

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 334.

THANATOPSIS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings, with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware. When
thoughts
Of the last bitter hour come like a blight
Over thy spirit, and sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall,
And breathless darkness, and the narrow house,
Make thee to shudder, and grow sick at heart;
Go forth, into the open sky, and list
To nature's teachings, while from all around—
Earth and her waters, and the depths of air—
Comes a still voice—Yet a few days, and thee
The all-beholding sun shall see no more
In all his course; nor yet in the cold ground,
Where thy pale form was laid, with many tears,
Nor in the embrace of ocean, shall exist
Thy image. Earth, that nourished thee, shall
claim

Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again,
And, lost each human trace, surrendering up
Thine individual being, shalt thou go
To mix forever with the elements,
To be a brother to the insensible rock
And to the sluggish clod, which the rude swain
Turns with his share, and breeds upon. The oak
Shall send his roots abroad, and pierce thy mold.

Yet not to thine eternal resting place
Shalt thou retire alone, nor couldst thou wish
Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie down
With patriarchs of the infant world—with kings,
The powerful of the earth—the wise, the good,
Fair forms, and hoary beards of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulcher. The hills
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the vales
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The venerable woods—rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green; and, poured
round all,

Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste—
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the great tomb of man. The golden sun,
The planets, all the infinite host of heaven,
Are shining on the sad abodes of death
Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom. Take the wings
Of morning, and the Barren desert place,
Or lose thyself in the continuous woods,
Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound,
Save his own dashings—yet, the dead are there.

And millions in those solitudes, since first
The flight of years began, have laid them down
In their last sleep—the dead reign there alone,
So shalt thou rest, and what if thou shalt fall
Unnoticed by the living, and no friend
Take note of thy departure? All that breathe
Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom; yet all these shall leave
Their mirth and their employments, and shall come
And make their bed with thee. As the long
Of ages glides away, the sons of men,
The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes
In the full strength of years—matron and maid,
And the sweet babe, and the gray-headed man—
Shall one by one be gathered to thy side,
By those, who in their turn shall follow them.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

THE KENNEDY'S GOOD FORTUNE.

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

There have been rich Kennedys and poor Kennedys ever since the Kennedy clan first settled among the glens and straths of Dee. One of the rich ones—McIvor Kennedy—founded in Marischal college, Aberdeen, four perpetual bursaries for poor lads of the Kennedy name. Thus for more than two hundred years this "good McIvor" has been constantly educating poor Kennedys for the battle of life.

At the beginning of this century there was an orphan lad, called Kenneth Kennedy, who was herding sheep and studying hard for one of these bursaries. He was fourteen years old when he won it. That was nothing remarkable; the majority of Marischal students are ready for their course at that age. It is no fancy college; few of the boys spend more than their bursaries, and all of them expect to come out "pith of men" at eighteen.

Kenneth's bursary was worth twenty-five pounds a year, and he had eight pounds out of this to pay for fees. The balance would, not seem to an American youth a possible living; but in Scotland a great deal can be done with oatmeal and fish. At eighteen Kenneth had won his honors, and was eager for the fray of life, though sorry, too, to leave the grand old halls where he had been prepared for it.

"You will have to depend on yourself, Kenneth, now," said Dr. McAllister; "keep your eyes open, and your ears open, and be wide-awake to your finger ends. Come, little Gracie, and bid Kenneth 'good-by.' She will be a grown lassie, I dare say, ere you see her again."

Gracie was only a little dame of six years old, but no one guessed how dearly Kenneth Kennedy loved the child. There was some slight tie of kinship between him and her father, and the doctor had been very kind to the orphan lad, and asked him every Sabbath day to his house. In four years the baby and Kenneth had become fast friends, and to bid her farewell was the hardest trial that had ever come to him.

But he was going to Glasgow to make his fortune, the beginning of it being a position as a traveling salesman to the house of Scott & Laird, sewed muslin manufacturers. The parting advice of Dr. McAllister stuck like a burr to his memory; if he forgot all else he felt sure he would remember that, and he began to follow it from the very outset of his career.

Nothing came of it for a long time. Wise actions do not always bear rapid fruit; they often wait long for their opportunity. Kenneth traveled seven years for Scott & Laird, selling their goods in all the towns between Glasgow and Manchester. But upon the whole it was a prosperous seven years; he formed habits of keen observation, and won slowly but surely the confidence of his employers. His salary had been gradually raised, and when he passed the Clydesdale bank now, he looked at it with a great deal of regard, for he had five hundred pounds at interest there.

Perhaps some young men will say five hundred pounds was not a great result for several years' labor; but nominal value is not always indicative of real value, and what that five hundred pounds might yet be worth not even Kenneth then knew.

The next year it was necessary to send some one to London about an important sale; and Mr. Laird proposed Kenneth.

"He is a good judge of men, as well as patterns, and he has made but two bad debts in six years. I could have done little better myself."

"Yes, he's a pawky lad, and he kens bath when to hold his tongue, an' when to speak. We can do none better than send Master Kennedy."

So Kenneth went to London. It was a difficult piece of business, and was made more so by the hospitality of the person he was to do it with. Kenneth had to judge of the man's solvency under very delusive aspects; but his old habit of keeping his eyes and ears open not only served the firm well, but, in this case, laid the foundation of his own fortune, on a broader basis.

He was walking one morning with his host in the splendid garden attached to his house, when he noticed a very beautiful vine. Its heart-shaped leaves, and pale golden ones were trembling to every breeze, and a peculiar balmy, blither odor instantly attracted him.

"What is it?" he eagerly asked.

"O, that is a hop vine. My wife greatly admires them, and we usually grow a few as an ornament. 'The Barley Bride,' we call it down here."

Something about this vine strangely attracted Kenneth; and at night he visited it again—it was all withered, and as black as if burnt by fire.

He could not avoid an exclamation of amazement and sorrow. His host looked at it ruefully and shrugged his shoulders. "The green fly has been here," he said; "if they choose to go eastward, they will sit down to a banquet which will cost our Kentishmen £2,000,000."

Both passed on, and Kenneth's entertainer was soon absorbed in a new plan he had for growing grapes; but Kenneth's mind had suddenly caught an idea so important to him that he wanted to be alone and think it out.

He slept little all night, and by dawn of day was ready to start for London. The business for the firm had been completed, and it was naturally supposed that he wished to return northward at once. But he did not; he wrote to Glasgow, saying that he wished to remain in London a couple of days on his own affairs, and enclosed a check for five hundred pounds, as he intended using five hundred pounds of the moneys in his hand.

This five hundred pounds he laid out to the last shilling in hops, and then anxiously waited the result. In thirty hours there began to be rumors of blight and destruction, and before two days were over he felt his venture secure.

Scott & Laird were quite satisfied with his conduct of their business, and did him the

honor to express some interest as to what investment could have seduced his five hundred pounds out of such safe keeping as the Clydesdale bank. Mr. Laird was inclined to joke a little over it, and Mr. Scott gravely shook his head.

But the thing was not named again, and three months passed quietly away. At New Year's Kenneth was ready to explain his investment and show the results. His £500 had become £1,500, and this he wished to invest in the firm of Scott & Laird. Both gentlemen were well inclined to consider the proposal; the money was not much; but to give eyes so keen an interest in the concern might be a great deal. And not very long afterward a "Co." was added to the name of the firm.

Kenneth's next great move was ten years after this event; and the house was now Scott & Kennedy. He still, however, traveled a great deal himself, and never failed to do so whenever there was likely to be a heavy or a long continued business risk. He was sitting one night in the Skipton coach, and had fallen into that thoughtful state in which it is the pleasantest to close the eyes.

There were two other passengers inside with him, but he judged them to be asleep. However, after a while they commenced a desultory conversation, which finally drifted into a very warm dispute about the value of shares on a certain canal route.

"I tell you," said one, "there is more gold in them than you can count—if they only had a different management. The traffic will be enormous, and the returns rapid."

The end of it was that Kenneth went back to the chief terminus of that canal route, cautiously made inquiries, and invested very largely in the stock. It seemed for some time as if he had made a great mistake. The shares went down, and down, and down; instead of the looked for dividend, there was a call on the holders, and Mr. Scott was seriously provoked at his partner for holding on to them.

But he had watched the people who sold, and the people who bought, and a test trial to buy more shares revealed the fact that there were none in the market. Very soon he began to have letters offering to buy his shares, and in all cases the buyers professed to have some peculiar reasons for wishing to buy, quite apart from the value of the shares.

Kenneth refused all such offers promptly, and when the five or six holders found they had really got all that it was possible to secure, the shares went up rapidly to par; rose above it; declared a handsome dividend; and the canal was the best paying scheme of the day.

Out of the first proceeds of this investment Kenneth determined to buy an estate somewhere within sight of "bonnie Aberdeen." It was his first holiday in nearly eighteen years; but it proved to be a very long one. He left Glasgow in the spring, and he did not return until the autumn, but he had been busy enough in the interval; for he had wooed and married Gracie McAllister, and seen the foundations laid of that beautiful residence which today crowns one of the most picturesque summits of the banks of the Dee.

Since then the Kennedys, father and sons, have added acre to acre, and made the thousands, tens of thousands, and a second Kenneth Kennedy has built a still more beautiful residence among the romantic dales of Glen Tannar.

There are no extraordinary windfalls, and no lucky accidents in this true story of the founding of a great house. The capital used is within the control of every intelligent young man—"Keep your eyes and ears open, and be awake to your finger ends."

Convincing a Jury.

A doctor named Royston had sued Peter Bennett for his bill, long overdue, for attending the wife of the latter. Alexander H. Stephens was on the Bennett side, and Robert Toombs, then senator of the United States, was for Dr. Royston. The doctor proved the number of visits, their value according to local custom, and his own authority to do medical practice. Mr. Stephens told his client that the physician had made out his case, and as there was nothing wherewith to rebut or offset the claim, the only thing left to do was to pay it.

"No," said Peter; "I hired you to speak in my case, and now speak."

Mr. Stephens told him there was nothing to say, and he had looked on to see that it was made out, and it was.

Peter was obstinate, and at last Mr. Stephens told him to make a speech himself, if he thought one could be made.

"I will," said Peter Bennett. "If Bobby Toombs was not too hard upon me."

"Gentlemen of the jury," Peter began; "I am a deaf man, and I am a poor farmer, and if we don't stick together these lawyers and doctors will get the advantage of us. I am not objection to them in their

proper place, but they ain't farmers, gentlemen of the jury. Now, this man Royston was a new doctor, and I went for him to come an' to doctor my wife's sore leg, and he come an' put some salve truck onto it, and some rags, but never done it one bit of good, gentlemen of the jury. I don't believe he is no doctor, no way. There is doctors as is doctors sure enough, but this man don't earn his money, and if you send for him, as Mrs. Susan Atkinson did for a negro boy as was worth \$1,000, he just kills him and wants pay for it."

"I don't!" thundered the doctor.

"Did you cure him?" asked Peter, with the slow accent of a judge with a black cap on.

The doctor was silent, and Peter proceeded: "As I was sayin', gentlemen of the jury, we farmers when we sell our cotton, has got to give valley for the money we ask, and a doctor ain't none too good to be put to the same rule. And I don't believe this Sam Royston is no doctor, no how."

The physician again put in his oar, with "Look at my diploma if you think I am no doctor."

"His diploma!" exclaimed the new-fledged orator, with great contempt. His diploma! Gentlemen, that is a big word for printed sheepskins, and it don't make no doctor of the sheep as first wore it, nor does it of the man as now carries it, and I pint out to ye that he ain't no doctor at all."

The man of medicine was now in a fury and screamed out:

"Ask my patients if I am no doctor!"

"I asked my wife," retorted Peter, "an' she said as how she thought you wasn't."

"Ask my other patients," said Dr. Royston.

This seemed to be the straw that broke the camel's back, for Peter replied with a look of unutterable sadness:

"This is hard saying, gentlemen of the jury, and one that requires me to die or have the powers I've heard tell ceased to be exercised since the apostles. Does he expect me to bring the angel Gabriel down to foot his horn before the time, and cry aloud? Awake, ye dead, and tell us, gentlemen of the jury, they are all dead! Where is Mrs. Hezley's man Sam? Go ask the worms in the graveyard where he lies. Mrs. Peak's woman Sarah was attended by him, and her funeral was appointed, and he had the corpse ready. Where is that likely Bill as belonged to Mr. Mitchell's cow in glory? Express his opinion on Royston's doctorin'."

Where is the only gal of Harry Stephens? She is where doctor's cease from troublein' and the infants are at rest. Gentlemen of the jury he has eat chickens enough at my house to pay for his salary, and I furnished him with a telephone, and he charged for makin' of her worse, and even he don't pretend to charge for curin' of her, and I am humbly thankful that he never gave her nothin' for her inwardness, as he did his other patients; for somethin' made 'em an' it might as well be the same. He has made a speaker sit down in great confusion, and in spite of a logical restatement of the case by Senator Toombs, the doctor lost, and Peter Bennett won.

Novel Uses of the Telephone.

Various are the surprises that blossom out of that wonderful instrument, the telephone. In France they have applied it for marine purposes. The French war steamer *Danais* had to tow out from Toulon the old ship *Argonaute*. A conducting wire was rolled round one of the towing cables, with an end on board each vessel. The electric current was formed by the action of the sea on the copper sheathing of the ships. A telephone was introduced in the circuit on each, and communication established between them. During the whole time of the navigation conversation could be carried on as easily between the officers of the two vessels as if they had been seated in the same cabin. The next step was to apply the telephone to the work of the diver. One of the glasses of the helmet is replaced by a copper plate, in which is inserted a telephone, so that the man has only a slight movement of the head to make in order to receive communications or report observations. The advantages of such an arrangement are obvious. Frequently at sea the necessity arises of examining the keel or bottom of a ship. The diver descends, and is able to give an account of all he sees and does and receive instructions without having to be brought to the surface to give explanations, as has hitherto been the case. By the use of the telephone a man at the bottom of the sea can remain in constant verbal communication with those at the surface.

But the most singular application of the telephone comes from New South Wales, where Mr. Severn, an enthusiastic experimenter, claims that he has made the deaf to hear with it. After describing a very simple telephone, which he constructed out of a tin pot, the closed end of which he opened and tied over it a piece of parchment, passing a fine string through the center and making a knot inside, Mr. Severn says: "Make a loop in the string some three feet long, put this loop over the forehead of the listener (the deaf man), cause him to place the palms of his hands flat and hard against the ears, let the loop pass over the smallest whisper, let him be deaf or not. This fact may appear extraordinary; it is, nevertheless, true that a deaf man may thus be made to hear the voice, music, etc."

"Sonny," said a farmer, "how many legs has a cat, callin' his tail one?" "Five," replied the boy quickly and with great confidence. "No," replied the man; "it has only four. Cuttin' a tail a leg does not make it one."

A Consumptive Wheat Field.

"How are you, friend John, and how are your crops?"

"I am quite well, I thank you; but my wheat is rather poorly."

"I am sorry to hear that. What's the matter?"

"Well, I don't know. I wish you would come over and look at it."

"There, sir, you see how it is? A solid mass of poor, thin stems; a few long, narrow leaves; no sign of a head yet (same kind of seed as yours); weak and ready to lodge at the least provocation. No weeds, though; there's that in its favor."

"Well, Mr. Jones, it does look bad; rather yellow, too, ain't it? How many bushels of that seed did you buy of me? Forty—wasn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many acres did you sow?"

"Just eighteen, sir."

"And your land in such fine condition, too?"

"Yes, I took great pains with it; sowed it even, shoveled it, and harrowed it twice, covered all the seed. I was bound to have a good crop this year."

"Well, there is no help for this field now; but you need not let it be so again."

"How many children have you, Mr. Jones?"

"Only thirteen, sir, at present."

"Do they all sleep in one room?"

"No, sir. I've been year after year forced to enlarge my house, because, my wife says, there's no use in raising children and letting them smother one another to death, as they would do if crowded into one room. She says that loss of appetite, pale faces, weakness and consumption, all come from putting too many in one room."

"Just so, Mr. Jones. Your wife is a philosopher as well as a sensible woman; it would be better for the world if there were more like her."

"Now, Mr. Jones, why did you not ask your wife how many bushels of wheat you ought to crowd into eighteen acres of land? Why did you come to me for 'first-rate, heavy, plump seed, and then sow twice as much to the acre as you ought to have sown? Why did you sow so thick that the sun and air could not get to the soil? Why did you grow wheat plants so close together that they could not produce decent stems, leaves (the lungs of the plant) or seed fit for any purpose whatever? Your wheat is consumptive, it actually consumes itself. Now, Mr. Jones, why did you do all this after your wife's valuable advice about the children?"

"Well, sir, I see my error now, and I will answer all your questions at once: I didn't think!"

If any one has a sick grain field, Jones' experience may be of some use.

S. RUFUS MASON.

Rules for the Journey of Life.

The following rules from the papers of Dr. West, according to his memorandum, are thrown together as general waymarks in the journey of life:

Never ridicule sacred things or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you.

Never show levity when people are engaged in worship.

Never resent a supposed injury till you know the views and motives of the author of it; and on no occasion relate it.

Always take the part of an absent person, who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never to think worse of another on account of his differing from me in politics and religious subjects.

Not to dispute with a man who is more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor with any sort of enthusiast.

Not to affect to be witty, or to jest so as to hurt the feelings of another.

To say as little as possible of myself and those who are near me.

To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Never to court the favor of the rich by flattering their vanities or their riches.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially of circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently to review my conduct and note my feelings.

Young Folks.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl twelve years old. I thought I would write for your paper, and you can print it when you are short of letters for the children's column, for I don't want to crowd out a better letter for mine. I waited to see who would answer the question and I see no answer yet. It was the burial of President Lincoln. I will ask one: What two great events took place 28 years apart, on the same day of the month and in the same month? This is my first letter for publication, so please put it in when you think best.

Fort Scott, Kans., June 10, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Here is a charade: I am composed of eleven letters.

My first is in spring, but not in jump.

My second is in pup, but not in hound.

My third is in road, but not in lane.

My fourth is in oil, also in speck.

My fifth is in nut, but not in crack.

My sixth is in gallon, but not in quart.

My seventh is in French, but not in Dutch.

My eighth is in point, also in joint.

My ninth is in Edith, but not in Blanch.

My tenth is in love, but not in hate.

My eleventh is in Delta, but not in Sigma.

My whole is the name of the capital of the state in which I was born.

A. M. B.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

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 John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.

Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
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George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
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James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
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 J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county.

W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
 T. C. Deibel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.

Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
 R. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.

P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
 A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.

W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
 Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.

W. S. Matthews, Canaan, Linn county.
 E. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

R. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
 G. F. Bulledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.

J. F. Hamey, Greenock, Elk county.
 Geo. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabasha county.

Wm. A. White, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

Work. Work honestly and faithfully; work at what you can, not at what you would. Take the way nearest your feet, though hard and stony.

After a season of worthy toil you may climb glorious heights, such as your most sanguine ambition never hoped to see or realize. Labor overcomes all obstacles; it is the path of life.

Let labor look up not down. Emerson says, "Harness your wagon to a star." Lift yourself above your daily drudgery when it is over.

There is nothing to prevent a laboring man being a prince in thought and feeling. Work cheerfully; throw off care and anxiety. Work as the birds work, with song and twitter. Manly labor is a sweet savor that indolence and luxury are never permitted to taste. Work for and end, only let that end be high and noble.

To work for something besides self is man's noblest mission. To help others carry their burdens will lighten our own. To co-operate with many imparts both pleasure and profit to the individual. Work, which the heart takes hold of as well as the hands, is its own reward.

Carry these thoughts with you as you go to the grange meetings and there work that you may enjoy the benefits to be derived from the organization.

Will Capital Co-operate with Labor?
 "Messrs. Briggs, co-operative colliers in England, are doing a most successful work in the co-operation of capital and labor, making their workmen stockholders in the business. Where formerly there were the breaking of machinery, strikes, riots, drunkenness and often bloodshed, there are now peace, order, prosperity, mutual esteem, respect and confidence."

In the above short recital of the character, efficiency and prosperous condition of this co-operative association in England, there is abundant material for reflection. Here is a company formed on the principles of co-operation which has been in operation a sufficient length of time to test well its value. Here capital and labor have been united together—made one on equitable terms—and all are satisfied with the union. Such a practical illustration of the utility and good effect of co-operation, between the two prime factors of national wealth, is of far greater value than all the theories ever hatched from the teeming brain of political economists. In this instance a co-partnership between labor and capital has been formed on an equitable basis for the creation and distribution of profits, and has been carried on for several years to the satisfaction of both parties. If this principle of co-operation has worked well in one instance in productive

industry, why not apply it to other cases? If it has proved satisfactory to the miners in England, why should it not prove satisfactory to the miners in the United States?

If capital and labor have united in one industry and carried it on to material advantage, what prevents their union in other directions? Why cannot railroads be operated on the same principle? If the principle worked well it would prevent a deal of trouble; if it worked ill, parties could go back to their former status without loss of property or alienation of feeling.

That there would be practical difficulties in the way of inaugurating such a co-operative plan of action may well be conceded. Difficulties occur everywhere in adopting new plans in business relations and social change. It is hard work, and takes time, to organize industry or anything else on new principles, or to fit old principles to new combinations and new circumstances; but if we can in any way make such an adjustment of the working forces of society as to turn out better work and more of it, and with less waste and less friction, it is evident that an immense gain will be the result. It would be a disgrace to our manhood not to make an attempt, through fear of failure or of encountering difficulties, when such a prize of success is offered.

Congress has raised all sorts of commissions and almost all sorts of investigating committees, but we have failed to see any committee raised to go over to England to examine the workings of the colliers' association, which is reported to have worked so well in the joint interests of capital and labor. In the estimation of our present congress thirty millions of dollars, more or less, is none too much to appropriate in the support of an army to put down strikes and quell the riots attending them, yet it deems one-thousandth part of that sum too much to expend in investigating the causes of these terrible outbreaks or in finding remedies to prevent them.

In all our national legislation capital hitherto has had pretty much its own way. Capital has manifested no disposition to hold any relations with labor different from that of master and slave. Capitalists hold the power in their own hands and seem determined to exercise it to their own special advantage.

The time may come, and at no very distant day, when labor will be under the stern necessity of declaring its independence of capital. It could now recite as long a catalogue of grievances and oppressions as our revolutionary heroes resisted one hundred years ago against England; it could appeal to God and man with equal confidence in the justness of its cause. Labor demands only justice, and if capital will not concede that, it must abide the consequences.

The Patrons and farmers and working men throughout the country are now deliberately, coolly and with good temper discussing the labor question. The time may come when they will with a determined voice demand a settlement. They now only ask the terms. Tomorrow they may be in a temper to name the terms of settlement themselves.

Grange Picnic.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please say to the Patrons and people of Kansas that there will be a basket picnic at Grove City grange on the third Saturday in July, at 9 o'clock a. m., to which all are earnestly and respectfully invited. Worthy Master Sims is to address the people on the objects and purposes of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. No pains will be spared to make this a day of rest and profit to the farmers, and we hope to see all come, whether friends or foes to the order. Lay aside all prejudices for once and meet as farmers having one great common interest to subserve.

J. F. WILLIS.

GROVE CITY, Kans., June 20, 1878.

From Sedgewick County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I read your paper each week to see if some one in this county has not sent you some items, but I do not find anything yet. There are no news of any interest to the order at present, although the Patrons are asking what they "can do to be saved." There is more interest manifested in the order now than there has been at any time during the last three years.

After harvest is over the farmers will be ready to take hold again. At present money is not very plenty, but with 80,000 acres of good wheat in the county the farmers feel encouraged.

We have a co-operative store running successfully, under the management of Bro. H. L. Dewings. Our capital is small, but after paying for the fixtures and other expenses, a dividend of 12 per cent. was paid to the stockholders, so that co-operation pays. We have an other institution down here called the Patrons' Commercial agency, a building where we can ship our own grain from. For the past year it has been in such a condition that the Patrons could not get any benefit from it, as it was rented out to parties that worked for the interest of the grain buyers. After Messrs. Hargis, Imboden & Co. gave notice that they would not buy headed or wire-bound wheat at the City mills, and after the A. T. & S. F. railroad have made the outrageous order that no wheat could be shipped from here unless it was through the elevator, the Patrons are waking up and last week held a meeting and voted to run the agency themselves, although there have been several offers for the building for another year, but a burnt child dreads the fire. It is proposed to run it on the co-operative plan.

Prairie Gem grange is getting along as usual; meets every two weeks and have a good time at the meetings. Last Saturday night it was lemonade and cakes, in which all enjoyed themselves something as they did about a year ago when the state lecturer was down here. But I will close, hoping some one better qualified will write the next letter to this county.

Truly yours,

Geo. A. WHITE.

WICHITA, Kans., June 17, 1878.

Extracts from Lecture on "The Grange and the Farmer."

BY HUDSON TUTTLE.

All trades, occupations and professions have their societies, their trades-unions, and combinations—all except the oldest and most honorable. Until the institution of the grange the farmers have never united in any great movement. While every one else banded together, he remained alone, and single-handed fought the battle of life against the exactions, frauds and rascalities of the world.

He, in the olden time, was a serf, a worse than slave, and the stigma of that ignominious position still adheres to him. A higher culture, a more liberal education, are the means whereby he may take a superior social position. Farm life is so isolated, and its duties so exacting, the farmer has not opportunity and he loses the inclination for society. If in youth he has a desire for reading and study, he loses this inclination in the exacting routine of plowing, hoeing and reaping.

WHY THE FARMER HAS DONE.

See how man came into the world, a rude defenseless savage; around him the wild woods, where the fierce beasts contended for the mastery. He had nothing but roots, wild fruits, tasteless seed-corn, or coarse herbs, with the flesh of such animals as he could fortunately secure, for food.

He has by culture converted the coarse grass into the golden grain; the sour crab into the juicy apple; the poisonous shrub into the peaceable clover; the rank weeds into the vegetables of the garden; the wolf into the faithful dog; the urus into the gentle ox; tamed the invaluable horse, and surrounded himself with abundance wrung from nature, who gives her children nothing valuable without their labor.

THE FARMER AS A CREATOR.

In the prepared soil the farmer casts a grain of wheat. It is a slight action, yet the motion of his hand, which planted it, sets in motion the forces of nature. The seed that gains the soil, the potentialities of life. It absorbs moisture, and sends down into the earth a tiny root, and up into the light an emerald leaf. Now, for that tiny plant, the winds wait the clouds, bearing on their Atlas shoulders the fertile showers; for it, the gentle dew drips, or it, the sun daily floods the world with light, heat, magnetism and electricity. Its subtle waves beat on the tiny plant; it grows strong by the fostering care of the elements; it strikes its roots deeper into the warm soil; it expands broader and greener leaves, and, when the winter comes with its frosts, the snow weaves a covering, soft as eider, to protect it from the inclemency of the seasons.

The farmer has faith in the laws of the world, and the spring sun, with its genial warmth, confirms his trust. The snow disappears, and again the potent forces of light set to work in the resumed activity of the world. The little plant throws upward a tapering stalk; and, at last, a plume of golden grain bows in the breeze, which sways the field of wheat as an expanse of water. Glorious spectacle! Grand achievement of art, over the forces of the world.

The farmer, who the coarse grass grew in rank luxuriance or the primeval wilderness concealed the savage beast, now expands the generous harvest, which shall bring life and strength to man. He gathered that harvest, and holds in his hands the bread of the world. The pale and weary woman who plies the needle from morn till night, in pain and want, keeps the wolf from the door with the little loaf she gains. The men who delve in mines, or dig for the coal, far from the light of day, returning from their heavy task, bless the bread that graces the table around which wife and children form a happy circle.

The mighty armies which engage in the deadly strife of battle are sustained by the hand which cast the seed—unholy use of nature's bounty, as when it festers in the still to appear in a liquid which "stings as a serpent and biteth like an adder."

The swarming people on the other side of the globe are flourishing, and a hundred ships, deep-laden with the bread of life, speed their way across the miles of foam.

Thus the farmer, when he casts the kernel into the soil, by that effort extends his arm across the world, and makes all mankind his vassals, doing homage for their daily bread.—*Grange Bulletin.*

The Dividing Line.

It is of the utmost importance that the Patrons of Husbandry should have a clear and well defined idea as to their rights, privileges and duties within the gates of the order.

To reach an understanding, the facts and conditions of society must be looked at just as they are. Any impractical use of nature's bounty, as when it festers in the still to appear in a liquid which "stings as a serpent and biteth like an adder."

The organization of the grange grew out of a necessity felt by farmers for an improvement in their condition, as a class. While it is not a political organization, yet the principles it teaches underlie all true political economy, all true statesmanship. It is an organization into which the motives that usually divide men in partisan politics should never enter; but where every question affecting the farmers, directly or indirectly, near or remote, may be fearlessly and conscientiously and thoroughly analyzed. It is a crucible into which all questions of governmental policy, whether legislative or administrative, may be put forth for the purpose of separating the pure metal—truth—from the worthless dross, error and prejudice.

No one can be a true granger while he holds "political notions" too sacred to be tried on their merits in relation to the farmers' interests.

While, therefore, we claim an exalted and dependent position for the grange as a school for investigation of principles and policies, where truth may be freed from error, where farmers may learn that their interests are identical, we hold that there should be a well defined dividing line between such investigation and the business of political action.

When it comes to forming combinations for the choice and election of candidates to fill the various offices in the gift of the people, the work should be done as citizens and not as grangers. In the grange you have learned how certain measures will affect the husbandman, now, in your political action, choose for office such men as will represent your interests.—*Wisconsin Grange Bulletin.*

The members of the grange are beginning to understand that there is something more than dollars and cents in the grange. They are beginning to talk of subjects concerning the farm. They are beginning to study their calling and are trying to profit from the experience of each other. Already they have learned some good lessons, and we are encouraged to believe that seeds are being sown at every meeting, which will bring back fruit a hundred fold.—*Farmer's Friend.*

Katahdin grange, of La Grange, Maine, gained 25 new members last year. There has been a good interest. At all meetings where there is no regular work, the grange had discussions and other literary exercises. The grange has traded two years with success, doing a business of about \$9,000 a year on a capital of \$1,000 in shares of \$5 each. Has no library yet, but owns a fine organ.

Enterprising Patrons.

The following account of some of the co-operative stores in Michigan, taken from the *Grange Visitor*, is of interest:

The successful working of a Patrons' store at Buchanan, for more than two years, under the management of Bro. Freeman Franklin, has stimulated into life and enterprise one of the same kind at Benton Harbor, with Bro. W. L. Hogue as manager. The prospect of success here, we understand, is good. Another store has been lately opened at Marshall and its management placed in the hands of Bro. Geo. Briggs, a Fredonia farmer, who, if he succeeds as well in taking care of this business as he has his own, will certainly benefit the Patrons of that vicinity.

We were in the store of the Battle Creek Co-operative association on the day that Bro. Thompson lectured there, and indications of a thriving business appeared on every hand. The business seemed to be well systematized and under good management. The store was opened in May, 1876, with paid up stock sufficient for a working capital. This protected the enterprise from the embarrassments that so often attend these attempts of farmers to run a business with which they are not familiar. The paid up capital of this association may let me see \$4,484.41. Their sales for the six months previous to that date averaged \$142.46 per week, and for the last three months of the six the average was \$164.53. This is certainly a very satisfactory showing of the business at the close of its first year. I understand the profits of the business are divided among the purchasers of the goods according to the amount of their purchases. Within a few months over 9,000 pounds of dried apples, 6,000 pounds of butter and 4,700 dozens of eggs have been shipped by this house to Eastern cities and Chicago, besides a large amount of these farm products have been sold from the store to supply city trade.

For Discussion.

What is the best means for extending the circulation of the grange periodicals? This we think a question that demands attention. We are known to the world outside our gates by the style of our literature. We cannot expect our publishers to give us first-class papers and magazines unless we give them first-class support. Other periodicals send out agents and pay them well for soliciting subscriptions; but the grange says we want no middlemen; we want the price of their labor cut off of the price of our goods everywhere. How is this to be accomplished? Does every grange bestir itself to send the largest possible number of subscribers for the periodical published in their special interest? Not always. I have known cases where publishers have asked, as they had cut down their prices to the lowest possible amount, that the members of the grange should interest themselves in the matter, and solicit their brothers and sisters to send in subscriptions; and some members attempting to respond to this call by bringing the matter before Pomona and subordinate granges, have had their words suppressed by some official decision that it was "improper to solicit subscriptions—every member should be free to subscribe or not, as he pleased." I hold that no member has any more right to the benefits derived from our grange press without assisting to support it than he has to listen to preaching Sunday after Sunday, without paying the minister. It is a species of robbery, and worse than some others, because the law prescribes no way to get at the thief.—*A Sister, in Grange Visitor.*

Farmers Should Combine.

Let every farmer in the land determine to contribute his individual aid, sympathy and support in behalf of co-operative effort among agriculturists. Let every farmer bear in mind that it is only by combined energies, by consolidated forces, by united ranks, that his individual rights and privileges can be protected. Let every producer consider it his duty to be a member of some organization that shall rally to his aid, and that shall finally inaugurate a government of economy, justice and equality. Let it be no excuse to delinquents that present organizations are insufficient, are unsatisfactory, or are unworthy of support, since, if all whose interests are at stake would undertake, the farmers have a stake in noble motives, these bodies would soon become just what their members desire. An association is, after all, but the aggregate opinion and desire of its individual members. Far more can be effected by joining the ranks and working out their entire freedom from the control of all other classes. The farmers of America, all joined together by the ties of a fraternal organization and all working together in harmony for the common end, could absolutely accomplish anything lawful they might undertake. The farmers themselves, if they will give the subject a little thought, cannot help seeing the grand possibilities for the agricultural classes through this national organization—the grange.

The editor of the *Christian Union*, in commenting on a letter concerning the influences that will make American farmers more progressive, says:

Probably our correspondent would have added the Patrons of Husbandry to his list of potent influences for the good of the agriculturist; he had not feared that their constitution holds planks which may too easily be fitted to a political platform. While confined to their legitimate objects, we hold that granges deserve to be ranked with papers and schools as means of progress.

Dickering.

BY A FARMER.

Sometime or other, if a man enter upon farm life—and it holds true in almost every kind of life—there will come to him a necessity for bargaining. It is a part of the curse, I think, entailed upon mankind, at the expulsion from Eden, that they should swear at a bargain. When a French woman with her hand full of doves, behind her dainty counter, asks the double of what her goods are worth, you are noway surprised. You accept the enormity, as a symptom of the depravity of her race, which is balanced by the savvy of her manner.

But when a hard-faced, upright, Sabbath-keeping New England bank officer or selectman asks you the double or offers you the half of what a thing is really worth, there is a revulsion of feeling which no charm in his manner can drive away. Unlike the case of the French shop-woman, I feel like passing him on the other side of the street.

And yet all this is to be met (and conquered

I suppose) by whoever has butter, or eggs, or hay, or fat cattle to sell. I ventured once to express my surprise to a shrewd foreman who had charge of this business—for I manage it by proxy as much as I can—that a staid gentleman, with his ten thousand a year of income, should have insisted upon a deduction of two cents a bushel in the price of his potatoes, in view of a quart of small ones, that had insulated themselves in the interstices; I think I hear his horse laugh now as he replies, "Why, sir, it's the way I grew rich."

The idea struck me as novel; but upon reflection I am inclined to think it was well based. As I said, often as possible, I accomplish this business by proxy; and in consequence, have made some bad debts by proxy. But proxy is not always available. There are customers who insist upon chaffering with the "boss." Such an one has dropped in, on a morning in which you happen to be deeply engaged. He wishes to "take a look" at a horse which he has seen advertised for sale. The stable is free to his observation, and the attentive Pat is at hand; but the customer wants a talk with the "squire."

It is a staunch Canadian horse for which you have no further use. You paid for him, six months gone, a hundred and fifty dollars, and you name a hundred dollars as your price. I never yet met a man who sold a horse for as much as he gave, unless he were a jockey; I never expect to.

"Mornin', squire."

"Good morning."

"Bin a lookin' at y'er hoss."

"Ah!"

"Midlin' lump of a hoss."

"Yes, a nice horse."

"D'n know as you know it, but 'stich hosses ain't so salable as they was a spell back."

"Ah!"

"They're gettin' a fancy for bigger hosses."

Silence.

"Put that pony to a heavy cart, and he wouldn't do nothin'."

"You are mistaken; he's a capital cart-horse."

"Well, I don't say but what he'd be handy with a lightish load. Don't call him spavined, do ye?"

"No, perfectly sound."

"That looks kinder like a spavin"—rubbing his off hind leg.

"Ain't much of a horse doctor, be ye?"

"Not much."

"Don't kick, dooz he?"

"No."

"Them little Kanucks is apt to kick."

Silence, and an impatient movement, which I work off by pulling out my watch.

"What time o' day's got to be?"

"Eleven."

"Thunder! I must be goin'—should like to trade, squire, but I guess we can't agree. I s'pose you'd be askin' as much as sixty—or seventy dollars for that hoss—wouldn't ye?"

"A hundred dollars is the price, and I gave fifty more."

"Don't say! Give a thundering sight too much, squire."

"Pat, you may put up the horse; I don't think the gentleman wants him."

"Look o' here, squire; ef you was to say—something—like—seventy—or—seventy-five dollars, now, there might be some use in talkin'."

"Not one bit of use, (impatiently)—turning on my heel.

"—Say, squire—ever had him to a plow."

"Yes."

"Work well?"

"Perfectly well."

"Fractious any? Them Kanucks is contrary critters when they've a mind to be."

"He is quite gentle."

"That's a good p'int; but them that's worked till their right eye, kinder gets the eye lost out on 'em—so brist when you put 'em to a waggon. Don't you find it so, squire?"

"Not at all."

"How old, squire, did

Scared to Death.

[Troy Chief.]

On Saturday night, a lot of wild fellows at Wathena got together for some purpose, and going near the residence of Joseph Coates, a colored man, commenced a shouting and uproar, which so frightened Coates' mother, that she fell over in a fit, and died in a few minutes.

Demented.

[Garnett Plaindealer.]

Last Wednesday a gray haired old man drove into town having with him two crazy women. The old man was Mr. Allen, of Americus, who had started with his wife, who had become insane a second time, for Osawatomie, taking his daughter Emeline, aged eighteen, with him, to help care for her mother on the road. But Tuesday evening last, while encamped near Mr. Means, in Anderson county, the daughter lost her reason, and tried to escape from her father and return home. The girl, it is supposed, was crazed by grief at her mother's condition. The sheriff took the two unfortunates on to Osawatomie.

Terribly Cut by a Reaper.

[Council Grove Republican.]

Last Tuesday R. H. Bogle, living in Ohio township, but then in Dickinson county, was seriously injured by a runaway team hitched to a reaping machine. It seems that the team had been left standing in the harvest field without hitching, and becoming frightened started to run, when Bogle attempted to stop them. In the attempt he was thrown to the ground under the machine, the sickle striking him and literally cutting him to pieces. After being dragged a considerable distance he was rescued, but not until he was injured, it is thought, beyond recovery. This accident is greatly to be regretted, as Mr. Bogle is a young man of steady habits and has many warm friends in this county.

Montgomery County Crops.

[South Kansas Tribune.]

The wheat harvest is at its height this week. In every neighborhood the binders, headers and harvesters are at work, and the outlook is most encouraging. From few localities come a wall—a few fields are damaged by chert or cheat, a few by too much water, but none by drouth, grasshoppers or chinch bugs. While the yield will not be as large as in some past seasons, the quality is excellent. The crop is coming forward rapidly, and promises well. There are more harvesting in Montgomery county this week than at any former harvest. The indications are that the yield will be fair and the quality will be better than for two years, which with the largely increased acreage, will make it the most profitable yet harvested in Montgomery county.

A New Bridge to be Built.

[Wyandotte Herald.]

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Armstrong, on Tuesday night, to take action in regard to building a bridge over the Kaw river. William Turton was called to the chair and Mr. Howe was elected secretary. Speeches were made by the chairman, J. T. Johnson, Henry Williams, Jerome, of West Kansas, N. McAlpine, of this city, and L. E. James, Mayor Reed and Maj. Caffrey, of Kansas City, Kansas. A number of farmers from the Kaw river bottom were in attendance and expressed their interest in the building of the bridge. Three thousand dollars was pledged by the citizens of Armstrong and vicinity to aid in the construction of the bridge, and the amount will be largely increased by making a canvass of the town and surrounding country.

Post-office Changes.

Wm. Van Vleck, of the post-office department, furnishes the changes in Kansas during the week ending June 15, 1878, as follows:

Established.—Anthony, Harper county, George W. Mafet, postmaster; Eads, Lyon county, Henry E. Coppock, postmaster; Hazelwood, Ford county, James E. Zarbe, postmaster; Milwaukee, Barton county, Philip Ushofer, postmaster; Palmer, Washington county, Francis Nadeau, postmaster; Plumb, Lyon county, William V. Phillips, postmaster; Sylvan Dale, Labette county, D. M. Bailey, postmaster; Fannell, Cowley county, Evan Richards, postmaster; Waverly, Coffey county, Amos N. Sylvester, postmaster.

Discontinued.—Slate Creek, Sumner county, Postmaster Appointed.

Postmasters Appointed.—Empire City, Cherokee county, Ulysses E. Thurmond; Johnsonville, Jewell county, A. A. Andrews; Powellburg, Clay county, E. E. Putnam; Twin Falls, Greenwood county, John G. Diehl; Virgil, Greenwood county, H. G. Marshall.

Result of Careless Smoking.

[Garnett Plaindealer.]

Mr. Truman Lake, who resided about two miles west of Central City, met with an accident last Saturday, which came near proving a serious affair. While putting hay into a manger in his stable, a coal of fire dropped from his pipe unnoticed, and was covered with hay, which ignited after he had left the stable and gone to work near by. Discovering the fire soon after, he took out a horse which was tied to the manger, and in endeavoring to save the horse was himself severely burned about the head, neck, arms and hands. Dr. Schoonover was sent for, who responded promptly, and gave such relief as the case required. The horse was so badly burned that he had to be killed. About two hundred bushels of corn and a set of harness, with the stable, were totally destroyed.

Another sad warning to men who will persist in smoking about their stables and barns.

A Deserved Compliment.

[Malden Cor. Atchison Champion.]

I congratulate our farmers upon the splendid success that they are having. These fields of wheat that are now being harvested did not come without much labor and expense. The corn and oats that have such a richness of color and are making a vigorous growth, since the rain we had last week, speak volumes of praise for the farmers' skill and splendid judgment. But to speak of the well arranged farms around and of the farmers' successful management of the same, is telling only half the truth. There is a small plot of land, in front and around the dwelling, and under the supervision of the good wife, which is modeled by her skill and frequently put in shape with her hands, that deserves notice, and nearly every farm in the settlement is worthy of honorable mention upon the subject of beautifying the immediate surroundings of the humble dwelling, by shade and ornamental trees, by evergreens, roses and flowers. Justice, to the lauders demands a favorable notice of this subject, for it is principally through their efforts and by their labor that these home attractions have attained to such pre-eminence.

Gets Burned out—Neighbors Help Him.

[Cherokee Banner.]

Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, the residence of Mr. Van Buren, one mile and a half southeast of Beulah, was entirely destroyed by fire, including all of his property. The house was a one and a half story frame. Mr. Van Buren is a poor man, and the loss is unusually hard on him. The benevolent citizens of Beulah and vicinity called a meeting Wednesday evening for the purpose of raising funds to build him another house.

Mysterious Procedure.

[Clay County Dispatch.]

On Friday the 7th, early in the forenoon, a man with a fine carriage and team reined up at the door of Frederick Usher, near Fancy Creek, and called Mrs. Usher's attention to a little bundle he had in the carriage then placed it in her hands together with a child's bottle and two dollars in cash, with a promise to pay two dollars a week for the safe keeping of the articles, and drove rapidly away, no one knowing who he was, whence he came or whither he went. The bundle contained a female child apparently about four days old, very scantly clad, wrapped in a horse blanket. Who was it?

The Cimarron Country.

[Kinsey Graphic.]

Certain it is that we as a nation are making history more rapidly than any nation on earth, and we may of a truth say that we in this new West are making geography pretty fast. But yesterday, the sterile "American desert" was represented where to-day are live, growing towns and fertile farms. The energy and enterprise of our people no longer hesitates at nature's barriers. Sandy plains are made to yield bountiful crops. Every year new districts on our plains are settled, and in a few years hence we shall have no frontier. Nineteen miles west of Dodge, on the Santa Fe road, where but a few months ago was nothing but a prairie wilderness carpeted with buffalo grass, is now the lively village of Cimarron, the new wonder of the upper valley. We took a trip to Cimarron a few days ago, and although well acquainted with the rapid growth of Kansas towns, were greatly surprised at the substantial improvements being made at that place.

An old Sailor in Shawnee County.

[Cor. Topeka Commonwealth.]

Captain C. B. Kilmer, who lives in the northern part of Soldier township, is the oldest and saltiest kind of an "old salt," having spent twenty-four years of his life at sea. He was well acquainted with Captain Hall, the Arctic explorer, and was "frozen in" with him in the Arctic regions during the winter of 1866-67. In the spring he furnished Captain Hall with provisions and men to enable him to go on with his exploration. Among the men furnished by Captain Kilmer was Pat Coleman, who subsequently was shot by Captain Hall for alleged mutiny. Captain Kilmer has in his possession a number of letters from Hall, in one of which he offers the former the command of the Polar. The captain being at that time in Shawnee county, declined the offer, wisely preferring a piece of Kansas land to the command of a whole Arctic fleet. He also has diagrams given him by Hall, showing where to find the latter's records in the event of his death before returning home. At that time Captain Kilmer commanded the "Ansel Gibbs," of New Bedford. He thinks the North pole can easily be reached, but does not believe in the existence of an open polar sea.

Storm Funnel in Barton County.

[Ellinwood Express.]

A severe storm passed over Ellinwood last Saturday evening, doing considerable damage to property. A barn belonging to Mr. Story, in which was a mule, was lifted up about six feet in the air, and carried some three or four rods away, then dashed to pieces, leaving his muleship unharmed, but without any covering to speak of. A house which was being put up for Mr. Holin was also wrecked, the damage to the frame being about \$50. A dwelling house belonging to Mr. Bayer, six miles northwest of here, was totally destroyed, but fortunately the family were away visiting at the time, and thus escaped a violent death, perhaps. The drying-shed put up in the lumber yard of Mr. Suedekum was blown down, and a windmill which had recently been put up temporarily on the brewery was destroyed. The roof of H. A. Todd's house was blown off, and other dwellings and outbuildings suffered more or less. Parties who were watching the storm say that it came from the northwest, and that the cloud as it whirled along was funnel shaped and of great size. As it swept over a large wheat field the tail of this curiously working storm cloud snatched up the sheaves like chips, and whirled them through the air at a furious rate, not one sheaf being left on the ground in the track of the storm.

Death of an old Soldier who was with Napoleon.

[Holton Recorder.]

Died, at the residence of his son, in the city of Holton, on June 19th, at 7:15 o'clock, Mr. Henri Hubert Roberti, aged 83 years and six months. His last illness was organic disease of the heart. Mr. Roberti was born in the city of Trier, in the kingdom of Belgium. He was a soldier under the first Napoleon; held a commission as first lieutenant in a regiment of infantry, and fought through the five days' battle of Waterloo. Mr. Roberti was married at the age of twenty-seven years to a Miss Margaret DeTheux, of the city of Liege in Belgium. The fruits of this union were seventeen children, of whom six are still living—two in Europe and four in America.

While in Belgium Mr. R. was a manufacturer of cards for working cotton and wool. Mr. Roberti left his native country several years ago. On first reaching America he settled in the city of New York, where for three years he worked at his trade. From here he moved to the city of Leavenworth, which was then in its infancy, where he continued to reside until the death of his wife, which occurred in 1868, after which he divided his time between his children.

Henri Hubert Roberti was a most ardent Republican, and never feared to declare his principles. In religion he was what is known as a freethinker. The day before his death, in a conversation with his son August, he remarked, "I have never willfully or maliciously wronged any one, and I freely forgive any one who has wronged me, and ask that they as freely forgive any wrong that I may have done, and I have no dread of trying the realities of the unseen world." So passed away one of the soldiers of the first Napoleon. His remains were taken to Leavenworth for interment.

GOOD NEWS!**GOOD NEWS!!**

THE

SIMPSON BANK BUILDING

To be occupied by

GEO. LEIS & BRO.'S**DRUG HOUSE.**

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

HEAVY GOODS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES

To save moving to our

NEW STORE.**NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY CHEAP,**

As the opportunity will not last but a few days:

5 BARRELS LARD OIL.

8 BARRELS GOLDEN MACHINE OIL.

3 BARRELS FISH OIL.

2 BARRELS NEATS-FOOT OIL.

5 BARRELS CASTOR OIL.

20 BARRELS CALCIUM OIL.

10 BARRELS LINSEED OIL, RAW.

18 BARRELS LINSEED OIL, BOILED.

5 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

6,000 POUNDS STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.

500 GALLONS MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES.

5 BARRELS ENGLISH WHITING.

5 BARRELS GILDER'S WHITING.

3 BARRELS PARIS WHITE.

1 BARREL CHALK.

2 BARRELS PUTTY.

15 BARRELS DRY PAINTS OF ALL COLORS.

5 BARRELS ROOFING PAINT.

5 BARRELS FLOUR SULPHUR.

Remember, these prices are

Only good for 15 days from date,

On above named articles.

GEO. LEIS & BRO.

READ, EVERYBODY!

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.

REDUCTION SALE

—BY—

L. BULLENE & CO.

IN ORDER TO GREATLY REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS,

BEFORE THE FOURTH OF JULY, WE SHALL, DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, SELL

Goods at Extremely Low Prices for Cash.

WE DO NOT MAKE QUOTATIONS OF LOW GRADE, TRASHY GOODS, SUCH AS ARE CHEAP ONLY UPON PAPER, BUT WE PROPOSE TO SELL MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF

THE BEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS,

SUCH AS EVERYBODY NEEDS TO BUY,

AT PRICES REALLY UNDER THEIR VALUE.

OUR STOCK, AS IS WELL KNOWN, IS THE

MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE

OF ANY IN THIS PART OF THE STATE. WE WILL MAKE IT

AN INDUCEMENT FOR PEOPLE LIVING AT A DISTANCE

—TO—

Come to Lawrence to Buy Goods of us.

WE SHALL, DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF THIS SALE, SELL

MANY LINES OF GOODS LOWER

THAN WE SHALL BE ABLE TO AFTER THESE LOTS ARE CLOSED OUT.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.**L. BULLENE & CO.**

Lawrence, Kans., May 30, 1878.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY BUYING YOUR

MACHINE OILS AT HEADQUARTERS,

WHICH IS THE MAMMOTH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG HOUSE

—OF—

B. W. WOODWARD & CO.,

AT THE WELL KNOWN

"ROUND CORNER" BUILDING.

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

THIS STANDS TO REASON.

OF COURSE YOU NEVER THINK OF BUYING A BILL OF

LEAD AND LINSEED OILS OR MIXED PAINTS

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

WHEN YOU WANT MEDICINES,

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

W. A. ROGERS.**H. D. ROGERS.****ROGERS & ROGERS,****KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.**

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1878.

ENGLAND'S WHEAT.

English writers reporting the condition of this season's wheat crop in Great Britain, which crop is now just about ready for the sickle, do not speak very encouragingly of the prospect. The yield per acre, they say, will be unusually small. They are already congratulating their American cousins on the probable bright future of the grain trade.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The civil service appropriation bill, just past by the Forty-fifth congress, appropriates \$40,000 to commence the erection of a post-office and United States court building at Topeka in this state. The building is to cost when completed not exceeding \$200,000. When the news reached Topeka the citizens turned out en masse and held a grand jollification meeting. The foundation for the building will probably be laid early next fall.

BARGE LINE IN OPERATION.

Since it was first made known that a barge line was to be established on the Missouri river, between Kansas City and St. Louis, the interest manifested in the enterprise by the farmers of this state has not been simply the expression of a wish that the line might be established and successfully operated, but they have one and all looked forward to the consummation of plans and the running out of the first barge load with impatient solicitude. Much has been said about the matter. The project has been carefully canvassed by careful business men and a large saving to the producer through this cheap transportation is believed to be certain, therefore the news, as reported by telegraph, that six large barges with two powerful tugs are to be loaded immediately at Kansas City with one hundred thousand bushels of corn to be taken to St. Louis, will be hailed with joy and the result anxiously awaited.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The whole world consumes, but only a portion of it produces. The consumers are on the increase and the producers are on the decrease, so the world is getting more and more away from the true practice. Every one ought to be a producer. The man that will not work should not eat. If he consumes without producing anything he appropriates to himself what does not belong to him; in plain language, he is a thief and a robber. Every one should make something grow. There are many drones in society who eat, wear and destroy and yet produce nothing. They neither produce food, raiment, shelter, knowledge, thought, moral influence nor health or happiness in society. They contribute nothing to the commonwealth; for them others live and labor. They are moths eating up the production of others; they are rust, corroding and spoiling the good and fair things which others have made; they are drones in the busy hives of life, stealing and eating up the honey which the workers have stored; they are leeches sucking out the blood and life of those who work and produce; they are cumberers of the ground and should be rooted out.

We take no narrow views in this matter of work. He works who applies any of his faculties in the production of what is useful and good. He is a worker and a useful man who labors to make the world wiser and better; he is a producer who diffuses happiness, promotes knowledge, creates good, whether in the material, intellectual or moral spheres of life. Those who cultivate the fields of literature, science, morals and religion are producers no less than those who raise wheat and corn, or those who manufacture cloth, or build houses, or plow the ocean. All workers are one, their aims one, their ends one, namely, the wealth of the world.

We insist on work; it is the alpha and omega of life. Men must not only work but they must do good, honest work and to the last degree thorough. Here is where men fail: They have too much regard to the present hour; do not build strong for the future. Men are superficially educated in almost all directions and it is for this reason that their work is superficial; it is for this reason that their work is unsatisfactory to themselves and others. Slackness as well as idleness is the sin of the times. This living from hand to mouth is a

terrible evil; it must be cured if we would rise to the true dignity of working men.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION AND EXCURSION.

The editors of Kansas held their annual meeting in Atchison June 11th. As the editors arrived in the city they were met at the trains by Hon. John A. Martin, president of the association, and a committee of citizens, who gave them a hearty welcome. The leading citizens of Atchison threw open their doors and entertained the knights of the quill right royally during their sojourn in that city.

It was our good fortune to be taken in charge by Hon. Wm. Bowman, of the firm of Bowman & Murphy, and we extend our hearty thanks to Mr. Bowman and his good lady for their hospitality during our visit.

The business men of Atchison are wide-awake, and we shall be surprised if that city does not very soon take rank as the leading city in Kansas.

On Wednesday the 12th, at 5:30 p. m., our company, one hundred and five strong, boarded a train of the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad and steamed away on our journey eastward. We went directly to Toledo, Ohio, where we boarded the magnificent steamer *Chief Justice Waite*, and soon found ourselves out on the broad bosom of Lake Erie, headed for Put-in-Bay island. This island is the largest of a cluster of five islands lying in Lake Erie, about forty-five miles eastward from Toledo. We spent two days among these beautiful islands then returned to Toledo, where we took the train on the Canada Southern railroad (which road is, by the way, one of the best roads on this continent) for Niagara falls. The distance from Toledo to the falls is about three hundred miles, and we made the trip in eight hours.

The falls of Niagara are grand; they are terrible; they are awful in their grandeur! The more you look the larger and more terrible they seem! But the people (we mean those who have anything to do with strangers who visit the falls) are a set of rascals, and when we say they are all, men and women, unmitigated liars we draw it very mild.

From the falls we went down the Niagara river to its mouth, where we found the splendid steamer *City of Toronto* waiting for us. In a few minutes we were all aboard, the signal given and away we started across Lake Ontario to Toronto, Canada. It is only thirty-five miles across this lake and we made the run in three hours.

Toronto is a beautiful city of about one hundred thousand inhabitants. It has the finest university in America, built by the English government and munificently endowed by King George III. There are also in the city several churches with surrounding grounds that will at once attract the attention of the stranger visitor.

We give below what the *Toledo Commercial* says of our party, together with resolutions passed by our association:

Last Friday morning the Kansas editorial excursionists, who had arrived the evening previous and had been warmly received by delegations of citizens, departed for Put-in-Bay on the steamer *Waite*. To the readers who have made that delightful trip down to the Bay, it is needless to state that the journey was most keenly enjoyed by every member of the party, some of whom had never before experienced a steamboat ride. About 1 o'clock Friday they were landed at the island, and with appetites sharpened by the lake breeze they were able to appreciate the excellent dinner set forth at the Put-in-Bay house to the fullest extent. For a time every one gave himself up to that aimless wandering about which Adam and Eve enjoyed when they first began living in Eden. Every turn in the road disclosed some new and delightful feature, and even these editors, who, like the Indians, are never surprised at anything, were compelled at times to give vent to some exclamation of delight.

Of course every one went a fishing, tortured a great many angle worms, got a large number of bites and a few fish. In the evening all enjoyed a dance at their hotel, the Put-in-Bay house. The next day they chartered the steamer *Golden Eagle*, and went over to Middle Bass and saw some of Stacy's wine and other interesting features. The day was as delightfully put in as the preceding one and, like it, was concluded with a dance at the hotel. On Sunday morning there was a heavy shower at the Bay, and several who had gone out sailing at that early hour were caught in the storm and completely soaked. The excursionists are without doubt one of the most moral and strict crowds ever gotten together in these parts. Captain Powers, traveling agent of the *Waite*, being duly sworn, testifies that he never saw so nice an assemblage of people, and further avers that every one of them was strictly temperate, and did not drink so much as a glass of that matchless beverage, Toledo lager. When Sunday morning came, the little church at the island was crowded full of an audience of editors, one of the rarest things ever seen in a church. The sermon was preached by Rev. John A. Anderson, preacher, editor and president of the Kansas Agricultural Institute. (Mr. Anderson is editor of the *Manhattan Journalist*.) His subject was the "Bible" and he delivered an able address. When the steamer *Waite* came away it brought the entire editorial party, with one or two exceptions. The

trip down to the Bay on Friday was enlivened by some rare music. Mrs. Baker, of Kansas City, presiding at the piano. But on their return, the excursionists, being all Sabbath observers, were more quiet and sedate. The party arrived here about 8 o'clock, and proceeded at once to the Boody house, where they will remain to-day. They will visit Toledo to-day and our citizens should do their best to entertain them right royally. To-night, at 10:30 o'clock, 83 or 70 of the party will depart for Niagara falls. The balance will go their several ways, some returning home.

Of course no well regulated party goes anywhere without giving expression to their gratitude and good feeling in a resolution, and the editorial excursionists gave evidence of the splendid time they had by the following long and formidable array of resolutions.

At a meeting of the Kansas Editorial association, held in the cabin of the steamer *Chief Justice Waite*, on Lake Erie, June 14, 1878, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressing the gratitude of the association to the corporations and persons to whom it is indebted for the excursion: J. T. Stevens, J. B. Besack, S. O. McDowell, L. J. Perry and W. A. Peffer.

On the return to Toledo, June 16th, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the association: Resolved, That this association does most highly appreciate the generosity and courtesy of the Hannibal and St. Joe, and the Toledo and Wabash Railway companies, and the Lake Erie Navigation company, in considering this interesting and pleasant excursion. And our thanks are due especially to T. Penfield, general passenger and ticket agent of the H. & St. Joe, and to H. C. Townsend, general passenger and ticket agent of the Wabash railway, whose politeness and liberality in organizing and forwarding the excursion.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to George N. Clayton, Esq., general North-western passenger agent; J. Powers, traveling agent, and Wm. Wetmore, car agent of the Wabash, and C. N. Lee, general Western passenger agent of the H. & St. Joe railway, whose gentlemanly attentions to us all along the line of our travels have added so much to our enjoyment and information. Their company has been most agreeable, and it affords us pleasure to have made the acquaintance of such courteous and refined gentlemen.

Resolved, That the pleasant acquaintance which we formed with the mayor and citizens of Toledo forms one of the cherished memories of our excursion, and that their neighborly interest in our party is another instance of the sympathy of commercial centers with the wheat granaries of Kansas. Kansas is the great wheat field of the world, and Toledo is its greatest winter wheat market.

Resolved, That our brethren of the Toledo press and citizens representing the business interests of that growing city, who met our party before its arrival in the place, together with the Toledo cadets and members of the excellent band who escorted us to the magnificent quarters of the Boody house, have our sincere thanks for their cordial welcome, and we hope that the acquaintance thus so pleasantly begun may continue, and that our relations may grow more intimate and profitable.

Resolved, That we will hold in grateful remembrance the name of Captain E. McNelly, commander of the elegant steamer *Chief Justice Waite*, whose politeness cheered us on our way from Toledo to the beautiful islands of Lake Erie.

Resolved, That M. D. Woodford, general superintendent, and Frank E. Snow, general passenger agent of the Canada Southern Railway company, have placed us under great obligations for their liberality in extending to our association the courtesies of their road for our special enjoyment in visiting America's greatest wonder, the falls of Niagara.

Resolved, That under the care of Messrs. Sweeney, West and Shepherd, the gentlemen of the Put-in-Bay house, we have been greatly enjoyed our brief sojourn on the island, and our thanks are hereby tendered for their courtesies and polite attention to our comfort. May they live long and prosper in the enjoyment of future visitors to their well ordered house.

Resolved, That our enjoyment of this excursion has greatly exceeded our buoyant anticipations. The beauty of these picturesque islands, with their pure, sweet air and fascinating surroundings, far surpasses all that we had known or expected. The arrangements for the accommodation and pleasure of visitors, the large hotels, the pleasure grounds, the promenades and drives among enchanting groves, and weird grottoes, conspire to make this historic archipelago of the lakes one of the most interesting and delightful places in the world.

Resolved, That we are under special obligations to Mr. J. P. Powers and Geo. N. Clayton, of the Wabash railway, whose personal interests in our comfort and enjoyment have been so marked and incessant as to create within us a sense of gratitude which we hope to be able some time to more fully express.

Resolved, That the excellent management of the Wabash, and the Hannibal and St. Joe railways, with their splendid equipment, their solid road bed, their thorough cars and quick time, make this continuous line the best and quickest from the West to the East, and the cars are palaces, the officers and employees are gentlemen.

Resolved, That these resolutions be furnished to the Toledo papers with a request that they be published.

Resolved, That this association would esteem it an additional favor if Mr. J. P. Powers, traveling agent of the Wabash road, were permitted to accompany our party to the falls and return.

Adopted. JOHN W. MARTIN, President.

How to Get Cheap Money.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am in receipt of many letters, making inquiries about the long-talked-of English money, asking how long it will be before the arrangement will be completed and six per cent. money be made available, etc. I am not able to give any assurance on this matter as I know but little about it. I do know, however, that it is not at this time available and that the people, with but few exceptions, are waiting to see the fact of its being placed on the market ready for their application before they will stir or even speak in its favor. I will add that I can suggest a better, cheaper and more sure way to get cheap money to stimulate and move forward the industries of our people and nation, viz., let every laboring man in Kansas, whether farmer, mechanic or day laborer, send to U. F. Sargent, Kansas City, Kansas, enclosing two stamps for expenses and return postage, and get a copy of the National party platform, and make it a study for one week or one month, with

all the aids he can get to explain the principles enunciated; read up the congressional legislation on the money question, or he may commence as far back as he pleases. I care not if he begins with the purchase of the potter's field in which to bury Sarah; the overturning of the tables of the money changers in the temple and the rope scourging given that class of Jew bankers by our Savior; the selling of Christ by Judas; or commence with the act of congress in 1862, creating paper money (greenbacks), and follow the matter up to the present date and come to a rational conclusion of the means by which cheap money can and should be had in this country without sending to Europe or New England for it and agreeing to pay two hundred per cent. more interest annually for its use than the people of this community have been able to make and save per annum during the past ninety years.

The official and financial statistics will show that the wealth-creating power of our nation (the laboring class) for the past ninety years has not been able to add annually to the wealth of the nation over three per cent.; I think two and a half per cent. per annum will cover the average annual savings of the entire industries for that length of time, and that is double what we can expect to add for the next ninety years.

We know that all money of every kind, in all ages and in every nation, has been and is now the creation of law, created by law, lives of law and perishes for want of being sustained by the power creating it, or by decay and use; that its value is regulated by law within the jurisdiction of the government creating it, also its volume is fixed by law. By its value we mean, first, its legal tender value; second, its value measured by the rate per cent. per annum for its use, to be paid by the borrower to the lender. In a republic where the people are sovereign they may determine all these matters through the ballot-box, but to do that the people must know fully their wants, their rights, their power, their duty, and not fear to act for their common good.

The events of the past sixteen years in this country have taught the people that the general government can issue better money than any state government or corporation ever did issue, and from this we have learned that we prefer the best. Nearly one hundred years of legislation in this country have taught the people that the rate of interest for the use of money is a subject of law and may be fixed at three per cent., twelve per cent. or twenty-four per cent., or be made a crime to take interest at all (usury); hence, to get cheap money we need not look away to Europe, Asia or Africa, neither to old money-bags of Wall street, N. Y., but look to our ballot—the ballot-box and the officials we elect.

If you want cheaper transportation of the products of the farm, the shop, the factories, the mills and the mines, you would not do the wisest thing to elect railroad presidents or directors and stockholders of such companies to do up those matters in neat legislative packages for you. If you really desire cheaper money you would do just as well and act just as sensible to elect to every legislative position bankers or stockholders in banks, whose highest interest is to make money more powerful by making one kind for the rich and another for the poor.

Greenbacks depreciated by law for the soldiers and loyal people in time of war, and coin and untaxed bonds for the rich; lighter and debased coin and nickels for the poor, and gold of full weight and fineness for the rich; higher prices for the use of money to be paid to the rich and consequent lower prices to the laborer for the products of his farm and shop. In short, farmers, if you want cheaper money and more of it, make it by electing law-makers from your own class, and not do as you have done in the past, by voting only for men educated to and practicing in occupations adverse to your interest. Change the practice of the past which has produced the present oppressive results financially, and the degradation of labor; think and act for the financial improvement and social elevation of yourselves and your children who are to follow.

EMPORIA, Kans., June 19, 1878.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—At 4:55 this morning the senate went into executive session, and at 6:50 the doors were re-opened and Mr. Bruce, by request, introduced a bill to establish a national academy of education, giving preference to the genius and talent of the land and to the orphans of the republic. Referred.

At 6:53 the clerk of the house of representatives appeared with the sundry civil bill, which was immediately signed by the president *pro tem*, and then sent to the president of the United States for his signature, the president being in his room at the capitol, having remained there during the night.

A brief executive session was held, and when the doors were re-opened, Mr. Anthony, from the committee appointed to wait upon the president, reported that they had performed the duty, and the president replied that he had no further communications to make.

Mr. Ferry, president *pro tem*, said: "The hour of 7 o'clock having arrived, it gives me pleasure to congratulate the

senate on the termination of a session of nearly seven months' duration, and to comply with the joint resolution of the two houses fixing the hour of the final adjournment. Permit me, senators, to cordially thank you for your favors, your confidence and your courtesy, without which I should have failed to meet the delicate and responsible duties of the chair. Commending you all in parting to the care of the same beneficent Ruler who has preserved, unbroken, our number throughout the prolonged labors now ended, I declare the Forty-fifth congress adjourned *sine die*." [Applause on the floor.]

The house re-assembled at 6:30 this morning, with but very few members present.

Mr. Clymer offered the customary resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to wait on the president and inform him that the two houses were ready to adjourn if he had no further communication to make to them. Agreed to.

Mr. Franklin offered a resolution declaring that in the investigation of the charges preferred against the late door-keeper of the house, J. W. Polk, nothing had been shown affecting his personal integrity or reflecting on him as an honorable man, and allowing him two months extra pay. Agreed to.

At 6:45 Mr. Maloney, of the committee on enrolled bills, appeared in the house with the enrolled sundry civil bill, which the speaker laid before the house and signed, amid applause.

At 6:52 a message from the president announced his approval of the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Clymer announced that, together with Messrs. Willis, of Kentucky, and Conger, he had waited on the president, and that the president had stated that he had no further communication or motion to make to congress. The hour of 7 o'clock having arrived, the speaker said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—The arduous labors of the session are closed. Let us hope, under the providence of God, that they will insure to the solid welfare and happiness of the people. Expressing a fervent hope that each and every one of you may have a safe journey to your respective homes, it only remains for the speaker, in the pursuance of the resolution of the Forty-fifth congress, to declare that this house stands adjourned without day. [Applause.]

Owing to the early hour, the adjournment took place very quietly, not a dozen persons being in the galleries, and not more than fifty members present.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, June 25, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 3 fall	94 @ 96
No. 4 red	84 @ 86
Corn—No. 2	32 @ 33
Oats—No. 2	23 @ 24
Rye—No. 2	50 @ 53
Pork	9.40 @ 9.50
Lard	64 @ 65
Butter—Country	11 @ 15
Country	6 @ 10
CHICAGO, June 25, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	94 @ 95
No. 3	85 @ 87
Corn	32 @ 33
Oats	24 @ 24
Pork	9.00 @ 9.25
Lard	6.80 @ 6.87
KANSAS CITY, June 25, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 3 red fall	88 @ 89
No. 4 fall	77 @ 77
Corn—No. 2 mixed	18 @ 22
Oats	35 @ 36
Rye—No. 2	35 @ 38

Live Stock Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, June 25, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	\$4.25 @ 4.00
Poorer grades	3.00 @ 4.00
Hogs	3.50 @ 3.80
CHICAGO, June 25, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers	4.00 @ 5.20
Hogs—Packers	3.00 @ 3.85
KANSAS CITY, June 25, 1878.	
Cattle—Choice native shippers	4.00 @ 4.65
Native butcher steers	3.20 @ 4.00
Stockers	2.60 @ 3.50
Fair to choice fat cows	2.20 @ 3.50
Hogs—Packers	3.10 @ 3.25

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 9@10c; medium 5@6c; lower grades about 3@4c; cheese, 6@7c; eggs, 6@6.5c; beans, \$1.00@1.75; hand-picked, \$2.00@2.20; broom-corn, \$4.00@5.00; hay, baled, per ton, \$8.00@9.00; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50@2.25; potatoes, 40@50c; leathers, live geese, 45@45c; dried apples, per lb., 8@10c; apples, 40@50c. Box; hides, dry flint, 14@15c, dry salt, 10@11c, green salt, 8@10c, green, 4 to 5c, calf, 9c, sheep skins, 8 to 10c. per lb.; green pelts, fresh, 80 to 90c; tallow, 6c; honey, strained, 9@10c; linseed oil, raw, 60c. per gallon; wool, fine unwashed, 13@17c. per lb., tub washed 23@25c, Colorado and Mexican, 12@16c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.45@2.50; XXX, \$1.80. Rye flour, \$1.80. Corn meal, 3@4c.

Wheat has fluctuated a little the past week, and seemed for awhile to show symptoms of a decided rise, though for what reason we could not see; there was no war-like news from Europe, and no reports of any serious, wide-spread injury to the crop that is now being harvested, either from wet weather, rust or any other cause. But on Monday "the bottom dropped out of this grain." The figures now are about what they were in our last issue for the best grades; the lower grades are still a few cents higher.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 93 to 94c, June; 87 to 88c, July, and 85 to 87c, August. In Chicago No. 3 spring is 93 to 94c, June; 91 to 92c, July, and 84 to 85c, August. In Kansas City, No. 3 is 84 to 85c, June; 74 to 75c, July, and 70 to 72c, August.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

MR. AND MRS. A. C. GRISEA. of the Kansas Home nursery, are the proud and happy parents of a fine girl, born on the 23d inst.

A DOUGLAS county farmer informed us the other day that he had just harvested a field of wheat that will yield forty bushels for every acre. Who can beat it?

We like kind treatment; we like to tell our patrons where they will get all the attention and information without that usual snarl that is given when questions are asked around railroad depots. We were looking at Tabor's ticket case, at the A. T. & S. F. depot, and can say it would be hard to mention a place East or West that he cannot ticket a party to; and we advise all our friends to go there at the depot and get their tickets and find for themselves how it seems to be handsomely treated.

LATE on Monday night a young man named Wm. Rook, while walking towards the bridge on the east side of Massachusetts street, was attacked with a fit and fell to the sidewalk near to the entrance of the Durfee house premises. While lying in an unconscious condition some rascally thief robbed his person of \$32 in money, and, not being satisfied with this, attempted to take the young man's clothing but was frightened away, taking with him only the unfortunate's pantaloons. It is difficult to imagine a punishment too severe for a wretch who will take such advantage of a sick person and it is to be hoped that our officers will soon bring the criminal in this case to justice. Mr. Rook received prompt medical assistance when he was discovered and is now nearly recovered.

A MONDAY's telegram from Washington announces the fact that Capt. J. G. Haskell, of the firm of Haskell & Wood, architects of this city, has been appointed superintendent of the new government building to be erected at Topeka. This is but a proper recognition of true ability. Mr. Haskell, the senior partner of the above firm, has been established in this business in Lawrence for over twenty years, during which time he has been concerned in the erection of nearly all of our state buildings besides a great deal of government work in the Indian territory. His appointment is a guarantee that the interests of the government will be strictly attended to and that the mechanics of our state, who are fortunate enough to secure contracts thereon, will be fairly and impartially dealt with.

Sunday-School Work.

The Willow Springs Sunday-school institute was called to order on Sunday, June 23d, by Vice-President Soxman. The exercises were commenced with scripture reading and prayer by father McGinley, followed by singing and study of the regular Sunday-school lesson. After the lesson, interesting remarks on the topics "Influence of Sunday-schools on a neighborhood" and "The responsibility of parents to Sunday-schools" were made by Messrs. Holloway, Payne, Soxman, Heston, Marshall and Foster.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by President Steward. The first half hour was devoted to singing and short addresses to the children by Messrs. Holloway, Young, Payne and McGinley. Then the question "Teaching and how to prepare" was discussed by the same speakers. Brother Steward followed with an interesting address on township work. It was decided by the township officers to hold a general Sunday-school celebration sometime in the near future. The institute exercises were closed with singing by the little folks and benediction by Rev. Young.

Lawrence will Celebrate.

The booming of cannon, the sudden light and rush of the rocket, patriotic expressions from patriotic men and a general and glorious celebration of the day are to be seen, heard and experienced on the Fourth of July in this "historic city." Citizens' meetings have been held, committees appointed and arrangements are now being made to observe the day as it should be observed by every citizen of the United States. The programme to be carried out as near as we can find out at this time will be as follows: Firing of cannon at day-break; 10 o'clock a. m. forming of procession on corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop streets in the following order: Brass band; cadets; Y. M. S. C.; carriages containing speakers; carriages containing committees; carriages containing citizens; citizens on horseback. The procession will proceed to the fair grounds where it is expected Hon. D. C. Haskell and other speakers will deliver orations. Everybody should take well filled baskets and be prepared to have a good time in the grove during the day.

At about 7 o'clock in the evening the Young Men's Social club, who have been appointed by the mayor to take charge of the protechnic display, will form on Massachusetts street near their rooms and march south to the park, where, after listening to one or two brief patriotic speeches, they will make the display of fire works and close the day by again forming on Massachusetts street and marching to Winthrop street, keeping up a continuous firing of Roman candles and such things.

The Fourth will, indeed, be appropriately celebrated in Lawrence this year.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING AT GARNETT.

Report of Committee to Examine into the Merits of the J. B. Lunbeck Patent Compound, for the Extirpation of Worms in Fruit Trees.

Your committee would beg leave to report that they find the compound to be made of pine-tar, soap, lime, concentrated lye, ashes, tobacco and oil of tanzy. We have examined trees upon which the compound has been applied. One tree which had two of its branches recently stripped of bark for a distance of four inches in length and the wound covered with this compound, was pronounced by your committee as dead to all intents and purposes; and, although the foliage has not yet wilted, the wood under the wound is brown and the cambium layer entirely destroyed. No injurious effect was discovered in the peach and apple trees, where the compound was applied to the bark. What will be the effect thus applied your committee are not prepared to say. The large proportion of tar used in this compound we believe to be detrimental to the health of the tree; the soap we believe to be useful; the lye, ashes and lime might also be of some benefit, if applied at a proper time, to destroy the peach tree borer; the oil of tanzy and tobacco would also be injurious to the borers if applied directly to the unprotected insect.

It is the unanimous opinion of your committee that this compound of J. B. Lunbeck is, so far as having any real value to fruit-growers, a failure and a swindle.

H. E. VAN DEMAN,
G. Y. JOHNSON,
L. A. WALKER,
Committee.

At the late examination of teachers applying for situations in our city schools twenty-three were licensed, as follows: For five years—Misses S. A. Faxon, Sara Richardson, H. S. Mrs. L. A. Wood, Mr. F. M. Draper. For three years—Mrs. E. A. Cameron, Misses Maggie Davis, A. J. McAllister, Hannah Oliver, Fanny A. Reid, Mary E. Richardson, M. C. Wilson, Lizzie A. Williams, H. S., Marce Wood, Messrs. Carl A. Flodin, Colon Timmons, N. Alden Boles. For two years—Misses Mattie M. Davis, Roxana Davis, A. M. Fisher, E. M. Flinn, Annie E. Mozley, M. Hutchinson, Mr. Lewis J. Rote. Three were conditioned.

Personal.

JOHN K. RANKIN, Esq., has returned from an extended visit to Washington, D. C.

E. BIERER, JR., who is now a student at law in the office of a prominent St. Louis attorney, spent last Sunday with friends in Lawrence.

EDITOR COLLISTER, of the *Harvey County News*, allowed the light of his good looking countenance to shine in and about our sanctum on Monday.

H. C. SPEER, Esq., ex-county superintendent of public schools for Douglas county, now of Junction City, made us a pleasant call on Saturday last. He reports fine crops and general prosperity among the farmers of Davis county.

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.

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

Fruit Growers' Attention.

The undersigned is agent for Douglas county for Zimmerman's patent fruit dryer and baker. One of the machines may be seen at George Ford's grocery in Lawrence, or at my residence near Holling, Palmyra township. Circulars can be had on application.

R. B. WADSWORTH,
Holling, Douglas county, Kansas.

A Card.

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

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

MR. W. H. PEMBERTON has purchased the barber shop recently run by the late Chas. Jackson and by the liberal use of paint, etc., has now one of the best furnished barber shops in this city. Mr. Pemberton has three good workmen employed and does work in his line at reasonable figures. Remember the place, O. K. barber shop, No. 68 Massachusetts street.

Cut This Out

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

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

"The Investigation."

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

C. N. LEE,
Western Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.
T. PENFIELD,
Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is 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 offers 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. Ag't, Kansas City, Mo. T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't, Kansas City.

FARMERS, repair your old fanning mills. Set of five sieves and frames. Price \$1. Send size of old frame with \$1. balance C. O. D. Will send just the wire cloth by mail for 75 cents each. We have a special size for cleaning seed wheat. Agents wanted. Address E. Taylor & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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.

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

HOT SPRINGS At home. Secondary syphilis cured in 40 days without mercury or inconvenience to business. Pamphlet free. Lock box 548, Chicago, Illinois.

GRAY HAIR Dyed instantly black or brown with Gray's New Walnut Hull Hair Color. No barber needed. No staining the skin. No mineral or poisonous ingredients. Labeled on each bottle. Price of our dyes. Circular free. FRANCIS BALLARD & CO., 33 North Clark St., Chicago.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. A seven and a half octave new piano, listed at \$650, for \$350 in Kansas City, or \$375 if sent direct from New York. Address CONOVER BROS., 613 Main street, general agents for "STEINWAY & SONS" and "FAIRBANKS" PIANOS, "TAYLOR & FARLEY" and "NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO.'S" ORGANS. Music and all kinds of musical merchandise.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Address A. M. GILBERT & CO.,
WESTERN MANAGERS,
95, 97, 99 and 101 Lake St., Chicago.
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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, Wabaunsa and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to each acre, subject to a lien for the purchase money to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest. For further information apply to V. P. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Enterprise, Kansas.

G. H. MURDOCK,

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—AND—

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Was the first to make the GREAT Reduction in Prices, And are now selling their New FAMILY MACHINE

—AT— \$30 Less than the Former Price.

Also all their machines in proportion, the quality being maintained at the highest standard. Purchasers should beware of spurious machines which are so inferior as to bear little relation to the original except in general appearance—all that exact adaptability and finish of parts, so necessary to the perfect working of and found only in the genuine machines, being wanted or imperfectly executed by irresponsible makers, who lack the elaborate but specially adapted and very costly machinery necessary for the production of the delicate parts of a well constructed and reliable sewing machine.

The purchaser, therefore, will find it to his advantage to select the genuine machine, which may be known by the patented trade mark and the name, "The Singer Manufacturing Company," printed distinctly on the arm of the machine. To accommodate purchasers the

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

Purchase from authorized agents only. W. W. FLUKE, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

The Singer Manufacturing Co., 404 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

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The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

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

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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.

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price for all of the following articles or we will sell them for you on (five per cent.) commission:

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,

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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,

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A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,

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Everything fully warranted.

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Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the VERY BEST OPERATING, QUICKEST SELLING, HANDSOMEST AND

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TRADE MARK.

"VIBRATOR"

Reg. March 31, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE

"Vibrator" Threshers,

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MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

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NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



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

GRain Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastes of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 5 to 6 times the amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Handlers, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting contrivances. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Round.

ONLY Truly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and the like. But the "Vibrator" Thresher in Wheat, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and the like. Requires no "attachments" or "extras" to change from Grain to Seeds.

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

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from six to twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Power to match.

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

OUR Unrivalled Steam Thresher Engines, far beyond any other make or kind.

Thorough Workmanship. Elegant Finish. Perfection of Parts. Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are incomparable.

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

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.

Order to Show Cause.

In the matter of the application of Joseph Chambein, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Catherine E. Meyer, deceased, for an order of sale to sell real estate to pay debts and legacies.

NOW COMES JOSEPH CHAMBEIN, AD-

ministrator with the will annexed of the estate of Catherine E. Meyer, deceased, and presents to the court his petition, praying for an order for the sale of the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit: The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-seven (27), in township number fourteen (14) and range number twenty (20) in Douglas county, Kansas; also 1 1/2 a. numbered twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33), on Sixth street, in the town of Baldwin City, in the county and state aforesaid, to pay the costs of administration, debts and legacies due by said estate and unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets, accompanied by the statements and showing required by law in such cases. On examination whereof it is ordered by the court that all persons interested in said estate, be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that, unless the contrary be shown on the 1st day of July, 1878, before the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, an order will be made by said court for the sale of the above described real estate of said deceased to pay the costs, debts and legacies due by said estate. And said further ordered that such notice be given by publishing this order two times in some weekly newspaper of general circulation in Douglas county, Kansas.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

I, John Q. A. Norton, judge of the probate court in and for said county of Douglas, state of Kansas, hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the order made in the above matter by said court, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1878, as the same appears of record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of said court, this [] day of June, 1878.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON,

Horticultural Department.

Tarred Paper.

The common tarred paper that is so extensively used for roofing purposes, if cut into strips and wound around young fruit trees, will not injure them. I have used it for ten years on from 200 to 500 trees and found it a sure protection against rabbits and mice in winter and to a great extent against borers and other insects in summer. So says Albert Cook, in the New York Tribune.

Tree Planting.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who is as good authority in the matter of tree planting as in the mysteries of theology, says that he does not lose one per cent. of the hundreds of evergreens he annually moves, and he had as lief transplant in July as in May, in November as in June; and he adds that mulching, summer and winter, is supreme safety for ornamental trees and for fruit trees.

Let us Hear Both Sides.

A resident of Hanover, N. H., says a good word for the English sparrows. Instead of driving other birds away, they show such confidence in man that native birds, finding that they approach the household without molestation, imitate their example. The writer says, "We have seen several English sparrows, blue birds, robins, ground birds and chipping sparrows feeding at the same time within the radius of a few feet, and in the greatest harmony."

Adorn your Homes.

We would be glad to see more parents understand that when they spend money judiciously to improve and adorn the house and the grounds around it, they are in effect paying their children a premium to stay at home as much as possible and enjoy it; but when they spend money unnecessarily on fine clothing and jewelry for their children, they are paying them a premium to spend their time away from home—that is abroad where they can attract the most attention and make the most display.

Thin the Fruit.

The old adage "Better late than never" will apply even now to the thinning out of some kinds of fruit. Half the quantity on a loaded tree will be worth more money, will cost less to harvest and transport to market and will be more readily disposed of than a limb-breaking crop in which small, scrubby specimens must necessarily predominate. Thinning is a rather tedious job in large orchards but it will pay, not only for marketing, but for home use as well. A half dozen trustworthy boys, or girls even, with convenient step ladders, would accomplish a good work in a short space of time in a peach orchard, and the added market value of the fruit when thinned would much more than pay the young laborers for their work.

Pruning Grape Vines in Summer.

Grape vines are managed in summer in different ways by different men; and when one has read the various methods of summer pruning, published in the agricultural papers, he finds the opinions of grape growers so various that he is merely befogged by them, if he is a novice in the business. Even the books published on grape culture are of little value, as they were written from fifteen to twenty years ago, and when our ideas on grape growing were very crude. I will state a few points that twenty-five years' experience have proved to me to be correct, as follows:

1. Thrifty vines, as the Concord, Hartford Prolific and other vines of very free growth, should have trellises ten or twelve feet high, in order to obtain the greatest amount of fruit, after the vines have fruited four or five years; and the summer pruning should consist in cutting away feeble roots wherever found, thus throwing the vitality of the vines into the stronger canes, which will produce the fruit buds of the next season.
2. Pinching back bearing canes to within a leaf or two of the nearest bunches, is of no benefit to the fruit, as the leaves of the canes are the lungs of vines; and I claim, if the vines be shortened at all, it should be done very moderately, merely stopping the further growth of canes by pinching them off near their ends.
3. In no case should the most thrifty canes be shortened during the summer, as they will be the canes which bear the next year's fruit.
4. As the fruit begins to turn in color, do not remove any leaves to expose the grapes to the sun, as they ripen no sooner by so doing, and the effect of the sun is injurious rather than beneficial, while the removal of the leaves

actually retards the ripening of the grapes, checking the flow of the sap through the canes, which the leaves regulate according to the requirements of the growing fruit.

5. To produce the best fruit, and in perfection, the small clusters of grapes, when the vines set a great deal of fruit, must be cut or pinched off, leaving but one bunch to each shoot or cane. Many vines are often so productive that it is impossible for the roots to afford full sustenance to the entire crop; and in such cases I remove about one-half, always leaving the largest bunches, and the result is splendid fruit, while that on vines not so served is of much less value.—*Farmer's Friend.*

Strawberries.

The following information, in regard to some of the more recent varieties of strawberries, is taken from Wm. Parry's address before the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' society:

Captain Jack is a strong and luxuriant grower, healthy and productive, berries large, handsome and solid, somewhat resembling the Wilson, of which it is said to be a seedling, though better in quality and increases more rapidly.

The Charles Downing, Kentucky and Monarch of the West have been tested over a wide range of country, and have generally given good satisfaction, being of excellent quality, large and productive, carry well, and sell much better than Wilson's Albany.

Prouty's Seedling, Forest Rose and Sharpless are large, handsome berries, of good quality and very productive, and as far as tested are very satisfactory.

Cumberland Triumph is a very large, handsome berry, uniform in shape, productive, and commands a ready sale on account of its fine appearance and good quality.

Seth Boyden is of mammoth size, good quality and valuable. The President Lincoln, a very large, firm, glossy fruit, said to have grown to the enormous size of eleven inches in circumference on the ground of the originator, should be allowed a wide range in other sections for expansion. Miner's Great Prolific gives promise of excellence, and should have further trial.

The Use of Insect Destroyers.

Since the employment of Paris green for the destruction of potato beetles, its use for various other similar purposes have been found very advantageous. Mr. Shaw, of the famous St. Louis gardens, employs it largely in a wash he applies to his fruit trees. By using it, he claims to have almost totally destroyed the insect enemies, which formerly claimed such a large share of his crops. The writer has been much annoyed, for many years, by worms which have destroyed all the leaves of rose trees and bushes, leaving nothing except a tuft at the end, and effectually preventing them from blooming in autumn. A few dustings with flour mixed with Paris green and applied when the dew was on, completely arrested their ravages.

Cotton planters have also largely destroyed the destructive boll worm by similar applications. A very slight dusting will effectually drive off all aphides, slugs and everything of the sort.

Of course this application cannot be made to cabbages, or anything else that is to be eaten. A very small quantity of Paris green goes a long way, a teaspoonful to a pint of plaster, being amply sufficient if it barely colors the mixture.

The Colorado beetle seems to be now completely controlled by the lady bird, which devours the eggs before hatching so that this season they have failed to put in an appearance.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

Summer Management of Large Fruits.

At a recent meeting of the New York Horticultural society Mr. P. T. Quinn, of Newark, N. J., in an address upon this subject, said that the grower who would succeed in these days must be wide-awake, and a student in his profession. Twenty years ago there was less competition, and less need of diligence and intelligence. It was easy then to make money at fruit growing. It is not so easy now. He further argued that a deep, rich soil was not so desirable as soil in what he called "good heart," and well drained. The next thing to consider is a good variety of fruit, be it strawberry, apple, or what not. He spoke roughly of "the unchristian seal-aways," that travel the earth with colored photographs of fruits to deceive the simple into buying. [Applause.] "Don't plant," he said, "too many fruit trees; they die out." He did not believe in seeding orchards to grass. "The fruit becomes small, knotty, and priceless." Finally, he advised, "Never allow trees to bear large quantities of fruit. The practice is killing trees all over the country. Be merciful in pinching off fruit from an overburdened bough, and, in the fall, the fruit will be finer and larger, and the weight of fruit will be as great as though all had remained on the tree."

Go slow on the new varieties, is Mr. J. M. Smith's advice, and his long experience as one of the most successful market gardeners and fruit growers in the great West should give him privilege of speech.

The Household.

Common Sense by "Common Sense."

DEAR SPIRIT:—Why is "The Household" so silent? We fear that sickness is preventing some from writing for we are having some sickness in this part of the country, especially among the children. Fruit, early vegetables and hot weather are sure to bring disease. Parents should be careful as to their children. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." We do not think it would come amiss to give one or two recipes, that are within the reach of almost every one, for summer complaint. One is to make a tea of the rag-weed (it grows on nearly every farm); make it in the usual way by pouring hot water on it, and give it until the patient is relieved. Our informant says he never knew it to fail when properly administered. Another is to take one pint of clean oats, brown the same as coffee but not to be ground, put in a vessel with two quarts of water, then simmer over the fire and reduce to one quart; when cool pour it off and sweeten with loaf sugar. For an adult one tumblerful in almost all cases will afford relief. These remedies are simple and we have found that simple remedies in many instances effect surprising cures.

Now a word to the girls: Why is it you have not responded to Kalena, and added your mite to the good work? We believe it to be a duty to speak and write against such a health-destroying habit as the using of tobacco; it affects both body and mind. We have seen tobacco chewers so nervous and irritable that they were a misery to themselves. What organ in the human body is there that needs this narcotic poison? None; nor is there an organ whose healthy action is not disturbed by the use of it.

We call it a good work for we are told that cleanliness is next to godliness, and we are sure that using tobacco is a filthy habit. How revolting to any woman, who has a regard for order and cleanliness, to have the floor spit upon or else have to cleanse that nasty spittoon! Tobacco is used to such an extent that it is a big work, but by patience and perseverance great things can be accomplished. See what has been done for the temperance cause by woman. COMMON SENSE.

OAKWOOD, Kans., June 18, 1878.

Helena Visits "The Household" Again.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Again we will try to write for "our column," and out of a confusion of ideas which shall we furnish up for our contribution? In the first place, we are so glad that it has been decided to burn that dish-rag, even if "Common Sense" said to wash it. Now, sisters, let me tell you confidentially, that we believe when "Common Sense" has been washing up a lot of dishes and is tired and has used all the hot water and the fire is out, and still has an aggravating, worn-out dish-rag to wash, that she just lifts up the stove lid and drops it in with a fervent parting blessing. That's the way we do; it's easy.

Some incredulous sister asked what we meant by taking the yeast to bed to let rise. Well, we read in a leading Kansas paper last winter a dubious recipe that said to let it rise in the bed. We have just more than hunted and ransacked for that paper to copy that particular recipe but can't find it. I know you would all enjoy a quiet laugh over it.

What has become of Cornu? We anticipated some good articles from her but they fail to arrive.

Now we want to ask a question, and we want all that can to answer it. Which is the best way to grow geraniums in the summer, to leave them in the pots or set them in mother earth? I have never had a very thorough experience with house plants in any country, and none in Kansas until within three months, and I wish ladies that can would be kind enough to write about their experience in regard to drainage, etc. One friend says it does not make any difference whether there are apertures in pots or not; that she just throws in some fine pieces of rock or brick in the bottom and that they are all right. Her plants are magnificent.

I was thinking how many articles might be written for THE SPIRIT if we would only write when it rains. Drouthy Kansas, indeed! Drizzly, showery, pouring, deluging Kansas,

better say. Here it is "balmy June" and one can't stir without lugging a water-proof, "umbril," and all other such dry preservers, or else be sure to get drenched about every hour in the day. Urging our sisters to write long letters often, we must say good-by.

HELENA.

LEE, Kans., June 20, 1878.

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-trimnings, or anything else are invited to call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do not forget the place,

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

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

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PLOW SHOE.

This is absolutely the Best Plow Shoe made.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

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100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

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Capital paid in cash.	\$1,000,000 00
Net surplus.	988,801 08
Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks.	988,080 21
Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc.	194,383 07
Reserve for contingencies.	30,000 00
Total assets.	\$3,178,924 31

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

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Agent for Douglas County.

E. A. SMITH,

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FINE TROTTING HORSES

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Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

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BOOKS, STATIONERY,

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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,

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—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$8; per thousand \$45; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10; per thousand \$50. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

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Farm and Stock.

Professor Lawes makes, in a letter to *Moore's Rural*, the striking statement that the "destruction of weeds and more careful cultivation would be quite as efficacious in increasing the produce of the state of New York crops as the employment of artificial manures." Who doubts that clean culture—the complete extermination of weeds—would be equally efficacious for the increase of crops in Kansas as in New York?

Farmers Must Keep out of Debt.

It is said there are exceptions to all general rules, but to the rule of keeping out of debt, so far as the farmer is concerned, there can be in our opinion no exception. The rule should be rigid, positive, universal. Total abstinence is the only safe and true doctrine in this, as in liquor drinking. Eat the coarsest and simplest food, dress in the plainest style, cut off every luxury, forego every selfish gratification, rather than allow yourself to be encumbered with debt. Every farm product is pretty sure to rule low for some time to come, and strict economy is the only safe road to independence. With habits of industry, temperance, economy and a stern resolve not to run in debt, the farmer is just as certain to see better times as effect is to follow cause.

The Commission Reports.

The commission of which Charles V. Riley, of St. Louis, was chief and which was created by the Forty-fourth congress for the purpose of studying the habits of the Rocky mountain locusts and for devising means to prevent their wholesale ravages, has made its report, which is now being printed at the government printing office. The report is lengthy and thorough in regard to the subjects of which it treats. It will prove of great practical value to the farmers of the Western states when the locust scourge is liable to prevail, and when, in past years, it has been so destructive to the crops. The farmers all over the West have cause to thank the Forty-fourth congress for appointing this commission, and they will have greater cause to thank the congress that establishes on a good foundation an agricultural department with its secretary a cabinet officer.

Get Rid of the Rats.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Having just been an eye-witness to a fearful slaughter of rats in a farm barn-yard, I am persuaded to give the brother farmers the benefit of whatever I may have learned during the battle.

It was on a wet morning, succeeding a day of hard rains, that I happened to call on a neighboring farmer; in fact, about half a dozen farmers from the immediate neighborhood happened to go to the same place at the same time. They congregated there to see when neighbor A was going to cut his wheat. Each one had a field of wheat ready for the harvest, therefore every man was ready to assist his neighbor that he might in turn receive assistance. We found neighbor A ready to go into the field with the reaper, but the ground was too wet and soft so the harvest must be put off until the morrow. Now what was to be done during the day? Brother A said that as for him he thought he would put in the day killing rats; said he knew there were scores of them about his stable and corn cribs and he wanted them all killed off before the new crop of wheat was brought in.

There is a good deal of real satisfaction in killing a lot of thieving rats, so we all concluded to stay and participate in the war of extermination against a common enemy. We went to work first on the corn cribs. A new rail pen was built at the side of the crib where we were at work, and into this pen we began to throw the corn from the cribs; and as we worked down towards the bottom, the rats ran out and were killed by the men and dogs. We had our force so stationed around the cribs that not one rat escaped. In the bottom of the cribs we found at least fifty bushels of corn that the rats had shelled off and worked in until it was worth absolutely nothing. There were rats in that crib that would eat as much as a good sized pig.

When we had done at the cribs we went through the stable, moving barrels, boxes and all sorts of trash that could possibly conceal a rat. In less than three hours from the time we com-

menced work we had killed and thrown together in a heap ninety-four large rats. I guess we pretty thoroughly cleared those premises of such vermin.

Neighbor A. was surprised and not a little pleased at the result of our morning's work. He felt as though he had saved at least half his wheat crop; for, said he, those ninety-four rats and their increase would have destroyed about that much of it before it could be hauled to market.

Now is the time for the farmers to get rid of these destructive inhabitants. Fifty or a hundred dollars may be saved by putting in one day with "all hands" killing rats before the new crop is cribbed.

In building corn cribs, be they of rails, logs, boards, or whatever material, the floor should be so high from the ground that your pigs can run underneath and pick up the shelled corn as it falls through, and thus the rats will have hard work taking up their residence near it. It pays to keep your premises clear of rats. Yours respectfully,

RAT KILLER.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, June 20, 1878.

Pigs for Breeders and Pigs for Pork.

Pigs designed for breeding purposes require a different treatment from those intended to be converted into pork at an early age. In the latter case, the most rapid forcing is the most economical method of treatment, while in the former a steady, healthy growth is all that should be aimed at. As remarked in a former article in these columns, pork can be made more rapidly and more cheaply with any of our improved breeds of hogs, during the first ten months of the pig's life, than at any subsequent period; but this implies higher feeding than is compatible with a healthy development of the vital organs and of the bony structure. When early conversion into pork is the object, the pigs should be fed mainly on concentrated food—the object being to grow flesh—corn, variously prepared, being the most available as a basis, while with those designed for breeding purposes, or to be kept to mature age before being fattened for pork, such a course will not prove a profitable one.

Pigs that are to be kept for breeders should have a mixed diet—plenty of bone and muscle forming food—and ample opportunity for exercise. If permitted the run of a good pasture (climate the best), a moderate supply of corn will do them good, and aid in promoting a healthy growth; but if the circumstances of the breeder are such that he cannot have the benefit of pasture for his pigs, then he must endeavor to supply a substitute by using a variety of food—such as skimmed milk, wheat middlings, ground oats, mixed with oil-meal occasionally. A most excellent food may be prepared by mixing six parts of good peas with five parts of corn meal and one part of oil-meal; or the peas, corn and flaxseed may be cooked and fed without grinding if desired. Oats and peas ground together and cooked make an excellent food. Cooked potatoes mixed with corn meal make a good combination; in short, all the various grains and roots raised on the farm may be used to advantage in raising pigs, and they should nearly all be used when the pigs are not allowed the run of a good pasture. A variety of food, such as is above suggested, fed liberally and accompanied by plenty of exercise, will promote a healthy and symmetrical development and also insure a steady growth.

Such a course of feeding as overloads the pig with fat, or forces him to an unnatural growth, is quite likely to result in loss of the reproductive powers. Great disappointment has often resulted from the purchase of unnaturally forced pigs at fairs by inexperienced breeders. The writer himself has bought his knowledge dearly—having on several occasions paid extravagant prices for premium pigs and found them utterly sterile—and long since adopted the practice of requiring a special guarantee whenever purchasing one that had been "fitted for the fairs."

—Live-Stock Journal.

Impotence from Food.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives an experiment by which a bull was rendered impotent, as follows: "The effect of almost wholly carbonaceous food upon the breeding powers of animals is very marked. Some years ago, having a bull three and a half years old, which I did not desire to use longer, I concluded to try an experiment upon his procreative power (which had been very strong), by feeding him as largely as prudent upon cheap molasses. His rations were made up at first of one quart of molasses, fed upon cut oat straw, but the molasses was soon increased to two quarts per day. A quart of molasses was put into six quarts of water, and this water was used to moisten a bushel of oat straw. This sweet water rendered the straw very palatable, and the bull did finely upon the ration. He appeared to lay on fat rapidly, and at the end of three months he became entirely impotent, manifesting no desire to serve. All strictly fattening foods should be avoided in the rations of bulls."

About Sheep Washing.

Very few persons know how to properly wash a sheep. Having for many years had the care of a flock of two thousand head, it was very desirable to come at the very best manner of conducting this important operation. A great many different plans were tried, till at last I was taught that which I will now describe, by an old Scotch shepherd. I have seen it nowhere else in use, and as it is so much more efficient than other ways, and at the same time easy for the sheep and convenient for the washer, it may be worth while to describe it.

But first let us consider what happens when sheep are washed in the common way by hand rubbing or elbow rubbing. As the fleece grows it gets into the way of opening into creases, forming rings of wool an inch or so wide running round the body. If a sheep at washing time doubles to its left, approaching its head to its tail, these openings or creases in the wool will be disclosed on its right side, the partings marking the wool into the rings I have spoken of. If the sheep places itself in this posture twenty times the wool will always part in the same places. Now, if a sheep be taken into the water and the wet fleece squeezed, pressed or rubbed, the natural partings of the fleece are closed up, the wool becomes matted together, the flow of the water through the wool is impeded or obstructed altogether, and no amount of squeezing or motion will suffice to cleanse the wool as desired. Moreover, the wool will very often remain matted together after having been shorn, presenting in the fleece an unsightly appearance.

My Scotch friend called his method the plan of washing by rolling. Having got his sheep into water of proper depth as quietly as possible, the washer turns it upon its back, passes his arm under the sheep's head and grasps it under the firmly with the right hand. With the left he takes hold of both fore legs, and swaying his person slightly to the left he rolls the sheep over to the right side; then he rolls it to the right side, and so on till the water comes from the sheep perfectly clear. The motion will be found a very easy one for the washer and a kindly one for the sheep. Fifty or sixty rolls will thoroughly wash any sheep; forty or fifty usually wash any sheep. As the sheep is rolled backwards and forwards, the water is forced freely through all parts of the fleece, and through all parts of the water, it bestruts the flow of the water, it becomes thoroughly cleansed. I generally place as many washers in the stream as I have hundreds of sheep to be washed in any one day.

The catcher on shore hands the sheep to the man lowest down the stream; he passes it to the man next up the stream to him. The best man is stationed at the outcome furthest up the stream. All the sheep pass through his hands. When he is satisfied that a sheep is well washed he lets it go to shore and reaches for the sheep in the hands of the man next below him. He takes the sheep of the man below him, and so on. In this way a hundred sheep to the man can be washed during the time it is proper to remain in the water. A bright, clear day should be chosen for the washing. —Cor. German-town Telegraph.

Effect of Breeding In-and-In on Swine.

An esteemed correspondent from Iowa, who has been a careful and successful breeder of swine for many years and has acquired considerable local reputation for the quality of his herd, writes: "The more I experiment with breeding in-and-in the more firmly am I convinced that in the practice is a dangerous one; and it appears to me that its evil effects are more apparent in swine than in any other class of farm stock. I would like to hear from others upon this subject."

The experience of nearly all intelligent breeders who have left us a record of their impressions upon this question, is in accord with that of our correspondent. But we are not yet prepared to subscribe to the doctrine that swine are more injuriously affected by breeding in-and-in than other kinds of animals. They breed so young and multiply so rapidly, that the bad effects from such a course of breeding are more apparent than with any other kind of farm stock, but we are of the opinion that its effects throughout all animal life are much the same.

Darwin, who devoted great attention to the effect of in-and-in breeding and crossing, says: "With pigs there is more unanimity amongst breeders on the evil effects of close interbreeding than, perhaps, with any other large animal. Mr. Druce, a great and successful breeder of improved Oxford-shires (a crossed race), writes: 'Without a change of blood of a different tribe, but of the same breed, constitution cannot be preserved.' Mr. Fisher Hobbs, the raiser of the celebrated improved Essex breed, divided his stock into three separate families, by which means he maintained the breed for more than twenty years, 'by judicious selection from the three distinct families.' Lord Western was the first importer of a Neapolitan boar and sow. 'From this pair he bred in-and-in, until the breed was in danger of becoming extinct, a sure result (as Mr. Sidney remarks) of in-and-in breeding.' Lord Western then crossed his Neapolitan pigs with the old Essex, and made the first great step towards the improved Essex breed. Here is a more

interesting case. Mr. J. Wright, well known as a breeder, crossed the same boar with the daughter, granddaughter, and great-granddaughter, and so on for seven generations. The result was, that in many instances the offspring failed to breed, and in others they produced few that lived; and of the latter many were idiotic, without sense even to suck, and when attempting to move could not walk straight. Now it deserves especial notice, that the two last sows produced by this long course of interbreeding were sent to other boars, and they bore several litters of healthy pigs. The best sow in external appearance, produced during the whole seven generations, was one in the last stage of descent; but the litter consisted of this one sow. She would not breed to her sire, yet bred at the first trial to a stranger in blood. So that, in Mr. Wright's case, long continued and extremely close interbreeding did not affect the external form or merit of the young; but with many of them the general constitution and mental powers, and especially the reproductive functions were seriously affected.

"Nathusius gives an analogous and even more striking case; he imported from England a pregnant sow of a large Yorkshire breed, and bred the product closely in-and-in for three generations; the result was unfavorable, and the young were weak in constitution, with impaired fertility. One of the latest sows, which he esteemed a good animal, produced, when paired with her own uncle (who was known to be productive with sows of other breeds), a litter of six, and a second time a litter of only five weak young pigs. He then paired this sow with a boar of a small black breed, which he had likewise imported from England, and which boar, when matched with sows of his own breed, produced from seven to nine young; now, the sow of the large breed, which was so unproductive when paired with her own uncle, yielded to the small black boar, in the first litter twenty-one, and in the second litter eighteen young pigs; so that in one year she produced thirty-nine fine young animals." —Live-Stock Journal.

Caring for Milk.

1. Never, under any circumstances, put a pail of milk into your can before straining. One pail of unstrained milk may spoil a whole can, and one can of impure milk will certainly injure all milk or cream with which it comes in contact. In the name of decency we beg of every Patron to be particular about milking and properly straining his milk.

2. Cans containing milk should never be kept in a milking barn during the night. The scent of the stable (how ever well kept), will injure the milk and spoil the nice flavor fresh butter should have. An open shed, a little distance from the barn, your woodshed, or a cool kitchen, is the only proper place for keeping milk over night.

3. Insist that your milking is done in a cleanly manner. Too much pains cannot be taken in this particular. Carelessness here will entail a great loss on the manufacturer and insult the consumer.

4. Bed your cows with sawdust, if possible, it will keep your cows clean and the stable sweet.

5. Do not, under any circumstances, leave your pails and strainer at the barn over night. Please carry them to the house and insist that they be properly washed both morning and evening. Much depends on this.

6. Use only tin pails for milking.

7. Tin strainer pails are the best for straining milk. Some dairymen use strainer pails and also a cloth stretched across the can—thus straining the milk twice. We advise this double straining of milk. It costs you but little trouble while it will greatly add to the value of the butter and cheese made from your milk. —American Dairyman.

Hints on Working Butter.

Do not work too much nor too fast. Work slowly until all the salt is thoroughly and evenly absorbed. Otherwise the butter will not be of uniform color. Working it too fast will destroy the grain, and the butter becomes salty and lard-like in its texture. Let it stand or put it away in the tray for twenty-four hours, then work enough to remove all the buttermilk or surplus brine, so that the butter may become dry or like a piece of cheese. Mold into rolls, and set these away for twenty-four hours, or until they become hard and firm. The cloth should now be put on, so as to cover one end, while the other is left open for the stamp. The cloth should be cut in pieces of exact size, and dipped in brine, and the butter rolled when the cloth is dripping wet. Butter should never come piping wet. When in contact with the bare hand. When in bulk it can be easily handled with a ladle and flat paddle. —Journal of Chemistry.

Eggs all the Year Round.

Give your hens a reasonable share of attention; furnish suitable accommodations; get and keep the right breed; save only the earliest hatched pullets for laying; furnish as great a variety of food as possible; feed as much as they will eat; give green and animal food of some kind in winter; keep the hens quiet and comfortable; don't allow them to be worried or frightened; keep clean fresh water at hand always. These rules intelligently applied, says Prof. Corbett, will secure an abundant supply of eggs the year round.

Veterinary Department.

Warts.

Please inform me what is good to carry off warts on a cow that is seriously affected with them about the udder and bladder generally.

ANSWER.—When the warts are small clip the top of them off with a pair of sharp scissors, and then cauterize their bleeding surface with fuming nitric acid, applied with a pencil brush. They may require several applications before becoming entirely destroyed. For the large ones, with a curved needle, pass a piece of elastic ligature through their center, close to the skin. Use the double of the ligature, so that it can be tied each way. Be sure to draw the ligature as tight as it will bear, and in a few days the protuberance will either drop off or give way to gentle traction. Their exposed surface will require to be cauterized the same as the others.

Chamignon.

I have a five-year-old horse that was castrated October 5, 1877; it healed up and opened again, whitish patches appeared around eyes, nose and sheath; he is always fat and high spirited; in harness stands with feet, before and behind, stretched out full length. I have used ointment of corrosive sublimate and red precipitate. Please give me a remedy.

ANSWER.—When the animal was castrated the wood clamps were used to secure the artery, and in removing them the spermatic cord was allowed to adhere to the lips of the incision; and the wound being slow to heal the granulating surface of the cord was kept in direct contact with atmospheric air till a fibrous growth was formed; and after the parts cicatrized the tumor continued to grow; abscesses formed, a certain amount of pus collects which requires an outlet, hence the discharge. There is but one remedy for such a case, viz., to throw the animal down and dissect the tumor out, which operation should be performed by a qualified veterinarian, who will be provided with the proper instruments.

Periodic Ophthalmia.

I wish to ask you for a little advice. I have a two-year-old filly; one of her eyes got sore about two weeks ago; discharges water and matter. I bathed it with warm water, but it did no good; now she is almost blind, and the other eye is beginning to go the same way. What will help her?

ANSWER.—We would like a more careful description in order to diagnose the case to a certainty, but from the very meager symptoms before us we are inclined to think your mare has periodic ophthalmia, it being one of the most prolific sources of disease of the eye. The animal contracts cold; the part being constitutionally weakened, inflammation locates there; hence the difficulty. Repeated attacks will eventually leave the crystalline lens opaque, and consequently destroy the sight. Treatment: Take fluid extract of belladonna and acetate of lead, of each one ounce; water, six ounces; mix, and bathe twice a day; and as soon as the inflammation subsides a little, apply an active cantharides blister behind both eyes; give the animal a cathartic, and keep in a cool place out of the sun's rays; the probability is that a cataract will form, and the animal will ultimately become blind.

Pulmonary Emphysema.

I have a fine mare, six years old, very ambitious and spirited; is in good condition and looks perfectly healthy; no distress in breathing, but has, every few days, while in the stable only, a dry cough; is free from it days at a time and then again it returns. I have noticed the passage of some small, white thread-worms. One of her eyes has been upon several occasions weak or inflamed. Is there any connection between the cough, the worms and the bad eye? Can you suggest any treatment?

ANSWER.—The mere fact of the mare having a cough does not warrant us in making a positive diagnosis, but from its irregularity we think it comes from the lungs, and is probably the beginning of emphysema (heaves); by giving her a quiet drive after standing in the stable for a day and noting her manner of breathing, especially the act of expiration, which if she has the heaves will be accomplished in two acts and in a jerking manner; also by compressing the larynx and causing her to cough, may bring about the same altered breathing. Of course the condition referred to cannot be cured, and the best we can do is to palliate it by careful and judicious feeding, requiring the feed to be as nutritious and concentrated as possible. We would recommend giving two-drachm doses of tartarized antimony, one dose a day, till five have been given, and followed with a cathartic of Barbadoes aloes, and, after it has acted, the following: Take digitalis, opium and camphor, of each two ounces; calomel, one ounce; mix and make into sixteen powders; give one a day in her feed, and if you should have a recurrence of the trouble should have the eye, bathe it three or four times a day with warm water with a little tincture of opium in it, and apply an active cantharides blister immediately behind the eye, covering a space at least three inches in diameter. There is no connection or analogy between the three ailments mentioned. —Turf, Field and Farm.

ELMENDARO HERD.



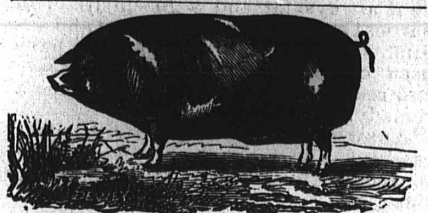
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Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

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BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

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



ROBERT COOK,

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Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....\$22 00
Three to five months old.....32 00
Five to seven months old.....42 00

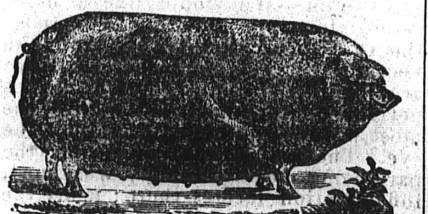
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

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.

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PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

Address, HENRY MIEBACH,
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SELF-BINDING HARVESTER.

This machine is not made to use with hand-binding attachment, but is emphatically what we claim for it.

A Perfect Self-Binding Harvester.

These machines are perfectly warranted, and are made to fill the warranty every time.

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Brandy, gin, etc.; the

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

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A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit our spacious Sales-rooms and examine our new and elegant styles of fall and winter garments. Everybody welcome whether they wish to purchase or not.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES!

HAVING PURCHASED AT ASSIGNEE'S SALE THE

ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Lately belonging to A. J. Minard, at the old stand of Abbott & Minard, 81 Massachusetts street, and being desirous to close it out at once, I will offer them at manufacturer's prices—

Just what they Cost in Eastern Markets.

This is one of the best opportunities to buy boots and shoes ever offered in Lawrence, as the stock is all fresh, having been purchased within the past year, consequently no old styles or shoddy goods to dispose of; and it is an acknowledged fact, by dealers and others, that it is the

BEST STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

In quality, etc., ever brought to this city. Therefore if you wish to secure bargains call early, as the stock will not last long at the figures.

LOOK AT SOME OF THE PRICES:

Men's sewed calf boot, \$4.50; former price, \$6.00.
Men's pegged calf boot, hand made, \$4.00; former price, \$5.00.
Ladies' French kid button shoe, \$4.00; former price, \$5.00.
Ladies' kid button shoe, \$3.00; former price, \$4.00.
Ladies' pebble goat polish shoe, \$2.25; former price, \$3.00.
Ladies' carpet slippers, 40 cents; former price, 60 cents.
Men's carpet slippers, 45 cents; former price, 65 cents.

Terms Strictly Cash.

I. E. HOWE.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. RICHESY, Agent.

No. 110 Massachusetts street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

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LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

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

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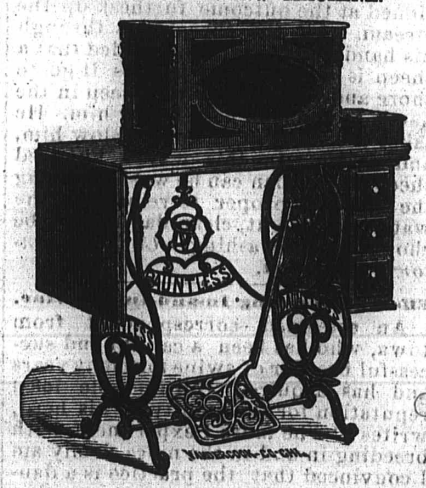
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Just added to the popular

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

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

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

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.

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Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,

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MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

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Second Week of our Keen Cutting Sale!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

We open this morning—
A choice line of prints at 4c.

A choice line of gingham at 7c.
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutta bleached 10c.
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New York mills 10c.

Blackstone 7c.
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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 silks at 62½c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.
Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

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

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6½c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

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

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6000 LADIES' SPRING HATS, Trimmed in the Latest Styles, AT FROM 50c. TO \$3.00 EACH.

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

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