

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

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WHOLE NO. 339.

### THE HELPING HAND.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

"Oh! please let me help you!"  
What sweet words to hear!  
How they fill the soul with  
With comfort and cheer!  
How it lifts up the heart  
Of the poor in the land  
To see, stretched to succor,  
The dear helping hand!

Not merely the pittance  
That drives away—  
Not merely the morsel  
Of bread for a day—  
But a grasp of the hand,  
Be it brawny or fair,  
And a tug at the burden  
Another may bear!

Not merely the garment  
That wraps the cold form;  
Not merely the shelter  
From tempest and storm;  
But the sweet, tender look  
From compassionate eyes,  
And the word to the weary  
Akin to the skies!

"Let me help you!" My daughter,  
Oh, fear not to speak  
These words to the helpless,  
The sad, or the weak!  
And, my son, in your pride,  
As you go through the land,  
Forget not to offer  
The strong helping hand.

### SAVED BY A DREAM.

That was a serious day for young Hubert Collins, when, during the financial panic of thirty years ago, the firm of Woolsey & Polard succumbed to the pressure and went the way, with thousands of other concerns all over the country, to irretrievable ruin. Hubert, though but twenty-one years of age, held a responsible position under these unfortunate merchants, and was in the enjoyment of a lucrative salary. He was highly esteemed by his many acquaintances for the good qualities he possessed, as well as for his talent, aptitude and energy he evinced. Besides, he was liberal to a fault; and this of itself was enough to gain him innumerable friends, however questionable or brittle may be the bonds of amity pertaining to many of them.

Hubert had been married some three years when this fatal tide in his affairs engulfed him, and was the father of two very interesting specimens of babyhood—a little girl, some two years old, and a bouncing boy, who had attained the mature age of six months or so.

Virginia Collins, the wife, was a sweet-tempered little woman, scarcely twenty, and seemed to live, and was contented to live only, for her husband and little ones. She was not an extravagant wife; though, like the rest of her sex, it is safe to assume that she yearned for the many feminine trifles in the way of dress and the like; but she knew that Hubert could not afford them; and she silently submitted to the inevitable. It would have been infinitely better for her husband had he practiced the same economy in his outdoor life; but Hubert was generous and full of hope, and liked his billiards and his wine as well as the rest, and he enjoyed them too. He was never at a loss, neither to find some one to join him, and graciously permit him to settle therefor, which isn't a singular fact.

This prodigality, had its due effect, however, when Hubert found himself without employment or money, and with three helpless beings dependent on him.

On the evening of the day on which his employers had failed, he turned with a heavy heart in the direction of his home, bitterly, but uselessly, bewailing his misfortunes and the prodigality which had only rendered his situation incalculably worse. Happy in her ignorance of the day's events, his joyous little wife met him with her usual welcome; but, with a woman's quick perception, she easily discerned, despite his efforts to appear natural and self-possessed, that something unusual had eventuated to make Hubert abstracted, uncommunicative, and altogether unlike his happy, careless, frolicsome self.

Supper had been discussed, and the table cleared. The little ones had long since placed their tiny feet in dreamland, and Hubert, and his wife sat alone. In grim oppressive silence, he smoked his accustomed cigar, while the busy fingers of his wife plied diligently the maternal needle, ceasing only occasionally to raise her large, gray eyes in dumb questioning to Hubert's clouded face and gathered brow. Though sharing, in common with all Eve's daughters, a woman's curiosity, she never asked the nature of his evident trouble, but patiently waited for him to break the silence. At last he did, with the single dissyllable, "Virgil!"

"What, my dear?" she replied.

Another moment of undisturbed quiet followed, when he again laconically said, "We're beggars."

"Beggars, Hubert?" she ejaculated, "why, what do you mean?"

He briefly but fully acquainted her with the day's disaster, concealing nothing regarding their critical and hapless condition, and concluded his unhappy recital with bitter curses on himself for his improvidence when he might have saved, and thus have provided in advance for a contingency which, had he been a prudent man, he should have feared, if not expected. Tears of mingled anger and penitence filled his eyes and ran unheeded over his cheeks. Man's boasted strength had broken down in the face of present evil; but a woman's nobler courage, ignoring that present, pointed only to a future pregnant with hope and happiness.

"Well, never mind, dear," she soothingly answered. "This financial storm will soon blow over, and you'll have employment again, in the meantime—"

"Yes," he interrupted, as he despondently echoed: "In the meantime—"

"We can live for a little while without work," she continued, gaily; "for I have over twenty pounds which I saved from time to time, and deposited in the Britannia bank—"

"The Britannia!" he exclaimed, again interrupting her. "Poor girl, that too has failed."

"Well," she calmly rejoined, "that's what I feared, and so drew out my little hoard a week ago."

Poor Hubert was overwhelmed. Tears of unavailing remorse would not be repressed; and he knelt at the feet of his prudent wife, imploring her pardon for his forgiveness. She gently raised him from his suppliant posture, and bade him say no more about it. But troubles come in groups. Hubert and the baby were taken sick at once; and by the time each had recovered, the twenty odd pounds were exhausted, and they were in truth beggars.

Virginia had some wealthy connections, and a home was offered her and the little ones if she would leave her husband, whom, for some reason, they disliked. Like the true wife, she refused, though urged to accept the offer by Hubert himself; for he too well knew what trials and deprivations his loved ones must undergo in his hopeless fight with the world. But, no! Her place, she said, was by the side of him whom she had taken for richer, for poorer. She had shared his prosperity, and would not forsake him in adversity.

Severe, indeed, was the struggle. Business was completely deranged. Clerks were continually being discharged, and there was no room for others. Days, weeks and months passed. The dreaded winter was full upon them; and the little family, sinking lower and lower in the chill depths of poverty, suffered untold misery. At last, poor Virginia succumbed, and lay tossing on the apology for a bed, in a high and dangerous fever.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and the truth of this was exemplified even during that terrible crisis. While thousands sank beneath the weight of liabilities they would never be able to discharge, others welcomed the storm that cast such richly freighted wrecks upon their shores. Hubert felt this keenly, as day after day, in his solitary ramblings in the city, he met the well-dressed bankers and merchants, whom he knew by sight. There, in his wretched quarters, lay the fever-stricken form of his wife; and there were his half-starved, ragged little ones, suffering acutely for the want of food and fuel. A tithe, even, of what some wealthy party spent on a dinner party or ball would relieve their every want. Why should it be? Could there be a God and such injustice at once? He sought work, and found it not. They sought only pleasure, and lo! it was at hand. These reflections maddened him. Smarting under his troubles—stifling the voice of conscience, and seeing only the emaciated, shivering forms of all he loved on earth—he thought; and the deed was conceived. An opportunity was not long in presenting itself, and the deed was done.

Not a penny had the poor fellow earned the whole day; not a crust remained; and starvation stared the little family grimly in the face. Goaded to despair by his terrible surroundings, he seized his hat, and resolutely grasping a stout staff, he set out. The night was favorable to his fatal purpose. Dark clouds hid the moon and stars, and a freezing wind swept wildly through the almost deserted streets. For hours he walked—walked until the clocks tolled the noon of night.

Hark! a step, uncertain as the tipsy voice accompanying it to some bacchanalian melody. Hubert seeks the friendly obscurity of some convenient alley-way. Nearer and nearer the same uncertain step approaches; and now it stops under the sickly glare of the street lamp. From his hiding-place, Hubert sees the reveler draw forth a costly watch, and consult it. Diamonds glisten on his shirt front, and he has every appearance of being a rich prey.

Unseen by his intended victim, Hubert stealthily advances. With a murmured "Heaven forgive me!" from his lips, the heavy staff descends, and the unsuspecting, convivial reveler lies stunned and bleeding at the robber's feet!

Too late to recede. On, Hubert, on! Your wife and little ones are perishing! And he obeys the voice. Watch and money are quickly transferred; and Hubert turns tremblingly away from the scene of his first crime. He lingered too long, however. His movements had been witnessed, and now the police were in hot pursuit. The startling cry, "Stop thief!" echoed on the night air, and the rushing winds bore the shout along. Hubert ran wildly, closely followed by the police, and several men and boys who had joined in the chase. The pursuit was destined to be a close one, however, for Hubert fell on the treacherous ice, and, in a moment, he was in the strong grasp of the law.

The trial was over, the sentence pronounced; a woman's shriek rang piteously throughout the court; and Hubert Collins, the convicted felon—the victim of circumstances—was remanded to jail, preparatory to his transportation to Australia.

Still loving her, Virginia's relatives came to her relief, and provided generously for her. But the loving wife, again remembering her vow to take him "for better, for worse," refused to listen to any overtures hinting at eternal separation from her husband; for, believing him to be the soul of honor, and attributing the commission of the crime, which he was then expiating, solely to his love for her and his children, she determined, when his sentence should expire, to join him under any circumstances, and, seeking him where they were all unknown, to begin life anew, filled with better purposes and hope.

Sixteen years had glided into the irrevocable past—years fraught with painful longings and wretched doubts to Virginia Collins; for Hubert's sentence had long since expired, and not a word of him had reached her. She knew that he had served his time, and was discharged alive and well; but whether he had bent his steps, or what had been his employment, she never learned. Refusing to believe him dead, and trusting that he would yet return to her, with the little money left her by some deceased relative, she retired to a quiet village with her children, and, under the assumed name of Greenwood (which we shall continue to call her), patiently waited for him to come. Her daughter, Virginia, had developed into a fine looking, intelligent girl of eighteen; and she was justly proud of her; but her intensest love centered in her boy. He was the counterpart of his absent father; and, for that, if nothing else, she worshiped him. He was a noble lad, and entertained the highest sense of honor—thanks to his mother; for she had striven to inculcate throughout his early years the best principles in him, and had succeeded.

The daughter, Virgy, as she was called, had numerous suitors; but respecting her mother's unexplained reasons, she rejected all offers and was still heart free.

The family was highly esteemed in the village, and Mrs. Greenwood was supposed to be a widow. She had never said as much, but took no pains to correct the supposition. Their lives passed in one uninterrupted current of quiet and domestic sunshine; and, though the heart of the poor mother was heavy with her burden, she maintained a calm exterior, and her children, as well as the rest of the world, were ignorant of the existence of any sorrow. Their house, though small, was neatly furnished, and an air of cultivated refinement pervaded its inviting interior. Though not rich, Mrs. Greenwood possessed enough to satisfy every reasonable want, with a little to spare occasionally for the afflicted, while the wages earned by her son augmented the general fund. Nightly—nay, hourly—the poor wife besought heaven to restore her wandering husband. For years, upborne by a holy faith, she had ceaselessly prayed; but, as yet, without result. The time approached, however, when her entreaties were to be answered, though not in the way she had fondly anticipated.

For several days rumor was busy with the accounts of many robberies which had been perpetrated in a neighboring town, and all efforts to unearth the criminals had proved futile. Fears were entertained by the villagers of Lindin where our friends resided that they, too, might be visited by the daring burglars, and every precaution was therefore adopted.

On a clear October night, in the year 1855, the figure of a man, closely muffled, emerged from the stretch of the woods in the rear of the village, and cautiously stole along till it halted at the house of Mrs. Greenwood. Carefully approaching one of the windows, the man scientifically and noiselessly wrenched the shutters apart, and, in a moment after, stood within the kitchen. Pausing an instant to ascertain if his surreptitious entrance had occasioned any alarm, he drew forth and lighted a taper. With stealthy tread, he explored every corner and closet; but finding nothing to satisfy his cupidity, the burglar quietly proceeded to the floor above. Reaching one of the rooms, he entered it. In the bed lay the sleeping form of young Virginia Greenwood, while close at hand, under a pretty little mirror, stood her toilet table, upon which lay glittering, under the light of the intruder's taper, her watch and other jewelry.

Advancing to possess himself of the trinkets, the robber was arrested by a movement of the girl in her sleep. Satisfying himself that she still slumbered, he was about to seize the jewels, when his ear caught the sounds of words issuing from the sleeper's lips. Shading the taper with his hand, he approached the bed, and noiselessly bent his head toward the sleeper's face. Why does he pause so suddenly in his movements? The lips again moved in utterance, and these words fell brokenly upon his ear: "Father, dear father, come—"

And the voice died incoherently away. Then he gazed upon the unconscious features. What was there in them that caused his hand to tremble, and unnerved the robber's arm? Again he looks; and, this time, he starts back, and the taper falls from his hand. There, before him, lay the living picture of the wife he had been torn from sixteen years ago. Then the words the daughter had spoken in her dream were fully understood; and with the cry, "Wife—daughter—oh, heaven!" Hubert Collins sank heavily to the floor.

In an instant all was confusion. The daughter's shrieks awoke her mother and brother, who came rushing excitedly into the room bearing lighted candles. There knelt the burglar, who, extending his arms towards his wife, said, with choking voice and streaming eyes, but one word—"Virginia!"

Wonderingly she approached him and closely scanned his bearded face. There was nothing familiar in it save his large, unchanging, handsome eyes, lighted by the sacred flame of his old love. Those she recognized, and with a joyous cry she clasped his neck and said, "Hubert, darling Hubert, thank God you've come at last!"

There was no more sleep in that house that night. The children and father were made acquainted, and all were happy. He showed them how he had gained entrance, and, in the presence of the children, said he only wanted to surprise them. But when alone with his wife he confessed all. When he had completed his sentence he determined to clear his name from every stain by becoming again a man of honor and respectability. When he should have succeeded in attaining this commendable end, then, but not till then, he would seek his family. He worked his passage back to England, but, on his arrival, vainly he sought employment in every direction. A short-sighted, hollow and uncharitable society had placed its ban upon the prison bird; and, having no testimonials, he found no employment. Rejected by society, he was forced to companionship with other released prisoners, and joined a gang of depredators. When this step was taken, he relinquished every hope and intention of again seeing his loved ones; but accident, that night, had thrown him among them. The next morning he drove with his son to a neighboring town, where, after having his grizzly beard entirely shaven off, he procured new and becoming clothing. His wife scarcely recognized him on his return, so complete was the transformation.

The news soon flew throughout the village that Mrs. Greenwood's husband had returned from a several years' captivity among the Patagonians, or Feejee Islanders, they didn't know which. It is needless to say they were never satisfied; for another morsel of wonderment was thrown among the gossips with the fact that every article robbed from the adjacent town had been mysteriously restored.

Shortly after, Hubert and his family, under the name of Greenwood (the children had never known any other) migrated to Canada. Before he went, however, he communicated anonymous information to the proper authorities, who were thereby enabled to effectually break up the band of which he had been a member.

The children never knew their father's history. In Canada he became a rich and respected member of the community. Saved by a dream, to be sure; but he owed all that he attained on earth, and doubtless, the mercy and forgiveness of his Maker in heaven, to the devoted love, the unvarying affection, the beautiful faith, and the untiring patience of a true and loyal wife. Are there many such?

### Young Folks' Column.

#### MADE MANIFEST.

Interest in the Little Folks, by Two Good Letters—Advice that Should be Heeded.

DEAR CHILDREN:—When I receive THE SPIRIT, the first thing I do is to read your column. I find the letters very interesting; they are written in such a pleasant, cheerful style that it is evident to me that you look on the bright side and are contented with what you have, making the most of time in attending to your studies, the number of which you so pleasantly narrate, besides enumerating the many good things providence has so liberally bestowed on you.

Not long since I was deeply interested in reading one of your letters; it came from a little girl who had lost a dear mother by death. She spoke of her sadness and loneliness, subsequently of assisting her sister in keeping her father's house and employing every leisure moment in study to fit herself for a teacher. Noble child; in the midst of a great grief she was giving aid to the bereaved household and forming plans for future usefulness. Dear children, imitate her example in doing good to others and in being true to yourselves, remembering always that in doing your duty you honor God. "They that honor Him, He will honor them." Continue to keep your column well filled with your promising efforts. Use all the means given you for self-culture; it will make you good children through its refining influence.

Will not some of you tell me, through THE SPIRIT, what you do to make home happy? Thanking you for your charming letters, I am, very truly your friend,

ELIZABETH W. F. LORING.

MEDFORD, Mass., July 22, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I address you for I see that the children have all deserted the column. A good story of a "good dog Dan" fills the column of one paper; the next, a good joke on Professor Henry and sundry funny anecdotes fill up the column. Now the query is, "What has become of all the children who wrote such interesting letters for THE SPIRIT?" The answer must be that, as they are nearly all farmers and as this seems to be the busiest of all busy seasons on the farm, their silence for the time is easily accounted for. Let us hope, as soon as there is a little leisure time, the column will be well filled with reports of bountiful harvests well gathered in, of barns and granaries well filled, of fruit canned and preserved for future use; the walnuts stored away; schools commenced and general prosperity and happiness. Let us hope that all have, so far, escaped sickness and death, and every name will again appear in the column to cheer us with the thought that, with the little army of letter writers, all is well.

Every week we read of some terrible accident in the harvest field, and by tornado and flood; and again by the careless, criminal use of coal oil. The saddest of all seems to be the drowning of young Banks, in the Missouri river at Leavenworth, by those wickedly thoughtless boys (see SPIRIT OF KANSAS, July 17th) having sport at the cost of their playmate's life; his agonizing shriek for help will always come like a specter between them and the joys and comforts of life. Had they respected his rights, as every human being should respect the rights of another, he might have been living to-day and that great sorrow and remorse that bears so heavily upon so many hearts in Leavenworth would now be unknown. If young Banks could not swim and preferred to stay near shore he had a perfect right to do so, and his comrades had no right to overcome him with force and drag him out into deep water just for the fun of seeing him frightened. What is it in the heart of a human being to enjoy such a thing? I hope not a boy who reads THE SPIRIT would stoop to do such a low, mean, wicked thing, as to have fun at the expense of the happiness and peace of others. Tormenting a poor unfortunate dog or cat, teasing a little child until it cries—all these things are low and mean; they harden the heart to prepare it for greater wickedness.

There is one thing more, boys, I would like to speak of, and yet I have but little hope that this will be read by the class of boys who are the guilty ones. Throwing stones through the windows of unoccupied houses is sport that is indulged in and enjoyed by a certain class of boys to the detriment of the owner, who has the bill to pay for repaired windows, and is a long step down hill for the character of the boy who did the mischief and had the momentary fun. Learn wisdom, boys, from the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you;" respect the rights of every living creature; help the weak and helpless; raise up the fallen; comfort the sorrowing; let your young, strong arms be ever ready to help the aged and infirm; then, as you grow to be men, instead of being shunned and dreaded your characters will develop into that which is good and noble and you will be revered, loved and respected by all good men, women and children.

MRS. S. A. MACK.

JULY 22, 1878.







**Porcine.**

[Border (Cherokee county) Star.]

There is a man in this county by the name of Pork, a family of Hogg's and a Mr. Shoot. Mr. Ham is a resident of the county. Miss Pigg lives on Short creek, but Miss Bohr has gone West to grow up with the country.

**A Word to the Wise.**

[Kansas Herald.]

In view of so large and abundant crops, prices are expected to be nominal. But though prices are low, don't waste. Keep your grain till it brings you a fair price. Next year you may not see such crops. Be prepared for a bad year. Save. Hold everything as of great value. This would be the advice of an humble friend.

**Successful Growth of Timber.**

[Fort Scott Globe.]

The most remarkable growth of timber in Western Kansas may be seen at F. C. Zimmerman's farm, a half mile west of town. Mr. Zimmerman, one year ago last spring, set out about two acres of cottonwood twigs the largest of which were less than three feet in height; the same now present a perfect little forest, having grown to the enormous height of twelve or fourteen feet, some of which will measure twelve inches around the butt.

**Burned to Death by Coal Oil.**

[Junction City Tribune.]

A very sad catastrophe occurred in the north-west part of the city on Saturday evening. Mrs. Brown, wife of the Rev. G. W. Brown, colored Baptist minister, was engaged in kindling a fire by the use of coal oil. Her clothes caught fire, and, in spite of efforts of her mother and sister, she was fatally burned. Dr. Max Kennedy was sent for, but no human skill could save life, and the sufferer died on Sunday evening. The remains were buried on Monday afternoon in Highland cemetery. The mother and sister were considerably burned while assisting to subdue the fire, but not fatally.

**Reward Offered for the Neosho Falls Desperado.**

On Monday night, July 15, 1878, Adam Perryman shot and wounded several citizens of Neosho Falls, Kansas. A liberal reward will be paid for his capture. Perryman is a negro, weighs about 180 pounds, is about six feet tall, well proportioned with broad heavy shoulders, heavy bushy hair and light beard; had on a black alpaca coat with a rip up the back wheel, and had fresh wounds on his head and hand. Any information in regard to him should be sent at once to T. L. Reid, Deputy Sheriff, or City Marshal, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

**Pottawatomie Reserve.**

[Cor. Holton Signal.]

The farmers along the line are all done harvesting and consequently are happy. It has been just a little the hottest harvest that it was our misfortune to have a hand in. Quite a number of hands gave out and had to quit. Oats are tolerably fair. We were shown a head of Norway oats that was raised on the farm of Wm. A. Blossom that measured thirteen inches in length. Corn is doing splendid and the prospects are that the yield will be larger than last year. Some of the farmers have commenced plowing for wheat, but it is so hot that they are not able to do much.

**A Little Worker.**

[Effingham Cor. Atchison Champion.]

The corn crop is very large, more forward and more promising than usual at this season of the year. There is one field of corn in this locality of which I desire to make special mention. It is on the farm of Mr. Samuel Tucker and was raised by George Brock, a little boy eleven years old, the son of Dora Brock, who was killed by lightning in this place about two years ago. George broke down the stalks, plowed the ground, harrowed it, dropped the corn and plowed it three times with a double shovel plow. The field contains about twenty acres, and the boy is well acquainted say that it is equal if not superior to any field in the neighborhood. If there is any boy eleven years old in the state or any other state in this Union can beat this we desire to hear from him.

**The State Militia of Kansas.**

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Adjutant-General Noble kindly furnishes us with the following list of military companies, organized and armed, now in the state, and location and names of commanders:

Capital guards, Topeka, C. F. Morse, captain.

Veteran rifles, Leavenworth, J. C. Walkinshaw, captain.

Council Grove guards, Council Grove, John T. Bradley, captain.

University cadets, Lawrence, Scott Hopkins, captain.

Drought rifles, Wyandotte, E. S. W. Drought, captain.

Montgomery rifles, Independence, J. B. Zeigler, captain.

Independent company, Holton, E. D. Rose, captain.

Independent company, Smith Center, W. H. Nelson, captain.

In addition to these, several companies are now being organized throughout the state—one at Ottawa, containing one hundred men, commanded by Captain Edmund Boltwood.

**An Escaped Convict.**

[Fort Scott Monitor.]

Arthur Loving, a colored man, who has been employed at Frank Weber's barber shop for some time, now turns out to be an escaped convict from Missouri. He was imprisoned for life, and at the time of his escape was in the employ of a man in Missouri, working in a coal mine. Marshal Rucker received a letter the other day inquiring about an escaped convict, who answered the description of the colored barber working at Mr. Weber's. Last evening about 6 o'clock Marshal Rucker called on Loving, and asked him some questions, which aroused his (Loving's) suspicion. The marshal went out, and called again, but did not disturb him because he was shaving a man. He went away again, while in the meantime, Loving slipped out and could not be found anywhere.

Loving married here, and his wife remarked yesterday she often wondered what was the matter with him, as he often got out of bed and paced the floor to and fro like a person in deep trouble. She often asked him to tell his secret, but he only told her he could not sleep.

Loving is a small yellow man, with mustache and goatee, and possessed of considerable intelligence. He gave several sleight-of-hand performances while in this city, and had intended to give an entertainment in August, but will probably postpone it.

**Jackson County Crop Notes.**

[Muddy Hill Cor. Holton Signal.]

Most of the oats in this part are harvested and the old reaper is at rest once more, awaiting the flax and hay harvest. Some of the oats got too ripe before they could be cut, and the yield is not going to be what the people expected, from the fact that the rust has been at work on them.

The spring wheat has gone where the woodbine twined. The chinch-bug did the harvesting. Who shall be our next representatives? Let us elect a couple of anti-chinch-bug men. There ought to be a law prohibiting farmers from sowing spring wheat.

The flax crop is good and almost ready to harvest.

The thrashing machine can be heard singing the same old song.

The wheat is yielding well and is of an excellent quality.

**Kansas to the World, Greeting—Barn Burned.**

[Miami Republican.]

Mr. J. C. Collins, of Richland township, had yellow field corn eighty-three days old the 19th day of this month, hard enough to feed to hogs. Mr. Collins is a good farmer and his success is largely due to his own efforts, but in no other state but Kansas can this feat be accomplished. Kansas at home surpasses Kansas at the Centennial. Come and dwell with us in peace and plenty.

The barn of Mr. John McNelly, of Middle Creek, was burned on Tuesday evening, supposed to have been fired accidentally by some children. The barn contained a large quantity of new hay and about 1,400 bushels of corn, all of which is a total loss. Mr. McNelly is one of our best citizens, in very feeble health, and will receive the sympathy of all who know him.

**Drowned in the Neosho.**

[Humboldt Union.]

Last Sunday morning our city was startled by the announcement that Mr. J. F. Joy, proprietor of Forest Park paper mills, had been drowned the evening before. It appeared that he had gone to the mills, situated on the west bank of the river, just after dark. At 9 o'clock he compared his time with that of the engineer. The barn contained a large quantity of new hay and about 1,400 bushels of corn, all of which is a total loss. Mr. McNelly is one of our best citizens, in very feeble health, and will receive the sympathy of all who know him.

**The Law of 1877 Relating to Killing Game.**

[Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Kansas:]

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to catch, kill or trap, net or ensnare, or to pursue with such intent, any wild bird, except the wild goose, duck, hawk, owl and snipe; and any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not more than fifteen dollars nor less than five dollars, for each and every offense, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the proper county; provided, That it shall not be unlawful to kill the prairie chicken between the first day of August and the first day of February; and it shall not be unlawful to kill quail from the first day of October to the first day of January of each year; and provided further, It shall not be necessary on the trial of any action or prosecution to prove the true name of the bird caught, killed, trapped, or ensnared—it being sufficient to show that a wild bird other than those excepted in this act was caught, killed, trapped, netted or ensnared by the defendant or defendants.

**Shooting Scrape.**

[Independence Kansan.]

R. E. Jones returned from Wichita last Friday and reports that as he came through Sedan he learned of a shooting scrape that had come off near Hart's mills in Chautauqua county as follows: A Mr. Fell had had some horses stolen and it seems had told some persons he suspected a man living in that vicinity by the name of Bybee, which story of course soon came to the ears of Bybee and he declared that he would make Fell take back the obnoxious allegations. So on Friday evening he armed himself with a six-shooter, and mounting a horse proceeded to the ranch of Fell, and as he approached he commenced to flourish his six-shooter and call for Fell. Fell, who was in the house, when he stepped in the door leveled it at Bybee and fired, shooting him through the body just above the hips.

Bybee rode to a doctor's, some distance from the place where he was shot, and after he had reached there the doctor told him that if he had any business to transact, or anything particular to say, he had better attend to it immediately, as he was going to die and that pretty quick. Bybee then made his final arrangements and passed in his checks. It seemed to be the sentiment of the people living in the vicinity, that Fell was justifiable, and up to yesterday (Saturday) noon, he had not been arrested.

**More Fruit Wonders.**

[Wichita Eagle.]

Each succeeding year's product but the more thoroughly convinces us of the wonderful adaptability of our soil and climate to all descriptions of temperate-zone fruit, and each succeeding week of this season have our eyes opened wider and wider at the magnificent specimens of peaches, apples, plums, pears and various kinds of berries laid upon our table by friends in various parts of the country. The two clusters of apples mentioned in the two last issues have been entirely eclipsed by Gilman L. Blood of Waco, who brings us in a twig containing eight perfect "Cooper's White" apples, of perfect form and large size, in a single compact cluster. Prof. Baldwin has photographed the display. Next comes Dr. A. M. Durand, of Greeley township, with four seedling peaches weighing thirty-two ounces and measuring from 8 to 9 1/2 inches in circumference, of splendid color, of rich mottled crimson and yellow, thin skinned and juicy. Several fruit growers denied their being seedlings, but Dr. Durand, who planted the seeds, ought to know. He has about fifty trees. In addition to these trophies Mr. Moon brought us up from his farm in Rockford township a small basket of his later seedlings, which in fragrance and in delicacy of taste could hardly be excelled. Our fair next fall should disclose many wonders in the fruit line, and will if our growers will preserve specimens in alcohol.

**Long Lost Library Found.**

[Wyandotte Herald.]

On the 20th of November, 1868, the Hon. James S. Bell, of this city, shipped his household goods from Brady's Bend, Penn., to Wyandotte, Kansas. Among the articles shipped was a valuable library. In due time the goods arrived safely at their destination, except the library. Mr. Bell went to work at once to have it hunted up, but failed to find any clue to it. The railroad officials at Brady's Bend were notified of the loss, and active steps were taken to secure the property. Being a great reader, Mr. Bell has suffered great inconvenience from the loss of his books, and had given up all hopes of ever obtaining possession of them. A few days ago, however, Squire McGregor, of Pittsburg, stepped into an auction store where the auctioneer was selling books, and seeing Mr. Bell's name printed on them, he prohibited the sale, and notified a brother of his, who had the bill of lading and a memorandum of the books. On his arrival at Pittsburg the books were turned over to him, and he reshipped them at once to Wyandotte. On Monday last they came to hand, and Uncle Jimmy is happy in the possession of his library, although many valuable volumes are missing. Whether the thief has been found or not we are not informed, but hope he will suffer the penalty for all such offenses.

**Lands Deeded Back to Government.**

[Fort Scott Monitor.]

The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf road some time ago gave up its land grants and deeded back its lands to the government. Now, as soon as a proclamation is issued by the president, and it will be done in a few days, the lands will be subject to entry. The lands are for the greatest part already occupied by settlers. Upon payment of the land office fees these people will get a title from the United States.

The above we take from the Kansas City Journal, and while it is true in every particular, yet it is so stated that it may deceive many who do not know all the facts.

The Gulf railroad has recovered all its granted lands to the government, but these only embraced a very small portion of the lands held by the company, the entire tract relinquished not amounting in all to over twenty thousand acres. These lands were located in the northern half of British and in Linn, Miami, Atterbury, Franklin and Allen counties, and were granted to the company to aid in the construction of its road.

The tract known as the Cherokee Neutral lands was not granted to the company, but was purchased by it, and consequently the article quoted above does not apply to this.

We make this statement because substantially the same thing has appeared in other papers, and many settlers on the Neutral lands are deceived into the belief that they are henceforth to get their titles from the government; and many who have deeded from the company are restless and uneasy, fearing that, under what they erroneously suppose to be a new order of things, this title may be disturbed.

We hope that papers on the Neutral lands will take the matter up, and make a similar statement, for we have reason to believe it is needed.

**SALMON M. ALLEN,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Office over Exchange bank, Lawrence, Kans.

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IRON, STEEL, NAILS

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WAGON MATERIAL.

All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, Horse-trimmings, 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.

**FARMERS, ATTENTION!**

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY BUYING YOUR

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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.

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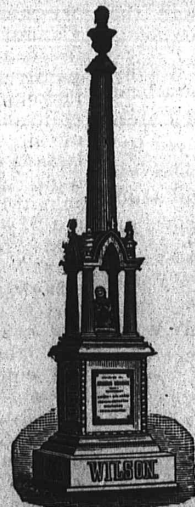
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H. D. ROGERS.

**ROGERS & ROGERS,****KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.**



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878.

## THREE MORE BARGE LOADS OF CORN GO DOWN THE MISSOURI.

We are all interested in the success of the Missouri river barge transportation enterprise, we keep a sharp lookout for any item of news concerning it, and when such an item appears we read it with no small degree of interest. We want cheap rates for the transportation of our grain to market. The farmers want to pay their debts; they are anxious to remove the encumbrances from their homes. The saving of a few cents on each bushel of grain they have to sell will assist them to accomplish this. A saving may be made if it is hoped through the medium of a barge line, therefore we will hail with joy the day that concludes the development of such a medium so that its influence may be felt generally in this Western country.

Another boat having in tow three large barges arrived at Kansas City on Thursday last from St. Louis, and by this time is no doubt well on her way on the return trip with 60,000 bushels of corn. The Kansas City Journal gives the following description of the barges:

The names of the barges are the Francis, Lewis and A. J. Baker No. 13, and they are all of the same length—185 feet. The Lewis is the largest of the three, is in beam 40 feet, and has a capacity of 1,300 tons; the Francis has a 31 foot beam and a capacity of 700 tons, and the A. J. Baker No. 13 carries 800 tons, and her beam is 32½ feet. These barges are built on the same style as those of the Grand Lake, that is with cargo box and hold, but they are considerably smaller.

## POOLING TO ROB THE FARMERS.

We are not at all surprised when we hear of the many tricks that are being resorted to this season to rob the honest agriculturist of the products of his industry. The tricks are old; they have been handed down from year to year, a systematized list of them, until wholesale grain stealing has become a regular business. The farmer is aware that he is pouring his grain into the bins of speculators with little profit to himself, and yet he is made to believe by the smooth-tongued, wily rascals that he can do no better. So it goes on growing worse and worse every year. The farmer raises good crops and gives them away; he is forced to load himself with obligations while at the same time some tricky non-producer pockets the wealth.

A well laid plot to rob the farmers of Sedgwick county, in this state, of their this year's wheat crop has just been exposed. A pool was formed by a number of grain firms in Wichita and they hoped by this arrangement to control the grain trade of the city. Their little game had about succeeded when the premeditated cussedness of the trick was discovered by the owners of an elevator, for the control of which members of the pool were negotiating. This blocked the pooling game and gave rise to legal proceedings which gave publicity to the whole matter. The Wichita Eagle published an account of the plot and its exposure, and raked the participants over the coals for concocting such rascality. We hope the pooling business in Sedgwick county is effectually squelched.

The Patrons of Husbandry in Sedgwick county have a warehouse and business agent at Wichita, and they should lose no time in perfecting arrangements to ship their own grain. There is no good reason why our farmers and Patrons should stand quietly by and see themselves stolen poor by a set of non-producing, worthless rascals, who live for nothing and study for nothing but to beat the farmer out of all he raises. Wake up, Patrons; take weeks of time if necessary and perfect arrangements to protect your interests. Sell your grain only when you positively know you are receiving the highest market price for it. Keep posted concerning the market; keep your eyes and ears open. Make it your business to run to earth and ventilate all jobs that are set up to beat you, then you will be able to put the proceeds of your industry into your own pockets where they belong.

## National Greenback Congressional Convention.

A congressional convention of the National Greenback Labor party of the Third congressional district of Kansas is hereby called, to meet in the city of Florence on Tuesday, August 20, 1878, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress,

and transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The basis of representation in the convention will be three delegates from each representative district.

The primary meetings, for the election of delegates to the district convention, to be held at the county seats of the several counties, at 2 o'clock p. m., Saturday, August 10, 1878.

It is recommended by the committee that the delegates be on hand Monday evening, August 19th, for a grand Greenback rally. Speakers from all parts of the state are cordially invited to be present, and let there be a grand rally in defense of the greenback that saved our country. The papers of the state are requested to favor us with at least one insertion in their daily or weekly newspapers.

By order of the congressional committee, Third district of Kansas.

G. W. MILLER, Chairman.

JOHN RICHTER, Secretary.

## Linn County Convention.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In answer to a call by the chairman of Linn county central committee of the National Greenback Labor party, the committee met at Farleville, July 20th, for the purpose of making arrangements to call a convention to nominate county officers. H. R. Boughton present and in the chair.

On motion J. S. Payne was elected secretary pro tem.

On motion it was ordered that we hold a mass convention August 24th at Farleville, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

On motion J. D. McRay, John Campbell and Wm. T. Thompson were made a committee on arrangements.

Moved that A. A. McIntire act as marshal of the day.

On motion J. I. Foot and Henry Bronson were invited to speak to the convention.

On motion committee adjourned.

We hope that every Greenback man and woman in Linn county will turn out to the convention. We want the people to nominate their own candidates and then elect them.

J. S. PAYNE, Secretary.

CADMUS, Kans., July 23, 1878.

## From Lyon County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We are having very hot weather, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 in the shade, however we have not heard of any dying from sunstroke in this county. We have had no rain for about two weeks getting rather dry for late corn. Harvesting and stacking mostly done. Crops of all kinds, except spring wheat, fair.

Emporia grange is in a flourishing condition, having increased its membership to about ninety members since we started our co-operative store. We are doing a business of from \$50,000 to \$60,000 a year and business increasing.

Greenbackers are plenty and a rousing vote will be given for the Greenback candidate in November, if we are not badly mistaken. Many of our best farmers say they are heartily tired of voting the old party ticket, hoping to better their condition. We think it high time that the agriculturists were at least partially represented in congress by men of their own calling; we demand this and think it no more than just. Candidates offer themselves and the partisan press discusses the qualifications, chances of success, etc., of the different candidates; the slate is made up; the caucus is manipulated by a very few; the convention is held and some of the most damnable nominations are made. The party whip is used to drive us poor dupes into the ranks. "He has the nomination and we must elect him." This is partisan politics; this is the way we have been and are doing things. How long will we continue? in the name of heaven, Cannot we see where we are drifting? With the industries of the country paralyzed, a large portion of our population out of employment, women and children crying for bread, 60 per cent. of our farms (we may, we think, safely say) plastered with mortgages paying a ruinous rate of interest—there is something wrong. What is it? We do not lay it all to bad legislation, like some do, but we believe that injudicious legislation has had more to do in bringing the country down from prosperity to its present condition than any other cause, and if the producers and laboring classes do not wake up and combine their strength and elect honest men to office that will protect their interests the worst has not come. Let us then combine our strength. Self-preservation is one of nature's first laws. Let us patronize those papers that are laboring for our welfare and give the press that is owned by corporations, rings and moneyed aristocracy a wide berth. This is what we want to make ourselves heard and felt, and the sooner we unite the better for us. The serpent is slowly but surely coiling himself around us and right now is the time for united action. We have nominated a state ticket, and we believe, a good one; now let us one and all walk up like little men and elect them and show to the world that we intend to be something more than slaves in the near future.

W. B. R. EMPORIA, Kans., July 23, 1878.

## Col. S. N. Wood's Three Men More Worthy than Senator Ingalls.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In a letter to the Tribune some time since, from Col. S. N. Wood, three men were named as preferable for United States senators to Mr. Ingalls. Those named were Charles Robinson, Sidney Clarke and B. F. Simpson. I gave the Tribune an answer to this letter, which has been held over till some things can be arranged foreign to the subject-matter of the letter which I do not fully understand, and in the meantime the type has been pried and the manuscript mislaid or lost. Lest my silence should appear to be an acquiescence in Col. Wood's nominations, I desire to partially reproduce my answer touching his candidates.

The first person named is out of the question for various reasons. While at one time I was foolish enough to think such an election would be an endorsement of my course in Kansas, and a vindication from the lies of political opponents, I have now got bravely over that notion, knowing that history alone would set all matters in the true light, and I have no desire to anticipate its verdict. Besides, the position of the ex-senators of Kansas is one not to be coveted, one having been overtaken by retribution before his term of service expired, while some others seem to have been dwarfed into obscurity, the legitimate result of occupying a place they were unable fill.

If Col. Wood had ever read the report of the joint committee of the legislature of 1872, appointed to investigate charges of bribery and corruption connected with senatorial elections, he would have skipped the second name, Sidney Clarke. That report on page 6 says of Mr. Clarke: "These things all conspire to place the fact beyond question that Mr. Clarke intended to use, used and was endeavoring to use, and with his knowledge permitted his friends to use and endeavor to use, money and other valuable considerations in an illegal, corrupt and criminal way, to secure votes for himself for the United States senate. It also appears that R. S. Stevens, who is a resident of Attica, N. Y., and general manager of the M., K. & T. R. R., and whose headquarters were then, as now, in Sedalia, Mo., was here in the interest of Mr. Clarke, and expended an amount of money for his use in the canvass. Also that P. T. Abell was here and spent a sum of money in the interest of Mr. Clarke, and was at that time in the employment of James F. Joy in his railroad business in this state. Also that John McDonald, a resident of St. Louis, Mo. (who had a peculiar interest in Mr. Clarke's election), was here in Clarke's interest."

After referring to the action of the cashier of the Kansas Valley national bank, the report says: "It can hardly be supposed, even by the most verdant, that Mr. Adams would issue the paper of the Kansas Valley national bank for \$3,000, and Mr. Wheaton offer to pay \$2,000 for a vote for Mr. Clarke without the authority of Mr. Clarke." This report was made by Mr. Clarke's political friends and based upon sworn testimony. Will Col. Wood say such a man is preferable to Ingalls, no matter what his professions may be? Of Mr. Simpson I have the highest opinion, but when did he ever make any protest, manly or otherwise, against the "damnable" financial policy of the administration? Will Col. Wood inform us where it can be found? I think the colonel will have to try again.

C. ROBINSON.

## Hon. P. P. Elder's Acceptance.

J. F. RHOADES, Esq., Secretary of National Greenback Labor Congressional Convention.—Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under date of the 10th inst., informing me of the action of the National Greenback Labor congressional convention, held at Fort Scott on the 10th inst.—that the convention unanimously nominated me for member of congress from the Second congressional district. It came to hand this day.

I note with care the interrogations contained in your instructions by the convention to me. Considering that I was personally unknown to many members of the convention, and at home attending to the pressing demands of private business, I deem the questions quite pertinent and requiring a frank answer.

Permit me to say, that I have hitherto read with care nearly all the platforms of the National Greenback Labor party that have been adopted by the Toledo and various state conventions during the past year. I have uniformly approved and defended the principles therein contained. I have also read, with unusual care, the resolutions adopted at the Emporia state convention, and readopted by the congressional convention at Fort Scott on the 10th inst. These resolutions embrace all there is in the Toledo resolutions, and include many very important principles of a local nature, which I have earnestly defended for more than three years, in our local press, at public meetings, and in the state legislature.

Without noticing in detail every resolution embraced in the platform of the convention, to which you especially call

my attention, I can unhesitatingly say, that I am, and long have been, in accord with their general tone and sentiment. "That usury is the means whereby accumulated capital robs industry," I most heartily agree; that bank issues should not only give place to greenbacks but congress should at once fix the limit to be charged for use of money, at a rate that will not bankrupt industry, and enforce the same by penal laws; and that states should limit, also, the rates of interest, by laws that are not a sham and a deception, has been, and now is, a conviction I would at no time yield or compromise. Such legislation will prove salutary to the interests of both capital and labor.

I have long since advocated and defended the American system of finance, as defined in the resolutions of the various National Greenback Labor conventions, in and out of the state. I am ardently committed every way to the principle that "intelligence of the many is a better foundation for the government of a great country than the intellect of the few," and believe this government is for the many and not for the few; that national legislation on the financial question has been dictated and absolutely controlled by the designing few, and against the many.

I have been driven to the inevitable conclusion, that no great public reforms can be carried to a final triumph by either the Republican or Democratic parties, when neither party can harmonize its own members on such reformatory measures. Such inharmonious elements do exist on these money questions, and have already created a new party that has and will alone enforce a final recognition. History admonishes us that all great reforms must pass through three stages—ridicule, argument and adoption. This new party has already passed through the shadows of the first ordeal, and is now merging into the broader and purer light of the second, while the third is plainly prefigured in the recent election in California and the gathering hosts in every state.

I am in full accord with the sentiment of unalterable opposition to class legislation, especially when it disorders and disturbs our currency, our public securities, and the commerce of our country.

Were I to consult my own private interests, and the pressing demands on my time and attention, I should consider the honor tendered me unfavorably; but I accept the high compliment, and shall enter the contest, relying on the good sense of the masses, the lively interest they will take in the beneficent measures of the party, and the earnest co-operation of all good men of all parties, for final success.

Very respectfully, P. P. ELDER.

OTTAWA, Kans., July 16, 1878.

## General News.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 30.—The Greenback Labor convention of Schuylkill county nominated Charles M. Brunt for congress.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The employees of the Dexter and Eagle cotton mills, at Manayunk, have struck on account of a twenty per cent. reduction.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 29.—About midnight Isaac Hammil rode up to John Argelo's farm-house, a few miles south of this city, and asked to see Argelo's daughter. Argelo refused permission, at the same time ordering his son Jason, aged fourteen, to shoot Hammil. The son took down an old shotgun loaded with slugs, and discharged the contents into Hammil's head, killing him instantly. Father and son were arrested.

OMAHA, July 27.—Crop reports from counties on the line of the Union Pacific railroad between Omaha and Kearney, and along the line of the Omaha and Republican Valley railroad, show that the harvest of wheat is nearly completed; the yield is not so large as expected, owing to the recent severe storms, but larger than last year on account of the greatly increased acreage. This applies to all other grains, rye and corn, which will give an immense yield, estimated at nearly 50,000,000 bushels.

HELENA, Mont., July 29.—Lieut. Wallace overtook and fought the Indians who committed the recent murders at the mouths of Bear and Rock creeks, on the north fork of the Clear Water, Sunday the 21st, killing six and wounding three. Among the killed was War Tobahar, their chief. They also killed twenty-three head of their stock and captured thirty-one. The Indians consisted of seventeen bucks and two squaws. Lieut. Wallace's party numbered thirteen soldiers and two citizens. No casualties on our side except the wounding of a few horses. The fight lasted two hours.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Intense interest is manifested in the result of a great corner on wheat now being run by Milwaukee and Chicago commission merchants. The price has been steadily advancing for two weeks, with a prospect of being maintained at present rates or still higher ones during the remainder of the month. The visible supply of wheat is now but about 4,000,000 bushels; and it is stated that the short sales for August delivery aggregate nearly 20,000,000. Meanwhile, although some damage has been done to crops in this section, it is believed by competent judges that no widespread or great injury exists.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The treasury now holds \$349,535,900 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation.

tion, and \$13,808,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation in the week ending to-day, \$1,249,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, \$3,144,000. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, \$322,562,387; gold notes, \$1,432,120. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$281,356; customs, \$300,931. Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day compared with the corresponding period of last year: 1877, \$2,386,000; 1878, \$5,397,000; receipts to-day \$883,000.

BERLIN, July 30.—The elections for members of the German parliament were held to-day. The Progressists were successful in five districts in Berlin. A second ballot between a Social Democrat and a Progressist candidate is necessary in one district. Cologne elected an Ultramontane, Corsella a National Liberal and Koenigsburg a conservative. Second ballots with Socialists are necessary in Breslau and Elberfeld, and between Dolbruck and a National Liberal at Stettin. At Strasbourg the Protest party elected their candidate. Although the Social Democrats are ahead in this city only in the Fourth district, where a second ballot is necessary, they polled 55,000 votes against 30,000 in 1877. General Von Moltke only received 211 votes against 8,977 for the Progressist Hachnel. Dr. Folk has been defeated in two districts by tremendous majorities. The National Liberals returned their candidates from Sarbrucken and Heidelberg. Second ballots will be necessary in Frankfurt, Mannheim, Mayence and Haron. These second ballots will rest between moderate and advanced Liberals, except at Mayence, where one of the candidates was an Ultramontane.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Baker City dispatch: "A courier from Gen. Howard reports the Bannocks and Plutes have separated. The former are fleeing the country, while the latter are supposed to be making for their agency for the purpose of surrendering. Two companies of the Eighth Infantry passed through this city to-day en route to the overland road beyond Boise, which is now threatened by the hostile Bannocks returning to Comas prairie and the buffalo country. A Silver City dispatch says the indications are that the hostiles are returning in that direction."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—George T. Seward, United States minister to China, who arrived on the City of Tokio yesterday, in an interview relating to Chinese immigration, expresses himself strongly in opposition to any legislation to abrogate any of the provisions of the Burlingame treaty on the ground of international and commercial policy. He says the imperial government at Peking is apathetic, and neither encourages nor discourages emigration. Seward claims there is no danger of Chinese immigration great enough to become dominant in this country. He believes the true policy to be pursued is that of negotiation provided for by the recent action of congress.

Let Wing Cook, who arrived in the City of Tokio to take the position of Chinese consul at this port, says that the Chinese government has no desire to abrogate the Burlingame treaty, nor does it feel any fear for its subjects in the United States, believing this government has the will and power to protect them. He also stated that the Chinese government had given the subject of emigration to this country much thought, and did not care to have more of its subjects come here than can find employment.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—In answer to a letter from Collector Smith asking for information on the subject, President Chapin, of the board of health, says: "Yellow fever exists at the present time in New Orleans to such an extent that it would not be proper to issue clean bills of health to vessels leaving this port. The board of health reports to noon the total number of cases of yellow fever at 80; deaths, 33."

GALVESTON, July 29.—The board of health to-day decided to quarantine both land and sea. Hereafter all incoming trains will be boarded at Highland station, and persons from infected ports will be detained. The steamship Harlan, of the Morgan line, with freight from New Orleans, was not permitted to pass the quarantine station, and returned to Morgan City without discharging. The city is clean and healthy, and the authorities are carrying out extensive sanitary measures.

The News' special from San Antonio: "Official information from the border says that the Mexican government is organizing inhabitants, both Indians and Mexicans, into companies to operate against the Americans. The most notorious characters on the border hold commissions from the Mexican government. Oroles, a notorious raider, is in command of a company near Newtown, on the Mexican side, above Piedras Negras. Kickapoo Indians have been enrolled to defend the town of Saragossa against MacKenzie should he follow the raiders across the Rio Grande to that place. There is almost a cessation of friendly relations between American and Mexican officers. The Parvenir, a Mexican paper at Piedras Negras, announces that Col. Minio has ample force to destroy the Gringos. There has been no modification of orders given in regard to following raiders into Mexico."



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878.

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

## City and Vicinity.

HALL, grocer, will remove to-morrow (Aug. 1st) to 127 Massachusetts street, where the public are made welcome.

In the *Popular Science Monthly* for August every article is interesting—more so, we think, than any previous number this year. The Supplement is also excellent.

E. P. CHESTER has just received an elegant new safe. It is capacious enough to hold all the greenbacks in Kansas, we will not even except the half million dollars in currency that Gov. Geo. T. says has been lying in an iron safe at Topeka until it actually smells bad.

A MAN by the name of J. W. Biedor got so wonderfully drunk on Sunday last that he apparently didn't care a cent whether the world continued to wag or whether there was an eclipse or not, therefore he was given a roasting place in the cooler. On Monday Judge Smith fined him, which fine he could not pay, so he is now looking for fossils in the rock pile.

JOHN SCHOTT, Casper Ulrich, Jonathan Hughes and George Feil, four saloon-keepers of this temperance city, were arrested on Monday and taken before Judge Smith to give reasons why they should not pay the penalty of the law for selling whisky without a license. The result was, Ulrich, Hughes and Feil were each fined ten dollars and costs. Schott pleaded not guilty and his case was continued and will be heard to-day. Marshal Brockelsby filed the information against these men and he has expressed a determination to see the law concerning the whisky business obeyed in Lawrence, or to report and arrest every delinquent promptly.

A COMBINED wagon box, hay or fodder rack, chicken coop and box for hauling hogs, sheep or calves has been on exhibition on our streets during the past week. Our farmers who have examined it say it is the best thing of the kind that has yet been introduced. The whole thing consists simply of a common wagon box with three board side and end attachments on hinges. From as complete a chicken coop as we ever saw a perfect hay rack can be made in about two minutes. Mr. D. L. Burger, state agent, P. O. address, Hiawatha, Kans., and Mr. H. H. Lockwood, general agent, will have the box on exhibition here for a few days and our farmers should see it.

THE Kaw Valley Fair association has concluded to give its regular annual fair during the progress of the National Temperance camp meeting. The officers are all working hard to make this the best county fair ever held in Douglas county and we have no doubt they will succeed. The fair will commence Monday, September 2d, and hold six days. Our farmers, stock breeders, mechanics, merchants, everybody should give the association their hearty co-operation in this enterprise. Remember that thousands of strangers from all over the United States will witness the exhibition, and that they will naturally judge of our resources, advantages and condition largely according to the display that is made at our county fair.

## Personal.

NELSON GOSLINE returned yesterday from a somewhat extended visit in Nebraska and Northern Kansas.

We had a pleasant call yesterday from Mr. John Albach, of Fairfax, Osage county. He reports everything in a flourishing condition in his neighborhood.

LIEUT. WM. CHARLTON, who has been visiting in Lawrence for a number of weeks, left yesterday for Colorado Springs. He will stop here early in the fall on his way to join his ship at Philadelphia.

HON. JOHN A. MARTIN, of Atchison, was in the city yesterday shaking hands with his friends and feeling the political pulse. He is a genial gentleman and is making Geo. T.'s heels hot, as he keeps in his wake. John A. Martin would make a good governor.

ON Sunday morning last, at about 10 o'clock, Marshal Brockelsby was informed that Henderson's grocery store on the corner of Massachusetts and Warren streets had been broken into and that the burglar was supposed to be in the store at that time. The marshal went immediately to the store and kept watch while some one was sent for Mr. Henderson. That gentleman soon made his appearance and opened the store. The search then began and finally Brockelsby discovered the thief under some boxes in the basement. He was pulled out and recognized as George Duncan, a colored boy, about thirteen years of age. The little rascal had taken up the sidewalk grating on the Warren street side and effected an entrance to the store by breaking in a window. He had not yet made up his mind what valuables he could get away with when he was discovered. The marshal took him to the calaboose. George is an old offender, he having been arrested once for stealing a horse and several times for breaking into stores. He has already served one term of six months in the county jail. On Monday Judge Smith bound him over in the sum of \$500 to appear at the next term of the district court, and, in default of bail he was taken to the county jail.

## Governor Geo. T. in Lawrence.

Liberty hall was well filled on Monday night, it having been advertised that Gov. Anthony would be present for the purpose of giving the people a clear understanding of what he knows about matters and things connected with the administration of affairs of government in this commonwealth. The governor made his appearance at the appointed time and was introduced by Mayor Van Hoesen. Then he began a speech of two hours and a half in length in which he told the assembled people all about how various state affairs were out of joint and how it is necessary to make a correction here and an improvement there that harmony and system may exist. The last half hour the governor devoted to matters as he called it "a little more personal." He endeavored to impress upon the minds of his hearers that his course while he has been governor of Kansas has been all right and lovely.

## Fatally Stabbed.

Last Thursday afternoon the news came over from North Lawrence that a murder had just been committed near the K. P. depot. This startling intelligence created no little excitement on Massachusetts street, and in a few minutes quite a crowd were on their way to the scene of murder. The particulars in the case are as follows: Rufus Smith and William Harvey, two young colored men in the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad company, had always been fast friends; they worked together and many of their leisure hours were passed together. But finally some little difficulty having come up between Smith and a cousin of Harvey, by the name of Naomi Jackson, he (Smith) and the young lady quarreled, and in the quarrel Smith, it is said, abused Miss Jackson by word of mouth, for which she set about to have him arrested. On Thursday afternoon the two met again near the depot when more unpleasant words passed between them. Harvey who was at the depot, and hearing Smith's disrespectful language to his cousin, demanded of Smith that he desist. This interference on the part of Harvey was resented and very soon the two were engaged in a fight, during which Smith drew a pocket knife and stabbed Harvey once in the stomach and once in the heart. The wounded man staggered and fell and it was soon evident that he had received a fatal blow. Dr. Lawrence was called immediately but his assistance was not needed. Harvey died in less than half an hour after he was struck. The murderer was arrested and locked up to await preliminary examination, which takes place on Friday of this week.

A jury impaneled by Coroner Morris, after holding an inquest on the body of the murdered man, returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by a knife wound in the heart, inflicted by Rufus Smith.

## Patrons, Look to your Interests.

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

HEARING restored. Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. JOHN GARMORE, lock box 905, Covington, Ky.

## 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.

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

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

## Money to Loan.

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

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

## "The Golden Belt" Route.

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

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

## "The Investigation."

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

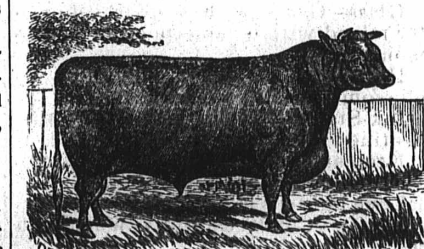
## Cut This Out

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.

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

**HOWE'S 4 TON WAGON SCALE**  
\$60  
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST  
Address A. M. GILBERT & CO.,  
WESTERN MANUFACTURERS,  
85, 97, 99 and 101 Lake St., Chicago,  
157 Water St., Cleveland, O.,  
116 Main St., Cincinnati, O.,  
613 North Third St., St. Louis.

## ELMENDARO HERD.



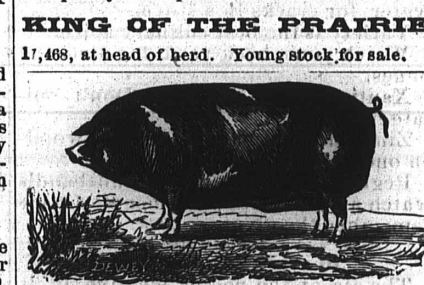
## LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,  
—BREEDER OF—

## THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—  
**BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

Some of the most fashionable families represent in the breed of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull  
**KING OF THE PRAIRIE.**  
1,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



## ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,  
Importer, Breeder and Shipper of  
**PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

—AND—  
**SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:  
Eight weeks old.....\$32 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.

## Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

For this season's trade.

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

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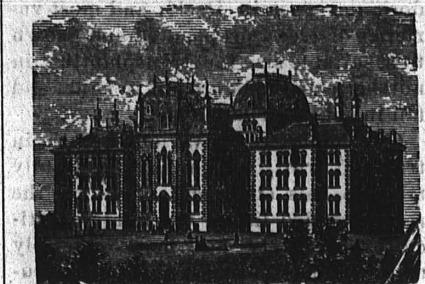
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UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS  
1878.

FALL SESSION COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 11, 1878.

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

MUSIC,  
Piano, Organ and Vocal by a competent instructor. For any desired information address  
JAMES MARVIN,  
Chancellor, Lawrence, Kansas.

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Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

## WALL PAPER,

## SCHOOL BOOKS,

## WINDOW SHADES,

## BOOKS, STATIONERY,

## CROQUET SETS,

## BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

## PICTURES,

## PICTURE FRAMES

## AND NOTIONS.

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## NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,  
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

## COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. S. CREW - President  
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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, Wabunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest. For further information apply to V. F. WHILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

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## BARBER SHOP,

Under the First National Bank.

## All Work Done in the Latest Style.

PRICES REASONABLE.

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## MARRIAGE

Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide for women and her diseases. Marriage, Reproduction and Fertility; and a Private Medical Adviser on the disorders and abuse of the female reproductive organs. Generative Debility and Impotency, with the best means of cure, sent by mail on receipt of 75 cts. by DR. BUTTS, 20 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

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THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that in superiority over its competitors it is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public. Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.  
FRANK E. SNOW,  
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

## Publication Notice.

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

BORGHOLTHAUS & ALFORD,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

## Order to Show Cause.

In the matter of the application of Magdalena Hammert, administratrix of the estate of Casper Marcellus, deceased, for an order of sale to sell real estate to pay debts.

NOW COMES MAGDALENA HAMMERT, administratrix of the estate of Casper Marcellus, deceased, and presents to the court her petition, praying for an order for the sale of the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit: Lots numbered one (1) and two (2), in section number thirty-two (32), in township number twelve (12), of range number twenty-one (21), Douglas county, Kansas, to pay the costs of administration and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate and unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets, accompanied by the accounts and statements required by law in such cases. On examination whereof it is ordered 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 12th day of August, 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 debts of said estate that are unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets. And it is 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 of Douglas county, Kansas, hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the proceedings had and of the order made in the above matter on the 28th day of July, 1878, as appears for the records of said court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of said court, this [u. s.] 27th day of July, 1878.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Judge.

## Publication Notice.

District court, Douglas county, state of Kansas, Robert W. Hill, plaintiff, vs. John K. Rankin et al., defendants.

JACOB STRAUSS and SIMON OBERMEYER, partners as Jacob Strauss & Co., Patterson & Newlin; James Scammon; the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust company; John C. Clark; Whitfield Sanford; Edward Martin and John Martin; Charles Stettman; Leopold Simon; Max A. Meyer; Abraham Strauss; Leopold Strauss and Hugo Goodman; William R. Walker, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the State Insurance company of Missouri; William Stewart and William Aldrich, partners as Stewart, Aldrich & Co.; Samuel M. Dodd and James G. Brown, partners as Dodd, Brown & Co.; and William L. Gilbert and Henry Gay, partners as Gilbert & Gay; Defendants are hereby notified that on the 25th day of July, 1878, file in the office of the clerk of the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, his petition against John K. Rankin et al., claiming Board of County Commissioners of the county of Saline; Jacob Strauss and Simon Obermeyer, partners as Jacob Strauss & Co.; Patterson & Newlin; James Scammon; Douglas County Loan and Savings association; the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust company; George J. Barker; John C. Clark; Whitfield Sanford; Charles F. Garrett; E. C. Orley; Edward Martin and John Martin; Charles Stettman; Leopold Simon; Max A. Meyer; Abraham Strauss; Leopold Strauss and Hugo Goodman; William R. Walker, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the State Insurance company of Missouri; William Stewart and William Aldrich, partners as Stewart, Aldrich & Co.; Samuel M. Dodd and James G. Brown, partners as Dodd, Brown & Co.; and William L. Gilbert and Henry Gay, partners as Gilbert & Gay; setting forth that, on the 4th day of October, 1871, the said John K. Rankin executed and delivered to the said Robert W. Hill, plaintiff, his promissory note for \$8,000, bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, that to secure said note, principal and interest, the said John K. Rankin and Laura Rankin, his wife, since deceased, executed and delivered to said Robert W. Hill, on the same day said note was executed, a mortgage on the following described premises, to wit: The southeast quarter of section number thirty-two (32), in township number twelve (12), of range number nineteen (19), in Douglas county, Kansas. That all of the above named defendants claim to have some interest in or lien upon the above described premises, but that the same are subject to and inferior to the claim of plaintiff's thereon. The said plaintiff prays for a judgment against the said defendant, John K. Rankin, on said note for the sum of \$8,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from October 4, 1871, payable semi-annually, and for \$300 as attorney's fee for foreclosure of said mortgage; that the above described premises be sold to satisfy the said judgment; that the said defendants and each of them, may be barred and foreclosed, after said sale, of all right, title and interest in and to said premises; and said defendants, Jacob Strauss and Simon Obermeyer, partners as Jacob Strauss & Co.; Patterson & Newlin; James Scammon; the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust company; John C. Clark; Whitfield Sanford; Edward Martin and John Martin; Charles Stettman; Leopold Simon; Max A. Meyer; Abraham Strauss; Leopold Strauss and Hugo Goodman; William R. Walker, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the State Insurance company of Missouri; William Stewart and William Aldrich, partners as Stewart, Aldrich & Co.; Samuel M. Dodd and James G. Brown, partners as Dodd, Brown & Co.; and William L. Gilbert and Henry Gay, partners as Gilbert & Gay; are notified that they must appear and answer said petition on or before the 14th day of September, 1878, or judgment will be taken as above indicated.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.



## Horticultural Department.

## Russian Hybrid Apples.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our state is being overrun with tree peddlers, claiming to be agents for a nursery firm in Rochester, N. Y., by the name of Jones & Palmer, and are making the sale of above-styled apples a specialty, charging the unreasonable price of one dollar per tree; and many of our veterans as well as novices in horticulture have been induced to purchase of these agents from the high recommendations given them and the display of the most artistically drawn and finely colored plates, representing specimens of the varieties offered for sale.

From letters received from that eminent pomologist, P. Barry, of Rochester, I am placed in possession of the facts that no such firm as Jones & Palmer exists in that city, as claimed by said agents. That further, he knows of no such class of apples as heads this article; that if these agents mean "Russian varieties of apples" they mean such as Duchess of Oldenburg, Alexander, etc. The etc. undoubtedly means such as Tetofski or Fourth July, Red Astrachan, White Astrachan—all of which are common in most of our orchards and nurseries and are sold at same price as Winesap, Maiden's Blush and all our common varieties. These few varieties have been propagated as alone worthy, from a collection of over two hundred Russian varieties, and after a thorough test for years. There can be no doubt as to the intent of these tree peddlers, in offering such varieties as they do—intended fraud *ab initio*—fraud in the beginning and unquestionably fraud in the finale. As has been shown by the letters of Mr. Barry, and of Messrs. Jones & Sons, published in your last week's issue, furnished by the friends of horticulture, at Arvonia, Osage county, these tree peddlers are not the authorized agents of any firm having an existence at this date, and were dismissed from the service of the firm of Jones & Palmer during its existence for misconduct.

Now a few words concerning the claims of the Russian varieties of apples:

1. *Hardiness of the Tree.*—In the growing and handling of over a million of apple trees in this state, during the past eighteen years, I fail to discover any preference to a long list (not Russian). Their peculiar adaptation to the extremes of our climate, as has been claimed, fails to present itself. They have been as liable to disease as the general run of our home varieties. It is true they have withstood the test of years better than some varieties in cultivation, but we must keep in mind the comparison that their proportionate number is as 6 to 200, or even more disproportionate. In their root formation there is nothing to recommend them over a hundred other varieties—not even the Yellow Bellflower, which in general develops a fine main and heavy amount of fibrous root, while the Red Astrachan in this respect cannot compare with it. The Duchess of Oldenburg affords no finer character of root than the Maiden's Blush or even the Cooper's Early White, which are fruits in or about the same season.

2. *Early and Heavy Productiveness is Claimed.*—The record of ten years' fruiting of these varieties does not sustain the assertion nor compare favorably with many of our home varieties. As a class they are tardy bearers.

3. *The Quality and Beauty of the Fruit.*—At this writing I have before me specimens of the Alexander, Duchess of Oldenburg, Tetofski and Red Astrachan, which are esteemed as among the first of this class, and not one of them sustains a character of quality equal to Cooper's Early White or Maiden's Blush, and suffer much in every respect with the Red Stripe. They are all very acid, setting one's teeth on edge like sour grapes, and are only fit for the kitchen. Some of them are beautiful, and so is a well matured Maiden's Blush and a host of others not Russian by origin.

Originating in and by years acclimated to a northern latitude, in this they become summer or early fall ripening varieties. It is the conclusion with the inexperienced that trees grown in a northern latitude are more hardy, and therefore will endure southern climates far better. Such a conclusion, although from many reasons apparently correct,

does not sustain itself; and most varieties of trees, propagated and grown to a suitable size for transplanting in northern latitudes, are apt to suffer and fall in southern latitudes.

Our home-grown varieties, both in tree and fruit, which have been fully tried in this state, and of which the recommended list of the State Horticultural society has been carefully made up, are the safest and most valuable for our people to plant.

G. C. BRACKETT.  
Lawrence, Kans., July 26, 1878.

## LINN COUNTY.

*Its Horticultural Advantages.—The Variety and Quantity of Fruit Raised.—Present Prospects.—The Seat of Production of the Earliest Peach.*

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Those who are posted in such matters, have no hesitation in asserting that Linn county is better adapted, as a whole, for raising fruit successfully than any other county in the state of Kansas. Assertions are powerless unless substantiated, and we consequently give our reasons for this superiority. It is an admitted fact that all varieties of fruit cannot be successfully raised in one description of soil, and we suppose there are few counties that have such an extensive variety of soil as does Linn. The greater part of the county is covered with a light, deep, rich soil, which is eminently adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruit, and we do not know of any part of the state where so many different grades of good fruit soil can be found within so short a compass; in fact, there are few farms where some spot cannot be found which is peculiarly adapted to raising one or another variety.

In addition to the adaptability of the soil, another very important point is the excellent drainage of this county, which is very much, owing to its undulating nature and lack of abruptness. All kinds of fruit that it is possible to raise in this latitude are abundant here, not excepting pears, which are as successfully raised as apples.

A good test of the suitability of a soil to fruit production is, the size of the fruit; another is its flavor, and still another is its time of maturity.

This county has proved its peach raising capabilities by producing at once the earliest, largest and best flavored peach in the world. (We speak advisedly.) We refer to Brice's Early June peach, and, as its propagation and cultivation are sure to become matter of study and importance all over the country, we give the following details of its history: In August, 1869, Dr. S. M. Brice, of Mound City, selected some choice peaches of different varieties and saved and planted the seeds in the spring of 1870. They were left in the nursery till they were two years old, when about five hundred of them were removed to the orchard. A few of the trees fruited in 1874 and among them this new variety, from which the first ripe fruit was picked on the 20th of June. Frost and grasshoppers prevented any further fruitage till 1877, when it ripened again from the 20th to the 25th of June, and this year the fruit was ripe at the unprecedentedly early date of June 5th. The average weight of the fruit is from 4-12 to 5-7-8 ounces, and it is the finest flavored we ever sampled. It has already received the encomiums of all competent judges who have examined it, and is rapidly becoming the peach of the West, East and everywhere.

Dr. Brice has placed the peach in the hands of Messrs. Seaman & Cozad, of La Cygne, for propagation and sale. These gentlemen are the proprietors of the extensive La Cygne nursery, lying about two miles east of La Cygne, at the foot of the Silver Mound in the beautiful valley of the Marais des Cygnes. It is one of the best kept and prettiest nurseries we ever visited, and is ably conducted by D. W. Cozad, who is a man of large experience in this state and others in the nursery business.

In our next we propose to give a review of some of the principal orchards in this part of the country, and to give some suggestions as to essentials in successful fruit raising.

Yours respectfully,  
J. LA CYGNE, Kans., July 26, 1878.

A correspondent from Florida writes that the orange crop of that state will be small this year. At the time when the fruit was the size of small peas, severe storms stripped many of the trees.

## The Household.

## Work.

Work is what the world wants from every one of us. If we undertake to cheat society—the world—out of our full share of service, some one will have to pay the penalty; and, like most penalties for crime, the award more than doubles the value first abstracted. Let the thought be emphasized. The world owes no man a living without labor. Time, effort, care in procuring the education—either general or special—do not procure exemptions from labor. They may enable one to change the form, may provide for the substitution of one kind for another, may wonderfully lighten the burdens, and bring to our quickened senses a thousand new delights to cheer the way, but no voluptuous ease. Society—the world—not only demands work from us, but places responsibility upon us to see that others work. If one refuses this guardianship, a part of their duties are laid upon us. What others fail to do, what they do poorly, and what they undo through ignorance or malice, the law of social economy will exact either from their cotemporaries, or those who come after them. Ignorance of these laws in society—laws as definite as the ten commandments, and from the constant infraction of which the world groans under a burden which no language can exaggerate, the weight of which no human calculation can estimate—holds back, now a millennial day for the race, bright as ever opened to a popular public vision.—*Chancellor Marvin.*

## Housekeeper's Alphabet.

Apples—Keep in a dry place, as cool as possible without freezing.  
Brooms—Hang in the cellar-way to keep soft and pliant.  
Cranberries—Keep under water, in cellar; change water monthly.  
Dish of hot water set in oven prevents cakes, etc., from scorching.  
Economize time, health and means, and you will never beg.  
Flour—Keep cool, dry, and securely covered.  
Glass—Clean with a quart of water mixed with a tablespoonful of ammonia.  
Herbs—Gather when beginning to blossom; keep in paper sacks.  
Ink-Stains—Wet with spirits of turpentine; after three hours rub well.  
Keep an account of all supplies, with cost and date when purchased.  
Love lightens labors.  
Money—Count carefully when you receive change.  
Nutmegs—Frick with a pin, and, if good, oil will come out.  
Orange and Lemon Peel—Dry, pound and keep in corked bottles.  
Parsnips—Keep in the ground until spring.  
Quicksilver and white of an egg destroy bed-bugs.  
Rice—Select large, with a clear, fresh look; old rice may have insects.  
Sugar—For general family use the granulated is the best.  
Tea—Equal parts of Japanese and green are as good as English breakfast.  
Use a cement made of ashes, salt and water, for cracks in a stove.  
Variety is the best culinary spice.  
Watch your back-yard for dirt and bones.  
Xantippe was a scold. Don't imitate her.  
Zinc-lined sinks are better than wooden ones.  
Regulate the clock by your husband's watch and in all appointments of time remember the giver.

## Doctors, Sun and Air.

The air of the rooms we live in is more or less alive with germs. Sunlight with air will kill them, sunlight without air won't kill them; consequently sunlight and ventilation are essential conditions of health, and there must be at least two hours of sunlight to produce effective results. It is neither necessary nor desirable to allow the scorching sun to pour through our windows all day long, but we must have enough of it to keep our houses sweet and fresh, or we must suffer the consequences. We may keep our houses open till 10 o'clock in the morning, and then close them during the heat of the day, reopening them in the afternoon when the noontide fervors are over. The amount of a good round doctor's bill for attendance on a case of diphtheria or typhoid fever will amply suffice to put wire netting over all our doors and windows, so that no troublesome insect can find entrance, while sunlight and air may freely distill upon us their blessings.—*Ec.*

## Recipes.

GREEN CORN GEMS.—Take one part grated green corn and two parts of water, thicken with graham flour a little thicker than for soft biscuit.

TOMATO PUDDING.—Slice thin good graham bread or gems, place in a baking dish with an abundance of sliced tomatoes, arranging in alternate layers; cover close, and bake an hour. Serve with sweet sauce.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE.—Grate sweet apples, or a mixture of sour and sweet if preferred, and mix one spoonful of dry flour for each pie; cover a deep pie plate with crust and add the apples; cover the top with chopped raisins, dates or figs.

## READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS &amp; 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,

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Give these Paints a Trial

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

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Lawrence, Kansas,

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN,  
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WEBB WITHERS.  
1896.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

McCurdy Brothers,

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BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

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CENTENNIAL

Patent Buckle

PLOW SHOE.

This is absolutely the Best Plow Shoe made.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,  
PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.  
Formerly with E. J. Rushmer.

## TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS  
HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS.

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS.

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$45; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. &amp; A. C. GRIESSA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

CONTINENTAL

Fire

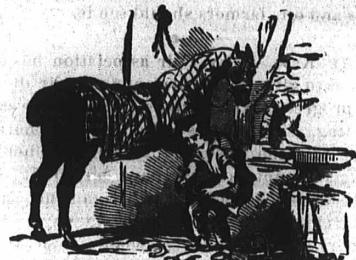
Insurance Company,  
OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878.  
Capital paid in cash.....\$1,000,000 00  
Net surplus.....906,501 03  
Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks.....983,000 21  
Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc.....194,263 07  
Reserve for contingencies.....30,000 00  
Total assets.....\$3,173,924 31

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

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

JOHN CHARLTON,  
Agent for Douglas County.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating

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

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Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

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

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



## Farm and Stock.

## For the Young Farmer.

Do not undertake to extend the acres of your farm because it is fashionable to have large tracts of land, but rather learn to cultivate well a small farm; then, when this knowledge has been gained and your necessities seem to require more room, it is time to widen your domain a little.

When you are purchasing live stock for breeding purposes, remember that an animal of good blood can be kept at a less cost and that it will always be in better demand in the market and will bring a better price than a scrub.

Don't run in debt. Paying interest on borrowed capital is like having a millstone about your neck. It drags down to ruin many an industrious, honest farmer.

Make the farm attractive for the children by encouraging them to cultivate flowers; to read good books; to take care of a little patch of ground for themselves; to raise a calf, a pig, a colt or a few chickens, and allowing them to keep the proceeds. Teach them the best way to do everything that they undertake.

Keep the best farm literature of the day on your table constantly, that you may know what the agricultural world is doing and that you may reap the benefit of others' experiments.

Live so that your neighbors will respect you. Identify yourself with some farmers' organization and be an active and useful member.

Plant an orchard. Good, ripe fruit as a part of your diet, both summer and winter, will be a wonderful thing to save doctors' bills.

Be economical, careful, industrious, progressive, honest, and with health success is sure to follow.

## Profit from Refuse of the Dairy.

At a discussion upon this subject before the American Dairywomen's association, during its last meeting, at Cleveland, on being called out, Prof. Stewart made the following remarks, as reported in the official proceedings:

**Mr. President, and Gentlemen:**—The refuse of the dairy has not been sufficiently husbanded. It is capable of making a great many more dollars than is generally done. I have experimented somewhat by feeding skim milk to calves, taking the calf at ten days old, and feeding nothing but skim milk supplemented with a little oil to supply the place of the cream taken off. Allow me to say that farmers are apt to run too much to one thing in the way of food. What you should always endeavor to do is, to give the animal a mixed food. That will furnish all the necessary ingredients. If you will take a little oil cake, or linseed, and mix with the skimmed milk as a substitute for the cream which has been taken away, its value will be greatly increased. Now I am about to make a very strong statement. If some of my friends will give me five or ten calves, averaging with those of the ordinary Short-horn raisers, I will agree to make my ten weigh as many pounds in a certain number of months as they can, and allow theirs to run with their dams, while I will give mine no new milk after they are ten days old. I once took a calf which weighed only sixty pounds. My friend Mr. Lewis will say that that was rather a small specimen. A good Short-horn will weigh one hundred pounds. This weighed only sixty pounds. I discovered that it was a splendid eater. You cannot make a large calf, a large pig, or a large anything, that won't eat. I fed that small calf skimmed milk and flaxseed, and when it was four months old it weighed four hundred pounds. These statements are based upon the authority of the scales which is better than anybody's guess. The food was weighed and the calf was weighed. In one ten days that calf gained thirty-seven pounds, and the following nine days it gained thirty pounds. You can use something a great deal cheaper than cream to feed calves on. I have found that it takes twenty pounds of skimmed milk to put one pound, live weight, on a calf, up to six months, on an average. And here I want to illustrate a point. When the calf is two, three, or four weeks old—say between two and four—if it be a good eater, it takes but eight or ten pounds to put on one pound of live weight. Here you can figure for yourselves and see the amount you can make out of skimmed milk when properly fed. I figured up the value of the extra food fed to the calf, which weighed four hundred and forty pounds when killed, and the cost was \$3.75. If it had been raised in the ordinary way it would have been considered worth about \$5, perhaps. What cost \$3.75 was made to increase to at least \$10. Now, a pig takes less to make a pound, live weight. It takes less to put a pound on a pig than a calf—less to make a pound of pork than a pound of beef. If you feed a pig all that it can eat and digest, you will find that an average of fifteen pounds of skimmed milk is required to one pound of live

weight, until it weighs 200 pounds. It must be remembered that whey does not of itself contain all the flesh-making and bone-building qualities that are necessary to support life. Whey contains a large portion of sugar, but sugar will not grow muscle and bone. These must be made out of different materials. You must add a certain amount of oil meal to the whey. Oil meal is rich in nitrogenous elements, which make muscle. You will perceive a little oil in the whey sometimes, and a little more occasionally than there ought to be, for the profit of the dairy. Now if you add to one gallon of whey a half pound of oil meal, and feed to your calves and pigs in health, it will make up for the loss of the constituents taken away. It should be scalded either in hot whey or hot water. Calves and pigs become fond of oil meal after using it for a time. It is easily obtained, and will richly pay for the trouble of getting it. In one particular case, when I was experimenting with some cows, I bought a certain number of pigs and fed them with the whey, and determined how much I could make out of it, provided I did not credit anything to any other material except what it cost. The whey was not allowed to run into the tank. It was fed as sweet as possible. I took the cost price of the pigs and the cost price of the other materials, and found a balance of \$10 in favor of every 4,000 pounds of whey. The cows produced about 5,000 pounds of milk apiece; the whey was about 4,000 pounds for the season. All farmers should remember that their animals require a variety of food. They should learn how to combine the different elements so as to make a good normal food.

**Question.**—Which is preferred for feeding, skimmed milk or whey?

**Answer.**—There is a larger proportion of muscle-forming material in the skim milk. By taking a small quantity of boiled flaxseed or oil meal, and mixing with the milk, it will grow a calf as fast as new milk.

**Q.** Will you please to state whether you feed the skimmed milk when sour?

**A.** It is generally sour, although we try to feed it as soon as possible after it is skimmed. It rapidly ferments, and, therefore, you should feed it as early as you can.

**Q.** How do you like shorts?

**A.** It is excellent; so is pea meal, middlings and bran. Ground oats is another excellent food, rich in muscle-forming material.

## The Duck.

With many the duck is not a favorite, but it is nevertheless a source of profit to those who keep them. The *Western Farmer* says of ducks:

Again must we call the attention of breeders to the profit in ducks, when properly cared for, and when there are facilities at hand for breeding them properly. Many a farmer has realized far more from breeding ducks than he would obtain from his chickens, for they are very hardy, and lay remarkably well during some parts of the season. As soon as they commence to lay, the eggs should be carefully gathered and put away; as soon as a hen (not a duck) wants to sit, set her with duck eggs, and let her hatch and care for the brood till they are able to take care of themselves. A hen will care for a brood of ducklings far better, ordinarily, than will an old duck. If the ducks think they have laid enough eggs, and show unmistakable signs of wanting to sit, put them in a convenient coop, put one of your most vigorous young drakes with them, and they will soon be willing to shell out eggs again, which should be set under hens as fast as convenient, so as to bring as many out at a time as possible, thereby lessening the cost of attending to them. A shallow tub, kept well filled with water, will afford plenty of bathing room for the little ducklings until they are two or three months old, and perhaps longer.

## Poultry-Houses in Hot Weather.

An important consideration too often neglected, is the great contrast in our climate over the whole of our Middle and Northern states between the cold of winter and heat of summer. In very many cases, the poultry-house is built with sole reference to keeping the fowls warm. No provision is made against the heats of summer; and consequently in warm weather the hens pant and sweater upon the roosts and fall away in health and stop laying. A merciful man is merciful to his beast. Fresh air is necessary at all seasons and imperatively demanded in summer. A building with roof and no sides, is the best thing for fowls during nearly half the year. If summer quarters of this sort cannot be afforded, separate from the winter house, the next best thing is to build the latter, so that the sides and ends shall consist almost entirely of doors. Keep these open all the time, night and day, in warm weather. Have lath-work, wire-work or twine-netting placed across the doorways to keep the fowls in. The negro in the story would not repair his leaky roof because when it rained he could not work, and when it did not rain the roof did not need shingling. But we ought to look far enough ahead when putting up a poultry-house, to foresee the vicissitudes of our climate, and provide for the extremes of both summer and winter weather.—*American Poultry Yard*.

## Grades as Milkers.

A recent writer suggests two very important questions, the facts in relation to which, and the principles controlling the case, should be well understood by all dairymen and breeders of dairy stock. His query is, "Do heifers from native or scrub mothers by bulls of thoroughbred milking stock, make better milkers than their dams; and if so why? Why take the qualities of the stock from the sire, rather than the dam?" It is an indisputable fact that many native cows are superior milkers and butter makers, and this quality is transmitted to their daughters in some cases until a family exists of local celebrity. This characteristic, however, has generally been lost in the course of three or four generations, for want of care in keeping up the regular line, or by the yearly infusion of blood of base or unknown quality. It is quite possible that remarkable milking qualities in an individual native cow might be perpetuated to remote descendants, and even increased, by careful selection of the sire and in-and-in breeding. But that is the method by which thoroughbreds are produced, and requires skill and intelligence of a high order, and years of observation and labor. With a good native cow as the basis or stock, much anxiety and time may be saved, by an immediate infusion of the fixed blood of a thoroughbred of the desired type, and the result will always answer the first query in the affirmative. The calf will be better than its dam, in some respects, and worse in none. As an accident or sport, it is possible the dam might be a better milker than the calf or breed of the sire, and the calf taking the type of the sire be inferior to her, but the rule taught by experience is the other way. In this case the characteristics of the offspring are determined by the long known law, that the longer a class of animals is developed in a single line, the greater is their transmitting power, with the more certainty do they impress their qualities on offspring. The blood of the dam having no line of descent, and no accumulated force, is overborne by the thoroughbred sire. Theoretically the progeny of such a connection is more than half thoroughbred, and should develop more than half of the sire's stock qualities in milk and form. There is but little danger of reversion to original form if this method of breeding be adhered to; but even if there were, it is undoubtedly the cheapest, quickest and surest way to develop fixed milking qualities from native cows.—*Prof. Levi Stockbridge, in American Agriculturist*.

## Recipe for Curing Bacon.

I am frequently astonished at the quantity of inferior bacon seen in our markets, when it is so easy to make that which is good and sweet. I have lived in the sea islands of the South, where the climate is most unfavorable for keeping meat, and yet I seldom failed to cure a full supply for my own family, which was quite large. My way of putting it up was as follows: As soon as the pork was cool, and after being thoroughly cleaned, I had all the meat rubbed with salt, and then placed on inclined shelves to drain for two days. In the meantime make a pickle by boiling together five ounces of saltpeter, five of common brown sugar or five pounds of molasses, and eight or ten pounds of salt in three gallons of water, skimming frequently during the boiling. When the brine is cold, pour it over the meat, which should be previously packed inside down, and weighted until covered by the pickle. Let it remain from four to six weeks in the pickle; then take out, dry, and hang up to smoke. I suppose you will laugh at me when I say our Southern grown bacon is very much superior tasted to any that you can get at the North; but I know whereof I affirm. Our hogs are raised slowly, and allowed by exercise to develop their muscles of lean meat, being seldom killed under fifteen to eighteen months old, and taking abundant exercise.—*Ed.*

## How to Drive Rats Away Without Poison.

We know of three methods. First, the old French plan. This is followed chiefly in Paris by men who make it a special business. They take a deep tub, with water on the bottom and a little elevation in the middle like an island, on which is only place for one rat to sit. The trap is covered and has a large balance valve, opening downward. On the middle of this valve a piece of fried pork or cheese is placed, and when the rat walks onto it to get the cheese the valve goes down, and drops the rat into the water, and moves back into position. A road is made from the rat-hole to the top of the tub by means of pieces of board rubbed with cheese, so as to make the walk attractive for the rats. In the course of the night some ten, twenty, or even more rats may go down, and if the island was not there they would be found most alive in the morning, quietly swimming around, but the provision of the little island saves the trouble of killing them, because their egotistic instinct for preservation causes them to fight for the exclusive possession of the island, on which, in the morning, the strongest rat is found in solitary possession, all the others being killed and drowned around him. Second, the New York plan, invented by one of the Friends. The floor near the rat-hole is covered

with a thin layer of a most caustic potassa. When the rats walk on this it makes their feet sore; these they lick with their tongues, which makes their mouths sore and the result is that they shun the locality, not alone, but appear to tell all the rats in the neighborhood about it, and eventually the house is entirely abandoned by them, notwithstanding that the houses around are full of rats. Third, the Dutch method. This is said to be used successfully in Holland. We have, however, never tried it. A number of rats are left to themselves in a very large trap or cage, with no food whatever. Their craving hunger will cause them to fight, and the weakest will be eaten by the strongest. After a short time the fight is renewed, and the next weakest is the victim, and so it goes on till one strong rat is left. When this one has eaten the last remains of any of the others, it is set loose. The animal has now acquired such a taste for rat flesh that he is the terror of all rodents, going about seeking what rat he may devour. In an incredibly short time the premises were abandoned by all other rats, which will not come back before the cannibal rat has left or died. *Colman's Rural*.

## Give the Boys a Chance.

Last year I saw in the *Farmer* a bit of advice to the effect that farmers who won't take care of poultry should give it to the boys. I am one of that kind—never take care of poultry—can't do it—and so I told my boy, James, that if he would take charge of them, fix up a house, feed them all winter, etc., he might have all the eggs we didn't use at the table. He jumped at the chance, and with my help (and money) he built a nice warm house, last fall, and took entire charge of the flock. The flock is a mixture of all kinds, some Black Spanish, some Leghorns, and the rest half-breeds—dunghills with other breeds. This spring he separated the pure Black Spanish and the Leghorns, and has saved the eggs of all for setting; has now over a hundred little chicks of both breeds. He intends to sell and kill all the mongrels and keep none but layers, except a few to set. We have used lots of eggs, but, in spite of that, James has sold \$36 worth of eggs, and pocketed the money. I think it has done him ten times that much good. He has become quite a fancier, although but fifteen years old, and has infused some of the poultry fever into me, so that I feel like letting the *Farmer* readers know how the thing works, and to advise them to give their boys a chance also. There is nothing that will do a boy more good, and train him into business as quick and effectually, than to take him into partnership in some of the operations of the farm. I have tried it and know.—*E. P. Harding, in Ohio Farmer*.

## Successful Draining.

Hon. George Geddes, of Fairmount, N. Y., recently showed us on his farm a field of twelve acres or more which formerly was a cedar swamp, and before draining could not be traversed without laying a broad plank or board to walk on. The drains were cut in the first place by means of a plank to support the ditchers, until the water was sufficiently discharged to give them a more solid footing. The descent is considerably less than one foot in a hundred. The main channels are made of six-inch pipe tile; the smaller drains are two rods apart. We drove over this field in a carriage, and found it covered with a luxuriant growth of grass of several species, among which the June grass (*Poa pratensis*) seemed to take the lead, the rich soil imparting to it something of the character which the same plant assumes where it is known as Kentucky blue grass. A flock of some hundreds of sheep, feeding on it, had not apparently made much impression.—*Country Gentleman*.

## Trouble with Young Turkeys.

A farmer's wife complains of want of success with young turkeys. They seem strong the first week, when the middle toe begins to draw around like a fish-hook, and in a few days the other toes turn the same way; they lose all use of their feet and die in a few days. Others seem well in the morning when let out, but sicken and die before night. This is the cramps or rheumatism. The trouble is brought on by dampness and cold. These two conditions are furnished by wet grass and damp ground. The chicks must be kept in proper places, where it is dry and warm, for the first week of their lives; after this they may be allowed to go abroad with their dam in dry, warm weather, but they should not be let out until the grass is dry in the mornings until they are a few weeks old, after which they are out of danger from cramps. Young turkeys are quite tender at first, and need nice care and attention. The best feed for them for the first week is scalded corn meal or bread crumbs. It must not be wet and sticky, but of a crumbly consistence. Cured is good feed for young turks, and after they are a week old they may have as much as they will eat three times a day. Cracked or broken corn may be mixed with the curd, or fed separately. Good wheat screenings or sound wheat, or buckwheat or barley, are all good and proper food for young chicks of any kind. In cool, damp weather a few drops of tincture of aconite root, and the same of tincture of iron may be added to the water with which the feed is mixed.—*Dr. Dickie, in New York Tribune*.

## Veterinary Department.

## Pityriasis.

Will you inform me the cure, if any, for a horse whose mane and tail are scant, and are slowly coming out?

**ANSWER.**—Pityriasis is a morbid condition of the derma. Have the parts well washed out with warm water and castile soap, and rub well into the roots of the hair, daily, the following: Take carbolic acid crystals, one, to water twenty parts, mixed. Prepare and give him a cathartic, and after it has acted it would be well to give him, once a day, an ounce of sulphur sublimed in his feed.

## Curb Spavin.

What kind of a blister is the best for a horse or colt that is lame from a curb (he has a curby hock)? and how many times should it be applied?

**ANSWER.**—A very good blistering ointment is composed of the following: Linseed oil, three; yellow wax, resin, and pulverized cantharides, of each one ounce; melt the oil, wax and resin together over a slow fire; stir in the cantharides; remove from the fire and stir till cool. Clip the hair from the parts and apply with smart friction. One application will be sufficient; if that fails to remove the enlargement and lameness, you will have to resort to the actual cautery.

## Warts.

My horse has a wart about two inches back of his left ear. He has had it ever since I bought him, some three years ago; but until within two weeks it could not be considered anything more than an objectionable mark. Recently it has become softer, and is raw in spots, here and there, as if rubbed by the halter; but as the halter was made to avoid that trouble, the inflammation must come from some other source. As this wart is of the size of a fifty-cent piece in its changed appearance, its presence is very objectionable, and I am desirous of having it removed. Can it be done? and, if so, will it leave a mark, or will the hair cover it again?

**ANSWER.**—Warts are simply a thickened, proliferated and hypertrophied condition of the epidermis, and may be readily removed either by excision, torsion, or the applications of caustic preparations. If the tumor stands out from the skin in sufficient relief, and is large, we usually pass an elastic ligature through its center and tie both ways, getting as much pressure as possible; after a few days it will either drop off or may be removed by gentle torsion. The raw surface will require treatment with caustic (nitrate of silver) for a few times; then the same as an ordinary granulating wound. If the wart should be level, or nearly so, with the skin, the caustic will have to be brought into requisition at once, and dispense with the ligature. Fuming nitric acid will probably be the best preparation to use, though sometimes when they are very large and flat, covering a large surface, to dissect them out would be the quickest and best method, though we should be guided entirely by the location and character of the tumor.

## Suppurating Corns.

I have a nine-year-old horse that I think very much of. Last fall he had corns on the inside quarter of each fore foot. I run him out December 1, 1877, until March 10, 1878, thinking they would grow out. When I took him up, the blacksmith could not find any corns, and thought I had got rid of them. The blacksmith put on flat shoes and in ten days he was so lame he could not get either foot to the floor. I had his shoes pulled off and his quarters cut down, and found a large corn on one foot one-half the size of an English walnut (all matted), and on the other foot is one about the size of one-half a shag bark walnut. He is sore and crippled in his fore feet, and when he starts off he straddles his fore legs, and, after driving a little while, does not show it as much. Please inform me how I shall treat these corns, and if they can be grown out.

**ANSWER.**—Suppurating corns are, as a rule, troublesome to cure, requiring a long time, and a good deal of attention. You had better have the shoes removed, and have the soles and bars, or that part of them that can in any way irritate the parts, carefully pared away, and require him to stand in a tub of warm water for six hours a day, for at least one week, and as soon as he comes out of the water apply a linseed meal poultice to the feet; carefully examine the parts each morning, and remove whatever matter may have accumulated. After keeping up the above treatment for a week or ten days, you may discontinue, and begin to inject a preparation composed of three parts of tincture of aloes to one of sulphate of copper, mixed, and, if after a few days the corns and lameness do not sensibly decrease, introduce a little hydrochloric acid once a day for a few days; and then fall back to the old treatment again. They will eventually grow out, and once having done so, will not return, except undue pressure should be brought to bear on the parts. He should be driven with a flat shoe, wide in the web, slightly raised at the heel, and fitted so that after it has been nailed on, light may be seen between its superior surface and the margin of the wall of the foot. While you are treating him he should stand on some soft material.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



## THE LATEST MARKETS.

**Produce Markets.**  
St. Louis, July 30, 1878.

Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.15 @ 3.35
XX.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Family.....	4.15 @ 4.25
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	89 @ 90
No. 3 red.....	88 1/2 @ 89 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	35 1/2 @ 36
Oats—No. 2.....	25 @ 25 1/2
Pork.....	9.85 @ 9.90
Lard.....	7.15 @ 7.20
Butter—Dairy.....	11 @ 12
Country.....	9 @ 10

Chicago, July 30, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	1.07 @ 1.07 1/2
No. 3.....	89 @ 90
Corn.....	39 1/2 @ 39 3/4
Oats.....	26 @ 27
Pork.....	9.55 @ 9.60
Lard.....	7.10 @ 7.15

Kansas City, July 30, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	73 @ 73 1/2
No. 3 fall.....	73 @ 74
No. 4.....	71 @ 72
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	28 @ 28 1/2
Oats.....	18 @ 20
Rye—No. 2.....	85 @ 88

**Live Stock Markets.**  
St. Louis, July 30, 1878.

Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$3.25 @ 5.00
Poorer grades.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Hogs.....	4.00 @ 4.50

Chicago, July 30, 1878.

Cattle—Good steers.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Hogs—Packers.....	4.20 @ 4.50

Kansas City, July 30, 1878.

Cattle—Choice native shippers.....	3.75 @ 4.30
Good to choice, do.....	3.40 @ 3.50
Native butcher steers.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Stockers.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Fair to choice fat cows.....	2.00 @ 3.00
Hogs—Packers.....	3.75 @ 3.80

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows:  
Fancy brands, \$ sack, \$2.40 @ 2.50; XXX, \$2.00; XX, \$1.75. Rye flour, \$1.75. Corn meal, \$ cwt., 75c.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 12 @ 15c; common to medium 6 @ 8c; cheese, prime Kansas factory, 6c; eggs, 6c; beans, \$1.00 @ 1.15; broom-corn, \$50 @ 80 per ton; hay, baled, per ton, \$8.00 @ 9.50; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50 @ 2.00; potatoes, 20 @ 25c; dried apples, \$ b., 34 @ 4c; green apples, 75c @ 82 1/2 bush; peaches, \$ box, 50 @ 75c; tomatoes, \$ bush, 50 @ 60c.

Our quotations are a few cents better for most grades of wheat than last week. In Chicago No. 2 spring is several cents higher than it should be in proportion to other grades. This is the effect of a "corner" on that grade for July delivery.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 88 to 88 1/2c. July, 88 to 88 1/2c. August and 90c. September. In Chicago No. 2 is 1.06 to 1.07c. July, 95c. August, and 91c. September. In Kansas City, No. 2 is 78 to 79c. July; 76 to 77c. August, September not quoted. No. 3 is 73c. July and 73c. August.

Wheat in Kansas City is 35 cents lower than it was this time last year. The receipts during July will be six or seven times as much as during last July. On Monday about 50,000 bushels were received, being probably the largest quantity ever received there in one day.

At latest dates wheat was advancing at Liverpool. Considerable American wheat was sent to the continent.

Corn and other grain have not changed materially. About half the corn in store at Kansas City was shipped down the river in barges on last Saturday.

In cattle there is no material change. The receipts at Kansas City are large, but principally Texas at low figures. Stockers are going down. The highest price yesterday was \$4.15, for a lot of 28 native shippers, averaging 1,364 pounds.

Hogs have risen this week about 35 cents. Prices of country produce are improving slowly. Fruit, such as peaches and apples, has rather improved in price. It is better in quality, the first receipts being wormy.

Gold opened and closed in New York yesterday at 1.004. It fluctuates very little. Money was quoted at 1 @ 1 1/4 per cent; mercantile paper, 3/4 @ 4 per cent. The stock market opened this week with a weak and feverish feeling; transactions were large and attended with much excitement. The bears, upon receipt of telegrams which reported a rise in almost the entire Western country, hammered the market severely; the decline for the day ranged from 1/4 to 3/4 per cent, and prices were the lowest recorded in many weeks. Grangers' stocks again bore the brunt of the selling movement, and declined 1/4 @ 1/2 per cent. At the close a steady feeling prevailed; with a recovery of 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. Government bonds generally were steady; railroad bonds quiet; state securities dull. Clearances for the day were \$8,000,000.

**PIANOS AND ORGANS.** Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. A seven and a third octave new piano, listed at \$850, for \$180 in Kansas City, or \$175 if sent direct from New York. Address J. G. SANDS, 612 Main street, general agents for "STEINWAY & SONS," and "HAINES," PIANOS, "TAYLOR & FARLEY," and "NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO." ORGANS. Music and all kinds of musical merchandise.

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**COME FARMERS,**  
WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING  
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All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

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

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OUR SUMMER STOCK OF

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## DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



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Only the needle to thread.

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

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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 THREADED, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

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

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

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The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

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All kinds of food and other articles.

MEATS, FRUITS,

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Without the use of

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

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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:

Wamatta bleached 10c.  
Utica nonpareil 10c.  
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## GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.  
Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.MISCELLANEOUS.  
Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c.Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c.  
25 dozen of 2-button kids at 85c.

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 62 1/2c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.  
Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

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

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Trimmed in the Latest Styles,  
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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' and Children's Hats, also Descriptive Price Lists of Ladies' Linen Suits, Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Croquet Sets, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Groceries, etc., with full particulars, SENT FREE to any address.  
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