

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 348.

"ONE IN A THOUSAND."

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

"She's one in a thousand,"
Said old farmer Grey,
As he waded knee deep
In the sweet scented hay,
"You won't find her like, marm,
From here to the town—
That woman out there
In the calico gown!"

"You thought 'twas a servant
A yoking the steers!"
And the old farmer laughed
Till he started the tears.
"And you was half right, marm,
For, 'twixt you and me,
She has worked like a slave
Since the year forty-three."

"If you could have seen her
That morning in May,
When I stopped at her father's
And took her away—
A likely young bride, marm,
So blooming and fair,
And 'chippier' as that little lamb
Frisking there!"

"You wouldn't a thought it,
Now would you, friend, say?
As you look at her wrinkled
And brown face to-day;
Her hard bony hands, marm,
Her back like a bow,
Ah, she's one in a thousand
To labor, that's so!"

"When first we were married,
All, all for my sake;
And here the old farmer
Leaned hard on his rake,
"She gave up her music
And gave up her books—
No nonsense about her,
You'd know by her looks!"

"And if you should lose her?"
I ventured to say.
The old farmer sighed
And looked down at his bay;
"Wouldn't it break my heart,
He replied with a tear,
"And then help is uncommonly
High about here!"

THE MAN WITH THE RED EYE.

About eight years ago, when I had not railroaded it as long as I have now, I was employed as a messenger on a Western railway. I don't know it is necessary for me to say what line it was, but I will call it the B. T. & G. R. R., to save myself the trouble of pronouncing the whole name.

I had not been on the run more than a month previous to the date of the occurrence of which I am going to tell you. I had been running on a branch route for more than a year, and I might have staid there a good deal longer if I had not been chosen to take Paxton's place when he went off. You see, two or three attempts had been made to rob the express car, and at last, at the end of a long run, Paxton was found dead in the car with a bullet hole in his head. But the safe was closed tight and secure, though an attempt had been made to blow it open, which proved ineffectual. But the strangest part of it all was that the key was missing from Paxton's pockets, and it was not found till a good six weeks afterward. Then it was discovered at the side of the track, with a card tied on it, on which it was written that robbers were in the car, and he expected they would murder him if he refused to give up the key. He was true to the last. Well, you may suppose that I felt just the least bit squeamish about accepting such an uninviting berth; but the superintendent gave me orders, and I meant to do my duty, however disagreeable it might be. Then the pay was larger than I had ever received before; and I was acquainted with a good girl who was ready to help me inhabit a house whenever I should be able to own one, and that was quite an object to me, I can assure you.

Well, everything passed off smoothly enough for several weeks, and I had become accustomed to the route, and made a dozen or so of very pleasant acquaintances, and I was growing to be pretty well contented with my life. I had begun almost to think the robbers, whoever they might be, had given up all thoughts of ever making anything out of my car, and had sought another field of operations.

One day I was informed by the agent at R—that some time within a week I would have to take charge of about \$80,000 in specie in its transit over our road. The officers of the express company had been advised of this intended important shipment in order that they might exercise redoubled vigilance, in view of the great risk incurred in the transportation of such a valuable consignment.

The evening after my conversation with the agent he called me into the office, and told me the specie was to go over the road the next

day but one. He produced an envelope and handed it to me, saying as he did so:

"There, Bill, are your orders, direct from the superintendent, with his own signature attached. Read them carefully and obey them to the letter, for a little mismove might cause a great loss to the company and cost you your position."

"I shall do my duty to the very letter," I replied.

"I am sure you mean to do so," said the agent, "but you cannot be too careful. Some of the members of the light-fingered profession are smart as lightning. The plans they can't devise ain't worth thinking of, and they are as fertile in expedients as the evil one himself. I thought I'd put you on your guard in a friendly way, and—"

There was a slight sound at the door. If the depot hadn't been deserted by every one except us two, and the switch engine hadn't been up at the end of the yard, where we could not hear its incessant puffing, I don't believe we would have heard the sound at all. But we both noticed it at once, and as I looked out of the office into the large room beyond, I saw a man standing just inside the outer door, with his head inclined towards us as if he were trying to overhear our conversation. He saw me about the time I first noticed him. I knew it from the little start of surprise he gave as his eyes met mine.

He was all over his surprise in a minute, for he drew his face down to an expression of the utmost unconcern, and came boldly forward to the windows of the office, through which the agent always transacted any business he might have with persons without.

He was a very fair appearing man, apparently about forty, though he might have been a little older. He was dressed in black, and wearing a high hat, he might have passed very well for one of the cloth if his nose hadn't been just a trifle luminous. The other peculiarity I noticed about the man was that he had a queer sort of a red-looking eye. It appeared fixed and staring, and as he came nearer I concluded it was glass. It was so strange and unnatural in its expression that I thought I should know if I should see it peering at me over the wall of China.

"Is there a small package here for Isaac G. Van Scooter?" he asked, in a business-like way, in answer to the inquiring glance of the agent.

The agent referred to one of the big registers on the desk, and answered in the negative. "Queer!" said the man with the red eye. "It ought to have come yesterday. Have you read the *Evening Chronicle*?"

And after this abrupt interrogation, the stranger stood quite motionless, eyeing the agent intently for as much as a minute.

We both answered "No."

The man took a paper out of his pocket, and spreading it open before us, put one of his slender forefingers upon the following paragraph:

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This afternoon as two men, named Henry Van Scooter and C. H. Griggs, were at work chopping timber in the pines near Scranton, a tree fell upon them, killing Van Scooter instantly and inflicting injuries upon the person of Griggs, from which he died in less than an hour. They are residents of G., and it is understood their remains will be taken to that place for burial.

"Henry Van Scooter was my only brother—my twin brother—who resembles me very much, and Charley Griggs was my sister's husband. It's a sad blow! I don't know how my poor sister will bear it. It's about this sad affair that I came here chiefly. I want to send the two bodies through to G—by express Thursday, by the 11:40 train. What will be the charges?"

"The charge will be twenty-five dollars," answered the agent.

The stranger only bowed solemnly in recognition of the reply. Then he was silent for a minute or two, during which time he appeared to be struggling with his grief.

"The bodies will be here Thursday morning," he said. "I hope you will make all arrangements to prevent any delay. I guess my package won't come this week."

The agent assured him that there would be no delay, and he might depend on having the bodies go through to G— with the greatest possible expedition.

The man bowed again politely, then he said: "Is the telegraph office near? I must break the sorrowful news to my poor sister. I suppose, though it's anything but a pleasant duty."

I told him how to reach the place he sought, and with a polite "thank you," the sad man with the red eye walked out of the office, and in a couple of minutes the sound of his footsteps died away in the distance.

"A queer sort of a chap," said I.

"A little odd," answered the agent.

"I wonder if he heard us talking about the specie?" I inquired.

"He seems honest enough."

"Yes," said I; "but I am sure he was listening to our talk when I first saw him."

"Are you certain of it?" the agent asked, eagerly.

"Well—no," I replied; "not altogether certain, beyond all mistake, but it looked mighty like it, I can tell you."

"Suppose you go to the telegraph office and see what kind of a message he sends," suggested the agent.

No sooner said than done. I hastened around to the telegraph office, and as I went in the man came out. He didn't seem to recognize me—at least, he didn't look at me—and I thought it prudent not to notice him.

"Did that preacher-looking fellow send a message to G—?" I asked of the operator, when I had gone in and closed the door after me.

"Yes. Why do you ask?"

"Oh, only out of curiosity," I replied.

"Was it anything of importance? The man said that his brother and brother-in-law were both killed this afternoon."

The operator took the copy of the message from the file on the table and laid it before me. It was addressed to Mrs. C. H. Griggs, G—, and signed Isaac G. Van Scooter. It read: "Henry and Charles are both dead. They will be sent home Thursday."

Everything seemed consistent, and any doubts I had entertained of the good intentions of the stranger were speedily dissipated. I didn't go back to the office, but turned my steps toward my boarding place, thinking as I walked along that Thursday would be an uncommon day with me with two corpses and \$80,000 in specie in my car.

The money was safely deposited in the car an hour before the time for the train to leave Thursday morning. It was securely locked in two strong, iron-bound chests, and when they were stowed away in the large safe and the heavy door made fast, I thought everything was pretty well fixed. A few minutes before we pulled out two wagons passed by the car, one of them containing two coffins and the other six men, who were evidently acting as pallbearers. I looked around for the bereaved brother with the peculiar eye, but he was nowhere to be seen. I thought it a little strange that he should be absent at such a time, but I forgot all about it in a moment.

The coffins were placed in one end of the car, and after it had been arranged that one of the men should come into the car and take a look at the bodies when we arrived in Redwood, he shook hands with the others, and entered one of the coaches. As the doors closed on him, the bells rang and we went steaming away.

It was pretty busy for an hour or more, and we had passed three or four stations before I had time to cast more than a casual glance toward the quiet passengers at the end of the car. But after a little, when I had more leisure, an uncontrollable wish took possession of me to look at the faces of the two dead men. It wasn't mere morbid curiosity, and I can't describe it in any way better than to say it was a sort of vague desire which I could not quiet without satisfying it.

I noticed that the lids were not fastened down. My next discovery was that the screws were gone. This struck me as strange, for I was sure I had noticed them when the coffins were lifted from the car. I remembered that I had given the attendants permission to arrange the caskets to their own satisfaction, and that they had been a long time in doing it. If they had removed the screws unobserved at that time, what possible object could they have had in doing so? With this question in my mind, I raised the upper portion of the lid of the coffin nearest me, and took a look at the face of the occupant. He was a young man, with a full face and square features. His cheeks were not sunken, and he had a decidedly fresh appearance for a young man who had been dead nearly two days, I thought.

Replacing the lid, I passed away to the other coffin. Here a new and startling surprise met me. The man in the coffin was the man whom I had seen in the express office! That red eye was staring straight at me; and I was not mistaken. For a moment my life depended on it.

This man, who was alive after the accident, which the paper said caused the death of Van Scooter and Griggs, and who had made arrangements for the transportation of their remains, was now here in this coffin, to all appearance dead! Then I remembered that the bereaved

stranger had said that his dead brother resembled him very closely. But two brothers are not apt to have red glass eyes! Such a coincidence as this was beyond the pale of reasonable probabilities.

While yet I gazed at the supposed corpse, the other eye opened a little, and I was sure it was gazing at me. I was convinced that there was fraud here, but to show that I had discovered it might cost me my life. So I very quietly replaced the lid of the coffin and took a moment's time to think the matter over.

I remembered my conversation with the express agent, which we feared had been overheard by the clerical-looking stranger, and could only come to the conclusion that the whole thing was a deliberate plan to murder me and gain possession of the \$80,000 in my charge. There was no denying that the man with the red eye was alive, and I had no doubt but that the other was also. Kneeling down, I placed my ear to the side of the coffin, and could hear him breathe quite distinctly. I remembered the attendant who had boarded the train intended to enter the car at Redwood, ostensibly for the purpose of seeing the bodies; and I could not doubt but that the three men intended to attack me after the train pulled out from the station, and rob the car before our arrival at the next stopping place. There was but one station between us and Redwood, and I knew we would be there in ten minutes more. I had no time for hesitation. Instant action was my only chance for safety. If I could secure myself against an attack until we reached the next station, I felt that all would be well. In one instant I had decided upon a plan of action. As quickly as possible I piled several heavy boxes of merchandise on top of the two coffins, and then I knew I was safe. Scarcely was this accomplished when we ran into the station.

I immediately found two or three officers. First the man in the coach was secured. He was highly indignant that he should be disturbed on such a solemn mission. But it was no go. He was handcuffed in less than two minutes and marched out on the platform.

It was an easy matter to secure the two quondam dead men. They were taken greatly at a disadvantage, and were deprived of all power to resist almost before they became aware how their nice little scheme had terminated. All three had been well armed.

Bound and guarded, the three miscreants were taken to Redwood and lodged in the county jail.

Before I left I took a look at them through the grated doors of their cell. When I paid my respects to the man with the red eye, he smiled a little and remarked patronizingly: "You're a pretty sharp young man. It takes a middling keen boy to outwit us."

"Permit me to sympathize with you in your sorrow at the loss of your dear dead brother just a little," I replied.

"What an unfortunate wretch am I," complained a miser to his neighbor; "some one last night has taken away the treasure which I buried in my garden, and laid a cursed stone in its place." "And yet you never used your treasure, answered his neighbor; "only bring yourself to believe that the stone is still your treasure, and you are none the poorer." "If I am none the poorer," returned the miser, "is not some one else the richer? The thought is enough to drive me mad."

One of England's greatest literary celebrities received a visit from the Princess Louise when she was in Edinburgh lately. Judge of her amusement when the first word he said to her as he beamed over his spectacles was, "And how's your mother?" He could afford to be blunt. But history preserves the yet blunter speech of a Leith bairn, who, when presented before one of the Georges, affably exclaimed to his majesty, during a lull of conversation, "An hoo's a' the family!"

A noted sharper, wishing to ingratiate himself with a clergyman, said: "Parson, I should like to hear you preach more than I can tell you." "Well," responded the clergyman, "if you had been where you ought to have been last Sunday, you would have heard me." "Where was that?" asked the sharper. "In the county jail," was the reply.

A lecturer on chemistry said: "To illustrate how elements that are perfectly harmless in themselves may become destructive by combination, take the case of a gun and a small boy. What can be more harmless than each of these when alone by itself? or what can be more dangerous in combination?" [Great applause.]

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Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As they were all away to-day but grandma, I thought I would drop you a few lines. Grandma is getting his sugar-cane made up and we all had a gay time stripping it. Grandma gave the boys a day to go for nuts, and I went with them, and we got quite a good many. Brother Archie has had the chills, but is better now. Our school commences the first of the month; I am glad to think it is so near. Ma has been gone two weeks and we are so sad without her. We have nice pigs and calves, and nice chickens and turkeys. I help grandma milk morning and evening. It is time to bring in the cows and I must bring my letter to a close.

Yours truly, VIOLA BELLE BOOTH.
LECOMPTON, Kans., Sept. 28, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I am going to try to write you a letter. I am sorry the young folks have not kept the column filled you so kindly gave them; but if you will allow me to write, and publish my letters, I will try and do my part to help keep the column filled. I hope the girls and boys will do likewise for I like to hear from them. I have four brothers; I am plying a quilt for each of them. I have already pieced a quilt for my twin brother. I like to piece quilts, but never get much time to for I go to school summer and winter, and help mother do the work between terms, so I can go to school. We have had a very dry summer. Late crops have suffered from the extreme hot weather and drouth, but all early crops are good. I herewith send you an enigma:

I am composed of eight letters.
My 5, 7, 8 is a number.
My 4, 3, 8 is to move swiftly.
My 4, 2, 5 is to decay.
My 1, 6, 7, 5 is a part of the body.
My whole is the age of the writer.

I shall bring my letter to a close for you will get tired of reading it, so good-by for this time.

Yours truly, S. ELLA NOELL.
BURLINGTON, Kans., Sept. 26, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written a letter to THE SPIRIT so I thought I would write. I am sorry that the "Young Folks' Column" has not been well filled; it is the part of the paper that I like to read. I will be twelve years old the 25th of October. We have eighteen little pigs. We did have twenty-one, but three of them died, two of them got their shoulders hurt and two others were not thriving, so we put them in a pen and fed them on milk, now they are nice fat fellows; we have them for pets. The mule kicked two on the head, and also another on the leg and broke it, so that it had to go on three legs; I fed it and gave it the name of Billy so I could call him from the others to feed him. I fed a cow last winter for my brother; he gave me a pig for feeding her. I water the hogs; father gave me a pig for it. He told me I might have my choice among the pigs so I took Billy; he is well now and can walk on four feet. I would like for some of the other little boys to tell what they do. I intended to send this last week but I had the ague and did not get it finished. I think it is very kind of you to give the young folks a prize for writing good letters; I am going to try for the prize. I will close. Yours truly,

CHARLES W. NOELL.
BURLINGTON, Kans., Sept. 27, 1878.

A Good Boy.
A well dressed boy, about ten years old, stood on the walk in front of the city hall, the other day, eating an apple. A ragged urchin, having a rag-bag over his shoulder, stood close by and looked as if he would give his hat and boots for one bite of the fruit. An attaché of the city hall noted the situation, and was greatly pleased to see the lad suddenly hand over the apple to the envious rag-picker.

"That's a good boy—that was real charity!" exclaimed the gentleman, as he patted the boy on the head.

"Yes, I felt sorry for him," replied the boy; "and I'd got down to a big worm hole, too!"

The little girl rattled it off as if she knew it by heart: "Why do ducks put their heads in the water? For divers reasons. Why do they take them out? For sun-dry reasons. Why do they put them in again? To liquidate their little bills. Why do they take them out again? To make a run on the banks."

"Sambo, is your boss a good farmer?" "O, yes, 'deed he is a fine-rate farmer; he make two craps in one year." "How is that, Sambo?" "Why, you see, he sells his hay in de fall and make money once, and in de spring he sell de hides ob all de cattle dat die for want of de hay, and make money twice—dat's two craps, massa."

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

DEPUTIES.

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:
 W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.
 William Meador, Lawrence, Douglas county.
 John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
 Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
 S. W. Fisher, Salville, Mitchell county.
 George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
 D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.
 James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
 E. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Saline county.
 C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
 Chas. A. Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
 John McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewett county.
 L. M. Earnest, Garretts, Anderson county.
 John C. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
 F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
 J. S. Payne, Calamus, Linn county.
 G. M. Sumner, McPherson, McPherson county.
 D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.
 George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county.
 A. Hunt, Belle Plaine, Sangre county.
 James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
 F. M. Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.
 J. P. Ellis, Miami county.
 George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
 E. Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.
 W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
 J. E. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.
 E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
 J. O. Vandersal, Winfield, Cowley county.
 E. E. Powell, Augusta, Mitchell county.
 J. W. Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
 Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
 W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
 William Pettit, Salina, Saline county.
 M. G. Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.
 Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
 John Behring, Fairfax, Osage county.
 E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.
 C. S. Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
 J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county.
 W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
 T. C. Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
 Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
 E. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
 J. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
 A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
 W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
 Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.
 S. M. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
 S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
 R. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque county.
 G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.
 J. F. Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
 Geo. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabunsee county.
 Wm. A. White, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

Co-operative Silk Farm.

A number of men in Pennsylvania are about establishing a joint-stock company for the purpose of carrying on a co-operative silk farm near Downingtown. The full arrangements will be made, it is affirmed by the papers, after the return from the Paris exhibition of the Hon. John P. Edge, one of the state commissioners of agriculture. It is proposed that forty cottages be each surrounded by mulberry trees, and that a skilled instructor supervise, directing the treatment of worms and cocoons, until the inexperienced properly understand the business. Each family will have a direct interest in the factory to which it specially contributes supplies of raw silk.

The objections to engaging in such an enterprise are very naturally suggested by the fact that the work will have to be done by hand, and hand-work is too costly in this country. But now that thousands upon thousands are absolutely idle, and can find no remunerative work, and as this business is especially adapted to women and children, there can be no doubt that in these cases work would be greatly preferred to idleness, though the pay might be small. It is a hopeless task to spin, or knit, or weave, or sew, in competition with useless machines driven by steam; but the light work of picking leaves, feeding the worms and reeling the silk can be done by women and children, and cannot be done by steam. It is essentially employment for the hands, and therefore likely to be of some help towards a living, and will prove a safeguard against that moral wreck which is sure to follow, in the wake of idleness.

This enterprise, if carried through, will result from the careful observation and close study of Mr. Edge into the process of silk manufacture as displayed at the Paris exhibition. Such international fair undoubtedly give a new impetus to the various industries already established, and will be the means of opening new channels of profitable labor to those who are really willing to work.

We are looking with great interest towards all co-operative plans of labor, and shall sincerely rejoice if this shall prove a success. There is already such an establishment started in Franklin county, Kansas, and we should be glad to learn what its present condition is, and what are its prospects for the future. Will some one connected with that enterprise give our Patrons an account thereof?

To the Patrons.

There are now in Kansas over sixty grange co-operative stores; quite a number of them are prosperous even beyond the expectations of those Patrons who put in their capital to start these stores. A few are not doing much and as a consequence are not benefiting the Patrons in their locality to any considerable extent. There is a legitimate cause, or, we might better say, there are legitimate causes for the difference in the prosperity and success of these different institutions. Where you find a grange store doing a thriving business, you will find the Patrons who live in the county where the store is located alive and wide-awake to their own interests; they will be found for the time being making sacrifices for the sake of putting their business enterprise on a permanent and paying basis. Each member will resolve him or herself into a traveling advertisement for their business. They will not expect to receive an exorbitant price for the farm produce they sell to the store; they will not expect to buy their goods at greatly reduced prices, and then receive a large dividend on the amount of their trade. But where grange stores are in a sickly condition the very reverse is true. Members will want more for their butter and eggs and other produce than they can possibly get anywhere else; they will want their goods for a much less price than they can buy for elsewhere, and then if the store does not pay a large dividend on their trade, they will say, "I don't see as the grange store amounts to much; I can do about as well at other stores." This is not an overdrawn picture but has come under our observation in several instances in our travels over the state. Allow us to say unqualifiedly that the Patron who talks and acts in this way is unfit to belong to the order.

We give here one instance of unpatron-like conduct that came under our observation: A Patron went into a grange store and asked the price of a plow. Eleven dollars was the reply. He went to another store, and, seeing a plow exactly like the one at the grange store, inquired the price. He was answered fourteen dollars. The Patron told the merchant that the grange store had offered him a plow just like this for eleven dollars. Ah! is that so, says the merchant; then I will sell you that one for ten dollars and ninety-five cents. All right, replied Mr. Bogus Patron, I will take it. And thus the grange store, that had put down the price of plows three dollars, was given the cold shoulder by a member of the order because the other merchant went five cents lower.

When the Patrons in any county start any business enterprise it is their duty to rally round it; to give it their support both moral and pecuniary. Patrons who will adopt this course will very soon find all obstacles removed and will soon see that it pays, only a little perhaps at first, but gradually the dividends will grow larger and larger until finally the business will be a complete success. We say to the Patrons, do not start any business enterprise until you feel quite certain you will succeed. But when once started let all take hold at once and stick to it until satisfactory results are attained.

Declaration of Purpose.

For the benefit of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, we publish the declaration of purposes as promulgated by the National Grange. We ask our readers to peruse carefully, and save this paper for future reference.

PREAMBLE.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby solemnly declare our declaration of purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

GENERAL OBJECTS.

United by the strong and faithful ties of agriculture, we naturally resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind. We heartily indorse the motto, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate; to diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate; to enhance the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in the fleece; to systematize our work; and calculate intelligently on probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange; we shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will and vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual; we shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices—all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

BUSINESS RELATIONS.

For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence, we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them; their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence, we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, we shall, therefore, advocate for

every state the increase in every practical way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the products of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life blood of commerce may flow freely."

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies of capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant per cent. profits in trade; they greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our country, legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits.

EDUCATION.

We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and the sciences which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study.

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the grange—national, state or subordinate—is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship; and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen—to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is his right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every Patron, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion, while the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We demand a proper equality, equity and fairness—protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is to advocate the rights of the sons and daughters of our American Republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and personal acquaintance with no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

Ours being particularly a farmer's institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not sufficient direct interest in tilling the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens in our order, to employ the continued assistance toward co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, and we must eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromises and earnest co-operation as an omen of our future success.

CONCLUSION.

It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve every one of our suffering brethren of any means at our command. Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order. Imparting the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

What We Propose to Do.

Some think because they do not hear so much said about the grange that the interest in it is decreasing. Such persons forget that loud talking is not always essential where much solid work is to be done. In regard to the grange, it is no evidence that the deep interest in regard to its success is not felt because unexpressed. In our first successful efforts in securing desirable business results, we may have been somewhat imprudent. Be that as it may, the faithful members of the order who have a just comprehension of its educational, social and business features, are now working like faithful laborers and as it becomes true husbandmen. We have not forgotten by any means one of the specific objects of the order as set forth in the "declaration of purposes." To wit, that of developing a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves, the enhancing of the comforts and attractions of our homes, and the strengthening of our attachments to our pursuits.

True, we justly placed much dependence on securing financial benefits, for every dollar saved, if rightly used, can be made to minister to the best elements of our nature. Virtue and intelligence are, and must always remain, the controlling influences of our order, whatever interested persons may say to the contrary. It is the universal education of the people that will give impetus to agricultural progress. The Patrons of Husbandry propose to do their share of this important work. No true Patron need be ashamed of anything with the gates of the grange, unless it be his own negligence in manfully doing his part of the work.

If the members of the grange do not do their duty, do not carry out the principles of the order, they cannot consistently blame any one except themselves if they do not occupy the position in the social and intellectual world to which those who are following the first, and best occupation, are by right entitled. Such a result will never be realized without earnest longing, supplemented by active, earnest work. If we, as members of the grange, expect to

surpass in general information and refinement those engaged in other professional duties, or in handling what we produce, we must put forth an earnest and united effort in this direction, and we shall as surely achieve success as we resolutely undertake it.—Grange Bulletin.

What Agriculture Does.

The following is a short extract of a speech delivered at Lawrence, Kans., by J. T. Jones, late master of the National Grange:

Without agriculture there is no wealth. Gold and silver are not wealth—they are its convenient representatives; commerce produces no wealth—it simply exchanges it; manufacture and the arts combine it. Agriculture is the prolific mother of wealth. The rest simply handle it when produced and delivered into their hands.

The earth breeds savages. Agriculture breeds enlightened nations; it breeds houses and ships, temples and seminaries; it breeds the manufactory; sculpture, painting and music are its offspring. The wheels of the workshop, the sails of commerce, the implements of science, the pen of genius, the pencil and chisel of the artist, the eloquent tongue of the orator, the scheming brain of the statesman, the equipment of wealth, the banqueting of pleasure—all that renders earth in its tides of life anything but a great sepulcher, move and have power of being, because the fields yield their fruits to the patient toil of the husbandman.

We might manage to live without merchants, without marines, without orators, without poets, perhaps without demagogues—but sure I am we could not without plowmen.

The state of husbandry in any country is the best test of its enlightenment. The thermometer of civilization rises or falls as drives out instruction in the sciences. But the science of husbandry is the science of life. It is the science of a man who had traveled all over christian missionary ground, "in heathen land. A barbarian nation needs but to be plowed up, deep, subsoiled, planted, and the inevitable harvest will be an enlightened nation."

Proper Education for the Farmer's Boy.

Professor Brewer in his paper on the "Relations of Science to Agriculture," read before the national agricultural congress, said he could not highly recommend institutions which instructed young men solely in the science of farming without accompanying experiment on the soil, nor could he those which devoted almost all their exertions to manual labor, without instruction in the sciences. But the science should be thoroughly taught. Labor should be made intelligent, and as much drudgery as possible relegated to the machines. We must not put labor before brains. It is not to learn to plow, hoe and reap, but how to do it, and when and why, that a young man should go to college. The acts themselves can be learned without ever leaving the farm. Teachers of agriculture should have practice in running a farm for money, on business principles, before attempting to teach at all. Primary instruction in Europe and America is equally faulty. The want of proper teachers is felt. Invest the country in a measure with some of the attractions with which it is viewed by one scientifically educated, and the rush of the young men to the cities will cease and the agricultural colleges begin to fill up. The primary school of to-day fails to lead the farmer's boy to any higher appreciation of his father's pursuit. Lecture circuits were favored as being of advantage to teachers and farmers, and much good might thus be done; for despite the well known conservatism of the farmer element, it is well known that ground once gained among them is never lost.

Prohibition by Patrons.

The firm stand taken by the members of the granges of Hamilton county, O., in protesting against the sale of intoxicating drinks or of gambling upon the county fair grounds during the late fair, and declining to take any part in the fair unless it was positively and unconditionally prohibited, and in which commendable action they were entirely successful, is worthy of the consideration of Patrons everywhere. Hamilton county has the honor of starting the movement; let the good work go on. Let the members in every county in which a fair is to be held in the future come out bravely and untidily in the good temperance features of our order, purify the fair, and preserve our children from these evil influences; and then, when we have won your victory in the cause of right, give the fair your hearty support and make it a success, as did the Patrons of Hamilton county.—Grange Bulletin.

Grange Halls.

Brother Eshbaugh, the worthy master of the Missouri state grange, in speaking of grange halls, says: "I have always found them to act as a strengthening bond to our organization, and I am satisfied the grange is exerting a better influence all the time among all good citizens; and as its principles become better understood, it will more than ever command the respect it deserves."

PETER COOPER RELATED.

Predicting Butler's Success and Victory in Other States—Frank Opinions of the Maine Election, Kearney, the Hewitt Commission, the Condition of the Country and the Resumption Act.

The countenance of the venerable Peter Cooper beamed with unusual smiles as he talked over the results of the Maine election and the Butler victory at Worcester. He was disposed to regard the first event as peculiarly a victory for the Greenback party, and one which he had fully expected. It reminded him of an interview with Mr. Evans recently at Washington, when he had impressed upon that gentleman the thought that the financial question is really the one that lies at the foundation of the present depression of business and industry. Mr. Evans said on that occasion: "Why, we are doing all we can for the people in that direction." Mr. Cooper replied: "Yes, you are doing all but the right thing; the important thing is to relieve the people from the payment of the millions of interest on bonds." Mr. Cooper recalls with satisfaction his widely published address to the voters of Maine on the eve of the recent election, in favor of the candidates of the National party. In that letter Mr. Cooper deprecated the acts of congress that he believed were in the interest of the bondholders, and he favored the establishment of greenback money as the necessity of the hour, together with the repeal of the resumption act. In reply to a question as to whether he thought the vote in Maine was distinctively in consequence of an intelligent appreciation of the financial question, Mr. Cooper said: "I thought it was; that the platform embodied those ideas; that really the labor question is involved in the financial question, and that if the greenbacks are made the currency of the country, the labor question will be solved, because our currency will then be as perpetual

and as uniform as a yardstick or a bushel measure."

"Do you think, Mr. Cooper, that the National party will carry this state?"

"It will spread not only to this, but to all the states. The people are aroused to the justice that has been practiced. It is the business of congress to establish justice. How can they establish justice without that strict obedience to the letter of the constitution which would make our present financial system impossible?"

"Do you think the voters of Maine have comprehended these financial reforms, or have not other causes operated to make them vote the Greenback ticket?"

"No, sir; it is the triumph of the Greenback cause, which is a very simple thing to those who understand it. The people are gaining an intelligent knowledge that our business derangements are due to the unlawful withdrawal of the people's money and the substitution of bank money, on which the people must pay exorbitant interest. But, as I told Mr. Evans, the old parties have got to come to it. I only hope that when they see the truth they will not, like St. Paul, be struck blind. Our legal tender money was the discovery of the age, and more valuable than a gold mine. For the government to take away that money from the people for war taxes was one of the cruellest unpunished by any act of civilized man."

"Did you expect such a sudden increase of the vote in Maine?"

"Certainly. I have been predicting it. The only way that the people submitted to the legislation in favor of the banks was because the thing was 'covered up.'"

This thought of covering up things carried Mr. Cooper's mind back to a speech which he made in Tammany hall twenty-seven years ago, when he told the Democracy that "in all ages of the world men have been deceived, and have been led by various causes to believe things good and pleasant and to be desired that are in themselves bad."

Mr. Cooper said that was his last speech in Tammany hall. He said that Mr. McKim and his red-shirted ruffians were controlling the primary elections, and that was not the sort of Democracy for him.

"How do you think this Maine election will affect Gen. Butler's chances?"

"Gen. Butler is sure to be elected as governor of Massachusetts, and will stand a very fair chance of being elected president."

"But will not the National party insist upon your renomination?"

"I cannot consent to serve again. I only consented before because there was no one to represent the principles; but, although I was willing then to endure the obloquy and the ridicule, I am too old now to undertake another campaign. I am in my eighty-eighth year, and half of that gone. On my last birthday, Mr. Fish, who came, showed me an Almanac of the year I was born, and in that Almanac the population of New York was stated as 27,000. I have advocated the Greenback principles thus far against much opposition, as you know, some of it from my own son and son-in-law, who disagree with me, and for this reason."

"Mr. Hewitt seems to be making a thorough investigation."

"Yes; but he makes the mistake of having too much faith in the gold dollar as the standard of value by which to measure anything."

"Why, in Scotland they have a paper money good from time immemorial, and it has been remarked, 'They never see a guinea.'"

"Do you think resumption next January will be injurious?"

"It will be the greatest curse that could be inflicted upon this country. It carries with it many evils with it in connection with the bank system, and I almost wish I may not live to see it. Four years ago a dollar would not buy half the property in real estate that it will now. Personally, I might be benefited in money by the ruin that would befall me by the resumption act; but, for the good of the country at large, I want that act repealed. What do you think has raised the circulation of the labor newspaper or except that it is founded on truth and justice?"

"How about Denis Kearney, Mr. Cooper?"

"Well, I wish some one would advise him to leave out his harsh epithets. I think if he would do that he would have more influence. Calling hard names doesn't do any good. As an old friend of mine said, 'You can catch more flies with molasses than you can with vinegar.'"

"Did Mr. Kearney call upon you when he was in the city?"

"Yes, but I was not at home. I should have been glad to see him, and would have advised him to use the same force of language to wake people up, but without such harsh words. This reminds me of what I once said to a clergyman: 'When I think of the almost almighty power that the circumstances of birth and education and country exert to make us what we are; when not only think but know that children are being born at the Free Point, Ireland and growing up in the midst of all that is vile and vitiated; and when I see the poor drunken vagabond lying in the street, perhaps at my door, I look down upon such a one and then look up to my heavenly Father, and ask myself this simple question, 'Which of us, him or me, has the strongest claim for happiness and heaven in another life? I have no hesitation in answering that question, for I say without hesitation that I believe that poor vagabond has a stronger claim for happiness and heaven in another life than I have, for this reason. I happened to have a father and mother that taught me very early that it was always safe for me to do anything and everything that I knew to be right, and always dangerous to do anything that I knew to be wrong. Guided by that little law I began life, and I have always had a home and a home and ordinary comforts of life. Now there he lies and here am I; but I have no hesitation in saying that I bear witness that he has a stronger claim than I on happiness in another life. If his circumstances and mine had been changed, he would have changed positions. If I had been born of his parents I would have been in the gutter.' The old doctor to whom this was addressed only said in reply, 'Circumstances are very powerful.'"

Mr. Cooper, while in this philosophical vein, also said that he was often applied to for his autograph, and he sometimes added the following bit of advice:

"Mankind throughout the world will improve and better their condition in proportion as they come to know and understand that what a man sows that must he also reap somewhere, somehow and at some time, and that the platform embodied by Infinite Wisdom—so wise and so good that they are never required to be altered, amended or revoked."

Mr. Cooper expressed himself strongly in favor of an immediate repeal of the resumption act upon the reassembling of congress, as the means of avoiding the serious troubles that threaten us. He spoke feelingly of the dreadful suffering of the working classes, and said the financial policy of the government had brought about a condition of the laborers worse than slavery, because the poor laborers have no masters to care for them. He spoke of the hundreds of begging letters that he is receiving every day, and said he could not begin even to answer them. He said, in conclusion, that there is no guarantee for permanent improvement of the condition of the people but in going back to the money of the people, the extinguishment of the national debt and government bonds, and the repeal of the resumption act. This measure, he is certain, will be expedited by the marvelous uprising of the Greenback-Labor party in Maine.—New York Sun.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 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.

KEARNEY AND KALLOCH.

The information comes to us from a pretty reliable source that the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, formerly of this city, was a traveling companion and co-worker with the agitator Dennis Kearney in California. We know Kalloch well and are not surprised at this latest information of his movements. One thing is certain, Kalloch has got more and a better class of brains by half than Kearney.

NO SUCCESS WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE.

If any man succeeds in any business without a knowledge of that business, it is luck, pure luck. To have assurance of success a man must possess knowledge of the enterprise in which he embarks. And as it is with all other enterprises, so it is with the grange. Members of the order must have their work well laid out, and they must give time and attention to studying and carrying out their plans, or the success hoped for will never be realized.

A GOOD CONSTITUTION.

Washington territory, in anticipation of soon becoming a state, is about to vote upon a constitution prepared and submitted by a convention. By this constitution the future state is to be absolutely prohibited from contracting debts for the first fifteen years exceeding in the aggregate fifty thousand dollars, and its debt is never to exceed one hundred thousand dollars. It is further provided that all railroads shall be public highways, and shall be free to all persons for transportation of themselves and property under such regulations as may be proscribed by law. The proposed constitution has some other good features which clearly mark the progress of public sentiment in regard to the protection of the rights of persons as well as of capital.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The report of the secretary of the board of agriculture, for the months of May, June, July and August, is at hand and contains the usual amount of valuable information concerning the agricultural interests of Kansas.

Kansas is growing. Everybody knows this to be so, but that it is leaping over the old states of the Union four, five, six at a bound, everybody is not aware; yet it is so. Let us just take one item. In 1866, says Secretary Gray, Kansas in wheat product ranked twenty-fourth among the states having 260,465 bushels, or one and seven-tenths per cent. of the 151,999,906 bushels comprising the crop of the states entire. Ten years later, as shown by the report of 1876, Kansas ranked eighth, her 16,510,000 bushels constituting five and seven-tenths per cent. of the crop of the country. The secretary goes on to say that from the returns already in for 1878, there can be no question of the aggregate of the wheat crop of Kansas exceeding thirty millions of bushels. From eighth in wheat product in 1876, Kansas will go second, if not indeed to first place in 1878.

UNIVERSAL CO-OPERATION.

The true idea and the true end of co-operation has as yet been but faintly conceived, and but very imperfectly realized. It has been regarded, not as a grand, universal principle to co-ordinate all forms of activity, all the industries of life, all the interests of society, but as a method of helping individuals belonging to a particular trade, or engaging in a special business, such as agriculture, manufacture, commerce, or the mechanic arts. The idea of farmers has been, we must co-operate to ad-

vance our own interests as cultivators of the soil, to make agriculture a business more remunerative, to place farmers in the front rank so as to take the lead in directing the policies of government, the finances of the country, and to control the agencies which distribute the wealth of the productive classes. This idea is a good one; it is to be sacredly cherished and made fruitful by sowing it everywhere among the agricultural classes. The idea of co-operation must never be given up. It must be inculcated in the grange; it must be taught in the schools; it must be made prominent in the family; it must be the leaven which is to permeate society.

But this idea of co-operation as applied to individuals, to special trades, classes and callings is but the germ, the small seed, the leaven which is to work in human society, universally, till all people shall feel its benign influence.

While the Patron and the farmer are striving to make practical and to put in successful operation the principle of co-operation in his own sphere of action and influence, he must bear in mind also that all arts, trades, callings, occupations—that all spheres of life, including science religion, government—are but one family of interests, bound together by mutual ties, mutually dependent one upon the other, all necessary to advance and perfect human society, and make one all kindreds and tongues and nations on the earth.

We do not believe that farmers will magnify their calling too much, that they will exalt it too highly, that they will prosecute it with too great devotion, or that they will place too high an estimate upon its importance as an element of national wealth; but we can very readily conceive that they may be led by the peculiar influence of their position, and by the pressure of surrounding circumstances, to underrate, or to ignore the importance, the intrinsic value, the absolute necessity of other pursuits and callings in life. In order to the perfect working of any kind of machinery there must be many parts co-ordinated. In a watch there must be the mainspring, the wheels, the cogs, the regulator, the central pivot, and the pins and screws to hold all together. We can hardly say, in the case of the watch, that one part of it is more important to its perfect working as a time-piece than another. All are necessary. Each must perform its part or the watch becomes useless. It is so in the social mechanism. There are many members but one body. The members, each one, must be well developed; but in order to a perfect development they must be joined together in the one body. Agriculture cannot say to commerce, I have no need of you; religion cannot say to science, I have no need of thee; the university cannot say to the church, I have no need of you. While all the industries of a nation and all the institutions of society are, each in its own sphere, separate and distinct, they are also all intimately related and must all work together for the good of the whole. We must never forget that humanity is one; that all interests ought to converge; that each institution of society and each separate calling of the individual, while it has its separate aim and its own proper object, and its own special work, and its distinct organization, it has also an intimate union, a vital relation to the entire body.

Co-operation, in the best sense of the term, in the widest scope of its definition, means a working together of the manifold parts to obtain the great end of life—the commonwealth which includes all riches—those which belong to the outward life, and those which belong to the spiritual and intellectual life of man.

Public Sale of Short-Horns.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Inclosed you will find a circular of the Messrs. Hamilton, of Kentucky. They are among the largest breeders of Short-horns in the world, and the stock offered for sale is nearly all of their own breeding and raising. Quite a number of them are what is known as fashionably bred, being sired by the very best bulls in Kentucky. As an evidence, the 4th and 5th Dukes of Acklin (both by the 4th Duke of Geneva), red, and yearlings past; both bred by Abram Renick, of Kentucky, who has made a number of sales to English breeders in the last few years. Also Waterloo, bred by Mr. Renick; also Lalera's Oxford, with five Bates tops on him, and a number of other choice animals. Now is the time

for the farmers of Kansas to improve their stock.

The demand for fat cattle for exportation is the ruling of the market prices of all our Eastern cities, or fat cattle markets, and if the farmers of Kansas expect top prices they must raise the stock that commands the price, or grades top when they reach the market. As well might a milliner expect to sell the pattern of bonnets our mother's wore as fashionable as a farmer to expect a full price for a scrub steer, which, at three or four years old, is not larger than a fair high grade two-year-old, and the two-year-old worth fifty cents to a dollar per hundred the most. Now, if your granges in each neighborhood will club together and come here and buy a bull, they can get six months' time, and longer if they need it, on good paper; and the difference in the value of one crop of calves would more than pay for the bull. Now, if several parties would club together, and bring a letter from a good banker in their county, or the clerk of their courts, or the assessor of their county, under seal, they can get any reasonable time they may want, as these parties are selling because they have a surplus of some six hundred head, not because they need the money. Arrangements have been made with the roads for excursion tickets, and the stock will be shipped home at low rates by the railroad. Respectfully,

JAMES A. PAYNE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29, 1878.

[The circular referred to in Mr. Payne's communication is from the Messrs. Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., and announces that this firm will on the 28d and 24th days of this month make their third public sale at Kansas City of Short-horns.—Ed.]

Labor.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—You have often drawn the attention of your readers to the subject of labor. This is a theme which is not yet exhausted; much more might be profitably said about it, and as each individual has his own thoughts upon it, though they may not be original or differ fundamentally from those that have been already presented, yet I thought I might contribute something to the general fund of knowledge respecting the subject, and offer something, perchance, that would give us a truer idea of its value in the economy of life.

In this communication I will speak of the condition of labor in its present unorganized and chaotic state, and then contrast these conditions with what will take place when labor shall have been organized and conducted on some co-operative plan, which will render it more productive and redeem it entirely from the curse which the vice-president of the United States says was pronounced upon it by God.

Labor is a curse under its present conditions:

First—Because it is long continued, toilsome and exhausting. Protracted beyond the limits of healthy, natural exercise, it produces extreme weariness and the waste of health and life. This is the lot of a very large proportion of the workmen of our highly favored nation.

Second—Labor is not only severe and exhausting, but it is also uncertain and precarious. Business fluctuates, and with every financial pressure come involuntary stoppages, reduction of wages and enforced idleness. Even when the demand for labor is the most constant the hired hand is not without anxiety; and in all our large cities, growing with unexampled rapidity, there are thousands whose livelihood, for lack of work, is most precarious. This uncertainty pervades every branch of business. Whether a man may work or not, does not depend on his inclination or ability, but upon the inclination or ability of some one else to employ him, upon some capricious calculation of profit and loss.

Third—Labor is monotonous; whether in the workshop, the factory, or on the farm it is a ceaseless round of unvaried weariness. The same course of employment runs round with enforced regularity. The laborer pursues his toil like the blind horse upon the treadmill. There is no variety, no rest by alternation and change of occupation; and isolated, except from a few whose companionship he does not choose, it is only occasionally that the pleasure of friendship or the excitement of ambition relieve his tedium.

Fourth—Labor is not free and vol-

untary. The laborer does not work because it is the grateful exercise of his activity; he does not go to it as a recreation and a pleasure. He is rather driven to it by his necessities; he knows no other alternative but toil or starvation. As a general rule, he has no choice of occupation. He must do whatever there is to do, whatever others desire, and not what he likes. He cannot stop when his ease requires, but only when the caprice of another dictates. He feels enslaved to his occupation. It becomes to him a burden, a task, or a constraint; something that oppresses him, tyrannizes over him, opposes and violates the freedom of his will. He feels that it is a daily and hourly sacrifice—not a voluntary devotion and delight.

Fifth—Labor is poorly and inadequately compensated. It is not half paid. In times of scarcity and famine, who starve? Those who raise the crops. Who are ragged and half clothed? They who spin and weave. Who live in damp cellars, confined quarters, dark alleys and filthy cabins? Those who dig and build. In fine, who are they that are cut off from any share of the world's wealth, and the pleasures, improvements and refinements that it brings? Those who produce it all. On the other hand, who riot in abundance? Who are clothed in purple and fine linen? Who live in luxurious palaces? and on whom do art, science, taste and wealth lavish all their stores? On the rich and the idle. By some mysterious but never ceasing process, scarcely known by either side, wealth continually steals from the hands that produce it to those who have had no agency in its creation.

Labor performed under these false, isolated, chaotic and hard conditions is a curse and no mistake. It poisons all the foundations of human happiness, and is transformed into a degrading slavery. Its incessant demands break down man's physical constitution, rob him of health, energy and life. Weak and spiritless and overtaken, he knows little of hope, gladness or ambition. His physical sensibilities are blunted, not educated; his overworked body loses its manly beauty and becomes deformed under the burden laid upon him. Sadder still, he is deprived of the time and means for the cultivation of his intellect, the improvement of his mind and the development of his moral faculties. Chained to his daily task, he loses his self-respect, the pride of independence and manhood, while the continued sense of wrong sours and disquiets his temper.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have attempted to draw a faint outline, a true shadow of the present condition of labor and its depressing effects on human life. I do not wonder that the young and the old seek to be relieved of its burdens.

But these conditions of labor so false, so subversive of God's will, are not a finality—cannot exist forever. There must be a change. Labor will be redeemed from the curse and man will go forth to his work in the field, in the factory and workshop with the same buoyancy of feeling, with the same inspiration of joy, as the painter now plies his art, the architect his skill, the sculptor his chisel, or the man of science his investigations in the realms of nature.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 1, 1878.

General News.

TORONTO, Oct. 1.—W. A. Thompson, member of parliament for Welland, and the projector of the Canada Southern railway, died this morning.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—Intelligence has been received here that numbers of inhabitants are dying from starvation in Feses and Mequinez, Morocco.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The body of a man in an advanced stage of decomposition has been found by hunters on the Shawagunk mountains about six miles east of this place. A card on his person bears the name of Louis Bertini, 116 South Seventh street, St. Louis, and on the back is written with a lead pencil, "B. Bertini, fifty-two K—." The rest of the writing is obliterated. There was also on the person a five-dollar bill and a silver watch and chain. The body was well dressed. The man was dead probably over two months.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The secretary of the treasury has appointed L. Sturtevant and Geo. N. West, of the secretary's office, Lewis D. Moore, of the register's office, W. H. Gibson, of the treasurer's office, and J. H. Litchbitter, of the internal revenue office, a committee to examine and take an account of the special paper, United States notes, and all other securities, whether partially printed or complete, held by the bureau of engraving and printing. The result of the count will be com-

pared and corrected. The quantity must agree with the accounts of the division of loans and currency, in the secretary's office. The count will commence on Monday morning. The appointment of a successor to Mr. McPherson, chief of the bureau, has not yet been made, but the matter will be decided on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Chinese minister and his secretary, Yung Wing, have performed the usual diplomatic courtesy of calling upon the several foreign ministers and leaving their cards, one in Chinese characters and the other in English. Sir Edward Thornton was the first diplomat who returned the visit. The Chinese minister received him in his parlor, and the two seated themselves in chairs separated by a slender shelf, brought from China, and drank tea together. Yung Wing will leave for Hartford today, to bring his family to Washington.

Among the list of cadet engineers appointed at the Naval academy as having passed a satisfactory examination for admission to that corps is the name of Peter Miller, of Kansas. There were 134 applicants for admission examined.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—General H. E. Payne, of Wisconsin, has been appointed commissioner of patents. His commission will be prepared without delay, and he will soon enter upon the discharge of his duties.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The British steamer Indus, of the Mercantile Steamship company, of London, left this port on Sept. 4 for Havre, with 88,000 bushels of grain, three-fourths of which was in bulk, the rest in bags. As she was expected to reach her destination in ten days, and nothing has yet been heard of her, there is some apprehension as to her safety.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A sad and fatal accident occurred shortly after half-past eleven this morning, at the Long Island railroad crossing, at Atlantic and Brooklyn avenues, Brooklyn.

It appears that as the funeral of Patrick Duffy was crossing the railroad track, a coach in the procession driven by Patrick McNamee was struck by the locomotive. The carriage was crushed with tremendous force against the platform and railing of the station. Mrs. Mary Redwood, aged sixteen years, residing at 249 Van Brunt street, and Mrs. Stephen Callahan, of 66 Montague street, who were in the carriage, and the driver, who resided at 138 Pearl street, were instantly killed. The children of Mrs. Callahan—Theresa, thirteen years old; Cecilia, aged eleven; and Thomas, aged eight—were seriously injured. The carriage was completely demolished, and one of the horses killed.

The following arrests were made: John M. Gaffney, engineer; W. H. Diefenbach, conductor; Michael Dunn, flagman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A meeting of the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific railroad was held here to-day, Horace White chairman. L. Myer, August Rutlen and Frank Morrison were appointed a committee on re-organization, to make report in a subsequent meeting on October 18. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Henry Villard's administration as receiver.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—The Greenback-Labor party nominated a full city ticket in the convention to-night. A resolution was adopted early in the session to put no man in nomination who has ever held office. The ticket is therefore composed entirely of new men in politics. This rule was also applied in their congressional conventions yesterday, and much dissatisfaction has been expressed at it to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Dispatches sent by Gen. Pope to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, Chicago, contain the following from Capt. Manek, dated at camp on Chalk creek, Sept. 28: We found the Indians waiting for us about 5 p. m. in the cañons of Farnished Woman's fork. Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis Ninth infantry, and three men were wounded. We got one dead Indian, seventeen dead saddle ponies, and sixty-two head of stock. We were prevented by darkness from following up our success. I followed the trail this morning to this point from which I dispatched Lieut. Gardner and Surgeon Davis with twenty-five cavalrymen to escort Lewis and the two wounded men to Wallace. The Indians, I think, will cross the railroad at or about Sheridan station. I will be on the line of the railroad on their trail sometime tomorrow, unless they again lay for us. The whole outfit is together. I think they will probably cross the railroad to-night.

A later dispatch from Lieut. Gardner announces the death of Col. Lewis before reaching Fort Wallace; and a dispatch from Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, dated Fort Wallace, 28th, says: I know now where the Indians are and can begin to operate intelligently. Prospects are good for capturing the Indians. Col. Dodge's command must be in close proximity to them. Will move at daylight for him. Dallas' command is thirty-five miles south of this place, but has been ordered back.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 30.—An order was issued to-day by Gen. Pope, commanding the department of the Missouri, in regard to military honors to be paid to the memory of Col. Lewis, killed in an engagement with the Indians near Fort Wallace. The colors of his regiment will be draped in mourning for sixty days, and its officers will wear the usual badge of mourning for the same period.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1878.

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

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 Ledington house, opposite the Journal office, Lawrence, Kansas.

City and Vicinity.

GEN. CHARLES W. BLAIR, of Fort Scott, will speak at Liberty hall to-night (Wednesday) at 7 o'clock.

THE Douglas county Pomona grange will meet at Grange hall, in this city, on Saturday, the 12th inst. A full attendance of members is desired as business of importance is to come before the meeting.

G. W. W. YATES is on the track as an independent candidate for clerk of the district court. Mr. Yates is one of the old settlers, having come to Douglas county away back in the '50's. He has been in business in Lawrence for many years and as yet has never held a public office. He will make a strong fight.

Personal.

LIEUT. JAMES H. LANE, U. S. A., is at home again, after a number of years' absence doing service in the regular army.

O. E. STRONG, editor of the Williamsburgh Herald, made us a call on Monday. We are always pleased to see him.

Mitchell and Elder.

D. P. MITCHELL, Greenback candidate for governor, and Hon. P. P. ELDER, Greenback candidate for congress (Second district), will address the citizens of Douglas county at Liberty hall, in this city, on Monday, October 14th, at 2 o'clock p. m., and again at 7 o'clock p. m. of the same day. Mr. Elder has further appointments in Douglas county, as follows: October 10th, Baldwin City; 11th, Clinton; 12th, Eu-dora.

Call.

At a meeting of the committee for the Twenty-fourth representative district, the committee resolved that the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth wards meet at the regular voting places on Friday, the 11th day of October, from 7 to 8 p. m., and Grant township from 6 to 8 p. m., to elect delegates to a convention to be held in Lawrence, at the court-house, on Saturday, the 12th day of October, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative from the Twenty-fourth district. The following is the apportionment: First ward, six delegates; Second ward, four delegates; Fifth ward, three delegates; Sixth ward, three delegates; Grant township, two delegates. By order of the committee. C. W. SMITH.

To the Temperance Workers.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Kaw Valley Fair association, held at Miller's hall on Monday last, the following resolutions were reported and adopted:

WHEREAS, The temperance organizations of Douglas county have and do manifest a feeling of dissatisfaction at the action of the present board of managers of this association in the matter of temperance interests; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the temperance workers of this county and vicinity be and are hereby requested to subscribe to the capital stock of this association in an amount sufficient to control its affairs in the future; and

Resolved further, That in such control and management we do pledge our hearty co-operation and support.

By order of the board of directors,
GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Temperance Work.

We have just been reading Luther Benson's "Fifteen Years in Hell." It is a wonderful work; every page gleams and glistens as with the burnished weapons of a mighty host arrayed in battle against that monster evil Intemperance. It tells of a life spent in fighting rum; it tells of victories and it tells of awful defeats. The book is in Luther Benson's own words; it is his own autobiography. Every paragraph, every sentence, is a mighty argument against Intemperance. No man can write like Luther Benson. Messrs. Crew & Newlin of our city are agents for the sale of this work and everybody should purchase a copy and read it.

"The Ribbon Workers," by James M. Hiatt, is another good book that has been laid upon our table. This book, in the words of the author, is devoted to the giving of a faithful presentation of the lives and work of the reformed men who are now "turning the world upside down" on the subject of temperance. Among the names that figure prominently in these biographical sketches, we notice the following: Geo. W. Calderwood, Mason Long, Luther Benson, Francis Murphy and Hon. Robert E. Frazer. Mr. J. C. Fleming of this city is agent for "The Ribbon Workers."

Announcements.

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.

Money to Loan.

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

NEW GOODS FOR FALL TRADE

—AT—

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 Workman 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 prices, 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.

Douglas County Sunday-School Association.

The second annual meeting of the Douglas County Sunday-School association will be held in the Presbyterian church on Thursday, October 10, 1878, opening at 9:30 a. m. by devotional exercises, subject, God's blessing upon this meeting.

10—Opening address by the president; remarks by others.

10:30—Election of officers for ensuing year.

11—Reports from townships.

11:30—Adjourn.

2 p. m.—Sunday-school teachers' qualifications, preparation, work, rewards.

2:30—Brief remarks; conference of teachers in regard to helps, difficulties and success.

3—Brief remarks; superintendent conference, our work—obstacles, encouragements, rewards.

3:30—Work in the county, officers' reports.

4:30—Question drawer.

5—Adjourn.

7 p. m.—Devotional exercises.

7:30—Bearing of the bible school system upon the safety and prosperity of the nation.

8:30—What union meetings and measures is it desirable to have in a place where there is more than one Sunday-school.

A good delegation from every Sunday-school in the county is earnestly requested that we may have a full conference in regard to future work in the county. Let every township president be present, every superintendent and as many teachers as can come, and spend a day in talking and praying over the Sunday-school work in our midst. Our mutual help is expected from abroad. Entertainment will be provided for those from a distance.

G. W. E. GRIFFITH, President.

L. MILTON MARSH, Secretary.

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.

GEO. REINSCHEID, Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

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

Money to Loan.

Five-year loans on improved farms at 3 per cent. interest. Apply to JOHN N. NOYES, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

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

P. M. HOWLAND, Agent.

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.

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, good fences and other improvements. Call on or address

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

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

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

DR. W. S. RILEY, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

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.

Cut This Out

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

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

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). 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 Veta, Del Norte and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

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

"The Investigation."

Though the investigation of election frauds is still going on in Washington, the people of 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, the rainy season 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.

CONTINENTAL

Fire

Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878.

Capital paid in cash	\$1,000,000.00
Net surplus	998,501.06
Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks	983,099.21
Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc.	194,363.07
Reserve for contingencies	80,000.00
Total Assets	\$3,175,924.31

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

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

JOHN CHARLTON, Agent for Douglas County.

SPECIAL NOTICE!



THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Takes pleasure in announcing that the sales of their

GENUINE SINGER

SEWING MACHINES

During the months of January, February, March and April, 1878, were

60 PER CENT. GREATER

than during the corresponding months of last year. Could there be stronger evidence of the hold these incomparable machines have taken upon the public esteem?

DON'T

WASTE MONEY

ON AN

Inferior Counterfeit!

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Machines.

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.)

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.

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

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Tallow, Feathers, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides, Wool, Peanuts, Broom-corn, Dried Fruit, Hay, Hops, etc., etc.

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles. Farmers, shippers and dealers in general merchandise should write for reference, Price Current and stencil, etc. When writing us, state whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell name the article, amount of each, and your

VERY LOWEST PRICE

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

Address, HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission and Shipping Merchants, 221 & 245 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

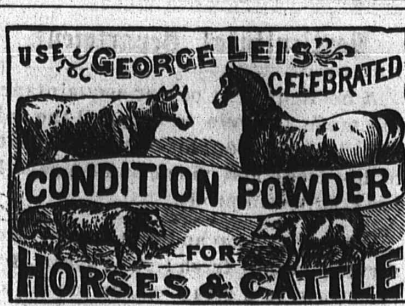
WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

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

J. GARDINER . . . EMPORIA



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. The superiority of this Powder over all other preparations of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer & Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fickets, Pol-Evil, Hile-bound, Forward Strains, Scatches, Mangs, Nettle Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaints), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and unchasing of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



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, Blind Pox, etc., diphtheria, etc. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, molasses, and feed twice daily. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftening they will not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder, the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alternative agent and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

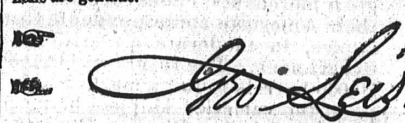


Leis' Powder

is an excellent remedy for Hog Cholera. 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 Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mangs, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent package added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

N.B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

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Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating

Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in the 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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Horticultural Department.

A horticulturist of our acquaintance has made it a rule to bury all the animals that die about his farm at the roots of his trees and vines, and he says it has resulted in profit.

Here is a cheap and safe way of preserving grapes fresh: Cut clean, dry rye straw, in a straw-cutter, about an inch long and cover liberally the bottom of a tightly jointed box, on this straw place a somewhat thin layer of fruit and cover this again with a liberal supply of straw; proceed thus with alternate layers of straw and fruit. This work carefully done, the grapes require only a cool place, with a little moisture as practicable, to insure sound fruit for several months. A sprinkling of flower of sulphur increases the safety of the grapes, yet the absorbing property of dry straw is mainly and ordinarily sufficient.

Soil for the Grape.

It is a fact well known by experienced grape growers that very rich and highly manured land rarely produces a grape that is rich in taste, or will yield a high quality of wine. The grape that contains the most saccharine matter will make the best wine, and it is well known that the different varieties differ widely in the proportion of sugar. In Italy and in Sicily the very finest and sweetest grapes grow on the rocky rubbish of volcanoes, and those that grow on loose, rocky soils, or along hillside covered, are often the best. These facts ought to teach us not to select the richest soils, and not to stuff them with barn-yard manures for the grape. Grape vines seldom need any manure, except ashes, lime and bones, if the soil is thoroughly pulverized and cultivated and all weeds and grass near the vines kept out. One of the most fruitful causes of mildew and rot is the application of too much stimulating manure to the growing vine.

American Apples in Europe.

Not only is there a growing demand in Europe for American grain, beef and agricultural implements, but American apples are being loudly called for every year. The following letter on this subject, written by Mr. Henry T. Willis, of Chicago, and published in the *Prairie Farmer*, will be of interest to the readers of THE SPIRIT. The writer says:

That a fruit so common, and yet so valuable to us as the American apple, should be creating a large demand in foreign countries, is somewhat curious; yet such is the case, as the following interesting statistics will prove. In the year 1875 Great Britain was visited with not only severe frosts but heavy winds and rain, which in a great measure blighted her fruit crops. The English people, who depend so much on their native fruits, felt the necessity of looking to other countries to supply this deficiency. Knowing how full our country was of this fruit, the English merchants endeavored to induce their American correspondents to ship apples, in moderate quantities, as an experiment. The result was that some 70,000 barrels found a market in Liverpool, the varieties shipped being principally Baldwins, Pippins, Russets, and other good keeping winter fruits. The result was, that our American apples were not only well received, but acknowledged to be even better than almost any English variety.

In 1876 England's crop was again a failure, while we were favored with an extraordinary large yield; and our growers and commission merchants, principally in New England and Middle states, seeing their opportunity, shipped heavily to England and Scotland, and even Germany, until the aggregate of shipments for that year footed up nearly half a million barrels. And better still, the profits were such as to give general satisfaction, and convince us that this was a new and valuable feature in our export trade. Last year Great Britain's crops were rather better, while ours were hardly more than enough to satisfy home consumption; but, in spite of these obstacles, over 96,000 barrels of all varieties of fruit from the American market were sold in England to good advantage. This number included many from the West, the first shipments from this section of our country; and this season, with a probable enormous yield of apples, many of our larger growers are making extensive preparations for shipping through to Europe, from the knowledge that England's crop is again a failure.

Our intelligent farmers, who are never slow to take advantage of new ideas, especially when they lead to an increased demand for American products, will no doubt be much interested in these details, and give this matter the attention it so well deserves. Other countries are beginning to feel their absolute dependence on the United States for the necessities of life; and with our broad and noble country

year by year extending its lines of cultivation, and holding as it does within its grasp vast undeveloped resources, we cannot but feel that we are fast becoming the leading agricultural center of the world.

Strawberries.

There have been of late several very good articles in the *Rural* on strawberry culture, and each writer seemed to have one or more pet varieties which did particularly well in his soil and latitude—and that is right. Every one should have his pet or pets. In that way some varieties will always get a little extra attention paid them, which brings out all that is in them in the way of size, productiveness and also quality, which, however, I am sorry to say, is but a secondary consideration on the market stands—generally size and brilliant color being the best recommendation for prices as well as quick sales.

However, as I was speaking about pets in the strawberry line, I also have my pet among the many varieties of that splendid and earliest of all fruits which welcomes us in the spring season—the strawberry—and that is the Charles Downing, which, taking all into consideration, productiveness, size, quality, and its ability to withstand the dry and terrible heat of the past summer, and still keep green and fresh looking, is surely all that can reasonably be expected of any variety. It may not be quite as productive as the Wilson, but its other excellent qualities put it far ahead of that old and (with some) famous kind.

Just here let me say that I am very glad, having only set out a few hundred Wilsons last spring, that they were set in the same patch with the Charles Downing, and consequently received just the same treatment, and not more than ten per cent. are alive at the present time. My prospect for a crop next spring would indeed be a poor one had I no other variety to depend on. In fact, of some forty different kinds which I have tested on my grounds in the last ten years, none were so easily injured by the sun in July and August as that same Wilson strawberry. The Charles Downing, not being what could be strictly termed an early variety, I generally plant the Downer's Prolific and Ida in alternate rows, the last named being a pistillate. Both kinds are immensely productive, and as early as any that I have tried.

As to the Ida, in regard to an early variety for shipping to a distance, it has so far as I know no superior in firmness of texture and productiveness. Some may object to it on account of its being a pistillate. This trouble is very easily overcome by setting every sixth row to some perfect flowering kind. I am sure the Ida would give perfect satisfaction as an early shipping berry, ripening as it does about one week before Wilson, and in quick succession, so that picking can be done every day; and the last berries are nearly as large as the first. It remains in bearing about twenty days.—H. Sanders, in *Colman's Rural*.

Raising Forest Trees.

S. C. C. Gladden, in your last, tells us his experience in raising forest trees, which is all very good, but too expensive.

In raising forest trees I follow nature as nearly as possible. Walnuts I plant in the fall, four feet each way, in good, mellow soil, by making a hole in the ground with a pointed stick and dropping a nut in the hole about one inch below the surface, leaving the hole open.

The maple, ash, and box-elder I plant as soon as gathered, covering very slightly and mulching with straw or old hay. Plant in drills four feet apart and cover when necessary. The maples will come up in about a week. The ash and box-elders will not come up until spring, as they ripen their seeds about the middle of September.

Mr. Gladden's fears of freezing are all groundless, or why do they not all freeze when dropped in the natural way in the forest?

Some one wants to know how to get cottonwood trees. Go to the sand-bars on the river, in the fall, where millions of one and two feet high will be found. Take them up and heel them in until spring, and set out where they are to grow. Cottonwoods are readily propagated from cuttings. After planting you must fence off your stock or your labor will be in vain.—O. McConnell, in *Kansas Farmer*.

Winter Lettuce.

Lettuce is one of the few vegetables that one might have the whole year—and we think it is eaten with a better relish in the winter and early spring than at any other time. The system seems then to demand variety and change—when the cold is relaxing, the days lengthening and the warmth increasing. Every family that has a little garden spot can enjoy the luxury with very little trouble. All that is necessary is to build a frame of coarse boards, cover it with a closely-fitting glass sash, and place it in a sunny spot somewhat protected. In this plant the lettuce sets, about six inches apart, in good ground, and keep them properly watered. They will grow all winter, and in the early spring will form beautiful large heads to encourage the appetite and grace the table. The earlier in the autumn this operation is begun the better. The Brown Dutch and Hammer-smith Hardy Green are the best varieties for winter use.

The Household.

To the Ladies.

We wish our lady friends to bear in mind that we are always pleased to receive contributions from their pens to any department of our paper; and especially are we desirous that they shall fill up our household department. We have a large number of female readers, capable of enriching the columns of THE SPIRIT with the results of their experience and observation, and we hope to see them contribute freely to the column especially designed for their communications. We are desirous of making this department of our paper interesting and useful to all. We can do this if our lady friends will lend a helping hand.

Letter from "Housekeeper."

DEAR SPIRIT:—Old Father Time has wrought many changes since I wrote last. There has been sickness and many, very many, hard days' work done. Last Saturday, when I eagerly grasped THE SPIRIT, I was so disappointed to find no letters there from other tired but contented housekeepers. Where are you all these times? Can we not make our best bow, and step into "The Household" column once more?

Last spring I asked for advice on housekeeping, and wish to thank the ones that so freely gave their advice about dish-cloths and saving the loose buttons, and think we could revive no better subject than housekeeping. Boys are sent from home to learn their various trades. Girls are taught their different trades, but how many of us girls try to learn a thorough method of housekeeping? Now please don't imagine that I am some tired mother, with all the burdens of housekeeping on my hands, for I am a free and happy girl and have been learning to keep house; can take the work from mother's hands and advice from her as well.

I wish Aunt Sally would write often; I like her letters.

Where are all those children that used to write for their column? I miss their letters.

Will some one give me a recipe for cream pie?

Come, sisters, tell us of your quilts, tidies, hanging-baskets and kitchens, your picture frames or some other home adornment; tell us how to clean our carpets, or, if too poor to afford a carpet, how to clean our floors.

As the fruit season is drawing to a close, I hope some of us will find more time to write; and, as winter evenings are drawing near, let us make home pleasant for our loved ones. And now, bidding you good-night, I will sign
HOUSEKEEPER.
STRAWN, Kans., Sept. 26, 1878.

Cooking.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Among the millions of housewives in this country, the preparation of three meals a day, year in and year out, involves an amount of work, care, perplexity and anxiety that renders life anything but a smooth and placid stream; at best, it makes life a kind of warfare with various belligerent forces—a daily skirmish with certain household foes—never conquered, but when temporarily overcome always ready again to renew hostilities. We shall be excused for speaking in warlike phrase, for it expresses more fully the reality of things seen and felt in thousands of farmers' families than any other language we could use. The heavy burden of responsibility, the often severe task of looking up, preparing, cooking and making ready these three daily meals, is enough to stretch to the utmost tension of endurance the mental activity, the physical strength and the moral nerve of women of the most submissive temper and best executive ability. The often trying conditions under which this warfare is to be prosecuted, under which this work is to be performed, can find a parallel only in the straits to which the tasked Hebrews in their Egyptian slavery were reduced, namely, to make their tale of bricks without straw.

But when in addition to the cooking and its collateral duties there are to be undertaken and discharged the other multifarious cares and labors of housekeeping, such as looking after the children, nursing the babe, butter making, washing, ironing, house cleaning, making and mending clothes, drying fruit, and sometimes forced by the necessities

of the case the cutting of wood or gathering fuel to make the pot boil, we shall be excused for uttering the desponding cry, "Who is sufficient for these things?" Under these trying circumstances, and under these hard conditions of farm life, we should not be too severe in censure of our daughters if they prefer to marry a dry goods clerk, a traveling merchant, a vender of patent rights, a pettifogging lawyer, or even a pale-faced clergyman.

But, while portraying the difficulties under which farmers' wives labor, and the trials of patience to which they are subjected, we do not wish to convey the idea that these hard conditions are hopelessly fixed and are forever to remain a part of woman's destiny. There is another side to the picture and to that brighter side we propose, with our worthy editor's consent, to turn in our next letter.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 30, 1878.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial

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

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

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AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

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CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

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On all points in the United States and Canada.

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PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with E. J. Rushmer.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



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 of 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 REHNSCHILD.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS.

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from the best seed of varieties only tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trunks, per hundred \$5; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10; per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

No charge for packing.

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

D. O. Wagner. Geo. E. Bensley. J. R. Bensley

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

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45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

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

Farm and Stock.

It is said that a bushel of corn will make ten pounds of pork, and if the corn is ground and cooked it will make one-third more, particularly if fed warm. An experienced farmer says if you boil the corn until it cracks open, and feed both corn and the water it is boiled in, it will do as well as boiled meal, thus saving toll and the expense of going to mill. Pork is likely to continue low, and it is for the interest of the farmer to make it as cheaply and economically as possible.

The dried egg business though in its infancy, so to speak, has already proved an undoubted success, and the number of eggs used in this manufacture is said to be immense and continually increasing. The eggs are carefully examined by light, to ascertain whether good or not, and are then thrown into an immense receptacle where they are broken, and, by centrifugal operation, the yolk and white are separated from the shell very much as liquid honey is separated from the comb. The liquid is then dried by heat, and the result is a substance much resembling sugar, which is put into barrels and is ready for transportation to any point, preserving completely all its good qualities. It is equal for ordinary purposes to freshly laid eggs.

Potatoes.

The sooner potatoes are dug after the vines are dead, and stored away in the cellar or in covered beds, the better they will keep. If they are stored in the cellar they ought to be kept in the dark; if they are covered in beds they ought to be placed on a dry soil, well drained, carefully covered with a layer of straw and then with a foot of dry earth. To render them perfectly secure from the frost, a second layer of straw and a second covering of earth of three or four inches deep would not be amiss. It would be safe to place a ventilator on the top of the heap of potatoes, some five or six inches square, to be kept open except in the coldest weather, and then to be closed with straw. We suspect that our late crop of potatoes will not be large, and for that reason special pains should be taken to carefully preserve what we have.

Farmers' Workshops.

It is always perplexing and not unfrequently a cause of much expense to be compelled to run to the carpenter or blacksmith every time a hinge is to be replaced, a harrow mended, or some tool to be repaired. To obviate such contingencies, the farmer should either be himself qualified, or have in his employ some one who can repair such injuries; and he should also provide accommodations and tools which will enable him to do it. A workshop, with a good bench, vice, and all the various tools required in the performance of the more simple details, should be among the buildings of every homestead.

A little skill in the use of tools, and this any person of common capacity can readily acquire, will enable one to save many dollars annually, besides furnishing pleasurable and profitable employment for many an otherwise idle or it may be heavy hour. In the farmer's cabinet of tools should be found every article that may be required in keeping the premises and apparatus of the farm in a state of complete repair.

Mange on Pigs.

Mange on pigs is caused by a minute insect, which is probably hatched from eggs adhering to the skin. There is no way of curing it or of preventing its spread, except by killing the insects and their eggs—not only on the pigs themselves, but also on the sides of the pens, posts, or anything that the diseased pig rubs against. To destroy them on the woodwork, nothing is probably so good as petroleum, and though we have not tried it, we have little doubt but that it would also cure the pigs, especially if applied before the disease had made much headway.

The disease usually manifests itself on the skin under the armpits and thighs, and inside the fore legs. At first, small red blotches or pimples appear, and these gradually spread as the insects multiply and burrow under the skin. It is well to give sulphur and other cooling medicine in the food, but the real aim must be to kill the insect by the prompt and continued use of carbolic acid, petroleum, or a strong decoction of tobacco. Solutions of arsenic and corrosive sublimate are used in severe cases, but are dangerous articles to place in the hands of inexperienced persons. "Unguentum," or mercurial ointment, is efficacious, but is not easily applied.—*Harris on the Pig.*

Making and Packing Butter.

At each milking, have a tub filled the proper depth with cold water; strain the milk into a tin can or deep bucket, and set in the water until cold, then strain into your pans or crocks in your cellar or milk-house. By this method, last week, when the thermometer was up in the nineties, our milk was sweet at twenty-four hours old. If you have none of the artificial methods of ventilating with cold air, keep your milk-room closed, except when the outside temperature is colder than that in the cellar. If possible, keep no smoked meats, vegetables, or anything that has an odor where you keep your milk, for milk and cream absorb odor readily. I have bought butter which tasted of the pipe that was so frequently smoked in the kitchen where the milk sat in the winter. A nice looking old lady brought beautiful half pound prints of butter into a grocery where I happened to be one morning, and the attractive appearance led me to buy a sample. Alas! it had been in the smoke-house, where the hams were curing, and tasted so much of smoke that it spoiled everything seasoned with it. Let the cows drink no stagnant water. Never work the butter with the hands; do not touch it except with a wooden paddle. Use the best dairy salt, never salt butter with common barrel salt. Ashton is the best. In hot weather churn every day. Use about one ounce of salt to a pound of butter.

If you make butter on an extensive scale, and pack in tubs, get oak or white ash, soak them thoroughly in strong brine; if on a smaller scale, use new stone jars without flaw or crack. Churn when the cream is slightly sour; you cannot make good butter from very sour cream; there must be no whey in the bottom of your cream jar; let the temperature be as low as 55 or 60 degrees, if possible, and churn with a slow stroke; fast churning does not make the best butter. If the butter is soft when you take it from the churn, work it very little; if firm, it will bear more working. Salt it, and set it away twenty-four hours, to cool and become hard, then work all the milk and water out. It is difficult to give exact directions for working butter, so much depends on circumstances. Some excellent butter makers use water when they take the butter from the churn; others claim that water injures it. Arnold, who is considered good authority, in his book on dairying, says only the purest water should be used. Very hard water is not good, or when wells are low the water injures the butter. Our own practice is to put the butter, as it comes from the churn, into pure, cold water (not ice water, we never use ice or ice water in contact with cream or butter). Stir it lightly with the paddle; pour the water off, work and salt. An equally good butter maker whom I know, and who packs butter in May and June, for fall and winter, never uses water.

After the second morning, when perfectly free from buttermilk, pack in jars or tubs, as the case may require. It requires several chummings to fill the vessel, my method is this: Put the butter into the jar, packed down evenly, spread a cloth over it, and cover with an inch of salt; when the next churning is ready, lift the cloth, pack in the butter, and replace cloth and salt. When the jar is full, round slightly, so that the center will be higher than the edges, and at least one inch below the top of the vessel. Cover with a thin cloth, tucked in closely around the edges, and fill to the top with fine, pure salt. If your butter is well made, it will keep sweet for months.—*Sylvia, in Cincinnati Gazette.*

Feeding Horses New Hay and Oats.

The question whether horses are injured by being fed on new hay and fresh oats has been made a subject of investigation by a French military commission who have been experimenting upon cavalry regiments. The health of the horse was not essentially injured by new hay if they received the ordinary regulation ration along with other fodder. Some animals were at first rather less active and more quiet, they sweated more freely, and the excrements were somewhat softened; but in a short time this ceased. In general the horses ate the new hay more willingly than the old. They retained the same strength and corpulence as before. The hair kept bright, the health perfect.

Of one hundred and fifty horses, from four to thirteen years old, with which the experiments were instituted, thirty-seven gained in fatness and eighteen in strength and endurance. Only eighteen lost flesh, and eight lost strength, while seventy-nine remained unchanged. A second series of experiments upon one hundred and fifty horses gave the same results. On the other hand, another series of experiments was successful, where seventy-four horses, from four to thirteen years old, were fed exclusively with new hay, the quality being increased until it equaled the regulation ration of old hay, straw and oats together. On this feed there was no real sickness, but a general weakness, frequent sweats, loss of appetite; digestion disturbed, diarrhea, relaxation of the muscles, weariness, etc.

The decision of the commission was that new hay can replace old hay in the regular rations without injury and perhaps with advantage, but that to feed them exclusively on new hay is injurious to the horses. Experiments were made upon eighteen hundred horses by

feeding them on new oats, and were attended with favorable results, inasmuch as the animals nearly all increased in bulk and strength, from which the commission concluded that new oats can be substituted for old ones with advantage, and hence it is useless to wait two months after the harvest before permitting the use of new oats. These experiments refute most positively the prejudice that still prevails in many places against feeding new hay and oats to horses.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that horses to which new hay is given are frequently exposed to colic. The danger is only present, then, when the horses receive no definite rations, but have put before them as much as they can eat. In this case they not only eat much more new hay, but they also eat much more eagerly and greedily, which can be so much more injurious, as experience proves that those very horses which are most inclined to the colic eat most greedily.—*Farmer's Home Journal.*

Defects of Wool.

While there is nothing new to be said upon this subject, and while almost anything that is attempted to be said must necessarily be little more than a compilation of what others have written, it is a fact that very many sheep raisers and wool growers know nothing about the defects of wool, or how to detect them. It is even supposed by many that the dealer arrives at very many of his conclusions by guessing; but he does not. He knows just what the quality of wool is when he sees it and feels it. It would lead to better and more satisfactory results to the wool grower if he knew more of this matter, for he would then avoid some of the mistakes he makes, and some of the carelessness of which he may be guilty, and which affect the fleece of his flock in such a manner as to greatly depreciate its value. In speaking of the defects of wool, it must be recollected that what we call defects are often conditional, or comparative, depending upon the nature of the object for which the wool is intended to be used. Wool that may be too flat, and too sleek curvature, to give to cloth wool the quality of felting in a sufficient degree, makes combing wools. Here is a defect if the wool is wanted for the former purpose, but it is no defect if combing wools are required. Thready wool is a more seriously defective wool. It is not easily separated into hairs, and is consequently difficult to spin. Combing wools are never too long, but they may be too short. Among the defects of the fiber are lack of strength, laxity, brittleness, hardness, roughness, lack of softness and flexibility, unequal fineness, etc. All these are readily detected by the dealer, and while so many defects are possible, it is no wonder that wool is so often condemned as imperfect, when we remember how careless some are with their flocks.

The defects in the tips are among the prominent defects in wool. Sometimes the tips are too coarse and hard, are spear-like, or reed-like, etc. These are very readily detected by any one of experience. A very common defect of the fleece is want of uniformity in the size of the fiber. The defects of the fiber are usually the result of bad treatment, or disease. Insufficient feeding or disease causes a thinness and weakness in some part of the fiber, either at one end or the other, or in the middle. Sometimes this extends all over the fleece, and the wool is then said to have a set off. There is often a lack of what is called the yolk, and in that case the wool will be dry, and when there is too much it causes the exterior and sometimes the interior of the staple to adhere very tightly, making it very difficult to open it.

Very much depends, as we have already said, upon the care given to the sheep. If a sheep is fed well and otherwise well taken care of for a month, and then neglected for another month, and so on, the fleece will tell all about it, and it is useless to hope to produce perfect wool under any such circumstances. Barring unavoidable disease it is perhaps a good rule to lay down, that if the sheep is properly fed and properly cared for in other respects, the wool will be without serious defects. This rule like other rules may have its exceptions, but it will hold good as often as almost any other.—*Western Rural.*

Sheep as Fertilizing Agents.

More than once, and on more than one farm, I have seen dry, barren spots, such as gravel knolls and side hills, made fertile and productive in a single season, simply by salting a small flock of sheep on these barren spots twice a week during the summer. The sheep would be sure to resort there several times a day to lick up the salt, and thus leave their droppings, both liquid and solid, which are very rich fertilizers; then the next season, the most rank and luxuriant growths of grass or grain would be produced on these "galled spots" of any other portion of the field; thus, the best kind of manure was applied and spread just where most wanted without any hard labor. Weight for weight, sheep manure is more fertilizing than either horse or cow manure, and next in value to hen or hog droppings.—*American Farmer.*

The hog cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent in some portions of Iowa, and it seems impossible to arrest the ravages of the disease.

Hog Cholera Cures.

A suit was brought before Judge Blodgett, of this city, by one charlatan against another person of the same class, for infringement of patent on a cure for hog cholera, a few months ago. The judge being a reader of the *Journal*, and a stock raiser himself, took occasion in his decision to inform these parties that he considered them both frauds of the first water, and administered them a lecture which other vendors of nostrums of this character, as well as the people generally, may read with profit, as it gives in terse language the general verdict of all intelligent persons who have investigated the subject.

We had a conversation with Judge Blodgett in our office on the day that this decision was rendered, and were surprised to find that in the midst of his judicial labors he had found time to so thoroughly inform himself as to the views held by the most eminent authorities upon epizootic diseases of swine.

We find his remarks reported in one of our city papers, as follows: "It may be remarked, that those who have given well directed attention to the important problem of treating this disease of hog cholera, so called, have come to look with distrust upon any such remedy or expedient prepared by any of these doctors. The ravages of this disease, misnamed hog cholera, have been such in the pork producing regions of several Western states, within the last few years, as to justify alarm those interested in this great branch of our productions. And the experience and investigations so far seem to have demonstrated that the disease is caused by overcrowding the animals in filthy pens or yards—as ship fever is generated in the crowded forecastles of emigrant ships—and safety or exemption from this scourge of the farm lies not in the possession of a recipe for compounding a nostrum which it is claimed will cure, but in the adoption of such judicious sanitary precautions as will prevent the disease. As a person claiming that, with a single nostrum, he could cure typhoid fever or cholera in human subjects, would, by persons of common intelligence, at this time, be called and treated as a quack and charlatan, so a man who claims he can cure this sty fever, or epizootic in swine, with either of these, or any other medical compound, will do an infinite amount of harm in an afflicted community, because he will lull those who buy the right to use his medicine into fancied security, by inducing the belief that they have a cure at hand, when the disease breaks out, and thereby cause them to neglect those precautionary measures in which safety only can be found. I do not intend to be understood as saying that these medicines are not as good as any others when the hogs are sick, but the prudent farmer ought not to allow his hogs to get sick. What intelligent physician will claim that he can cure typhoid fever, when once it has become developed in his patient, by the use of one or more drugs? He will tell us that the disease must run its course, and all the doctor can do, is by the judicious use of tonics, and careful nursing, to keep up the general tone of the system, to reinforce nature, so that there shall be strength enough left to recuperate the patient after the disease has run its course. So medicines like these administered to swine, sick with sty fever, or epizootic, may possibly help keep up the patient's strength till the disease has spent itself, but this don't or can't cure it."

It is surprising to note the amount of charity that is practiced in this matter. Scarcely a week passes in which we do not receive letters from parties claiming to possess a "sure cure" for this terrible scourge, and these letters usually end with a proposition to sell this valuable recipe to the *Journal* for a valuable consideration. Only a few days ago we were shown a letter addressed to a distinguished professional gentleman, who has given this subject much patient investigation, in which he is told that he (the professional gentleman) knows nothing whatever of the disease, but that the writer had mastered the whole subject, had studied the hog and his diseases for years, and had discovered a remedy that was absolutely infallible. We thought, as we read this letter, that a great public benefactor had indeed arisen—one who was about to confer untold benefits upon his fellow-men—but to our confusion we found the letter winding up with the inevitable assertion, that he could and would do all this *if paid for it*.

As stated by Judge Blodgett, we have no faith in any of these so-called cures. What we want is to understand, if possible, the conditions under which the disease is generated, and under which the contagion may be controlled.

Our congress, during the last hours of its late session, as we are informed, by an amendment to the "sundry civil service appropriation bill" appropriated \$10,000 to be expended in investigating diseases of this nature among domestic animals. It is to be hoped that this money will not be wasted, and that the work will be confided to able and conscientious hands who will zealously endeavor to confer a substantial service upon the public.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Veterinary Department.

Hoven.

Secretary Gray, of the Kansas state board of agriculture, says: "Hoven or bloat in cattle is where their bowels are distended with gas, caused by eating too much green food. White clover is one of the most active agencies in generating this gas, if fed with irregularity, but it is harmless when stock have constant access to it. Hence it is, that milch cows in cities that are kept up over night and then turned out next morning gorge their empty stomachs with white clover, and losses frequently occur. Farmers often suffer losses from hoven where cattle are first turned out in the spring, or where they are changed from a dry to clover pasture, but seldom under any other circumstances. We know of no better remedy than a drench, composed of salt and common baking powder dissolved in water, together with an injection of linseed oil and warm water."

Eczema Simplex.

Will you be so kind as to give me a reply in the veterinary department to the following: I have a friend who has a fine stallion that is affected with a breaking out in pimples on each flank. The pimples are watery, and seem to itch terribly. He bites at them until all the skin is off, and then will kick for ten minutes at a time, until he is in a lather of sweat. What is the disease, and the remedy?

ANSWER.—The animal has an inflammatory disease of the skin, known as eczema simplex, a kind of humid tetter. It is due to a perverted nutrition, often brought about by a change of feed, and is usually got rid of by giving the animal an active cathartic, and followed with half ounce doses of sulphate of soda, one dose a day. To allay the itching, take one drachm of hydrocyanic acid to one quart of water; mix, and wash the parts once a day. He must not be allowed to get his nose to the parts till they are healed.

Castration.

Please advise me of the most approved manner and treatment for castration of colts. Also the instruments to use, where to get them, and an estimate of their cost, and greatly oblige.

ANSWER.—The operation of castration is so simple, and there are so many different ways of performing it, that it would require a book to explain all of them. Our rule is to throw the animal down (but don't know why it should not be allowed to stand, as it can be done just as well), with hobbles to all the feet, and a trip chain, the cost of which is about \$40; and after the testicle has been brought from the scrotum, apply the wooden clamps. We sometimes use torsion, which is more surgeon like, but not so safe. The clamps are allowed to remain forty-eight hours, and then removed. We always caution the person removing them, to see that the parts included in their grasp contracts into the scrotum. The clamps are made of hickory wood, and are worth two dollars a dozen. Besides them you merely require a castrating knife, worth two dollars. The after-treatment is merely to allow the animal exercise in an open lot or field, with grass to eat if possible. And if the parts should swell much, it may be reduced either by scarifying or warm fomentations.

Parotitis.

I have a valuable thoroughbred mare who has a swelling under her lower jaw; it is between the jaw-bone, and extends up to her ears; it is very hard, and she breathes with difficulty, and can swallow nothing; she is very feverish. Please prescribe for her.

ANSWER.—Your mare suffers from parotitis—inflammation of the parotid glands, with the submaxillary associated. Treatment: Clip the hair from the parts and apply an active cantharides blister. The following formula makes a very good preparation: Take pulverized cantharides, 1 ounce; euphorbia, 2 drachms; black pitch and yellow wax, of each 1 ounce; raw linseed oil, 2 ounces; melt the oil, wax and pitch over a slow fire, stir in the powders, remove from the fire and stir till cool. Apply with friction; one application will be sufficient. At the same time give the following electuary on her tongue: Take chlorate of potash and aqua extract of belladonna, of each 2; gum camphor, 1; licorice root, pulverized, 3 ounces; molasses sufficient to make it into an electuary of the consistency to drop from a spoon or spatula, when held up. Give a tablespoonful on the tongue three or four times a day. If danger is imminent from suffocation, tracheotomy will have to be performed, which consists in making an opening into the trachea about half way down from the throat to the chest, and inserting a tracheotomy tube, made for the purpose; in lieu of which, the neck of a glass bottle may be substituted. It can be retained *in situ* by fastening a tape around it, and tying the ends over the neck. It should be left in position till the swelling of the glands has subsided, and all danger from that source has passed. Give her an ounce of the nitrate of potash once a day till the fever subsides. Give laxative and nutritious food.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.
St. Louis, October 1, 1878.

Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.40 @ 3.70
XX.....	3.70 @ 4.00
Family.....	4.25 @ 4.40
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	87 1/2 @ 88
No. 3 red.....	88 1/2 @ 89 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	33 1/2 @ 34
Oats—No. 2.....	19 @ 20
Pork.....	8.62 1/2 @ 8.75
Lard.....	6.12 1/2 @ 6.20
Butter—Dairy.....	14 @ 15
Country.....	10 @ 11

CHICAGO, October 1, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 winter.....	89 1/2 @ 90
No. 2 spring.....	87 @ 87 1/2
No. 3.....	74 @ 75
Corn.....	35 @ 35 1/2
Oats.....	19 @ 19 1/2
Pork.....	7.87 1/2 @ 7.90
Lard.....	5.15 @ 5.20

KANSAS CITY, October 1, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	74 @ 74 1/2
No. 3 fall.....	71 @ 71 1/2
No. 4.....	67 1/2 @ 68 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	26 @ 26 1/2
Oats.....	17 @ 17 1/2
Rye—No. 2.....	30 @ 30 1/2

Live Stock Markets.

St. Louis, October 1, 1878.

Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$3.00 @ 3.00
Poorer grades.....	2.50 @ 2.50
Hogs.....	3.20 @ 3.75

CHICAGO, October 1, 1878.

Cattle—Good steers.....	3.70 @ 4.90
Hogs—Packers.....	3.40 @ 3.50

KANSAS CITY, October 1, 1878.

Cattle—Good to choice.....	(none)
Native butcher steers.....	2.00 @ 3.80
Stockers.....	2.00 @ 3.00
Fair to choice fat cows.....	1.75 @ 2.75
Hogs—Packers.....	2.00 @ 3.00

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 13¢@16¢; cheese, prime Kansas, 7¢@8¢; eggs, 12¢@14¢; broom-corn, \$3.50 @ \$3.75; hay, baled, per ton, \$5.00 @ \$6.00; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.75 @ \$2.25; potatoes, 30¢@50¢; dried apples, 10¢ @ 25¢; green apples, \$1.50 @ \$4.00; peaches, 10¢ @ 15¢; tomatoes, 10¢ @ 15¢; bush, 50¢ @ \$1.00; onions, 40¢ @ 50¢; bush; flax seed, 10¢ @ 15¢; castor beans, \$1.10.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 10¢ @ 12¢; sack, \$2.40 @ \$2.50; XXX, \$2.00; XX, \$1.75. Rye flour, \$1.75. Corn meal, 10¢ @ 15¢.

Grain is not notably higher, but there is much activity in transactions. The "visible supply" has increased since September 14 about a million bushels of wheat and an equal amount of corn.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 87¢, October, and 90¢@90 1/2¢, November. In Chicago No. 2 is 88¢, October, and 88 1/2¢, November. In Kansas City, No. 2 is 74¢ to 75¢, October. No. 3 is 71¢, October and 72¢, November.

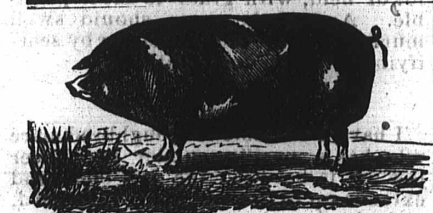
Corn is quoted in Baltimore at 49¢; at Liverpool at 23¢.

Cattle dull, and only cheap stuff on the markets. About \$2.40 is probably the average price in Kansas City.

Hogs continue low. The shipments to Chicago are large.

The Kansas City Journal says: "To use the expression of a prominent jobber yesterday, business was 'red hot.' There was a heavy demand for nearly all kinds of merchandise, and orders were for liberal amounts."

Gold opened and closed in New York yesterday at 100 1/2. Money was quoted at 2 1/2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4¢ per cent. The stock market opened weak, but later in the day there was an advance, and it became strong with low priced shares leading in point of activity; granger shares irregular. Government bonds firm; railroad bonds generally strong and higher; state securities weak. Clearances for the day were \$8,250,000.



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....\$25 00

Three to five months old.....33 00

Five to seven months old.....41 00

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

A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00

A Sow, eight months old, with pig.....25 00

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

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

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.

(Established in 1868.)



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

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

(recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me.

All Pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped C. O. D.

J. W. HANDEL, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

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.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

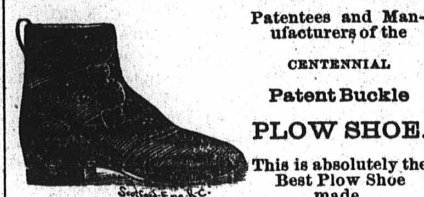
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

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.

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND

M. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock

—OF—

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS

—AND—

Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, House-trimmings, or anything else are invited to call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do not forget the place.

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

No. 107 Mass. street.

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

EUREKA!

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

A cheap, efficacious

METHOD OF PRESERVING

All kinds of

MEATS, FRUITS,

VEGETABLES,

FISH, EGGS, ETC.,

Without the use of

HEAT, SUGAR

—OR—

Hermatically Sealing

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

Family rights for sale at FIVE DOLLARS each.

This is no humbug. We have hundreds of testimonials from parties who have tried it.

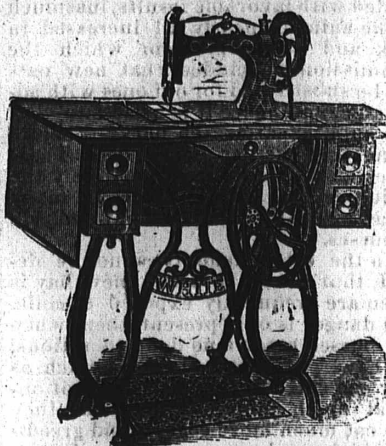
Satisfaction guaranteed or the money refunded.

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

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

Remember, satisfaction guaranteed.

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.

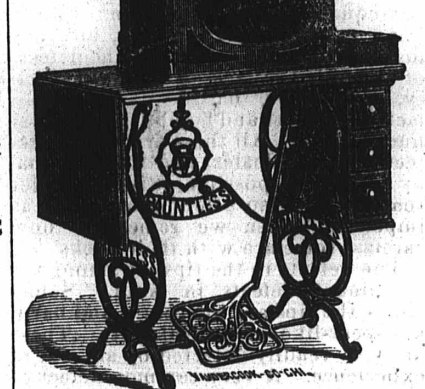
J. T. RICHIE, Agent, No. 110 Massachusetts street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

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

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 TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

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

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,

215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Largest manufacturers of

SCHOOL, CHURCH

—AND—

OFFICE FURNITURE,

GLOBES, MAPS AND APPARATUS.

Sent for Catalogues, J. B. PARKS, Ottawa, Kans., general state agent.

GEO. INNES & CO.

Second Week of our Keen Cutting Sale!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

We open this morning—

A choice line of prints at 4c.

A choice line of gingham at 7c.

The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutta bleached 10c.

Utica nonpareil 10c.

New York mills 10c.

Blackstone 7c.

Hill's semper idem 7c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.

Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.

Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c.

25 dozen of 2-button kids at 35c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c.

Great reduction in table linens, napkins and towels.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c, 60c, 65c, and 75c.

Good black gros grain silk at 62 1/2c, 65c, 75c, and \$1.00.

Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

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

A RATTING BARGAIN.

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

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE

Lightest Draft

SULKY

MADE,

—AS—

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—OF—

One week's Trial

—AT—

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