITOR:—I see the "Young Folks' Column" has not had any letter in for some time; those that used to write don't seem to take any interest in it any more. Where is Maude Moody and her sister, Maggie Enoch, Viola Hyde, Johnny West, Mark Warner and all the rest, too many to name? Horace Martin has not written for nearly a year. I heard you were to be at Hartford on the 27th of this month; perhaps I will see you. Well, I guess I have nothing more to say this time; but, boys and girls, let us not let our column be filled with other matter. You can all write better letters than I can. For fear my trash will crowd out something better I will close.

Your friend,  
ALICE ROSEB.

BURLINGTON, Kans., July 21, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would try and write again for the "Young Folks' Column." We have five head of horses, and five little calves and ten head of cows. We have forty-nine little pigs and the rest are large ones, which are thirty-three, making in all eighty-two head of hogs. Our school is out and there were six that got prizes. I have got a toy pistol and it snaps caps as loud as any gun. Our wheat is good and oats are good too. Mr. Ziller is a granger and he takes THE SPIRIT, and I get to read all the letters that come in it. I will close by sending a charade:

I am composed of seven letters.  
My first is in crow, but not in hawk.  
My second is in oyster, but not in shell.  
My third is in rasp, but not in file.  
My fourth is in new, but not in old.  
My fifth is in bee, but not in wasp.  
My sixth is in ice, but not in frost.  
My seventh is in man, but not in boy.  
My whole is used by every farmer.

Your truly,  
WM. GUSTEN.

SPRING HILL, Kans., July 19, 1878.

Published weekly



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county. Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

Executive Committee. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. G. A. Keener, Topeka, Shawnee county.

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

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. J. H. Chandler, Espe, Woodson county. R. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county. J. O. Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county.

That excellent grange paper the Patron of Husbandry, published at Memphis, Tennessee, comes to us this week greatly reduced in size. Bro. Worthington the publisher, says he cannot keep up the old size until the circulation increases sufficiently to enable him to do so without loss.

What element is it that protects the interests of the order against the powers that are constantly at work to tear down the grange, and that would laugh to see it forced out of existence? Is it not the grange papers? Where do you get news of the progress of the grange in foreign localities? How are you kept informed of the condition, the necessities, the good results of efforts in your own state?

Benjamin Franklin. This self-taught American philosopher was the most noted and perhaps the most useful man this country ever produced. For many years he published an almanac in which were embodied as many wise sayings and proverbs, relating to the common practical affairs of life, as can be compiled from all other writings of the times in which he lived.

It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one-tenth of their time to be employed in its service, but idleness taxes many of us much more. Sloth, by bringing on disease, absolutely shortens life; sloth, like

rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the used key is always bright, as poor Richard says. How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep, forgetting that the sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave?

Co-operative Report. The following is the eighth quarterly report of the Grange Co-operative association of Johnson county, Kansas, from April 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878:

Table with columns for STOCK, DAILY SALES, MONTHLY SALES, PROFITS, DIVIDEND, and SALES AND NET PROFITS FOR YEAR COMMENCING JULY 1, 1878.

Grange Picnic. EDITOR SPIRIT.—We wish to inform the public in general that there will be a grange picnic at Hartford, Lyon county, on Saturday, July 27, 1878.

Good Suggestions.—The Grange a Pilot to Patrons. EDITOR SPIRIT.—Washington Valley grange is still alive. We have a small grange and a very good one, but I think the grange will not be a success so long as we depend on weak granges in every school district.

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Washington Creek, Kans., July 18, 1878. Bro. Blakely Pilkington, worthy lecturer of California state grange, has received and accepted the nomination for delegate at large in the Fourth congressional district.

Bro. Blakely Pilkington, worthy lecturer of California state grange, has received and accepted the nomination for delegate at large in the Fourth congressional district. Brother Pilkington is an earnest, honest man, devoted to the industrial interests of the country, with views broad enough to do justice to all. If elected he will do right.—California Patron.

AN ESSAY.

Read Before Olathe Grange, Johnson County, Kansas, July 6, 1878, by Slater J. O. Henry.

Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers:—As we have all been often invited to contribute our share of interest to our meetings, at the risk of appearing conspicuously before you, I will present a few lines that are suggested to my mind by the return of our glorious Independence day.

With what love and pride the true American hails the anniversary of the nation's freedom. For once, all minds are united in common cause; yet, white I highly appreciate the cause of our thankfulness, there is a feeling of sadness comes over me when I realize how little independence we enjoy.

And again, we hear a voice making a strange discord in this gloriously free and independent country. Coming too from a source that would never have been expected—from our gentle, quiet, inoffensive tillers of the soil, who never had any rights save the right to toll; the right to be deprived of time and means for intellectual growth; the right to take meekly and thankfully that which our benefactors in their generosity see fit to give, for our privilege of holding sweet communion with nature, from early dawn until eve; the right to live, thrive and be happy on bread and water—the bountiful gifts of nature.

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large amount of patience, hope and perseverance and with a proper use of these faculties we can succeed if we will. We must not be easily discouraged. We have a life work before us. There are none so ignorant but that they can impart some knowledge to those less fortunate than themselves. There has been a great advancement in the independence of thought since the time when it was said by high authority if a woman will know anything let her ask her husband at home.

Now, my sisters, we have met in this hall for years for mutual instruction and benefit, and we have been greatly encouraged and strengthened; we have received very many valuable lessons. Let us profit by the past; let us show a willingness to inaugurate a system of education here that will make this grange a grand success; let us throw aside our natural timidity in the greater good of trying to hasten the approach of our independence day.

Public Caution to the Grangers of the United States. At a special meeting of the Massachusetts grange, No. 38, P. H., held at their headquarters in Boston, June 29, 1878, it was unanimously voted that the master of the Massachusetts state grange be requested to send the following cautionary circular to the state granges of the United States:

Brothers:—We think it our duty to caution granges against the increasing sale of poisonous articles in our markets. Arsenic is now sold at wholesale at about five cents a pound. There has been imported into this country in a single year 2,327,745 pounds. A single pound contains a fatal dose for about 2,500 adult persons. What becomes of it?

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in the making of candles, and in the preparation of which, as has been recently widely published, upon a small scale, is the revival of authority, not sufficient heat is used to kill the parasites, which enter and breed in human bodies.

Co-operation. Lord Ripon tells us that there are now in this country 2,076 registered co-operative societies, and that three years ago, when last the number of members were returned, about 480,000 members of co-operative societies in England and Scotland were reckoned. Their total must at the present date considerably exceed half a million; and if each of these co-operators were the head of a family, the population represented by them all would not be far short of three millions.

Public Caution to the Grangers of the United States. At a special meeting of the Massachusetts grange, No. 38, P. H., held at their headquarters in Boston, June 29, 1878, it was unanimously voted that the master of the Massachusetts state grange be requested to send the following cautionary circular to the state granges of the United States:

Brothers:—We think it our duty to caution granges against the increasing sale of poisonous articles in our markets. Arsenic is now sold at wholesale at about five cents a pound. There has been imported into this country in a single year 2,327,745 pounds. A single pound contains a fatal dose for about 2,500 adult persons. What becomes of it?

Grange Picnic. EDITOR SPIRIT.—We wish to inform the public in general that there will be a grange picnic at Hartford, Lyon county, on Saturday, July 27, 1878.

Good Suggestions.—The Grange a Pilot to Patrons. EDITOR SPIRIT.—Washington Valley grange is still alive. We have a small grange and a very good one, but I think the grange will not be a success so long as we depend on weak granges in every school district.

Patrons, support your papers. That excellent grange paper the Patron of Husbandry, published at Memphis, Tennessee, comes to us this week greatly reduced in size. Bro. Worthington the publisher, says he cannot keep up the old size until the circulation increases sufficiently to enable him to do so without loss.

Benjamin Franklin. This self-taught American philosopher was the most noted and perhaps the most useful man this country ever produced. For many years he published an almanac in which were embodied as many wise sayings and proverbs, relating to the common practical affairs of life, as can be compiled from all other writings of the times in which he lived.

Washington Creek, Kans., July 18, 1878. Bro. Blakely Pilkington, worthy lecturer of California state grange, has received and accepted the nomination for delegate at large in the Fourth congressional district.

Bro. Blakely Pilkington, worthy lecturer of California state grange, has received and accepted the nomination for delegate at large in the Fourth congressional district. Brother Pilkington is an earnest, honest man, devoted to the industrial interests of the country, with views broad enough to do justice to all. If elected he will do right.—California Patron.



**Killed by Bursting of a Boiler.**  
[Columbus Courier.]  
We learn that an accident occurred in Neosho township on Monday by the bursting of a boiler of a thrashing machine engine, by which two men were killed. The report was that Noah Weaver was one of the men killed, but we have no authentic account at present writing.

**Poisonous Effects of a Wheat Beard.**  
[Neosho County Journal.]  
Leopold George, living a few miles east, about a week since got a "beard" from a head of wheat imbedded beneath his tongue, and being unable to extricate it, in a short time his mouth and throat became so inflamed and terribly swollen that it was feared he would die of strangulation. We understand that he is now considerably better, and will doubtless soon recover.

**Post-office Changes.**  
The following are the post-office changes for the week ending July 13, 1878, furnished by Wm. Van Vleck of the post-office department:  
**Established.**—Antrim, Pratt county, Edwin H. Raymond, postmaster; Arthur, Ness county, Hiram P. Cornell, postmaster.  
**Postmasters appointed.**—Empire Creek, Cherokee county, Joseph Shoman; Morrill, Brown county, J. T. Mickey; Pretty Prairie, Reno county, William Grayham.

**A Burial by Moonlight.**  
[Mahattan Enterprise.]  
The funeral of the child of Mr. A. H. Johnson occurred at a late hour Saturday evening. The moon was just coming up from the eastern bluffs as the cortege started from the house, and the ceremonies at the grave were conducted by the pale light of the moon, giving a peculiarly solemn appearance to the mournful proceedings, and an unusually sad sound to the clods falling on the coffin, and to the requiem, "Earth to earth and dust."

**Dragged to Death.**  
[Miami Republican.]  
Thomas Lowe, a boy about fourteen years of age, who had been in the employ of J. Dixon, Sugar Creek, met with a fatal accident last Saturday. While removing the saddle from a wild horse, he looped the halter around his wrist. The horse became frightened and ran away, dragging the boy by the arm. Before assistance could be given he was beaten to death by the horse. All of his clothes were torn from his body, and his head horribly mangled.

**Seriously Burned with Powder.**  
[Cor. Topeka Commonwealth.]  
On Monday afternoon Willie Foster, living about two miles south of Pauline, having in the absence of his friends found some gunpowder in the house, put it in a collar box, took it out in the road and applied a match. He was terribly burned in the face, and according to the last accounts his recovery is doubtful. His brother Johnny, in trying to extinguish the fire on his brother, was badly burned in the stomach, hands and eyes. Johnny is about fourteen years old and Willie about ten.

**What a Jealous Missouri Paper says About Kansas Jailers.**  
[Nedalia Baseo.]  
When a jailer in Kansas wants to get up a little notoriety for himself, he has a few of his friends call upon him at midnight, with masks on, and rattle at the door. He then jumps up in his night clothes, shoots off his revolver, goes inside and takes a prisoner. He then locks and knocks him down, put balls and chains on others, then goes up town and tells every one about his fight with the prisoners. Sometimes to give the story color of truth the jailer draws some color from his nose and sneezes himself with it. The next morning the papers will come out with two columns about "A desperate but unsuccessful attempt to break jail. The jailer, banded with his own blood, subdued twenty desperadoes in a hand-to-hand conflict," etc. Then the officers feel happy.

**Indorsement of the Vigilantes—Jefferson County Wheat—Large Apple.**  
[Valley Falls New Era.]  
They make quick work of horse thieves in the southern end of Leavenworth county. One was hung at Tonganoxie a week ago. It was done by a vigilance committee, who appear determined to break up the gang. This is our method of treating such chaps. Severe measures is the only thing that will insure honesty in that line, and there ought to be a premium of \$25 for every scalp produced.  
There have been a few fields of wheat thrashed about Valley Falls, since the harvest, and the yield fully comes up to expectation. Harry Shire, who is a pretty good judge, says he has the best wheat he ever raised, and will thrash at least forty bushels to the acre. Wheat as a general thing is good in the township, and it is the judgment of the farmers that the average will be from eighteen to twenty bushels to the acre.  
Mr. J. P. Goepfert has just finished thrashing his wheat crop of 104 acres. The total yield was 2,845 bushels, nearly 27 1/2 bushels per acre. He thrashed from 15 acres of Fultz wheat 655 bushels, nearly 43 bushels per acre. By weight his Fultz wheat will gain about one bushel in thirty. Who next?  
Dr. J. N. O. P. Wood has just shown us a harvest apple which weighs 7 1/2 ounces.

**Murder and Robbery.**  
[Hays Sentinel.]  
Tuesday afternoon a number of little boys were swimming in Big creek when they discovered the body of a man floating on the surface of the water, just below the railroad bridge. They informed the coroner, who immediately summoned a jury and proceeded to the creek, when the body was drawn out upon the bank. It proved to be the body of a man who had died from violence. It was a shocking sight, and one we never wish to see again. His head was literally backed to pieces—probably with an ax—and a large stone lashed on his breast only too plainly told the horrible tale of murder and attempt at concealment. Nothing was found on his person but a piece of silver coin, and the bloated, disfigured features failed to furnish a clue to his identity. He was buried and the inquest postponed until the day following, when he was identified by several of our citizens as W. T. Bavard, a man who came into the vicinity about the 18th of June with a herd of ponies. He camped on the creek several days, and informed two or three persons that he lived about fifty miles south of Larnard. He was last seen on the evening of the 24th, when he announced that he would start for Ellis the next morning. His ponies were no where to be seen in the morning, and his body was fished out of the creek nearly three weeks later. He had in his employ two herders who disappeared simultaneously with the ponies, and it is believed it was they who committed the deed.

**The Ponca Indians.**  
[Wichita Beacon.]  
Gen. John McNeil, U. S. Indian inspector, arrived from the territory, last week, where he had been locating a new agency for the Ponca Indians, thirty-five miles south of Arkansas City. The reservation is a small one, the tribe numbering not over three hundred Indians. He has gone up to the tribe to bring them down. He has made his preparations to ship the supplies from this point. A party of the tribe are now near Baxter Springs awaiting the coming of the rest of the tribe.

**Frankfort Post-office Robbed.**  
[Manhattan Nationalist.]  
The mail carrier on the Frankfort, Westmoreland and Louisville route, reported the post-office at Frankfort robbed of about \$400. The mail starts south early in the morning, and the postmaster, after starting the mail off, went into a room adjoining and slept. When he came to count up his cash at night he was minus. His bondsmen will have to stand the loss. Care has to be used about a post-office. No position pays as little, for the responsibilities involved, as postmaster.

**Hair Thief.**  
[Emporia Ledger.]  
Somebody unknown approached the house of Mr. Kinney, on the farm of E. F. Sprague, three miles east of town, on Monday night, about 12 o'clock, and reaching through an open window clipped off about one-half the hair on the head of Miss Alice Kinney, the sister of Mrs. Sprague. She was awakened by the operation and screamed, which frightened the hair thief who ran, and stumbling over a barrel dropped the "switch," and it was found next morning. It will be a pretty costly trick to the individual that plays it, if he can be identified. Old man Kinney, the father of the young lady, and Ed. Sprague are both quiet, inoffensive citizens, but they are "bad to beat" when you get them "riled."

**Silver Discovery.**  
[Abilene Gazette.]  
Mr. Charles Waterstradt recently drilled a well on his farm, three miles east of Abilene, using a seventeen-inch auger. At a depth of twenty-seven feet the auger struck a rock, a few pieces of which were broken off and brought to the surface. The well filled with water and further boring was deemed unnecessary. On Monday evening Mr. Waterstradt brought to the Gazette office a number of fragments of the rock, comprising agate, silver quartz and coal. He has had the quartz tested by jewelers, who pronounce it rich in silver, and the agate they affirm is of the finest quality. The coal is not the best. From the specimens of quartz and the character given to them by three jewelers to whom they have been submitted, it would not be surprising if Mr. Waterstradt has struck a rich silver mine; we hope so, at least. He proposes to make a thorough examination of the premises, when we will report progress. Dickinson county may grow to be as rich in her mineral deposits as in her agricultural resources.

**What an Enterprising Homesteader has Done.**  
[Wabuness County News.]  
In the southwest corner of Wabuness county, right on the line between this county and Morris, lives Jasper Holman, who, having been a soldier in the late war, homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land and immediately commenced to improve it. Last week he made his proof of settlement and application for a deed. In order to show what can be done by industry in so comparatively a short space of time, we will mention some of the improvements and productions of this place, all of which have been accomplished by one man, single handed, besides supporting his family. There are fifty acres in cultivation on which now is a magnificent crop of corn; one hundred and thirty-five apple trees, thirty-five of which are bearing; three hundred bearing peach trees—choice fruit, which will produce this year five bushels to the tree; twenty-one bearing cherry trees of all sorts; abundance in the front of his house is a profusion of flowers, especially roses of all kinds. He set out this spring four thousand sweet potato plants and a quarter of an acre of tobacco, which is now three and a half feet high. There is also another feature about this "back prairie" farm—Mr. Holman raises his own fish in a pond being supplied with good spring water. When he settled here there was not another domicile in sight, now he can count forty houses from his door. Last but not the least evidence of enterprise, on the part of Mr. Holman, is that he has built a good stable, 14x28, with a single roof; he also has a well of living and cold water near his door.

**Interesting Elevator Suit.**  
[Wichita Eagle.]  
An interesting lawsuit occupied several days of last week, in which quite a number of grain men took a lively interest. The facts, as near as we could gather them, are these: Some four or five firms engaged in the elevator and grain business formed a pool for the purpose of controlling the grain trade of this city, and in order to do so had to obtain control of the Exton elevator. Accordingly one of the firm commenced negotiations with Mr. Exton for the use of his elevator for a stated length of time. The matter was talked over and a lease drawn up, which seemed satisfactory, but before signing by the contracting parties was done Mr. Exton accidentally heard something said which led him to believe that his elevator was being rented simply to be closed and not used, so he inserted a clause in the lease which read that the elevator should be kept open for the benefit of shippers and farmers, and operated. To this clause the grain firm objected. They concluded to take possession of the premises, however, and during Mr. Exton's absence locked up the elevator, whereupon Mr. Exton had them arrested under the riot act. During the trial there was some very interesting evidence adduced in regard to the pool that had been formed, how it was to operate, the price to be paid for wheat, and how they would ship the first earload of wheat to get returns from, and how they would sit down on any new buyers that came in, etc. Now that may be all very nice for a lot of grain buyers and shippers, but it is not so nice for the man who produces the grain and hauls it to market; that is, producing grain buyers could operate in that way. We are confident that there is money in hauling grain when it is done in a legitimate and honorable way, and we are interested in and anxious to see the men who have come to our city and built elevators make a good interest on the money invested, and are willing in our

way to further their interests, as long as it is done properly. And, on the other hand, we propose to expose and warn farmers whenever we learn of or discover any pooling business going on. If we do not give the names of the elevators that are in the pool, we shall endeavor to publish the names of those who do not pool. And further than this, if pooling cannot be broken up in one way it can in another, and we have every assurance from the railroad company that it can't be stopped in any other way they will build a good, large elevator themselves for the accommodation of farmers and buyers.

**A Kansas Man Speaks in Massachusetts.**  
We make the following extract from a speech by Rev. A. M. Richardson, of Lawrence, Kans., at Franklin, Mass., on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of that town which took place recently:  
Toast—"The Educated and Professional Men of Franklin."

Mr. President:—I can hardly understand why one of the least of all the honored call, referred to in this sentiment should have been selected to respond, unless it is to be accounted for on the principle that "distance lends enchantment to the view." Having traveled over 1,500 miles, and traversed twelve states, that I might be present on this memorable occasion, I suppose the committee felt that they must take some notice of Western pluck and perseverance. At any rate I am here, and I am glad to be here. You have been pleased, sir, to raise to Kansas as "the garden of the West." Why, sir, it is entirely too large for gardening purposes. It would take in all New England, and leave a broad margin for raising garden sauce outside. As a specimen of Kansas gardening, I have seen a field of wheat containing 2,800 acres. They came from the west on the cars, from the Solomon valley, who told me he had just visited a field there which contained 3,000 acres all ready for the reapers. That field, at a low estimate, will yield 75,000 bushels. A nice garden, sir! I doubt whether Eden itself could boast of a bigger crop. According to the report of the commissioner of agriculture, Kansas has this year 1,522,787 acres in wheat, which will yield in the neighborhood of thirty million bushels. Her fields of maize are counted by the square mile; her fruit crop last year was valued at nearly three million dollars.  
So much for our garden. Allow me to add that 60,000 people have come into Kansas within the last four months, to help us cultivate it, and they have taken possession of over one million acres of land. They came from the Eastern, Middle and Western states, and from over the sea. Kansas is no longer "bleeding, droughty, famine-stricken and locust eaten." She is the Canaan of the West—the land of promise, whither the tribes go up to possess seed corn, and very prolific has it proved in virgin soil. It has brought forth fruit an hundred fold.

The first settlers of that state were from old Massachusetts. God bless her! The same principles that brought the Pilgrims to Plymouth in the May Flower, sent their descendants to Kansas in 1853 to establish civil and religious freedom.  
The historic city of Lawrence—baptized in fire and blood—with its ten thousand inhabitants, its churches, schools and state university beautiful for situation—bears the honored name of Amos A. Lawrence, while its principal street is named Massachusetts. Kansas, sir, is thoroughly impregnated with New England principles and ideas, and I ought to add, she has some ideas of her own besides. She has had representatives from Franklin, like every other place of importance, almost from the first. The Leonards were there at an early day. Also Dr. Amory Hunting, whose family still resides there. Luther Dean followed, and others whom I have not time to name.

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M. Morrow keeps the  
Largest and Most Complete Stock  
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SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE  
In Lawrence.  
IRON, STEEL, NAILS  
—AND—  
Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.  
Also a complete stock of  
**WAGON MATERIAL.**

All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, House-trimmings, or anything else are invited to call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do not forget the place.  
**THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,**  
No. 107 Mass. street.

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SAVE YOUR MONEY BY BUYING YOUR

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PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

THOUSANDS OF

## Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Suits

To select from, at prices within the reach of all, at

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**PUREST NEW JERSEY ZINC,**  
And the most cursory inspection will show the beauty, permanent value and Cheapsness of these Monuments.

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



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Call and see the Beautiful Monument.

**W. A. ROGERS.** **H. D. ROGERS.**

# ROGERS & ROGERS,

## KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1878.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to take short carriage drives.

THE Nez Percés Indians, for some time past located at Fort Leavenworth, have been removed to their new home in the Indian territory, near Baxter Springs.

SINCE it appeared in our issue of August 30, 1877, we have been requested so many times, and by so large a number of Patrons in various parts of the state, to republish the much-talked-of New York Times article, that we do so this week. We give it just as it first appeared in THE SPIRIT, and without changing our own introductory remarks.

As an ovation the reception of Lord Beaconsfield (Benjamin Disraeli), upon his return to England from the Berlin congress, was without precedent in English history. The people crowded to see him and to do him honor. The London Times says "he will be welcomed as the chief actor in one of the most honorable triumphs of the modern diplomacy of England."

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The Second district is absolutely certain to elect a good Greenback man to congress. The Greenback party has put in nomination P. P. Elder, who is sound on the Greenback question; and the Republican party in all probability will renominate Hon. D. C. Haskell, our present member, who put himself squarely on record by his votes during the last session of congress in favor of all the financial measures advocated by the Greenback party. If either of these gentlemen should be elected the Greenback cause will have a fearless advocate.

Sidney Clarke has announced himself as an independent candidate, and put a Greenback plank in his platform. It has come to be generally understood that no man from Lawrence can be a candidate for congress without having Mr. Clarke for an opponent. This is all right. Although there are two Republican daily papers in this city there is never a word said in either about the congressional race, and if Mr. Clarke did not hop around and make some fun, the people might almost forget when election time came.

Go in, Sidney, make it lively; there are thirty-four newspapers in this district, and we see one little one is on your side. "Whoop it up" and see if you can't get one more.

JOHNSON COUNTY PATRONS.

It is no more than justice to say, the Patrons of Johnson county are more wide-awake, and have entered more earnestly into the work of co-operation than the Patrons of any other county in the state. They began business two years ago with only about six hundred dollars capital, but the Patrons rallied round their little store and very soon it began to grow, and now they are doing a business of one hundred thousand dollars a year; their capital has increased to almost six thousand dollars, and they have paid back in the shape of dividends over thirty-five hundred dollars. All their business is done strictly on the Rochdale plan.

On Saturday the 13th inst. the Patrons of Johnson county held a harvest-home picnic in a beautiful grove near Aubrey. By special invitation Worthy Master Sims and the editor of this paper were present on that occasion, and although the day was one of the hottest of the season, there were at least three thousand people present, who patiently listened to several quite lengthy addresses; and not only did they listen attentively to what was said, but they subscribed over three thousand dollars for the purpose of building a mill and elevator.

The Patrons of Johnson county have the best co-operative store in the state, and they propose to build a mill and elevator that will cost between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars, and they will do it in all probability this fall.

We inquired of some of the leading members how it happened that all the members of the order in the county were so zealous and earnest in the work. They answered, for two reasons—first, because it paid; second, if they found a member who was inclined to pull back they gave him a good talk-

ing to, and then if he still refused to come in and work manfully with the rest of the members they hooted him out of the order. Our readers can see from the reply we received to our question, that the Patrons of Johnson county mean business and will tolerate no foolishness. If the order should perish, we feel perfectly safe in saying the Patrons in Johnson county would still be found working together for their mental, social and financial improvement.

THE NOBLEST CALLING.

Happiness is the fountain of all true enjoyment. The sun may be shining in a cloudless sky and over a land resting in peace and blessed with prosperity; all the surroundings may be beautiful and harmonious, and yet our path in life may have been such that our minds have been educated to appreciate none of these beauties. We have struggled against what we call fate until all hope of realizing anything better than the every-day humdrum routine of business cares, perplexities and contact with others even as miserable as ourselves has been long since relinquished. We have come to believe that the world is made up of just such unfortunates as ourselves, and therefore no thought of meeting with content or attaining to a higher plane than that occupied by our fellow-creatures ever comes to us. We have of this world's goods an abundance, but every man's hand is against us and we are kept busy guarding our accumulated means lest they be wrested from us by the grasping hand of avarice. Sometimes we think of our children and then it is that we start. For ourselves we care nothing; but the young, must they, too, live as we have? It would seem that there is a better way of going through this world, but where is it? what is it?

Our solicitude and thought for the welfare of the coming generation results in naught of good. The children must do as we have done and if time works changes in the world that are more conducive to happiness it is their fortune. But it is useless to work against fate; what is to be will be. So we move along with the tide, looking out for only to-day.

How many of us are there that reason as above? Go to the homes of our farmers—the places of all others where there are grand possibilities—where progress and improvement may be uninterrupted; do we find them there? Yes, they are there as everywhere. It seems to be the misfortune of humanity to be discontented. The children of the farm are left to grow up in ignorance of the incomparable good they may accomplish at home. They are dissatisfied and wander off to the cities only to have their dissatisfaction increased.

The farmer's calling is the noblest of all. He feeds the world; he has the beauties of nature constantly spread out before him; they are full of suggestions that will elevate the mind if that mind be only educated to comprehend them. There are suggestions of refinement, suggestions of improvement; there are teachings of better things than that life is only for the accumulation of worldly wealth; and there is wealth itself; there is happiness and contentment. Farmers, think of these things; educate yourselves; educate your children; make the world better; make your already noble calling still nobler.

LONDON, July 20.—Hot weather prevails here and on the continent. The heat is very severe in Paris, and in some parts of the exposition building the temperature is unendurable.

The British commissioners to the exposition have officially notified the other commissioners of an international exhibition to be held at Melbourne, Australia, in 1880, and invite the present exhibitors.

LONDON, July 22.—A special from Larnaka says: "A proclamation has been issued declaring that her majesty the queen takes great interest in the prosperity of Cyprus, and promising reform and measures to promote agriculture and commerce. Sir Garnet Wellesley has provisionally settled the leading points of his programme. He will appoint a commission to deal with the complicated land question, and will divide the island into five districts."

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—While the steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool to New York, by way of this port, was coming down the channel yesterday in a fog she ran into and sank a coasting schooner. The crew of the schooner, with the exception of one person, were drowned. The Adriatic embarked her mail and passengers here and proceeded for New York last night.

THE PLOT UNFOLDS.

A Revelation of the Monstrous Schemes of the Money Lords.

Farmers of the West to Surrender Their Lands and Become Tenants at Will of Moneyed Aristocrats.

That is the Scheme Proposed by a Leading Organ of the Money Power.

Let a Liberty-Loving Yeomanry Read and Ponder.

This is the most remarkable article ever published in this country. It is enough to make the American farmer's blood boil with rage to read the change proposed by the leading paper in this country—the New York Times. Here it is, read it, ponder it well, and then say whether you are ready to submit. "It is a change of ownership of the soil and creation of a class of land owners on the one hand, and the tenant farmers on the other." "The owners of money, now unproductive, would by thus investing their idle capital become possessed of real estate of the most valuable and productive kind. In place of an anxious speculative business, full of risk, they would have one of an easy, agreeable character, which would draw them at least part of the year to the country to care for their property, in the midst of rural pursuits and pleasures." To make tenants of our farmers, and give them an opportunity to wait on these capitalists a part of the year, is the remedy proposed by this leading journal for the woes now inflicted by organized capital. If this doctrine, carried out, did not finally put an end to a republican government, we are at a loss to know what would.

Complaints are rife in all quarters that capital is idle and unproductive. The means of investing money safely and profitably are now very much restricted. Scarcely a railroad in the country is beyond suspicion of financial weakness; no manufacturing business offers inducements to investors, and merchandising is equally unattractive. At the same time agriculture, our most safe, steady and remunerative industry, is being pushed to the wall by the competition of the money power. What are the reasons that capitalists, on one hand, entirely neglect agricultural investments, and that farmers, on the other hand, suffer from want of sufficient active capital to cultivate their land in such a way as to make it the most productive? No farmer will loan money on mortgage of farm property, for one reason, among others, that should the property come into his hands, in default of payment, it would be completely useless to him, if not a costly burden on his hands. The same farmer who would not loan money to feed the poorest kind of stock, will not cultivate the soil and work with their hands instead of with machines and steam engines, being, to use an expressive, well understood term, "land poor." It is very plain to one who has money to invest, that if the owner of the farm, offering a mortgage for a loan, is not a poor man, but a man who has more than a poor man's risk that he cannot meet the burdens of interest on borrowed money, or be prepared to repay the loan when it becomes due. This is a very effective reason why such loans are difficult or impossible to procure.

The trouble at the bottom of all this springs from our system of ownership of farms. Here tofore this has been a matter of pride with our agricultural class. To own the farm free from incumbrance has been matter for congratulation, and a badge of a comfortable independence. But things are not as they used to be. We have changed all that. Years back, the farmer and his wife dressed in homespun, and his children helped in the farm work. There was a sort of sturdy yeomanship, industrious, content and virility; and no artificial wants and needs for money except to pay the light taxes and buy the few necessities that were not raised on the farm. There were no pressing bills to meet at the year's end; no notes to pay; no costly modern improvements about the farm or homestead, and the farmer never troubled himself about how the capitalist felt about making loans. Then a piece of land was to have a farm, and the only floating or active capital needed to cultivate it was the muscle of the farmer and his industrious family. Then to "go west" was synonymous with entering a new land of plenty and wealth. Now, the possession of a piece of land brings a man face to face with poverty. As he views his possession he feels how hopeless he is without a few hundreds or thousands of dollars. The ancient ax or hoe, reaping hook and flail, which sufficed our forefathers, are now substituted by the steel plow, the costly team, mower, reaper, thrashing machine and all the other expensive accessories of the farmstead. A crowd of new wants meets the new or young farmer at the outset of his career, and as the means to purchase these must be borrowed, a load of debt at once weighs him down, and clogs and hobbles him. Now, too, our taxes are a very serious incumbrance on the profits of the farm. Comfort and happiness are fled from the farmer's home, and care and anxiety take their place. Formerly farmers worked hard, but borrowed no trouble on that or any other account; now they are down-trodden and worried, and worry is a far heavier burden than work. How to procure money to make ends meet is the burden of their minds and nothing comes to ease it. This is the general condition of things among those who cultivate the soil. Is there a way of deliverance? There seems to be but one remedy, and that is a slow one, and not immediately effective. To reach it both farmers and capitalists need to be educated to it, but it seems to be inevitable that it must come about in course of time. It is a change of ownership of the soil, and the creation of a class of land owners on the one hand and of tenant farmers on the other. Something similar, in both cases, to what has long existed, and now exists, in the older countries of Europe, and similar also to a system that is common in our own state of California. Those farmers who are land poor must sell, and become tenants in place of owners of the soil. The hoarded idle capital must be invested in these lands and turned over to the poor farmers who will at once be set upon their feet; not to go

and loaf about towns and villages spending their money while it may last, but to buy with this money stock, fertilizers, implements, machines, and go to work to cultivate the soil profitably. Instead of their money being sunk and laid to unproductive acres, it will be invested in cows, sheep, swine, or improved breeds; in guano and fertilizers, by which the crops will be doubled and trebled. It will thus become active and productive, and capable of doubling itself within the year. The farmer will be relieved from the burden of a bad investment on which he now makes no interest, and his money will be placed where it will do the most good. He will at once be lifted from poverty to financial ease, and in place of an unprofitable farm, he will have to show for his money a public sale at twenty-four hours' notice. Very much more than this is implied in this change that it is so obvious to the practical man that it need not be particularized.

The owners of money, now unproductive, would by thus investing their idle capital become possessors of real estate of the most valuable and productive kind. In place of an anxious speculative business, full of risk, they would have one of an easy, agreeable character, which would draw them, at least part of the year, to the country to care for their property, in the midst of rural pursuits and pleasures. The improvement of their land by draining, building, fencing and clearing would increase its value and largely add to its productive capacity. Their money thus invested would find employment for themselves, as well as set to work many men now only half employed. In every way they would gain. Our rural social system would be improved; the soil would be made largely more productive, and money that now lies idle, folded and hidden in a napkin as it were, would be put in circulation, and give employment to a vast number of men. It would in fact "twice bless," blessing "him that gives and him that takes," and would fulfill its proper work in the social economy. It would be attracted toward agriculture as the safest investment, and farmers would be relieved from what is now the source of bitter complaints, namely, that capital avoids them.

It is very certain that American agriculture is on the eve of serious changes and to great improvements. This must be, for it cannot go back and cannot stay where it is. The greatest blessing of the country cannot remain in an unprofitable and unproductive condition, nor can it long remain without the use of adequate capital to invigorate it and give it full scope. Thousands of persons now idle look to it for employment, and if there were farms to rent there would be plenty of tenants for them. Everything is ready for a change. Half the farms in the country are ready to be sold if buyers would only appear; and hundreds that can now be bought for less than their value twenty or thirty years ago, and need only some judicious outlay to make them productive as ever.

Few farmers hope to provide their sons with farms of their own, and there is no place for these young men in the overcrowded cities. But to stock a rented farm is not so difficult a matter for a father intent on starting a son in life. This would be easy to do if the farm could be rented on a long and satisfactory lease. But before this can be done the owner of the land must hold it as a permanent investment, and not as a property to be offered for sale to the first comer. When farm land is so held by the owners, there will be some probability, if not certainty, that it will be permanently improved, and then such property will be eagerly sought for by many tenants who will be able and willing to rent it on long leases and cultivate it in a more productive and profitable manner than farms are now worked; and then will begin a new era in American agriculture, and one that seems to be very desirable.

General News.

TOLEDO, July 22.—A fire at Defiance, Ohio, last night, destroyed property valued at \$35,000. Insurance \$28,000, mostly in small amounts in New York and New England companies.

DEADWOOD, D. T., July 20.—Gen. P. H. Sheridan arrived at Crook City, and will go to Gen. Bradley's headquarters on the Little Missouri river, sixty-five miles from this place to-morrow, escorted by Captain Henry's company of the Third cavalry. It is reported that Sheridan will select a location for a permanent military post in the Black Hills before returning to the Bear Pond mountains.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—A special from Belleville, Ill., to the Times says: "The boiler of a thrashing machine at work on the farm of Ben. Wessell, near this city, exploded this afternoon, killing Wm. Dexter, of Centerville, Mr. Jones and a neighbor of Wessell whose name is unknown, engineer; mortally wounding a man named Lang, from St. Louis; seriously injuring Mr. Wessell and his brother, and another man whose name is not given. The accident is attributed to incompetency or carelessness of the engineer."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 20.—President Hayes arrived here at 3:10 this afternoon in a special car over the B. & O. R. R. He was accompanied by Attorney-General Devens and Webb C. Hayes. There was no public demonstration on his arrival; about one hundred or one hundred and fifty people gathered at the depot to see the train come in. The party remain here over Sunday, guests of General John G. Mitchell. The present is the first visit made to Columbus by the president since his inauguration.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—An official synopsis of the crop report shows the average condition. Rye and barley, 101. Oats, general average, 101; Tennessee and Nebraska, 112. Fruit on the whole favorable to such crops as escaped spring frosts. Grass and clover remarkably fine. Tobacco, acreage reduced twenty-five per cent. condition is as follows: Kentucky 93, Virginia 93, Missouri 101, Tennessee 89, Ohio 101, Maryland 102, Indiana 92, North Carolina 94, Pennsylvania 100, Connecticut 100, Illinois 93, Massachusetts 101. Information received since indicates very serious damage from various causes to the spring wheat crop of Minnesota, Northern Iowa and Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The Tribune Burlington, Ia., special says: "Capt. Marion Campbell, who served in the Eighth Iowa Infantry during the war, and who since the war has served several terms in the Missouri legislature as senator and representative, was drowned near his home yesterday,

while bathing in Skunk river, near Sharon village. Mrs. Elizabeth Todd and Miss Dora McAllister, of Oskaloosa, Ia., were drowned while bathing in Skunk river, five miles from Oskaloosa, on Saturday."

CHICAGO, July 22.—Shortly after midnight, a fire broke out in the planing mill owned by W. E. Frost & Co., which was totally destroyed. An elevator owned by Howe & McMillan, of Boston, was also burned, but as it was empty, the loss upon it will not exceed \$5,000. Loss on the mill \$12,000 to \$15,000; insurance \$8,000. Some freight cars and telegraph poles were also burned, and a few surrounding buildings were scorched.

There were 405 deaths last week, being 179 more than in the previous week, and 145 more than for the same week last year. There were 44 from sunstroke, 115 from cholera infantum, 49 from convulsions, 15 from diarrhea, and less from other causes. On Wednesday, which was the hottest day here, there were 106 deaths.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, July 23, 1878) and Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, July 23, 1878). Includes prices for flour, wheat, corn, pork, butter, and various types of cattle and hogs.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.40 to \$2.50; XXX, \$2.00; XX, \$1.75. Rye flour, \$1.75. Corn meal, \$1.00 cwt. In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 10¢ @ 12¢; common to medium 4¢ @ 7¢; cheese, prime Kansas factory, 6¢; eggs, 4¢; beans, \$1.00 @ 1.15; broom-corn, \$50 @ 55 per ton; hay, baled, per ton, \$8.00 @ 9.50; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50 @ 2.00; potatoes, 20¢ @ 25¢; dried apples, \$1.00 @ 1.25; green apples, 75¢ @ 80¢ bush; peaches, \$1.00 @ 1.25; tomatoes, \$1.00 @ 1.25. Wheat has fluctuated but little the past week. At latest dates it was improving. Our quotations are a few cents better for most grades of wheat than last week.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 86¢ to 87¢; July, 85¢ to 86¢; August and 85¢; September, in Chicago No. 2 is 97¢ to 97½¢; July, 87½¢; August, and 85¢; September, in Kansas City, No. 2 is 76¢ to 77¢; July, 73¢ to 74¢; August, and 72¢ to 73¢; September, No. 3 is 75¢; July and 70¢; August. Wheat in Kansas City is 40 cents lower than it was this time last year. The Kansas City papers report heavy calls on the banks for money to handle the large amount of wheat now seeking market. Corn has risen about a cent in most Western markets. In New York it is 44¢ to 47¢ for steamer. In Kansas City few if any sales. Stock in elevators increasing, amounting to about 150,000 bushels.

In cattle there is no material change. The highest price yesterday was \$3.15 for a lot of Colorado natives and half breeds. Hogs have fallen this week about 20 cents. Last Thursday the treasury department at Washington gave notice that silver dollars would be exchanged for greenbacks free of transportation. During the next three days orders were received for the exchange of \$310,000. Gold opened and closed in New York yesterday at 100½. Money was quoted at 1½ per cent; mercantile paper, 3¢ @ 4 per cent. The stock market opened this week with a buoyant tenor—prices advancing. The prospect that the railway magnates at Saratoga will arrange a new pooling scheme strengthened trunk line shares. Granger shares were very prominent in the dealings and advanced sharply. The buoyancy continued until after 2 o'clock when, under sales to realize a bearish attack upon Western shares, a reaction set in and prices fell off 1½ @ 2 per cent, granger stocks being most conspicuous in the decline. Government bonds were firm; railroad bonds strong; state securities steady. Clearances for the day were \$7,000,000.

The shipment of wool is reported very active—half a million pounds passing over the roads leading to Kansas City on Monday. Kansas will doubtless from this time forth be the great wheat producing state of the Union. The new portions of the state so largely settled this year and last will be much more extensively sown to wheat next year. We may look in a few years for some of the largest flouring mills in the world to be erected in Kansas.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

City and Vicinity.

A NUMBER of Southern Kansas politicians have visited our city during the past week in the interest of Southern Kansas aspirants for office.

WE hear that preparations are being made by home talent to give a number of dramatic entertainments during the progress of the coming National Temperance camp meeting. So note it be.

MAYOR VAN HORSSEN has presented the Y. M. S. C. with a fine, handsomely framed steel engraving of the father of our country.

THE Douglas County Horticultural society held an interesting meeting on Saturday last, at the home of G. C. Brackett, west of this city.

A MISERABLE specimen of humanity having imbibed a quantity of "Jersey lightning," sufficient to set him off his propellers, was arrested on Saturday last and when sober enough to understand his situation was put to work on the rock pile.

EMMA, little eleven-year-old adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Perrine, of this city, died yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, after a short illness.

OUR place of residence is on Tennessee street. We had a cat, and we thought a great deal of that cat. Rats and mice were everywhere when it (the cat) was around.

W. F. PENNY has returned from Chicago. He says business is quiet in that city.

MAJ. E. A. VON BULOW and wife, of Kansas City, are visiting with the family of our townsman, George March.

REV. A. M. RICHARDSON, who has been visiting in Boston and the East for a number of weeks, returned home on Friday last.

SHE was a short, stout, healthy looking woman, of middle age. She came direct from New York and landed in the "historic city" one night last week, shortly after the old clock on the hill had sounded the hour of midnight.

HEARING restored. Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. VERRY & HARPER, lock box 80, Madison, Indiana.

ST. Nicholas for August is full of fun and instruction for the children. See advertisement in another column.

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

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.

The Grand Temperance Meeting.

Mr. D. Shelton, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the National Temperance camp meeting, who is traveling through the Eastern states in the interest of the meeting, writes home that the people in every town and city he has visited are enthusiastic over the matter, and that there is not the least doubt that vast multitudes, representing a large number of states, will attend.

OUR Public Library. Whenever an illustration of the practical value of co-operation comes up, we like to make use of it to show its utility and feasibility.

THE investigation of election frauds 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.

THE Golden Belt Route. The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world).

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION. The Republicans of Douglas county are requested to elect delegates on Friday, August 2, 1878, to attend a county convention to be held at the court-house in Lawrence, on Saturday, August 3, 1878, at 10 a. m.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE. Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide for woman and her diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility, and a Private Medical Adviser on the disorders and diseases of the reproductive organs, Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, and any other receipt of 75 cts. by DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

PRESCRIPTION FREE. FOR the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manly Vigor, and all ailments brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address, DR. JACQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

LAWRENCE EYE AND EAR DISPENSARY. 72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

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KANSAS VALLEY DRUG EMPORIUM.

The Long Established Firm of Leis & Bro. has something to say.

For a number of years Lawrence has had the "round corner," and now on the opposite side, and corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets, we find the new and superbly furnished drug house of Geo. Leis & Bro.

THE House has become well and favorably known throughout the West for its honest and straightforward dealing, low prices, complete stock and excellent quality of goods.

LEIS & BRO.'s summer stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, fancy and toilet goods is one of the finest ever displayed in Lawrence, as can be determined by whoever will go there to purchase goods to be sold at bottom prices.

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Great Reduction in Prices—Largely Increasing Sales—The Singer still Triumphant.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Was the first to make the GREAT

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And are now selling their New FAMILY MACHINE

—AT— \$30 Less than the Former Price.

Also all their machines in proportion, the quality being maintained at the highest standard. Purchasers should be aware of spurious machines which are so inferior as to bear little relation to the original except in general appearance.

LEASE OR INSTALLMENT PLAN will be continued. Machines will be repaired as usual, and any lost or broken parts or attachments supplied from any of our offices to repairers, dealers or others at lower prices than bogus parts have been or can be sold.

CREW & HADLEY Keep constantly on hand a full stock of WALL PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS, WINDOW SHADES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, CROQUET SETS, BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES AND NOTIONS.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF LAWRENCE, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. S. CREW, President; W. A. SIMPSON, Vice-President; A. HADLEY, Cashier; J. E. NEWLIN, Ass't Cashier.

CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP, Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style. PRICES REASONABLE. Customers all Treated Alike.

MITCHELL & HORN, Proprietors. Book-keepers, Reporters, Operators, School Teachers.

Permen At Great Mercantile College, Kookuk, Iowa.

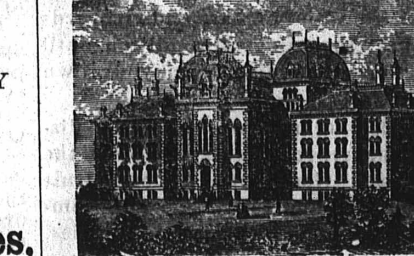
WANTED—To make a permanent engagement with a clergyman having leisure, or a Bible Reader, to introduce in Douglas county, the CELEBRATED NEW CENTENNIAL EDITION OF THE HOLY BIBLE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retelling organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. A seven and a third octave new piano, listed at \$650, for \$350 in Kansas City, or \$175 if sent direct from New York.

PUBLICATION NOTICE. TO WILLIAM L. G. SOULE, WHOSE PLACE OF RESIDENCE IS UNKNOWN: You will take notice that Mary B. Soule did, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1878, file her petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against you, asking and praying that she may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, existing between you and plaintiff, upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year on your part, and for gross neglect of duty; and that you are required to appear and answer said petition, on or before the 3d day of September, A. D. 1878, or, on failure thereof, judgment and decree for divorce will be taken as prayed in said petition.

BECKHOLTAUS & ALFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS 1878.



FALL SESSION COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 11, 1878.

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

A COURSE OF LECTURES

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

MUSIC, Piano, Organ and Vocal by a competent instructor.

For any desired information address JAMES MARVIN, Chancellor, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



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 3 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Beaters, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all kinds and conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Heated or Baled.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only Successful Thresher in Fine Timothy, Millet, and the like Seeds. Requires no attachments or "rebalding" to change from Grain to Seed.

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

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horsepower, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Through Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Threshers Outdo any other make.

FOR Particulars call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOWE'S 4 TON WAGON SCALE

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Address A. M. GILBERT & CO., WHEELER & MANABES, 95, 97, 99 and 101 Lake St., Chicago, 157 Water St., Cleveland, O., 118 Main St., Cincinnati, O., 613 North Third St., St. Louis.



Horticultural Department.

Do not forget that one of the important features of our county fairs is a good display of fruit. Select fair specimens from your orchard and vineyards and keep them in good condition until fair time, then display in your own name.

In selecting fruit for shipment to distant markets reject everything but the very best. Good, sound, smooth fruit will always find ready sale and command remunerative prices in the cities, while over ripe, unsound fruit can scarcely be sold at any price.

Patronize Home Nurseries.

The very fact that there are but few varieties of fruit trees, plants or vines that, transplanted in a climate foreign to which they were originally grown, will do well should be sufficient warning to our farmers to be careful as to what they buy from the nurseries of distant states. Get what you want as far as possible from the nurseries of your own state.

Garden Cultivation.

An old man eighty-three years old, a New Jersey gardener, says: "The cultivation of my garden with the favorable growth of crops and fruits, is the most pleasurable occupation of my life. The labor that my advanced age enables me to perform is never felt to be a burden, nor do I believe the Almighty imposes it on me as a curse. I not only feel it a pleasure, but I believe it to be a blessing in the strong and vigorous health I enjoy."

The English Walnut.

Arthur Bryant, in his Forest Trees for Shelter, Ornament and Profit, says: "The English walnut is much cultivated in Europe, both for its fruit and its timber. Its fruit is largely imported, and is sold in all parts of the country. As a timber tree it is inferior to the black walnut—as an ornamental tree to both that and the butternut; yet it merits cultivation for the sake of its fruit, wherever the climate is not too severe. The tree is not hardy in Northern Illinois, and it is doubtful if it would succeed in the central parts of the state. Probably it might do well in the latitude of St. Louis. There are trees near the city of New York which bear fruit, but in the interior the blossoms are often destroyed by spring frosts, in latitudes where the tree withstands the winters. The best varieties are propagated by grafting. Like the black walnut, its neighborhood is said to be injurious to other trees, and the exhalations are so powerful as to affect disagreeably those who sleep in the shade."

Mowing Strawberry Beds.

For several years past I have adopted the practice of mowing my strawberry beds at the period that the plant ceases to put forth new leaves, and the old ones look dry and rusty. The treatment prevents the production of runners to any great extent, the bed being renewed by offshoots from the crowns of the old roots. Usually by fall the plantation will exhibit one mass of fresh grown leaves. This treatment fails only when a dry and hot spell succeeds the mowing. I have never suffered but once in this way, when the beds were badly burned and thinned out. I did not lose them, however, as they afterwards revived, and though five or six years old, look, this season, like new beds. I am so well satisfied with this system, that I shall always continue it, taking the risk of having the operation defeated by a drouth, which after all only happens occasionally. With plenty of rain it succeeds perfectly. Horticulturist.

To Prevent Injury by Frost.

A correspondent of an English contemporary gives his experience with regard to frosty nights that sometimes occur late in the spring or early in the autumn. He says that when he suspects that there is or has been a frost on his vegetation, he at once goes out into his garden, gets his watering-pot, and sprinkles with water those tender plants which are liable to be frost-bitten, taking care to do this before the sun rises. By this means he has never failed to obviate the disastrous effects of frost, when his immediate neighbors have suffered severely from them. The remedy is simple, not very laborious, and well worth trying.

Apple Tree Fraud.

EDITOR FREE PRESS:—In the early part of June two men by the name of Allen (?) made their appearance in this (Arvonia) township, claiming to represent Jones & Palmer, a nursery firm of Rochester, New York.

They made a specialty of "Russian apple trees," claiming for them many points of superiority over the ordinary kinds, and succeeded in obtaining orders from nearly all our citizens. Owing to some circumstances connected with their manner of dealing we began to suspect that all was not just as they represented it, and forthwith addressed a card of inquiry to the postmaster at Rochester, New York, and received the following in reply:

LAKE VIEW NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19, 1878. D. W. UMDENSTOCK, Arvonia, Kansas—Dear Sir:—Our postmaster has kindly handed us your postal of June 14th. The firm of Jones & Palmer was dissolved last winter and we succeed them. We grow Russian apples but have no agents in your section, although we understand there are parties there who claim to represent us. The parties we mean have in times past represented Jones & Palmer, but not liking their method of doing business, we refused to allow them to represent us.

It will be seen from the above letter that these men have no authority to represent the firm as they claim, and we, the undersigned citizens of Arvonia township, Osage county, Kansas, do hereby caution all parties not to buy trees from the above named persons, for we believe them to be frauds, and we hereby give them due notice that we will not accept the trees, our orders for which they secured by false representations.

[Signed] E. H. Marcy, David Lloyd, J. C. Jones, Jacob O. Jones, Michael Bixler, Geo. N. Bixler, Jas. F. Cowden, Mrs. H. Umdenstock, D. W. Umdenstock, H. G. Landis, and many others, whose names we had no time to secure. June 28, 1878. Kansas papers please copy.

Summer Pruning for the Grape Vine.

Singular, is it not, that I should ask the question "How much summer pruning ought the grape vine to have," after giving such a criticism as I did on Mr. Hofer's pamphlet on Grape Culture? Nevertheless, my experience, theory and practice teach me that we should have more than four leaves to three bunches of grapes. How much more? is the question. My experience is to shorten the bearing vine to within two or three feet of the last bunch of grapes. This done soon after the vine has grown that length, then the laterals will come out, and they should be shortened some when they have grown two or three feet. To not trim at all in summer, if the land is in good cropping condition (not too rich) and clean and often cultivated through summer, the vine is liable to put on too much growth of vine and foliage, which in wet weather induces rot. I apprehend that close pruning has been introduced to prevent rot, and not to promote the growth of fruit or vine.

The growth of tree or vine is not generally understood. In spring, before the leaves appear, it warms into active life, and the sap begins to circulate with a force that would carry it above the topmost twig of the tree; or, if we stretch up a vine to its full length and cut the top, the sap will flow out. By the power of capillary attraction? No, by the power of life, the same as the blood flows through our veins. When the leaf comes out, President Black, of Massachusetts agricultural college, says, the axis is reversed; instead of an outward pressure there is an inward suction. Here then is one office of the leaf that we should always bear in mind; it is to suck up the water through the pores of the bark of the roots; and the gases which the leaves have inhaled assist to carry the growing material to every part of the vine, including fruit and root. Like the steam engine, with its water, its steam, and its condenser, the vine, with its water, its germ, its material being condensed into wood, bark and fruit.

The old leaves of May and June growth get too old in August and September to work briskly; the vine needs younger leaves for work in the latter part of the season, and if we let the vine have its own way it will have them. Will others help me on with this theory and practice?—Suel Foster, in Prairie Farmer.

A New Method of Preserving the Colors of Dried Plants.

It is pretty well known that plants treated with alcohol can have their natural colors preserved for a long time; but still they begin to fade far too soon and darken. To avoid this resort may be had in the following process, which is said to yield excellent results: Dissolve one part of selicylic acid in 600 parts of alcohol, and heat the solution to the boiling point in an evaporating dish. Draw the plant slowly through the liquid, wave gently in the air to get off superfluous moisture, and dry between folds of blotting paper several times repeated. In this manner the plants dry rapidly, which is a great gain, and thus furnish specimens of superior beauty. The addition of a drachm of red Conny's fluid to the water contained in a flower vase will preserve the freshness of cut specimens for three or four days.—Ec.

We would be pleased to hear from our horticulturists as to their success or failure in raising fruit in Kansas.

The Household.

The Virtue and Fanaticism of Neatness. Order and neatness are different things. A man may be forgiven for disorder, but not for dirtiness, especially if it be personal. There are many persons scrupulously neat who are not orderly, and sometimes we find a man who is orderly but not neat; but generally order and neatness are twin sisters, and how beautiful!

We can pity and forgive the want of these qualities in a man, but not in a woman. All virtues and graces go for nothing in a slattern. A woman must be superhuman who can please without neatness. Probably the conviction of this truth accounts for the universal grace of neatness among women. Sometimes they run into radical notions of order and even flame forth into fanaticisms of neatness. Then neatness becomes most afflictive. It has long been a question with me which was most dreadful, a disorderly house or a dwelling given up to the insanity of neatness. In that dwelling where the despotic woman wields the scepter of neatness, one treads as if he held his life in his hands. Nothing is pardonable. The horse must be neat, the cow must be neat, the dog must be neat, the pigs must be neat!

From garret to cellar there is the most fierce and vigilant hunt for the germ of dirt. There must not only be no spot, no soil or litter, but not even the suspicion of any. All nature becomes her enemy. All winds are adverse which bring dust. Comfort is nothing, ease is nothing, happiness is nothing, good dispositions are nothing. Neatness is the one grace. You live under a perpetual and sounding "take care!" And thus, family discipline, domestic life, and the whole end of living seems to be to avoid dirt and secure neatness.

The Educated Young Lady.

What better is she for education if she persists in silliness and loudness and obtrusive manners? Her researches among the treasures of science are of no avail if they cannot furnish her with subjects for conversation more mighty than the gossip of society, the scandal of the day, and the probable intentions of young men who never had an intention in their lives, and are not capable of one until their brains acquire more solidity. Her artistic accomplishments are absolutely worthless unless they teach her how to beautify and adorn her home; how to distinguish the false from the true; how to be in her own person an embodiment of that grace and purity and chaste beauty which the world worships in the marble and canvas of the old masters; unless they teach her a radical abhorrence of all the hideous distortions of fashion; of outward show, with inward untidiness; of tawdry ornaments, obtrusive finery, and unclean trailing tatters. Of what avail is it that she knows every law of her own body, and can trace for you with scientific accuracy the working of every organ and the linked steps of each wonderful process of life, if she live in daily violation of them all; laying a murderous hand upon respiration and circulation; lurching at midnight upon fruit, cakes and pickles, and dreaming unutterable things in a room with all the windows hermetically sealed?—Emily Huntington Miller.

A Remedy for Catarrh.

Dry and powder mullen leaves as fine as you would powder sage, then smoke as you would tobacco, letting the smoke escape through the nostrils instead of the mouth. This is one of the best remedies for catarrh in the head. It has entirely cured a case of over twenty years' standing, when every other remedy heard of had failed to do so. It requires a little practice to let the smoke escape through the nostrils. Mullen will be stronger gathered before the frost injures it, but will answer even if dug from under the snow. It will also be found an excellent remedy for cold in the head.

Rustic Bed.

The Fruit Recorder says: "Having a few knotty, tough chunks of wood, with the bark on, 18 to 24 inches long, lying around, that we could not split, we formed a rustic bed by standing them on ends and forming an imperfect or oblongish circle, about two by three feet across inside, and setting the chunks close together. We filled up the center with rotted chip dirt and rich earth, and planted it out to geraniums, fuchsias and other greenhouse plants and annuals, as also a few ivies and morning glories, training these down and around the outside of the chunks, and the result is a very pretty, picturesque rustic bed."

Ladies again wear the hair in the Grecian coil in favor a few years ago, and which was so universally becoming.

READ, EVERYBODY!  
ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE  
MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS.

Of the very best materials, viz.:

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ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

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

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ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

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ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

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 FLOW SHOE.

This is absolutely the Best Flow 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.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

AND ENGRAVER,  
PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,  
75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.

TO TREE PLANTERS!  
21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate.

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5; per thousand \$45; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion.

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

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

CONTINENTAL

Fire

Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878.

Capital paid in cash \$1,000,000 00

Net surplus 968,501 08

Reserve for reinsurance of outside 983,000 21

Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc. 194,803 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 blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and 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.

E. A. SMITH,

Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTING HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

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

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,  
Kansas City, Mo.,

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

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,  
213 Wabash Ave., Chicago,  
Largest manufacturers of SCHOOL, CHURCH, OFFICE FURNITURE, GLOBES, MAPS and APPARATUS.  
Send for Catalogues and Guide to Church Furnishing. Everything fully warranted.



**Farm and Stock.**

**Lincoln Sheep.**

The flock of fine Lincoln sheep recently imported direct from England, by Capt. Davies, of this city, and whose arrival here was noticed in THE SPIRIT, are doing very nicely in this climate. The lambs, too, which were born after the arrival of the flock, are growing and flourishing even as they would have done on the lowland pastures of Lincolnshire. The Lincolns are large, strong-legged, sound-footed looking sheep and we are pleased that they were brought direct to Kansas. We never saw the Lincolns before and the captain thinks his little flock are the only ones in America. Who can tell us whether they are or not?

**Take Care of Your Implements.**

Farmers, you have paid out no small sum of money this year for farm machinery. Perhaps you have bought a costly improved harvester and binder. Now what you desire, as a matter of course, is to have these valuable implements last many years; you want them to pay for themselves so to speak. You will not be disappointed if you take good care of the machinery. When you get through using an implement for the season put it under cover and use paint and oil freely. Six months of lying out in the fence corner, where it is constantly exposed to the weather, will damage any machine more than twice that length of time in actual use.

**Get Rid of the Weeds.**

What an unsightly spectacle is a farm all along whose fences are strips of land from four to six, eight or ten feet in width grown up to weeds. The weeds, perhaps, are taller than the fence itself; they are going to seed and when ripened the winds will scatter this seed over the farm where they will be deposited to spring up next year and choke the valuable crop of corn, wheat or whatever may be planted. How and when to get rid of these troublesome fence-row weeds is the next question. An old farmer told us the other day that he had always found a favorable time to attend to such matters as this just after the corn had been "laid by." He cuts the weeds down, allows the sun to dry them out and then rakes into heaps and burns them. Every farmer knows how to kill weeds; the only thing some of them neglect is doing their best according to the knowledge they possess.

Destroy one healthy weed this season and it may save you the trouble of destroying a hundred next season.

**Exterminate the Rats.**

Rats are a great pest in a dwelling-house, barn, hen-house, corn crib or smoke-house. When they once find a home round the premises it is very difficult to enforce a writ of ejectment. They are immensely cunning and are not to be caught in any common trap or forced from their position by any well laid stratagem. The only way to get rid of them is to declare a war of extermination. They must be persecuted, annoyed, pursued and fought against incessantly. Give them no rest, no peace; pursue them with quick lime and potash in their holes; feed them with strychnine; harry them with rattlers; break up their nests; tar and feather them, and give them to understand by all manner of significant hints that their presence is not wanted. Trouble them on all sides and in every conceivable way, not for a day or a week, but till they quit the premises. A good share of patience and perseverance, even without much hard labor, loss of time or expense of money will insure a complete victory. When the warfare is begun let it be sharp, relentless and exterminating. The rat will fight shrewdly and even bravely a single battle, but it is not the animal to stand a long siege, or a well planned and well conducted campaign.

**Clover for the Hog Disease.**

The American Agriculturist says: "The report of the Georgia Agricultural department is rarely without some valuable item of information. Recently we noticed a statement to the effect that forty cases of hog cholera were averted, if not cured, by turning the animals on to a quarter of an acre of clover to graze for one week. It has long been held that this disease springs mainly from mal-nutrition, and too much feeding on corn or other carbonaceous food. The fact that clover—a nitrogenous fodder—in this case averted the threatened disease, is of great interest. The culture and use of clover in the South may, through this knowledge, be greatly extended."

**Contemporary Farm Topics.**

The asparagus of Captain Moore, of Concord, Mass., has stood for years ahead of that of all competitors in the Boston market. One reason—and the principle is applicable to the production of improved plants of all sorts—is thus given by the *New England Farmer*:

Captain Moore said it made him almost mad to see what fools some people seem to be. For instance, when selecting asparagus seed, they go into a bed in the fall, and cut out the largest and best looking stalks and save the seeds from these alone, just as one might select seed corn in the field, supposing that the next crop would be like the ears or stalks selected, never thinking that this seed is all mixed in the blood with that of the most inferior plants in the field. Dr. Sturtevant, we remember, takes out, previous to blossoming, all such stalks from his seed corn field as he would reject for breeders. Captain Moore does the same thing with his asparagus. Every bed of asparagus has in it some plants that are better growers than others, just as every cow-yard has some cows that are better milkers than others. These extra plants always throw up large, perfect stalks, while some of the other plants in the same bed as invariably produce slender stalks, which are entirely unfit for market. Now, instead of cutting the whole bed clean for the market for a month or six weeks, these extra good plants are marked "not to be cut," but are saved for producing seed, and, as they have a month the start of the main bed, they are in bloom when there is no chance for mixing with any but the very best plants.

**Effect of Different Manures.**

The writer has had a good chance to note the effect upon grain of a difference in soil by removal of buildings and the clearing up of an old home site. The whole was plowed and sown to oats. Where the pig-pen had stood was a black growth lodged flat before the grain was headed out. The chip-yard showed a good growth except in a few small spots, where the grain dwindled; it was too dry. The place occupied by the ash-shanty had little upon it, but around it was a dark circle of long, thick grain—nothing better. The dooryard showed a good yield, about like the garden and the potato patch, perhaps a little stouter. Around the cellar was a heavy yield, lodged somewhat; the rest of the field bore an ordinary crop. Perhaps the best of all these was that around the ash-house. That on the pig manure was worthless. We should like to have seen corn upon it. We have seen grass (orchard grass) and weeds grow around an old heap of spent ashes, and the growth was interesting; such a profusion of grass blades, such length, measuring several feet, we have never seen; it seemed almost incredible. Urine applied fresh upon the grass will kill it; but afterwards it will make up in growth. Where sewage has been applied for many years, great weeds rose when the application was suspended. A sunflower planted in the same spot was almost a tree, and yet the land was a hard clay and gravel. The sunflower was incidentally planted where the soil had been loosened in search for angle-worms. All these things tell, and are useful lessons. The lesson is, save and distribute the fertilizers; all of them.—*Country Gentleman*.

**How to "Break up" Sitting Hens.**

At this season of the year the sitting hens—noticeably of the Asiatic varieties—have laid out their second or third litters of eggs, and for the second time this season they have become persistently "broody." Many devices for breaking these fowls up have been tried. And most of the attempts to do this prove failures with the determined Cochins and Brahmas. We have in late years found but one way that this can be done effectually. And this is by far the most humane and certain method we can advise. A watchful eye should be kept upon these laying hens and pullets every day, as they approach this term of natural broodiness. And the first evening you find one upon the nest (when she should be upon the roost) is the time when you should commence to break her up. Remove her and place her outside of the hen-house—anywhere in a new, strange spot. A slatted open coop without floor, upon the bare ground, is a good contrivance in which to cage her. Or if convenient, let her run alone outside of her pen fence, day and night, for three or four days. She will forget her broody inclination in that time, if she has not been allowed to squat in her nest more than a few hours previously. Look out for the next one now. There will be plenty of them at this season. And as soon as No. 2 shows the sitting inclination remove her as promptly. The two hens may be put together. They will help to "cure" each other of the broody fever. Watch for No. 3 now, and so on to the end. You will have little trouble with them. Feed them lightly. Give them plenty of fresh water to drink. Keep them entirely away out of sight of the old nests, and they will shortly get over their broody fit. This is our plan for breaking up hens that we do not wish to use as sitters.—*Poultry World*.

**Feeding Young Poultry.**

We find in the *Live-Stock Journal* the following, which we feel confident will be welcome to many of our readers:

The standard food for young poultry all over the Western country is a rough dough, made from corn meal. This will answer quite well provided they are allowed a liberal range, where they can procure insects and grass in abundance; but if confined to coops in small yards, they, like all other animals, must be supplied with a variety of food to keep them in good health. All the scraps from the table may be utilized for this purpose—bits of bread and meat, refuse vegetables, etc.—are all highly relished by the young chicks, and nothing of the kind should be wasted. A little red pepper, occasionally mixed with the food, will be found an excellent preventive of "the gapes," so common and so fatal to young chickens; but it should be used sparingly. Green onion tops or garlic, chopped fine, and mixed with their food is highly relished by both chickens and turkeys, and will be found conducive to the health and growth of young poultry of all kinds. In fact, there is scarcely a vegetable used upon the farmer's table but may also be used to advantage in the food of poultry. Thick sour milk, and curds of milk, make an excellent food for young chickens, and cannot be used too freely, a variety of food being absolutely essential to the highest state of health and the most rapid growth.

Another very essential feature is frequent feeding. When poultry are provided with a good range, they are feeding constantly, from morning to night, and a constant addition to the supply of food in the crop appears to be one of the laws of good digestion. When confined to close quarters, so they can get no food except what is furnished them, this law of their nature should not be forgotten by those who expect to be successful in raising poultry.

**Gleanings of Wheat Fields.**

The farmers of the United States are or endeavor to be masters of their own fields, and after wheat harvest they either rake up the scattered grain, or turn in their sheep and hogs to do the gleanings. They would think it rather hard if they could not dispose of this matter in their own way, and according to our laws and ideas of justice any one who should enter a field to glean the scattered grain would be guilty of trespass. But in Europe they look at this gleaning question in quite a different light; and in England the poor appeal to holy writ for authority to glean the wheat fields, the owner being compelled to relinquish natural rights to property which is his own, in obedience to long established custom. In France, the landed proprietors have endeavored to break up this relic of barbarous ages; but, thus far, they seem to have failed, for in a late trial the law is laid down as follows: "A land owner may not turn sheep into his field until two days after the harvest has been gathered, so as to allow gleaners sufficient time for the exercise of their rights." If a proprietor or farmer has the right, so long as his field is not wholly reaped, to pick up for his own profit ears of wheat dropped by the harvestmen, he has no power to cede the right to other persons, though it be done in charity, seeing that the poor would thus be deprived of resources which the humanity of the law has reserved for them.

The farmers of the United States should be thankful that they live under a government which does not pretend to dictate in what manner the gleanings of their harvest field shall be disposed of. Our laws against trespass by persons are in advance of those of most other countries; but, in regard to cattle, one-half the states of the Union are a thousand years behind the age. Man is prohibited from trespassing or stealing from his neighbors, but he can let his cattle loose to do those acts with impunity. A distinction without a difference, surely.—*New York Sun*.

**Rats and Chickens.**

This is the way an Iowa lady preserves her chickens from rats: A tight floor was put in the hen-house, a foot and a half from the ground; this floor is of oak boards, and every knot hole is covered with tin firmly nailed down; the windows are three feet or more from the ground; there is a small trap-door in the floor, and boards placed angling from this opening down to the ground, so that the chicks can run up them easily. During the day the hens and their broods run in the yard with the other fowls, and the presence of the cock keeps away the rats. At night they ascend the inclined plane leading into the hen-house, go to their respective boxes or corners with their broods, the trap-door is shut, the door of the house securely closed, and all the fowls, old and young, secure from vermin and supplied with all the fresh air afforded by two open windows. Here they remain until released from their confinement by the opening of the doors in the morning. By this means, and this only have we been able to protect them from rats. The little chicks are not allowed to leave the house at all until nearly a week old; then they are strong enough to get back again safely.

**Whole Fodder for Cows.**

A series of experiments have been instituted and carried out by the Mecklenburg Agricultural society, with a view of determining whether it is better to give cows their fodder in its natural condition, as to length, or in short pieces, as when it has passed through a hay-cutter. The general results arrived at are thus summarized:—

**First**—Whole fodder is to be preferred because of the saving it effects without detriment to the yield of milk, or weight, or general health of the animal.

**Second**—This saving is due to the whole fodder being better chewed and rechewed and mixed with saliva, whereby it is turned to better account. A distinguished veterinary surgeon has shown that when cut up fine, a considerable portion of the fodder passes at once into the second stomach and is not rechewed, and is consequently only partially utilized.

**Third**—The decrease in the amount eaten at first, observed when whole fodder is used, is explained by the greater demands that is made upon the masticatory apparatus. This is especially noticeable in the older cows. Learning, or the acquiring of new habits of any sort, becomes more difficult as years advance, and learning to chew is no exception to the rule. Hence it is advisable to begin feeding whole fodder while the cows are young.

**Fourth**—The greater slimness of the belly when whole fodder is given, is explained by the more complete disintegration such food undergoes; none of the stems pass intact, and consequently, more or less hollow in the stomach to distend it and put it on the stretch.

**Fifth**—The increased desire to drink is due to the increased employment of the saliva.

**Sixth**—The general improvement in health and condition under this form of feeding is due to its being more agreeable to nature.

**Experience in Stacking Fodder.**

I have practiced stacking fodder for twenty years—never had any spoil, and after trying various ways think it decidedly preferable to all other modes, because, first, none but butts, the worthless portion, are exposed to the bleaching rains of winter; and, second, because a larger quantity can be placed close by the feeding place than by any other way. I put usually fifty shocks of one hundred hills each in a stack. A few sticks are placed on the ground to raise the center of the stack. The center must be kept up sufficient to shed rain from the butts throughout the stack. The stack must be made of such diameter only as to allow the tops of bundles to lap, and thus keep up the center, a single row of bundles only forming the circle. The finishing of the stack should be in form similar to an ordinary one-hundred-hill shock, and well tied with a band. I feed only four head of cattle from such a stack, and never had any damaged by rain; and the cattle prefer it in that condition. If a snow-storm occurs, or a sleet-storm, or a very heavy rain, I immediately remove one entire course, and set on end all not fed. I feed in the ordinary box manger, always in the stable, being particular to have the butts of bundles placed in the bottom of the manger. None is ever wasted—not even a husk. The stalks remaining are thrown under the cows, and make good bedding, always keeping them clean.—*Cor. Practical Farmer*.

**The English Importation of Horses.**

The *Mark Lane Express* says that a scheme for importing horses on a large scale is put forward in the prospectus of the British Empire Horse Supply association. It is proposed that the new company should have a capital of £200,000 (one million dollars), if they can get it, and the horses are to be drawn from the "unlimited supplies which exist in America and Canada." It is intended ultimately to establish a line of large and fast steamers especially fitted for the conveyance of horses; but for the present the company will utilize existing lines of steamships. The project is an ambitious one, and deserves to succeed. The council consists of gentlemen well known in "horsey" circles, headed by Lord Combermere. We have plenty of room for some of the excellent trotting horses of America.

**Stock Pests.**

Pests now run riot with the stock. The bot-flies are perhaps the worst. Wash their eggs from the legs of horses with warm water, or scrape them off with a knife. Protect cattle from the bot-fly, which lays its eggs on the loins, by rubbing the little crude petroleum on the backs of the animals. Tar sheeps' noses to keep the sheep bot-fly from laying eggs in their nostrils. These means of prevention will add much to the comfort of the animals. By keeping stables clean and dark, the hateful black-fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*), in general appearance so much like a house-fly, will be less annoying.—*American Agriculturist*.

A new wheel tire has recently been invented. It consists in passing around the usual iron tire a rubber tire, and around this again an iron tire made in sections, so that each section may yield inward as the weight comes upon it. It is said to lessen noise, jarring and wear.

**Veterinary Department.**

**Acute Mucro-Enteritis.**

All the domestic animals are subject to this form of inflammation, chiefly of the mucous membrane of the bowels. The causes are mainly the same as those of hemorrhagic enteritis acting on a less susceptible subject, or with lessened force. These may be named exposure, sudden extreme changes of weather, coarse, dry, fibrous, musty or otherwise irritant indigestible food, abrupt changes of diet, impure, stagnant or putrid water, too much water after feeding, or iced water when fatigued and perspiring, drastic or repeated purgatives, suppressed perspiration, sand in the food, parasites and the various mechanical obstructions (calculi, impactions, invaginations, hernia). Cattle, sheep and swine especially suffer during the vicissitudes and extremes of spring, summer, and autumn, and the latter from want of water to drink and wallow in. Among dogs the young suffer most and those kept on animal food, or that bathe in rivers when heated with the chase. Chickens contract it from faults in feeding and watering, but especially from exclusive feeding on grain and deficiency or impurity of the water.

**Symptoms** in the mildest forms are fever, increased temperature, thirst, scanty, high-colored urine, costive bowels, the small masses of dung covered with a film of mucus, tender belly, small, quick, hard pulse, yellowish-red eyes, hot clammy mouth, furred tongue with redness along the edges, tip and lower surface, impaired appetite, dull sluggish habit, loss of flesh, unthrifty skin, and slight colic after meals.

In the more severe forms all these symptoms are increased in severity, appetite gone, dullness and depression extreme, head carried low, gait unsteady, breathing excited, a ridge on the tender abdomen as in pleurisy, and more frequent colic, with pawing, uneasy shifting of the limbs, kicking at the abdomen, looking at the flanks and lying down and rising. Diarrhea may set in and herald recovery, or it may become profuse, bloody and fatal.

In addition to these general symptoms cattle and sheep have impaction or loss of rumination, frequent belching of gas, fetid breath and tenderness mainly of the right side of the abdomen. When due to acrid and irritant plants, the back is arched, abdomen tense and tucked up, constipation obstinate, tongue often purple, and the urine high-colored or even bloody. It may prove fatal after a fortnight's sickness. In swine the affection is usually mistaken for intestinal fever which indeed it strongly resembles, but without the ineffaceable black spots on the skin and mucous membranes, and without a contagious principle. In dogs much dullness, drowsiness, restlessness, with tucked up, tense, very tender abdomen, violent constipation and very painful and difficult passage of dung are added to the general symptoms. Vomiting is common in dogs and pigs. Chickens lose appetite and vivacity, droop the head, raise the feathers, move sluggishly, scour, strain violently, and show much tenderness of the abdomen when handled.

**Treatment:** At the outset give a laxative (horse aloes; or ox sheep, Glauber salts; or for all the animals olive oil) with anodynes (belladonna, hyoscyamus, Indian hemp) in a mucilage of slippery elm or gum arabic, and repeat these mucilages and anodynes, as may be needful to quiet the suffering. Mild cases may be successfully treated by small daily doses of sulphate of soda with abundance of mucilage, and tonic doses of gentian and nux vomica. Give injections of hot water, with anodynes, and apply fomentations, or in small animals poultices, followed by mustard or other counter-irritants to the belly as in hemorrhagic enteritis. When profuse diarrhoea sets in give freely of mucilaginous and starch drinks, with quinia, gentian, nux vomica, or other bitter and opium. The diet must be restricted to well boiled mucilaginous gruels, and in the case of herbivora, sloppy, warm bran mash.

The treatment of diseased chickens is not always satisfactory, but the whole flock should have mush, vegetables and boiled potatoes, with clear pure drinking water to which may be added cream of tartar or Glauber salts, one ounce to every quart.—*Prof. James Law*.

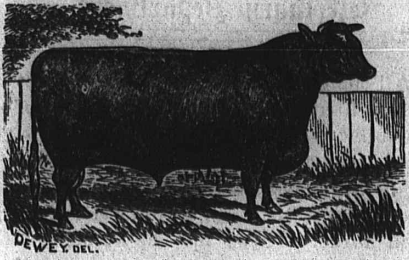
**Gapes.**

I raise a number of chickens every year, and lose a great many through a disease commonly called gapes. I am desirous of ascertaining the cause of this insidious and fatal disease and a simple and practical cure therefor. An early response to the above through your column of queries and answers will greatly oblige.

**ANSWER.**—The trouble is due to a parasite having collected in the trachea. **Treatment:** Dust a little euphobia about their roost when they are sitting on the perches, so that they will inhale it, which will set up fits of sneezing, and perhaps have a tendency to dislodge the worms; also, take a stiff lodge the worms; also, take a stiff feather, strip it to near the tip, wet the few remaining webs with oil of turpentine, introduce it into the larynx and slowly withdraw by a rotating motion, mix sautonnine with a little feed, and if they will not take it of their own accord you will require to force them.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



ELMENDARO HERD.



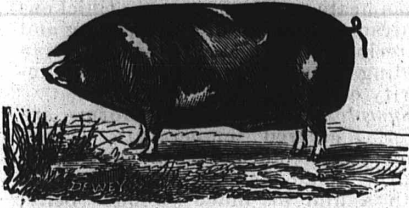
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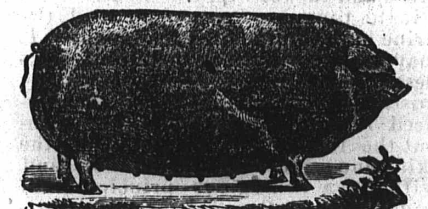
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IT IS NEARLY 16 YEARS

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GREAT DRUG EMPORIUM

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

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

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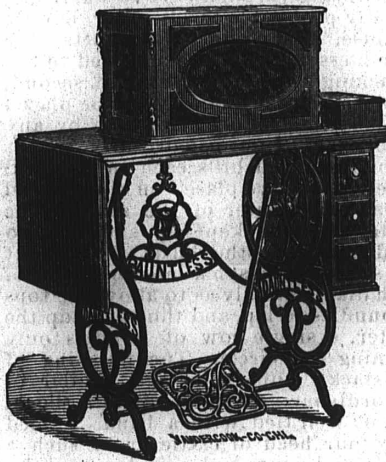
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Only the needle to thread.

All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish.

Best ROBBIN WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work.

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

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 thread than any other.

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Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

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The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

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All kinds of

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FISH, EGGS, ETC.,

Without the use of

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—OR—

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MISS ALCOTT'S NEW STORY,

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This story rivals in interest Miss Alcott's first great success, "Little Women." The scene is laid in a fine old New England homestead and the neighboring country town, and the half dozen jolly boys and girls who form the chief characters are described, and their thousand pranks and scrapes detailed—in the author's very best style.

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SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market.

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.

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

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

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

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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. Ulica nonpareil 10c. New York mills 10c.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

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

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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.

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

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Consisting of Basque, Skirt with overskirt, cut and Trimmings in good style, which we will sell at from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per suit. Illustrated Price Lists of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats, also Descriptive Price Lists of Ladies' Linen Suits, Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Croquet Sets, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Groceries, etc., with full particulars, SENT FREE to any address.

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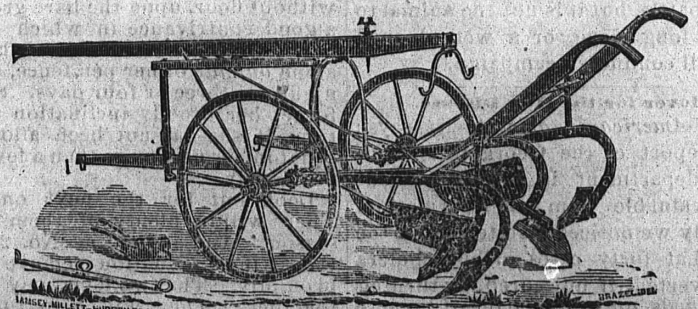
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