

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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WHOLE NO 851.

### WHAT SHALL I DO TO-DAY.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Where is yesterday, neighbor?  
For I fain would call it back,  
With its golden hours and minutes,  
Again to the old life-track.

I fain would grasp the garments  
(As bright as the noon-day sun)  
Of the fair recording angel  
Who passed when the day was done.

I would blot from the folded record  
That deed that was born of night,  
And put in its place an action  
Or word that would bear the light.

I would trace on the snowy pages  
A thought with the pen of truth,  
That would help my fellow mortals  
And live in the heart of youth.

But you tell me, oh, my neighbor,  
That yesterday, true, has fled,  
And that bitter tears and sighing  
Can never bring back the dead.

And you say, "improve the present;"  
It is all we dare to claim  
In which to sow for the reaping,  
Or strive for name or fame.

Then with sore repentant spirit,  
While I daily watch and pray,  
Let me ask in the golden morning:  
Now, what shall I do to-day?

### RICHARD COBDEN.

BY JAMES PARTON.

An American citizen has presented to the English town of Bradford a marble statue of Richard Cobden. It was formally uncovered a few weeks since by Mr. John Bright, in the presence of the mayor and town council, and a large assembly of spectators. The figure is seven feet in height, and it rests upon a pedestal of Scotch granite polished, which bears the name of Cobden encircled by an inscription, which summarizes the aims of his public life: "Free trade, peace and good will among nations."

The giver of this costly and beautiful work was Mr. G. H. Booth, an American partner in a noted Bradford firm. Unhappily, Mr. Booth did not live to behold his own gift, and share in the happiness of this interesting occasion.

We ought not to be surprised that an American should have paid this homage to the memory of an English statesman. There are plenty of good Americans in this world who were not born in America, and Richard Cobden was one of them. Wherever there is a human being who can intelligently adopt, not as a holiday sentiment merely, but as a sacred principle to be striven for, the inscription borne upon the Cobden statue, "Free trade, peace and good will among nations," there is an American. And this I say, although we have not yet adopted, as we shall soon adopt, the principle of free trade.

The father of Richard Cobden was an English yeoman; that is, a farmer who owned his own farm. During the last century such farmers have become fewer and fewer, until now there are scarcely any left; for there is such a keen ambition among rich people in England to own land that a small proprietor cannot hold out against them. A nobleman has been known to give four or five times its value for a farm bordering upon his estate, because in an old country nothing gives a man so much social importance as the ownership of the soil. Cobden's father, it appears, lost his property, and died leaving nine children with scarcely any provision for their maintenance; so that Richard's first employment was to watch sheep for a neighboring farmer, and this humble employment he followed on the land and near the residence of the duke of Richmond, one of the chiefs of that protectionist party which Cobden destroyed. With regard to his education, he was almost entirely self-taught, or, as Mr. Bright observed, in his most cautious manner:

"He had no opportunity of attending ancient universities, and availing himself of the advantages, and I am afraid I must say, in some degree, of suffering from some of the disadvantages, from which some of those universities are not free."

This sly satire of the eloquent Quaker was received by the men of Bradford with cheers; and, indeed, it is true that college education sometimes weakens more than it refines, and many of the masters of our generation have been so lucky as to escape the debilitating process. He had an uncle in London in a thriving business as a warehouseman, which, I believe, is something like what we should call a commission merchant. The business was conducted with calico goods, which were then made almost exclusively in London, the

plain cotton cloth being mostly manufactured at Manchester. After serving his uncle some years he became a commercial traveler and it was while visiting Manchester in this capacity that the idea occurred to him which led him to fortune. Why not print the cottons where the cottons are made? was the question which occurred to him. At Manchester all the operations could be carried on cheaper than at London, and the product quite as conveniently exported from Liverpool. Laying his project before capitalists, they were convinced by his reasoning, and enabled him to found a manufactory which prospered greatly, and became in the course of a few years, one of the most extensive in the country.

Richard Cobden was a public man by nature. He belonged to what I call the natural nobility of the country; by which I mean the individuals, whether poor or rich, high or low learned or unlearned, who have true public spirit and take care of the public weal. As soon as he was free from the trammels of poverty, he fell into the habit of taking extensive journeys into foreign countries, a thing most destructive and enlarging to a genuine nobleman. He visited among other countries the United States, and conceived for this country an affection and esteem which we may almost call patriotic. His first public act was the publication of a pamphlet called, "England, Ireland and America," in which he maintained that American institutions and the general policy of the American government were sound, and could safely be followed; particularly in two respects—in maintaining only a very small army and navy, and having no entangling alliances with other countries.

"Civilization," said the young pamphleteer, "is peace; war is barbarism. If the great states should devote to the development of business and the amelioration of the common lot only a small part of the treasure expended upon armaments, humanity would not have long to wait for glorious results."

He combated with great force the ancient notion that England must interfere in the politics of the continent; and if England to-day is not embroiled in the horrible war between Russia and Turkey, she owes it in part to Richard Cobden. He wrote also a pamphlet containing the results of his observations upon Russia, in which he denied that Russia was as rich as generally supposed. He was the first to discover, what all the world now knows, that Russia is a vast, but poor country, not to be feared by neighboring nations; powerful to defend herself, but weak to attack. In a word he adopted a line of argument with regard to Russia very similar to that recently upheld by Mr. Gladstone. Like a true American, he was a devoted friend to universal education, and it was in connection with this subject that he first appeared as a public speaker. Mr. Bright said in his oration:

"The first time I became acquainted with Mr. Cobden was in connection with the great question of education. I went over to Manchester to call upon him and invite him to Rochdale to speak at a meeting about to be held in the school-house of the Baptist chapel in West street. I found him in his counting-house. I told him what I wanted. His countenance lighted up with pleasure to find that others were working in the same cause. He without hesitation agreed to come. He came and he spoke."

Persons who heard him in those days say that his speaking then was very much what it was afterward in parliament—a kind of conversational eloquence, simple, clear and strong, without rhetorical flights, but strangely persuasive. One gentleman who was in parliament with him mentioned that he disliked to see him get up to speak, because he was sure that Cobden would convince him that his own opinion was erroneous; "and," said he, "a man does not like that to be done."

The great achievement of his life, as all the world knows, was the repeal of those oppressive corn laws by which, for the protection of the English farmer, the duty on grain rose as the price declined, so that the poor man's loaf was kept dear, however abundant and cheap wheat might be in Europe and America. It was in time of deep depression of trade that he began the agitation. He called upon Mr. Bright to enlist his co-operation, and found him overwhelmed with grief at the loss of his wife, lying dead in the house at the time. Mr. Cobden consoled his friend as best he could; and yet even at such a time he could not forget his mission. He said to Mr. Bright:

"There are thousands and thousands of homes in England at this moment where wives and mothers and children are dying of hunger!

Now, when the first paroxysm of your grief is past, I would advise you to come with me and I will never rest until the corn law is repealed."

Mr. Bright joined him. The anti-corn law league was formed; such an agitation was made as has seldom been paralleled. But, so difficult is it to effect a change of this kind against interested votes, that, after all, the Irish famine was necessary to effect the repeal. As a writer remarks: "It was hunger that at last ate through those stone walls of protection!"

Sir Robert Peel, the prime minister, a protectionist, as we may say, from his birth, yielded to circumstances as much as to argument, and accomplished the repeal in 1845. When the great work was done, and done, too, with benefit to every class, he publicly assigned all the credit of the measure to the persuasive eloquence and the indomitable resolution of Richard Cobden.

Mr. Cobden's public labors withdrew his attention from his private business, and he became embarrassed. His friends made a purse for him of eighty thousand pounds sterling, with which to set him up as a public man. He accepted the gift, bought back the farm upon which he was born, and devoted himself without reserve to the public service. During our war he was the friend and champion of the United States, and he owed his premature death to his zeal and friendly regard for this country. There was a ridiculous scheme coming up in parliament for a line of fortresses to defend Canada against the United States. On one of the coldest days of March he went to London for the sole purpose of speaking against this project. He took a violent cold, under which he sank. He died on that Sunday, the 2d of April, 1865, when Abraham Lincoln, with a portion of General Grant's army, entered the city of Richmond. It was a strange coincidence. Through four years he had steadily foretold such an ending to the struggle; but though he lived to see the great day he breathed his last a few hours before the news reached the British shore.

There is not in Great Britain, as Mr. Bright observed, a poor man's home that has not in it a bigger and a better lot through Richard Cobden's labors. His great measure relieved the poor, and relieved the rich. It was a good without alloy, as free trade will, doubtless, be to all nations when their irrepressible Cobden and their hungry workmen force them to adopt it.

**The Nildest Stranger.**

A stranger sat in a corner of the car hence to New York, in easy attitude, his feet upon a large, black trunk. The gentlemanly conductor, going his rounds, at the first station politely informed the stranger that the trunk must be put in the baggage car. To which the stranger nothing replied. At the second station the displeased conductor, more decidedly, told the stranger that he must put the trunk in the baggage car. To which the stranger nothing replied. At the third station the vexed conductor more imperatively told the stranger that he must put the trunk in the baggage car or it would be put off the train. To which the stranger nothing replied. At the fourth station the irate conductor had the trunk put off and left.

At the fifth station the mollified conductor, addressing the stranger, begged him to remember that he had only done what his duty required, and that he had only done it after repeated warnings; and that it was solely the stranger's fault. To which the stranger laconically replied: "Don't care; 'taint my trunk!"—*Boston Courier.*

**How Peter resisted Temptation.**

A colored brother whose eyes were watery, and who had evidently been imbibing experience whisky, was telling his young friend George that he ought to give too. Said George, "I would but be temptation to do wrong is too strong for me." "What's yer backbone dat ye can't rise up and stand temptation!" exclaimed Brother Peter. "I was dat way myself once. Right in dis yere town I had a chance to steal a pair of boots—mighty fine ones, too. Nobody was dar to see me, and I reached out my hand and de debil said take 'em. Den a good spirit whispered for me to let dem boots alone." "An' you didn't take 'em?" "No, sah—not much. I took a pair o' cheap shoes off de shelf an' I let dem boots alone!"—*Richmond (Va.) Whip.*

An Irish lad in New York, fearing that he would be called as a witness to testify against his father, committed a larceny, the other day, and allowed himself to be convicted, solely to vitiate his testimony.

**A Young Man.**

Look at it! shapeless, pink and miserable! Its mouth open; its eyes shut; a little white fuzz doing duty for hair on either side of its head; its arms and legs drawn up, and its face creased with wrinkles.

A more useless, helpless thing than a young cat, as miserable as a young rabbit, almost as ugly as a young goose; yet it is a young man. Of course, I mean a baby; but if we talk of young cats, rabbits and geese, why not call it a young man? That is just what it is. Mystery of mysteries! Why should we refuse to believe anything when we know that that handful of humanity will, if it live, become one of the lords of creation? It may be six feet high, and a "cloth yard's length across the shoulders," like Robin Hood. It may have a mustache and side-whiskers, nay, a full beard, in time. It will be able some day to take either you or me up in its arms as though we were babies, to toss in the air weights that we cannot lift, and will certainly believe itself twenty times as intelligent. Yes, that morsel—that young, young man, now lost in the voluminousness of its sweeping white robes, so small that we could put him into the bowl that holds his pap, so ignorant that he knows not how to clutch the morsel he most desires, or to discriminate between the only things on earth which interest him—namely, what is eatable and what is uneatable; that will some day look down upon us in every sense of the word, and, perhaps, write and publish a volume of "advice to women," and give us copies with "To —, from the author, a friend and well wisher, in the hope that it may do her much good," written on the title page. *That!*

Oh, you queer little creature! To think of it! Will you be great or mean, strong and tender, or cruel and bad? Will you love well, and woo and win a wife to cherish and protect in those days? "Oh, those days when thou goest a wooing!"

Or will you be false and fickle, and break hearts? Wrinkled, pink thing; funny, wrinkled, pink thing—you! You'll have to alter considerably, I fancy, before those maidens yet unborn will lose their hearts to you.

I hope fighting will be out of fashion before you grow up, but you may be a soldier, and gird on a great sword like that which hangs yonder—your great-grandfather's sword, young man. Or you may be a sailor, with your "boat ahoy, yeo ho!" Maybe you'll be president of these United States. Of course, your mother thinks so. You may be a genius, but if you are, do trim your hair and wear clothes like unto other men.

There is no telling what you'll be; but the mighty wonder is that you'll ever be anything but the bit of rimped, pink, satin misery that you are now—that shrieking handful of helplessness. A young man? There, go to your mother, and let me tell you this—though you should live to be a king you'll never reign as absolutely, or be so complete a despot, as you are now and will be for the next year of your existence. Good-by, young man.

MARY KYLE DALLAS.

**Faetie.**

"Somebody says, 'Tailors sit cross-legged just to be obstinate.' Sew it seams.

"How much is my new dress around the waist?" asked a fashionable lady of her dressmaker. "Twenty-one inches, ma'am. You couldn't have it less and breathe." "How much was Mrs. —'s?" "Nineteen and a half." "Then make mine nineteen, and I'll engage to get into it."

An inquisitive traveler, noticing that the man who sat beside him in the railroad car had a weed on his hat, said: "I see you are in mourning. Was it a near or distant relative that you lost?" The bereaved one replied: "Wal, he was pooty distant—bout thirty mile or so, by the turnpike."

A blacksmith having purchased and fitted up for a shop an old house previously owned and occupied by a lawyer, a wag wrote on the door:

"This house a lawyer once enjoyed,  
A smith doth now harass;  
How naturally the iron age  
Succeeds the age of brass!"

A Scotchman who was sailing with a number of ladies in a boat—including his wife, her sister, her mother and his mother—and the boat having been overturned near the shore by a squall, shouted out to the rescuers to save the old lady in particular. On being asked why he did not point out his wife as the chief object to be rescued, he calmly replied, "Well, ye see, a man can get as many wives as he needs, but he can never get another mither."

**Young Folks' Column.**

MR. EDITOR:—I cannot write very well but I will try to do my best. I have been taking care of the horses all summer. We have a little colt; her name is Fanny and she is my pet. We also have a mule; his name is Jack; I can ride him. Father will work him some of these days. As I cannot write well I will not try for the prize. I will close for this time, so good-by. Yours truly,  
CARL M. NOELL.  
BURLINGTON, Kans., Oct. 17, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I addressed a short communication to you and seeing it in print I thought I would write again. I will tell you where I live: I live in Coffey county, seven miles southwest of Burlington, on North Big creek. The land of Kansas around here is good. The Germans are settling in this vicinity. Father has eighty acres of land—ten acres of timber and seventy acres of prairie—with about forty acres in cultivation. My older brother, my twin brother and myself took care of the farm this year. Father's health was not very good so he taught school last summer. He says we raised a good crop. We have been gathering corn; we will finish this week. I will close for this time. Yours truly,  
CHARLES W. NOEL.  
BURLINGTON, Kans., Oct. 17, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As you were kind enough to publish my last letter to you, I thought I would write again. Father and the boys are gathering corn and will get through this week. We are having very warm weather for this season, which affords excellent facilities for doing all farm work. Wheat sown is making a rapid growth, and now covers the ground nicely with beautiful green. Our school for the winter term will begin in a few weeks. We have in the district a very nice school-house, situated seven miles southwest of Burlington, on the road from that place to Eureka, over which a vast deal of travel passes daily, which makes it a little lively for us but sometimes causes us some trouble. I expect you can remember when you were a little boy at school—how you peered slyly through window or door at the passers-by, regardless of threats of teachers. I believe boys and girls will do the same now. It is the intention of the district board to improve the grounds, which will add much to the pleasures of the school. I send you an enigma:

I am composed of ten letters,  
My 3, 5, 8, 7, 10, is a girl's name,  
My 4, 2, 9, 8, 3, is a kind of cloth,  
My 6, 5, 3, 1, is to fall or retire beneath the surface.

My whole is the name of a city.

Now, good-by for the present. From your young friend,  
S. ELVA NOELL.  
BURLINGTON, Kans., Oct. 17, 1878.

Our young Burlington friends have done well this week. Let others follow their example.

The empress of Austria wears a false throat of wax. At a reception, a short time ago, a little child climbed upon her lap, and seizing the string which held the empress' locket, cut through the wax, making a blood-urdding gap under the royal chin. The report at once went round that she had endeavored to commit suicide. In less than three minutes the entire assemblage had settled all the particulars, even to the exact scandal by the discovery of which the rash deed was brought about. Even when the empress, unconscious of what had occurred, arose and went to the supper room, it was considered as an additional evidence of the enormity with which "the brazen thing" was trying to carry the matter out. As the above incident is an extract from a letter written by the emperor himself to our office-boy, who is a blood relative of that potentate, it can be relied upon as exact.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

It is told of Daniel Webster that he was fishing one day when meditating his Bunker hill speech. As he pulled up a tautog of phenomenal weight and corresponding age he imagined it to be an old soldier of the revolution, and holding it up before him dangling on the hook he apostrophized it thus: "Venerable man! Thou hast come down to us from a former generation. We welcome thee to the light and glory of this auspicious day."

A Chinaman who has been attending concerts in this country wants to engage all the trombone players for a tour of the celestial flowery kingdom, "because," as he says, "no other Mellean man can swallow so much brass (brass) and spitte out again."

Richard Cobden

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

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Preamble of the Grange.

Human happiness is the aim of earthly ambition. Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity. The prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its productions. The soil is the source from whence we derive all that constitutes wealth; without it we would have no agriculture, no manufactures, no commerce. Of all the material gifts of the Creator, the various productions of the vegetable world are of the first importance. The art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of all arts, and its products the foundation of all wealth.

The productions of the earth are subject to the influence of natural laws, invariable and indisputable; the amount produced will consequently be in proportion to the intelligence of the producer, and success will depend upon his knowledge of the action of these laws, and the proper application of their principles. Hence, knowledge is the foundation of happiness. The ultimate object of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes, expand the mind by tracing the beautiful laws the great Creator has established in the universe, and to enlarge our views of creative wisdom and power.

To those who read aright, history proves that in all ages society is fragmentary, and successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort. Unity of action cannot be acquired without discipline, and discipline cannot be enforced without significant organization; hence, we have a ceremony of initiation which binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron. But, although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers.

Attend the Lectures.

We are pleased to notice that the subject of the course of lectures proposed to be given by the state university is receiving some thought and attention. This we believe a move in the right direction, and hope it will be constantly kept before the members of the order, both by consideration in the granges of the state and in grange journals. This is a liberal offer on the part of the university, and now it is to be demonstrated whether the agriculturists of the state appreciate it. Will not the members of

the order of the P. of H. consider this, and, if there is any virtue in the principles of the organization, prove by their acts that they believe that "we should advance the cause of education among ourselves," and "especially advocate for our agricultural colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in the course of study?"

Much is being done in many states at the agricultural colleges in the way of experiments in various directions relative to farm matters that are of much importance. We are not aware that anything of this kind has ever resulted from labor at the Ohio university. Perhaps nothing could be offered that might prove of more benefit to the agriculturists of the state than a liberal response to the offer. Progress, we verily believe, is being made among farmers, and of all things producing it, believe the influence of the grange equal to all else. Any one intending to practice law or medicine, attends lectures. All other professions, except the farmer, "serves his time" in the shape of a course of study. Now, if we have a proper appreciation of our profession, should we not, or shall we plod along as our fathers and grandfathers did?

There is no greater need of representative men in any calling at the present time, as we look at it, than among the farmers. How many such have we, and who are they? With farmers it is different from any other calling. If a lawyer has a hard case and desires success, if not competent himself he calls in some one to assist. The merchant, if called upon for something he does not keep, or is out of, steps into an adjoining shop and procures it. But, with the farmer, if he lets the season pass, and through some mismanagement, or from flood, drought, storm or fire, has not what he sought, it is lost to him. To our mind, the farmer needs as much general information as any man, and in some special directions the time is at hand when he needs more.

We are pleased to learn that our state master is urging this subject. It was gratifying at the last state grange to learn that the committee having charge of this matter urged it so strongly. It is not every one that is so fortunately circumstanced as to take advantage of this offer, but is there not enough in the state so that a beginning can be made? They encourage the university to continue its good work. What better legacy could a father that has the welfare of his sons, neighbors and mankind in view, leave to them than to fit himself in the best possible manner to learn with them an intelligent and practical application of the science of agriculture? Could our boys be working under a regime that required more brain work and less of muscle, would it not have the tendency to raise the standard of our occupation? Have we not members sufficient in the state of Ohio who are in circumstances to leave home for a course of four weeks, as an experiment in the course of lectures offered by the state university?—Cor. Grange Bulletin.

[We hope the Patrons and farmers of Ohio will avail themselves of the opportunity offered by their state university. And in this connection we would suggest to the professors of our agricultural college that a course of lectures every winter, so arranged that all who desire might have the benefit of them, might be conducted of great good to our agricultural population. We feel certain that a course of lectures on practical agriculture and co-operation, by men thoroughly posted on those subjects, would be attended by a large number of farmers. Gentlemen of the agricultural college, what say you?—Ed.]

Organized Labor.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—I read with great interest as well as with close attention the account printed in your last week's paper of the great farm of 8,000 acres in Minnesota, conducted by the distinguished wheat grower, Oliver Dalmryple, and owned by two capitalists, one living in Minnesota and the other in Boston, Mass.

This is truly a farm of magnificent proportions, admirably managed and made to yield profitable results in the form of large dividends to its owners, good salaries to its managers and fair wages, as labor is now paid, to the hired hands. This farm of 8,000 acres is valued with all its improvements and appointments at \$250,000, and on this amount twenty per cent. dividends have been paid, or will be paid, as the last year's profits to the owners. This dividend, as I understand it, is paid as net profits to the owners after all the expenses of running the farm have been deducted.

In order to pay this very large dividend to capital, the question arises whether part of this amount was not unjustly (not illegally) taken from labor, and what was legitimately due to the hands employed to do the work. I bring up this question without the least bias of prejudice or passion, and wholly in the interest of exact justice to both capital and labor in the division of profits. I desire labor to have its due reward, and to be paid in proportion to its value as a factor in the production of wealth. I desire capital to have no more, and no less, than legitimately belongs to it as the second factor in the production of wealth. There is still a third factor that ought to be recognized in the distribution of profits, and that is skill. This plays not an unimportant part certainly by its productive power, and should be paid in proportion to its value.

Now, is there not some co-ordination, some equitable adjustment possible, between these three elements of production—labor, capital and skill—which would do justice and give satisfaction to each? We want to know whether there is any ground of quarrel, any reason for antagonism between these prime factors of a nation's wealth and of individual welfare, which cannot be fairly and justly settled on a basis of equity to all parties.

It struck me with great force that this farm of 8,000 acres, or one of larger proportions,

would be just the theater on which to make a more thorough organization of labor, and a combination of industries on such a solid and equitable basis as would insure justice to all, and give satisfaction in the working of the three factors of production in relations that would be entirely harmonious.

On this farm, concerning which there was such a glowing account given, the appointments and organization for pursuing a single branch of industry, the raising of wheat, seemed to be well high perfect, with the exception of the distribution of profits. In this regard, capital and skill, or more notably capital, received the lion's share and left but a pittance for labor. Should not capital be content to receive, invested in any legitimate industry, a minimum amount of interest, say three per cent. fully guaranteed, and then a certain proportion of the profits after all the expenses were paid out of the gross earnings of the business? Then, ought not the laborers to be content with minimum wages, enough per month to pay their board and clothing, and then receive a certain proportion of the profits after incidental expenses were deducted from the sum total of profits, let the remainder be paid out in the proportions of six-twelfths to labor, four-twelfths to capital and two-twelfths to skill. This last would be divided between the overseer, the managers and most skillful workmen in just proportions.

Let us see what the proportions would be, approximate of course, to the respective contributing forces at work on this great farm. The two capitalists would receive for their money invested nearly nine per cent., the overseer \$2,500, six managers some \$1,000 apiece and the common laborers, reckoning them at one hundred, would get, besides food and clothing, say \$240 per year.

Some such distribution of profits as is here hinted at seems to me to be equitable and would make the three factors of production equally interested in the success of the business. The common laborer would do his best to increase the aggregate profits of the company simply because his individual compensation would depend in a good measure on the amount of the net profits; the overseer and managers would be actuated by the same motive of fidelity, and be stimulated to do their best to secure a large joint dividend; the capitalist would agree to this arrangement because there would be no risk of loss, and a much greater certainty that a fair dividend on his investment would be paid. His profits might be somewhat lessened, but they would be made more sure on account of the identity of interests of capital, labor and skill, all working in harmony and all equally interested in the success of the enterprise.

I have more to say on the organization of labor as illustrated on this farm, and of the co-operative principle as applied to productive industry; but as this letter is already too long I will reserve what I have to say more for the next. CO-OPERATOR.

A New Hampshire Grange Meeting.

I feel that a meeting of Thornton grange, No. 3, holden September 25th, demands a passing notice. The evening was all that could be wished, and at an early hour the Patrons assembled in goodly numbers. The fourth degree was conferred on two sisters and on one brother; the work was well done.

The worthy master, Brother Ward Parker, had generously offered premiums to the amount of \$8—three to the first, two to the second, and one to the third—for the best samples of butter. Brothers Wilkins and Harvell, of Souhegan grange, with their wives, were appointed judges. Eight samples were presented, and after careful consideration the committee awarded the first premium to Sister Herrick, the second to Sister Hale and the third to Sister Boynton.

After the committee finished the work, the company to the number of one hundred or more were invited to the lower hall, where two long tables were found loaded with the good things which our good sisters so well know how to provide. After ample justice had been done to the provision for the physical wants, the company returned to the upper hall, where words of cheer and encouragement were spoken by Bros. Wilkins, Harvell, Prince and Upham, of Souhegan grange; Sister Goff, of Narragansett grange, and Bro. Wason, of Joe English grange, who made the telling speech of the evening. Bro. Parker, of Thornton grange, contrasted the past and present of that grange in a manner to give pleasure and courage to members of the order. Interesting and instructing essays were read by Sisters Chamberlain and Cross, of Thornton grange. At a seasonable hour the Patrons returned to their respective homes, feeling that another had been added to the many profitable seasons which the advent of our order has given to us.—Cor. Portsmouth Weekly.

Join Some Organization.

Let every producer esteem it his duty to become a member of some organization that shall represent his chosen occupation, that shall rally to his aid, and that shall finally inaugurate a government of economy, justice and equality. Let it be no excuse to delinquents that present organizations are insufficient, are unsatisfactory or are unworthy of support, since, if all whose interests are at stake would join these organizations, inspired with high and noble motives, these bodies would soon become just what their members desire to accomplish. An association is after all but the aggregated opinion and desire of its individual members. Far more can be effected by joining the ranks and vigorously helping on the car of progress in the proper direction, than by standing aloof, sowing the seeds of discontent, and finally destroying the power and influence of those who by right should become the governing classes.—Prairie Farmer.

What has the Grange Accomplished?

A few years ago nearly every state was dominated by some one great and all-powerful railroad corporation, which dictated political party nominations, both for state officers and for congress, and ruled for their own special ends all important legislative enactments. These powerful corporations assumed and maintained that their charters were grants of indefeasible right; that they were not subject to any change, modification or control by constitutional enactment—no, not even by legislative amendment. Of course such high assumptions, backed up by the enormous power which these corporations were able to wield in all political and legislative affairs, were fraught with the gravest dangers to our whole system of free government.

Now arose the grange in its sturdy might and grappled with this giant oligarchic power. It grasped it with the gripe of a power behind the throne, and fought the battle of sovereignty from court to court, until at last it won the great and final decision from the supreme court of the United States, that railroad companies are subject to legislative control in the several states the same as any other class of carriers. We distinctly maintain that the establishing of this rule throughout the nation, in place of the rule of their corporate and chartered sovereignty which the railroad companies themselves had set up and successfully maintained for many years, was due entirely to the grange movement. And if there should never be another meeting on the face of the earth in the name of the grange, this one triumph over the dangerous assumptions and power of the railroad magnates is worth to the country infinitely more than all the money and labor which the grange movement has cost the farming class. It is a safeguard for all future time.

Again, the habit of going in debt—of buying everything on credit—had grown to be a miserable curse to the whole land. The grange locked horns with this giant evil, and has maintained the unequal struggle with a fair degree of success. It has taught producer, dealer and consumer that the ready pay or cash system is the only really fair one, and is in the long run the best for all parties. It is the only method by which the honest buyer of goods can get the benefit of his honesty, and not have to pay an extra per cent. to cover margin of bad debts. And any dealer who still keeps up the credit system deserves to get hit by it. Let people learn that wisdom and honesty requires them to do without what they cannot pay for, and wait until they can pay for it. This is the lesson of the grange, and it is sound and good for all classes of people in a free country.

There are many things which the grange has accomplished, of good to the whole country, which we will unfold in future articles.—Iowa Farmer.

The Last Ruling.

Samuel E. Adams, worthy master of the National grange, has made a ruling that the membership of any state grange must consist of the delegates or representatives properly chosen thereto, according to the laws of the respective state granges; and said delegates or representatives must in all cases be masters or past-masters of subordinate granges, or wives of the same, who are Matrons. This ruling will undoubtedly surprise a large number of the Patrons of Ohio—but coming from the highest recognized authority of our order, will be accepted as the law until such time as its repeal may be secured. We believe, that without exception in other orders, it is made imperative that they who aspire to advancement and the honors or emoluments of place, shall first have passed through one or more subordinate stations. Two reasons are assigned: One is that the honors shall be paid for by service in a subordinate station; the other, that legislative office ought to command the best talent, and that by service in less important posts, the members are better qualified to vote wisely in selecting their delegates, and will keep this in view in voting for officers. But we will not now discuss the question. We doubt the force of the argument usually relied on, as above stated. But under the ruling it becomes the law, that an active member and representative in the state grange shall be a master, past-master, or the wife of a worthy master or past-master, who shall have attained the degree of Matron, and however distasteful this may be to our republican notions of "equality before the law," it is so written down, and of the subordinate granges in their selection of delegates, at the election to be held in this month, must be governed thereby.—Grange Bulletin.

Concert of Action.

The importance of concert or co-operation among farmers cannot be overestimated. Heretofore it has been considered impracticable for them to co-operate. It has been held that they were scattered too much to work together or in concert. This is not true. They can co-operate, as the past years have demonstrated, but the masses have never seen this step; consequently, the burdens have been imposed upon the few in every grange. Such is the case, however, in every organization. Those, therefore, who see the importance of co-operative efforts among farmers, should not allow themselves to become discouraged.

We have more of the co-operative spirit in the order than ever before. It is true that some of our brethren are not so active as at first, but many expected results which were unattainable, and gradually lost enthusiasm, notwithstanding which they cling to the organization as a true friend. This proves that they have confidence in the grange, and know that it is the instrument by which they are to protect and elevate their vocation. Were it otherwise, they would not continue to spend time and money to uphold it.

The grange is a school wherein are taught

those lessons which farmers need to learn. Some were more or less acquainted with these lessons, however, were not; else there would have been no demand for the grange organization. They hoped to attain at once that which time and perseverance alone can secure. They had misconceived notions of the work ahead, and, as a result, found their views modified as they progressed. They, therefore, rely upon those who have a clearer view of the importance of our organization, and depend upon them to devise ways and means to advance the interests of the order. Much as this is to be lamented, it could not, in the nature of things, be otherwise. Those who feel that they are laboring in a good cause, but do not understand how best to promote the interests of that cause, naturally look to the few to point out the way, upon whom fall the burdens as well as the honors.

Those, therefore, who are placed in charge of the organization have great responsibilities resting upon them. They are to lay out the plan of action, to adhere to it themselves and to teach the rest how to do it; until this is done, the burden is upon them. Great as this burden is, there is no room for discouragement. The masses are supporting them, and will render active and telling aid to the cause as soon as they know how. Every official in the order should therefore devise means by which the lessons of our organization are imparted to members. They rely upon and expect this. In doing so, however, be careful to teach them to think for themselves, that a higher manhood may be developed; that as they learn they may become less and less dependent upon others for their ideas and views.

Be careful not to educate them to look upon those in whom they have confidence as leaders as men who possess their thoughts and opinions. By so doing, the grange will soon develop a higher order of citizenship, place the average farmer above the deceptive influences of those who set snares for the misinformed and ignorant, and give an impetus to the continued development of the noble purposes of the order never realized before.—Ed.

Progress.

In periods like the present, when from various causes the opinions and practices of men are changing, it becomes necessary for him who would keep step with the onward and changing conditions, to use the means presented to acquire knowledge, and make a practical use of applied science in the business of his life. He who neglects or fails in this falls to the rear and must pay the penalty of his indifference or neglect. As a class, the agriculturists of the country, whether justly or not, have rested under the imputation of being fossilized fixtures in knowledge and farming processes. The farmer was counted a nobody—except on election day—and if by a chance, one happened to be elected to the legislature, he was placed at the tail end of the most insignificant committee or altogether ignored. This is all changing. Steam, the telegraph and the newspaper have revolutionized the world, and in the altered conditions the farmer has awakened to the responsibilities and claims of his class and of agriculture. In nothing is this shown more clearly than in the organization of farmers' clubs, and more particularly of the innumerable granges which have made permanent lodgment in nearly every state and territory of our country. The field meetings, picnics and harvest-homes have grown out of the grange and are not wholly for social recreation and rest from labor. The public address or lecture always makes a special feature of the day. Ten years ago it would have been hardly possible to hold large bodies of farmers, in the absence of extra inducements, to listen with any interest to similar discussions. The fact is, the farmer is not only learning to listen, weigh and consider, but to think and express his thoughts while standing on his feet. The result of this agency of development is shown in the working ability and increasing intellectual capacity of the state grange, as shown in each succeeding session. Columbus was an advance on Xenia, Cleveland was an advance on Columbus and showed marked ability. Gallon was in no respect inferior to any of its predecessors and brought forward instances of rare talent. The meeting at Columbus in December will probably bring out many new members, and under the same progressive movement, we shall anticipate an intellectually able and well trained body of Patrons.—Grange Bulletin.

How to Make the Grange Grow.

The Portsmouth Weekly says: "Let every Patron who has the cause at heart, send a good grange paper to some one in his vicinity who he knows is opposed to the grange, and in nine cases out of ten if such a person gets a grange paper regularly for one year, he will have all prejudices against the grange removed, and his mind will be ready to listen to a little common sense, and almost every Patron with a little tact, can in a few hours' friendly talk on grange matters, get him to consent to join. When you do get such persons they are, as a general rule, good workers in the cause."

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**Railroad Earnings.**

The gross earnings of the A., T. & S. F. road for the month of September, this year, aggregated \$421,000, while those for September, 1877, aggregated only \$275,042. The earnings of the Kansas Pacific for September of this year aggregated \$403,307, while those for the corresponding month of last year were \$346,861. Thus it will be seen that the gross earnings of the A., T. & S. F. have been nearly doubled, while those of the K. P. are only \$33,646 more than they were last year. The earnings of the K. P. for September, 1877, exceeded those of the A., T. & S. F. \$70,719, while the earnings of the A., T. & S. F. for September, 1878, exceed those of the K. P. \$17,694.

**A Newspaper Man Accidentally Shot.**

Tuesday night, Mr. T. B. Peacock, of the Kansas Democrat, and a poet of some note, came very near losing his life by the accidental discharge of his revolver.

Mr. Peacock is as yet too weak to give any clear statement of the accident, and it is in a measure a mystery, but as far as can be learned, the facts are these: About half past 10 in the evening Mr. Peacock went upstairs to retire for the night, and in taking his revolver out of his pocket, or handling it, it is not known which, the revolver was discharged, the ball entering the inner portion of the right leg, passing under the femoral artery, grazing it, downward and out on the opposite side of the leg. His brother hearing the report, and rushing upstairs, discovered the situation. Surgical aid was summoned and he was pronounced not in danger, but wounded quite seriously. If the ball had gone the one-sixth part of an inch higher up it would have severed the femoral artery, and death would have ensued within five minutes.

**A Sad Accident.**

On last Friday evening occurred one of the most painful and tragic accidents that has ever transpired in this town. Joe Turner, who followed teaming in this town, hitched up his team to go down to Small's wood-yard after a load of wood. A tug came unfastened from the singletree, and at the same instant Joe dropped one of the lines. At this the horses, which are wild and fractious, took fright and started to run. Joe became frightened at this, and losing his self-possession attempted to jump from the wagon. In doing this, in some way unknown to us, his head became fractured, it is supposed by striking the hub of the wagon. He lived about an hour and a half after being struck, but never became conscious enough to speak.

One horse in this team was in the team that ran away with John Anderson last winter, causing him to lose his foot. Joe was the sole support of his widowed mother, and his untimely death is to be greatly lamented. He was comparatively a young man, being only about thirty-five years old.

**Prairie Fires—Wheat and Potatoes—To Raise Sheep Extensively.**

All that occurs to excite the people of this vicinity is the prairie fires, which may be seen almost any night burning in every direction, and, though we have heard of little or no damage being done to property, still it is a damage to the land to have it burned over, and every one should use their utmost endeavors to prevent their spreading. The wheat in this part of the county did well this harvest. Potatoes were a good crop; on some farms, extra in size and quantity. R. P. Jenkins is ahead on Irish potatoes, having raised some that weighed over two pounds apiece, while Wm. Arnott raised very large sweet potatoes—largest weighing four and three-fourths pounds. These grew on the land known as the "bluffs."

A man from Iowa passed through here a few days since with a flock of sheep numbering some four or five hundred. He intends settling some twenty miles further up the river, where he proposes raising sheep extensively. He believes there is money to be made in raising sheep here in the West. We wonder more have not engaged in it, for we think it can be made more profitable than raising cattle.

**Murderer Arrested.**

Yesterday the police force of the city received the following telegram from Pleasanton: "Arrest M. D. Pierce, charged with murdering a man in Pleasanton, Kans. Light complexion, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a scar on upper lip like a harelip sewed up." About 11 o'clock last night Officer Lester met a stranger at the opera-house corner, who asked him where Judge Lowe lived. The officer had his suspicions aroused and asked him to go over to Hildebrand and Percy's saloon, where they could inquire where the gentleman lived. Once in the saloon Officer Lester saw that the man answered the description and told him to consider himself under arrest. Constable Allen was called to assist in escorting the man to the county jail. A letter was found on his person addressed to Hon. D. P. Lowe, written by a gentleman of Nevada, who stated that the bearer was in trouble and wanted legal advice, and would be able to pay amply for the same.

Mr. Pierce confessed to shooting a man by the name of Stowe, at Pleasanton, Kans., yesterday morning, at 11 a. m. He said the affair grew out of an altercation about a young woman they were both fond of, and that he shot in self-defense. He inquired if Mr. Stowe was dead, and was told that he died the same day. He also stated that he did not shoot with intent to kill.

The prisoner has the appearance of being a farmer, and has unexpectedly weaved a net of trouble around himself from which he will not be soon extricated.

**Big Potatoes.**

D. H. Fleming, of Cedar township, is entitled to the belt. He brought into this office, last Monday, one sweet potato weighing 6 1/2 pounds, and measuring 13 inches in length and 1 1/2 inches in circumference. The same hill yielded 14 pounds of potatoes. R. C. Whitney, Esq., of Harvey township, also brought in specimens of sweet potatoes, measuring 20 inches in length. Let's see, who was it that said sweet potatoes could not be successfully grown in Smith county? Bring him in, and we'll drop a specimen potato on his toes, and probably he'll change his mind.

J. F. Randall, living a few miles east of Centralia, while digging his Irish potatoes last week dug out of one hill 17 potatoes, and 12 of them weighed 27 pounds, averaging 2 1/2 pounds each. Mr. R. says he has plenty of hills that will do as well. If any farmer can beat it let us hear from him.

**Railroad Accident.**

Saturday, as the train on the K. C., B. & S. F. railroad pulled out for the Southwest, Fred Penny, brother of Conductor Penny, stepped on one of the cars to ride over to town, and in getting off near the Austin house made a misstep and fell under the wheels. One of his legs was crushed completely off and the other very severely injured. Dr. Paramore amputated the leg above the knee in a skillful manner, and everything in the power of loving friends to do was done; notwithstanding which, the shock proved to be more than he could bear, and he sank under it and died during the night. The funeral took place from the residence of Wm. Low, West Second street, on Monday, October 14th.

Fred was a very active, promising young man, and was very popular among the employees. His sudden and merciless taking off is one of the drawbacks incident to railroad life. All have the sympathy of the entire community.

**Efficient Postal Service.**

A few months ago Mr. J. L. Davidson, then a bridge carpenter of the Gull road, now one of the proprietors of the Empire hotel, this city, left in a Kansas City store his pocket-book containing a sum of money and about fifteen hundred dollars' worth of notes, railroad checks, etc. Wednesday he received everything but the money through the La Cygne post-office. Whoever got the money was apparently afraid to use the papers, so he put them in an envelope and addressed the letter to Davidson, Kansas City. The package not being called for at Kansas City the postmaster sent it to the dead-letter office at Washington. The railroad checks being drawn at Rosedale, Kans., the package was sent from Washington to Rosedale. The postmaster at Rosedale evidently went to some pains to find Mr. Davidson, and, ascertaining that he resided in La Cygne, forwarded the valuable documents here, where they were promptly delivered to the rightful owner. This is a good illustration of the efficiency of the postal service.

**Tragic Result of a Feud Between an Old Man and a Boy.**

The rumor of a murder just outside the city limits caused great excitement yesterday afternoon, and the facts appertaining to the deed were eagerly sought for. As soon as the rumor was started, a Journal reporter rode rapidly out to the scene, and after a long search and many inquiries, at last found a little group of three persons collected around the body of Charlie Young, whose father, James R. Young, is well known in Wyandotte county, and resides near the gas well, about two miles southwest of the city.

The murder was committed by one Neddy O'Hara, aged about sixty-five, an eccentric character and considered to be of unsound mind, and for bloodthirstiness exceeds any that has occurred since the old border days. It will be remembered that O'Hara was mentioned a few days ago as making complaint to Judge Payne in Kansas City, Kans., in regard to parties trespassing on his grounds. His complaint was looked upon at the time as the utterance of a childish old man, but subsequent events prove that he was in deadly earnest.

It seems that Charlie Young, aged eighteen, and two other boys were teasing the old man and one after the other pointing a gun at him until no longer able to control his rage, he seized a shot-gun and pointing at the boys fired. Nearly the whole charge entered the face of Young and he fell dead in his tracks. O'Hara immediately took to flight and was last seen making his way in a southerly direction with the weapon of death in his hand. Sheriff Hyrus started in pursuit and will no doubt overtake the murderer before morning.

O'Hara's wife was interviewed, but owing to her age and nervousness, was incoherent in her statements and in constant fear that some one would do her harm for the bloody deed of her husband. She stated she and O'Hara had been residents of Wyandotte county for seventeen years and had always got along peaceably until the present occurrence. That the boys had been teasing them by throwing sticks and walnuts at them, and threatening to pull them out of bed until there was no pleasure in living, and as they could not obtain relief from the proper authorities they had resolved to take the matter into their own hands. Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, she stated, the boys had stood at the gate and pointed a gun at them and abused them until O'Hara in a fit of rage, shot at them and killed Charlie Young. The reporter asked if O'Hara shot at the whole crowd. The old woman said, "No indeed, he shot at Charlie Young." At this juncture the old woman saw the brother of the murdered

boy at the gate, and in agony of fear beseeched the reporter to save her from harm. After being assured of protection she calmed down somewhat and told a list of grievances that she had suffered at the hands of Mrs. Young, the mother of Charlie. The reporter asked if Neddy was considered out of his mind. The old woman put on a knowing look and replied that he was sharp enough and knew what he was about. The question was again asked, "Did he shoot at the whole crowd?" and she replied "No, he shot at Charlie Young." She replied to the interrogation, "Where did Neddy go?" with the answer that "He couldn't be seen and that he was not there." Mrs. O'Hara seemed to grow suspicious when the last query was propounded to her, and evidently thinking that the reporter was an officer of the law on the track of her husband refused to answer any more questions.

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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:



**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 same 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 BREINSCHILD.**

**LAWRENCE**

**EYE AND EAR**

**DISPENSARY,**

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D.,  
Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 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.

We see by one of our exchanges that a lady in Jackson county, this state, has for the last two years held the office of county superintendent of public instruction, and she has given such general satisfaction that she was unanimously nominated for re-election. In this county Miss Sarah A. Brown is a candidate for county superintendent, and if she should be elected we have no doubt she will fill the office creditably to herself and satisfactorily to the people of the county.

THE farmers of America never had a national organization of any kind until the grange came into existence. The order of Patrons of Husbandry came because there was a necessity for an organization that all the farmers of this country could make available for their general welfare. Here those who till the soil could meet and exchange ideas; they could study carefully political economy, not partisan politics. Here, too, they could learn all about co-operation. In short, the farmer could get such an education in the grange as he could get under no other circumstances. With a better knowledge of the condition of the agricultural class, and a disposition on their part for all to work together for the good of their class, it can readily be seen that in a very short time they would be able to protect themselves and their calling from all kinds of oppression. If railroads overcharged for services, if capital charged enormous rates of interest, if taxes had become too burdensome, the farmers of America through organization and co-operation could easily apply the remedy.

The question is, "Will the farmers build up their own organization and make it a power in the land? or will they struggle on as of old, single-handed and alone?"

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS stands pledged to the cause of education—to the support of the common school, to the support of high schools and the university; but especially does it stand pledged to all those institutions which are established for the advancement of agriculture in its varied departments, and for the education of the farmer. While we encourage and do all we can for the culture of the soil and the improvement of agriculture, still we do not forget, but always urge, the culture of the mind.

While our paper is devoted to the improvement of our methods of farming in general, to the growing of more and better fruit, to the raising of better stock, to a more careful selection of cows for dairy purposes and to the better cultivation of our fields, yet we press upon our readers the importance of the culture and improvement of the young scions of our own kind that are growing up on our farms and in our homes.

The best possible way to improve agriculture is to improve human culture. But in the improvement of both there is action and reaction. As agriculture depends for its successful results on the right and thorough education of the farmer, so does its pursuit inspire the mind with the spirit of improvement and a desire for practical knowledge. It is almost impossible for a farmer to pursue his vocation and become successful in it without at the same time improving himself. If a man cultivates his garden, his farm, his orchard, on the best principles of science, and according to the highest rules of art, he brings his own powers of mind into the line of self-culture, mental improvement and the cultivating influence of a high

art. Hence, in advocating the cause of agriculture in its various branches and collateral interests and pursuits, we feel strengthened and inspired by the thought that we are laboring for the good of our country and race, and are benefiting the mind and morals of the world; we feel that we are awakening the very spirit by which society shall be made wiser and better.

Such being our high aim we have not felt that in our editorial work we have been called upon to give definite rules to farmers about the management of their business—to tell them when to sow and when to reap; how deep to plow, or what products to raise, or what breeds of stock to keep—but we have felt that our special work was to arouse our Patrons and farmers to think and act for themselves; to inspire them with a love for their calling; to present motives to greater diligence, stricter economy, a better tillage; to the raising of larger crops, and to the making of their occupation more honorable and useful in their own estimation, and in the eyes of the world, more important, dignified and desirable.

If we are successful in this, our aim, our labor, will be appreciated and our reward made sure.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

Now is the time for our farmers to prepare ample shelter for all of their stock. It will cost a mere trifle besides the labor to make good, warm sheds for the stock, and there certainly is no small outlay that will return such large profits.

All kinds of stock will go through the winter on much less feed and in the spring will be found in far better condition, if they have comfortable winter quarters, than they would with ever so much food and then have to stand out in all the cold winter storms.

It is poor economy; in fact it is no economy at all, for the farmer to fail to provide shelter for his animals. And, besides, how much more satisfaction the farmer will take when the cold storms of winter come down if he knows all his animals are in a warm, dry shed.

Straw and grass are so abundant in Kansas, and comfortable sheds are so easily made from these, it would seem our farmers could have no excuse for neglecting to have comfortable quarters for their domestic animals.

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

The cultivators of sweet potatoes in the South do not find it very difficult to keep the tubers through the winter in very much the same manner as our Northern farmers do their Irish potatoes; but the climate of the two regions of country is so widely different that a method of preservation which answers admirably for one may be totally unsuited to the other. In addition to this, the maturity of the tubers has much to do with their keeping qualities. And this is just where the Northern grown fall short of the proper condition for making a good and safe beginning. The tubers are very likely to be half ripe when frost and cold weather hasten the digging; consequently, they are more or less bruised and broken in handling, decay commencing soon after they are taken from the field.

But if the tubers are really sound and mature, they may be kept through winter with proper care. In the first place, they must be thoroughly dried before storing. This drying is of the utmost importance, for if packed away wet, or even with the skins moist, decay is certain, and in a very short time. If a dry, warm room is available, then very little packing will be required. A layer of dry leaves in the bottom of the barrel and then a layer of potatoes, and so on until the barrel is full, will be sufficient. But if the potatoes are to be stored in a cellar, however dry and warm, it is seldom safe to risk the tubers in anything but kiln-dried sand. The potatoes should be carefully packed in barrels, then the dry sand poured on until all the interstices between are filled up. The barrels should also be elevated a few inches from the bottom of the cellar in order to prevent any dampness from entering from that direction. Chaff or cut straw will, of course, answer as well as leaves for packing; but aside from keeping dry and warm, the main thing is to secure good, well ripened and sound tubers to begin with. The largest and best matured specimens should be selected be-

fore packing for seed, and it is always well to keep them separate from the main crop.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

One of the best posted New York papers, speaking on this subject, says: "The long continued depression of trade in England is now producing disastrous results in the way of commercial failures of great magnitude. These excite the more alarm because they are believed to be only the beginning of the business troubles for several years impending over that country."

"The settlement at Berlin proved of no benefit to English trade, though much was expected from it; and now, as throughout this year, most of the great branches of commerce and manufacture are, in the language of Mr. John Morley, 'dull, unprogressive, and, in some cases, obstinately stagnant.' All the markets are overstocked. The collieries of Great Britain have not worked more than about seven days a fortnight on the average during the last two years. The iron trade is at the lowest ebb, and cotton manufacturing is so dull that wages have been reduced, and strikes are occurring in the north of England and in Scotland, where the outlook is of the gloomiest. The glut of cotton goods in Lancashire is described as unprecedented, and measures to restrict production have been adopted. The Clyde shipbuilders have cut down wages seven and a half per cent."

"In the Indian ports \$10,000,000 worth of British shipping is at present lying idle, and one of the largest and best informed ship owners in Liverpool declares that 'in no part of the world is any shipping concern, unless it be some small, obscure company in possession of a specialty, making a profit; while our ports are crowded with sound vessels which, nevertheless, cannot be sent on any voyage wherein the receipts promise to equal the expenses.' In worsted and woolen manufactures England, however, has been doing better, the accumulation of stocks having been prevented by limiting the production of factories, though the profits for the last four or five years have been small."

"The same story of business stagnation comes from all branches of trade, and it is repeated, not only in England, but also all over the continent. Even in France, where trade so long withstood the influences which heavily depressed other countries, the cry of alarm is now beginning to be raised. Reports from Lyons up to September 26th represent the last month as one of disappointment to the manufacturers. Not only was there no revival of trade, but the month was duller than usual."

"In the United States, on the contrary, we are beginning to hail the advent of a sound revival of business; but if the trade experience of England shall prove as calamitous as it is feared it will be, we shall have to bear some share of the trouble, for any extensive derangement in values abroad cannot fail to have its effect on our markets. England is now largely indebted to us and is our best customer, and her financial distress must assuredly awaken alarm here."

"Business cannot yet be called very active, but the evidences of its improvement are visible, and it is large enough to prevent such a disastrous accumulation of stocks of goods as that from which England is now suffering. Everybody has at length been forced to the conclusion that with prices reduced from one-third to one-half, profits must also be smaller than in the old days."

"Our exports continue enormous, though last week they were somewhat less than the week previous, still reaching, however, \$6,868,904, against \$5,941,568, for the corresponding week last year. Our total exports since January 1st have been \$275,486,876, against \$221,812,845 for the same period in 1877."

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural society will be held at Ottawa, Franklin county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 3, 4 and 5, 1878.

The citizens of Ottawa have generously offered free accommodations to all persons from other portions of the state, and from abroad, while attending the meeting. The several railway companies have promised the usual reduction in fare, viz., to return at one-fifth regular all persons paying full fare going to the meeting. The A., T. & S. F., and M., K. & T. railways will issue

no return tickets at the station of departure; but on presentation of the secretary's certificate of attendance, to the ticket agent at Ottawa, the holder will receive return ticket on payment of one-fifth the usual fare. The L., L. & G. railway will sell round trip tickets at one and one-fifth fare at the various stations along the road, viz.: Kansas City, Olathe, Edgerton, Lawrence, Vinland, Baldwin City, Coffeyville, Liberty, Independence, Cherryvale, Morehead, Chayer, Chauate, Humboldt, Iola, Garnett. Tickets will be offered for sale on this road, on December 2d and 3d, and will hold good to return on until December 8th, inclusive.

The calling of this meeting at so nearly a central point as Ottawa sustains to the most extensive fruit producing sections of our state and its easy approach by railroads, offers a strong inducement for the largest attendance of our most intelligent and thoroughly practical horticulturists ever held in our state, and the zealous interest already manifested by the people of that city and its surroundings give ample guarantee that no effort will be lacking to make the sessions very interesting, and the results of the most valuable character.

To all feeling an interest in the success of our state horticulture, a most earnest invitation to this meeting is given, with the assurance that a most cordial and fraternal welcome by the citizens of Ottawa and the members of the society will be extended.

Very respectfully,  
PROF. E. GALE, President.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.  
State exchanges please copy, with request that any person intending to attend, and desiring to start from any other point on the L., L. & G. or Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf railway than those named, will so notify the secretary.

Nipped in the Bud.

For some days it has been known among the officials of the Kansas Pacific railway that an attempt was to be made to rob their express cars, on the prairies. Superintendent Oakes was aware of the fact and had all train men heavily armed, as also extra men stationed in the cars. Last Wednesday night a detective obtained information that the gang was to attack train No. 2, bound west, on Saturday morning, at Rock Spring, a station two hundred and four miles west of this city. The information was obtained from one of the gang, who came into Brookfield and gave his partners away, claiming that they had gone back on him and he wanted to get even with them. Acting upon this information, Mr. Oakes telegraphed the superintendent of the Smoky Hill division to do everything in his power to capture the men, and a picked posse started from Brookfield. They came upon the gang—five in number—about daylight yesterday, and a terrible fight ensued, the particulars of which had not been received at the general office at a late hour last night. This much is known, however: Mike Rourke, the leader of the gang, was captured, and Dau Dement badly wounded. The last man escaped into the brush. The wagon and arms of the whole party were captured, and armed men are now in pursuit of the remainder of the gang, who are fleeing towards the Indian nation, and will cross the Santa Fe road at or near Fort Dodge. Rourke, the man captured, was the leader of the gang who robbed the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs train last spring near Winthrop, and the Santa Fe train near Kinsley. A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for him for long months, and his capture is something to be proud of, as it breaks up the largest and most successful gang of robbers in the country.

General News.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 21.—An inundation which carried away the dyke on the Damietta branch of the Nile immersed 80,000 acres of land, on which were fifteen villages.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—A heavy black frost fell last night, and this morning ice a sixteenth of an inch thick was formed in pools beyond the city limits. From 6 o'clock last evening until noon to-day the undertakers report ten interments. P. Scroggs, judge elect of the criminal court of Shelby county, died this morning at Goodlet station, eight miles east of Memphis, on the Charleston railroad. Pat McElvay, sergeant of police, also died early this morning, five miles east of the city.

The board of health officials report seven deaths from yellow fever for the past twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night. The undertakers report thirteen additional interments of persons who died beyond the corporation line. Sixteen physicians of the Howard medical corps report forty new cases—ten within the city limits and thirty in the suburbs. The Howard association this afternoon sent a very large lot of supplies to Brownsville and Martin, Tennessee. In response to many letters making inquiries if additional funds are required, the citizens' relief committee and Howard association authorize the statement that ample means are yet in their hands to supply the wants of the sick and distressed of the city and the towns adjacent. Should the present funds become exhausted, due notice will be given. The funds now in the hands of the committees abroad might be retained until further advice are sent them. They are not needed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The treasury now holds \$348,689,850 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and \$13,780,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits, and \$4,922,600 to secure subscriptions to the four per cent loan. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, \$303,500. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, \$330,000. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, \$321,623,633; gold notes, \$1,452,920. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$354,138; customs receipts, \$433,420. Receipts of national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day compared with the corresponding period last year: 1877, \$3,750,000; 1878, \$1,936,000; receipts to-day \$359,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—W. O. Avery, ex-chief clerk of the treasury department, who was convicted at St. Louis on account of his connection with the whisky frauds, to-day entered a suit here against Gen. Butler to recover \$500 which he alleges he paid Butler as a retainer to defend him when on trial in St. Louis. Avery claims that he agreed to pay Butler \$2,000 to defend him, \$500 of which he paid when he engaged him, the remaining \$1,500 to be paid after the conclusion of the trial. He claims that Butler did not assist him in any way, and did not make his appearance during the trial, although he repeatedly sent for him, and that as a result he was convicted.

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, pork, and live stock.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 14@15c; cheese, prime Kansas, 7@8c; eggs, 11c@12c; broom-corn, \$35@80 per ton; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50@2.50; potatoes, 30@50c; sweet potatoes, 60c@1.10; green apples, 32.00@3.00 per bush.; onions, 45@60c per bush.; flax seed, 75 bush., \$1.10; castor beans, \$1.10.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 sacks, \$2.25@2.35; XXX, \$1.75; XX, \$1.60. Rye flour, \$1.60. Corn meal, 3 cwt., 70c.

Wheat is higher in all the markets. The Kansas City Journal of the 22d says: "The market opened strong, and there was quite a reaction from the weakness of last week. The early dispatches from Chicago and the Eastern markets were more favorable, which gave encouragement to buyers and induced quite an active market at prices showing an advance of from 2 to 2 1/2 cents on cash deals, futures even going still higher in some cases. Towards the close, however, the market was easier, having declined in Chicago to a point lower than the opening, and our market closed unsettled."

The "visible supply" of wheat has increased the past week 1,700,000 bushels. Corn "in sight," during the same time has decreased over a million bushels.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 84c. October, 82@83c. November and 84c. December. In Chicago No. 2 is 80c. October, 81c. November and 82c. December. In Kansas City No. 2 is 71c. October and 72c. November. No. 3 is 69c. October and 70c. November.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is a little higher than last week.

Corn is quoted in Baltimore at 46c; in Liverpool at 22s. 9d.

There is ten times as much wheat as corn now being shipped over the railroads in Missouri and Kansas. On the roads and canals east of St. Louis and Chicago the amount of wheat is double that of corn.

Cattle, dull, and only cheap stuff on the market, \$3.05 being the highest price paid yesterday in Kansas City.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 1.00 1/2 and closed 1.00 1/2. Money was quoted at 3 1/2 per cent. prime mercantile paper, 6 1/2 per cent. The stock market opened buoyant. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds firm; state securities weak. Clearances for the day were \$9,000,000.

The great failure at Glasgow is producing a panic throughout Great Britain. The Bank of England has advanced her rate of discount to 6 per cent. to check the exportation of gold to the United States.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one month, one insertion, \$3.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

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.

Today during 1879 will be only \$2; heretofore it has been \$3. It always comes early.

Mr. M. BENAS, of our city, will open an insurance office at Kansas City about the 1st proximo.

JUDGE FOSTER has appointed S. T. Smith, of Kansas City, receiver of the Kansas Pacific railroad. Mr. Smith is the present auditor of the road.

Appleton's Journal for November contains, besides the "Editor's Table" and book notices, fifteen articles, mostly tales and stories. Two of the articles possess scientific interest.

No person who is interested in the modern developments of science should be without the Popular Science Monthly. If you can afford it get the Supplement also. See November numbers.

Mr. C. G. WILLITS, the photographer recently moved from this city, has located at Beloit, in Mitchell county. Mr. Willits knows how to make good pictures and the citizens of Beloit and vicinity are fortunate in securing his services.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, a widow lady, desires a situation as housekeeper, either in the city or country, near a good school where her two sons can attend. One son is old enough to do farm work. She may be addressed at the Lawrence post-office.

CHARLES BRUCE, the North Lawrence lumber merchant, is branching out; in other words, he has come over to the south side and established a lumber-yard on the corner of Winthrop and Vermont streets. Mr. Bruce informs us that he will probably remove his entire stock to this side of the river next spring. We welcome him to South Lawrence.

The Greenbackers of the Twenty-sixth district have nominated Mr. M. McMillan for representative. Mr. McMillan represented the Twenty-sixth district in the legislature two years ago. In the Twenty-fifth district Messrs. O. Wolcott, Samuel Riggs and John Speer are before the people as independent candidates for representatives. Mr. Riggs is a Greenbacker, Mr. Wolcott a Democrat and Mr. Speer a Republican.

At the Baptist church Sunday morning an effort was made, after the sermon, to bring up the delinquencies in the current expenses. The movement was managed by G. Grovener, Esq. One hundred and seventeen dollars were pledged, which will place the church on a good footing again. This church is run on the voluntary subscription plan, so that seats are free to all. Members of the church and congregation pay stated amounts weekly. It is thought that these subscriptions will be equal to the current expenses in future.

Personal.

Mr. J. B. WATKINS, who has been traveling in Europe during the past season, will sail from London for home on the 31st inst.

LIEUT. WM. CHARLTON leaves for Philadelphia to-day. The lieutenant has made many friends in Lawrence during his visit and we hope he may come again in the near future.

W. A. HARRIS left on Monday for Pittsburg, Penn., to be absent about ten days. He will stop at Decatur, Ill., and attend the National Temperance convention to be held there this week.

TOMMY SWEENEY, of Port Huron, Mich., is at home for a few weeks' vacation. He reports everything lovely in the railroad business, and Messrs. Chester, Bancroft, Ransom and other Port Huron-Lawrence gentlemen doing well.

Patrons, Look to your Interests.

Buy the combined anvil and vise and you will get something that will be of no small value to you. The vise is just what every farmer needs in repairing broken machinery, harness, etc., and you can sharpen your own plowshares the anvil. We warrant the anvil and vise to stand all work the farmer may use them for. The price of the combined anvil and vise is \$7, and they will save their cost to the farmer every year. I want a good canvasser in every grange and county to order from me direct. I will make it to their interest. Address GEO. RHEINSCHEID, Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

I HEREBY announce myself as an independent candidate for township trustee for the township of Wakarusa. If elected, I shall to the best of my ability faithfully perform the duties of the office. V. L. REECE.

The People's Coal company office at the L. & G. depot will until further notice, for cash only, sell the Stratton coal at \$3.75 per ton; Leavenworth coal at \$3.50 per ton. The cash must invariably accompany the order. P. M. HOWLAND, Agent.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL TRADE

THE CITY SHOE STORE!

We call the attention of the farmers of Douglas and adjoining counties to the fact that we have received our

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our Boots for men and boys, of calf and kip, are made of the Best Stock and by the Best Workmen in the country. Our stock of Calf Shoes for ladies, in pegged and sewed work, is now complete.

IN GRAINED AND GOAT WORK

We have all styles, and for quality and prices can't be beat in any town west of St. Louis. Having purchased them of the factories East, we save the jobber's profits and feel that we can keep up the reputation of the old Burt stand.

Good Goods Cheaper than any other House in the City.

Please call and see goods, get prices and be convinced, at the old Burt stand.

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

PROPOSITION

To Compromise the Bonded Indebtedness of Douglas County, Kansas. To the People of Douglas County, State of Kansas:—You are hereby notified that the following resolution was duly adopted by the board of commissioners of Douglas county, state of Kansas, on the 14th day of October, 1878:

WHEREAS, The bonds and coupons for the interest thereon have been issued by the county of Douglas, in the state of Kansas, as follows: To the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad company, one hundred and twenty-five bonds of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each, bearing date July 1, 1869; and two hundred bonds of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each, bearing date July 1, 1871; and to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Gavieston Railroad company three hundred bonds of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each, bearing date January 1, 1868; all of said bonds bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and are now outstanding.

WHEREAS, The board of commissioners of said county of Douglas have been petitioned to submit to the holders of the said bonds and interest coupons, a proposition for the compromise and settlement thereof, by issuing new bonds of the said county, as provided in chapter forty-nine of the laws of 1876 of said state. Said proposition to be submitted to the legal voters of said county, by an election to be held, as in said chapter forty-nine of said laws provided. Now, therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, by the board of county commissioners of said county of Douglas, that an election of the legal voters of said county be held at the usual places of holding elections in said county on the first Tuesday in November, 1878, to authorize the said commissioners to issue to the holders of said bonds and coupons the bonds of said county to the amount of thirty-five hundred dollars (\$35,000) of the principal of said outstanding bonds and thirty-five hundredths (35/100) of the interest coupons thereon accrued, such new or refunding bonds to bear date January 1, 1878, and each payable at the office of the treasurer of Douglas county, Kansas, in equal semi-annual installments, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on said bonds, payable thirty years from the date of their issue, and having attached thereto coupons for the several installments and the interest accruing from time to time by the terms of said bonds, substantially as provided in said chapter forty-nine of said laws of 1876; Provided, that the new bonds shall not be issued faster or to a greater amount than the old bonds, and all outstanding interest coupons thereto belonging shall be surrendered at the rate and on the terms following to wit: For every new bond so issued, there shall be surrendered old bonds or accrued interest coupons, the face of which shall amount to one hundred dollars for every thirty-five dollars of the face of such new bond issued, and the old bonds so surrendered shall be accompanied by all outstanding interest coupons not due, originally given with such old bonds.

And you are further notified that in accordance with said instructions the election therein mentioned will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1878, at the usual places of voting in said county; that the particular indebtedness named in said resolution proposed to be satisfied by the issue of said new bonds consists of \$125,000 voted to the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad company, bearing date July 1, 1869, and \$200,000 voted to the Lawrence and Southwestern Railroad company, and bearing date July 1, 1871; and \$300,000 voted in aid of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Gavieston Railroad company, and bearing date January 1, 1868. All of the said bonds bearing interest, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The amount necessary to satisfy said bonds in accordance with the proposition in said resolutions contained is \$300,000. That the principal of the bonds proposed to be issued will be payable in six semi-annual installments, the last installment to be thirty years from the date of issue of said bonds. The said proposed bonds are to bear seven per cent. interest payable semi-annually. That the ballots cast in favor of said proposition should be "for the bonds," and ballots against or opposed to said proposition should be "against the bonds."

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals 'his 14th day of October, A. D. 1878.

JOHN DESKINES, Chairman. [SEAL.] JOHN S. WALTON. [SEAL.] J. C. WALTON. [SEAL.]

And be it further resolved, That the sheriff of Douglas county make the proclamation of the time and place for holding said election and that the county clerk of said county be, and is hereby, authorized and instructed to procure, according to law, the publication of this resolution and a notice stating the time and place of said election, with a statement of the particular indebtedness proposed to be satisfied by the issue of said new bonds, and the amount necessary to satisfy the same; and also the time when the bonds proposed to be issued shall be payable, and the rate of interest they are to bear. Said publication to be made three weeks next preceding said election.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said county [SEAL.] this 14th day of October, 1878.

B. F. DRIGGS, County Clerk. By ALBERT G. BROOKS Deputy.

Announcement.

I hereby announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of clerk of the district court of Douglas county, subject to the will of the people as expressed at the polls at the November election. G. W. W. YATES.

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

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

Money to Loan

On improved farms. Address Lock Box 337, Lawrence, Kans.

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

O. K. Barber Shop.

The management of this shop has changed the prices for work as follows: Hair cutting, 20 cents; hair cutting for children, 15 cents; shaving, 10 cents; shampooing, from 15 to 20 cents. These are hard-pan prices. Good for the O. K., No. 66 Massachusetts street.

A Card.

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

Announcement.

At the book and stationery store of A. F. Bates, you will always find a complete stock of school and miscellaneous books, albums, pictures, picture frames, gold pens, pocket-books, wall paper, window shades, sheet music, musical instruments, notions, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

For Sale or Exchange.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for team of horses and wagon, three acres of well improved land in West Lawrence. There are one hundred good, healthy fruit trees on the place, and also a number of other improvements. Call on or address

L. M. NELSON, Chester's Drug Store, Lawrence, Kans.

Testimonials.

To those who are afflicted with the piles I would say, that about three years ago I was badly afflicted with and have for several years with the disease. Neither physicians nor the popular pile remedies gave me any relief. Mr. Rote, the then superintendent of schools, advised me to call on Dr. Bangs; said his sister, Mrs. Pemberton, had been cured by the doctor. I called on him and he gave me medicine that relieved me at once, and I have been free from the disease ever since. J. JOHNSON, Janitor New York and Quincy Schools, LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 12, 1878.

This is to certify that about a month ago I was sorely afflicted with the piles, so much so that I was not able to do my work. My son procured some medicine of Dr. Bangs, which gave me immediate relief, and in three days was able to do my work free from pain.

Mrs. BASS, Cor. New York and Berkeley streets, LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 12, 1878.

Cut This Out

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

T. J. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

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

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

"The Investigation."

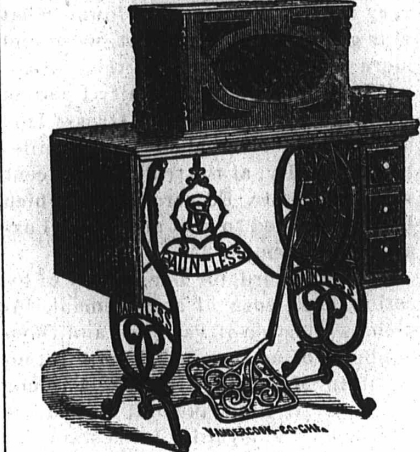
Though the investigation of election frauds is still going on in Washington, the people of the great and prosperous West are not agitated very much over the title of Hayes to the presidency—what they want to know is where to go during the summer for recreation and pleasure—and as usual the old reliable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

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction. Only the needle to thread. All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish. Best HOBBIN WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work. Best TENSION and TAKE UP, only the needle to be threaded. Best SHUTTLE in the world, the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more thread than any other. New THEADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape. Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation. The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Dauntless is, that beyond doubt it is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction. Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given. Dauntless Manufacturing Co., Norwalk, Ohio. J. T. RICHEY, Agent, Lawrence, Kans.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

SALMON M. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office over Exchange bank, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Real Estate Litigation.

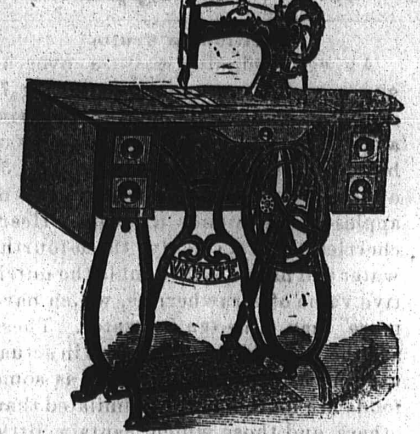
L. D. L. Toah & Co.,

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.

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. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20. J. T. RICHEY, Agent, No. 110 Massachusetts street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Lines.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

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

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.

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

JAS. G. SANDS.

(Established in 1855.)

Horticultural Department.

Nutrition in Fruits. An egg weighing a little over an ounce and a half, and containing 77 grains of albuminous matter, is equivalent in nutritive value to 17 ounces of heart cherries, 22 ounces of grapes, 30 ounces of strawberries, 40 ounces of apples and 4 pounds of pears.

Fruit Culture. The culture of the blackberry and raspberry is very similar, except that the blackberry being hardier does not need so much protection in winter.

Raspberries should be protected from all possibility of winter-killing. In sections where the winters are severe the canes should be bent down and covered with something that will be a protection.

Apple or fruit trees may be pruned in the fall without any injurious effects, but spring is a better time.

Manuring Orchards. How common it is to complain of the orchard, that it has ceased to be productive, while the complainant assumes ignorance of this cause.

From the practice of some farmers we are led to the belief that this fact is not fully admitted. Farmers who do not think it possible to grow the regular crops without manure, yet deny the same to the orchard, and expect it to be productive.

A top dressing of wood ashes, in the spring or fall, will tell wonderfully upon the orchard. Even road scrapings are good; but nothing is so good as barn-yard manure spread in the fall upon the surface.

Saving Seed Potatoes. The Prairie Farmer has more than once called attention to the necessity of selecting seed potatoes in the fall and exposing them for some days to the influence of the light and air.

We notice the Landwirtschaftliche Presse, a German agricultural journal, now recommends the same thing, and also advises the selection of potatoes for seed, the eyes of which are most knobby, as being the strongest.

strong-eyed potatoes should be selected, and it is better that those of full medium size be saved for seed, rather than overgrown ones.

In this connection it may be proper to state that each variety of potato—and the rule will hold good with the seeds, tubers and germs of all plants—has well defined characteristics.

Do Lice Cause Black Rot in Grapes? The following is a portion of an address delivered before the Ohio Horticultural society by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Michigan:

"While I may not affirm positively that this is the case, I have reason to think that it is. "September 29th I visited the magnificent Delaware vineyard of Mr. Williams, of South Haven, Michigan.

"The vineyard, for size, beauty of location, excellence of arrangement, judicious selection of varieties and thoroughness of culture, has, I am sure, no equal in Michigan.

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"From the practice of some farmers we are led to the belief that this fact is not fully admitted. Farmers who do not think it possible to grow the regular crops without manure, yet deny the same to the orchard, and expect it to be productive.

"I found on examination that wherever the grapes were badly rotted there the attack by lice had been most severe. In an extended examination, I gave correctly with but one mistake the condition of the roots, as to knots and lice, simply by observing the condition of the fruit as to rot.

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The Household.

Mr. A. Varner Taken to Task. MR. EDITOR:—In your household department of a few weeks since you published a letter from Mr. A. Varner, reproving "Radical" for certain erroneous views held by her and published in your issue of September 25, 1878.

In his answer he called this world "a wide, sinful, wicked world." Gammon. The world is not wide; it is round, as every school-girl knows. It conveys an improper and erroneous idea to call a cannon ball, or a globe, wide. The proper and scientific term to be used is round.

Now, I venture to affirm that I am as old as Mr. Varner, having lived beyond my three score years and ten, and that I have seen as much of the world and have associated with as many people, and am as competent as he to bear witness of their character.

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icine every few hours to mother, brother and sister.

It is 1 o'clock at night; I am some tired but not sleepy. I took my pen to converse with the sisters of "The Household." Why do not some more girls write for our department? it would be so nice for them to tell how they are learning to work.

Well, it is medicine time again and I will have to leave my letter to the patience of our kind editor, and bid "The Household" good-by, hoping to hear from very many friends of "The Household. I will write a better letter in the future.

OTTUMWA, Kans., Oct. 12, 1878.

How to Cultivate a Taste for Reading. DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—I wrote a little article upon the importance of cultivating a taste for reading. To-day I would like to say a few words about how this can be done.

Children live in an ideal world, far removed from the practical working-day world of their fathers and mothers. It is very hard for us to put ourselves in their places—to realize what a very serious matter their dolls and rocking-horses are to them; how deep their griefs and how real their—I had almost said little—sorrows.

The lessons learned from nature are always good; they are direct from the Father of all. Happy the child who loves the fields and woods, the flowers and birds, and animals both great and small, and who can find sweet companionship in them.

Lately the attention of some of our wisest educators has been called to the amount of impure literature which is being systematically put into the hands of the youth of our land, and the revelation is startling.

Now, we come to books. Many a parent thinks if his boy is only quietly reading at home he is safe. You cannot be sure of this. Books may be the means of bringing him into the company of the greatest and best men and women of the world, of elevating his character and making him noble, just and true; and again, they may prove the subtlest poison, corrupting his life and preparing his ruin.

Who, with hammer, or chisel, or pencil, with rudder, or plowshare, or pen, Laboreth ever and ever with hope through the morning of life, Winning home and his darling divinities—loved-worshipped children and wife."

We have learned the secret of life. It is to do the best we can; worry not, but work continually; to have faith in all that is good; to be brave and patient; to live for others more than self. So we live for our friends; they are good to us and encourage us on to still better work in the future.

I hope the editor will pardon my poorly written letter, as I am writing by the bedside of the sick, giving medicine every few hours to mother, brother and sister.

already too long, and I think I have told you how not, rather than how to, do it. S. A. BROWN. LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 18, 1878.

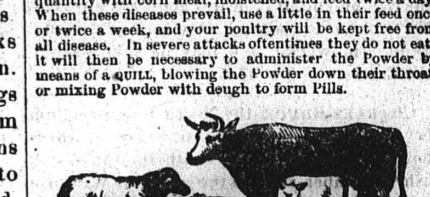


HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known.

Every Farmer & Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, etc.



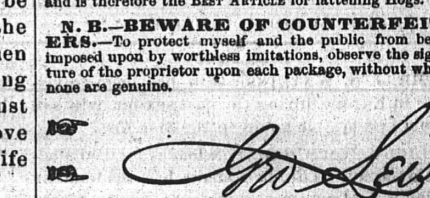
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, etc. These diseases are caused by a small quantity with corn meal, molasses, and feed twice a day.



Let's Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Let's Condition Powder.



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package. WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FISCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

CONTINENTAL Fire Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK. 100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

Table with financial data for Continental Fire Insurance Company, including Capital paid in cash, Net surplus, Reserve for reinsurance, etc.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns. Farm property insured at the lowest rates. Call at my office over the old Simpson block, Lawrence, as I keep no traveling agent.

JOHN CHARLTON, Agent for Douglas County. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 213 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

**Farm and Stock.**

**Farmers.**

The pleasant fall weather is still protracted and the golden autumn days are lengthened out, encouraging you to do with your might the work allotted to you. It is much pleasanter as well as easier to do your fall work now than to delay it till the cold weather comes, and the chilly, drizzly rains render harvesting and all field work uncomfortable and repulsive. Energy, system, nerve and industry will accomplish wonders. Apply them now and you will not feel anxious and troubled about your work when the short, cold, winter days come. A few weeks' more of work, beginning the days early and ending them late, will place you in a position which will enable you to enjoy the leisure which cold weather and driving storms will soon offer to you.

**Dry Wood at all Seasons.**

The comfort of the household and the convenience of the housewife is greatly promoted by a supply of good, dry fuel for winter use. Every farmer who is ambitious not to be behindhand in his work will be sure to see that enough wood is prepared in the winter for his year's supply. It is neither convenient nor good economy to be obliged to leave other work in the busiest season of the year to get up a little jag of wood for immediate use to keep the pot boiling and the oven hot for baking. If the farmer will take pains to keep a good supply of dry wood on hand, at all seasons of the year, he will rob winter of much of its dreariness and coldness, make his home more pleasant, render the task of cooking less burdensome and save time and money by the effort.

**Peanuts.**

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**—As I was helping my wife gather some peanuts this forenoon, I found the yield so large that I concluded to send you some as a sample. My wife planted a patch about twelve feet square, and from that small piece of ground we gathered at least two bushels. When we go to a store to buy peanuts we have to pay at the rate of four dollars per bushel. If we could sell at the rate of two dollars per bushel, or even less, you can see that this crop would pay better than most anything else that we raise.

W. T. McNish.  
DOUGLAS COUNTY, Oct. 17, 1878.

**From Washington County.**

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**—As I am behind time on my subscription, please find inclosed post-office order.

All kinds of crops are good. Fall wheat is up and looks well, but produce is low. Cattle in good condition and in good demand.

At our fair there was a good showing of cereals. Frank Leach, of Marshall county took most of the blue ribbons on his Short-horn cattle; he had eight head that were fine. Also five head of Berkshire hogs; they were beauties. It paid me to go and see such fine stock. Now, as the fair is over I will settle down to my fall work which will keep me very busy for awhile. I remain, yours fraternally,

L. P. Dewey.  
WASHINGTON, Kans., Oct. 14, 1878.

**Cross-Breed Sheep.**

At the New York state fair there were exhibited some sheep bred from common Merino ewes and the Cotswold ram. The fleeces of the first cross measured five inches in length, and the wool was as fine as the Merino, and as easily combed as that of the Cotswold. The wool of the second cross, as long as that of the pure Cotswold, was still as fine as Merino wool. The carcasses of the cross-breed sheep make excellent mutton, and are nearly as heavy as the pure Cotswold. We have frequently alluded to the advantage of this cross, and the interesting example at Rochester proves how successful and profitable a farmer's sheep it would be. The farmer's sheep is undoubtedly the cross-breed.—*American Agriculturist.*

**The Profit of Feeding Calves Well.**

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* suggests that a profitable use to be made of the immense corn crop of this season would be to feed the calves well. If a calf gets poor, it loses a certain amount of growth that can never be recovered. The flesh of such a steer can never be so tender and juicy as if the calf had never received injury. But a greater damage still is the smallness of such a steer when he goes to market. It often occurs that ten bushels of corn,

fed judiciously to a growing animal, will make a difference of 200 pounds in weight of the animal when sent to market. The 200 pounds will make a difference of \$1 per 100 pounds in the price. Thus the steer has been neglected in calfhood, is sent to market and weighs 1,100 pounds, and brings \$44, while one that has been well cared for on the same market will weigh 1,300 pounds and bring \$65. Is corn wasted, then, when fed to growing stock? One can learn all this, and more too, in a large cattle market, in an hour's time.

**Live Stock Farming.**

No interest connected with American agriculture, says the *Germantown Telegraph*, has of late years attracted more notice than live stock farming. This interest embraces beeves, horses, sheep, swine and poultry, but the development to which we refer relates more particularly to cattle and horses. The food supply of Europe has for a long series of years directed enterprise to the provision trade of the United States in such a way that it has attained colossal dimensions. Latterly, efforts have been made to transport to Europe fresh beef for sale, but the difficulties connected with this enterprise have more recently stimulated the exportation of live stock to Europe instead of fresh beef. This movement has taken shape more particularly at Boston, as the port nearest Europe, and consequently the one from which the shortest voyage is made. But the shipment of live stock by steamers from that point embraces horses, sheep and swine, as well as beeves, and the business increases at such a rate that it bids fair to become a leading branch of national commerce. As regards horses, the demand in Europe is at all times so great that the principal martial powers of the continent frequently prohibit the exportation of those animals as an indispensable measure required to insure for themselves adequate supply of cavalry and artillery horses.

The capacity of our country for the production of live stock is so vast that too much attention cannot be bestowed upon this business. Rightly understood, live stock farming is really one of the best resources for the support of a large population. Thousands of farmers who now waste their capital, time and labor, in the culture of crops that do not pay expenses on account of the markets being overstocked, could much more advantageously turn their attention to the breeding of horses, horned cattle, sheep and swine, not merely for the European markets, but for the home demand also. In the prairie states of the West this has become a favorite employment, in regions where, owing to the distance from the seaboard, the culture of the cereal crops is unprofitable. The leading live stock markets of the West are Chicago and St. Louis, but the shipments of stock to Europe are made chiefly from Chicago as a center. These have proved so profitable that the business of exportation bids fair to become permanent and to take the place of the shipments of fresh beef.

In the Southern states no movement has yet been made in this business, although no country in the world is better adapted to it. In the course of time, no doubt, the people of that section will find it to their interest to raise live stock for exportation upon the same scale that they do cotton and tobacco. Of the states of the old South, Missouri, Texas and Kentucky seem to be the only ones that have gone into stock farming to any great extent, and of these, Texas has made it an immense interest; in fact, the cattle herds of Texas exceed those of any other state or territory in the Union—the horned cattle alone reaching four millions. From Texas as a center, the cattle-breeding interest has extended into Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota and Montana, and would be colossal in all of them but for the havoc committed by border-ruffians and predatory Indians. In California this business has been revived in the Southern counties, where it flourished in the old Spanish times on a great scale, but perished with all other industries at the outbreak of the gold excitement. The old settlers of the Spanish race still cling to stock farming as their traditional business and many of them still employ the original Indian as herders. Connected with stock farming are various industries of great importance to a country like ours, such as

the commerce in hides, glue, wool, whips, boots and shoes, leather, etc. Thus, therefore, stock farming has an importance to the civilized arts of the world beyond and above its connection with the food supply; if our countrymen can be induced to engage in this business generally, and on a grand scale, there can be no doubt that the result would be to give us command of the commerce of the world. It is greatly to be regretted that a more general attention is not paid to the business at the South, where immense tracts of land are available for the purpose, that are now lying idle.

**Can Every Farmer Keep Bees?**

Much has been said as to the propriety and desirability of every one to keep bees. It is said that the farmer should keep bees, the lawyer, doctor, mechanic, preacher and teacher should keep bees—everybody should keep bees. There could be no objection to everybody keeping them, yet that every one can and will keep them properly seems already sufficiently answered by the many failures that occur every year, as the fruits of neglect and mismanagement.

If there is one class to which bee-keeping seems more especially adapted than to any other it is the farmer; surrounded as he is by all that is essential to the prosperity of the bees. The bloom of his orchard, pastures, fields and forests furnish a bountiful harvest of delicious sweets which the bee alone knows how to gather, and the farmer loves so well to enjoy. His trees and shrubs afford a pleasant shade for the hives, which, if rightly arranged, add much to the beauty and adornments of home, while the care necessary to attend to his little untiring laborers is a mere matter of recreation and pleasure, and which is repaid a hundred fold by them in return. It is no exaggeration to say that it requires less labor to care for a stock of bees than to raise a calf, pig or lamb, while the profits are many times greater.

Everything in bee-keeping, however, does not depend on location. The manner in which many farmers keep their bees almost forces one to conclude that they are either too indolent or ignorant to keep them successfully, and that in reality they should not make the attempt. I will enumerate the kind of farmers who can keep bees, at least enough to supply themselves with honey sufficient for the wants of their own families. The farmer who has sufficient sense to plant corn at the right time, and energy to eradicate the weeds and stir the soil to insure a good crop, can keep bees. The man that adorns his home with shrubs and flowers, raises delicious fruits for his table, and desires the education of his children in every useful art that agriculture and home affords, will keep them. On the other hand, the one who has not the interest or energy to do all these things need not expect to get either money or honey from bee culture. Some of the requisites to care, even for a few stock of bees, are: First—A love for the bees. No one succeeds well who keeps bees with only profits in view, for in this business "he who maketh haste to be rich" will surely fall into a snare. Second—Knowledge and energy to do the right thing at the right time. This can be attained by reading and observation, and time and money thus expended will prove a good investment. Third—Faith that bees will pay if rightly kept. A like faith is necessary in this vocation as that which the farmer exercises in all his farm matters. When a horse or cow dies, or his hogs have the cholera, he by no means stops keeping horses or raising hogs, and says he has no luck in that kind of stock. When bugs eat his potatoes, the drouth destroys his corn, and the fly kills his wheat, does he immediately go out of the business? No; because he has faith in his calling. He plows again, and instead of trusting wholly to chances, tries to avoid a like disaster by making use of such knowledge as he has gained by his former experience. The faithful plarist works upon the same plan. If his bees die, he buys more. If the flowers fail to produce honey, he cares for his bees till they do, and then when times of prosperity do come a reward of 200 to 500 per cent. will amply repay him for all his care and anxiety. When farmers begin to keep bees on business principles, instead of the uncertainties of old dame chance, then will they fully realize that for pleasure, profit and

health there is no business in agriculture that can compare to the care of bees.—G. W. Neihardt, in *Bee-Keepers' Guide.*

**Co-operation in Stock Breeding.**

Some weeks since the *Western Rural* had an article which sought to point out some of the advantages of a national breeding establishment, and among those advantages, it will be remembered, that we mentioned the facility which would be given for making the production of the best horses a certainty. As the basis of the lack of such facility at present, or rather as a part of the basis, the very large expenditure necessary to accomplish this end was spoken of, and the fact of its being too great for an individual to assume was hinted at. The *Drovers' Journal* gets at this matter in a different way in an article bearing the above heading, and we think its plan would work well. It says:

"The idea of co-operating among farmers for the purpose of enabling a number to accomplish with ease what one of them would find difficult if not impracticable, is not a new one. In fact it has been to some extent practiced ever since the white man began rolling together the heavy timbers from New England forests to make for himself shelter from the rigors of a rugged climate. But for some reason co-operation has never become popular with farmers as a class, and has been resorted to but very little, and then only when necessity compelled its adoption. That it might often be made a means for lightening the burdens of farmers, and of bringing within their reach comforts and even luxuries they cannot otherwise have is not denied. Most farmers freely admit that good breeding is now absolutely necessary in raising good stock, if one would avoid an absolute loss. For whatever purpose an animal may be wanted, whether it be for food, bearing burdens, for speed, or for its wool, much of its usefulness and nearly all of its profitableness depends upon its breeding. But high breeding costs time, money, thought and no little drudgery, and he who would have the benefit of good blood must and should pay for it a fair price, and this price is often so great that the small farmer, or one that has a small herd, stud or flock, cannot afford it for an animal for his own use alone. He can, however, easily afford to be one of a number to buy even the choicest animals, if any equitable arrangement can be made under which his stock can get the benefit of the better breeding.

"In such matters as this no plan applicable to all cases can be given, but the details must be arranged according to circumstances. That co-operation can be made pleasant and profitable in these matters there can be no doubt. It has been suggested that the agricultural societies, which are supposed to be gotten up and managed for the benefit of the farmer, could very properly enter upon the work of improving the domestic animals of the country by purchasing stock of undoubted excellence, and dividing the cost and the services of their purchases equitably among their members. Of course there would be some difficulties in the way of carrying out such a plan, but all could be overcome by good judgment and patience."

**Grain Crop of Europe and America.**

Europe produces now on an average 5,000,000,000 bushels of grain, of which Russia produces one-third, Germany and France 520,000,000 bushels each, and Austria 500,000,000. The United States produces 1,600,000,000 bushels, or about the same as Russia. In order to appreciate the advantages of the United States the population should be taken into account; this is for the United States 40,000,000, and therefore we produce 40 bushels per head; while Europe, with a population of quite 300,000,000, produces only 16 bushels per head; Russia 26 bushels per head, and Great Britain only 4 bushels per head. As the average quantity of grain consumed per head is fifteen bushels, we produce nearly three times as much as we want, Russia scarcely twice its wants, Europe on an average all needed, but Great Britain not much over one-fourth. It will be seen that the general production far surpasses the consumption, but this excess is absorbed by breweries and distilleries all over the world, which do more to keep the price of breadstuffs at a high figure than anything else.—*American Miller.*

**Veterinary Department.**

**Worms in Hogs, Sheep and Cattle.**

The simplest remedy for worms in hogs, cattle and sheep is turpentine mixed with a little feed, or given in linseed oil or gruel; two ounces for a cow or ox, and one-fourth or less for smaller animals, according to size. Clater gives the following to adult bovines: Linseed oil, one pint; turpentine, two ounces; infusion of quassa, one-half pint. The symptoms of the worms being present are: General weakness and inaction, falling off of flesh, capricious appetite, and their appearing "hide-bound."—*Scientific Farmer.*

**Scrotal Hernia.**

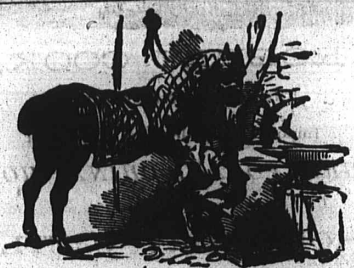
I have a colt four years old, with slight rupture on right side. The other side is all right. Can anything be done without castration? Please answer.

**ANSWER:**—It is very doubtful if a cure can be effected without having the animal castrated. You might place him upon his back and endeavor to reduce it by manipulation; it may be necessary to introduce the hand into the rectum and gently draw the intestine upward after it has been reduced. Allow him to rise, and if it does not immediately return you may, with a hyperdermic syringe, inject as near the inguinal ring as possible some irritating preparation, such as tincture of iodine or a saturated solution of chloride of zinc, one part of the salt to eight of water, the idea being to set up an adhesive inflammation. The case will require to be watched closely, and if a slough should be superinduced you will have to castrate him either by the covered operation or apply clamps, and allow the parts to slough after the hernia has been reduced. The case calls for the veterinarian's skill.

**Indigestion.**

We have a mare who, after she has been driven and warmed up, scours very badly; she is kind and gentle, and I don't think nervousness is the cause of it. She has been this way about a month. Please state the remedy.

**ANSWER:**—Scouring is often due to indigestion; the food or parts of it pass into the alimentary canal improperly digested and acts traumatically upon the mucous membrane lining of the intestines; while the animal is standing quietly in the stable it suffers little if any inconvenience; but when taken out to drive, the exercise sets up a degree of irritation sufficient to cause purgation. **Treatment:** Prepare and give a cathartic composed of Barbadoes aloes, seven, ground ginger, one drachm, mixed and made into a ball and given before feeding; after it has acted give daily one of the following powders: Take gentian root, pimento, ginger, pulverized, and sub-nitrate of bismuth, of each three ounces; pulverized opium, one ounce; mix and make into twenty-four powders; tannic acid, one drachm; sulphate of copper, two ounces; water, one pint; make into a decoction by simmering over a slow fire until thoroughly dissolved; give one ounce a day in feed.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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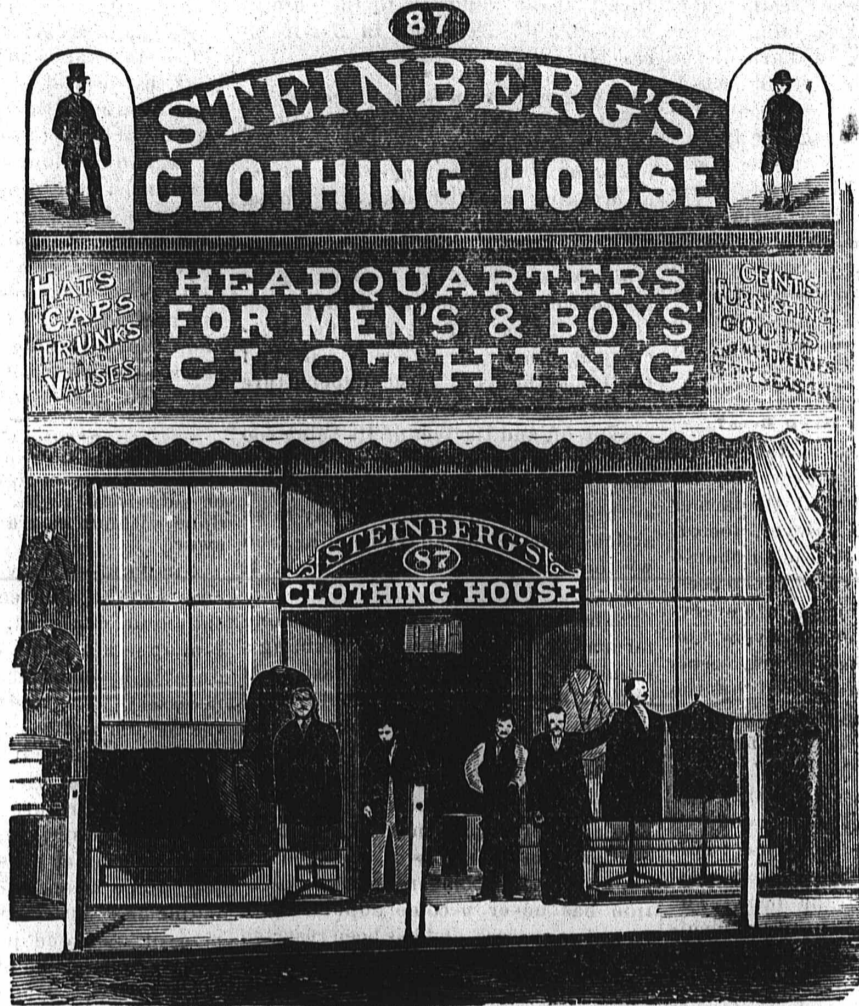
These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now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

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50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.  
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Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.  
These gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c.  
25 dozen of 2-button kids at 35c

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Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c.  
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**BARGAINS IN SILKS.**  
We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c, 60c, 65c, and 75c.  
Good black gros grain silks at 62 1/2c, 65c, 70c, and \$1.00.  
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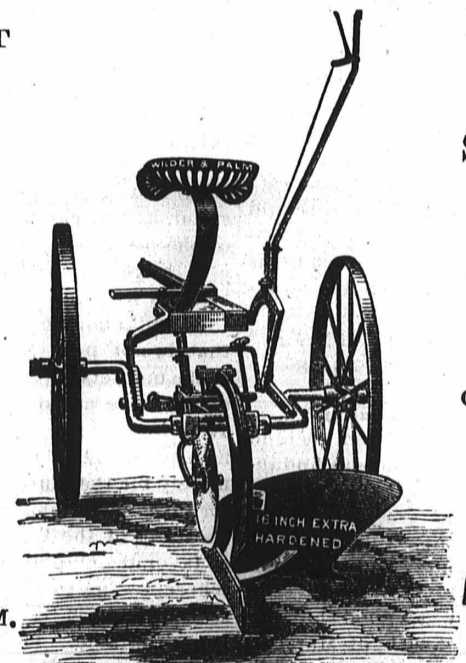
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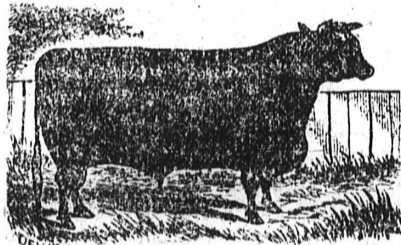
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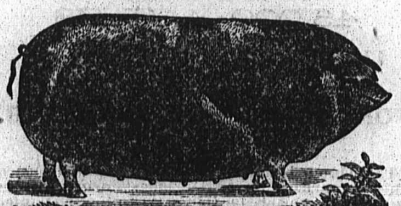
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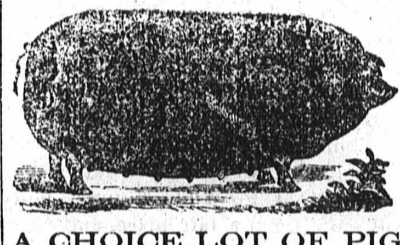
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