#### KITTES RIBBONS.

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

Young Kitty was a farmer's lass, And tolled the livelout day; For never a drone was allowed in the hive Of thrilty Farmer Gray.

She was up in the morn ere the twittering birds In their leafy nests were a-stir; But never too soon for a nod or a smile . From her tather's barvester.

and oft the shining milking-pail All empty, down to the lowing kine,
But full through the waiting door.

She brimmed the pans from the creamy foam a And placed them row upon row; The while the roses on her cheeks
With the flush of health were aglow.

For Kitty, the witching, bonny lass, With Beauty's seal, was fair. From the dainty fall of her tinkling feet To the gold of her shining hair.

And Kitty wore in her shimmering curls, To match her laughing eyes,
A knot of ribbon, as soft in bue
a Ab the blue of the summer skies.

And the barvester loved the gentle lass,
And he took the blue from her head,
And left in its place a knot of white

"For our wedding-day," he said.

But "Nay, not so," said Kitty, the regue,
"For blue is true, you know;
And blue I'll wear in my sunny hair
Until to the kirk we go!"

So, after the golden sheaves were bound, In the harvester's holiday.

A lass who tripped to the village church,

A bride was borne away !

And white or blue, or blue or white, Which ribbon she likes the best She scarce can tell; yet this she knows: With love her life is blest.

With blue she won her lover's heart. With white a husband wed nd white or blue she will ever wear Until silver crowns her head.

STRULA'S IMP.

BY ANNA SHRILDS.

"Won't you come to church with me to-day, Stella?"

"Why ?"

"It is Thanksgiving day."

"I am not in a thankful mood." Ehe looked as if the words were mournfully the bright, open fire, leaping in the wide grate. A handrome, very handrome woman of thirtytwo, richly dressed, in a home of luxury, with perfect health, and commanding a large income. Her companion, a little old lady with silver bair and a sweet, placid face, did not speak for some moments after the impatient answer she had received, watching the moody

chair. But presently she said : " "Stella, tell me what has changed you so?" "Ten years of hate! Yes, the imp has nes

face, and drooping figure in the deep arm-

tled in my heart ten years." "You never saw Delia Elkinton, papa's niece. She came to live with us about eleven

years ago, after her parents died. She was only seventeen, and a pure blonde. When she same here papa was living, but mother, as you know, long dead, and I was the acknowledged head of the house." There was a long silence, then Stella said,

fairly jerking out each word:

"I was engaged to Boyd Chamberlain." Another pause. Evidently it was no easy task for the proud, reserved woman to unmask her heart, even for such loving sympathy as that she knew awaited her confession. But she spoke again presently, and her voice was

full of misery. "You know me, Aunt Laura, well. You know that I am not a woman to throw my heart at the feet of any man, unless he wood me long and truly—unless he gave me love for love. Boyd Chamberlain was a poor man in worldly wealth. I was the heiress of my father's riches. But when he told me he loved me. I made no secret of my answering devotion. So, as I said, we were engaged when

Delia came here. "I was twenty-one then, she but seventeen. I was early trusted with the care of my father's household, and had perhaps more mature ideas than belonged to my years—was too early a woman. Delia was a petted baby, pretty, caressing, childlike. I looked upon her as a child, and I loved Boyd too well to think of jealousy. My household duties engrossed part of my time, my social position even more, while Delia's mourning kept her from society. Now I can see that Boyd was often at the house when I could not see him, and Delia en-

tertained him. But I trusted him. It all lies him.

"It was September when Delia came, and in January my father died. He was not ill twenty-four hours, and when he was dying he told me he had intended to leave Delia a legacy. He a-ked me when she was married or came of age to give her ten thousand dollars, and the cottage I own at Wendall hill, four miles

from here.
"When he died my heart was nearly broken. I loved him so fondly, Aunt Laurs, that my day. Throw the light of your forgiveness whole life seemed desolate without him. Even the blessing of your generosity, aver that pool Boyd could not comfort me. I told Delia of home where your batred has rested so long." his request and my own intention of fulfilling it.

"You will understand why my marriage that was to have taken place was postponed. My time was greatly occupied, too, with the cares wished me to understand all my father's investments, and the details of the sale of his busi ness. Boyd may have missed me, may have turned to Della for companionship. Certain it is that he came less trequently to the house, and I know now that he often met my cou-in in her daily walks. But did not expect any treachery.

"Ten years ago, on Thanksgiving day, I was seated here, thinking of my father, when Delia came in, dressed for church, calling my attention to her dress, the first one she had worn since her father died that was not black. She looked very pretty in her soft lavender dress and white furs, with a white felt hat trimmed with violets. Like a bride, I told her as I left me, and I have never seen her face since. In the evening a note informed me that she was married to Boyd Chamberlain, after the usual church service was over."

Mrs. Gordon's hand stole caressingly over the two fast locked together upon Stella's lap. She had no words that would comfort the bit! nurse.' ter misery in the pale, set lace, but she softly

stroked the strained hands, "Would you believe," Land said, presently, that Boyd Chamberlain actually consulted a lawyer about the payment of the legacy of trust left to Delta?"

"You did not pay it?" "Never! My true, as the sat with gloomy eyes looking into ors who betrayed his only child. There was dark eyes, Boyd Chamberlain and his wife no legal power to force me to fulfill a request !" knew that their treachery was forgiven.

"But he trusted you." "And I trusted my lover and my cousin. Who first betrayed the trust? I believe the baby face and childlike manner would never have quite captivated Boyd Chamberlain had not Delia told him that her uncle had left her ten thousand dollars and the country seat where we always had passed our summers.

Too late be found the legacy was not to be col-

lected. "Did you ever see him again?"

"A few times only in the street. I neve poke to him. They were happy, I suppose. for a year or two; at any rate they were pres perous. Then Boyd Chamberlain was thrown from a carriage in which he was driving his pretty wafe and infant son, and was badly injured. Still he was able to attend to his business until about three years ago when he became paralyzed. They have three children, and Delia sews while Boyd copies law papers, having some use of his right hand and arm."

"And you have never helped them?" "I! I would follow them to the almshouse if I could, and remind them of their treachery, Delia wrote to me once, begging work. I sent her letter back."

"Hark !" Sweet and musical, softened by distance, the church-bells rang out upon the clear air.

"You will be late for church," Stella said. "I am not going. I want to preach the funeral sermon of that imp, of whose birth you have told me. He has lived ten years too long.

"He will never die !" Stella said, moodily. "I hope he will. He is an usurper, taking the throne of christian charity, love and jus-

"Justice!"

"Certainly. Your father made no conditions when he asked you to remember your cousin. Had his death been less sudden he he is a man that sooner or later I should have would have left his money to his niece in his despised, even more than I have bated him for to save those whom he had loved became his will, and you would have had no control over ten years. My thanksgiving comes rather late it. As it was he thought he had left it in hands in the day, but it will be lasting. And where that were at least honest."

Undoubtedly 1'x row and ar 2 statogg, grand "But-I-de-not want to comfort them!"

"No wonder you call yourself unthankful, in that, Aunt Laura. I loved him and trusted Stella. You are far more to be pitied to-day with all your wealth, than that paralyzed man with his hard-working wife and helpless babes."

"I do not seek pity. I can bear as I have

"But you can lighten your burden if you cast out remorse."

"I have none!" "You call it by another name, but it must be remorse. Stells, child, this is Thanksgiving day. Throw the light of your forgiveness

"I cannot! I cannot !" "You will find a new peace in your own heart. Come! I will go with you."

But it required long pleading, much loving argument before Mrs. Gordon gained her

In the wretched cottage, where Delia Chamberlain, a hollow-eyed, prematurely aged woman, fought poverty with all her fast falling strength, the family were gathered around the dinner table.

Over the poor fare-a small dich of cheap meat stewed with potatoes, and a miserable little pudding - the paralyzed hurband and father asked a faltering blessing, and the hungry children were helped to the food.

"It is the anniversary of our wedding day," Boyd Chamberlain said, with a faint smile. "And of our treachery," said Delia, shiver-

ing, I think, Boyd, Stella, even Stella might forgive if she knew all we have suffered." "She is not a woman to forgive," was the

blaced her, and the colored shyly. Then the gloomy reply. "I think it was that hard e't-left me, and I have never seet, her face since, ment in her nature that first threed my love from her. She was so independent, so wanting in that sweet gentleness that seemed so nat-

uratin a woman, that I grew half, afraid of her. Well," with a weary sigh, "she may be glad to-day she has not a Wretched cripple to

Delia crept round to the invalid chair, to lay ber cheek upon her husband's and whisper:

"She will not be glad it she loved you!" Even as she spoke there was a rap upon the door, and the children cried: "A carriage, mamma!"

Two ladies, richly but quietly dressed, enered the room, and looking into

"Ten years ago," Stella said, gently, "I took solemn vow never to forgive you. To-day I break it!"

"Oh, Stella," Delia eried sinking into her cousin's arms, "if you could know how Lhave longed to have you forgive me. I was so young. and I loved Boyd so dearly ! I never realized how wicked I was!"

"Hush!" Boyd said. "I only was to blame And"-and he pointed to his helpless limbs--"I have not gone unpunished."

"To-morrow," Stella said, "I will see my lawyer, and give him the necessary directions for paying you my father's legacy. The house has been so long vacant you cannot use it before spring, but it shall be my care to have it try home," she added, turning to the three pale, thin lads who were looking earnestly at lastened the door, and as we opened it the dog her. "Will you not?"

"Yes, ma'sm," the eldest said.

"And we will hope your father will become stronger in the country," said Mrs. Gordon, whose face had been a study of quiet happiness over this scene of reconciliation.

There were a few more words of renewed the family.

"Aunt Laura," she said, when they were separating for the night, "I take back my words. I am in a thankful mood. "Yes, dear."

"I am thankful that I have unseated the imp introduced to you this morning: I am thankful that I have thrown off the burden of that unpaid legacy, and I am thankful that I am not Boyd Chamberlain's wife. Not because he is crippled and helpless, but because the pertinacity with which he tried to force me to pay that money I held, the eagerness with which he accepted it this morning, prove to me that the imp has reigned so long, I will court a that dog, nor of giving him away. S. C., JR. "You think it should be paid?" Stella said christian's spirit to take his place!"

And Mrs. Gordon, reading aright the dark face no longer moody, knew that already the change had come in Stella's heart.

I never told you about our old dog Argus in connection with the fire-escape. That was the dog belonging to the dear old people with whom, for more than twenty years, I spent the

greater part of my summers-myself and famiily-in Conway, N. H.,-the little intervale farm was in the town of Albany, but Conway was our address. The bomestead was one of the most delight

A Faithful Friend.

fully quiet and retired estates imaginable, and for variety and grandeur of scenery, from a door-vard. I never saw the view from that door-yard excelled. On one side of the farm ran Swift river, turbulent, tumbling and trouty, with an orchard of sugar maples skirting it; beyond this Old Mote and Kearsarge and the White-Horse ledges; to the north dense, deep torest; the same to the south; aye, and so on every hand; for there was not another dwelling within more than half a mile, and our little farm, or oasis, was deftly set in a perfect oval frame of torest, with outlying mountains near and far, everywhere.

Argus was growing to be very old, and had become, as we thought, useless. He would no more go to the wood after the cattle, nor would he drive away strange beasts from the approach to our premises. One day the old dog was given to a tin-peddler, who promised to treat him kindly-to keep h.m if he was worth keeping-but, if he should be forced to kill him, he would do it as humanely as possible. On the atternoon of the day following old Argus came trotting home, and his delight at beholding us once more earned him the privilege of a few more quiet days. At length a neighbor called one day, with his rifle in his hand, He had been out after a fox. One of the boys laid in with him to take Argus out into the woods and shoot him. The old dog was always erazy to follow a gun. He lay in the shed and heard the conversation, and when. thally, the rifleman called to him, he got up and followed him out-followed him around to the rear of the barn and there disappeared. It would seem that he had understood exactly the meaning of the compact which had been framed against his lite. At all events, he disappeared, and for six days we saw him not,

he swill-tub during the night. The seventh night of the dog's absence was the night of Saturday. During the day soap had been made and boiled down, and a heavy baking done in the great old oven. Somewhere past midnight all hands were aroused by the barking and howling and whining and scratching of old Argus. We knew the voice; but we were determined not to let him in. He redoubled his cries and his scratching upon the door. At length the head of the family, in his wrath, took down a loaded musket-loaded for a hawk-and threw up a window of the sitting-room. No sooner was the sash raised than the old dog came in at a bound, and without stopping to see what his reception was to be, he leaped through to the door opening from the great kitchen out into the wash-room and wood-shed, where he howled and scratched ready for you then. The boys will like a coun- like one possessed. John and I knew that something must be wrong outside, so we unbounded out to the shed, where was a great wooden box half filled with ashes.

But we had no need to go further to learn smoke, and a sharp grackling broke upon our ears. The ash-box was on fire from coals which had been carelessly thrown in during friendship, and then, pressing a well-filled the alternoon before, and the fire had taken to purse into Delia's hand, Stella took leave of the dry pine partition between shed and washroom, and had made its way almost to the roof. A smart wind was blowing, and in ten minutes more the fire would have been entirely beyond our control; and those ten minutes, and more, would have been given to the enemy but for the dog. As it was, having water handy, we put out the fire with only the loss of the ashbox and a part of the partition; but the experience gained was worth more than that.

Grand old dog! He had crept to the house to satisfy his hunger from the poor swill-bucket, tearing death if he were discovered; but when he tound danger to the family-a danger which he must have comprehended instantly and completely-he thought no more of selfsole object, and how he did it we have seen. Be sure there were no more thoughts of killing

We know who the petrified man is. He is the fellow who last summer asked Jane Gray Swisshelm to marry him.

#### young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:-As I have never written for the children's column, I thought I would try and write. Patakes THE SPIRIT. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I am ten years old. I go to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Moore. I study reading writing, spelling, geography and grammar. Pa and ma are grangers. I will close for my letter is too long.

EMILY 1. A. BRATTON. ABILENE, Kans., Feb. 23, 1878.

MR. EDITOR :- This is the first time we have written for your paper. Our papa takes THE SPIRIT, and we read the children's letters every week. We have been going to school this winter when we could cross the creek. We studied reading, spelling and arithmetic. Our teacher's name was Lizzie Rothman. We are aged nine and seven years. It you print this we will write again some time. Respectfully,

CHARLIE and JOHNNY MARSANT. RIVERDALE, Kans., Feb. 11, 1878.

MR EDITOR:-As I have not seen any letter from D ckinson county in your paper I thought I would write. I am fourteen years o'd. Pa takes THE SPIRIT and I like it very well. I read the "Young Folks' Column" every week. am going to school this winter, and our teacher's name is Mr. Moore. I like him very well. Our school will be out in March. I will quit for this time. It I see this in print I will write again. Please excuse all mistakes.

ABILENE, Kans., Feb. 23, 1878.

DEAR Young FOLKS:-This column is set spart for the young folks, but I notice sometimes they fail to fill it up. I like the idea very much of giving the little ones an opportunity of expressing their opinions. As I did not have the same opportunity when I was young I will avais myself of it now, although I have outgrown childhood. I noticed in a late issue of THE SPIRIT a letter from Mrs. S. A. Mack, telling you about the sickness of one of her dear little girls and how happy she was when she saw her little daughter recovering; and now let me tell you about my little girls. Three though two or three times we fancled we months ago I was a happy mother, with two could detect his tracks, where he had been at little girls to love and live for-one almost three names were Vicie and Bertha. Vicie (the oldest) had bright eyes and golden curls and I thought her the prettiest little girl in the whole world. One day she told me her throat was sore; the next day we took her to the doctor's and he gave her some medicine and said there was nothing serious the matter. She walked around town with her papa; he got her a new pair of shoes and some candy. We came home in the evening; she talked and laughed as usual, but the next morning she seemed dull and stupid: she sat up in her little rocking chair but did not seem inclined to play much. The next day and the next came and went, but our little Vicie was still growing worse. The doctor came and did all in his power, but ah! cruel death had marked her for his victim. Two weeks passed; every morning I noticed my little pet growing weaker and paler. Oh! how anxiously I watched over her and prayed for her recovery. One Thursday morning in the beautiful month of October-oh! that fatal daythe sun arose in all its spiendor! the day was fair and beautiful and I certainly one of the what was the matter. The shed was filled with happiest mothers in the world that morning, for my little darling seemed so much better, she sat up in her little chair and walked around the room some. I cannot find words to express how happy and thankful I felt for I thought my little darling would soon be well again. She continued much better until noon, then I noticed her growing worse again; three o'clock tound her considerably worse, and four still worse, and five found her withering in agony. She lay in spasms four hours; at ten o'clock death relieved her from all sufferingthe golden thread of life was severed—the recording angel wrote her name in the book of life high up in heaven. The next day my little treasure was buried in the cold, dark grave; and now her little chair sets in the loft, the little shoes hang on the wall, the little dresses and aprons are folded away, and our home seems so lonely without her. And now, my dear young friends, let me tell you, esteem your parents above all others; there is none loves you as they do; no one will watch over you and care for you in sickness like a mother; there is no love like the love of a mother. I would like to write more but my space will not

permit. I fear my letter is already too long. Yours truly, MRs. J. C. WOLFE.
MONTICELLO, Johnson county, Kans., 1878.

#### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

L. WRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FRB. 20, 1878.

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10 Saline county—no report.
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W. S. Hanna, School and Manager of the County, Kansas.

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John Andrews, Harco, Atchison county.

Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.

S. W Fisher, Saltville, Minchell county.

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How Stands the Cause? The first flush of enthusiasm in regard to

the grange movement in this state, and probably all over the country, has measurably taded out. In the early stage of the grange organization thousands entered the order under the impulse of ambition. They imagined that by forming a union with others they would tom and that we can and will make something that it has been almost impossible to do anyhe able so to direct and control the movement us to make it contribute directly to their elevation; to their pecuniary success; to their own selfish ends, whatever those end snight be. Others became members of the order in refment to promote their own happiness. Life longed to meet others in a social way and Hence, from various motives, mainly personal and selfish, they became members of the grange and made it a popular institution; its gates were thronged by multitudes eager for entrance. This social movement, gotten up and fostered ostensibly in the cause of agriculture. became contagious and spread fast and widely in farming communities. The order sprang up everywhere and everywhere men and women pressed into it, and it soon became large and prospered abundantly for a season.

Soon, however, this almost universal awakening began to wane and die out. Men and women, influenced by selfish and ambittous motives, or by the vain hope of realizing immediate and large returns in the way of wealth and personal influence from their connection with the order, became lukewarm and irregular in their attendance on the meetings, and finally gave them up altogether. To keep up the interest of the order, to help bear the expenses, to maintain its discipline and do its legitimate work, became a burden. In this condition of things it was quite natural, nay inevitable, that member after member should leave the grange, and that grange after grange should become extinct.

Now came a season of discouragement. The novelty of the movement had passed away. Those who at first were most active and enthusiastic had become weary and laid down their work. The good seed falling on stony ground and on places where there was no deepness of earth, immediately sprung up only to be scorched, to wither and die. Many, however, remained steadfast in the membership and adhered firmly to their principles. They were satisfied that they were moving in the right direction and had commenced a good reform. So they bated not one jot of heart or hope but went steadfastly on to the accomplishment of their purpose. Such men and women will win in the race; they cannot fail. The Patrons stand pledged only to what is true and right. The eternal principles of our christian faith, science, religion, and all the moving forces of the age are in unison with this grange movement and are helping it forward. What is this movement? It is inaugurated to give force and validity to the command "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyseif." It is inaugurated to bring peace on earth and good will to men. It accepts in all its tuliness of meaning and in all its practical bearings the declaration, "Ye are members one of another." It ignores the heathenish doctrine that men are the natural and bormenemies of one another. It believes that humanity is one, has one origin and one destiny, and that all are children of one father.

Based on these fundamental principles it seeks to reconcile man with man; to bring together and bind up the sundered and lacerated members of a bleeding humanity, tern apart and mutilated by war, the tyranny of capital, the antagonisms of trade and commerce, unholy passions, competition in business, and that fatal incoherence of interests which is engendered by isolated industry and a supreme regard to self.

Those Patrons who are now active men of the grange and remain firmly attached to its principles are persuaded that the best progress and highest success of its members is not to be reached by any spasmodic effort or by any sudden gust of enthusiasm, but by a patient centinuance in well doing; in a constant and unremitted working up to a higher standard, by a steady march onward to what is better in practice and lottier in purpose.

From Johnson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-The following named persons were installed as officers of Bellflower grange, No. 621, January 17, 1878: J. F. Ridlon, Master; B. A. Hale, Overseer; A. G. Pierce, Lecturer; C. Jewett, Steward; Wm. Calder, Assistant Steward ; D. Wallace, Chaplain; L. Hammer, Treasurer; H. Rhoades, Secretary; T. Minford, Gate-Keeper; Sister Wallace, Ceres; Sister Jewett, Pomona; Sister Gutisline, Flora; Sister Rhoades, Lady Assistant Steward. Our grange is alive and wide-awake, and would like to have a good H. RHOADES. GARDNER, Kans., Feb. 19, 1878.

From McPherson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- I see your correspondents from this county report the progress of individual granges, but say nothing about our grange prospects as a county.

We have now ten subordinate granges in the county, all in working trim and working; and, as Brother Ruth would say, all down to our fighting weight, which is on an average about from the roll are inquiring an easy and cheap twenty-three members to the grange. We had at one time twenty-two granges in the county; the twelve have deserted us but we propose to fight it out without them, and expect some day to hear their humble pleadings for some of the granger crumbs.

in winter every month, in summer every two months. At our last meeting, which was the it. It is very encouraging to read the letters annual meeting, the following officers were in it from the Patrons, and am glad to knew elected; M. L. Drake, master, post-office that there are so many live granges in our spring Valley; Wm. H. Annis, secretary, state. Our grange (Allen Creek), I am sorry post-office Empire, McPherson county. We to say, has become rather cold and lukewarm; have no further fears for the order in this we have not held a meeting since last summer.

out of the grange. As yet co-operation has made but small advances with us, but some of our granges have laid good foundations by the grange planting crops, the proceeds to be applied to co-operation. We believe this to be a erence mainly to its social character, its ability good plan and worthy the attention of other Patrons felt the importance of taking some to minister to their pleasure, and as an instru- granges, especially where funds are scarce.

We would ask the officers of the state grange on the farm seemed to them dull and void of when those demand resolutions or petitions, ally, socially and intellectually. Wishing not charm; they craved some kind of excitement, as you please to call them, with regard to regsome stimulus to their sluggish powers, and ulating railroads will be sent out. There are many of us just waiting the opportunity to increase till it reaches every Patron and farmspend an hour of unreserved and pleasant in-sign the petitions. Please send them along, tercourse with their neighbors and friends. worthy brothers. G. M. SUMMERVILLE. McPHERSON, Kans., Feb. 17, 18:8.

From Davis County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-Pomona grange No. 4 elected and installed its officers at the regular quarterly meeting Saturday. Maj. S. D. Underwood, Master; John Camron, Overseer; G. W. Montague, Lecturer; Geo. Heidle, Steward; Bruce Muntord, Assistant Steward; J. M. Wandler, Chaplain ; R. Raynold , Treas urer; S. G. Hoyt, Secretary; D. Muntord Gate-Keeper; Mrs. G. Heidle, Ceres; Miss Emma Harvey, Pomona; Mrs. B. Muniord Flora; Mrs. Jennie Raynolds, Lady Assistant Steward.

After installation we just went for the good things provided, including snipe on toast. Rousing speeches were made on co-operation and six hundred dollars were subscribed to form a co-operative association. Everything went merry as a marriage bell. We closed at an early hour in the morning.

8. GRANT HOYT, Secretary P. G. No. 4. P. of H. JUNCTION CITY, Kans., Feb. 16, 1878.

From Vinland Grange. EDITOR SPIRIT:-The following resolutions were voted as the sentiments of this grange, with request to publish in THE SPIRIT:

WHEREAS, The railroad companies of this whickers, the railroad companies of this country have entered into an agreement to pool their earnings, virtually destroying all competition in transportation and placing it in the hands of a lew railroad magnates to say what we shall receive for our grain and stock, and also what we shall py for the manufactured articles brought from the East; and WHEREAS, The rates charged are so high from here to the Kasterneities—on core for

from here to the Eistern cities—on corn from thirty-five to thirty-eight cents per bushel and other produce proportionately high and WHEREAS. The channel of the Mississippi through the jetties is a success, ship owner offering to take cargoes of grain from New Or eans to Europe for less per bushel than from

New York; and WHEREAS, It is firmly believed that grain can be taken from Kansas City to New Or leans by barge for fourteen cents per bushel a difference in favor of the Kan-a farmer of over twenty cents per bushel, there

Resolved. That we ask our representative in Mesoloed. In the weaks our representative in congress (Hon. D. C. Haskell) and our sentors (Hon. John J. Ingalis and Hon. P. B. Plumb) to work and vote for a liberal appropriation to improve the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, as that we may have benefit of cheap transportation.

VINLAND, Kans., Feb. 14, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-The new officers of Ka waka grange for the year 1878 were installed February 7th, by Bro. Stevens, as follows: J A. Kelley, Master ; Wm. Draper, Overseer ; J. R. Topping, Lecturer; S. R. Allen, Steward; B. S. Manning, Assistant Steward; Mary Manning, Chaplain; T. M. Pierson, Treasurer: O. L. Tabor, Secretary ; S. Seetin, Gate Keeper ; E. J. Pierson, Ceres; Maggie Duffee, Pomona; Mary Topping, Flora; Mary Lewis, Lady Assistant Steward.

We were favored with music from Oread band, also Mr. and Mrs. Griesa and Bro. Stevens, which was considered very good. Bro. Stevens drew a long breath and commenced: ve all thought he never done better. It done the grangers good and set some of the outsiders to thinking. Then Bro. Meairs gave us a speech. Next came the feast. The house was full but we had oysters enough for all and every one appeared to enjoy themselves. It rained a little and was as dark as could be. Some stayed till morning. We heard that some got lost going home. Hoping we have not wearied you, we remain, yours respectfully.

O. L. TABOR. DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kans., Feb. 23, 1878. From Lyon County.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- Eagle Creek grange, No. 380, still lives and in truth never has died, but is healthy and of strong growth, if not in numbers in the faith and works of its husbandmen. Our officers for 1878 are as follows: Levi Dumbauld, Master; G. A. Fleming, Overseer; J. L. Williams, Lecturer; C. D. Hand, Steward; J. M. McKee, Assistant Steward; C. Manley, Chaplain; Ella Dumbauld, Treasurer; Hattie S. Harden, Secretary; Jennie Williams, Ce- ment. res; Nancy J. Priest. Pomona; Alice Fleming, Flora; Maria L. Fleming, Lady Assistant Steward.

Our officers were installed by Bro. W. I. F. Harden, at which time we had an excellent feast, consisting of oysters, turkeys, chickens, cakes, pies, etc., etc. Members of other granges were present. Had the weather permitted we should have had a much larger attendance. Our working force numbers twenty-seven and members who have been dropped way to be reinstated, now that co-operation is a success. HATTIE S. HARDEN, Sec'y. HARTFORD, Kans., Feb. 14, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-Inclosed find \$1.50 for which you will please send me your valuable Our county grange holds regular meetings paper for another year. It has been a great benefit to me; I could not get along without

thing or go anywhere. Judging the other members by myself, we have not lost our faith in the cui-e, and with a lew encouraging words from you, or some one clse, we would go to work again. I wish, Bro. Stevens, that all paper devoted to the interests of our order us I do; it would be a great benefit to them, morto tire you with too long a letter I will close, Hoping that the circulation of your paper will er in the state, I subscribe myself, fraternally yours. T. B. DAVIS. AMERICUS, Kans., Feb. 14, 1878.

From Sedgwick County. EDITOR SPIRIT :- I see by your paper that it is getting quite lashionable to write letters to THE SPIRIT from each county, but I have not seen anything from this county yet. When you were down here last spring I agreed to write occasionally, as I had more taith in the grange than you had in the county. I said that we would start a co-operative store and revive the institution again, but "The best laid plans of mice and men gang att sgice," and it has proved so here until this winter. Things begin to look up a little; quite a number of granges are brushing up their armor and propose putting it on again.

A few of us in this county have been preach ing co-operation for a long while, believing it was our only salvation, and this week we started a store in Wichita to be run on the plan proposed by the National grange. It is bearding the lion in his den but perhaps that is the best plan. We shall have a great deal of opposition from all quarters, but I think the store is bound to be successful in the end, for the farmers are beginning to get their eyes open to the fact that they have been the stepping stone for others to get rich from their hard earnings. They see this winter, when the cry of hard times is sounding in their ears, that if the plan of co-operation had been put into practice last spring they would have realized not less than ten cents more per bushel by shipping their wheat. Ten cents is a small sum but there were five hundred thousand bushels raised in this county last year, so that at ten cents per bushel it makes the nice little sum of fifty thousand dollars. Now that would build all the elevators or stores that the farmers in this county will want for a long while, but the farmer, have not got that; it

has gone into the pockets of the speculators. The state grange mule a move in the right direction by appointing district lecturers, but in this district I am afraid that it will not amount to much, as the district is large and the lecturer, being limited as to time, cannot do the subject justice. But perhaps it was the best that could be done; but there should be one in each of the four counties, if there could be any plan to pay them; that is the only way to wake up the dead granges, but enough on that subject.

I see in THE SPIRIT a list of the Pomona granges with names of masters and secretaries, but Sedgwick county is lett blank, You must have a reporter down here and if he attended to his business he would tell you that we have a Pomona grange here; that Geo. A. White was master, and N. II. Dewings, secretary, Also that there are seventy-five thousand acres of wheat in this county, looking splendid (as the girls say). There are a great many cattle being fed here this winter and they are doing finely. Corn 18 worth from 16 to 18 cents per bushel; hogs from 2 to 3 cents per pound. Neither of them worth hauling to market us; let them proclaim from the sacred desk that through the mud. And he might report quite a number of items that might be accepted by the devil's, and yet we will say, as did the SPIRIT. But I have spun this out long than I intended. Yours respectfully.

SEDGWICK. WICHITA, Kans., Feb. 12, 1878.

From Riley County. EDITOR SPIRIT :- Oh the mud, the mud, the beautiful mud! This is not just the way the farmers orate in reference to the aforementioned subject; no, sir, not exactly, but then who wonders at their being cross? for as soon as they step out doors down, down they go, almost knee deep into mother earth, thinned out to griddle-cake consistency. She don't like it and "hits back" every time in the most exas- ited, and their officers: perating way imaginable; but that is not the worst of it. Hundreds of farmers have no sheds or barns for their stock, so the poor, dumb "critters" have to be and to suffer one moving mass of mud. Of course all the food they can eat will not make them comfortable, much less put on fat, hence it must be c'ear to any one that there is no profit in such manage-

I heard a gentleman say, not long since, that he had figured the subject carefully and found that good stone sheds with shingle roois could be made at ten dollars per head, and such sheds would, of course, last many years. Now. if this long-to-be-remembered winter shall convince our farmers that it will be true economy to sell enough stock to put some kind of good cover over the rest, it will have done a great work and not have been made in vain.

We are all pleased with our little co-operative store, for though not trying to "cut a big figure" is keeping on the even tenor of its way, i. e., the regular Bochdale plan, which I am satisfied is the only sound plan yet offered. Those of us who deal there find it a good thing to have, and those who don't why its their loss, that's all, and they stand in their own light. Bro. Otis, who is our district lecturer, has been on the war path in this section. Certain. ly no better man for the place could have been found. Such a "rattling among the dry bones" as he caused was worth going far to see. I am sure great good will result from his labors all through his district. Hoping that all the districts will be as carefully canvassed by the less county; we believe that we have touched bot- but the winter has been so disagreeably wet turers appointed to the work and that the order Hut-1-de-not want to condort then.

may reap an hundred fold from their exertions Manuattan, Kans., Feb. 14, 1878. POMONA.

From Third District Lecturer. EDITOR SPIRIT :- We are doing good work n this part of the state; our membership is increasing very fast. Would time admit of our spending two weeks in each county we could double our membership at least. We are meeting with some opposition from a source we did not expect. We are reliably informed that the preacher, in charge of the work on the Twin springs circuit of the M. E. church, stated, in a sermon delivered by him at the Elm Creek school-house, in Linn county, that the grange was an institution of the devil's. Can it be possible that the ministers of the gospel, the protessed tollowers of Him. who were the seamless coat, are uniting with others for the purpose of oppressing labors God forbid. But should such be the result we will stand as firm as the rock of adamant, and as endurable as the pyramids of Exypt. We believe that the principles taught in the grange are immortal; they must endure as long as time itself; they are emanations from high heaven brought down by the immaculate Son of God over eighteen hundred years ago. "Therefore all things what soever ye would that mea should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets." Such was the language of one who spake as never man spake. It is upon this immortal declaration that our noble order rests. Being honest and conscientious in what we are doing, we have nothing to fear. We would say to all who leel inclined to oppose us, "The mandate has gone forth from high heaven, and you had as well undertake to stop the sweeping hurricane as it passes by, or stay the avenging thunderbolt of heaven, bush the roar of Ningara's cataract,

to silence the voices of the friends of the grange movement." Let those who wish to oppress labor rage, while their friends and political tools imagine a vain thing, we will continue to cannonade their ramparts with the iron balls of truth, molded in the foundry of reason, until victory crowns our efforts and perches upon our banner of equal rights. We should not stop to a-k what judgment men will place upon us. There is one, even God, who shall judge us; and we know that His judgments are true and righteous altogether. Let us pray that the scales may full from the eyes of our modern Saul. With malice toward none, and charity towards all, we shall continue our trust in Him who rules the universe, and weak the destinies of all. Believing that high heaven will smile propitiously upon our work, we will bear unmoved the world's dread frown. Looking unto the great Master above, we will say with the poet-

or chain the boundless ocean as to undertake

Thy spirit, Independence, let me share, Lord, of the him heart and eagle eye; Thy steps I follow, with my bosom bare, Nor heed the storm that how is along the sky.

We are not laboring for self aggrand zement; we ask not when we come to lay this body down that it should sleep beneath a marble shaft pointing heavenward. Let the rising generation, while pointing towards the little mound that marks our last resting place on earth, say, "There lies one who never feared to become a firm and constant advocate of such principles as he believed to be for the best interest of his fellow-creatures; one who spurned the tyrant's claim and bowed to God alone." It will be enough, we ask no more. Let men impugn our motives; let them exhaust/the vocabulary of speech in heaping epithets upon we are laboring to build up an institution of meek and lowly Son of God, HLord, lay not the sin to their charge, for they know not what they do Want to emad a at most ab

Ohf a fair cause stands firm and will abide ; e. Legions of angels fight up in its side.

on the count would and Hallanding their asingm. ant well Lecturera Third District. ( I heartily indorse the above. are onab ol. S. Payne, County Deputy.

MOUND CREEK, Kans., Feb. 11, 1878. From Ninth District Lecturer. EDITOR SPIRIT :- I send you a list of a few

granges in Sumner county, which I have vis-Field Fair grange, No. 1,369, post-office Wellington, Sumner county, J. P. Wimer, mas-

ter; J. F. Carr, secretary. 1 installed their officers on the night of January 17th; it was a public installation. They bad one of the grandest suppers I was ever at one hundred and forty were at supper. Several speeches were made. They mean business, I was well treated and cared for in every respect,

I installed officers of Oxford grange, No. 970, Oxford, Sumner county, on the night of January 5, 1878. J. D. Krell, master; cister Mills, secretary. Had a good time as I always do. At that grange I talked co-operation. They are wide-awake and working; hold their grange in Odd Fellows' hall at Oxford. They mean business and buy together, sell together and work in harmony with each other. They say they are going to start a co-operative store at Oxford and I know they will do it; they have got the muscle and brain and know how

to use them.
Linstalled the officers of Green Valley grange. post-office Oxford, on the night of January, 19th. Charles G. Tillon, master; Marion Sommerville, lecturer; James M. Alexander, secretary. Had public installation and a firstclass supper. Everything went of harmoniously, although it rained all day; it quit in time, however, for us to have a good time. They are alive and I apprehend will make their mark in the work of co-operation this spring, for "where there's a will there's a way." and they have a will and I wish them success.

O. COON, District Lecturer, we have a will and I wish them success.

LITTLE DUTCH, Kans., Feb. 21, 1878. bouse when I could not see him, and Ocho en-

#### Ransas State Hems.

A FIRE in Leavenworth on Thur-day, night last destroyed a second-hand store on Fifth street. Loss about \$1,200.

MAJOR DAVID TAYLOR, U. S. paymaster loested at Fort Leavenworth, died on the 21st inst. in the fifty-third year of his age.

DAVID MAY, of Jefferson county, recently marketed ten head of hogs whose gross weight was fourteen thousand two hundred and fiftyfire pounds, Good for David.

THE Leavenworth Times learns that a Mr. Fred Belikemann, who was an old resident of Leavenworth county, committed suicide on Thursday of last week by shooting himself in

A YOUNG man named Otis Clevenger, living at Chanute, was killed recently by being dragged ever a fence and a distance of forty rods ter strap was fastened to his arm when the ani-mal started and he was unable to extricate himself from his perilous position.

THE Troy Chief says: "Joseph C. Lusk, reto commit suicide, on Monday siternoon of last week, by shooting himself in the head with a pistel. The wound will probably prove fatal. Later.—Mr. Lunk died Monday morning, and was buried Monday evening."

A RENO county paper speaks thus: "Almost every train from the East brings a num-ber of emigrant families with their stock, homehold goods and often a house already to put together, for points between here and Ellis. They are but one of the pattering drops of the migty shower that is gathering in the East, and that will ere this year passes away be poured out on the broad and fertile bosom of this great state."

A JEFFERSON county man visited Oskaloosa the other day, got drunk and was arrested and lodged in jail. He alterwards made comphaint against the saloon keeper for selling him whisky, whereupon the saloon keeper was required to appear before a justice and anawer to the charge. He plead guilty, and was fined fifteen dollars and costs. It is certainly dangerous to be fooling with "Jersey lightning" in Jefferson county.

MR. DANIEL BRINER told us the other evening, says the Oskaloosa Sickle, that he recently met a gentleman from Wisconsin, who, in speaking of the mud here, remarked: "Why, you have no mud here to compare with either Wisconsin or Idinois. In those states it is impossible to get about with teams, Coming through Illinois, I stopped at a depot about half a mile from town, and it was so muddy that the busses could not get to the train to take passengers, and I had to walk to town I picked my way, and then waded in mud boottop deep."

BAYS the Wichita Eagle: "Quite an excitement was raised in the city Saturday evening by an announcement that a three loot vein . of egal had been struck in the McCampbell shaft. A mumber of citizens went out; Sunday andthey came back again bringing no coal. For months a gas has been escaping from the bottom of the well. The material struck Saturday is a kind of slaty gypsum , which seems saturated with oil gas or some flamable as it burns readily and brightly, but the residue is

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The world still moves; truth is mignty and will prevail. The poor slave may plead in vain for ages for the amel-toration of his condition, but in a country like ours the pleas of truth, right and justice will ultimately be heard. The bible, the common schools, the grange and the press are powers that are now more than we appreciate move. that are now, more than we appreciate, mov- This is the way scholars talk; they are not

them all before the people and no fears as to the re-ult.

The children of Israel did not reach Canaan in one, ten, twenty or thirty years; and although many tell out by the way and were destroyed by the destroyer yet the faithful entered the promised land.

While Gens. Washington, Greene, Morgan Putnam and the brave continental soldiers were fighting for freedom, the hirelings of King George were impeding the progress of the independence of a mere handful of poor, faithful patriots, stretched only along the eastern border of this now great nation. Many errors and sins of the nation have been grappled and exposed by the faltbiul philauthropist yet many still remain. King George's soldiers long, long years ago left America; we hope and believe forever. The republic we believe to be firmly established in the affection of the people. The Union extends from ocean to ocean, from the great lakes to the gulf. In this vast territory many have become vastly rich and thousand more want to be so, and the shortest road and the most successful one appears to be not the success of co-operative labor but the success of concentrated power of wealth in gold. Their watchword now is gold and only gold. The moving of the waters is apparent. The senate and house may hesitate and falter, the president may veto, justice may be deferred, labor may again be compelled to take back seats and may again plow, sow and reap, but party lines will not forever hold the masses in line ready to do the master's bidding. A certain poor woman was once avenged of her adversary by her continual coming to the unjust judge. It is very doubtful indeed if the people who so earnestly desire to be avenged of their adversary (concentrated capital) are making all the importunities they might. One species of American slavery has willingly submitted to right and reason and others will follow if we fight the good fight of faithfulness.

A. VARNER. CEDAR VALLEY, Kans., Feb. 22, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- In your paper of the 20th inst. is an address of Mr. Henning, in which he gives a thrilling account of the creation, which he claims he finds in the bible and attributes to Moses. He then says:

Whence came to him these facts which have Whence came to him these facts which have taken skilled scientists generations of time to find out? How did he happen to get things and events in precisely their right order and never a mistake? Didit never occur to you as a most remarkable accident that Moses, four thousand years ago, should have blundered upon just that particular cosmogenic theory that is demonstrated true by the science of the nineteenth century? Is it not rather more incredible that it was accidental, than that it was revealed to him by the Spirit that first moved upon the face of the waters?

From this address it appears that Mr. Henning regards the account of the creation in Genesis as literally and circumstantially true. To me he is a curiosity. I had supposed no person of intelligence was so far behind the age as to be found in his condition. Argument on such a subject is thrown away, but I desire to offer a few views from other religious teachers

by way of contrast.
In a work called "The Bible for Young People," by three distinguished doctors—one prolessor at Amsterdam, one pastor at Rotterdam and one professor of theology at Leyden-I find the following on this subject of the creation as described in Genesta:

and one professor of theology at Lepdon—I find shurthered with oile, gas or some families as it burmivreadily and brightly, but the residue is as bullity achieve original first. In addition to the will and gass-mell; the present deposit being good through, is astrongly impregnated with all the property in the state of the control of the construction of the state of the control of the construction of the

ing the masses. All we have to do is to keep afraid of the truth and will not prevarieate or misrepresent to save any man's creed.

Kansas has been afflicted with a variety of evils, such as drouth, famine, border-ruffians, grasshoppers, chinch-bugs, etc., and now it seems we have to contend with glaring ignorance in the pulpit. Why, this preacher don't know the difference between organic and inorganic substances, as he classes "plant life, the grass that perishes, the herb yielding seed and the tree vielding fruit" in the "inorganic era." It is most unfortunate for a people when their religious teachers have not advanced beyond the ages preceding the deluge in their knowledge of the universe and of its God.

Consumptives, take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of aremedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup, as a cure for consumption, 'ar exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the hignest respectability. Who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed tonic and Mandrake pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to dury ations, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of consemption m ty be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Consumptives, take Notice.

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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 Law-ence, will be on hand to wait on customers. WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public,

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

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

GARDINER - - - EMPORIA

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER THE SHANDE

ENGRAVER. WOOSTER'S DEUG STORE, 75 Mass, Street, ... - Lawrence, Kans

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

SMALL FRUITS. GRAPE VINES. EVERGREENS,

-AND-

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us to prices. Note the following:

Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$15; five to six teet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$30. Other trees in proportion.

Cash or lers will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

## Douglas County, Kan.

JUSTUS HOWELL. Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN GROCERIES,

### GRAIN, FLOUR

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS

No. 88 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence,

All goods bought and sold for CASH, and prices made accordingly.

E. A. SMITH,

#### Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTING HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

# Largest and Most Complete Stock | BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

Has now on hand one VERY FINE IMPORTED BERK-HIRE BOAR, one year old, which he will bell at a bargain if applied for agon.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

## THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., **LIVE STOCK BROKERS**

Union Stock Yards,

## Kansas City, Mo.,

Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallion and thorough-bred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull culves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs. REPERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

BOOTH & NYE, BREEDERS OF CHOICE

#### LIGHT BRAHMAS Silver Duckwing Game Bantams -AND-

White-Crested Fan-Tail Pigeons, Leavenworth, Kansas, STOCK AND EGGS IN SEASON. Send for Descriptive Circular.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS The undersigned will furnish above manufactu

CHEAP FOR CASE

That all dealers need not go out of the State for J. N. Roberts & Co.

atted at tadw bus ; wal troots



any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country.
Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and
safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superority of this Powder over every other preparation of the
kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing
effects.

kind is known to all those who have seen its actorishing effects.

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, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yel ow Water, Heaves, Low of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Lege, 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 wisa to restore nealth, 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 narveious effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by he loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Cortificates from leading voterinary surgeons, stage companies. livery men and stock raisers, prove the LRIS POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the test of Horse and Cattle Medicines. Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholers mong fowls.

N. B.—Beware of Counterfeiters.—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. Should you fail to find them, inclose 2 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 centa per package. LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

#### KIMBALL BROS.

MARUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, HANSAS. MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER, DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

# MILLINERY

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest. CENTENNIAL

BARBER SHOP.

Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style. PRICES REASONABLE.

MITCHELL & HORN, Proprietors.



JAMES M. HENDRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW -AND

NOTARY PUBLIC -OFFICE AT-No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs

Probate and Real Estate made a specialty Addice given in all Probate business free.

JOHN S. WILSON. Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass, street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made

#### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FRB. 27, 1878.

#### DEATH OF PAST-MASTER T. B. ALLEN, OF MISSOURI.

The order throughout the country will regret to learn of the death of Bro. Allen. He was a firm, steadfast. earnest friend of the Patrons of Husbandry and few have rendered more effective service to the cause than he, both by his pen and personal efforts to encourage, strengthen and perpetuate the principles on which our order is founded.

In private life he was honest, upright, just in all his dealings, and greatly beloved by all who knew him.

want the national banks abolished and the greenbacks issued instead, they must elect senators and representatives that will carry out the wishes of the people. There are four million voting farmers in the United States; if they will ask unitedly they can easily get whatever they ask. In short, if the people of this country do not have such legislation as they desire it is their own fault and the people have no right to growl if they get back the same kind of seed they sow.

#### CAPT. J. B. EADS ON THE NAVIGA-TION OF THE MISSOURI AND MAN-SAS RIVERS.

We publish below a letter from Capt. Eads to Col. Mumford, editor of the Kansas City Times. It will be seen that Mr. Eads thinks even the Kansas river can easily be made navigable. We hope our peeple will take this matter in hand, and we have no doubt that a line of barges from this point to Kansas City could be put into successful operation. Will our leading citizens take hold of this enterprise?

Mr. James E. Mamford, Editor Kansas City Times, Kansus City, Mo.—MY DRAR SIR:— Your favor of 1st inst., forwarded from St. Louis, was received this morning, together with the number of your excellent journal, to which you refer.

I am much obliged for the kind terms with

which you have alluded to me in this and pre-vious numbers of the Times.

I should be glad if I had leisure to address

I should be glad if I had leisure to address you a letter for publication on the important questions to which you refer in your letter, namely, the improvement of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, and of the probable success of a barge line from your city to St. Louis.

One of your most prominent merchants, Mr. French, wrote to me on the subject some months ago, asking me to furnish him with some views for publication on the barge line enestion.

to postpone it for a more convenient season.

ly influenced by the depth of water that can be carried through the route.

Buy vessels, whether towed or self-propelling, can be run much cheaper in proportion to their tourings than small ones. A shallow river compels the use of small barges because it is only during seasons of high water, and consequently for short periods, that the large ones can be used, and hence it-would not be found profitable to use very large ones, because they would be idle so much of the time, or be compelled to go with partial leads. The size would therefore, in the present condition of the river, ly influenced by the depth of water that can be

therefore, in the present condition of the river, have to be determined by those engaged in navigating it. The larger they can be used the cheaper can the grain be carried, and the more certain will be the profit, even at re-

duced rates.

more certain will be the profit, even at reduced rates.

What the people of Kansas should unite in demanding is the improvement of their water comminication with the sea, bearing in mind that every mile of deep water gained from the sea up towards them will insure greater benefits to them than an equal number of miles of deep water gained from Kansas towards the sea, with shoals below it.

If the river were deepened to twenty feet, from St. Louis to the sea, it would be simply impossible to restrain public sentiment from a universal demand for the extention of deep water in every direction above it. There is no reason, however, why the improvement of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi should not be commenced and proceed with simultaneously with the correction of the river below St. Louis. taneously with the correction of the river below St. Louis. I stated years ago, in the Exchange in your

rity, when addressing a meeting of your prominent citizens, that I believe it entirely practicable to secure twelve leet of water at the lowest stage in the Missouri, from Kansas City down. I have not had reason to alter this conviction. With such a depth to the sea the advantages of the country west of you cannot be estimated, because of their immensions.

aity.

A know but little of the Kausas river, except the kausas river, that gained by frequent trips on the Kansas Partic railroad; but have, no doubt that its minimus depths will one day be greatly increas-ed. I am induced to believe from what I have seen of it, that it could be deepened at a very moderate cost, compared with the great value of the products of the territory drained by it. The cost of improving the alluvial tributaries of the Mississippi will be very nearly in proportion to the magnitude of the volume of the some instances applied their

discharge of each one. The volume in like manuer must limit the attainable depth in each. Any estimate of the cost without surveys could only be approximated roughly. Very sincerely, etc., JAS. B. EADS.

PORT EADS, Feb. 12, 1878.

LARGE CROPS AND HOW FITTY ARE STOLEN PROM THE FARMERS.

Constantly as we have been all dwelling on the great crops for the last few months, tew of us tairly reasize how large they are, and how greatly they are to affect the pressing ques-tions of our individual and national distresses. tions of our individual and national distresses, it is not simply that the last was a good year for wheat, or for cotton, or for potatoes, but that it has been a great year for everything in the way of food for man and beast. Not simply or chiefly a year of increased acreage, but a year of remarkably increased production per acre. Never so many bushels of wheat or rye, or corn, or potatoes to the acre, as well as never so many acres cultivated. The year was also exceptional in this, that, while most seasons are invorable to certain crops, and apparently resonany acres cultivated. They are was also secreptional in this, that, while most seasons are favorable to certain crops, and apparently by the same circumstances unfavorable to others, this season seems to have been equally favorable to everything. Some crops want a dry season, some a wet, some a warm, others a cool, and we had come to regard these laws as fixed, and to accept the compensation of success here for failure there as a part of the encessary laws of production. But the year 1877 has practically distinguished itself throughout the whole country as hot enough for corn and dry enough for potatoes—as equally good for everything, and, like the shoemaker's boot, "large enough for a man and small enough for a boy." And the results are already certain to be such a wealth of food as the nation never realized before in any year, an abundance for ourselves at cheap prices, and as much for all the rest of the world as it can possibly take and pay for.

The above extract we take from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It is certainly a matter of congratulation among all classes that such abundant harvests have been realized. Abuudance is always better than scarcity. yet, when such years of great agricultural yields are vouchsafed by a bountiful providence, the somewhat sad inquiry naturally arises, to whose benefit, specially, will these rich harvests inure? Will those who have done the work to produce them get their full share of the profits? We fear not. Trade and commerce will take the lion's share of everything that is sent to market, whether foreign or domestic. A large army of "go-betweens," for which a true organization of society has no use, will demand and obtain a pretty large per centage of profits for the exercise of its parasitic functions of transportation and exchange. Next, there is a very large class of nonproducers, such as bankers, lawyers, stock-gamblers, the bears and bulls of modern civilization, who must get their living and make money too out of profits which legitimately and of right belong to the productive classes. Then, on the farmers and laboring classes mostly, there comes a demand from government for taxation to the amount of some one or two hundred millions of dollars annually, for the discharge of functions which the government ought never to touch. What need has this nation of custom-houses built and supported at an enormous expense? What need of a navy to pronot have time to complete it, and was compelled tect its commerce? Commerce is a the convention adjourned until 2:30 powerful and rich interest abundantly p. m. The question of euccess of a barge line with the Miscouri river unimproved, is one which can be better determined by experience and infelligent Miscouri river boatmen, than by an engireer. My experience in connection with the river however, leads me to believe that it such an enterprise is well managed it will prove successful. The cost of transportation, whether by barges or steamboats, will be enormoused by the depth of water that can be better determined by experience and infelligent Miscouri river boatmen, than by an port their most active despoiler? The agricultural classes be called on to support their most active despoiler? The army. Well, what do we want of an and Indiana are also very largely represented, but there is only one delegate from the l'actific coast.

At the meeting, last night, the more suppress all riots, all mobs that threaten their peace. As for wars with other nations, the idea of such a thing is a perfect outrage on humanity, and their recurrence might be stopped at once and forever it this christian nation would speak the word. Then the whisky business. What right his government to interfere with that, and harrass with its sheriffs and other officers those who engage in its manufacture? If it is a good business and promotes the welfare of society, let it go on. If it is a bad business and is carried on to the injury of society, let it

be stopped; the sooner the better. We have thus indicated several different ways among a score of others which might be enumerated in which farmers with other industrious classes are taxed with inexorable severity. Three-fourths at least of the profit of their labor is filched away under one

A. N. Leoparta & Co. . spr. Mr.

knowledge to some practical effect. They have instructed certain high courts in their rulings and decisions. Soon they will have other instructions to give to legislatures and governments which will be heard and obeyed.

EDITOR SPIRIT: - As the subject of petitioning the governor to call an extra session of the legislature has been up for discussion in the state, for the purpose of regulating freights and fares on railroads, I will let you know how we stand in this part of the state. We called a meeting at our town some time ago and invited all our representatives. to meet us there and express themselves on the question, and if not in person to express them elves by letter, so we could petition advisedly; and in due time we got word from all of them. Two of them are square on the question with us, one on the fonce and one snubbed us short; he was addressing railroad meetings and could not meet us. He is a national banker, but will not be a representative again soon, I don't think. Those that were with us thought it very doubtful whether we could gain our point as the legislature now stands, so we decided to drop the thing until the fall election and then, we will make it the issue and I think we can send men there that will work for us and not for railroad companies and national banks.

Now, Mr. Editor, we want THE SPIRIT and other papers, friendly the laboring class, to agitate this thing continually from now until our next election and try and get the laboring class awake totheir interest, so they will vote for men that will go to the legislature and represent our interests equally with other interests, and until we do that we must expect to be trodden down by the nonproducing class; and we also want our triends in Missouri to take hold of the thing and help us to accomplish our velopment of our agricultural and minends, for as St. Louis is the natural mareral, mechanical, manufacturing and ket for this state we must have an out- commercial resources to the end that let in that direction before we can explabor may be fully and profitably empect much benefit. Now, brethren and ployed, but no monopoly should be lefriends of Kansas and Missouri, let us galized.

take hold of this thing in carnest and

Eight alltogether at our next fall's election, abolished, the most rigid economy faand all do our duty to ourselves, and vored in every branch of the public thereby do our duty to the country by service, and severe punishments inflictbursting asunder one of the chains that is binding an oppressed people and trusts reposed in them, making them servants and slaves to a Ninth—As educated by more heartless and tyrannical set than ever the slave masters of our sister states were. Now, friends, think over this question and express yourselves through the papers so we may understand one another, and all be ready to work together. Yours fraternally,

L. METIER. LABETTE, Kans., Feb. 21, 1878.

#### GREENBACK PARTY

Hold their National Convention at Toledo, O.-Twenty-eight States Represcoted, Pennsylvania Leading of, Followed by Ittinois, etc.

TOLEDO, Feb. 22.—The Greenback party of the United States met in its first regular convention at 10:30 this morning, R. F. Trevellick, of Detroit, temporary chairman.

Atter appointing a committee on credentials, organization and platform,

At the meeting, last night, the more prominent delegates decided to climinate from the platform all mention of inter-convertible bonds, which seemed at that time to be the only point of con-

tention among the delegates.
Upon reassembling, the committees not being ready to report, the convention was entertained by the singing of Greenback songs. In response to a call. Harper, of Illinois, made a speech and Allis presented the views of the Greenback state central committee of Wiscousin on the financial question. The committee on credentials then made a verbal report through its chairman. Mr. McGee, who said that twenty-eight states were represented, that most of the delegations were full, some over flowing, and a few states were not fully represented. The committee on permanent organization then reported for president, Judge Francis W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, with the usual num-

olutions not being yet ready, the con- not molested, however. One of the bled and the following platform was reported:

d States at its stamped value.

Second - There shall be no privileged class of creditors. All debts and obligations, public and private, shall be discharged in legal tender money of the United States strictly according to stipulations of the laws under which they were contracted.

Third-That the coinage of silver be placed on the same footing as that of gold.

Fourth-Congress shall provide said money adequate to the full employment of labor, the equitable distribution of its products and the requirements of business, fixing a minimum amount per capita to the population, as near as may be, and otherwise regulating its volume by wise and suitable provisions of law, so that the rate of interest will secure to labor its just reward.

Fifth-It is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of popular government that any species of private prop-erty should be exempt from bearing its just share of public burdens. Government bonds and money should be taxed precisely as other property, and a grad-uated income tax should be levied for the support of the government and the payment of its debts.

Sixth-The public lands are common property of the whole people and should not be sold to speculators nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

Seventh - The government should, by general enactment, encourage the de-

Eighth-All useless offices should be ed upon public officers who betray

Ninth-As educated labor has devised means for multiplying productions by inventions and discoveries, and as their use requires the exercise of the mind as well as the body, such legislation should be had that the number of hours of daily toil will be reduced, giving to the working classes more leisure for mental improvement and social enjoyment, and saving them from premature

decay and death.

Tenth—The adoption of an American monetary system, as proposed herein, will harmonize all differences in regard to the tariff and tederal taxation, reduce and equalize the cost of transportation by land and water, distribute the equitable joint carnings of capital and labor, secure to producers of wealth the results of their labor and skill, muster out of service the vast army of idlers who under the existing system grow rich upon the earnings of others, that every man and won an may by their own efforts secure a competence, so per lb.; tallow, ejc.; honey, strai that overgrown fortunes and extreme linseed oil, raw, ejc. per gallon. poverty will seldom be found within

the limits of our republic.

\*\*Eleventh - Both the national and state. with the power of gathering and publishing the same.

Twelfth—That the confract system of employing labor in our prisons and reformatory institutions work great injustice to our mechanics and artisans, and should be prohibited.

Thirteenth-The importation of servile labor into the United States from China is a problem of the most serious importance, and we recommend legislation looking to its suppression.

The platform was adopted without debate and a national executive committee appointed, consisting of one member from each state. speeches by various members the couvention adjourned sine die.

GALVESTON, Feb. 23.—The News' special, dated Dallas, 22d, says: Last night the south-bound train on the manent organization then reported for president, Judge Francis W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, with the usual number of vice-presidents.

By permission, the ladies of Toledo jumped into the engineer's cab, covergressetted a communication for the ladies of the sound into the engineer's cab, covergressetted a communication for the ladies of the sound into the engineer's cab, coverging the sound that the sound into the engineer's cab, coverging the sound that the sound into the engineer's cab, coverging the sound that the sound into the engineer's cab, coverging the sound that presented a communication from the ing him and the fireman with a revolv-Toledo Woman's Suffrage association. er. Five men attempted to enter the lt urged the convention to include in express car, when Messenger Thomas its platform a plank recognizing the showed fight, firing three shots at the pretense or another, which rightly ought to find its way into their own pockets.

But our money-bag philosophers and owlish political economists say, "Oh! this is the way that things are done to supplie the showed fight, firing three shots at the robbers, hitting one, and, it is thought, killing him. The robbers fired five or six shots at the messenger, and rushed in and overpowered him. They then could be in munication was received with hearty a swing. Uncoupling the express car from the train, they then ordered the supplies of women to a participation in the samplitude on platform. this is the way that things are done among civilized nations. Stolid farmers and those who labor for a living cannot be expected to teach wisdom, or manage the affairs of state, or know anything about political economy."

Well, the Patrous are now going to school, they are learning a thing or two about law; and what is better they have in some instances applied their.

The report of the committee on rest.

In the continued applause and referred to the train, they then ordered the engineer to pull over on a siding, where the messenger was forced to open the safe, from which they also open the safe, from which they are learning a to introduced. There engineer to pull over on a siding, where the messenger was forced to open the safe, from which they are learning about \$2,500 in money, overlooking a package containing about \$400. The robbers were all masked save the one that covered the engineer. Passengers were completely demoralized, and thinking they would be visited, again have been contracted to many points by favored parties than those that nonmally prevail. It is believed that thinking they would be visited, again the continued applause and referred to pull over on a siding, where the messenger was forced to open the safe, from which they allower, ample time yet for good roads stracted \$2,500 in money, overlooking a package containing about \$400. The robbers were all masked save the one that covered the engineer. Passengers was forced to pen the safe, from which they allower, ample time yet for good roads stracted \$2,500 in money, overlooking a package containing about \$400. The robbers were all masked save the one that covered the engineer. Passengers and free problems of problems of labor and capital and p the see now, more than we suprement, move To a take way scholers take are not a country with M. J. hundrager,

vention took a recess at 5:45 till 7 clock. party proposed going through the At 7 o'clock the convention reassem- passengers, but the leader commanded him to his place. After securing their ported:

| booty, the robbers mounted horses | booty, the robbers mounted horses | First—It is the exclusive function of hitched a short distance from the dethe general government to coin and pot, and took a morthward course, create money and regulate its value. There were enough male passengers on All bank issues designed to circulate as money should be suppressed. Circulating mediums, whether of metal or paper, shall be issued by the government and made a full legal tender for all debts, duties and taxes in the Unitmultaneously with the tiring a man rushed into the passenger coach in great fright, and as he hurried through said the robbers numbered from fifty to sixty. 12 o'clock-Capt. Quinton telegraphed the city marshal that a car would be at his service by one o'clock, which was taken, aid the pursuit of the robbers commenced.

TOPEKA, Feb. 23.—A mass meeting of citizens of this city was held to-day, at which a memorial to congress was adopted to pass laws to force the Union Pacific railroad to pro-rate with the Kansas Pacific. The meeting was largely attended, and addressed by Gov.

#### THE LATEST MARKETS

a	THE DATEST MARKETS.
	Produce Markets.
•	
B	St. Louis, Feb. 26, 1878.
	Flour-XX \$5.10 @ b.23
1	XXX 5 40 @ 5.60
	Family 5.60 @ 5.75
201	W nest-No. 8 Isit 1.191 @ 1.194
•	Wheat—No. 3 fall 1.194 g 1.194 No. 4 red 1.124 g 1.134 Corn—No. 2 437 44 Q 44 Q 45 Q 27
3	Corn-No. 2 431@ 41
10	Oats-No. 2 mixed 281@ 27
	1 10 - NO. 2 57 (A 571
1	Barley-No. 2 40 @ 45
1	Pork 10.50 @10.674
u	Dry salt meats—Short ribs
t	Bacon Loose short clear 54 0 54
	Bacon 410 61
	Lard 7 @ 71
	CHICAGO, Keb. 26 1878
	Wheat—No. 2 spring 1.08 @ 1.091
•	No. 3 1.711@ 1.04
	Corn 421@ 421
ě.	Oats 25 @ 254
ø	Pork 10.20 @10.40
•	Bulk Meats 34 30 54
	Lard 7.25 @ 7.30 KANSAS CITY, Feb. 26, 1878.
3	KANSAS CITY, Feb. 26, 1878.
	wheat—No. 8 red fall 1.10 (a) 1.104
	No. 4 fall 99 @ 1.001
	Corn-No. 2 mixed 324 @ 83
•	Oats 25 @ 26
,	Rye-No. 2 43 @ 45
- 1	The state of the s
	Live Stock Markets.
	ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26, 1878.
	Cattle-Prime to choice \$ 3.75@ 5.00
•	Poorer grades 2.50@ 3.50
	Hogs
•	CHICAGO, Feb. 26. 1878.
1	Cattle—Good steers 2 75% 4.85

CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1878.

Cattle—Good steers 3 7,504 4.85

H bys—Packers 3,756 4.05

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 26, 1878.

Cattle—Native shippers 3,506 4.35

Native feeders 3,106 3,35

Native stockers 2,866 3.00

Native cows 2,006 3.00

Milch cows, each 25,00630,00

Hogs—Packers 3,406 3,50 In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 20@22c.; niedium 16@18c; common, low grade, 8@14c.; cheese, 104@14c.; eggs, 9@10c. for fresh; white beans, steady, \$1.00@1.25, hand pleated, \$2.00@2.20; castor beans 60@70c. \$ bu.; hay, bailed, per ton, \$7.50@9.50; poultry-chickens, dressed, 5@6c. perth.; potatoes, 85@60c.; teathers, live geese, 48@45c.; apples, per bbl., \$2.50@3.00; cranberries, \$9.00@9.50; hides, dry flint, 14@15c., dry salt, 10@11c., green sait, 64c., green, 5c., caif, 9c., sheep skins, 10c. per lb.; tallow 61c.; honey, strained, 10@12c.;

Broom corn is quoted in Kansas City at \$30 @80 % ton; in St. Louis \$60@100.

Flour in Kansas City 14 quoted as follows: nould establish a bureau | Fancy brands, \$2.95@3.00; XXX, \$2.75. Rye of labor and industrial statistics, clothed dour, \$1.80. Buckwheat, \$3.00. Cora meal, \$ cwt., 75@85c.

Wheat has risen since our last quotations in all the Eastern markets, but the tendency at this date is downward. No man can predict with any degree of certainty whether wheat will be higher or lower in the spring. It it should happen that war grows out of the settlement of the "Eastern question," wheat would rapidly rise, and might bring \$2.00 or even \$2.50 per bushel.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.19 to 1.20, for February, and \$1.19 to \$1.193, March. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.08 for February and March, and \$1.083. April. In Kansas City, No. 8 fall, is \$1.08 to \$1.101, February, \$1.063, to \$1.09, March, and \$1.06 to \$1.13, April. The lower figures being the price bid and the higher ones the price 10

Corn has risen a cent or two in most markets, and the tendency now is upward.

Rye and oats have risen. Cattle have not varied much since our last. There is a slightly improved demand for beet shipping cattle.

Hogs slow, but markets are not materially changed.

The price of many kinds of country produce has improved in most markets. This is owing to the horrible state of the roads, and few farmers can derive any benefit from it.

There is said to be 7,000,000 bushels less grain at three leading lake ports, than there was at this time last year. Shippers say, "If bad look hold corn back until farmers have to en-

BY JAMES T. NEEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.0°; ne month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$40. The spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation any paper in the State. It she has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

#### City and Vicinity.

ELIAS SUMMERFIELD has been appointed receiver of the Lawrence savings bank.

MRS. LIVERMORE Will deliver a lecture at Liberty half to morrow (Thursday) night on "The Coming Man."

NOTICE the new advertisement of McCurdy Bros. This boot and shoe house is old and reliable, and they keep first-class goods. Give them a call, on U MIH VIA HIC

OUR farmers and dealers will be interested in the advertisement of Mesers, Hull & Scotney. general commission merchants of Philadelphia. Read what they have to say.

MESSRS. BOOTH & NYE, of Leavenworth, breeders of choice poultry, send their advertisement to us; read it in another column and then write for descriptive circular.

THE state bank of this city closed its doors on Saturday last. At a meeting of the creditee was appointed to report a plan for settling up the business of the institution.

JUDGE BREWER, of Leavenworth, lectured last evening at Plymouth Congregational church. Subject, "Women in Court." This was the first of a series of lectures to be given under the auspices of the ladies of the church.

St. Nicholas for March is fully equal to the previous numbers. It is especially suited for youth and childhood. Its articles instruct as the floor was well able to support eighteen tonwell as amuse. It contains not only deeds of of paper, but when Warren himself underexplorers, but tells how matches are made, etc.

STUDENTS of science will find the Popular Science Monthly Supplement quite as interesting as the Monthly itself. Every number issued this year has been good. Every article in the last number is interesting. Price only \$3.00, or 25 cepts a number.

#### The Globe-Democrat

Is the best known and most popular of all the papers coming to this office outside of those published here. McCullough, the editor, knows how to make a paper that the people like. Read the prospectus in another column

Appliton's Journal for March contains "Rambles around Rio de Janeiro." "Jet, Her Face or her Fortune; "Out of London," by Julian Hawthorne; "The Carnival of Verice;" "A Russian Drawing Room Poet;" "Eighteenth-Century England," besides a number of novels, short stories and poems.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quackad Pulvermacher's electric beits effectually cure premature debility, weadness and decay. Bood and journal, with information worth thou sands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE March number of Scribner contains over thirty able articles. Perhaps the one that will most interest the greatest number of readers is "Personal Reminiscences of Lincoln. Sevarticle on Kenyon college contains portraits of Ed. L. Ferries, of Topeka.

Tressient Hayes, Stanley Matthews, Bishop

Chase and Davis, Davis, Chase and It seemed that the Cast advising them, when they visit them, when they visit them when they visit them. eral of the articles are well illustrated. An

TO-NIGHT (Wednesday) the Young Men's Social club will give a literary entertainment at their hall over the First national bank. The nme for the evening is as follows

brokramme to	tue evening is as ionows.
Eccay VC	Music. Dr. Frank Smythe
Oration. st	Dr. Frank Smythe
Essay	Mr. T. B. Griffith
	Music. Mr. Eric Owens
Recitation	Dr. J. T. Moore
a oper	Music.

The public are invited to attend. Admission

METO Personal Victory

JAS. E. WATSON, Esq., has gone East. MISS ADDIE BANGS has returned from Paola. H. L. ALDEN, Esq., of Wyandotte, made us

a pleasant call on Saturday last. MISS J. ADDIE LESCHER is home from her Shawnee county school for a few weeks' vacation.

MR. HENRY TIMMONS spent last Sunday with friends in Lawrence. Henry is for the present located in Kansas City.

HON. JOHN P. ST. JOHN, of Olathe, arrived in the city yesterday and delivered a temper ance lecture before a large audience at the court room last night. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Lawrence Temperance union.

MR. ALFRED WHITMAN, special agent of the Travelers' Insurance company, of Hartford, Connecticut, is in the city on a short visit to the assistant editor of this paper. This company is rated by the insurance commissioners of New York and Connecticut as one of the six leading insurance companies of the country. The general scotdent policy is issued annually like a fire policy, and provides a certain sum in case of death by accident and a weekly indemnity of from five to fifty dollars a week in case of disabiting injury. Mr. Whiteman will be remembered as the son of Col. E. B. Whitman, well known in the early history KAMEAR OFF. MOREMAN

In our district court the cases set for trial by ury last week were all disposed of and the court is engaged this week in trying cases se by the court. Since Monday morning sixtyseven cases have been called and disposed of. Out of this number only about half a dozen were tried. The remaining cases on the docket are set for hearing for to-day, Thursday and Friday.

Tite general passenger agent of the A., T. & S. F. railroad informs us that commencing Sunday, March 3d, this company will put on an accommodation train leaving Atchison at 11:50 p. m. and Kansas City at 11:10 p. m., dally, connecting with night trains from the East and running through to Dodge. This will be a mixed train for the benefit of those moving to Kansas with their effects and to accommo date the increased local and emigrant pusiness

DIED, on the 23d, met., at his home on Rhode Island street, Mr. Thomas Collier, at the advanced age of 79 years. As a husband he was faithful and true, as a father loving and kind, as a citizen upright and honest. Ever trustful in the good providence of God, ever sustaining true relations with men, he died as he lived, at peace with God, and calmly resigned his spirit at last into the hand of Him who doeth all things well. His children, a numer. Thus ended the Knights' Templar ball of 1878 ous family, while mourning his loss, rise up and call him blessed. His estimable wife looks forward, with christian hope, to a reunion with her loved busband in the better land. By all who knew Mr. Collier intimately he will be long remembered as a faithful friend and an honest man.

A GRAND smash and a promiseuous scattering, mixing and piling of goods took place at the paper store of A. B. Warren & Co., on Sunday morning last. It happened thusly: Mr. Warren had just received an immense quantity of paper and had it nicely stored sway in the already well filled new rear addition to his store, altogether the goods on the floor weighed about eighteen tons. Now took to meander across, it was too much; every support gave way precipitating to the ground, in one confused mass, every article except the agile proprietor, who skipped out of the rear door just in time to save himself perhaps severe bruises. No considerable damage was done to the stock.

#### Knights' Templar Ball.

In response to invitations extended by De Molay Commandery No. 4, about fifty couples of our own citizens and a number from abroad put in their appearance at Frazer hall on Friday night last, to do honor to the worthy sir Knights and participate in the grand ball, of which event so much had been previously said. No preliminary arrangement had been over-looked by the Knights that would in any way add to the pleasure and harmony of the occasion, and the result was a grand success. The hall was beautifully and appropriately decorated in honor of the birth of Washington Banta's band of Kansas City, assisted by Prof. Buch of our own city, making in all eight pieces, furnished excellent music for the oc-.doies:

At an early hour the sir Knights accompa nied by their ladies filed into the hall and formally opened the ball. The guests present from abroad were as follows: Sir Knight P. S. Ferguson and wite, of Olathe; Sir Knight John Tudhope and Miss Viola Tudhope, of Tonganoxie; Mrs. Moss, of Clay Center; Mrs. Andrews, of Wisconsin; Mrs. James Snoddy, of La Cygne; Miss Jessie Ogden, of Kansas City;

the evening had but just commenced when supper was called; it was 11 o'clock. So the nodding of plumes and dizzy whirl ceased for a time and all repaired to the Ludington house dining rooms, where a bountitul provision had been -pread.

Now all are again engaged in the inspiring waltz, and while the elegantly dressed ladie circle to and tro, supported by their manly partners, let us view the different and taste-fully arranged costumes. For the following descriptions we are indebted to a number of ladies present :

Mrs. Wm. Bullene, dress of turquoise faille trimmings of tulle; flowers in her hair. Mrs. Msj Huson, dress of rose-colored bro

ade silk with white lace overdress. Mrs. R. K. Tabor, dress of green poplin and

black velvet, trimmings of white lilles.
Mrs. J. C. Pickett, dress of fawn-colored slik, trimmings of white tulle and pink roses. Mrs. Dr. Hart, dress of corn-colored silk, black lace overdress.

Mrs. Hal Coffin, dress of black silk, cardinal Mrs. Judge Bassett, dress of black silk and olack lace, cardinal flowers.

Mrs. Sam Coffin, dress of gold-colored silk. black lace overdress. Mrs. Nathan Frank, dress of invisible green

silk with scarlet flowers. Mrs. John Barber, dress of canary-colored arlatan and black velvet. scarlet flowers. Mrs. L. J. Worden, dress of black silk, pink

trimmings. Mrs. J. N. Roberts, dress of black silk, scarlet trimmings. Mrs. Wm. Frisble, dress of gray poplin,

brown silk trimmings, Mrs. John Ross, dress of brown silk, scarle rimmings, flowers in her hair. Mrs. O. P. Barber, dress of fawn-colors

and black tulle.

Mrs. S. Steinberg, dress of gold-green silk and brown velvet. Mrs. Geo. Ludington, dress of black silk,

Miss Vara Gunn, dress of swigs and satin-Consignitation and Solicited.

Miss May Harris, dress of white swiss and

Miss Jessie Ogden, dress of pink and white tarlatun.

Miss Gertrude Bullene, dress of plnk silk and white swiss with garlands of pink rose buds. Miss Angle Ludington, dress of lavender silk, trimmings of white tarlatan and pink

Miss Sophia Gleason, dress of white tarlatan and scarlet satin waist, garlands of scarlet

Miss Ella Hadley, dress of white swiss, flow ers in her hair.

Miss Emma Barber, dress of blue tarlatan and blue silk. Miss Clara Junks, dress of white swiss, with

lue vest front. Miss May Porter, dress of pale green silk and white tarlatan. Miss Hattie Lewis, dress of gray and white silk and white tariatan sash. Miss Lillie Leiby, dress of white tarlatan and

white satin, Our reporter left the hall at about 1 o'clock. when the enjoyment was at its height, and it was 3 o'clock when the last note was sounded one of the grandest affairs of the season.

What of the Future?

This subject is now absorbing the attention of the civitized world. For ages thinking people have been divided upon the point as to a iteral hell, some contending there is a big one, to which railroad men and editors are rapidly traveling, others affirming there is only a little one, a sort of pocket edition, which is carried with us daily in our hearts; while others claim there is none at all, and only as our actions in this world are guided by pure motives and wise counsels, will we find peace and happiness hereafter. Therefore, in the future, as in the past, people will continue to be divided upon these points. But there is one point upon which all agree, and the testimony comes from the East, West, North and South, and that is that the Old Reitable Hamibal and St. Joseph railroad is still the people's favorite. Remember this is the only line that can offer through day coaches and Puliman sleepers, leaving Kansas City daily for Chicago via the Chicago, Burling.

coaches and Pullman sleepers, leaving Kanass City daily for Chicago via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and through day and Pulm of steeping cars leaving Kanass City, Atchison and St. Jo. daily for Toledo, Ohio, via the Watissh railway, without change.

IMPORTANT! The train leaving Kanass City at 5: 0 p. m., takes a through day coach to fudan polits, daily, (except Saturda)) via the Wabash and L. B. & W. railways, without change.

T. PERFIELD, G. P. & T. A. G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo. Western Pass, Agy, Kanass City.

"The Golden Bett" Route. The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is siz the Kansus Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the naest wheat region in the world). Belt" (the mast 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 at Kansas City and Leavenworth with an the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The lavorite 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 Serieurs. La Veta Dal nections 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 tast 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 Articons.

For information concerning rates, maps Kor information concerning rates, many guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. Connell, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, John Mulk, Gen l Fr't Ag't.
T. F. Oakes, Gen'l Sup't.
Kansas City.

Mexico, Arizona, or the San Juan mines, to take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe rail-road, the new Southern route through Kansas, road, the new Southern route through Kansas, say the Arkansas valley, to Pueblo, making direct connection with the Denver and Rio Granderaliway for Colorado, Springs, Denver, and all points in Northern Colorado, Canon City, Garsind, Del Norte, Eake City, El Moro, Eas Vegas and Santa Fe. Trains leave Kansas City and Atchison every day in the year, with Pulman is seeping tears attached, and passenger trains equipped with all the modern improvements. For maps, circulars and detailed information ask them to send to T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

Av unusual heavy stock of lamps, lanterns, chimneys, burners, etc., at Geo. Leis & Bro.'s drug store. Call and examine their stock.

AYER's almanacs for 1878 are now on hands at Leis' drug store. Call and get one. Free

DR. V. W. MAY, physician and surgeon; of-fice at Chester's drug stors.

Go to Adams & Hosmer's and get your on-ion seed away down low. They have a big otogs, sousa boov good dilw.

Our farmers and grangers are now provided with a daily weather report from the chief signal officer of the U. S. army, which is kept for the convenience of the public at Leis' drug

THE Mesers, Pickett Brothers have recently improved the external and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper. They have now a neat and attractive drug store, and further, they keep nothing but first-class goods, and sell them at the lowest prices. If you are in need of anything in the drug line call on Pickett Brothers at Wooster's old stand.

IP any of our resuers have watches or clocks

Is any of our reasures nave watches or clocks to repair, take them to E. P. Chester, at Frazer's old stand. Watch repairing and engraving a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

The Douglas County mills are again running full time. New machinery has been put in and these mills are now doing better work than ever. Carrying a very large stock of we eat insures uniform grade, and enables the firm to fill large orders promptly.

Take your wheat to the Douglas County mills. Take your wheat to the Douglas County WANTID Men in each State for the Debective will will be and to report orime. Pay liberal tuoise stamp, and at trees AMERICAN AND EDWORDS SERVICE CO., Unclined, Ohio,

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, toothiche, etc. It cures colle, diarrhea, cholera and many other complaints too numerous to mention here. It is warranted to break chills at once. No quine about it more neceded. It acts with creat

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 686, Lawrence, Kansas.

Dr. W. S. Biley's Heart oil, for the liuman Family.

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

Lawrence, Douclas county, Kansas.

Louns Augut, ated

Upon improved farms in Douglas, Jefferson Johnson and Leavenworth counties. Interest, 8 per cent.; commissions reasonable. Office, No. 57 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans John S. Wilsen. Attorney at Law.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and To all who are subsering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, lose 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 ILEV. JOREPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

STOCK FOR SALE

Twelve heifers and eighty steers, one and two years old; also eight cows; also a pair of mare mules, three and four years old, well broke and a good match. Call on or stdress.

W. J. KENNEDY,
Three miles east of Lawrence, Kansas, on Eudora

OFFICE OF JUSTUS HOWELL

138 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kansas. 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 romptly 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,

nd will warrant them in every particular. I als

UNION CORN PLANTER

rhich stands at the head of the corn planter fami y, and is not excelled in accuracy of planting, lightness of draft and durability.

I will promptly snawer all letters of inquiry and mail price list on application.

A full line of seeds of all kiads always on hand. Fair dealing shall be my motto.

Very respectfully, 4USFUSHOWELL.

#### THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, The Sun would remind its friends and well wishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous coperation which have hitnerto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The Deally Suns is at four-page speet of 28 columns, price by mall, postpad, 55 cents a month, or 86.50 gar year?

The widday edition of The Sun is an eight-page sheet of 38 columns. While giving the new of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellane us mifter specially prepared for it. The Sunday cus has met with great success. Postpaid \$6.20 a year.

The Weekly Sun. The Wookly Sun.

Who does not know The Werket Sun? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadas, and beyond. Ninety thousand tamilies greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counsellor and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a joinnal for the family and the firestide. Terms: One Dollar a year, postpaid. This price, quality considered, makes it the chaptes newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with \$10 cash, we will send an extra copy free.

Address PUBLISHER OF THE SUN, New York City.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Reed 165 1876, rich in engravings, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. Customers of last eason need not write for R. I offer one of the argest collections of vegetable seed ever sen out y any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on mysix seed farms. Printed directions for call ivation on every package. All seed warranted to be both treeh and true to mame; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will reflict the order gratis. New Yenetabless a appealance Y. As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, harbiehead Cathague, Maxican Corn, I ofter several new yegetables this season, and invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, Iresh, true, and of the very best strain.

JAMES J. H. CHEGORY, Marbiehead, Mass.

1878.

#### THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

The Leading Journal of the Mississippi Valley.

The GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, since its cerablishment in 1874, by the co. solutation of the two Reputs ocan moraing newspapers of St. Louis, has in timinated an unquestioned place in the front rank of western journalism. Its growth in business and in oriculation is been steady and uninterrupted, and, as its minimas of readers will testify, its growth in all the essentials of a first-class newspaper has kept steady pace with the advancement of its patronage, until to-day it stands without a rival in the Mississippi valley of the Northwest as to all that the people expect from a first-class journal.

Polisically, the GOBE-DEMOCRATIS and has been Republican in sentiment and conviction. Believed.

Journal.

Policically, the GLOBE-DEMOGRATIS and has been Republican in sentiment and conviction. Believing that the Republican parry, by its record in the past and by its piedges to the future, is the safety guardian of the public welface, and the organization most likely to secure good government to the people and to protect see Jights of all, we have seasily striven for the advancement of its standard in all public conflicts. We have at the same time aimed, and shall in the future aim, to be honest in orticism and faithful in record—to express opinions candidly and to tell the truth tearlessly. No cause can be advanced in the minds of intelligent secople by suppressing the truth, or by attempting to color the lacts of every-day history. The proprietors of the GLOBE-DEMOGRAT CAN point with pride to the record which this journal has made in the pastus menterprising, active and energetic collator of current news—political, local and commercial. In this respect they have no rival in st. Louis, or in the West. With a vigiliant corps of reporters in the city, and of correspondents at all the principal news centers East and West, t. ey have obtained, without regard to expense, and in advance of all their cotem origins, in the leading incidents of each day's history, and in many notable instances they have distanced all western rivals in the Juliness and detail of the news thus obtained.

For the inliness and accuracy of its commercial and market reports the GLOBE-DEMOGRAT has been especially noted in the past, and with renewed exercitions in this direction, we can safely promise to hold in the inture the precedence already won.

#### TERMS: Postage Prepaid on all Editions. DAILY.

CLUB KATES: 

SEMI-WALKLY.

TRI-WEEKLY. 

WEEKLY.

POOTMASTERS
and others desiring to sot as agents, are invited to
correspond with us.

The popularity of the GLONE-DEMOGRAT, and the
tarms we offer, make it the best paper to work forin the West.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
must in all cases be accompanied with the money.
Send by postal orders or registered letters, at our
risk. Address, GLOSE PEINTING CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

THE THREE POTATOES. EARLY Office.—Earlier than Early Rose. Ranked by general consent, in earliness, yield and quality combined at the head of all the early pe-

BURB NK.—Medium lata; a prodigious crop-per; flesh remarkably white; quality excellent. DUNMORE.—A splended late sort. A greater of cropper than the Peerless, which it resembles in form, while far better in quality. Each, per barrel, \$4.0; per bushel, \$2.00; per peck, 75 cents. My flustrated Seed Catalogue free to all applicants. JAMES J. H. ORKOLPKY, Marbleheat, Mass.

SHERIFF'S SALE

shove entitled action, I will, on

Shatmeds y, the 2st day of March, 1875,
At the hour of three o'clock of said day, at the
front door of the court house in the city of Lawrenge, in said county aforeast, sell at public
auction the foll-wing described real eatate, to
wit: The undivided one-halt of the west half of
the southwest quarter of section twoive (12), in
town-hip twelve (12), of range seventeen (17),
appraised af five dotlars per acre. Total, \$500.
Inst portion of the hortheast quarter of section
number thirteen (13), in township number twelve
(12), of range muniter seventeen (17), that lies
south of the public highway that rues across said
quarter from east t west; appraised at the sum
of six and anty-hundredth dollars per acre. (\$6,50).
Alt that portion of said quarter section that lies
north of said public highway; appraised at the
sum of seven and dity-hundredth dollars (\$7,50).
Also sill that portion of section twenty-live (25),
in township eleven (11), of range seventeen (7),
described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the
right bank of the Kanssariver at the original meander corner on the range line between ranges
seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), in said county
thence south on said range line three (\$1 chains and
ten (10) tinks (\$3 0) to a stake in the center of the
bottom of the creek, where a hickory eight inches
in diameter bears, "North 37 1-2 e 25 links,"
thence up said creek to a stake in the center of the
bottom of the creek, where a hickory eight inches
and eighty-two links (6,2) to a stake, thence north
nineteen chains and ninety-one links (19,9) to a
stake on the right bank of the Kanssa river, thence
down said river to the place of begunning, containing twenty-seven acres sud-twenty-one-thandredths of an acre (27,21) less eleven acres sold
ont of the southwest corner thereof; appraised at
the dollar per acre. Total, \$162. All of said real
estate is in Douglas county, farse of anness; and
to be sold in pettion to satisty said order of sale.
Given under my hand, at my office this Saturday, the 2d day of March, 1878, Sheriff of Douglas county, Ka J. M. Hendry, Attorney or Plaints.

Publication of Summons. Publication of Summons.

To Cyrus B. Reece, Whose Place of feethat Mary A. Le. ce did, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1878, the her petition against you are the online of the clerk of the district court of Bonglas county, Kansas, asking and praying that and may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, existing between you and herself, upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one years and gross neglect of duty. And you are further notified that you are required to appear and has swer said petition on or before the lath day of April, A. D. 1878, or upon your railure so to day judgment and dearers for divorce will be paken and entered as prayed in said petition.

1. J. Busgmontage, attorney for Flaistiff.

fully our out and removed, as well as plant vines, plant flowers:

#### Horticultural Department.

Mr. Daniel B. Bruen, a venerable and highly esteemed citizen of Newark, N. J., forcibly urges consumers throughout the country to unite in a general movement, to compel by law the sale of vegetables, fruit, eggs, and nearly every edible article, by weight. This is undoubtedly the only fair way, and there ought to be no objection to it from any quarter.

As a general rule we do not believe that farmers, with such a multiplicity of work as rests upon them, would many cases there would be no garden gain anything by cultivating or at- kept up at all, worthy the name of gartempting to cultivate even a small den, but for them. Without much vines and of a hundred vines. If they knowledge or experience in the busiwould procure half a dozen vines, say three of each, of the Concord and Dracut Amber, and find a good rich spot. and take pains to prepare it by digging deep and enriching it with bones, ashes, scrapings from the wood-yard much pride and feel as great an interest and rotten manure, and then set out in a well kept garden as in a well culvigorous vines with plenty of strong tivated farm. We do not object to roots and take good care of them till women taking charge of a garden. they come to bearing, they would reap Much of the labor done in a garden is more profit and pleasure from this lim- light, pleasant and agreeable; it is well ited number than from a vineyard of fitted to the strength, taste and handistraggling vines hadly managed, and work of women. But usually there receiving little care except what nature are so many household duties pressing bestows upon them. We mention the upon them and demanding their time Concord not because it is absolutely and care that it would be a burden and the best grape, but because it is a vig- responsibility too mighty to bear up orous and healthy grower and prolific under by taking the additional charge in fruit. It ripens sufficiently early, is of a garden. Besides, there are some not likely to mildew or rot, its flavor is kinds of heavy work required in the good and always commands a good several departments of horticulture price in market.

There are many who would prefer other kinds rather than the Dracut bodied men. This kind of work the Amber. We select this for its vigor- farmer ought to be ever ready to atous growth, the large and showy ap- tend to without being teased or coaxed pearance of its fruit, its hardy habits by his better-half. In regard to the and great yield. We have always garden, especially, there should be perfound it acceptable to the taste of lect sympathy and a good, mutual unchildren.

#### Hints on the Subject of Insects.

The destruction of our crops by insects is not due solely to a paucity of the feathered tribes; it is due to a considerable extent, as we believe, to the er's hearts. We deem the garden of degeneracy/of our crops. Wheat, when such importance to the comfort, health, from the exhaustion of the soil it produces only eight or ten bushels per himself and of his family, that our acre, is much more liable to be attacked and destroyed by insects than when it yields thirty or forty bushels per which we present the subject. We are acre. So of all other crops. The more certain that this brauch of agriculture vigorous and thrifty our fields of corn. has not heretofore, and does not now, the less likely they are to be devoured by the chinch bog. Our healthy and fast growing apple trees are hardly ever-injured by the attack of the flat- view, in its moral bearings in its religheaded borer, while the stunted and four influence, in its contribution to unfhriffy trees are pretty sure to be all the essentials of a pure and happy spoiled. We do not think our farmers life the garden holds a high rank. We as yet half appreciate the economy of can conceive neither of man, woman keeping up their fields to the very high-nor child having a genuine love of horest point of tilth and productiveness. ticulture, cultivating a garden for the In superficial tillage, in lack of thoroughness, there is a double loss—a loss the rules of art, arranging its plants, in the amount of the product and a fruits and flowers in further loss by the invitation that poor cultivation gives to insect depredation. We would like to have the experience of those who have had their attention turned to this subject of the attacks of best. The garden, beautiful with insects on vegetation tell us what they flowers and plants, is a school of virtue,

#### Blackberries.

The Kittatinny and Lawton blackberries are each a magnificent fruit daily pray may come on earth. and productive beyond belief. If you wish to set out either kind, manure the ground moderately with well rotted manure, plow deep, harrow well and run furrows at least eight feet apart; cross mark at the same distance, thus giving eight feet each way between the plants. Set about six inches deep with one plant in a hill. The vines will, the the first year, be of rather slender growth and take a low or trailing form; these should be shortened in a little in the spring, then cover the ground with old straw or litter of any kind under the canes, after putting the ground in order, letting the fruit rest upon the mulch which keeps it clean from the

ground. The next year the plant takes an upright form, throwing up two, three and sometimes four long shoots. Plow and cultivate freely but shallow two or three times the first part of the season, keeping down all weeds and the ground light; after this mulch freely with straw, hay or almost anything else that comes along and will cover the ground and keep it moist and fria-

the supernumerary branches not intended for fruit. The great danger in cultivating this fruit is in suffering the canes to make an impenetrable jungle too thick to be cultivated, too dense to be passed through. This tendency to cover the ground and mass together must be counteracted by severe pruning and close attention.

#### The Garden. The management of the garden

among our Western farmers too gener-

ally devolves upon the wives and

daughters of the household and, in very ness of horticulture, the entire responsibility of the arrangement and general management of the garden falls into the hands of women. This is all wrong. The farmer himself should take as which women are not fitted for, and which require the strength of able derstanding. There should be a hearty co-operation between the parties concerned. The husband and wife ought and work together; strengthen each other's hands and encourage each othpleasure and well being of the farmer readers will excuse us, we are sure, for the frequency and the urgency with receive the consideration which its importance demands. In a financial point of view, in an educational point of keeping it free from noxious weeds and it jurious insects, as having any affinity with evil, any love of wrong or any antagonism to whatever is purest and know on this point to which we have an incentive to goodness, an attractive religious force drawing us, with its sweet and benign influence, forever to-

> EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please give five or six varieties of apples for family use that have proved to be good for Southern Kansas. GREENWOOD COUNTY, Feb. 21, 1878.

> wards that heavenly kingdom which we

We would name the Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Winesap, Rome Beauty, Willowtwig and Maiden's Blush as standing high, if not highest on the fruit growers' list of Douglas county. We presume these kinds could be as successfully grown in your county and would give as good satisfaction there as here.

#### The Marshall Pear.

This fine new American pear originated in Washington county, in this state. Tree moderately vigorous ; very productive; fruit rather large; bell shaped; greenish russet, becoming yellowish when ripe; thin skin; flesh white, juicy, buttery; flavor neither sweet nor sour; ten days after the Bartlett; as good bearer and better fruit; smooth; does not crack nor canker.—Country Gentleman.

Plant shade and ornamental trees to ble and the fruit clean. Each fall all the old and dead canes should be carefully cut out and removed, as well as plant flowers.

#### The Household.

An Offer.
To our lady friends, and by this term we include all those ladies who take, read and appreciate THE SPIRIT, WE wish to tender our thanks and ask a boon. You have stood by us fast and firm; you have aided us by your pen; you have encouraged us by your words of approval; in fine, you have been among our most steadfast supporters. Our relation, therefore, being one of amity and mutual helpfulness, we ask your further aid in assisting us to increase the number of readers of THE Spirit. There are no more efficient canvassers for papers than we find among the women when they take hold of the work with a will. In this matter of canvassing for our paper you can do us an essential service. You fully appreciate the usefulness of our paper; you are desirous of placing it in the hands of every farmer and l'arons in the state; you believe that its great aim is to educate, elevate, encourage and help every one who is engaged in the business of agriculture. In behalf of our paper you have given us many kind words, now assist us by your kind deeds. As a partial return on our part we engage to send to the lady friend who will furnish us the longest list of subscribers accompanied with cash, at \$1.25 a number, a rich black mohair dress pattern, or its equivalent value in any other article which the canvasser may choose, this offer to remain open till the first day of May next. The subscriptions may be sent in singly as they are taken. It will be advisable for all competitors for this prize to send in their names with the first subscription so that we can enter them on our list and thus avoid any mistakes.

MR. EDITOR :- You seem to think it too bad that we matrons and young ladies do not write for the ladies' colto be one. They should plan together umn, while the children keep theirs full and running over. I think married ladies, housekeepers and women with families are excusable, for where do you find a housekeeper that has any spare time? I can scarcely find time | N. to read THE SPIRIT, much less write for the ladies' column; but I thought I would just this once steal a little time while the baby sleeps and the rest of the children are at school. I would like to see the ladies' column well filled, and hear some good topics discussed. I would like to see all the young indies form themselves into a club, and declare themselves anti-tobacco maids, and that they will not accept any young man that indulges in the useless weed. I would like to hear housekeeping discussed-the best and quickest way to get our work done; the rearing and training of children, and the best way to make them useful. Yes, there are many topics on which the sisters migh write if they could find time to exercise their abilities. "But," says one, "I have no ability; I could not write anything that would edify anybody." This is not where the trouble lies; we do not know what we can do if we never try. As I said before, our time is so taken up with our daily duties. we have no time left to improve our little talent. I have not now time to little talent. I have not now time to discuss any subject, but it some sister will choose a subject and write upon it, perhaps we who read THE SPIRIT may be benefited and thereby find a way to improve our talent. Now, Mr. Editor, if you see fit to print my article, all right; if not, throw it into the waste basket. vaste basket. AUNT SALLY. BURLINGTON, Kans., Feb. 18, 1878. waste basket.

#### Cure for Snake Bites.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- To cure snake bite or similar poisonous bites poultice frequently with strong wood ashes and administer internally small doses of sods. I have found this remedy to be H. HAWKINS.

EXTRA MINCE PIE.—Two pounds of lean beef, boiled, and when cold chopped fine; one pound of beef suct, chopped very fine; five pounds of apples, cored and chopped; one pound of sultana raisins, washed; two pounds of raisins, seeded and chopped; two pounds of currants, washed in several waters; three-quarters of a pound of citron cut fine; two tablespoonfuls of waters; three-quarters of a pound of citron cut fine; two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one grated nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of mace, one of ground cloves, the same of allspice and sait, two and one-half pounds brown sugar, one quart of sweet cider, one pint of best brandy; let it stand at least twenty-four hours before making up in pies. If the mines meat made after this receipt is kept justone jars, well covered up and in a cool place, it will keep all winter; if it becomes dried up add more liquor.

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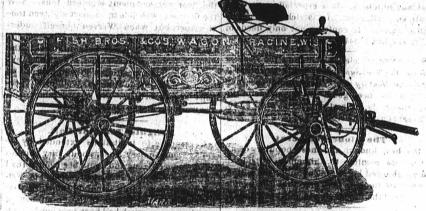
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CHEAPEST AND BEST FENCE IN USE. SANDWICH They will shell and CORN-SHELLERS. clean from 100 to 2000 Bushels FROM

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WAGONS. The celebrated Wilder & Palm wagon-every one made for our retail trade and sold at home to our own sustomers, and warranted to be the lightest running and hest wagon in the market.

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General hardware—everything a farmer wants. The best mixed paint in the market, oils, etc., etc., Roofing paper, etc., etc. Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm

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STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. ATE & STELLEY MENTALY Miss Vara Guant, dress of swise and KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

#### Farm and Stock.

Hungarian grass, if sown in good, tons of excellent hay per acre. This grass, if cut to the nick of time, while the seed is in the milk, and properly cured without lojury from rain, will be caten with eager relish by all kinds of farm stock. If, unfortunately, it is wet with showers once or twice while curing its good qualities will be greatly impaired. The farmer had better put his hay in the barn, though somewhat green, than run the risk of having it drenched with rain.

Milch Cows.

Too many cows, as proved by good witnesses from the ranks of dairy men, are kept that do not pay the cost of keeping. This is poor economy. Every cow should be tested by a carefully kept record of her produce in order to determine whether she is worth keeping for her milk production. More attention and care should be paid to breeding. Breed only from the best and to bulls selected from good milking families. No dairyman should underrate the importance of good and abundant feed for his cows; good shelter should by all means be provided. An illinois dairyman says a milk producer can afford to sell milk for eight and a half cents a gallon. A man with a farm of one hundred and sixty acres can keep fifty cows that will average three gallons a day for nine months; that is to say, ninety gallons a month, or 810 gallons for nine months; thus realizing from each cow \$68.85, and from the fifty cows, \$3,442.50. Call the land worth \$50 per acre, and the or any other root crop for feeding out cows worth \$50 per head, and the aggregate capital invested would be \$10,-500. After a deduction of ten per cent. on the capital for interest and taxes there would be left \$3,392.50 for labor. Thus we can figure up a living income to the farmer from the milk product of fifty good cows. The butter and fattening them, In my old country checse product would probably be as large, under favorable circumstances, and near a market.

Associate Emigration, We read with a good deal of interest the old, well established, able and care- the land liberally, plowing it thoroughfully edited Massachusetts Ploughman. In a recent issue it speaks of an "emi- of twenty inches for carrots and beets. gration scheme" which has been or- They should be sowed as early in the ganized in Boston, whose object is, in the language of its prospectus, "to promote associated emigration to fertile, unoccupied lands, and to aid in their development into agricultural townships and homesteads, and by these means contribute to a redistribution of labor and its diversion from trade and manufacture where in surplus, to the tillage of the earth, the basis of all industries and the primary source of wealth." The association is to consist of twenty-one members, in eral methods of construction that are class of buildings for the farmers addition to which there is to be an advisatory board of some two hundred
citizens, and an office is soon to be opened for business in the city.

Land is to be purchased in large tracts and to be sold at cost, in alternate sections, to settlers; and the settlements are to be made under the direction of competent superintendents, who will show those who are ignorant allowance for the ends to pass by the the true methods of cultivating the surface of the house, as this is unnecessoil. The class chiefly proposed to be sary, run the walls up to the squarebenefited is that of poor workingmen or the top of the upper story-before who now find it difficult to obtain a any of the doors or windows are cut living from lack of work. A commit- now cut the openings, whether exteritee is about to go West and South to offered to the board.

We do not see the advantages to be gained by settling alternate sections. This looks to us like a scheme of spec-ulation on the part of those who furnished the means. The purpose of the association is, however, mainly philanthropic, and if carried out with dis-

farmer is deprived of. They can also ly increase the efficiency of their labor.

FDITOR SPIRIT: Do you or any of your readers know whether or not there are artichokes for sale in Kansas, and at what price per bushel they can be purchased? WILLIAM ANDREW. PRAIRIE CENTER, Kans., Feb. 23.

We have asked the same question ourselves and as yet have received no muswer. If any one has the article let him advertise in THE SPIRIT and he will find, no doubt, a ready sale.

October-"mud." There is several lots of steers being fed in this district this winter, and, owing to the wet so long, have not put on as much beef as they had ought for the corn fed out. There is no hog sickness near here, but a new school-house, 26x40 and 14 feet studding, well finished and furnished, so you will have more room the next time you come. Wheat and rye looks well; corn not all gathered yet. Fruit all right yet. Hogs three cents per pound; corn fifteen cents a bushel now. Yours fraternally,

BEN A. FRYE. DISCORD, Kans., Feb. 19, 1878.

Root Craps for black.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- I see in your paper of February 6th an article on "carrots," and at the close you ask if any one has had experience in raising them to stock to make known his experi-

My experience in this matter has been of long date and has proved quite satisfactory. I have fed carrots, beets, rutabagas, etc., not only to milch cows but also to cattle for the purpose of (Germany) every farmer is well aware of the use and great value of root crops for feeding all kinds of stock.

I have found by experience that success in raising these crops here, as well as in Germany, depends on manuring ly two or three times over to the depth spring as possible in rows from two and a half to three feet apart. If the stand is too thick they should be properly thinned out and kept entirely free from weeds. Respectfully yours,

CLINTON, Kans., Feb. 23, 1878. Written for the Spirit of Kansas.

as the cheapest material, there are sev house will last over fifteen years if not hands of such. laid on stone foundation), cut the corners with the dove-tail lap, making no or or interior, and support the ends of examine lands which have been already offered to the board. A land a land been already plank, firmly spiked to them; now nail on the outside of the logs strips 1x2 inches, placed vertically, 16 inches apart, so that their outer surfaces are dow and door frames, allowing one and upon the outside and 3.4 inch inside to breeding from this stock: receive plastering. It is understood We breeders of Chester V

lies settled near together erjoy many sixteen inches apart. The exterior is land-China, which originated in Butler social advantages which the isolated now weather-boarded in the same man- and Warren counties. Only, are the ner as an ordinary trame house. Joist well prepared soil, will, in from fifty cuter into many co-operative measures to sixty days, make from two to three which would save expense and greatthe top edge at the ends with stone, bridged with lattice bridging once in but little if any claim to foreign blood. five feet. If the partitions are of logs there will have to be a wall, or at least earnest effort, to bring them to such a a pier under them to sustain the weight; high degree of excellence that they a pier under them to sustain the weight; shall have no acknowledged rival in if they are of studding, lathed and plastered, the joist under them should be doubled and firmly spiked together, for spans less than fifteen feet. Spans greater than this should have a pier, and especially at an angle formed by junction of two partitions. All floor joists above the main floor should be EDITOR SPIRIT:—We still have what the weak and most of the time since last these, together with the rafters, should be agreeable to the about two feet to form corulee. It is es the more persons will be found to not necessary to plaster the ceilings purchase it at a remuserative price. upon the lower edge of the joists; if Let us make a practical application: hogs have not fattened very well this the joists are neatly dressed it makes a winter. Our district (22) has built much more effective colfing to leave product the more it will take to fill the up next to the floor.

If the house is of brick or stone all of the exterior walls should be furred off, or at least those upon the north side; this makes the house much warmer and dryer in winter. In the two latter the partitions are better of the same material as the exterior walls, although they may be of studding and them. at a less cost. Sawed pine shingles laid tripple at the eaves, exposing so much of each course to the weather, according to the length of the shingle, as make the butts cover the tips of the third course below about 1 1-2 inches. Let the joints be well broken, be open about a quarter of an inch and put at least two nails in each shingles Chimnevs can be made very effective if treated properly by placing them upon the outside. The living room and kitchen should have open fire places, and the latter should have an independent flue for the cooking-stove. Let the chinneys extend well above the roof and and outside where they pass timberwork. All floors above the main floor should be suchored to a stone or brick exterior wall, each five feet in length, by nail rod iron with hook and hig.

Porches should, for comfort's sake. orindulged in as far as is possible. Floors may be of stone; if of wood they should be of selected yellow pine heart boards, and the joints laid in thick paint. They should always be wide enough to allow a table to be spread there in warm weather.

farm-house extant. Hew the first that they may be protected from the course of logs so that they lay firmly trickery of a "shystering" mechanic if upon the stone foundation (no log- they should chance to fall into the

Any questions concerning points in buildings that we may omit, that may be asked by the patrons of this paper next article we shall endeavor to give

The following are the closing remarks of S. H. Todd before the Ohio Swine the spring of 1870, that last year had an almost perfect sod, and one that furnished an immense amount of pasturnished an immense amount of wear.

anthropic, and if carried out with discretion and due sare on the part of its managers, it will prove a happy thing for those who are to share in its benefits.

If we were permitted to make a suggestion we would urge by all means a compact settlement of the company, and on small tracts of land. Sixteen occupants to a section would never be enough for a beginning, and if the proprietor, after a few years' experience, should find that he could profitable managers in which is the contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping, and contiguous at a moderate price. Family of the stripping of the stripping in the inside, and is the percent stripping the inside, as the country of the stripping of the stripping of the inside, and is the percent system the logs from sagging.

The galactic and is the the logs is united by a manager of the stripping of the inside, and is the percent system of feeding and define the stock of the country or the recompany on the stock of the country or the recompany on the stock of the country or the recompany on the stock of the country or the recompany on the stock of the country or the

this or other countries.

WintenbuutButterand Cheese. The following extracts were taken from a paper read by Mr. C. L. Sheldon before the Now Yerk State Dairy men's association:

be set in the same manner as for a frame house. The ends of the rafters should be dressed and left exposed, projecting about two feet to form cornice. It is

First—As to quality, the more intrin-sic excellence in our butter and cheese them exposed, plastering between them demand. The more delicious the butbread; the poorer it is the thinner we spread it, and sometimes it is so poor that it cannot be spread thin enough to be tolerated. If the markets are likely to be overloaded with dairy produce then good sense, as well as economy, require that these products should be made in the highest style of art, so as to tempt the consumer to use more of

Second-The perfectly manufactured products must retain their excellence until they enter into consumption. Butter may be manufactured ever so perfectly, but if it is rancid and strong when it comes to the table the effect will be the same as if always poor. Cheese may be made and cured in the most perfect manner, and then spoiled in being retailed in the heated, smoky and foul odors of a grocery store. Those who get the last piece will be apt to go sometime before they ask for

He savs further:

Our people are generally butter consumers, but not generally cheese con-sumers; although, as a cheap and nu-tritive article of food, cheese should have the preference. But a taste for make no flue less than 8x12 inches. Let cheese can be educated. Last year he all chimney breasts and flues extend to gave some statistics of the cheese conthe cellar. Blaster the flues well inside year 1872 to said including 1875. The smallest average consumption, per capita, for any one year, was eight pounds; the largest average eleven pounds. In 1876 the average was raised to fourteen pounds per individual and in 1877 to seventen pounds. At this latter average for our whole

population we should have no cheese to ship and would have to double our product to supply our home demand. When cheese is to be used in a private family or grocery it should be kept in a moist at mosphere, to as to retain its moisture till used up. In order to obtain the highest excellence in the dairy product dairymen must purify their Cur readers will of course understreams of ater and purity their streams of ater and purity their passtand that space will not permit any
more than a general review of this substhe cheapest material, there are sev-They go also into the whey and some come back in the milk of cow men's future full of encouragement.

> Prof. Shelton tays of blue grass, in the Industriniist, in answer to queries propounded by a reader:

lilue grass will succeed very moder-ately if at all when sown upon the raw in care of the editor, will be cheerfully pretty thoroughly trainpled by cattle answered, free of charge, during the and sheep, your chances for success will continuation of these articles. In the begreatly increased. Sow in the spring as carly as oats are usually sown, and upon land that has been well prepared some idea concerning the arrangement by plowing and harrowing. Old seed of a model farm-house. Get fresh seed if possible.

We have a two-acre field, seeded in the spring of 1875, that last year had apart, so that their outer surfaces are in a perfect plane; now set the window and door frames, allowing one and an eighth inches to receive the siding upon the outside and 3-4 inch inside to

#### Veterinary Department.

The New York Sun, in answer to a subscriber as to the best method of ridding cattle of lice, "red or blue," gives this answer:

There are several kinds of lice which infest farm stock. Some confine themers to the ox and cow, while another is particularly troublesome to calves. We do not, therefore, know to what particular species you refer under the names of red and blue lice. All the kinds, however, may be safely treated by rubbing strong wood ashes into the hair, or with sulphur cintment. No parasites can withstand the fumes of sulphur, and it is very easy to rub down a quantity of flowers of sulphing in whale oil, or even coomon land. But willing the lice on the animals is but a femporary relief, unless all the buildings, sheds, and yards where the cattle kleep are also tharoughly cleansed. Scatter wood ashes freely about the stables in dry weather, and use sulphur in the same way, as a few dimes' worth will cover quite a large surface. Stock cannot thrive when tormented with lice, or other parasites; but cleanliness is a great eradicator of such enemies.

I have a mare that is out of fix; she eats all she can get; her coat looks rough; her legs swell a liftle some times; her eyes have a glassy, round and very unnatural appearance. When she passes her fæces, they smell very badly. Please advise me, if you can from the above description, what is the matter and what to do for her.

Answer.—Your mare suffers from indigestion. Prepare her by feeding. upon bran mashes for two days; then ive a ball composed of pulverized Barbadoes aloes, seven drachms; ginger, one drachm; and when purging has ceased, give the following powders: Take carbonate of irou, two; gentian root, pulverized, three; sub-nitrate of biemuth, one; sublimated sulphur, four ounces; mix and make into sixteen powders; give one a day, in soft food.

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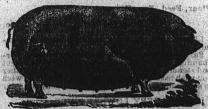
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Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same: Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. 13- All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

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THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

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These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all sases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, assal catarrh, assal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver removater 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 cost and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop leeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

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

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OF THE

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OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL \$200,000,00
ANNE FS, December 31, 1877.
Cash in bank and home office \$21,784 80
Loans on bond and mortgage 86,000 00
Stocks and bonds (market value) 332,235 50
Non-resident tax, collectible 1,300 00

Total liabilities ...... .\$ 35,000 00 

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