

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 328.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

MEMORY'S PHANTOMS.

BY E. ELLEN CHERRY.

Go where I will, around are stealing
Memory's phantom forms, revealing
Love's untiring care;
Gently, softly round me gliding;
I turn and listen to the chiding—
The silent, pleading prayer.

When earth in night's embrace is sleeping,
And stars their nightly vigils keeping
In the vault above,
There are forms with ties endearing,
And words and smiles most sweetly cheering
That round me softly move.

And when the moon's sweet light is blending
With twinkling stars to earth descending,
Then and there I see
Faces (once so full of brightness,
Seen in days when passed in lightness)
Come and smile on me.

Thoughts of the past are round me twining
When life's sun was brightly shining
In my bosom warm;
E'er lone I entered on life's ocean,
Rocked by winds in wild commotion,
And battled with its storms.

When I the height of hope am ranging,
They remind me time is changing
And passing swiftly by;
And my thoughts to heaven are turning
To have my lamp kept trimmed and burning,
To all eternity!

And oh! when grief my heart is clouding,
My little spark of faith is shrouding,
Phantom forms are near me
To turn aside my fears and sighing;
They are always round me plying,
Ever there to cheer me.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

TWELVE YEARS OF ABSENCE.

Our story is of those days, glorious in every Frenchman's memory, when the emperor was carrying his triumphant banners into one after another European capital—days, if they were glorious, which were full of sorrow also; for each new victory thinned the conquering ranks, and to replenish them, the cruel law of the conscription entered every household, exacting its relentless demands in spite of mothers' tears and fathers' prayers.

Bernard Gervais had reached the age which placed his name on the list of those compelled to cast lots for the chance of life or death—with remote contingency of glory.

He drew an "unlucky number." He had no father to lay his hand upon his head and bless him, no mother to press him in her warm embrace, at the sad hour of parting. He was an orphan whose sole relative was an elder brother, who had never exhibited toward him any of those evidences of affection which might have supplied, in part, the loss of father and mother.

Though thus alone in the world, he could not look forward without a pang to the moment of separation from scenes linked with his earliest memory. He loved his native village. There had passed his childhood. Beneath the cypresses of its cemetery rested the remains of his parents, of whom he cherished the most tender recollection.

He shed many tears on quitting the good friends whom his gentle disposition had won. More than once he turned his head to look at the arrow on the steeple of the little church in which he had been wont to worship. From the top of a neighboring hill he tried to single out from the cottage roofs that under which he had been born; and when all these objects faded from sight, his heart sank with a feeling of despondency such as it had never experienced before.

Once in camp, everything was changed. Farewell to rustic sports—farewell to the village dance; to the peaceful country life, succeeded the tumults of war. To carry heavy musket, to face to the right and to face to the left, with little rest and relaxation, was hard discipline at first. But use conquered aversion, and what at first was only burdensome began, at last, to excite interest.

"I am a soldier," said Bernard. "Fortune has so willed it. Why not make the best of it? A career is open to me; let me follow it with honor. Most of my chiefs, like myself are of humble birth. Their bravery and conduct have exalted them. Cannot I rise as well as they?—that is, unless a bullet—but pshaw!—bullets are not for all, and Death shrinks from the man who looks him squarely in the face."

Thenceforward he devoted himself to his duties and to acquiring the knowledge in which he was deficient. To read and write was the sum of his attainments; but nature had endowed him with a quick intelligence and sound judgment. He observed, compared, investigated—and, in time, laid up a stock of knowl-

edge which made him the oracle of his comrades. He rose rapidly, from grade to grade, to the rank of captain. But his hopes pointed higher. His ambition was not yet satisfied.

It was a time in which opportunities for distinction were constantly afforded. Laurels grew thick on those bloody fields, and Bernard Gervais vied in gathering them.

An occasion came when a brave and trusty officer was needed for a dangerous and important service, involving the safety of the army. Gervais offered himself and was accepted. The hopes founded on his courage and capacity were amply realized. The duty was fulfilled and the army saved. But the young officer purchased his success dearly. He came back covered with wounds, happily none of them mortal.

After a painful convalescence he returned to duty, but he returned bearing the decoration accorded to the brave, and with the insignia of a higher rank. He was a happy man the day he received the requital of his gallantry. How proudly his heart beat beneath the badge of honor for which it had longed so eagerly.

At length he reached the summit of his wishes. The rank of general crowned his ambition. But as every step of his promotion had been earned by some noble act, the emperor determined to add a noble token of acknowledgment by conferring on his faithful follower the title of count.

In twelve years Gervais had not once communicated with his old acquaintances. Indeed, there were none of them who, he had reason to believe, felt much interest in his fortunes or himself.

In truth, absence had produced the usual effect. Poor Gervais was completely forgotten. It was supposed he had fallen on one or another of those sanguinary fields where victory was purchased by the blood of the sons of France.

The need of rest after the fatigues of war, and an enfeebled state of health resulting from repeated wounds, finally compelled the general to apply for leave of absence, which was readily conceded.

Then came a vivid longing to revisit the scenes of his childhood. So, he resolved to seek in his native village the repose his condition required. As his sojourn might be lengthy, it was necessary to secure a suitable abode. He caused inquiries to be made, and learned that a handsome chateau in the neighborhood was offered for sale.

The general, in the pursuit of glory, had not neglected more substantial matters. He had amassed a considerable sum, and embraced the present opportunity to make an investment. He effected the purchase under the name of the Count de la Gerville, for, like many another, he had taken the liberty of rounding off his name by adding a syllable or two.

This title was a complete disguise. None suspected that the brilliant General de la Gerville was the poor country youth who, a dozen years before, had left the village, clad in a blouse, with a knapsack on his back.

As the general approached his birth-place he thought of the surprise his visit was likely to occasion. He had no doubt of being well received. He knew human nature, and the homage that men accord to wealth and titles.

But valuing more the sentiment of true friendship than the adulation paid to rank, he conceived a plan of putting his brother and certain of his former friends to a test of their sincerity.

Accordingly he stopped his equipage in a neighboring town, and, in the garb of a simple soldier, betook himself on foot to his native village.

With deep emotion he recognized one and another of the old familiar objects—the playground of his childhood, the little church on which he had turned to look back twelve years ago, the brook murmuring beneath the willows, and there, rising from amidst the trees on the slope of an adjacent hill, the towers of the magnificent chateau, now his own.

Overcome with feeling, he hastened on to the cottage which, he believed, was still inhabited by his brother.

When about to knock he hesitated, almost repenting of the trial he had planned. What if he should find hearts cold and insensible—what if he should be forced to despise those whom he had come prepared to love.

He knocked and the door was opened, but not by his brother.

He recognized in an instant his old playmate, Julien, who gazed upon him vacantly at first; but all at once the blank look gave place to one of deep emotion.

"Ah! then," he cried, "it is indeed you! Can it be possible?"

"Yes, my dear Julien, it is I, Bernard Gervais, your old companion."

"What happiness!" exclaimed Julien—"wife, come here and behold one restored to life!"

The good wife came running. They all embraced, and a thousand questions were put and left unanswered.

"But, my dear Bernard," said Julien, "where have you been so many years? We thought you dead. Why have we had no tidings of you?"

"What could you expect, my friend?—the occupations of war—wounds—captivity—"

"Ah! like enough. As times go he's a lucky man who gets back with both his ears. Well, you must make your home with us now."

"It is impossible, my friends; I have a brother, you know, and must hasten to embrace him."

"True; but look you, Bernard, it is proper I should mention that your brother, since getting to be steward of the chateau, has so much business on his hands that he may find it inconvenient to receive you; in such case, my dear Bernard, you may count on a hearty welcome here."

"What is it you tell me?"

"Oh! your brother has become a great man, and has grown a trifle proud in consequence."

"Still, toward a brother—"

Julien shook his head, but made no answer. Gervais took his leave, directing his steps to the chateau to seek his brother.

On approaching the stately castle now his own on which he had once looked with so much awe, he could not, for an instant, repress a throb of pride; but the sentiment was soon effaced by one of joy at the near prospect of a meeting with his brother.

A domestic pointed out the office of M. Gervais, and a moment after the soldier found himself in the presence of the steward.

The latter turned pale. A glance sufficed to take an inventory of the visitor's apparel. Feigning not to know him, the steward, in a haughty tone, demanded his business.

"What!" cried Bernard—"do you not recognize your brother?"

"My brother!—is it you, then? I confess I was not expecting you—especially in such a trim."

"What would you, my dear brother? misfortune—"

"Misfortune, forsooth!—the old song—the standing excuse of vagabonds and fools!"

"Brother, you receive me harshly; my poverty, it seems, shames you."

"It is not I, but you, who ought to be ashamed. What! in the dozen years you have been a soldier, not to rise a single step! I had no better training than you, yet see what I am. It is only cowards or triflers who, after twelve years' service, return as they went."

"And it is to me you apply such words?"

"Take them as you will; but I warn you that I will harbor no idlers who come to eat out my substance."

"I assure you I will work—"

"Nonsense! you have lost the habit of it."

"Then you repulse me—farewell!" said Bernard, departing indignantly.

"You have not deceived me," he said to Julien on returning. "He has repulsed me—not the slightest mark of affection—nothing but the coldest selfishness."

"Ah! well, console yourself, my dear Bernard. You know the offer I have made you. You have only to accept it. You shall remain with us. We will supply your brother's place."

"I consent, my dear Julien; we shall live together; but before carrying out the plan, it is necessary that I should be absent for a brief period."

"How, quit us again?"

"Only for a few days."

"Well, hurry back, so as to be in time for the coming fête. The new master of the chateau is expected, and he is to have a grand reception. They are getting all the old guns out to do him honor. They say he is a great general, and such fellows, you know, relish the smell of powder. Your brother is sparing no pains to make everything go off splendidly—all simple enough; he wishes to keep his place, you see."

On the day appointed all was in commotion in the village. The steward directed everything. The sentinels posted on the route, gave the concerted signal to announce the count's approach. Soon he appeared in a splendid barouche. A grand salute was fired. The bells tolled. The count stopped his coach, and the steward came forward to deliver an address. He began by comparing the general to Alexander the Great, but all at once he

stopped in the middle of a period. His tongue stuck fast. His astonished eyes were fixed upon the count's face.

"Well, sir, you stop short," said the latter; your tongue was glib enough a few days ago."

"My—my brother!" stammered the steward.

"His brother!" cried the astounded villagers.

"Yes, my friends," cried the general, leaping from his carriage. "I am your old companion, Bernard Gervais!"

The crowd pressed about to clasp his hands, and testify their pleasure at his happy return. The pitiful figure cut by the steward may be imagined. He was overwhelmed by the recollection of his unnatural conduct. The general, always generous and good, took pity on his distress. Extending his hand, he said:

"Let all be forgotten. A day so happy should not be marred by our estrangement. The name of brother cancels all, and I shall no longer remember the steward's reception."

With Julien and his wife, one on each arm, the count entered his chateau, and we may be sure that these two worthy friends were never afterward forgotten.

What Kills.

In the school, as in the world, far more rust out than wear out. Study is most tedious and wearisome to those who study least. Drones always have the toughest time. Grumblers make poor scholars, and their lessons are uniformly "hard" and "too long." The time and thought expended in shirking would be ample to master their tasks. Sloth, gormandizing and worry kills thousands where overstudy harms one. The curse of heaven rests on laziness and gluttony. By the very constitution of our being they are fitted to beget that torpor and despondency which chill the blood, deaden the nerves, enfeeble the muscles, and derange the whole vital machinery. Fretting, fidgeting, ennui, and anxiety are among the most common causes of disease. On the other hand, high aspiration and enthusiasm help digestion and respiration, and send an increased supply of vital energy to all parts of the body. Courage and work invigorate the whole system, and lift one into a purer atmosphere, above the region of contagion. The lazy groan most over their "arduous duties," while earnest workers talk little about the exhausting labors of their profession. Of all creatures, the sloth would seem to be the most worried and worn.

A rather novel wedding was solemnized in the county clerk's office at Rushville, Ind., last week Monday. Charles Hark, a wealthy farmer living near Ging's station, and whose locks have withstood the assaults of seventy winters, wooed and (as he supposed) won the heart and hand of Miss Mary J. Morris, a neighboring lady, whose golden tresses have been lanned by the gentle breezes of eighteen summers. He proposed, was accepted, and on Monday morning of love waited him into the clerk's office, where he obtained the necessary license. He started home with a light heart and smiling countenance. But, alas! During his absence one of his sons visited the fickle maiden, and so vigorously besieged the citadel of her affections that she surrendered, jumped into a vehicle with him, drove to a town by a circuitous route, and their hearts were beating in unison as husband and wife before the old man reached home. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony. It is said that the old gent, when he discovered the true state of affairs, opened his mouth and blasphemed in a manner that would have put to flight a brigade of pirates.

Anecdotes.

"Captain," said an old lady, as a ship was nearing port in stormy weather, "have you an almanac on board?"

"No, madam," replied the captain.

"Well, then," said the old lady with a resigned air, "I suppose we shall have to take the weather as it comes."

"I should think glasses would be good for Major Bruck's eyes," said one friend to another.

"Glasses are just what is ruining them," was the reply.

"That's queer," said the friend. "Not at all," was the rejoinder, "because, you see, he only uses the kind of glasses which are never raised above the nose."

A skeptic who was badgering a simple-minded old man about miracles, and Balaam's ass, finally said: "How is it possible for an ass to talk like a man?"

"Well," replied the honest old believer, with meaning emphasis, "I don't see why it ain't as easy for an ass to talk like a man as it is for a man to talk like an ass."

An old farmer in Pennsylvania said: "We often hear of a man striking an oil well, but who ever heard of an oil well striking a man?"

"I was 'struck' by one to the extent of five thousand dollars," said a neighbor. "No you wasn't," replied the farmer; "there wasn't any well there, as you found out to your cost."

A lady brought a child to a physician to consult him about its health. Among other things, she inquired if he did not think the springs would be useful. "Certainly, madam," replied the doctor, as he eyed the child, and then took a large pinch of snuff. "I haven't the least hesitation in recommending the springs—and the sooner you apply the remedy the better!"

"You really think it would be good for the dear little thing, don't you?"

"Upon my word, it's the best remedy I know of."

"What springs would you recommend, doctor?"

"Any will do, madam, where you can get plenty of soap and water."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper. Pa takes THE SPIRIT and I love to read the "Young Folks' Column." I am a little girl; will be nine years old the 9th of October. I have two sisters and one brother. We have four horses and one mule. We had six months of school this winter, but it was out Saturday before Easter. My oldest sister, my two cousins and I went to spend Easter at an uncle's of mine. We had lots of fun and plenty of eggs of many shades and colors. Well, I will stop for this time. If I see this in print I will write again, so good-by.

LIZZIE A. MARSHALL.

WILLOW SPRINGS, Kans., May 4, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am ten years old. My pa and ma are grangers, and pa takes THE SPIRIT. I like it, especially the "Young Folks' Column," where so many of the little boys' and girls' letters appear. It would be a pleasure for me to see one of mine in there. My sister, who is two years the oldest, and I tend eighteen little calves mornings and evenings; we also help ma work in the garden. Mr. Stevens, if you don't want to believe it you just come down and see what big lettuce and radishes ma raised this year. I have been attending school all this winter; we have only four weeks more school. We have two miles to go to school. I must close. From your friend,

LOUISA REHRIG.

FAIRFAX, Kans., May 6, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As there was no school to-day I thought I would write a letter. I have been helping grandma make garden; she always gives me seed for my garden. I make some garden for myself every year. Grandpa is done planting corn. We have a nice prospect for fruit. We have a nice little pup (we call him Sport) and five little kittens. Mamma gave me a canary; I call her sweet. I am trying to get the most head-marks; my teacher thinks I am learning very fast. I want to make a teacher, then I can help mamma take care of brother Archie, for we have no papa to work for us. I think you are very kind to give us a column in your paper. I fear I have already written too much. If you print this I will write again. Your little friend,

VIOLA BELLE BOOTH.

LECOMPTON, Kans., April 24, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for a long time I thought I would write some again. Our summer school commences the 25th of this month. Miss Clara Balser is our teacher; she taught here last summer. We will have plenty of peaches and cherries but not many apples. The weather is fine. As to-day is mail day I must hurry and get this written to send it off. I will be fourteen years old the 17th of May next. I will send you a charade:

I am composed of seven letters.
My first is in anger, but not in bear.
My second is in lion, but not in bear.
My third is in cherry, but not in peach.
My fourth is in wasp, but not in bee.
My fifth is in Sue, but not in Jane.
My sixth is in chicken, also in hen.
My seventh is in shoe, but not in boot.
My whole is my first name.

SHERMAN ADDINGTON.

WOODSTOCK, Kans., April 19, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—I thought I would write again for the "Young Folks' Column;" it has been a long time since I wrote. I began to think we would lose our space in the paper if some of us did not write. I should be sorry if we did for I love to read the letters, I can hear from so many little folks that I never expect to see; but if we read each others letters we will be unknown friends. I am going to school now; our teacher's name is Sarah Hadley. I like her very much. She is good and kind yet she is very strict; she does not allow any one to swear on the playground, nor she does not allow any quarrelling, so I think we will have a good school. She says she will give a prize to the one that has the most perfect marks and the one that has the most head-marks. I shall try for the prize although I may not get it. I should like to know if all of the little girls are going to try to raise flowers this spring; I think it is such nice work for us. I have planted a good many different kinds and when they blossom if some of you will come and see me I will give you a bunch of flowers to take home with you. The grangers are building a store at Cadmus; they have a hall above the store; it is quite a large building. My pa takes the Witness; it has a column for the young folks. I think I will write for the column; pa says I must, that is if they will accept of my letters; they may think them not good enough. We are going to have lots of peaches and cherries and gooseberries, but not very many apples. I must quit for fear my letter will be too long, so good-by.

ELVIN PAYNE.

CADMUS, Kans., April 24, 1878.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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 Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
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 Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Riley county.

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 Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas.

Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:

W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

George Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.

John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.

Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.

S. W. Fisher, Saltillo, Mitchell county.

George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.

D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.

James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county.

R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.

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J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county.

D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.

W. R. Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.

A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county.

James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.

F. M. Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.

J. Ellis, Miami county.

George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.

E. Herrington, Hays, Brown county.

W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.

E. F. Williams, Erie, Crawford county.

J. O. Vanorad, Winfield, Cowley county.

E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county.

W. B. Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.

Geo. W. Black, Bunker Hill, Russell county.

W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.

William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.

H. G. Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.

Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.

John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.

E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.

C. S. Wyeth, Minneapolis, Johnson county.

E. Miller, Peace, Rice county.

W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

T. C. Dettel, Fairmont, Leavenworth county.

Arthur Sharp, Girard, Jackson county.

B. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.

P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.

A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.

W. H. Fletcher, Republic, Clay county.

Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.

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S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

R. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque county.

G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.

J. F. Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.

Geo. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabasha county.

Wm. A. White, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

Agricultural and Grange Papers.

If a man has but a single acre of land, a garden or even a cow, and can raise a single dollar, he cannot put it to a better use than to subscribe for an agricultural newspaper. Next to the bible, such a work ought to be in the hands of every farmer or him who ever intends to be. No man in his senses ought to reject useful information relative to the culture of the soil, if offered by one in the smallest degree competent to the task; and how much greater his advantage when the counsel and experience of practical men from all parts of the country are thrown together in an agricultural newspaper, and laid before him. He there has wisdom of a "multitude of counselors," and can listen to their interesting disclosures, and profit by them if he will.

Among the best and most intelligent farmers in the land are always found the patrons of agricultural newspapers. Go where you will, through the best farming districts of the country, where the land is in the highest state of cultivation, and where the domestic economy is all regulated in perfect order, and you will invariably find agricultural papers there; but they are seldom met with where universal neglect and ignorance prevail.

Now, this is not theory; these remarks are not based upon interest or mere imagination, but are the results of actual experience and observation. There is no subject, whether religious, political or commercial, that interests the attention of men, which absolutely admits of a greater improvement or a more boundless variety than the cultivation of the soil. Vast improvements are in progress and will yet be made to an almost infinite extent. The agriculturist of the present day is only in the infancy of his better plans; the slumbering energies of the farmer are waking and agriculture "is unmanly some of the brightest features of her hidden glory."

Not only do different systems prevail in different countries, but in different portions of the same country; in some they are dictated by peculiarity in soil and climate, while in others they have arisen out of local habit, or they spring from improvements which have not been generally disseminated, and even in the rudest districts there may be some things that merit our attention.

Now, it must be evident that some of these systems must be preferable to others, and that no man can determine which is best without being acquainted with all; nor can a farmer be said to be completely master of his business until he has attained that knowledge.

And how can he more readily or better attain it than when these different systems and improvements are presented to him in the pages of an agricultural journal? Is it not sufficient that he already gets what he considers a fair return for his capital and industry, if by other modes of culture he can obtain more? He may be satisfied with his present yield of crops, taking his neighbor's as a standard, but if by any other method he can grow five bushels more to the acre, it is certainly to his interest and is his duty to adopt it whether it is "book-farming" or not.

Something that will Help in Time of Need.

The following was written to the Grange News by the master of the Illinois state Grange:

"A worthy brother died about one year ago and left an incumbrance on his farm of seven hundred dollars. He had paid twelve hundred and given a mortgage to secure the back payment, and the mortgage will soon be closed. The widow is a worthy sister in the order, and will lose her home unless the amount can be raised." Thus a good brother wrote us, and asked if there would be any possible chance of procuring the amount necessary to lift the mortgage from the funds of the state Grange. And this is not the first plea of the kind which has been made for assistance, while it is utterly impossible for the state Grange to furnish the desired and needed aid, because it has not the ability to do so. Yet provision has been made to meet just such cases as the one referred to. The Patrons' aid society was organized expressly for the purpose of giving assistance in time of need. Patrons, especially those who are financially embarrassed, by becoming members of the aid society, make a safe and wise provision for their families in case of death. The society has been organized a sufficient length of time to have had a membership of two thousand. Then in the event of the death of a member, one dollar from each surviving member as a law provides, would pay a benefit of two thousand dollars. Had we a thousand members, and had the deceased brother to whom reference has been made been one of the members, an amount more than sufficient to have paid off that terrible mortgage on the home of his loved ones would have been provided for, and the widow would have been spared hours of anxiety and care resulting from the fear of being turned out upon the world homeless and homeless.

The order in Kansas has a Patrons' aid society, and we hold it to be the absolute duty of at least every Patron who is the head of a family to belong to it. The belonging to this mutual aid society would make the Patron feel easier about the welfare of his family, in case he should be taken away, and it would make the family feel that they had something to depend upon. A strong society of this kind would be another link to bind the membership closer together in one fraternal brotherhood. Bro. P. B. Maxson, of Emporia, is the secretary and treasurer of the society. Send to him for papers and join the aid society.

From Johnson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I find the prospect for peaches fair; apples light; grapes abundant, and some small fruit. Corn mostly planted, rye heading out, and wheat a fine prospect if the fly does not materially damage it.

Farmers feel more encouraged by the present condition of monetary matters, and silver is certainly more plentiful.

Bellflower Grange still flourishes, having received some good members lately moved from Ohio. By a consultation with this Grange we invite you to give us a lecture the first Saturday of any month. We open Grange at 1 o'clock p. m.

We are troubled a little here with a smooth-tongued machine agent whose machines, being new to us, we do not know the value of; besides, if anything is wrong our agent is not to be found; yet farmers buy of such just to escape being bored to death. J. F. REIDLOH.

MOUNT PLEASANT, KANS., May 8, 1878.

The Order in Mississippi.

On Friday last I had the pleasure of visiting and lecturing the members of Lincoln County Grange. There are eight Granges in this county, all doing well. Under the leadership of such determined men as Bros. Girault, Grafton, Applewhite, Hodges, Smith and others, the good work must progress. They have the courage to do their duty, despite all opposition, and notwithstanding these truly "hard times," I am satisfied that under the leadership of these zealous brothers, the Patrons of Lincoln will stand by the order until the systems of oppression which now bear so heavily upon the farmer's interests are destroyed. I heard a prominent member remark that all the other Granges in the United States might die, but they intend to continue those in Lincoln.

They have a sufficient amount of money subscribed to establish a co-operative store, and I presume will soon begin business. We have quite a number of co-operative stores in the state, the exact number I have no means of determining, and would have had many more, but for the idea prevailing among members that it is useless to begin business on a capital less than fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars. This is a mistaken idea. The power of co-operation among the members of a Grange numbering no more than twenty members, is sufficient to enable an association doing business on a capital of a few hundred dollars not only to sustain itself, but, by adding its profits to the active capital, to grow up to a large business. Of course this will take time. A little more than twelve months ago, some of the Patrons of Jefferson county established a co-operative business with only \$35. The first four months a brother managed for them free of charge. In the course of six or eight months they were able to pay him \$45 per month for rent and attention. The store now has, I understand, over \$600, and increasing all the time. The sales are remarkable. I heard the manager say that his sales on a capital of \$500, some quarters, were over \$2,000. "By my knowledge of co-operation, then, I would advise the members to begin business as soon as they can raise \$500, and follow strictly the plan suggested by the National Grange until experience dictates a change. Wherever this plan has been adhered to, success has followed.

At our late state Grange meeting all the delegates pledged themselves to do everything in their power during the present year to advance the interests of the order. Many are at work. Bro. Denham, of Holmes, writes me that brothers have volunteered to lecture, and that all of his Granges are at work. Bro. Bellamy, of Fairbault, writes that his county will be the banner Grange county of the state. Others write in the same spirit.—Put, Darden, in Patron of Husbandry.

The Duty of the Hour.

Farmers frequently complain that legislation is more favorable towards the mercantile and manufacturing interests than towards those of agriculture; that the protecting arm of government displays itself in the care and support of commerce, mining and manufactures, in a manner far more paternal in its character and effect than is visible in any effects in the direction of the property and occupation of the farmer.

There are indisputable grounds for these complaints. Impartial judges will admit that the interests of agriculture are not recognized in state or national councils as their importance demands. Appropriations in favor of agricultural progress and encouragement are limited in their nature and often directed in impracticable and unproductive channels. Legislation on tariff matters, on finance or on the relations of labor to capital, of taxation or transportation, scarcely take into account the transcendent claims of agriculture. The reason for this apparent neglect, this onerous and unjust class legislation, is plain enough to those who are familiar with the composition and workings of legislative bodies. None but those, who ask can expect to receive at the hands of the state legislature or the national congress, No interest should expect recognition or justice that does not present its claims or assert its position.

No better illustration of these facts can be found than the action of merchants, importers and manufacturers in relation to the proposed tariff changes now under consideration by the house of representatives at Washington. The moment any action is suggested that affects his interest, does the merchant rest content with simply uttering complaints in his own store and household? Does he remain inactive while Congress deliberates on the proposed tariff? No! He sends the alarm among his brother merchants throughout the country, meetings of boards of trade are held, commercial conventions are called, influential newspapers ventilate the subject, sub-committees are prepared for the fight, and what labor term is employed to appear before the committee having the bill in charge. No stone is left unturned to protect the interests of those whose property and profits are trembling in the balance through the effect of such proposed legislation.

If any bill is introduced in congress to reduce the tariff on coal or iron, at once the miners and iron masters summon their forces to action. Associations, controlling vast totals of capital, transportation, labor and property, at once prepare for the fight for what labor term is employed to appear before the committee having the bill in charge. No stone is left unturned to protect the interests of those whose property and profits are trembling in the balance through the effect of such proposed legislation.

On the other hand, when questions of vital importance to agriculture are proposed, who stands ready to fight the battle of the farmer? Who is ready to buckle on the armor of truth and present a bold array of facts to the ruling powers? What association or combination, what board or committee is authorized to act in the matter? Is it not true that the farmers of America more generally recognized the necessity of a union of forces, of associated effort in the protection of their interests and rights, and the assertion of their position and rights? Is it worthy of the majority of the voters of the producers of the real wealth of the nation—that they should abandon the direction of the government, and all its legislation, to the minority, and such a minority, too, as is principally composed of non-producers, of those in the interests of transportation companies, banks and corporate bodies, that fully understand and appreciate the value and efficacy of concerted action, of union of forces, of combined effort in the protection of selfish interests and corporate greed?

Let every farmer in the land determine to contribute his individual aid, support and sympathy in the direction of co-operative effort among agriculturists. Let every farmer bear in mind that it is only by combined energies, by consolidated forces, by united ranks, that the individual rights and privileges can be protected. Let every producer extend his duty to become a member of some organization that shall represent his chosen occupation, that shall rally to his aid, and that shall finally inaugurate a government of economy, justice and equality. Let it be no excuse to delinquency that the organizations are inefficient, are unsatisfactory or are unworthy of support, since, if all whose interests are at stake would join these organizations, inspired with high and noble motives, these bodies would soon become just what their members desire to accomplish. An association is, after all, but the aggregated opinion and desire of its individual members. Far more can be effected by joining the ranks and vigorously helping on the car of progress in the proper direction, than by standing aloof, sowing the seeds of discontent, and finally destroying the power and influence of those who by right should become the governing classes.—American Cultivator.

Bro. J. W. A. Wright concludes a recent letter to the *Patron of Husbandry* in answer to certain questions concerning co-operative stores, with a brief account of the Grangers' Co-operative Business Association of the Sacramento Valley, the only association in California, so far as Bro. Wright knows, which has approached the problem of organizing a co-operative business with a subscribed capital of \$20,000 and a paid up capital of \$5,000, its stockholders numbering between 100 and 200. At the annual meetings of the stockholders nine directors and three auditors are elected, who have general control of the business. The profits of the association remaining after its expenses are paid are devoted first to the payment of 12 per cent. interest on the capital, and then to the payment of an amount equal to 2 per cent. of the capital into a sinking fund annually; and any balance remaining after these payments is divided among the producers in proportion to their purchases, the non-Patron customers receiving but one-half the proportion allowed Patron customers. The business is a "strictly cash one," and the sales from amounting to \$100 a day in the early part of January have increased until they now amount to more than \$400 per day. The association has had, Bro. Wright says, a success surpassing the expectation of the most hopeful members, and all connected with it are highly pleased. But Bro. Wright thinks they would be better pleased if the business of the association were made to conform still more closely to the Rochdale rules.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Grangers' bank held April 9th, Bro. Cressey resigned his position as manager of that bank on account of the absolute requirement of his services at home in his varied and important interests which need his personal attention. The position of manager was unanimously conferred upon Albert Montpelier, the present cashier, who has been with the bank from its first organization. His long experience with leading financial houses of San Francisco previous to his connection with the Grangers' bank, and his able and faithful conduct of the business of the bank as cashier most eminently qualify him for his additional duties as manager. Bro. Cressey leaves the bank in good sound working condition, and with the unlimited confidence of his associates.—Rural Press.

Benefits of the Grange.

Whatever of grander opportunity, or loftier possibility, or more practical work the future may have in store for the American farmer, the *American Cultivator* says one thing is certain—the Grange system is really the first attempt at organized effort, and for the present at least is the best channel for immediate and constant labor. It is pre-eminently a farmers' institution; it affords the busy toilers the opportunity of meeting their neighbors in friendly council and debate, in such small assemblies and gatherings as shall encourage and facilitate the expression of individual sentiment. Grand conventions, immense mass meetings, loudly heralded political "powwows," are fruitless in the advancement of farmers' interests, simply because the farmer has been bred to cultivate the soil instead of cultivating the tongue, and the result is lawyers and politicians control the results.

A man may be overworking with wisdom, but it will never benefit the world unless he gives it expression. Herein lies the great power and efficacy of the Grange clubs and farmers' clubs, in drawing out the well considered views of many a sound, practical farmer, who, while stimulated to help on the great work of progress, overcomes his natural diffidence in the pleasant village meeting, as he could not be induced to attempt in a more pretentious gathering.

The outlook of the order is certainly very encouraging compared with what it was a year ago. Then there was much contention and dissension concerning matters which have since been amicably arranged. Points of difference which it was feared would disrupt the order have been settled by the National and state Granges in such manner as to give general satisfaction to the great mass of the membership, and the result is, that the dissension of Granges has nearly ceased, while many that were dormant are awakening and new ones are organizing. There seems to be a revival of the order in various parts of the country, and that is a fact which should be a source of satisfaction to the great mass of the membership, and the result is, that the dissension of Granges has nearly ceased, while many that were dormant are awakening and new ones are organizing. There seems to be a revival of the order in various parts of the country, and that is a fact which should be a source of satisfaction to the great mass of the membership, and the result is, that the dissension of Granges has nearly ceased, while many that were dormant are awakening and new ones are organizing. There seems to be a revival of the order in various parts of the country, and that is a fact which should be a source of satisfaction to the great mass of the membership, and the result is, that the dissension of Granges has nearly ceased, while many that were dormant are awakening and new ones are organizing.

Grange News.

Bro. E. B. Griffin, Missouri district lecturer, has completed a circuit of his district, and, according to the *Journal of Agriculture*, finds the order in better spirits than ever before.

Pleasant View Grange initiated twelve new members, and gave the third degree April 20, 1878. Two more petitions to go through in May, besides three or four more by limit from Wilmington Grange are coming.

The friends at Spring Hill, Mo., are running a co-operative store under the management of Bro. A. C. Walton. After having tested various modes of making purchases, they assure us that the best satisfaction is derived from dealing directly with the state agents.

Prairie Home Grange, No. 944, Missouri, conferred the fourth degree on a class of ten at their meeting on the 22d of March. All old members have returned and a class of new members will be initiated at their next meeting. Their meetings are conducted with spirit and profit.

Union Grange, No. 988, Ray county, Missouri, is having a glorious revival. Bro. Needham, from McDonough county, has been among them, and so inspiring were his remarks that twenty-one members went forward and paid their dues. The same enthusiasm is manifested all over the county.

An Indiana secretary writes to the *Farmer*: "The Grange in La Porte county is not so large in numbers as it was a few years since. The first Grange was organized in this county March, 1873. Since that date there have been fifteen Granges organized in La Porte county, but they are reduced to the limited number of four Granges.

The California state Grange is trying to pay the expenses of its lecturer by private subscriptions. But it is finding out that the plan is not a good one. According to the terms of each subscription one-half of it was to have been paid by the first of the current month; but we learn from the *California Patron of Husbandry* that only three or four subscribers have observed this condition. If the state Grange could possibly have spared the money, it had better have paid the lecturer's expenses out of its own treasury. The generosity of individuals is an unsafe dependence, even when the good of the order is concerned.—Grange Bulletin.

One of the most important results of the Grange movement in the St. Louis County Grange with the following: "The subject of a Patron's home or inn, where all Grangers who find it necessary to stop in St. Louis over night can find comfortable quarters where they will meet friends will be discussed at their next meeting. It is claimed that such a house properly conducted would contribute largely to the convenience and comfort of the membership and the general good of the order. If it should meet the approbation of the members of the order so as to receive a liberal patronage, it could be a means of no little saving of expenses to them. Besides this it would promote the good of the order by extending acquaintance between those who would meet there. It is another point upon which co-operation can be had to advantage."

A Patron of McDade county, Texas, sends the *Indiana Farmer* a condensed report of the co-operative store there, which commenced operations with only \$1,500, November 4, 1875, October 30, 1876, the directors declared a dividend of 44 per cent.; October 30, 1877, another dividend of 24 per cent., and March 28, 1878, they reported as follows:

Stock on hand, March 28, 1878	\$4,535 84
Paid for safe	200 00
And fixtures	500 00
Total assets	\$5,235 84
Total liabilities	\$4,497 14

The liabilities cover all dividends, paid up stock and investments. This shows a gain of \$988.70 for the last six months.

The *Journal of Agriculture* closes its report of a recent meeting of the St. Louis County Grange with the following: "The subject of a Patron's home or inn, where all Grangers who find it necessary to stop in St. Louis over night can find comfortable quarters where they will meet friends will be discussed at their next meeting. It is claimed that such a house properly conducted would contribute largely to the convenience and comfort of the membership and the general good of the order. If it should meet the approbation of the members of the order so as to receive a liberal patronage, it could be a means of no little saving of expenses to them. Besides this it would promote the good of the order by extending acquaintance between those who would meet there. It is another point upon which co-operation can be had to advantage."

WAR NO MORE.

How the St. Louis and Chicago Roads Settled the Late Difficulty—The Apportionment Agreed Upon.

[Leavenworth Times.]

Since the warring St. Louis and Chicago roads have agreed to agree, it is thought that matters in general will go along smoothly for some time to come. The railroads engaged in the fight have lost heavily, and will be forced to economize to make good their losses. The experience gained has been of immense benefit to them, and at the same time a Godsend and a gain to the merchants. The following is the apportionment agreed upon:

The roads comprised in the Chicago division to be entitled to 45 per cent. of the gross business, the roads in the St. Louis division the same proportion, and the Hannibal and St. Joe to take the remaining 10 per cent. This apportionment applies to all tonnage destined to or through Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joe and Atchison on the west, or to or through St. Louis, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy, Burlington, Davenport or Chicago on the east. It was agreed that the associated lines should charge full local rates on all Colorado traffic, provided those lines which run from St. Louis and Chicago to Council Bluffs will charge the same. The rates are to be adjusted, from time to time, conformably to the apportionment, and with a view to its successful operation.

It is agreed that when any road in the association carries an excess of its allotted proportion, it shall be allowed to retain 40 per cent. of the earnings from that freight to pay for the cost of transporting it. Under the old compact the allowance for this purpose was only 30 per cent.

The basis adopted is a substantial triumph for the Wabash railway. That line is recognized as the Eastern connection of the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad. Indeed, it is, to all intents and purposes, a member of the combination. It will be allowed to make a rate from the Missouri river points to Toledo, and it will be enumerated on the tariffs. Its general manager, Mr. Hopkins, pledges his co-operation with the associated roads, and will adhere to any schedule of prices they may make. Hitherto the Wabash has been ignored, and, stung by the slight put upon it, it has inflicted the severest injury upon its haughty and overbearing connections.

The Southwestern Railway association was adopted as the title of the combination. The organization will continue until January 1, 1879, and longer if its continuance shall be deemed desirable. J. W. Midway, retaining the title of commissioner, and will direct the operations of the pool, with headquarters in Chicago. John Crompton, who has been the general agent of the Missouri river points, and H. E. Courtright, who has represented the St. Louis roads, in the capacity of general agent of commercial agent at Kansas City, will be continued in their respective positions, their duties appertaining only to freight eastward. For the present, and until they can be revised to suit the new conditions, the old by-laws and constitution of the late Southwestern Rate association will govern the new organization. The first regular meeting will be on the fourth Tuesday in May, in St. Louis, when permanent officers will be elected.

Commissioner Midway was ordered to re-state the old tariff and classification on Monday. The rates per hundred pounds on the principal articles of freight, on and after that date, will be as follows: From Chicago to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joe, first class, 85 cents; second class, 70 cents; third class, 45 cents; fourth class, 30 cents; special, 25 cents; coal in barrels, 75 cents; coal oil in barrels, \$1. Car load freight as follows: Coke, \$5 per ton; class A, \$75; class B, \$60; class C, \$40; lumber, 25 cents per 100 pounds (the rate on the last named article being restored to within one cent of the tariff in force previous to the rupture between the roads). The rates from St. Louis to the intermediate points will be: First class, 65 cents; second class, 50 cents; third class, 35 cents; fourth class, 25 cents; special, 20 cents; lumber, 15 cents. From Missouri river points to Chicago the rates on the principal articles will be: First, second, third and fourth classes, 75, 65, 45 and 25 cents respectively; wheat, 25 cents; other grain, 20 cents; live stock per car, \$7.50. From same points to St. Louis: First, second, third and fourth classes, 60, 45, 30 and 20 cents; wheat, 20 cents; other grain, 15 cents; live stock per car, \$5.00. Same points to Toledo, O.: Wheat, 40 cents; other grain, 25 cents.

The National Greenback Labor Party in Consultation—A Stormy Session.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.—The National convention continued its session until half past two this morning, owing to bitter discussion of its platform, and resumed session and discussion at ten o'clock to-day, with but little more than half the delegates.

F. W. Hughes made a speech largely upon the labor question, favoring eight hours for work, and in deprecation of the employment of children in factories.

Other speeches followed, but were interrupted frequently, and unpleasant expressions exchanged.

F. W. DeWeese, chairman of the state central committee, read a more conservative platform than that read the night before, and it was loudly cheered.

Emerson, of Beaver, moved it be adopted, when there were loud cries of "no gag law," "hold on

CROP NOTES.

Reports from Nineteen Kansas Counties—The Favorable Condition of the Growing Crops—Prospect of the Finest Harvest Ever Gathered.

[Leavenworth Times.]

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Acres planted one-third more than last year. Leading cereals—wheat and corn. All grains look fine and are in a flourishing condition. Hogs and cattle—a large increase over that of last year; no loss by disease. Have considerable immigration from last year, and up to the present time about 10,000. Fruit of all kinds never looked better and an abundant crop is anticipated. Mineral products—large discoveries of lead and zinc in all parts of the county. Have good schools and they are well attended. Farmers, as a rule, are cheerful and happy.

CLOUD COUNTY.

Acres planted 10 per cent. more than last year. Leading cereals—wheat, oats and barley. Prospect excellent for grains of all kinds; no insects. Hogs and cattle about the same as last year. Immigration during the year, and up to date, 1,000. Fruit in fine condition and promises finely and farmers generally cheerful and happy. Mineral products—"coal in quantities." Have good schools in abundance, which are well managed.

COWLEY COUNTY.

District of Arkansas City.—Acres planted one-half more than last year. Leading cereals—corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley. Prospects very good; all grain looking fine; no insect pests. 2,000 to 2,500 emigrants settled during the past year. Fruit prospects the best ever known in this county. Good school facilities. Farmers are cheerful and in the best of spirits.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Acres planted one-fourth more than last year. Leading cereals—corn, oats and wheat. Prospects for all grains excellent; no insects. Hog and cattle crop a large increase over that of last year. Have some emigration into the county; cannot estimate the number. Fruit crop in fine condition. Have the best of schools, well managed and well attended. Farmers are cheerful and happy.

ELLIS COUNTY.

Acres planted 50 per cent. more than last year. Leading cereals—wheat, corn and oats. Prospects fine for the different grains; no insect pests. Hog and cattle crop a large increase over that of last year. Have some emigration to the county. Fruit crop looks well. Have good schools, well managed. The farmers, as a class, are contented and satisfied.

FORD COUNTY.

Acres planted three times as much as last year. Leading cereals—corn, wheat and oats. Prospects very fine for full crops of all grains; no insect pests. Cattle and hogs, a large increase over last year. Immigration is pouring into the county by the hundreds daily. It is estimated that 300,000 head of cattle will change hands this coming summer; no loss by disease to speak of. Farmers are contented and happy. Have good schools.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

District of Springdale.—Acres planted, 25 per cent. more than last year. Leading cereals—wheat, corn and rye. Crops look finer than ever before; no insect pests. Hogs and cattle are very plentiful, with little loss from disease. Fruit prospects are excellent, all kinds promising a large yield. Have good school facilities. Farmers generally entertain hopes of a bright future.

District of Salt Creek.—Acres planted one-third more than last year. Leading cereals—wheat, corn and oats. Prospects for all grain good; no insect pests. Cattle and hogs about the same as last year. Fruit prospects are flattering, indeed. Have good schools which are well attended. Farmers appear contented and happy.

District of Tonganoxie.—Acres planted about 25 per cent. over that of last year. Leading cereals—wheat, corn and oats. Prospects for all grains very good; no insects. Hog and cattle crop, increase over last year about 25 per cent.; no loss by disease. Fruit prospects excellent. Farmers hard at work and are cheerful and expectant. Have good schools, which are well managed.

LINN COUNTY.

Acres planted 20 per cent. more than last year. Leading cereals—wheat, oats, rye and corn. Crops look fine and promising. There are 100,000 hogs, 50,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep in the county—thirty per cent. more than last year, and no loss by disease. No insect pests of any kind. Immigration during the last year and up to the present, 1,000 to 1,500. Fruit never looked so well as now. Mineral products—plenty good of coal. Excellent school facilities. The people generally are contented and cheerful.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Acres planted 50 per cent. more than last year. Leading cereals—wheat and corn. Prospects for abundant crops very fine; no insect pests. Hogs and cattle are a large increase over that of last year. About 3,000 emigrants have settled in the county during the last year. Fruit all in flourishing condition and looks exceedingly fine. Excellent schools, well managed. Farmers cheerful and anticipating good times ahead.

MARION COUNTY.

Acres planted one-fourth more than last year. Leading cereals—wheat, corn and oats. Prospects for all grain are splendid; no insect pests. Hog crop, 4,000 to 6,000; sheep crop, 5,000; cattle, 8,000 to 10,000; no loss by disease. About 2,000 emigration during last year and up to date. Fruit prospects very fine and farmers are in the best of spirits. Have numerous and good schools, which are well attended.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Acres planted one-fifth more than last year. Leading cereals—wheat, corn and oats. Prospects excellent for all grains; no insect pests. Hog and cattle crop a visible increase over that of last year. Fruit of all kinds in fine condition. Mineral products—soft coal in inexhaustible quantities. Have good schools and efficient teachers. Farmers contented and hopeful.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Acres planted 20 per cent. more than last year. Leading cereals—wheat, rye, oats and corn. Grain prospects are very good; no insect pests. Hog and cattle crop a large increase over last year. Fruit crop large and in fine condition. Have considerable immigration into the county. Good schools and plenty of them. The farmers appear cheerful and sanguine of large crops.

NORTON COUNTY.

Acres planted one-half more than last year. Leading cereals—wheat, rye and barley. All grains look unusually fine; no insect pests. Hogs and cattle about the same as last year; stock is all in excellent condition. Have considerable emigration into the county daily. Have good school facilities. Farmers are jubilant.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

Acres planted 80 per cent. more than last year. Leading cereals—wheat, rye and oats. Prospects good for abundant crops of all grains; no insect pests. Hog and cattle crop a large increase over that of last year. Immigration during last year and up to present time, 1,500. Fruit looks fine and flourishing and farmers feel happy and contented. Have excellent school facilities.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

Acres planted 15 per cent. more than last year. Leading cereals—wheat, corn, barley,

oats and millet. Prospects for full crops are excellent; no insect pests of any kind. We have in the county hogs; 7,800, 4,000 cattle and 3,000 sheep; no loss by disease. Immigration during last year and up to the present time, 2,000. Fruit crop promising and farmers are hopeful and cheerful. Have good school facilities.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

Acres planted six times more than that of last year. Leading cereals—wheat, corn and rye. Prospects very fine for crops of all kinds; no insects. Have about 12,000 cattle, 1,000 hogs and 14,000 sheep in the county; no loss by disease. Good school facilities. Farmers in good spirits and confident of an abundant harvest.

SALINE COUNTY.

Acres planted 20 per cent. more than last year. Leading cereals—corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley. Prospects very fine for all grains. Hog and cattle crop about the same as last year; no disease. Fruit in fine condition. Good schools in abundance. Farmers generally cheerful and hopeful.

State Convention of National Greenbackers.

WYANDOTTE, Kans., April 29, 1878.—By order of the state central committee of the Independent Greenback party, a state convention will be held in the city of Emporia, Kans., at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, July 3, 1878, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers, to be voted for at the November election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said convention. All persons in the state are cordially invited to participate in the deliberations and actions of said convention, who desire to unite and act with the National Greenback party as a separate political organization, independent of either of the old political parties, to establish the sovereignty of the people over the bondholders, their allies, and their hirelings, and those who do not desire to gain votes with an assortment of double-headed and patented back-action principles, such as hard money for the gold-bugs, greenbacks for Greenbackers, resumption for one class, anti-resumption for another, more U. S. bonds for the bondholders, more treasury notes for the people—old and new style, custom-made and ready-made, new and second-hand—all in one combination, to suit any kind of thought or action for the most fastidious in all classes, sections, latitudes and seasons, as can be found in the platforms of the old political parties (whether the *ins* or the *outs*).

The basis of representation is established by apportioning three delegates for each legislative district in the state, and also that each and every county in the state shall be entitled to at least three delegates in said convention. The committee recommend to the people of each county that they appoint their delegates to this convention on Saturday, June 29, 1878.

U. F. SARGENT,
Chairman of Committee.

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

THE SINGER

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Was the first to make the

GREAT

Reduction in Prices,

And are now selling their New

FAMILY MACHINE

—AT—

\$30 Less than the Former Price.

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

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

LEASE OR INSTALLMENT PLAN

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

Purchase from authorized agents only.
W. W. FLUKE, Agent,
Lawrence, Kansas.
The Singer Manufacturing Co.,
404 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

L. B. DAVIS,

Carriage and Wagon

MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

—AND—

BUGGIES

Constantly on hand and made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly. All work warranted. Orders solicited.

175 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the travelling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

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

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA.

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,

—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 \$85; per thousand \$10; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

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

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

M. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock

—OF—

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS

—AND—

Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

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

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

No. 107 Mass. street.

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

45-47

E. A. SMITH,

Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTER HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

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

BOOTH & NYE,

BREEDERS OF CHOICE

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Silver Duckwing Game Bantams,

—AND—

White-Crested Fan-Tail Pigeons,

Leavenworth, Kansas.

Light Brahma Eggs the balance of season at \$2.00 per Thirteen.

STOCK AND EGGS IN SEASON.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

TO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

Owing to the Money Crisis and Bad Weather, and having Heavy Payments to meet,

During the Ensuing Thirty Days

WE ARE

COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE OUR GOODS

IN ORDER TO RAISE MONEY.

We offer our Entire Stock at Lower Prices than ever before known in the dry goods business.

We Need Money and MUST have it.

Parties indebted to us will confer a favor by helping us now when we need it.

We are terribly in earnest, and solicit an inspection of our stock, promising BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

Thanking our patrons for past favors,

GEO. INNES & CO.

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

MILLINERY AND NOTION STORE.

Our spring and summer selections comprise the Latest and Most Complete stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

Ever offered in our city, and unsurpassed for

BEAUTY AND VARIETY OF STYLES.

Largely increased facilities enable us to sell all goods in our line at the *Lowest Eastern Prices*. We solicit your patronage because we feel sure of our ability, and it is our determination to give *Entire Satisfaction* to all who favor us with their patronage. Come and see us.

MRS. GARDNER & CO.



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

5000
LADIES' LINEN SUITS,

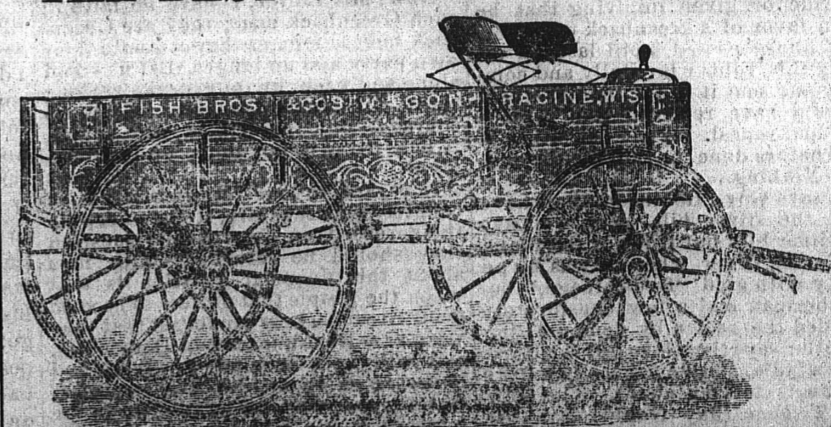
Consisting of Basque Skirt with Overskirt, cut and Trimmed in good style, which we will sell at from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per suit. Illustrated Price List of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hats, also Descriptive Price List of Ladies' Linen Suits, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hosiery, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Croquet Sets, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Groceries, etc., with full particulars, SENT FREE to any address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!



K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,

TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,

Keep on hand a full line of

Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

Are also General Western Agents for

THE SKINNER PLOWS,

ADAMS & FRENCH HARVESTER, QUINCY CORN PLANTER, MOSHER, RY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER.

Write to us for Descriptive Circulars.

GOV. ROBINSON'S LETTERS.

But, says Gov. Robinson, they have passed the silver bill. Yes, we have got a silver bill, but it is not the Bland bill, placing silver where it was on an equality with gold "free coinage," before Sherman and a few conspirators defrauded the nation by demonetizing it. Butler says the silver bill is a cheat and a swindle, and he generally knows what he is talking about. The New York *Tribune* (Jay Gould) says that the senate took all the harm out of the silver bill. The Allison amendments, which both our senators supported, made it comparatively harmless; that two millions coinage per month John Sherman could take care of for several years without any relief to the people. Senator Ingalls now desires a re-election; his face may now be turned toward Kansas. Some of the gentle zephyrs from the prairies of Kansas may have been wafted to Washington with a Greenback fragrance, which the senator now snuffs. But for this in my judgment he would still be voting with Edmunds and Conkling in the interest of Wall street, the gold ring, the bondholders and the syndicate, and against the people. I should want him to re-

W. B. R.
EMPORIA, Kans., May 6, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Col. Wood two years ago offered me twenty-five cents for being the first man he ever saw that wanted paper money in preference to metallic money. Now, sir, I still think I am worth about twenty-five cents in the great political clearing. I will not

LYNDON, Kans., May 8, 1878.

Gov. Robinson Explains Himself.

This is not my first experience in agitations for governmental reform. I, when a boy, enlisted in the anti-slavery struggle and fought earnestly and persistently, but when slavery was abol-

to say no more. I may be all wrong and others right. I may yet see the propriety if not necessity of three parties in Kansas, and if so shall not hesitate as to my course. In any event I shall make no factious opposition to a third party if I don't vote in all cases with it. I regret the conditions of the call as issued. As I understand it no one is invited to act with the party in any respect unless he is ready to say he will in no case vote for or support any man for office who is not a member of the party. I never yet saw the day when I could say that of any party. While such a test may be tolerated by slaves to party it cannot be relished by persons who have been Independent Reformers as long as some people have in Kansas. It would have suited me much better had the old Independent Reform party been called together, a party that would have been at liberty to throw its votes and influence where it could have best served the cause. Such a party might have been loved or feared; but a party simply bent on opposition to both and all other parties, under all circumstances,

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, MAY 14, 1878.		
Flour—Fall superfine	\$8.50	@ 3.65
XX	4.00	@ 3.25
XXX	4.50	@ 4.65
Wheat—No. 3 fall	3.30	@ 3.03
No. 4 red	1.05½	@ 1.06
Corn—No. 2	32½	@ 32½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	26	@ 26½
Rye—No. 2	57	@ 58
Barley—No. 2	40	@ 40
Pork	8.80	@ 9.40
Lard	67	@ 7
Eggs	74	@ 8
Butter—Dairy	10	@ 14½
Country	10	@ 12½
CHICAGO, MAY 10		
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.10½	@ 1.11
No. 3	1.06½	@ 1.07
Corn	39½	@ 40
Oats	27	@ 27½
Mixed	8.55	@ 8.85
Bulk meats	38½	@ 6½
Lard	6.70	@ 6.75
KANSAS CITY, MAY 14, 1878.		
Wheat—No. 3 red fall	1.02½	@ 1.02½
No. 4 fall	.89½	@ 90
Corn—No. 2 mixed	33	@ 31
Oats	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 2	47	@ 49

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, May 14, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$ 4.25 @ 5.25
Poorer grades.....	3.00 @ 4.00
Hogs.....	3.10 @ 3.30
CHICAGO, May 14, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers.....	4.20 @ 5.05
Hogs—Packers.....	3.25 @ 3.40
KANSAS CITY, May 14, 1878.	
Cattle—Choice native shippers.....	4.40 @ 5.00
Good to choice, do.....	4.20 @ 4.35
Native butcher steers.....	3.85 @ 4.20
Stockers.....	3.20 @ 3.50
Fair to choice fat cows.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Hogs—Packers.....	2.60 @ 2.85

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 9@10c; medium 8@7c; lower grades not quotable; lard, 8@9c; eggs, 7@8c; beans, \$1.00@1.25, hand-picked, \$2.00@2.20; castor beans 85@90c. Corn, yellow, 34¢; white, 35¢; red, 36¢; blue, 37¢; mixed, 38¢; white, 39¢; yellow, 40¢; red, 41¢; blue, 42¢; mixed, 43¢; white, 44¢; yellow, 45¢; red, 46¢; blue, 47¢; mixed, 48¢; white, 49¢; yellow, 50¢; red, 51¢; blue, 52¢; mixed, 53¢; white, 54¢; yellow, 55¢; red, 56¢; blue, 57¢; mixed, 58¢; white, 59¢; yellow, 60¢; red, 61¢; blue, 62¢; mixed, 63¢; white, 64¢; yellow, 65¢; red, 66¢; blue, 67¢; mixed, 68¢; white, 69¢; yellow, 70¢; red, 71¢; blue, 72¢; mixed, 73¢; white, 74¢; yellow, 75¢; red, 76¢; blue, 77¢; mixed, 78¢; white, 79¢; yellow, 80¢; red, 81¢; blue, 82¢; mixed, 83¢; white, 84¢; yellow, 85¢; red, 86¢; blue, 87¢; mixed, 88¢; white, 89¢; yellow, 90¢; red, 91¢; blue, 92¢; mixed, 93¢; white, 94¢; yellow, 95¢; red, 96¢; blue, 97¢; mixed, 98¢; white, 99¢; yellow, 100¢; red, 101¢; blue, 102¢; mixed, 103¢; white, 104¢; yellow, 105¢; red, 106¢; blue, 107¢; mixed, 108¢; white, 109¢; yellow, 110¢; red, 111¢; blue, 112¢; mixed, 113¢; white, 114¢; yellow, 115¢; red, 116¢; blue, 117¢; mixed, 118¢; 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Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Flour brands, \$2.85@2.90; XXX, \$2.65. Rye flour, \$1.80. Buckwheat, \$2.25. Corn meal, 35 cwt., 75@85c.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.13 to \$1.13½, May, \$1.14 to \$1.15, June, and \$1.09 to \$1.10, July. In Chicago No. 3 spring is \$1.10 to \$1.11, May, \$1.07 to \$1.08, June, and \$1.04 to \$1.05, July. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall is \$1.02½ to \$1.03, May, \$1.00½ to \$1.02, June.

Wheat has fallen since our last quotations in all the markets. It was up a little last Thursday and Friday.

The growing crop of wheat in England is reported to be in favorable condition, but the quantity of grain it can produce is comparatively small; the stocks on hand are not large, so that whether there is peace or war England will have to import largely. Dealers in London are of opinion if the certainty of peace should be assured the price of wheat would not fall more than six cents a bushel; but on the other hand, if war should be immediately declared with Russia, wheat would be advanced from \$1.00 to \$1.50 above the present price.

The rise in freights last week had the effect of diminishing very materially the shipment of cattle. There is consequently an increased demand in all the markets, but prices have not advanced much.

Kansas corn, mixed, in New York, is quoted at 57½c.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1878.

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

City and Vicinity.

THE White sewing machine is making for itself many new friends among the ladies in these latter days. Its cheapness, durability and the many other advantages which it has tend to make it a great favorite. Call on J. T. Richey, No. 64 Massachusetts street, and see these machines.

IN response to many pressing calls the De Moss family have consented to give another concert at Liberty hall on Thursday night of this week. A number of new musical productions, compositions of Prof. De Moss, will be introduced on this occasion. This will certainly be a rich treat. Secure your seats early.

OLD painters and those who do their own painting will be interested in the new advertisement of Messrs. Roberts & Billings, which appears in another column. The paints prepared by this firm are of the best now offered in the market, and their prices are "down to bottom figures." Try Roberts & Billings' mixed paints and you will surely be pleased.

SATURDAY last Mr. Reuben Randall led down Massachusetts street the magnificent Durham bull, "Isaac Killoch," belonging to Riverside grange. He is four years old this season and weighs just two thousand pounds. Our stock breeders pronounce this animal one of the best in Douglas county. Mr. Randall has charge of "Isaac" and is keeping him on his farm two miles northwest of this city.

Personal.

N. O. STEVENS, of this paper, left yesterday for Chicago and other points East. He will be absent about two weeks.

F. M. PERKINS packed his grip-sack and took the east bound train yesterday for Sedalia, Mo. Frank means business this time sure and we will give him a hearty welcome when, in a few days, he returns to Lawrence with another and better half.

THE president of the Young Men's Social club, just elected, has followed in the path of his predecessors. In other words, he has taken unto himself a wife. Read this: "Married, on Monday evening, May 13th, at Goshen, Indiana, Mr. T. D. Griffith, of Lawrence, Kansas, to Mrs. Nellie C. Drew, of Goshen." It is dangerous to be elected president of the Y. M. S. C. as it is only about one in ten occupying that position that escapes matrimonial chains before his term of office expires. Mr. Griffith will bring his bride to Lawrence after a few days' visit with friends in Missouri.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the great joint sale of pure bred Short-horn cattle. The stock belongs to fashionable, well established families that will in pedigree and individuals, whether for the show ring, Short-horn heids or plain cows, suit any purchaser. In addition to those advertised, Abram Renick, of Kentucky, a breeder of world wide reputation, will offer two or four bulls from his Rose of Sharon herd out of his Rose-bud cows, by the great 4th Duke of Geneva. Catalogues sent on application to Thos. C. Anderson, Kansas City. Inspection of stock invited.

University Exercises Commencement Week.

Annual examinations May 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th; baccalaureate address, Sunday evening, June 2d; prize declamations, Monday, June 3d; class day, Tuesday, June 4th; annual address Tuesday evening, delivered by C. W. Blair, of Fort Scott, Kansas, under the auspices of the literary societies. Addresses and other exercises of commencement day, Wednesday, June 5th.

The Oread literary society hold their anniversary, Friday evening, May 31st, and the Orphean society theirs on Monday evening, June 3d.

All of these exercises are presented to the public and a cordial welcome will be given to all visitors.

The Conclave of Knights.

The tenth annual conclave of the Grand commandery, Knights Templar, met in this city on Tuesday of this week, and will continue in session Wednesday.

At 4 o'clock p. m. Tuesday the different commanderies, accompanied by the encampment of Odd Fellows from this city, marched to a fine parade ground in the southern part of the city. Here the different commanderies held a competitive drill for the prize offered by the Grand commandery for best drilled commandery.

In the evening, an audience of agreeable size assembled in Liberty hall to witness the ceremony of awarding the prize and consecrating the grand standard. The ceremony was very elaborate and deeply interesting. The elegant silver cup was justly awarded to the Topeka commandery, Sir Knight Annable making the address.

Godley's Lady's Book is always the first magazine out each month. It is cheap and is the most popular with the ladies. Now is a good time to subscribe for the last half of the year.

THE farmers of Douglas county and Kansas, that create the wealth that buy their boots and shoes from fitting the soil, ought, with their household, to walk in the easiest and best. G. W. & J. Hume, 125 Massachusetts street, have got them for the least money.

AT THE CITY SHOE STORE YOU WILL FIND THE LOWEST PRICES! THE BEST ASSORTMENT

—AND—
The Best Quality
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES
IN LAWRENCE.
PRICES TELL. COME AND SEE US.
H. C. RAUGH & CO.

HO! YE FARMERS,

AND THE

Public Generally!

Come and let us Reason Together.
Would you Buy

DRY GOODS CHEAP,

AND THUS

SAVE YOUR MONEY

For a Rainy Day? then you should
call at the

CHEAP CASH STORE

—OF—

GEORGE MARCH,

And learn that "a penny saved is
two pence earned."

No. 111 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, - - - Kansas.

Sunday-school Institute.

A Sunday-school institute will be held at Chicken creek school-house, Willow Springs township, Sunday, May 26, 1878, opening at 9:30 a. m. by a service of prayer and praise.

- 10—A bible reading and conversation.
- 10:30—"Our wants" a question exercise.
- 11—Duties of parents to Sunday-school.
- 11:30—Teaching and how to prepare for it.
- 12—Adjourn.
- 2 p. m.—Addresses to children.
- 2:30—The duties of scholars.
- 3—The influence of bible study upon the country.
- 3:30—What the Sunday-school will do for the homes.
- 4—What has been gained by this meeting. Pledges for future work.

All interested in Sunday-schools are cordially invited to be present and take part in the discussion. Come early, bring your lunch basket well filled; let us have a good day together.

J. W. STEWART,
Pres't Willow Springs S. S. Association.

MR. N. C. JOHNSON, superintendent of the mailing department of our post-office, furnishes us with the following new table, showing time of arrival and departure of mails: East—A. T. & S. F. arrives at 1 p. m., closes at 3:25 p. m.; Kansas Pacific arrives at 12:30 p. m., closes at 3:25 p. m. West—A. T. & S. F. arrives at 4:20 p. m., closes at 12 m.; Kansas Pacific arrives at 4:30 p. m., closes at 11:35 a. m. North—Leavenworth branch of K. P. arrives at 12:30 p. m., closes at 3:25 p. m. South—L. & G. arrives at 4:20 p. m., closes at 12 m. Lyndon stage—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arrives at 4 p. m., closes same day at 4:30 p. m. Carbondale stage arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m., closes same day at 4:30 p. m. Oskaloosa stage arrives Friday at 4 p. m., closes same day at 4:30 p. m. Lapeer stage arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 12 m., closes same day at 1 p. m. Sunday and national holidays all mails close at 11 a. m.

The McCormick Victrola!

[Special dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] HIGHLAND, Ill., May 4, 1878.—There was a grand field exhibition of self binders here today in both green rye and wheat, the McCormick, Marsh and Osborne participating. The McCormick won a decided victory over its competitors, being the favorite for cutting, binding, and especially for clean work. Five McCormicks were sold on the field.

The Blue Mound May Party.

This, the first picnic of the season, held on Saturday May 4th, proved to be quite a success. The day was propitious and the grove cool and delightful. The crowd began to gather at an early hour, and by noon some two or three hundred persons had assembled on the grounds. The exercises began about 12 o'clock. The first on the programme was a song, entitled "Welcome May," which was followed by a short address by Mr. J. T. Stevens, of THE SPIRIT. He briefly reviewed the early history of the Blue mound, and stated that this was the starting point of the great rebellion. Told us how, in those early times, the people of Lawrence were warned of coming danger by a flag swung at the top of a pole on this old hill. Also spoke of the buried dead now silently sleeping on the shady side of Blue mound, beneath the leafy trees—God's first and grandest temples. "If these grand old trees could only talk," said Mr. Stevens, "what a history they could tell."

At the conclusion of this speech, "Patriotic Glee" was sung by the choir, after which Mr. L. D. L. Tash favored us with a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. A beautiful song, entitled the "Picnic," was then sung and we adjourned to dinner. The crowd collected in little groups and a most enjoyable time was passed in discussing the contents of the well filled baskets.

Immediately after dinner the voting for the May queen began, which caused considerable excitement. Several candidates appeared in the field, but Miss Jennie Walker, receiving a plurality of votes, was declared elected. About twenty couples then formed a procession and marched up to the platform preceded by Miss Walker. Mr. Tash then made a few appropriate remarks and crowned her with a beautiful chaplet of flowers. Mr. Tash, in behalf of the committee, also presented her with a fine large oil painting of the Blue mound, inclosed in a nice frame.

After the ceremony of crowning the May queen was concluded, the platform was cleared for dancing. The music was furnished by Messrs. Chriss, Jones and Newhall, of Lawrence. At dark the grove was beautifully illuminated with fires and Chinese lanterns, and the dancing went merrily on until after 10 o'clock, when the crowd dispersed seeming well pleased with their day's sport.

The managers wish to return a vote of thanks to all who assisted in making the May party a success, and particularly to Mr. Stevens.

Yours truly, G. W. B.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

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

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

Sweet Potato Plants.

Now is the time to set out your plants, and Wm. Gibson, of Lawrence, has an unlimited number for sale at the lowest cash price. Send in your orders before it is too late. Address, WM. GIBSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

A YOUNG gentleman or lady wishing always to successfully place the nicest and best foot forward must remember Humes', 125 Massachusetts street, is the place to get the boot or shoe that covers them.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

Dr. Bryant's Medicated Lightning Fluid—The New Discovery.

The fastest selling medicine known. Every family ought to keep it. Every traveler ought to carry it with him. It cures on the nerve line, instantaneously, all kinds of aches and pains everywhere, headache, sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, toothache, etc. It cures colic, diarrhea, cholera and many other complaints too numerous to mention here. It is warranted to break chills at once. No quinine about it; none needed. It acts with great force, giving instant relief. Retail price 50c and \$1 per bottle. Wholesale at a large discount to the trade and to agents. Address Geo. W. Hatch, P. O. box 986, Lawrence, Kansas.

Dobbins' Electric Soap.

Having obtained the agency of this celebrated soap for Lawrence and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits:

Having seen Dobbins' Electric soap, made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advertised in a Boston newspaper, I was gratified to learn that the article had reached this place and that one enterprising grocer has a supply. I was willing and ready to try anything that would make washing easy. I used the soap exactly according to directions and was astonished at the result. It was as good as its word and seemed to do the washing itself. I shall use no other soap in future. MRS. E. E. TENNEY. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Dobbins' Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article for which all good housekeepers should be thankful. My clothes look whiter when the soap is used without boiling than when treated the old way.

H. M. CLARKE.

Lawrence, Kansas.

Dobbins' soap cannot be too highly recommended. With it washing loses all its horror. Boiling the clothes is entirely unnecessary and no rubbing is needed. It is the best I have ever used. MRS. A. G. DAVIS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

I desire all my friends and customers to give this soap one trial so that they may know just how good the best soap in the United States is. GEO. FORD, Sole Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

A Card.

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

Big stock of all kinds of paints and oils Leis Bros. are selling cheap for the cash.

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

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

WHISKY Brandy, gin, etc.; the secret of their modern manufacture. Sent to any address. Send name on postal card for information, free, to JOHN E. WOOD & CO., Compounders, Chicago, Illinois.

GRAY HAIR Dyed instantly black or brown with Gay's New Walnut Hull Hair Color. No barber needed. No staining the skin. No mineral or oil poison. Convenient for ladies. One-third the price of other dyes. Circular free. FRANCIS BALLARD & CO., 53 North Clark St., Chicago.

WANTED—To make a permanent engagement with a clergyman having leisure, or a BIBLE READER, to introduce in Douglas county, the CELEBRATED NEW CENTENAL EDITION of the HOLY BIBLE. For description, notice editorial in issue of September 13th of this paper. Address at once F. L. HORTON & CO. Publishers & Bookbinders, 60 E. Market St. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

For Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness and Diseases of the Vertebral Column. When worn generates electricity—the great curative agent. Physicians use and recommend it. Try it. 85c. Novelty Truss—a comfortable, durable and perfect Hernia supporter—\$4. Adjustable Uterine Supporter—highly recommended. Syringes and speculum, hard rubber—\$3. File Supporter—comfortably worn on horse back—afflicted ones get it—\$2.50. Discount to traders and physicians. Goods sent O. O. D. Address: C. E. WATSON & SONS, 606 Washington Street, Chicago.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. A seven and a third octave new piano, listed at \$650, for \$180 in Kansas City, or \$175 if sent direct from New York. Address CONOVER BROS., 613 Main street, general agents for "STEINWAY & SONS" and "HAIRY" PIANOS. "TAYLOR & FARLEY" and "NEW ENGLAND ORGANS" ORGANS. Music and all kinds of musical merchandise.

Howe's 4 TON WAGON SCALE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. A. M. GILBERT & CO. WESTERN MANAGERS. 95, 97 and 103 Lake St., Chicago. 115 Main St., Cleveland, O. 612 North Third St., St. Louis.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

Now ready for delivery—carefully packed and delivered at the express office. Address D. G. WATT & SON, Lawrence, Kans.

The Boss Sickle Grinder.

(TRADE-MARK PATENTED.) Every Farmer should have one. Simplest, most durable and perfect Sickle Grinder in the World. A boy can run it. Can be changed from an oscillating to a stationary stone in a moment. Is the best Grindstone in use for all purposes. For sale by all dealers. Good Agents and Carriers wanted. POWELL, STEVENS & DOUGLAS, WARREN, ILLINOIS.

For Sale Cheap for Cash

OR ON TIME, A FINE DURHAM BULL,

Weight probably 1,800.

—ALSO— ONE COMMON SMALLER SIZE,

The property of an Eastern party who was formerly in the cattle business.

These animals will be sold cheap, as the owner has no further use for them.

Also, parties wanting to exchange Kansas land for farm in Illinois will find it to their advantage to address O. CORNELL, Salina, Kansas.



The BEST of All

Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.

Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE
NATIONAL BANK
OF LAWRENCE,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in
sums to suit.

J. S. CREW - - - - - President
W. A. SIMPSON - - - - - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Ass't Cashier

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

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

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

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

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

VERY LOWEST PRICE

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

Address, HULL & SCOTNEY,
General Commission and Shipping Merchants,
221 & 249 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

Attachment Notice.

Before Charles Chadwick, J. P. of Lawrence township, Douglas county, Kansas, James M. Hendry, plaintiff, vs. George W. Goss, defendant.

G. W. Goss, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTICED that on the 6th day of May, 1878, said justice issued an order of attachment, in the above action, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents (\$38.34), and said cause will be heard on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1878, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.

O. G. EICHARDT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

EUDORA, Kans., May 6, 1878.

Attachment Notice.

Before John Wilder, J. P. of Eudora township, Douglas county, Kansas, Charles Ellis, plaintiff, vs. Edward Arnold, defendant.

THE DEFENDANT WILL TAKE NOTICE that on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1878, said justice issued an order of attachment, in the above action, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents (\$38.34), and said cause will be heard on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1878, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.

O. G. EICHARDT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

EUDORA, Kans., May 6, 1878.

Publication Notice.

TO JOHN A. ADAMS: YOU ARE HEREBY NOTICED that you have been sued in the district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, by Mary A. Adams. Said plaintiff alleges in her petition that she was lawfully married to you on the 7th day of January, 1866; that William M. Adams and Charles V. Adams, who are minors, are the fruits of said marriage; that you wholly abandoned her and said children on the 1st day of April, 1878, and that said abandonment still continues from you, and the care and custody of said children, on the ground of abandonment. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 14th day of June, 1878, or such petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered according to the prayer of said petition, divorcing said plaintiff from said defendant and giving her the care and custody of said children.

JAMES M. HENDRY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice.

TO JOHN PARK, WHOSE PLACE OF RESIDENCE is unknown: You will take notice that Araminta J. Park did, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1878, file her petition in the district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, asking and praying that she may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, existing between you, upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year and gross neglect of duty on your part; and also claiming that all your right, title and interest in and to lot number 81 on Connecticut street, in the city of Lawrence, said county and state, be dissolved and that the same be decreed to her as alimony in said cause. And you are notified that you are required to appear and answer said petition, on or before the 20th day of June, A. D. 1878, or on failure thereof, judgment and decree will be taken as prayed in said petition.

R. J. BONGOLTHAUS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Horticultural Department.

Market Your Fruit in the Best Condition.

Some men fail to make money even from good fruit, because they are careless or slovenly or dishonest in their method of presenting it to purchasers. Except in rare cases and for peculiar uses, all fruit should be ripe when offered in market. If it is not ripe it should not find sale. It should be sound also. If the quantity on hand is large enough to justify, it should be carefully assorted; the best specimens put by themselves, even though they be few in number, and the least valuable placed by themselves. This will enable consumers to choose according to their purposes or means, and will most likely secure buyers for all the grades. To so arrange one's fruit in the boxes or crates or to have the finest specimens on the top, while below are mere odds and ends, is to act dishonestly as well as foolishly. Fair dealing as to quality, quantity and price will always pay best in the long run.

Much attention should be given to the baskets, crates or boxes in which the fruit is marketed. They should be neat, convenient in size and attractive in appearance. Labels setting forth the name of the fruit and of the grower of his locality will greatly add to the attractiveness of the stock and the satisfaction of the purchasers. We would make more money if we were more mindful of the fact that buyers are largely influenced, by their eyes, and that the sight often dictates peremptorily to the appetite.—Ex.

How shall we Experiment?

The Michigan Pomological society, at its last annual meeting, had this important topic under consideration. The secretary of the society, Chas. W. Garfield, made an address on the subject, which was followed by a discussion. The subjoined extracts possess the substance of his remarks upon one of the most important branches of the subject:

It is somewhat difficult to perform an experiment that is of real value—and if one is very liable to tread upon territory that has already been investigated, the question arises, "What shall be the character of our work in this direction and where shall we look for something new?" The knowledge we desire to obtain is both scientific and practical, and one sort should not be sought to the exclusion of the other. We want to know the truth first of all, and in all our investigations it is of the highest importance that we eliminate every possible source of error from our methods. A fact in science must be a fact, not a supposition or a guess, and after we have established it our next desire is to find its practical bearings in the work we have in hand, out of which we gain a livelihood. For instance, the question often occurs, "Does the sap-sucker actually dig for sap or does he dig for insects?" When once we know an answer to this we can and will next inquire, "What bearing has this knowledge upon the care of our orchards and ornamental trees, where we most usually find this bird does its work?"

Then in answer to the interrogation of where we should look for new questions to solve, or old ones that are not yet settled, I will say that in the production of new varieties of flowers and plants for the greenhouse and border; new and hardy improved vegetables for the garden; new and better adapted grains for the fields; we do not see an opportunity of originating things that are really new to the whole world. And when it comes to the adaptation of methods of culture and kinds of fertilizers especially suited to these new things, we may be working upon an old principle, but our detail of facts will be new.

Probably the richest field for discovery in horticulture to-day is in the production of new varieties adapted to special systems of culture, or to peculiarities of climate and situation that in themselves are unchangeable.

As to just the method to pursue in carrying on these experiments I have condensed in a few sentences my own convictions:

First—There must be a basis of knowledge from which to work. That is, one must know something of what has been done, and how to go to work upon the case in hand; he must understand how to simplify his work that the results shall not be rendered nugatory by complications.

Second—There must be a distinct purpose in view. I do not mean by this a point to prove. For this in itself would warp an experiment as to render its results worthless. He who closes an experiment by the comment on the results, that he knew it would come out so, was not fit to perform the experiment at all. By a definite purpose, I mean that one should have a clear notion of what he is at work upon, so as not to be led off from careful observation in the direction of his experiment.

Third—An experiment needs to be performed with great care. It must not be put off or shoved aside for anything else when it demands attention. If it is worth attempting it is worth all the care necessary to make it perfectly satisfactory.

Fourth—In performing an experiment there should be honesty. The

moment we doubt the veracity of one who experiments we lose confidence in any result he may give us. It will not do to think a certain result is seen, one must know it. There is nothing to be done in this world that requires a greater degree of veracity and honesty than this matter of experiments, and when one prominent experimenter fails in this regard, we are apt to distrust others even more than when a minister falls from the path of rectitude.

Fifth—Experiments should be performed with liberality. I refer now more particularly to horticultural experiments. They should be the property of all who will be benefited by them. Time, money and thought put into them should be donated freely for the good of the world.

Round-Headed Apple Tree Borer.

The following remarks by President Robinson were made at the last meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural society:

To maintain good health and a uniform stand in my apple orchard, I have been compelled to form a more intimate acquaintance than is either pleasant or profitable with the round-headed apple tree borer—the one which works in the tree just above the surface of the ground. I presume that in a half day I have frequently killed newly hatched larvae and crushed unhatched eggs of this beetle to the number of two thousand. My observations are, that the eggs are deposited from the latter part of June to the first of September. There may be a few deposited a little earlier, and some later, but the great majority are deposited during the harvest time. There are usually from three to seven eggs laid in a tree, but sometimes less than three, and I have taken out of a tree, only three years from the nursery, twenty-one larvae and eggs, evidently the work of more than one beetle. I think that usually but one beetle deposits eggs in a tree, and they are generally as evenly spaced around the tree as the uneven surface of the tree will admit of, and very rarely all on one side of the tree. The eggs are usually deposited from one to six inches above the ground, in such places as where the ground has cracked open or the swaying of the tree by the wind has caused an airy place about the root. The beetle never deposits eggs in the tree where the earth is touching the tree. In exceptional cases it deposits its eggs higher up, even in the branches. The larvae seem to develop equally as well in these parts, but not so well if deposited in any of the cavities below ground level, as they are liable to be drowned if these cavities become filled with water before the larvae get well buried in the tree.

The eggs are deposited in the bark of the tree, the beetle puncturing or splitting the bark of the tree upward and downward, and a little sideways, the puncture looking very much as if made with an ordinary sharp-pointed pocket knife. The eggs are usually injected into this puncture so deep as to be out of sight, but not always. On young and thin barked trees the eggs will be pushed in next to the wood, but in older and thicker barked trees they will be only through the hard, outer bark, and in the inner, soft bark.

As soon as the egg begins to hatch, which is in a few days after being deposited, its enlargement causes the puncture to open, and thereby it is much easier detected. The young borer hatches out on the inner side of the egg and eats out a circular place the size of a half-dime, and then starts off, boring upward at first, but sometimes sideways or downward. At this stage of development, it is easy to detect the young predator by a few drops of discolored juice of the tree exuding from the puncture and sticking on the bark. The larva usually bores down below the ground surface to winter and up again in summer, living in the larva state in the tree nearly two years, then boring out in the form of the beetle, ready to repeat its round again.

The remedy I have successfully used, is to keep the ground around the trunks clean and mellow, so that there will be no cracks or openings there for the beetles to get in to lay their eggs in the tree, and so that the puncture where the eggs are laid or young beetles hatching may be easily seen and eggs or insects destroyed, which can be done, while in the egg, by merely pressing firmly on the puncture with a knife blade (the cracking of the egg can be heard distinctly) and if hatched, by cutting away the dead bark over the little cavity first eaten out and killing the young worm.

The borers do not go into the wood much the first year, and can easily be followed with the knife, but if not taken out soon after hatching they seriously injure, if not entirely kill the tree, especially when they run around just under the bark, as they sometimes do; or when several borers are in a small tree they so injure it that it breaks over with the wind.

If the ground is well cleared and patted down smooth around the trees about the last of June, the destroying of the eggs and young borers will be much easier and more certain.

The trees should be examined twice, and perhaps three times a year, if the borers are very numerous, in order that those first hatched may be killed before they do serious injury to the tree. August, September and October are the months in which to destroy them.

The Household.

Fault-Finding.

It is at times necessary to censure and to punish, but very much more may be done by encouraging children when they do well. Be, therefore, more careful to express your approbation of good conduct than your disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding on the part of its parents; and hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition of both parent and child. There are two great motives influencing human actions—hope and fear. Both of these are at times necessary. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by a desire of pleasing rather than by fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring them when she sees anything amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy; their dispositions become hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting, and at last, finding that whether they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please, and become heedless of reproaches.

Flowers.

How the universal heart of man blesses flowers! They are wreathed round the cradle, the marriage altar and the tomb. The Persian in the far East delights in their perfume, and writes his love in nosegays; while the Indian child in the far West clasps his hands with glee as he gathers the abundant blossoms—the illuminated scriptures of the prairies. The Cupid of the ancient Hindoo tipped his arrows with flowers, and orange buds are the bridal crown with us, a nation of yesterday. Flowers garlanded the Grecian altar, and they hang in votive wreaths before the Christian shrine. All these are appropriate uses. Flowers should deck the brow of the youthful bride, for they are in themselves a lovely type of marriage. They should twine round the tomb, for their perpetually renewed beauty is a symbol of the resurrection. They should festoon the altar, for their fragrance and their beauty ascend in perpetual worship before the Most High.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

YEAST.—Boil one dozen large potatoes; mash all fine, and boil one quart of hops. When done, put the hop water in the potato sugar. For one gallon take one cup sugar, one cup salt; when cool, add yeast sufficient to have it get light. Keep in a warm place for two days, then put in a tight jar. For three or four loaves of bread take half a pint of the yeast, after stirring it up well.

JAS. G. SANDS.
COME FARMERS,
WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING
Sands's Genuine all Wool
HORSE COLLARS.
All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.
**BIG STOCK OF
SADDLES & HARNESS**
—FOR—
SPRING TRADE
JAS. G. SANDS.
(Established in 1855.)
McCurdy Brothers,
THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

W. F. PENNY,
TAILOR,

At the old Ottman & Potwin clothing store, 67 Massachusetts street.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Cutting solicited and carefully done.

OFFICE OF

JUSTUS HOWELL,
138 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kansas.

To Farmers: I wish to call the special attention of all the farmers of the county that I have a

LARGE SUPPLY

—OF—
IMPLEMENTS

on hand and will be prepared to fill all orders promptly and on as favorable terms as any house in the county. I am general agent for the county of Douglas for the

Peoria Plow Company's

Plows, Cultivators, Sulky Plows,

—AND—

O'BRIEN HARROWS,

and will warrant them in every particular. I also have the celebrated

UNION CORN PLANTER

which stands at the head of the corn planter family, and is not excelled in accuracy of planting, lightness of draft and durability.

I will promptly answer all letters of inquiry and mail price list on application. A full line of seeds of all kinds always on hand. Fair dealing shall be my motto. Very respectfully, JUSTUS HOWELL.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

I propose to give my customers

THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT LOW PRICES

—OF—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TOOLS, ETC.

I have a splendid assortment of

AXES, PICKS, SHOVELS, SPADES, FORKS, LOCKS, NAILS, ETC.

Mechanics' and Farmers' Tools.

Also a full line of

BOYS' SKATES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All of which I will sell at unusually low prices. Call and see.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts Street.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN.
J. K. DAVIDSON.
W. B. WITHERS.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

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, unpaid dividends, etc.....194,303 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.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

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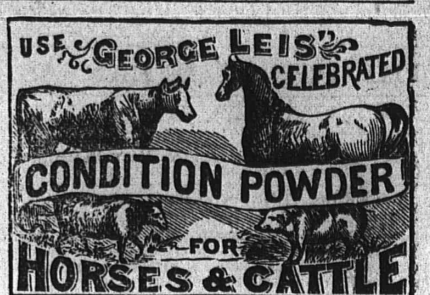
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Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Pasture Poll-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves,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

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



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



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind Vess, Glaucoma, Negrius or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down the throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



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



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Throat, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST REMEDY for fattening Hogs.

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



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

Farm and Stock.

Great Britain paid to foreign nations for grain, cattle and meat, during the year 1877, \$484,398,685, while during 1876 the total was \$435,646,980. Of the total in 1877, \$315,961,120 was for grain, \$86,568,870 for cattle and meat, \$47,691,525 for butter, \$23,815,268 for cheese and \$12,362,405 for eggs.

At Liverpool for the week ending April 1st, there were large arrivals of American beef. The totals were 6,557 quarters of beef, 2,398 carcasses of mutton, 176 dead pigs, and 379 live cattle. One steamer brought 3,000 quarters of beef and 1,200 carcasses of mutton, being the largest single cargo of this description landed at Liverpool.

Get the Best Breeds.

We say again, what we have often said before in this paper, that it always pays the most to raise the very best breeds of all kinds of stock. Kansas is eminently an agricultural and stock raising state, and we believe if our farmers would turn their attention more to the raising of good stock, that such a course would more speedily bring to their homes prosperity and plenty than anything they could undertake; but in the beginning great care and good judgment should be exercised.

In our travels over the state we have found a good many farmers who had purchased grade bulls, and when we asked them why they did not buy a full blood, they replied they got the grade for about one-half that a full blood would cost, and they thought the grade would do just as well. We want to say to all farmers, who think this is a fact, that it is a great mistake; better pay a good price for a full blood than use a grade if one could be had for nothing.

Not even every full blood is fit for breeding purposes. To be successful we must select animals that are individually first-class in all their make up. We know most Kansas farmers will say they are too poor to make the necessary investment to make a beginning. Grant that to be true, but two, three or four can club together, or a grange can co-operate in this direction. If any are desirous of starting in this direction and have no confidence in their own judgment we advise them to go to Hartford, Lyon county, and look at an animal owned by Levi Dumbauld ("King of the Prairie"); in our judgment he is the finest animal in the state. Mr. Dumbauld has one of the finest herds in the state—the Elmendorf herd. He has taken great pains to bring this herd up to the highest standard, and we know he will give information and make such suggestions as will be of great value to beginners.

Why should you raise good stock? Because it costs no more to raise good than scrub stock, and when raised will absolutely bring twice as much money.

The Future Prospect.

Our correspondent from Reno county writes: "We have had here this spring, as elsewhere all over the country, one of the earliest and finest seasons within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Plenty of rain and plenty of sunshine, so that to-day the farmers are looking upon the prospect of a good crop with great satisfaction; and the chronic grumbler who stands at the corner grocery and shakes his head and predicts woes innumerable feels this spring that his occupation's gone."

"Wheat in this section is headed out and in the course of thirty days, unless some accident befalls, we shall hear the sound of the harvester and see the garnered grain. Fifty-five thousand acres in this county at even the small average of fifteen bushels to the acre would take over two thousand cars to move it, or a train of twenty cars a day for nearly a third of the year. Should the crop prove equal to the promise, between extending its line to Santa Fe and Leadville, shipping its material, etc., the railroad will have its hands full."

From the reports which we gather from all parts of the state the crops, so far as present appearances can be relied on as a basis of calculation, will be immense. But thus early in the season the farmer must not put too strong a trust in appearances. In one short month the aspect of things may be materially changed. While he cherishes a strong hope he must also use great prudence and care in the management of

affairs. He must make success doubly sure by a wise precaution in reference to a possibility of a failure of some of his crops; he must use his corn with great economy, and if possible save some to meet a future contingency; he must make calculations for fodder of corn stalks, Hungarian grass and rye, in case of a partial failure of the hay crop; he must look well to his poultry yard to supply a lack which may possibly result from a failure of garden products; he must make the most of his dairy to make up for a meager crop of fruit. Eternal vigilance and unremitting industry is the price to be paid for success, and the farmer must be lured into no false sense of security arising from a present prospect of an abundant harvest. While hoping for the very best he must prepare for the worst. A wise, cautious forecast for the future is a condition of mind the furthest possible from that nervous anxiety and corroding care which beget despondency and make the future look dark and cheerless. There is a tomorrow for the farmer and he must be looking forward to it with a pleasing hope and working for it with a serene purpose as well as an earnest diligence.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas.
Farm Architecture.
INTERIORS.

During the course of the preceding articles the subject of finishing interiors has received little or no attention. This, as well as the outside form, calls for careful consideration and good taste. In this connection let me remark that the idea prevalent in some minds that good taste is an inherent faculty in the minds of a favored few is a mistaken one; only the ability to acquire good taste is inherent in the human mind, and that only in a limited number of people. A refined taste is only acquired by long study and comparison, and in no other way; but because of this no one need despair because they have not access to collections of beauty and virtue, because a fine taste may be acquired and exhibited in small things, and evidences of wealth and great expenditure are by no means evidences of taste. But to return to the subject. All inside walls should be lathed and plastered; in attics one rough coat will answer, and will pay for itself in one year in the saving of fuel. A "hard finish" is not necessary unless papering is contemplated; a fine sand finish takes tinting better. Old paper should always be removed from the walls before repapering.

In regard to the selection of papers a hint or two may be of service. It is a mistake to suppose that the beauty or fitness of paper is necessarily proportioned to its cost. In the choice of figure and color there is a decided call for taste. The wall decoration however humble will play some part in the education of your children. All grained and marbled papers, imitations of stone blocks, moldings, panel work, etc., are so clearly contrary to what is regarded as true art that they need not be mentioned. It is very far from being a matter of small moment, as many seem to think it is, what the paper may be in a room, since with pictures, brackets, etc., it may almost be covered; a large share of the whole temperament of a room will be given by the wall paper. The color of it is to be decided by and will be chosen in relation to the general tone of color in the room. Like the curtains and furniture covering, it must either be in unison or contrast with the carpet, although in more delicate and subdued tints. The choice of a design is of secondary importance, since the effect of color is omnipresent, while that of the design is not always so apparent. A close and small figured design for the main portion of the wall is the best, and sober tints are better than strong colors, because the latter clash with those of pictures hung upon it. All ornamentation or figure in wall paper should be conventional, that is, the shadow of an object rather than an imitation of it. The attempt to lift the height of a room by stripes is a poor artifice that meets its own reward.

The most common and greatest fault of stairs is in making them steep and narrow. This is more felt as years and infirmities increase. A low, broad step is the easiest for age, and the safest for childhood.

The character and effect of the windows depend upon their form and size; also upon their frequency and style of drapery and shading. Never use shades

with cheap landscapes painted thereon; in contrast with that to be seen when the shade is drawn it is always poor and mean. The coolness and pleasantness of a house are promoted by suitable blinds that can be opened or modified at will. They insure neatness where it is so desirable.

Kitchens should be well lighted in every part. The floor especially should be smooth and durable. All sinks should be tight, and drains to convey waste water should be trapped to prevent the ingress of sewer gas.

The immediate duties of the architect are performed when he has completed the house and its dependencies. As, however, he is often required to adapt his work to particular articles of predestined furniture, he may, perhaps, be allowed to suggest that the additions subsequently made in the way of decoration and furnishing ought in their character to bear some correspondence to the style of the rooms. In such matters the future mistress of the house has or should have a voice. Let her be entreated to abjure the folly of imitation, and the advice of the shopkeeper, remembering that this latter highly important personage has the goods to sell, and will talk of the "fashion" in regard to the article in question. Let the inquiry be, "What will best become my circumstances and my apartments?"

In selecting a carpet always avoid large figures, the effect of which is to diminish the apparent size of the room.

This series of articles will be closed next week with an article on general construction.

Prospects of the Meat Trade for the Coming Season.

For many years intelligent farmers have found that the most satisfactory disposition they could make of their grass and grain was to provide for its consumption on the farm by meat producing stock. While it is true that the prices of meat and wool have been somewhat fluctuating, it is not to be overlooked that the prices of grain and hay have been no less so. During the last year the profits returned by meat and wool have not been large; and where stock cattle and hogs have been bought by the feeders, in many instances there have been considerable losses. On the whole, beef has been the more regular in price, as has been the case for many years past. The consumption of beef is steadily increasing and the Americans, we suppose, are by far the largest consumers of all the nations. "John Bull loves beef," it is said, but he does not indulge in whose table it is no uncommon thing to find it three times a day, while a large portion of the English eat but little meat of any sort, except at dinner.

In the great meat producing regions of the West, good beef has been selling at from \$4 to \$5 per 100 pounds, live weight, during the last year—the prices being lower during the past winter than the winter before. April markets open with \$10.50 to \$11.25 net, for the best steers at New York, to dress, say 57 pounds to the 100 of live weight, medium to fair \$9.25 to \$9.50, average, \$9.87. Sheep, 4-7-8 to 7 cents per pound, live weight. Hogs, \$3.87 to \$4.

Chicago.—Cattle—Choice to fair, \$4.75 to \$5.35, gross weight; inferior to medium, \$3.80 to \$4.25; fair to good, \$4.36 to \$4.60. Sheep—Shipping and city butchers' in good demand, at \$4 to \$5.50. Hogs—Choice heavy, \$3.70 to \$4; light \$3.35 to \$3.65.

Boston.—Wool—Prices low and market depressed; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 40 to 42 cents; New York, Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, 37 to 39 cents; coarse combing, 42 to 45 cents; fine combing, 47 to 48 cents for good lots.

The depressed condition of the wool market is doubtless to be attributed, in large measure, to the prospect of the passage of the new tariff bill, which not only reduces the duty, but substitutes the *ad valorem* for specific rates; which, as all experience proves, gives the largest opportunity for fraud by undue valuations, especially when the valuations are to be, as here proposed, at the foreign ports. These prices, our readers will say, are not highly remunerative. What are the prospects of an advance?

The hog product for the past year has been large, and because of the great fall in prices fewer hogs are now being bred. There is, therefore, a greater probability of an advance than a decline in the price of pork. But we hardly think it safe to calculate on any large increase in price.

The value of sheep will depend largely upon the tone of the wool market, which can hardly be expected to be lower than it is now. As to cattle, the indications are good. Besides the steady growing demand, occasioned by the increasing consumption at home, there is a regular increase in our export trade, the total of meat and living animals for 1877 being over eight millions of dollars in value.

As we said last month, there is dan-

ger of the export of live animals being seriously affected by the enactment of prohibitory regulations in England. We again direct attention to the growing importance of this export trade in cattle, which, in 1877, amounted to more than two millions and four hundred thousand dollars in value. We think the present indications are, that cattle will hold their own and be better in demand next autumn than they were last. As to the whole list, it may be said, that while the prices are low, they are fairly remunerative to the farmer who breeds his own stock, keeps only the best quality, and takes proper care in feeding and management. To those who say that the profits are not large, and therefore think of quitting the business, we put the question, What else can you do? What disposition can you make of your crops that will pay you better; all things considered?

If we look about among the Western farmers, we shall find that a large majority of those who are prosperous have kept their lands well stocked with good animals, and those mostly their own raising. When we buy for speculation, we are liable to lose in various ways. "Bunched up" hogs and sheep, driven from all parts of the country, are likely to bring in disease; and as a rule, they do not thrive as the home-bred do.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Tillage for Corn.

We think the question of deep or shallow plowing is pretty definitely settled, so far as our ordinary prairie soils are concerned, in favor of shallow plowing. That is, six inches may be taken as the maximum depth at which to plow for the best results in raising corn. The best time, however, for plowing is one wherein many farmers make a mistake. Very often the land is plowed too wet. When this is the case, no amount of surface labor will bring the soil to good condition. In nine cases out of ten when the land is fall plowed, and the surface thoroughly stirred in the spring, when dry, and planted without replowing, a better crop of corn will be realized than if the crop be planted on fresh plowed land, if the plowing be done while the land is wet. This is especially true if trash or manure has been plowed under in the fall.

It is a mistake to suppose that a soil should be very soft to reach the best results in tillage; on the other hand it should be moderately compact, if at the same time it be in a pulverable state. Thus all that is necessary is to work the surface into a good state of tilth, and there is little danger but a good crop of corn will result if only the plowing of the crop be conscientiously accomplished.

When, however, corn is planted on fall plowing, we have found it an excellent plan at the first cultivation to use narrow bull-tongue shares on the cultivator, next the corn, setting them so they will move the earth to the full depth of the plowing. These throw no earth laterally, but open the soil so the young roots of corn have mellow earth to work in. It also tends to aerate the soil, thus fixing the gases that are always being decomposed in a soil open to the air. When the corn is thus plowed both ways, these narrow teeth may be moved to the outside of the cultivator and the broader ones used next the corn. Thus the whole soil is kept mellow to the full depth of the plowing.

The object of cultivation is, first, to destroy weeds; second, to keep the surface of the soil mellow. If this mellow surface, or rather, a surface of finely pulverized soil, be maintained through the growing season, the roots are kept in a state of constant activity; the leaves are of a deep green, and the crop is kept growing right along. If, on the other hand, the surface becomes crusted or sodden from being water soaked, the plants cease growing and soon show by the altered color of the leaves that something is wrong. This shows conclusively that it is the action of the air in the pores of the soil that conduces as our principal means, to continued health in the crop.

When the ground is entirely and closely shaded, as with a crop of grass and grain, this crusting of the soil does not take place, neither does it become sodden, and hence, again, the absolute necessity of stirring the soil in all so-called hoed crops, until they attain such growth as enables them to pretty well shade the ground.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Large and Small Farms.

Agricultural writers are inclined to recommend small farms. As well advocate doing business of any kind on a small scale. Better have a small farm paid for and well managed than to owe for a large one without the means to work it well. But if a farmer is able to own a large farm, and has the ability to manage it, no one need to waste any sympathy on him. Large farms are often poorly farmed, so are small ones. The difficulty is not so much with the size of the farm as with the capacity of the farmer. Good farming can be done just as well and more economically on a large farm than on a small one. Teams, implements and farm hands can be used to better advantage on the large farms, for the farmer can afford to have a variety suited to his needs. It is foolish to seek to get a large farm just for the sake of room, but if the large area is fully utilized then we see no objection to it.—*Husbandman*.

Veterinary Department.

Founder.

I have a horse that was foundered when he was six years old, but got him all over it; he is now nine years old; very free; steps quick and heavy; have him in livery; when he gets a hard drive he gets sore, but he gets over it quick; costs me too much to doctor him. Please let me know what I will do for him when it comes on. Let me know what kind of a ball I will give him, and what kind of powder after.

ANSWER.—A horse that has once been foundered is always afterward liable to contract it again upon the slightest cause, such as overdriving and overheating, in fact every cause that tends to set up an excessive inflammation in the feet; in short, an animal that has been the subject of founder is, in our opinion, an unsound horse, and should be rejected except for slow work. *Treatment*: Remove the shoes; require him to stand in a tub of cold water for three or four hours a day for the first three days, then one hour daily till the lameness entirely disappears; give three ounces of nitrate of potash in one dose, in solution; then in half-ounce doses twice a day till a cure has been effected; in warm and dry weather, keep wet swabs or sponges around the coronet at night. —*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Scratches.

Can you give me a certain and speedy cure for the scratches in a horse? We have had an unusual supply of mud this winter, and it has made the heels of my work horses so sore that they can scarcely walk. Their hind legs swell up frequently, and the disease has so far baffled all my skill. I have tried several of the cures recommended by my neighbors, but they do good.

ANSWER.—One of the first requisites is, to keep the heels clean and dry. The horse should never be left standing over night, or during the day, in the stable with the mud drying on his legs. However, scratches is not always due to local causes; sometimes this condition is as much due to constitutional causes. In cases which do not readily yield to local applications, it will be found beneficial to give some alternative medicine, such as two drachms of cream of tartar, two drachms of powdered saltpeter, and four drachms of flour of sulphur. Such a dose may be mixed in the food every evening during a week, and continued every other week, so long as may be needed. The heels may be soaked in luke warm soapsuds every evening, and when wiped dry a portion of the following mixture may be applied: Two ounces of crude carbolic acid, two ounces of glycerine, and fifteen ounces of raw linseed oil. Washing is not necessary in the morning, unless there is discharge from the fissures, when the evening process may be repeated. A change of diet, such as may be afforded by pasturage, would be of much service.

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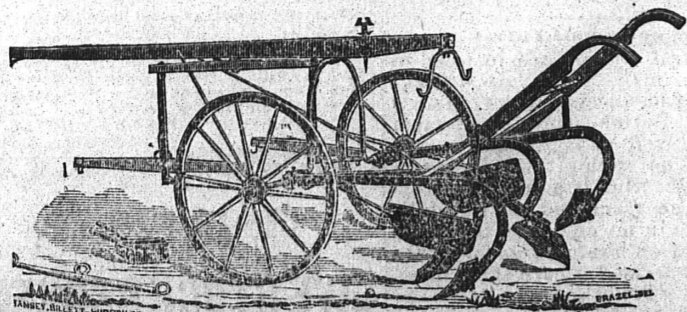
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Will make half the
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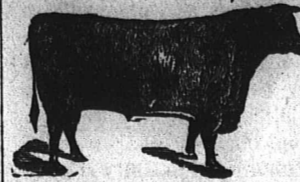


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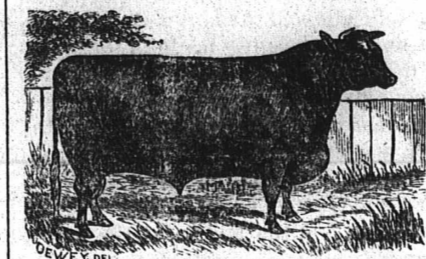
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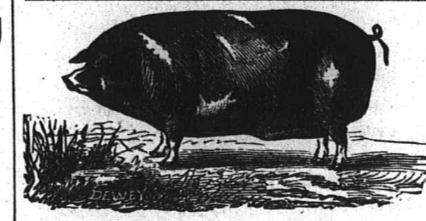
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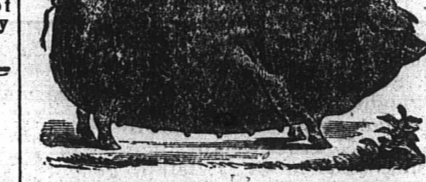
A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00

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

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WITH IMPROVED

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

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MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual belts and gears.

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First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

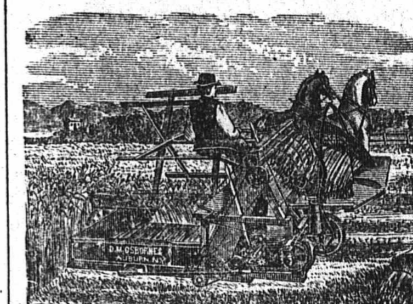
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