

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 846.

AN "OWER TRUE" TALE.

BY DR. C. D. GARDETTE.

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

A SHRED OF SILK.

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

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

It was a double cottage, with five fir trees at the edge of the lawn. Jerry Jerrington had built it for himself and wife and for his mother, thirty years before. The young folks had one side, the old lady the other.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

band, was once engaged to her. She had been a great coquette, and must have married Ansel Jerrington for his money.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And then came the funeral, so that Nellie was soon moved to Five Firs, and I saw her first there. I told her of her uncle's last words; but a will could not be found.

"The property is mine. I am heir-at-law," said Ansel Jerrington, who was his brother's junior by a year, and his only relative living except Nellie.

Doctor Fay was disposed to contest the point, for Nellie was disappointed. It was not for her uncle's wealth that she cared—Ansel Jerrington might have had the bulk of that, but there were many little heir-looms and keepsakes which she much wanted, and her Uncle Ansel was determined that she should have nothing.

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

That night Five Firs was entered and terrible havoc made. The rosewood piano and the inlaid guitar were split to pieces. The watches and jewelry were pounded up and thrown into a heap. Sheets and table linen were torn into shreds. Cashmere shawls and scarfs, an ermine cape and a mantle of rich black lace were torn into pieces. In the cellar the casks of wine were emptied on the ground. Silver cups and plates were melted in a mass upon the kitchen hearth. A large amount of valuable property was ruined and everything like a memento or keepsake was entirely destroyed.

The public declared that Ansel Jerrington had done this out of spite. Five Firs was adjacent to his house, and hidden behind its shrubbery, so that the task would be easy to him, while his windows so overlooked the grounds of Five Firs that any other trespasser could scarcely fail to be discovered by the inmates of his dwelling.

But Ansel Jerrington solemnly declared his innocence.

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

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

Some one gave bail for him, but he was generally very unpopular among the people.

About this time a stranger came among us—

a plain looking man—who wanted to buy some real estate, and was round about a good deal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suddenly he stopped down.

"What is this?" said he.

It was a shred of purple silk shut into the edge of a drawer.

"I don't know," said I. "I never saw anything like it in the house."

"In the house or out of it?" he asked, fixing me with his eyes, which had grown as sharp as steel.

"I don't know just what it was came over me. My head was in a whirl. He handed me a chair."

"Sit down," said he.

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

"Very well. In the house or out of it?"

"I don't know why I didn't speak. It seemed as if I could not."

"It may occur to you just now that my name is not Johnson," said he, with a smile, and I am of the detective force of New York. You can inform me where this shred of silk came from?"

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

"I thought so. Now as you are a sensible woman, and interested in the success of your friend, Mrs. Nellie Fay, you will accompany me to Mr. Ansel Jerrington's house."

With that he picked up his hat and walked out of doors, and I followed him just like a lamb.

In the street he was joined by two police officers, who seemed to have been expecting him, and he walked into Ansel Jerrington's front door; and when the owner and his wife started from their seats, Mr. Johnson—so I have always called him—just laid his hand on Gertrude's arm, and asked her to remain where she was. She was left under guard of one of the officers, while the detective and the other went up stairs, and soon came down with that identical silk dress; some of the gold beads were in the pocket, and when Gertrude saw it she fainted dead away.

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

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

Benjamin West said it was a kiss from his mother that made him a painter. How our fashionable young ladies must have been kissed by their mamma!

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

Three Per Cent. a Month.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Yes," replied the applicant, a little warmly, "and I am ready to do it again. My business with-overruns it."

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

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

The young merchant was delighted. As soon as he could believe that King was in earnest, he took a blank form and made the note.

"Now let us reckon the discount," said the older merchant.

He figured a few moments, and then looking up with a smile, he said:

"L., you owe me eight thousand dollars!"

The young man thought at first his friend was joking; but when he came to look at the figures, he found it too true.

\$100,000 at three per cent. a month would be thirty-six per cent. a year—\$36,000—and for the three years, \$108,000!

"Well, L., what do you think of a business conducted upon such a basis? Now, look ye?"

And then Mr. King went on and told the young man just what he would do, on the condition, however, that he would, honestly and faithfully, turn over an entire new leaf in his business. L. was not yet lost, nor was he devoid of sense. He saw the inevitable brink upon which he had stood, and with his friend's generous and really paternal assistance, he gained a way from it. The commercial world gained a strong worker, and the grasping usurers lost a victim.

Marian Plays With a Princess.

It was in Vienna that Marian played with the princess, and a glorious time they had of it. We went to see the Lichtenstein palace, that shows its front to a lovely smiling flower garden, and turns its back on a very pompous park.

Now Marian don't care for pictures, at least not such pictures as we were going to see. She has a copy of "Mother Goose," and "Alice in Wonderland," that she thinks more of than all the galleries in the world; these books are all ablaze with pictures, and she knows every picture by heart, and all about it. Marian don't like to see these pictures, so she begged us to leave her outside in the garden.

"Won't you go off the paths?" said her aunt.

"Or pick the flowers?" said I.

"Or get stones in your shoes, or lose your hat, or get your sash untied, or your face dirty?" said Aunt Ellinor.

Marian promised she wouldn't do any of these things, but would be as good as candy, if we'd only let her stay and play in the garden while we went inside.

So we let her stay.

We had only left her a few moments when Marian saw, on the other side of the garden, a very pretty little girl, who was with a very beautiful young lady, and a maid servant with a cap, and behind them all a man-servant with a yellow coat on, and in front of them a little dog with a pug like a door knob, and no ears to speak of, and not even the thought of a tail.

The little girl had a hoop—the beautiful (that's Marian's word, not mine) hoop and hoop-stick, and the maid-servant had a whole

lot more toys, and the man-servant he had battle-dresses and grace-hoops and a balloon.

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

"How d'ye do?" said Marian, in her best French.

"Pretty well," said the little girl; "how do you do?"

The lady smiled, and the man-servant looked amazed, and the maid-servant didn't have any expression to speak of.

"Are you out here to play?" said Marian.

"Yes; are you?"

"Yes."

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

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

Then the lady laughed, and the man-servant looked more horrified, and the maid-servant never stirred a muscle.

"Do you know my uncle?" said Marian, thinking that might be a way out of the difficulty.

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

"What is his name?" said Marian.

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

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

"Yes, if you like."

"Well, then do you ever have your mother's crown to play with?"

"My! how horrified the man-servant looked, and the little princess replied, "No, but I'd like to."

"We saw your mother the other day, and she had her crown on," Marian continued; "how does she keep it on? With an elastic?"

"I don't know," said Marie Valerie. "I'll ask her when I go home."

"Please do," said Marian, "and tell me the next time you see me. You don't look much like a princess—you look just like a real sweet girl."

The lady smiled, and the man-servant looked as if he had had an electric shock, and the maid-servant put a piece of bread into her mouth on the sly, and began munching it.

"Why, I have got a picture of you at home," said Marian, "but I shouldn't show it to anybody—it never! You were standing up to a chair, and looking at pictures in a book."

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

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

"Wh—n I go out, I do."

"How many have you?" asked Marian.

"I don't know," continued the princess.

"Five?" asked Marian.

"More than that."

"My!" exclaimed Marian. "Do you ever wear aprons?"

"Oh, yes, when I eat my dinner."

"A princess with an apron on! Why I never heard of such a thing! And Marian opened her eyes with surprise.

In a minute she recovered herself enough to ask, "How do you like being a princess?" for our little lady meant to improve the opportunity to get all the information she could.

"Pretty well," said Miss Marie Valerie, "but you haven't told me what your name is—and I've told you all about myself."

"Oh! my name is Marian. I am an American. Are those all your toys?"

"Yes—do you want to play?"

"Why, yes, if you'll let me take that hoop, for a little—I should like to take a run with it. We might take turns."

"Yes, we might," said the little princess, looking at the lady, who nodded a consent. So off they went, romping, just as you do, little reader; and so when we came out of the palace we found Marian playing with a princess—and a right merry, good-natured little princess she was.

But we had to call Jehu, and so away at last, and when we did, what do you think the little girls did? Why, they just put their arms about each other, and—issed with a smack that startled the man-servant like a fire-cracker; and the princess said:

"I like you very much."

And Marian said, "So do I you; and I never should have taken you for a princess."—W. M. F. Rowd, in Wide-Awake.

What Royal Children Do.

The education of Queen Victoria's grandchildren is conducted on the principle that the prince consort introduced into her family. Particularly is this true of the children of the crown princess of Germany. They have to rise early and retire early. During the day they have punctually to perform their duties, and to keep strictly the time allotted to the various branches of study and recreation. They breakfast at eight with their parents, and the time between ten in the morning and five in the afternoon is devoted to their lessons, with an interruption of one hour for dinner. Accomplishments, such as riding and skating, receive the same attention as art and science. Their meals consist of simple dishes, of which they have their choice without being permitted to ask for a substitute. If what is placed before them does not suit, between meals they are not allowed to eat. Only inexpensive toys are placed in their hands, and the princesses dress themselves without the aid of waiting-maids.

Historical Society

A Good Crop of Oats.

Wm. E. Bozarth's oats yielded seventy bushels per acre, machine measure. The ground was measured and figures made by W. Hunter, W. Yates and J. L. Fairbrother. His turkey wheat also yielded 2 1/2 bushels for each bushel sown.

An Egg Sample.

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

A Prosperous County.

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

Death of an Old Farmer.

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

A Child Accidentally Shot.

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

Public Building at Topeka.

The Hon. Thos. Ryan, member of congress from Kansas, was in the city a few days ago, and while here consulted with the supervising architect about the new public building at Topeka, Kans. A. Congress at the last session passed a bill authorizing the construction of a building not to cost over \$300,000, and appropriated \$40,000 of this amount with which to begin the work. The architect's office has until this time been busy getting out the plans and specifications for the building, which is to be a very handsome one. The preliminaries of the office are so arranged now that work has been sent to Topeka to begin work upon the excavation by the end of the month.

Special Premium for the Southern Sufferers' Benefit. The following letter explains itself, and we hope that the farmers of Kansas will send liberally of their bounteous stores:

D. L. HALL, Secretary K. C. Exposition—Dear Sir:—We offer the following special premium on wheat: For the best bushel of winter wheat raised in Kansas, exhibited and entered for this premium at the Kansas City exposition for 1878, the sum of \$25 cash. All wheat competing for this special premium to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the last day of the fair, and the proceeds thereof to be devoted to the Vicksburg yellow fever relief fund, the funds to be placed in the hands of J. S. Chick, for the benefit of Vicksburg, Miss. LYNDY, WRIGHT & CO., KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3, 1878.

A Good Move.

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

Another Robbery in Topeka.

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

Grange Work.

What do those say, who ignore the usefulness of the grange, to what has been accomplished across the line in Missouri by what is known as the grange law, respecting railroad rates in that state? Yesterday we witnessed the fact that our hardware merchant, Mr. H. A. Williams, hauled six loads of wheat from St. Louis, getting much better rates than he can get at this point. On a car load from St. Louis he pays \$16 to West Line, while the lowest rates to this point (six miles further) is \$100. Or if he ships to West Line and then has the car rebilled to this place, the charge from West Line to Louisville (six miles) is \$22, almost half as much as from St. Louis to West Line. Hence Mr. Williams finds it more profitable to bring his goods from West Line with teams. After all, perhaps the grange, which has not been run for political purposes, has accomplished much more than those who are constantly finding fault and ignoring its usefulness.

Shooting Tournament.

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

A Kansas Man's Bravery.

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

Leavenworth Driving Park and Fair Association.

The Leavenworth Driving Park and Fair association has been incorporated and got into complete running order, the following being its list of officers: President, S. F. Neely; vice-president, H. L. S. McLanathan; secretary, J. Jones; treasurer, M. Phelan. The association is now in correspondence with the National Trotting association, and has made application for membership. The association will purchase the present fair grounds, and if it is within the limits of the possibilities will construct a mile of track, and if that cannot be done they will bring up the present track to the very highest standard of perfection. It is the intention to test down the track, and if it is within the limits of the possibilities will construct a mile of track, and if that cannot be done they will bring up the present track to the very highest standard of perfection. It is the intention to test down the track, and if it is within the limits of the possibilities will construct a mile of track, and if that cannot be done they will bring up the present track to the very highest standard of perfection.

A Charitable City—Fine Pears.

Wichita never does anything by halves. She was the first city in the state to respond to the call for aid from the yellow fever sufferers; she sent over four hundred dollars, the receipt of which has been acknowledged by the Howard association. Following this came an appeal from Alexander Kuhn, an Israelite, living in Vicksburg, asking the Israelites in the North to help their brethren in distress, which was responded to, and inside of ten minutes L. Hays raised fifty dollars among the Israelites of the city. We believe there were ten gentlemen, all told. The Odd Fellows also, at their last meeting, made an appropriation of fifty dollars out of their benevolent fund, which was sent to the Odd Fellows' Relief association, at Memphis. J. E. Caldwell has a four-year-old Bartlett pear tree on his lot on which grew thirteen pears this year. They weighed eleven pounds, the largest weighing one pound and two ounces. A great many of the fruit growers and nurserymen have visited his grounds to see this tree with its load of fruit, and all pronounce it a wonder—something they never saw before, and never expected to see in the way of fruit growth.

An Officer Makes an Arrest and is Himself Arrested—A Belle.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, a young man who gave his name as Reuben Ebbert, approached S. S. Urmy, and requested him to sell a good looking horse, which he first stated was raised on his father's farm near Emporia, and was four years old. He had been on a visit to his sister at Gallagher, Missour, and was now on his way home. At home he herded cattle, and a pony would be more serviceable, hence he wished to sell the horse. He would also part with the saddle and bridle. This was his story to Urmy, and the horse was sold to Mr. Tipton. When the horse was taken on to the horse, Mr. Tipton began to think he had better look into the title of his purchase. Upon being questioned again, the boy said the horse had been purchased of Dwell Brothers, of Cedar Point, Chase county. Mr. Urmy stated that he had never heard of Dwell Brothers. The boy said that it would consume more time than he wished to remain here to communicate with Dwell Brothers, but that the gentlemen might telegraph to his sister at Gallagher. Marshal Billings took the young man to the court-house, to advise with County Attorney Vance. Here Mr. G. C. Clemens interested himself in the prisoner's behalf and insisted that he be not put in jail without proper action by the court. Mr. Urmy then swore out a warrant against Ebbert, and he was committed to jail by Justice Searle. Clemens then swore out a warrant charging Marshal Billings with falsely imprisoning Ebbert. He was released on his own recognizance. Senator Ingalls has deposited with the State Historical society a relic in an envelope upon which is the following indorsement:

The first number ever printed of the Summer Gazette, on Monday, Sept. 14, 1877, in Sumner, Kansas, by D. D. Cone & Bro., in their office next door to ours. For this copy I pay one dozen bottles of champagne, to be procured at the earliest convenience. JOHN F. WATKINS.

Sumner was on the Missouri river, four miles below Atchison, and was at the date given a promising town, owing mainly to the energy of Mr. Wheeler, who was its founder. Scarcely a trace of the town now remains. Its founder died in Vermont a number of years ago. The editor of the Gazette, Dr. B. E. Dyer, of Ottawa, Ill.; Dr. D. W. Vories, of New Albany, Ind.; Dr. A. Dunlap, of Iowa City; Dr. Hines, of Kansas, and Dr. Salmon, of Asheville, N. C. The members of the board are to receive \$200 per month and expenses for the time they are actually employed, and will soon enter upon their duties. It is to be supposed, of course, that they will find sufficient to do until the appropriation is expended. After they get through their reports will be placed in the hands of eminent scientific and medical authorities for comparison and further report. We may, therefore, hope that the farming public may receive, from the labors of this board, some valuable information.

Destructive Fire—A Heroic Girl.

A lamentable misfortune befel Mr. F. C. Savage, living four miles west of town, on last Friday evening about 5 o'clock. A little daughter of Mr. Savage was going around attending to some of the household duties, when, glancing in the direction of the barn, she saw a small cloud of smoke exuding through some of the cracks. Immediately giving the alarm she ran to the barn, in which was tied a span of horses, that she at once removed. It was then found that the fire originated in some broom-corn that was rickied up in the barn and several yards from the ground, and it was soon ascertained that all attempts to save anything would be useless, as the fire had gained too much headway. The whole thing soon fell in and everything but the horses that the little girl had the presence of mind enough to remove was totally destroyed. In the barn there were fifteen tons of broom-corn ready to bale, five hundred bushels of thrashed oats, six hundred bushels of corn and one hundred bushels of wheat, while near the barn was about three hundred bushels of unthrashed flax. Mr. Savage's total loss is between \$2,000 and \$2,200. The barn was insured for \$250 in the Scottish Commercial. There are various opinions as to the origin of the fire, some thinking it a case of spontaneous combustion while some think it the work of an incendiary. We cannot think that any body would be mean enough to walk into a man's barn in open daylight and set fire to it, especially at so great a risk of being detected. Altogether the affair is a profound mystery.

Shot by Bushwhackers.

Letters received from Port Landis, Norton county, convey the intelligence that John Landis, of that place, was shot, on Monday evening, the 2d inst., by assassins concealed on his own premises. They shot him in the back, the bullet passing through the lower part of the body. At last accounts, he was still alive but no hopes were entertained of his recovery. We published an account, several weeks ago, of an attempted assassination of Mr. Landis, by persons firing into his house in the night; and we have understood for some time past that he had some deadly enemies in that county. It is stated in some of the papers that the difficulty grew out of a county seat contest, but we learn differently. There is a colony of Missourians settled in the vicinity, who are said to have been rebel bushwhackers during the war. Landis had no love for this class of men, and they were not on the best of terms. Landis' son married into one of the families, but did not get along well with his wife, and finally left her, and went to Texas. She sued and obtained a divorce, but failed to ask for or receive a decree of alimony. After this, young Landis died, and his father, John Landis, took possession of his land as legal heir. The woman's family, who had forfeited all right to any share of it, then set up a claim, which has been awaiting ever since.

John Landis was one of the earliest settlers of this part of Doniphan county. He was of southern birth but was a Free State man. In the rebellion, he served in the Tenth Kansas, and of late years, had been an active Republican, and had been in the North for some time. He received a decree of alimony. After this, young Landis died, and his father, John Landis, took possession of his land as legal heir. The woman's family, who had forfeited all right to any share of it, then set up a claim, which has been awaiting ever since.

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

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

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

Quite a startling sensation was created Sunday evening, by the caving in of a large quantity of the river bank opposite the A. & N. freight depot, and but a few hundred yards above the west end of the bridge. Large numbers of heavy oak piling had been driven in the ground there, and it is very plausible to believe that they acted as a wedge, and forced the chips from the main body. Another large crack behind the railroad threatens even a more serious disaster than the one already occurred. Some steps will be taken to-day to remedy the evil and prevent a recurrence of it.

Congress at its last session made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the disease known as hog cholera, and suggesting remedies for the same. The commissioner of agriculture has appointed, as members of the board to make this investigation, Prof. Law, of Ithica, New York; Dr. Delmar, of Chicago; Dr. B. E. Dyer, of Ottawa, Ill.; Dr. D. W. Vories, of New Albany, Ind.; Dr. A. Dunlap, of Iowa City; Dr. Hines, of Kansas, and Dr. Salmon, of Asheville, N. C. The members of the board are to receive \$200 per month and expenses for the time they are actually employed, and will soon enter upon their duties. It is to be supposed, of course, that they will find sufficient to do until the appropriation is expended. After they get through their reports will be placed in the hands of eminent scientific and medical authorities for comparison and further report. We may, therefore, hope that the farming public may receive, from the labors of this board, some valuable information.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

M. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock

—OF—

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.

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

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED J. K. DAVIDSON. 1866. W. B. WITHARS.

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Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts., KANSAS CITY, - MISSOURI

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,

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Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

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LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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

HENDRY & NOYES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Agents,

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

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

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

The following are some of the leading goods which will always bear inspection:



Gilpin Sulky

THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

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 fully 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.

The Kansas Monthly

TELLS ALL ABOUT KANSAS.

Its resources and advantages, with valuable suggestions to immigrants.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

A copy of the

KANSAS' HAND-BOOK,

giving a complete description of the state, accompanied by a map colored by counties, sent free to every subscriber. Address: J. S. BOUGHTON, Publisher, Lawrence, Kansas.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1878.

LOOK HERE!

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

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

Now let us see who will win this cash premium. Remember, the one sending the largest club wins.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF FARMING YET TO COME.

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

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

FARMERS' LACK CAPITAL.

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

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

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

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

PLANTING COLONIES.

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

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

Although Kansas in the above report is mentioned as the southern limit to which immigration from the East should be confined, yet we have heard of no colony of settlers being established by this "board of gentlemen" within the limits of this state. There are settlers in every part of Kansas, families from the New England states, and we believe that all such as have attained a foot-hold here by several years' residence are so well pleased with the climate, soil and social conditions of the state that they would be loath to go back to their old place of residence and return to their former condition of life. At least, during a residence of nearly twenty-five years in the eastern part of the state, we have rarely come across a New England man who has expressed to us any desire to go back to his former home. There are so many advantages here—the climate is so salubrious and the soil so productive, the means of education for the young are so ample, and there is so much intelligence and such a spirit of enterprise among the people—that the new settler among us soon feels quite at home and is entirely satisfied to identify himself with the interests and fortunes of the state.

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

Another great relief which a farmer feels here is the ease with which he can furnish his stock with winter forage. In the first place, the winters are short and mild and stock are kept through on much less fodder than is required in a more northern latitude. The native prairie grasses are abundant and of a good quality and can be cut, cured and stacked, or put in the barn, at a cost of from one to two dollars per ton. Millet, Hungarian grass and corn fodder

can be cheaply raised and should always form a part of the winter food for stock.

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

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

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

Paper Currency.

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

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

This idea of paper currency may appear very visionary to some of your readers, but it is not any more so than the abolition of negro slavery was to the great majority of the American people. Some fifty years ago, when I, in company with an old Friend Quaker, of Philadelphia, traveled over a goodly portion of the state of Ohio, talking and telling what a monster slavery was, and how it was ruling and governing this country, very few seemed to think or care anything about the matter; they could not be made to believe that it enslaved them as well as it did the colored man. But the chains kept drawing tighter and tighter. The fugitive slave law and the opening up of this territory for a free fight began to open the people's eyes; they began to see that there was but one main question before the people, and that was slavery or liberty. And it is just the same thing repeated now, only it is the bonded aristocracy on one side and the forty millions of people on the other. Aristocrats have the inside

track just as slavery had it. Not a word is uttered by either the Republican or Democratic parties about this great monster bonded aristocracy, but they cringe and bow down to the dictator of the hard money power; not one of them dare come out and say, "Pay off the bonds immediately with legal paper money."

I heard one of the candidates for governor talk last Sunday; he made a desperate effort to prove and show that it was the drinking of whisky that caused all our troubles. I am willing to admit that if our people had sense enough to let whisky, tobacco, and a thousand other injurious and foolish things alone, we would have more sense and a better opportunity to learn and know how the money power was ruling and enslaving the great laboring masses.

Fifty years ago I had no idea of living long enough to see negro slavery abolished, but as it has been, and was done so much easier and quicker than the most sanguine and expectant anticipated, I am stimulated with the hope to see the time when the commercial transactions of this great country will be carried on entirely with paper money. Money is only a representative of something that was, is or will be, a check. If I go to St. Louis I check my trunk to that city. It matters not to me what the material that check is made of, whether gold, silver, nickel, copper, leather or paper; all that is wanted or needed is for me to present the check and receive in return my trunk. Is not this all that is wanted or needed of money to transact the commercial business of this country?

E. G. MACY.
BLOOMINGTON, Kans., Sept. 14, 1878.

General News.

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

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 16.—Saturday night, as a young Frenchman and a lady were returning home from a circus, they were seized by six roughs. Two held the man while four ravished the young lady. Five men have been arrested for complicity in the crime.

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

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

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The grand lodge of I. O. O. F., of the United States, met in regular annual session at their hall this forenoon. This grand body consists of 165 members. The report of the grand sire says: "While the annual returns exhibit an increase in lodges, encampments, and the amount paid for relief over that of last year, they indicate, for the first time since 1868, a falling off in membership."

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Advices from La Salle, Ill., state that Herman Chapman, an express driver in that city, was assaulted by three men, Saturday evening, robbed of \$14,000 and a watch, and left in a badly bruised and dangerous condition. The money belonged to the Mathieson & Hegler Zinc company, and was sent by the First national bank of Chicago. The place where the robbery was committed was much frequented, and it is remarkable that the deed had no witnesses.

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

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The treasury now holds \$349,155,450 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and \$13,983,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits, and \$5,386,000 to secure subscriptions to the four per cent. loan. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, \$1,942,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, \$1,306,000. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, \$322,171,192; gold notes, \$1,452,900. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$360,080; customs receipts, \$483,760. Receipts of national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day compared with the corresponding period last year: 1877, \$4,040,000; 1878, \$1,233,000; receipts to-day \$339,000.

The September return to the department of agriculture give the average

condition of the corn crop at 92 against 96 in August. It is slightly improved in the states north of Ohio, but fell off ten per cent. in the states west of the Mississippi. The Northern states, as a whole, fell off 3 per cent.—287 counties above and 96 below. September returns indicate an average of 87 in the condition of the wheat crop, against 92 in September, 1877. The reduction is mostly due to the disasters to the spring wheat crop in the Northwest. A preliminary examination of the returns of acreage indicate that the area sown in 1878 was about one-sixteenth greater than in 1877. This will more than compensate the loss from the decline in condition, and may probably bring up the yield to the popular estimate of 400,000,000 bushels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—W. V. S. Wilson, assistant teller at the office of the redemption division of the treasury department, was arrested this afternoon as a defaulter. Wilson was recommended last week for dismissal by the chief of his division, principally on the ground of general inefficiency. An examination of his books to-day showed that he abstracted \$15,000 from packages consigned to him for delivery to the custodian of vaults, in the general order of business. Wilson has been fifteen years in the department. He admits the theft.

The secretary of the treasury this afternoon issued the seventy-first call for the redemption of 5 20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for five millions—two millions of coupon, and three millions of registered bonds. Principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on the 16th of December and after, and interest will cease on that day.

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

Orders for silver dollars dated subsequent to September 10 are being cancelled at the treasury department. The amount of such orders cancelled up to noon was \$30,000.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City) and Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City). Lists prices for various commodities like flour, wheat, corn, oats, pork, and live stock.

Table with columns for Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City). Lists prices for various types of cattle, hogs, and sheep.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 13@15c; cheese, prime Kansas, 7 1/2@8c; eggs, 15@16c; broom-corn, \$35@50 per ton; hay, baled, per ton, \$5.00@6.00; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.00@2.75; potatoes, 30@50c; dried apples, \$3.00@3.25; green apples, \$1.00@1.40; peaches, \$3 box, 15@45c; tomatoes, \$3 bush, 50@80c; flax seed, \$3 bush, \$1.10.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$3 sack, \$2.40@2.60; XXX, \$2.00; XX, \$1.75. Rye flour, \$1.75. Corn meal, \$3 cwt., 75c.

Our quotations are from two to three cents higher for the various grades of wheat than last week. It is 40 cents lower than this time a year ago.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 84c; September, 90c. October and 91c. November. In Chicago No. 2 is 87c. September, 88c. October, and 89c. the year. In Kansas City, No. 2 is 71c to 75c. September, 77c. October. No. 3 is 71c to 72c. September, 73c. October. Futures are rising for each month, which indicates that dealers expect wheat to gradually rise.

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

Corn is quoted in Baltimore at 5 1/2c; at Liverpool at 2 3/4c. Cattle have not improved in demand. Transactions are principally confined to cows and Texas steers.

Pork is again rising. Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$1.75@3.00; in St. Louis, \$2.75@4.00; in Chicago, \$2.30@3.30.

Gold opened and closed in New York yesterday at 100 1/2. Money was quoted at 3 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. The stock market opened strong with an advance, but late in the day there was a decline of 1/2@1 per cent. Government bonds generally steady; railroad bonds quiet; state securities weak. Clearances for the day were \$9,000,000.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1878. TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

V. W. MAY, M. D., Physician & Surgeon. Gives particular attention to Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar to Women.

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

City and Vicinity.

We are indebted to Miss Estella Ayer for fine specimens of pears, left on our table in our absence.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad company is now running two passenger trains a day each way.

LUTHER BENSON, the eloquent and well known temperance orator, will deliver a lecture at Liberty hall in this city, on Friday night of this week.

THE Young Men's Social club held a meeting at their rooms on Wednesday night last and elected officers as follows for the ensuing term:

In publishing the list of premiums awarded at the Kansas Valley fair, we omitted the following item: "Best display of brackets."

A YOUNG man by the name of Wm. Spurgeon, in the employ of Mr. Martin Sedgwick, of Kan-waka, hauled to Lawrence from Mr. Sedgwick's farm seven miles distant on Saturday last five tons and four hundred pounds of hay.

AN advertisement in a New York paper reads thus: WANTED—Men to press ladies' cloaks.

We are indeed astonished to know that it is necessary in that great and fashionable city to advertise for men to perform such a pleasant duty.

MR. ELI CAMPBELL, manager of the grange store at this city, informed us yesterday that business in the store had increased to such an extent lately that it keeps him working night and day to fill orders.

Douglas County Horticultural Society. The monthly meeting of this society will be held at the residence of Newton Henshaw, near Hesper, on Saturday, September 21st inst.

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

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

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

Mr. H. W. BUSSE, of J. plin, Mo., deputy supreme master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, is in the city, for the purpose of establishing a lodge.

Lost. On Tuesday, September 23, between Michigan Valley and Willow Springs, on the Santa Fe road, an overcoat. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder if he will leave the coat at this office.

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

Wedding Bells.

We have now to chronicle a most pleasant affair; it occurred at Plymouth church in our city, on Thursday afternoon of last week, at 1 1/2 o'clock.

At the appointed hour, and when the inspiring strains of a wedding march came forth from the grand organ, the bridal party passed down through the center of the church and stood before the altar.

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

Obituary.

ARTHUR C. SMITH, son of Hiram C. and Amelia C. Smith, of this city, died at the residence of his parents on Ohio street, on Monday, in the eighteenth year of his age.

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

Something over two years ago, while in an Eastern city, Mrs. Pickett took a severe cold, and, though the usual remedies were resorted to, the trouble was not thought to be of a serious nature.

The funeral took place on the afternoon of the 12th inst., from the late residence on Tennessee street, Dr. Nicholson, of the Friends' church, officiating.

From Tonganoxie.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Who said our town was dead? It is not so. Luther Benson, J. B. Hill and the "blue ribbon chief," G. W. Calderwood, have been with us a few days talking temperance.

The first speaker was Mr. Calderwood, who occupied the Congregational pulpit Saturday night. This gentleman is a "chie" sure enough.

J. B. Hill followed Mr. Calderwood. Mr. Hill is a steep one for the summit to climb. He made some of the best points our people ever listened to.

Luther Benson spoke Sunday afternoon. Little did our people think one of the greatest living orators stood before them when Mr. Blythe introduced "Mr. Benson, from Indiana."

Mr. Hill is supreme Templar, and Mr. Calderwood the supreme recorder, of United States for the United Order of Ancient Templars.

JOHN V. ZEBBY has gone to Indiana for a month's visit. Mrs. W. L. COOPER, of Kansas City, is visiting with her mother, Mrs. W. Howell.

Lost. On Tuesday, September 23, between Michigan Valley and Willow Springs, on the Santa Fe road, an overcoat.

Money to Loan. Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per cent. interest.

bugs' will shortly "fine hands"

bugs' will shortly "fine hands" and be sealed up in the holy bonds of Epiphorus, etc.

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

Patrons, Look to your interests. Buy the combined anvil and vise and you will get something that will be of no small value to you.

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

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

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

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc.

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.

And send it to your friends in the East advising them, when they visit Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, or the San Juan mines.

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

"The Golden Belt" Route. The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East of West is via the Kansas Pacific railway.

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

JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't. T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't. Kansas City.

"The Investigation." Though the investigation of election frauds is still going on in Washington, the people of very much over the title of Hayes to the presidency.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES. The only route through Canada under American management.

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

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

CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP. Under the First National Bank.

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

GILBERT & SEGUR,

General Commission MERCHANTS, And dealers in all kinds of

FARM PRODUCE. Grain Sold on Commission, And prompt returns made.

ALL KINDS OF SEEDS. On hand and will be sold as cheap as at any other house in the country.

Advances Made on Consignments. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

ROBERTS & BILLINGS' STRICTLY PURE MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them. INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.: Strictly Pure White Lead, ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT, And those who do their own painting will have no other kind.

Give these Paints a Trial. And you will certainly be convinced that these statements are correct. Send to

ROBERTS & BILLINGS, Lawrence, Kansas, for information pertaining to painting and it will be cheerfully given.

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

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES. The only route through Canada under American management.

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

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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.

SPECIAL NOTICE!



THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Takes pleasure in announcing that the sales of their

GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINES. During the months of January, February, March and April, 1878, were

60 PER CENT. GREATER than during the corresponding months of last year.

DON'T WASTE MONEY ON AN Inferior Counterfeit!

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Machines. CONTINENTAL Fire Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK. 100 AND 102 BROADWAY. STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878.

Table with financial data: Capital paid in cash \$1,000,000.00, Net surplus 996,501.08, Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks 883,060.21, etc.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns. Farm property insured at the lowest rates.

JOHN CHARLTON, Agent for Douglas County. McCurdy Brothers, THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE. In Lawrence, Established in 1835. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES. Patences 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. 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. Next door north of Simpson's bank.

Horticultural Department.

Currants.

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

Pruning and Shape of Trees.

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

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

Grape Raisins.

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

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

Cane Sugar.

A French author, who has carefully studied the formation as well as the disappearance of crystallizable cane sugar in various fruits, says as regards the melon, that the rind never contains any other sugar than glucose; the pulp contains glucose, in the unripe state, and while the process of ripening is proceeding, cane sugar is formed, and increases in quantity, so as to be very soon in excess of the glucose. The formation of cane sugar begins in the sourest part of the fruit, that is to say in the pulp about the seeds; the formation of cane sugar is not, therefore, due to the previous existence of glucose, nor does the former result from the latter.

More than 5,000,000 cans of corn are now packed in Maine annually and sold in every part of the world, yielding a business to the state of about \$1,150,000; and giving profitable employment to from 8,000 to 10,000 people during the packing season.

Rich and Poor Orchard Ground.

Almost every farm, large or small, has its orchard, but often it is only an orchard in name. Fruit trees will yield no small part of the income from a farm if they are cared for as well as the other crops. The ground in an orchard should be cultivated with a view to producing the greatest possible quantity of fruit. A writer in an exchange, advising the cultivation and care of orchards, says: "If your ground is deeply rich, porous and drained, surface cultivation has little effect. The roots plunging down get out of its reach. Manure applied is retained at the surface, if the soil is retentive—as a good, well balanced soil is. Then grass may be grown and grass may be removed. We have seen this in numerous cases, with the most gratifying results. And here we have found the best success in fruit growing. The best orchard (apple) that we ever knew was in such soil. The roots piercing down many feet, plowing permitted up to the tree. This orchard was kept constantly in grass, is in grass to-day, and has been uniformly good for the many years that we have known it. Such land, then, is an exception to the general culture of the farm. It does not affect the culture of the grain and grass crops, but it is an exception to the treatment of fruit trees. The advantage here is the depth of the soil. The underground strength is made use of, which cannot be reached by the grain and grass crops, though clover does it to some extent, and clover grows excellently in such soil, producing two heavy crops, from five to six tons to the acre. But trees reveal most in such soil. It is the soil that should be devoted to them. Where there is a shallow soil the thing is entirely changed. You now have the roots where you have to feed them. They soon absorb the strength of the soil. If in addition, grass or grain is sown, the matter is still worse, unless the crops grown are given to the land. Then there will be an advantage, because an addition of manure may be applied in the regular way. The land may be cultivated, but enrichment must go with it, either in leaving the crop or adding manure. If not, the orchard will suffer and finally decay.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

Cabbage Clubs.

In old soils all the cabbage kind have a tendency to form club roots, owing to the attacks of the cabbage grub or larva, a small insect belonging to the beetle tribe. The damage it causes is often a serious matter for the gardener, as it nearly destroys whole crops, and makes serious gaps in the planting. When the grubs first attack a crop there is nothing to indicate their presence until the plants begin to turn an unhealthy color; then they flag in the sun, and in a few days the crop is lost. One of the best methods of preventing these inroads is to make each plant unpalatable to the grubs. In the spring procure some fresh-burnt lime, and let it become air-slacked, mixing it with an equal quantity of soot. In planting, the holes are made with the trowel in the usual way; each plant is dropped into its hole, an inch or so of the soil put over the roots, a good watering given first, then a moderate handful of the soot and lime mixture thrown in each hole, and the remaining soil filled in. Equal parts of soot and fine garden soil, mixed with water to the consistency of thin mortar, with the plants dipped into the mixture up to the base of the leaves before planting, is used to prevent clubbing. Wood ashes mixed with water put into the holes after watering, has been tried with success.—*American Cultivator.*

Leavenworth Horticultural Society.

The society was called to order by the president, Dr. Terwilliger. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

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

We find on the table exhibited by Dr. J. Stayman forty varieties of apples, two of pears, two of grapes and one of peaches. There was also exhibited some specimens of Willowtwig apples of the growth of 1877, by Dr. Merrill. The specimens were very fine and perfect and excited much interest.

The society adjourned to meet in one week at 2 o'clock p. m. in the commissioners' rooms at the court-house.

We hope all fruit growers will come in and help to make a reliable fruit list.

A. G. CRANDLEE, Sec'y.

Mr. J. J. Thomas reports to the American Pomological society that a Northern Spy blue years after transplanting yielded eight bushels of apples. "The treatment this tree received favored this remarkable result—a large hole, about eight feet across, being filled with soil in which fine manure had been thoroughly intermixed, so that the roots would reach this enriched soil the second year. Some years afterward, when the extending roots entered the hard soil outside of this rich bed, the growth was checked and abundant fruitfulness produced on the tree, which had grown by this time to a large size for its age."

The Household.

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

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

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

Pot Pies.

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

Removing Spots from Furniture.

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

Poisoning by Peach Pits.

A fatal case of poisoning by peach stones, which is noted in the French papers as having recently occurred in Paris, should serve as a warning to families in which children are allowed to look after themselves for hours at a time. Probably very few adults themselves know how poisonous peach stones are. The victim of the recent accident in Paris secreted the stones of a number of peaches, and, obtaining a hammer, when left alone broke them open industriously and ate them; the result being that he was fatally poisoned by hydrocyanic (prussic) acid. Since the peach season is now upon us, it is as well to explain what quantity of poison the peach stone possesses. Writers on toxicology state that one ounce of pure kernels contain about one grain of pure prussic acid, and this quantity, it is well known, is sufficient to kill any adult person. Even two-thirds of a grain has very often proved fatal, and indeed may well be regarded as a fatal dose for any child.—*Ex.*

Make the House Comfortable.

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

Let the family room be well lighted, and make home attractive to the young people. Let there be no lack of good books or useful papers. Pleasant winter evenings at home constitute one of the greatest charms of country life. It is here that character is formed, and the future usefulness of our children in a great degree determined. A comfortable family room, warm beds, nutritious food and plenty of sleep, will enable a farmer and his family to spend the winter pleasantly and profitably. There is plenty of work to be done, and the cold, instead of benumbing the faculties, will stimulate exertion. Do not spend your winter days by the stove or in complaining of hard times.—*Ex.*

IT IS 21 LONG YEARS THAT GEO. LEIS

HAS BEEN CONNECTED WITH THE

DRUG BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF LAWRENCE.

IT IS NEARLY 16 YEARS

SINCE THE FOUNDING OF

GEO. LEIS & BRO'S DRUG HOUSE,

WHICH IN THAT TIME HAS COME TO BE KNOWN THROUGHOUT KANSAS AND THE WEST AS THE

GREAT DRUG EMPORIUM

Of the Kansas valley—a house that the people believe in and patronize because it subserves their wants honestly and fully.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR ENTIRE STOCK

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

THE SIMPSON BANK BUILDING.

OUR SUMMER STOCK OF

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

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

10,000 MEMORANDUM BOOKS AND ALMANACS TO GIVE AWAY.

Remember where to find us—ON THE CORNER. Everybody made welcome. Come and see us when in town.

GEO. LEIS & BRO.

THE TWENTY-SECOND

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

Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Cutlery, Sil-

ver and Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines,

Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, etc.

We also issue supplements containing prices of GROCERIES. These Price Lists are almost indispensable to those desiring to purchase any class of goods for Personal or Family use. FREE to any address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO'S,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

AVERY PLOWS!



**AVERY'S CELEBRATED
Cast and Steel Plows,
BLACK LAND PLOWS,
Walking Cultivators, Double Shovels, etc.,**

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

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45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabasha and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-fourth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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

Farm and Stock.

The farmer who really loves his business will become a good farmer, and will eventually attain success. He who puts his life into his work will do it well and reap a reward.

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

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

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

Corn in Hills.

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

Hog Cholera.

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

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

Repair the Stables and Sheds Now.

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

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

Corn Stalks for Fodder.

Our farmers make less use of corn stalks for fodder than their intrinsic value would seem to warrant. No kind of fodder is eaten with keener relish or with better results in fattening, or the flow of milk, than corn stalks cut while yet the leaves are green and the corn in the ears is just beginning to harden. The corn, generally is now in the right condition for cutting up and shocking. If farmers will look at this matter and seize upon their opportunity, we believe that they can secure fodder in larger quantities and of better quality by putting their working forces for a few days into their corn fields than in any other way. Cattle thrive better in the winter by a judicious change of food, than when they are compelled to eat, month after month, dry prairie hay. For the amount of labor bestowed, we

do not believe that the stock-raiser can in any other way get so much and so good food for his cattle as by putting the sickle vigorously into his corn field in this very nick of time. In cutting up corn the usual practice is to put fourteen or sixteen hills square into a shock.

We expect the time will come, and that shortly, when some reaper and self-binder will do the same good work for the corn as is now done for the wheat. When that day shall come corn stalks will not be suffered to dry up in the field and become useless.

Good Farming.

What better evidences have we of good farming than these: A good soil, well tilled and kept free from various weeds; fields well fenced, and suited in number to the size of the farm and the kinds of stock kept; substantial and convenient barns and stables of sufficient dimensions to comfortably house the cattle and contain the products of the farm; a well built, well arranged farm-house, in a neat condition with a well of pure water and a filtering cistern; convenient buildings to facilitate the economical management of the farm—such as a wood-house, a wagon and tool-house, granary and corn-house, a piggery, a poultry and smoke-house—all secure against the depredations of rats, and the decaying influence of moisture by being well raised from the ground and neatly painted or whitewashed; large and well drained yards attached to the stables, so arranged as to prevent the waste of manure, both solid and liquid, well sheltered from the blasts of winter, and well provided with water for the cattle; door-yards smooth and velvety with blue grass, flower beds well laid out, and a good supply of roses and flowering shrubs; shade trees here and there, and a kitchen garden highly cultivated and containing the various species of vegetables raised in our climate, with plenty of fruits—such as strawberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, etc.—which are pleasant to the taste and promote the health of the family. Such arrangements on the farm as these are sure indications of culture, comfort, prosperity and industry, which is a cardinal virtue.

Fattening Poultry by Machinery.

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

While in the French department of agriculture I was much interested in an exhibit for fattening poultry by machinery. The hens and cocks were arranged in little stalls about ten inches square, with their heads toward the open front and their feet haltered to the floor in a way to prevent their turning round. The attendant passed in front of the stalls, seized the unhappy bird by the nape of the neck, inserted a tube, to which was attached a little hose, into its mouth, pressed upon a pedal with her foot, and a graduated quantity of food was forced into the stomach of the bird. They took their nourishment very much as a boy would take medicine. The food is composed of a ground mixture of corn, rye, barley, milk and water; and while it may not accord with the American idea of chicken rights to make a rooster eat whether he wants to or not, it cannot be denied that the regimen makes him much more desirable to be eaten. I have nowhere else tasted such sweet, juicy chickens as they have here. About the mortality of this system there may be also some question, and I doubt if it could obtain in a country blessed with Berg.

It certainly divests chicken life of much of its romance. They must devote their lives exclusively to the ignoble, unheroic business of getting fat. No crowing and cackling, and nest-hiding in out-of-the-way places in barns, or hatching, or scratching for the early worm in gardens, or on ancestral dung-hills for them. Indeed, these people, who it is hard to find for home, have done much to divest the lives of chickens of hallowed and home-like associations. They are hatched in steam incubators and the velvety little birds never know the sheltering arms of the old hen, but are protected in flannel-lined drawers.

Hog Disease.

The disease among swine is making fearful decimation, and entailing great loss to farmers in several counties of the state. In some sections farmers are selling every hog they have to escape the possibility of loss by disease. Mr. Dunlap, of Iowa City, one of the government commissioners to investigate the disease, after careful examination in infected districts, decides that the disease is of a typhoid type, and recommends the following remedy: Hyposulphite soda, 10 pounds; bicarbonate soda, 5 pounds; copperas, 1 pound. Mix.

This is sufficient for thirty hogs. Give one pound of the mixture two or

three times a day if the hogs are sick. As a preventive, give one pound once a day to hogs not sick. If the hogs are costive add to each dose half an ounce of glauber salts until the costiveness is removed. Administer the above dose of one pound in a slop of milk and ground feed (which must be sweet), into which put two teaspoonfuls of carbolic acid, just before giving it. Keep the hogs on dry ground and feed no raw corn. This remedy has operated successfully where it has been tried, and entirely stopped the disease in herds near Dexter, the worst infected of any in the state, and where hogs were dying by the scores per day.—*Iowa Cor. Chicago Journal.*

How to Make the Bottom Boards of Bee-Hives.

My object in writing this article is to benefit some who make their own bee-hives. I object to tight bottom boards for this reason: It is so difficult to keep them clean, or to clean them when foul. Loose boards projecting two inches each side of the hive, so that every time it rains the water will run in on the bottom board under the hives are also a nuisance. My method is to have the bottom board projecting half an inch on three sides and two inches in front. I put the hive on and mark around it. I then plane off slanting one-fourth of an inch deep on the out edge of the board up to the mark on each side of the hive. Then I plane over the mark under the edge of the hive, so that if any rain runs down on the outside of the hive, it will run off, and not under the hive.

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

I have kept bees thirty-five years, and have known them to go direct from the hive to a fallen tree, and other times go to the woods and then find a tree and go to it.—*A. Wilson, in Bee-Keepers' Magazine.*

The Original of the Cultivated Potato.

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

Production.

The argument that would restrict the production of grain and provisions on account of low prices, is fallacious. Nothing is so salable to-day, either at home or abroad, as food for man and beast. The most successful farmer will be he who studies the markets and produces such crops as are most in demand, he who secures the greatest yield at the least cost, he who strives by close economies of labor and expenditure to restrict his outlay within his income; and finally, success will attain those who determine to be masters of their calling, who call to their aid the advanced thought, method and investigation of the times and who bring system and intelligence to bear upon every branch of husbandry. The farming of the future must be conducted on business principles, with a thorough knowledge of cost and market values; while the profit must be derived not so much from increased prices as from enlarged production and improved quality, with diminished cost.—*Ec.*

Montana Cattle.

A slight stir occurred at the Union stock yards, Chicago, on September 2d, over the arrival of sixteen car loads of cattle raised and shipped from Montana. They came over the Northern Pacific railroad from Bismarck, to which place they came via the Missouri river. They were altogether, a superior lot to the average Texas steer, and will compare favorably with average native steers, except that they are somewhat more "leggy," a natural outcome from pretty much taking care of themselves on the range. They are the pioneers of others that are to follow. They were most excellent "grass steers." They are part of a herd which Gov. Lindigton, of Milwaukee, a competent judge, pronounced the finest herd he ever saw together. There are 75,000 of these cattle, of Kentucky origin, now feeding on the Teton river. Although the territory where they graze lies north of the forty-eighth parallel, no hay or other fodder was fed to them during the winter, and they require no shelter.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Dairywomen.

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

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

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

The Refuse for Poultry.

First, a proper feeding pail is an absolute necessity to successfully prepare the refuse of the table and kitchen, to make it proper food for fowls. Get a hard-wood pail, or ask your grocer for a hard-wood butter firkin shaped like a pail. Cut a board to fit into the chime firmly on the whole bottom of the pail, and thick enough to project an inch or more beyond the ends of the staves, so that the pail may rest firmly on the bottom instead of on the ends of the staves. Fasten it in place by a few nails driven through the staves into this false bottom, which may be pine, as it is only to keep from bursting out the bottom of the pail by chopping in it. If you cannot get a hard-wood pail, put another false bottom of hard wood, inside of a pine pail, nicely fitted and secured like the under one. Grind the edge of a common spade sharp, and you have an admirable chopping knife, and will be surprised to see how quickly you can chop the all waste of every kind, cooked or raw vegetables, chicken bones, and everything except beef, pork or mutton bones; these saved by themselves and put into a stock soup kettle, with all pieces of raw meat, or cheap meat from the market, and keep it on the kitchen stove as much of the day as you can induce your "better half" to let it remain. After boiling several days some of these large bones will chop up fine with the other waste, and can be used as fast as they become soft. Chop up the waste each morning, adding meal and shorts enough for a breakfast for the flocks; scald the whole with the soap from the stock kettle, adding once each week one of the following articles for each twenty-five hens: One teaspoonful pepper, six onions, one-half pint charcoal, one teaspoon pure vinegar, and two teaspoonful sulphur, etc. The above will produce a breakfast that will make your poultry-house and its occupants as lively and musical as a first-class opera-house.—*American Poultry-Yard.*

Tennessee Wheat Crop.

A correspondent writes to the *German-town Telegraph* from East Tennessee: "The most peculiar and the strangest of all seasons' accidents happened to our wheat crop this year. The varieties most successfully raised here were the most badly damaged by fly and rust, while Clawson and Fultz, so liable to rust in this climate, escaped almost entirely both the rust and fly. The Fultz in some localities and in the same field made as high as thirty-two bushels per acre, while the white native wheat made but four to six bushels. The same field and the same day of land, the same seed and the same cultivation, time of sowing and treatment, presented irregularities before unknown and unheard of."

Veterinary Department.

Injury to Knee.

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

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

Interfering.

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

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

Scouring.

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

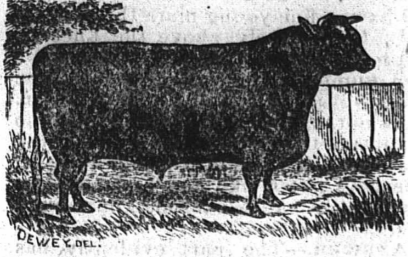
ANSWER.—We believe it to be usually the result of indigestion. Improperly digested food coming in contact with the delicate mucous membrane lining the intestines acts as a foreign body causing irritation; hence the purging. But we sometimes meet with animals of a long, lank, washy build, who upon getting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

Scratches.

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

ANSWER.—Scratches are often (especially if allowed to run for a long time before receiving treatment) troublesome to cure. We think you had better first turn your attention to the animal's general condition. Get that right and the effects of the disease will be more readily thrown off. Prepare him by feeding on bran mashes for two days; then give a cathartic composed of Barbadoes aloes, pulverized, seven; ground ginger root, one drachm; mixed, and made into a ball, and given before feeding. If it should not act in forty-eight hours repeat. Wash the pit of the heels thoroughly with castile soap and warm water. Then for twelve hours apply a bran poultice. Rub dry, and apply the following: Take Goulard's extract, and vaseline, equal parts mixed, and apply once a day, and if they do not begin to heal in a few days dust a little finely powdered sulphate of copper over their surface. For internal treatment, take arsenious acid, three drachms; bicarbonate of soda, three ounces; water, one quart; mix, and boil over a slow fire till the acid has become dissolved; then cool and strain. Give one ounce of the solution daily in the feed or water till a cure has been effected.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

ELMENDARO HERD.



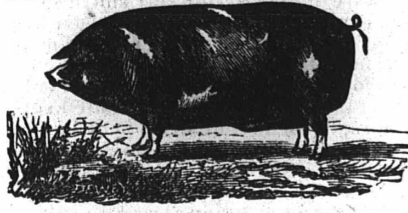
LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock.

KING OF THE PRAIRIE, 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old... \$22 00 Three to five months old... 32 00 Five to seven months old... 4 00

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

A Boar, eight months old... \$25 00 A Sow, eight months old, with pig... 25 00

De-cription of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



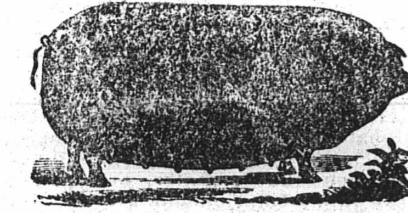
A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address, HENRY MIEBACH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.

(Established in 1868.)



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

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

(recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All Pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped C. O. D.

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

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THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

JAS. G. SANDS, COME FARMERS,

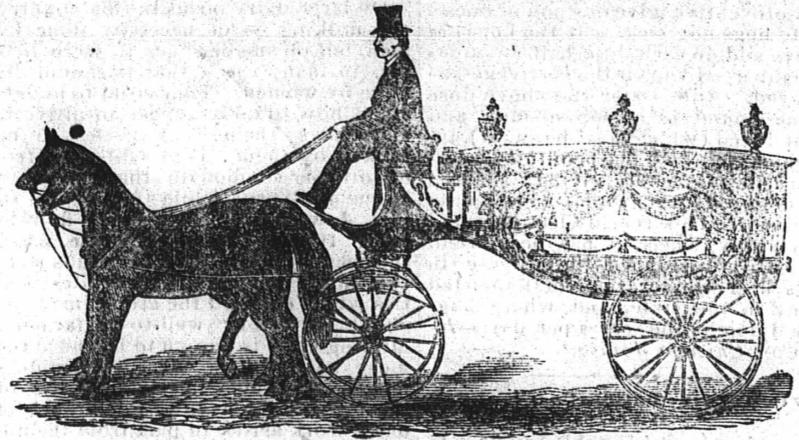
WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING SANDS' GENUINE ALL WOOL HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF SADDLES & HARNESS

FOR SPRING TRADE

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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

H.H.L. & MENDENHALL.

EUREKA!

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

A cheap, efficacious

METHOD OF PRESERVING

All kinds of

MEATS, FRUITS,

VEGETABLES,

FISH, EGGS, ETC.,

Without the use of

HEAT, SUGAR

—OR—

Hermetically Sealing

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

Family rights for sale at FIVE DOLLARS each. This is no humbug. We have hundreds of testimonials from parties who have tried it.

Satisfaction guaranteed or the money refunded. All persons sending five dollars, by registered letter or post-office order, will receive by return mail a FAMILY RIGHT, with full instructions for preserving all kinds of fruits, meats and vegetables at less than quarter the expense of canning.

Send to JOHN R. GRIFFITHS, Iola, Kans., for family rights and full instructions in Dr. J. W. Davenport's process of preserving fruits, meats and vegetables of all kinds.

Remember, satisfaction guaranteed.

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.

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

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

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

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

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

VERY LOWEST PRICE

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

Address, HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission and Shipping Merchants, 221 & 246 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

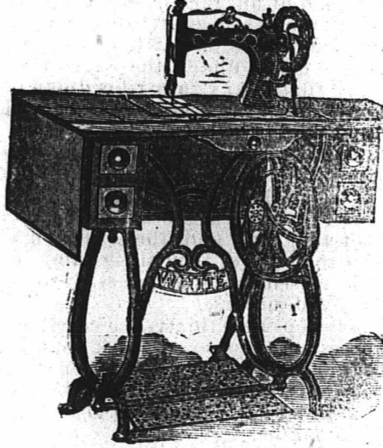


Dr. W. S. RILEY'S Alternative Renovating Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gland, 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 the spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

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

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving 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.

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

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