FILL CHILD-LIVES WITH SWEET-NESS.

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

Wait not till the little hands are at rest Ere you fill them full of flowers; Wait not for the crowning tuberose To make sweet the last sad hours; But while, in the busy household band, Your darlings still need your guiding hand, O, fill their lives with sweetness.

Wait not till the little hearts are still Walt not till the little hearts are still
For the loving look and phrase;
But while you gently chide a fault,
The good deed kindly praise.
The word you would speak beside the bier,
Falls sweeter far on the living ear;
O, fill young lives with sweetness!

Ah! what are kisses on clay-cold lips To the rosy mouth we press,
When our wee one flies to her mother's arms
For love's tenderest caress!
Let never a worldly bauble keep
Your heart from the joy each day should reap,
Circling young lives with sweetness.

Give thanks, each morn, for the sturdy boys, Give thanks, each morn, for the study boy.

Give thanks for the fairy girls;

With a dower of wealth like this at home,
would you rifle the earth for pearls?

Watt not for Death to gem Love's crown,
But daily shower life's blessings down,
And fill young hearts with sweetness.

Remember the homes where the light has fled,
Where the rose has faded away;
And the love that glows in youthful hearts,
O, cherish it while you may!
And make your home a garden of flowers,
Where joy shall bloom through childhood's
hours.

And fill young lives with sweetness.

ROSE'S SECRET.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

"Just like Betsy Blake," said Mrs. Speers. "All ready for her, and she don't come. Now I know the story she'll tell. Couldn't finish Mrs. Jessup's cloak in time, and found the flounces took longer to trim than she thought they would. I wish there was another dressmaker in the place. I'd not put up with Betsy, that I know. Well, young woman, what do

you want ?" She uttered these last words with a sort of start, for, as she looked up from the pile of dry goods spread upon the sitting-room table, she over her head, and wearing a pair of rough leather shoes, cut and torn by the stones, and white with the dust of the road.

She was young and pretty; but it was a dry, he went back to college. warm day-the cloak was quite unsuitable. How old the wrap was, how torn the shoes! Could this be a tramp? The face repelled the

"Well?" she repeated again, for there was no answer. "Well?"

"I stopped because I saw the door open. I am very tired, hungry and thirsty," said the girl. "I thought perhaps you could give me a piece of bread and a cup of tea, and let me do them. some work to pay for it. I can do any kind of housework, and I can sew.

"Oh!" said Mrs. Speers, cautiously. She was not one to let her heart go out at once to a dusty stranger. "Well, of course, if it's civilly asked for, I don't think it's christsan to refuse any one a little tood. I never give money, but I generally find that tramps don't want work.

"If you mean beggars," said the girl, "1 suppose they don't-I do, though. What is think she will, Rose?" the use of being proud and saying I'm not a beggar when I've just asked for food? Only it's not my usual-my-I haven't been in the habit of it—that is what I am trying to say." "You don't look it, young woman," said

Mrs. Speers. "Trouble will come to good people, I know. What has happened?" "My parents are dead," said the girl.

"Didn't they leave you anything?" asked Mrs. Speers. "I haven't a cent in the world," said the

girl. "I am going to walk to New York, if I can, to get dressmaking to do." "Can you cut and fit?" asked Mrs. Speers.

"Anything," replied the girl. "Oh, do you want to try me?"

Mrs. Speers looked at her sharply. "I will," said she. "I suppose it's a risk;

that's a good dress, but-" "I can fit you as no country dressmaker ever did," cried the girl. "I can make you look like a fashion plate. You can give me what

you like, you know." "I'll try you," said Mrs. Speers. You can have your breakfast first, and then begin. You'd better take off your cloak."

"Please let me keep it on," said the girl. were steps on the roof of the shed; he hastily guardian.

Wait—I can't keep it on and sew, can I? 1 suppose I must take it off, but-" "Well?" repeated Mrs. Speers, more grimly

than before "I haven't any dress on underneath," said

the girl. "No dress on! I never heard of such

thing !" cried the old lady. "I hope not," said the girl.

"You see, I've been robbed." Mrs. Speers considered.

"I'll lend you an old wrapper," said she Why, what has been happening to you?" But the girl said nothing. She went into the

having been fed, set to work. Soon Mrs. edge that Betsy Blake was outdone; but the but I heard your mother say to your father girl would not talk-would tell nothing of her story; "that," Mrs. Speers said to herself, "she did not like much." At noon-time, father and son came in-the fa-

ther, a grave, slow-speaking, slow-thinking farmer; the son, college bred, and spending his vacation with his parents.

"Who is that pretty girl at the sewing machine, mother?" the youth asked in a whis-"I thought you expected old Betsy Blake to make your dress." "That's a girl that came for work," said the

mother. "Pretty? I don't see how you find anything so dreadfully pretty about her, in my old worn-out wrapper too!"

After Mrs. Speers' dress was done, that lady thought so cheap a seamstress would never come to hand again. Shirts were to be made, kinds done; and the girl was "handy" in many ways. It was Rose here, and Rose there, up stairs, and down stairs, in the kitchen, and in my lady's chamber; for Mrs. Speers had an attack of "chills," and confessed that she never had been nursed so well before.

Out of her tiny wages neat calico dresses had been bought. She was trim, tidy and comfortable.

On Sundays she went to church in a bonnet made out of Mrs. Speers' old one, that looked fields to the little parsonage. prettier than anything in the milliner's shop windows.

Frank used to walk with her sometimes, and No one new either had left the house. it seemed to him that Squire Peters' daughsomehow she contrived that he should see less from it stepped a lady and two men. of Rose, and his vaca

where the briar roses grew over the low stone fences, and the grass was long and wild.

He had been sitting on the tence waiting for her to come "with her milk-pails, and now he had litted them for her, and old mooly stood officers of the law. Rose, you can come quiether call at her side, and no other eye was on

"I'm going away to-morrow, Rose," said Frank.

"They will miss you, Mr. Speers," said the girl.

"Will you miss me?" asked Frank. "Don't call me Mr. Speers. I called you Rose. I don't know your other name. Call me Frank, and say that you will miss me. But I shall graduate next fall; then I am coming home to marry the girl I love if she will have me. Do you

"How do I know?" she asked.

"No one else knows, Rose," said he. "Rose, you know I love you."

"Without even knowing my whole name?" said she. "I came to your mother's door and asked for work; that is all of my story that you know, and you would marry me?"

"If you can love me, Rose," he said. She gave him her hand.

"You have a great deal of faith in me," she said. "Well, I have faith in you. Only we will say no more about it just now. Fancy your mother's feelings."

She laughed softly. day," she said.

Neither of them knew that the mother was

stone stile. "I do not like to see it," she said to herself,

"It must not go on."

dressed himself and hurried down to the door and out upon the garden path—a figure was letting itself carefully down, as women do me a rich woman; for the fortune my father and had a little bundle in its hand."

"Rese!" he cried.
"Frank!" she answered. Then they stood looking at each other.

"Where are you going?" he asked. "Where they will let me be at peace," she said. "I am hunted like some wild animal. Come away further from the, house where our voices cannot be heard. To-night, after all the in such respect. work was done, I sat alone in the sewing-room. little back bed-room, donned the wrapper, and, You know the drum of the heater enters it from the sitting-room, and now there is no fire, Speers found herself obliged to acknowl- one can hear every word. I was not listening,

"'Listen to this, Jeremiah: We are in search of a young woman with light hair and black eyes. She will give an assumed name, and is a fine seamstress. Any one harboring her will be dealt with according to law. The peculiarity of her attire, when she escaped, was, she wore no gown.

"'Jeremiah,' said your mother, 'it is Rose. I shall write to these people. Meanwhile, she shall not see the paper. She must have been disgracefully wicked. She has evidently been in prison. It is our duty to give her up. Besides, Frank admires her too much.

"Frank, it is I whom they seek. You will not prevent my escape?"

"I will help you," said Frank. "But, darling, the time has come when you need me-Marry me to-night. I am of age, We will go counterpanes pieced and quilted. Work of all together to our old minister. No one can take a wife from her husband."

"You do not doubt me even now?" asked

"Doubt you!" he answered. "I love you, Doubt and love cannot exist together." "It is time you should know the truth,"

said the girl;" and she whispered something in her lover's ear. "Now," she said, "I will marry you, if you

want me;" and they took their way across the In an hour they returned. Rose went back to her little upper-room. Frank sought his

saw a girl standing by the door—a girl she had never seen before—wrapped in that leveler of womanhood, a waterproof cloak, with the hood womanhood, a waterproof cloak, with the hood of the seemstress, Rose.

A letter went slyly to the post the next morning, and all day Mrs. Speers watched her by womanhood, a waterproof cloak, with the hood workers lay the hood of the society, well said, such workers lay the hood of the society, well said, such workers lay the hood of the society, well said, such workers lay the hood of the society, well said, such workers lay the hood of the society, well said, such workers lay the hood of the society, well said, such workers lay the hood of the society, well said, such workers lay the hood of the society, well said, such workers lay the hood of the society, well said, such workers lay the hood of the society well said, such workers lay the hood of the society well said, such workers lay the hood of the society well said, such workers lay the hood of the society well said, such workers lay the hood of the society well said, such workers lay the hood of the society well said, such workers lay the hood of the society well said so to his mother. After that the hond has now received in hour received her has no received in hour rece A letter went slyly to the post the next One day he said so to his mother. After that drew on, a carriage drove along the road, and

Mrs. Speers hurried out to meet the

But the "old folks" knew nothing of what house," said the lady. "You described the passed in the lane between the meadows person of whom we are in search correctly. Can I see her ?"

"Rose !" called Mrs. Speers. The seamstress descended from the sewing-room.

"It is she !" cried the lady. "These men are looking gravely at them from the meadow, with ly, or resist, as you please, but you must come all the same."

"Not without her busband!" exclaimed a voice, and Frank stepped torward to the girl's side. "Miss Norman is my wife. We were married last night."

"You married to that girl !" cried his mother. But the lady, with a look of fury, turned away.

"Come away. We will go," she said, firmly. "I can do nothing now." She entered the carriage, and was driven

down the road. Rose turned to Mrs. Speers.

"You have learned of the Norman property," she said. "I am Miss Norman its heiress. I am now the richest woman in the country. The lady who has driven away is my stepmother, whom my father married late in life. He made her my legal guardian until I came of age or married. At either of these periods her power over me ceased. She has a son by a former marriage to whom she desired to give me and my fortune.

"While I was still only a child I promised to marry him, but as I grew older, I found him to be bad, coarse and mercenary. I did not love him, nor did he love me. I refused to ful-"Well, you shall know all about me some fill my engagement. From that moment she behaved in a way that terrified me. At last, "I know that you are the sweetest thing that finding me determined to leave her house, she ever lived," he answered. Then he kissed locked me in the garret without ordinary articles of clothing.

"At night I found means to escape. Forhard by; she saw them as they crossed the tunately, I had upon my finger a ring of some little value. This I gave to an old beggar woman who sat upon the corner for the cloak and shoes which I wore on my arrival at your door. Late that night, Frank Speers heard the I intended to conceal myself until my next window of a room near him open softly. There birthday gave me the right to be my own

"Your son desired to marry me that I might have a protector, but by the act he also made uch things. It was dressed in hat and shawl left me is now mine, and I am indeed happy to share it with one who loved me when he

thought me a poor beggar girl. "Now you know my motive, will you for-

give me, mother?" Mrs. Speers felt that it was better to take upon herself the role thus offered, especially as her daughter brought into the family that wonderful Norman property which she held

His Native Earth.

It is said that the cossack, when leaving home on an expedition, often carries with him in a little bag round his neck some of his native earth; and on returning to his birthplace he kisses the ground with ardor.

By some such a practice may be looked upon as childish; yet upon a heart prompted by its own instinct to such an act, the association of this little parcel of native earth must exert a powerful influence. Wherever the wanderer goes, in whatever adventure he may engage, his native soil is with him. All its sacred memories accompany him. Is he a soldier? He can never be a coward; for the eyes of his parents, his kindred, the associates of his youth are upon him. He will do no unworthy act. He will never disgrace the soil which gave him birth, some of which he has taken pains to have always near him; so that when he returns to kiss his native earth, it shall not be with affection only, but with self-satisfaction and pride as well.

Avoid "Managing Mammas."

There is something approximating a prize show in the manner that some mothers have of exhibiting their marriageable daughters. Culture, enjoyment, convenience and comfort are all sacrificed to a display of the young ladies and to the capture—not an inapt phrase—of eligible husbands for them. This is absolutely demoralizing. Matches made in such a way may be expected to be productive of misery ratner than of happiness. Besides, it is the gulls among young men who are caught by such traps, while the shrewd and sensible are more attracted to modest and natural homes, in which they have a far better chance of finding helpmeets worthy of the name. ng helpmeets worthy of the name.

Baron Dembowski, of Italy, has been award Baron Demoowski, of Italy, has been awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical society of England. For twenty-five years this astronomer has been steadily and quietly at work, at Gallarate, near Milan, measuring the positions of the double stars. His labors have been unobtrusive, but the honor he has

Mrs. Speers hurried out to meet them.

A gigantic cuttlefish, of a new genius, was discovered near the island of St. Paul, in the discovered near the island of St. Faul. In the Indian ocean, by the French transit of Venus expedition, and has lately been described in the French Archives of Experimental and General Zoology. From the tip of the longest arms to the extermity of the body, its length exceeded twenty-two feet. The arms of this specimen were ten in number.

Among the contributions from the Amherst agricultural laboratory, in the latest proceedings of the American Chemical society, we find an analysis of onions. It shows that air dry onions, without leaves, consist of about ninety per cent. water, and ten per cent. dry vegetable matter. The chief chemical con-stituents are potassium oxide, of which there is 38.51 per cent. and phosphoric acid, 15.80 per

Professor Balfour Stewart, who is one of the highest living authorities on the subject of sun-spots, frankly says that it is nearly if not abso-lutely impossible, from the observations already made, to tell whether the sun is hotter or colder as a whole when there are most spots on his surface.

A temperance man having been bitten by a rattlesnake, drank copiously of whisky as an antidote to the poison, and was jeered at by a lot of old topers, whereupon he said: "The difference between us is, that I drink because I 'saw' a snake, and you 'see snakes' because you drink."

"Friend Mauscomb, I am pleased that thee has got such a fine organ in that church." "But," said the clergyman, "I thought you were opposed to having an organ in a church." "So I am," said Friend Obadiah, "but then, if thee will worship the Lord by machinery, I would like thee to have a first-rate instrument."

"I'm almost gone," said a drunkard who had been racked with delirium tremens. "My lamp is flickering in the socket. Bury me 'neath the weeping willow, and plant a white rose over my head," "'Twouldn't be of any use," mother, in law."

"A neat toast," said an o'd gentleman, as he read from an old volume: "'In ascending the hill of prosperity may we never meet a friend." "What is there neat about that?" asked his wife; "I don't see any point to it." "Don't see any point! Why, if you're going up the hill of prosperity and "meet a friend,' he must be going down, mustn't he? Must be on the down hill path, unprosperous—must in short—" "I see, I see," interrupted the old lady.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR :- I thought I would write. I go to school and study arithmetic, grammar and spelling, and read in history; I have not been going this week. Our teacher's name is Rush Milam. I have three brothers and one sister. Pa, sister and I are going to my Uncle Henry's Friday; they live at Humboldt. I am ten years old; I will be eleven in July, the 20th

day. If you print this I may write again. MARY J. COWDERY. Your triend. BUFFALO, Kans., April 25, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR :- I have not seen any letters from here, so I will try to write one. Patakes THE SPIRIT; I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I have two brothers and three sisters. My oldest brother plays on the banjo; he is going to teach me how to play. We have five cows and six calves. I help my sister milk every night. Pa gave me a pig and when I sell it I am going to buy a croquet set. I will close for fear I will write too much. If I see this in print I will write again.

SUSIE R. STEPHENSON. CEDAR JUNCTION, Kans., May 13, 1878.

MY DEAR YOUNG FOLKS :-- It is a long time since I have written to you. I have been very busy; I have just finished an eight months' term of school; have missed but two days during the term. I took up two new studies, history and physiology; I went through Ray's third part written arithmetic. I like my studies first-rate. My general average was for last month 96 3-5 in studies and deportment. Now school is out I am going to cultivate one-half acre of onions. I will be twelve years old the 20th of May; I wish I could have a birthday party, and the writers of the "Young Folks" Column" could come. Wouldn't we have a nice time getting acquainted? Hoping to see this published, I am, as ever, an admirer of THE MARK WARNER. SPIRIT.

TIBLOW, Kans., May 10, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR :- It has been a long time since have written a letter for our column; it is almost deserted by the old contributors. What has become of James Stepp? has he gone to Japan again? I hope he has or some other foreign country, and will give us a description of his voyage. I like to hear about other countries. We have a good Sabbath-school. We had a concert and an oyster supper for the purpose of raising funds for a library. We had sters and everyt eat, and, better than all, we raised money to get a good library, singing books and nice pretty cards, and if we don't learn to be good it will be our own fault for we have good reading, a good superintendent and good teachers. EDWARD VINTON.

OAKWOOD, Kans., May 6, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:-As it has been a long time since I have written to the young folks I thought I would write a few lines. We have rented our farm to a man by the name of Mr. Aiken. We had sixteen little pigs, but ten died, so we have but six; there are eight old hogs. We milk five cows now; we will soon have two more. It is Sabbath night. My sister is to Mr. Archer's to-night and pa hasgone to meeting. Ma is staying with my sister Alice; she is very sick; sometimes she is so bad that they think she will not live. About a week ago they had two of the best doctors in Ottawa. I have two brothers and one sister in Illinois: my sister lives in Edwards county and my brothers in Knox county; I have never seen my sister. I was to Sabbath-school this afternoon; our superintendent's name is Mr. Archer; I do not like him very much for a superintendent. I have an organ that cost \$200; it has fifteen stops and three looking-glasses in it. I took lessons of Mr. Henry De Moss; I liked him very much. I do not know why Alice Roser don't write any more; I think she writes such good letters. I am well acquainted with Minnie V. De Moss and Henry De Moss. We bought our organ of Mr. J. E. Vernon. I am all alone to-night. I do not go to school now; there is no summer school. Our teacher's name was Miss Libbie J. Mead. My face is poisoned over my head." "Twouldn't be of any use." some now, but is almost well; it was swelled would scorch the roots." That man survived would scorch the roots. That man survived this mother-in-law.

Some now, but is almost well; it was swelled up awful. Pa takes The SPIRIT; I like it very much. The first thing I look at is the letters: I like to read the letters. I am going to Ottawa with pa next time he goes and get me a new hat for this summer and a blue sash ribbon. I guess I will have to close for this time for fear my letter will crowd some other little girl or boy's letter out. If I see this in print I will write again, so good-by.

SARAH ANN FULKERSON.

OTTAWA, Kans., May 11, 1878.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota. Becretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky Fressurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Aiken. Cokesbury, S. G.
E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson sounty. Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas

Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donipan Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell coun-Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee

ounty. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Gate-Keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county. Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Riley Sounty. Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee

County.

Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.

Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey,
Severance, Doniphan county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, chairman, Holton, Jackson

ounty. Levi Bumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Lunn county. STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. President—J. F. Willits, Grove City, Jefferson

county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas. Treasurer—Wm.Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frank-

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

W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankin county, Kansas.
George F Jackson, Lawrence, Douglas county. John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county. S W Fisher, Saltville, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Leroy. Coffey county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
Chas A Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L M Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
J S Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
D P Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.
W R Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
A Huff, Salt City, Sumner county.
James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
F M Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.
W J Ellis, Miami county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
W J Ellis, Miami county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J H Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.
J F Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
J F Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
Geo W Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
J S R Holter, Peace, Rice county.
J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
F J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
J S R Miller, Peace, Rice county.
W D Rush, Firstrax, Osage county.
Y S Miller, Peace, Rice county.
W D Rushon, Emporta, Lyon county.
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Y S Miller, Peace, Rice county.
W D Rushon, Emporta, Lyon county.
Y S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
Y S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
Y S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W Matthe, Will

Grange Work.

Some of the lessons that the Patrons are trying to learn themselves and which they are trying to teach others are these, namely: First-That there are great advantages and

to the great advantage of both labor and capi side of productive industry.

vast economies in co-operation.

unavoidable results of the spoliation of labor of luxury, combined with the ignorance of the by capital, and the grab system of the stronger, by which the rich are made richer and the poor poorer, have their appropriate remedy and perfect cure only by a right system of cooperation and a just remuneration of labor.

Fourth-That education, libraries, lectures, the refining pleasures of art, the instructions of science and the enjoyment of a competence are all within the reach of the agricultural classes, conditioned on the right organization of labor and co-operative grange work.

From Marshall County. EDITOR SPIRIT :- Some progress in reconstruction is being made. Blue Rapids grange, 932, by consolidation with 1,009 and additions from 768, 874 and 982, now numbers one hundred members.

A strong effort is now being made to bring into one powerful body the Patrons of 540, 858, 977, 978, 981 and 982, all of which have forpatience and perseverance.

of Marysville, and late worthy master of 858, by party, cast our votes where, in our judgin addition to a fine farm well cultivated and a ment, we deem it best. Speaking religiously, large grove surrounding his farm buildings and orchards, has an apple orchard of 400 bearing trees superior to any I have ever seen. They and our dependence on the Creator is acknowlare all grafted and trimmed back, with short laden with fruit. Two hundred peach and a large number of plum trees and every variety their rights. There would be no corruption, of small truit, including currants and English no sectional strite, no vice or intemperance, gooseberries, complete the picture. Of the and if we did not have the millenium-the lien

Hon. C. F. Koester, of Marysville, late Centennial commissioner, whose means of comparison are far superior to mine, confirms all that I say, after recently examining several famous orchards in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The varieties of apples and peaches are large and Mr

Moxon, in his quiet, unpretentious way, has demonstrated that orchards every way superior in quality can be raised on the bleak upands of Kansas.

A pleasanter family cannot be found. Mrs. tian lady, and the two children athome are artfather is an Arcadian patriarch, and the home cating his father's.

in about two weeks. H. G. REYNOLDS. BLUE RAPIDS, Kans., May 16, 1878.

From Sumner County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-This being a damp day will let you and the readers of THE SPIRIT know that the Patrons of this county are not dead. We are still gaining ground. We have thirteen granges in good working order and still increasing in numbers all the time. Brother Stevens, we will not be like we were last year, have to call on some other county to represent us in the state grange this winter. We mean business. We have on foot a co-operative association, known as the Oxford Co-operative association of the P. of H., all permanently organized. Brother Davis, of Richland Valley grange, is president; C. G. Tilton, secretary; Sister Surgi, treasurer, and seven directors. Our capital stock subscribed is \$300. which will be paid in in the next thirty days. We will incorporate next Saturday.

Our county grange met yesterday with a good attendance; we have regular monthly neetings; we adjourned over till the second Tuesday in July. Please come and see us, if it be consistent in your circuit ride this summer; we would like to hear your gentle clat-

ter once more. Brother Stevens, it is rather amusing to read Gov. Robinson's communications; he puts me in mind of some one that had been bulldozed, and now he wants to bulldoze some one else. He had better not say too much for fear he may knock the nails off of some of our toes that will not use quite so much moral suasion as some have that have replied to him.

Yours as ever, M. SOMMERVILLE. OXFORD, Kans., May 15, 1878.

AN ESSAY,

By John Walton, Read before Vinland Grange, Douglas County.

We shall proceed calmly and dispassionately to consider what we think to be the interest of every Patron, if not of every farmer, namely, the grange. Looking back to the existing state of affairs immediately preceding the formation of the grange, it does seem to us that if the great rising of the people, under the leadership of Luther, was necessary to put down the slavish idolatry of the popish church to teach mankind to reason, to examine, to inquire and to give to the Anglo-Saxon race the leadership in the great reform which they still retain, it this was necessary, and the next great rising of our forefathers in 1776, teaching kings that there is a power vested in the people that they must respect, showing to the world a government in which the people are sovereign, and then, again, when the nation's life was in danger, when red-handed murder and rife rebellion stalked in the light of day, when the land was shaken from center to circumference with the shock of opposing armies, it this was necessary that the land might be as our fathers intended it-a land of freedom-it all these great armed risings of the people were a necessity, in order that civil and religious liberty might be established, how much more necessary is this last peaceable rising of the com-Second-That the great army of middlemen, mon people in connection with the grange, of mercantile agents, of speculators, gamblers, which, if successful, will save another season stock-jobbers and other social parasites can, of carnage and bloodshed. We shall have acomplished by votes if we tal, be dispensed with and transferred to the be accomplished by bullets if we fail. Let no man underestimate the power we are contend-Third-That pauperism and trampism, the ing against, for wealth, corruption and alove common people, has been the destruction of all free governments, and will eventually be the destruction of this government, unless this formidable and growing power is checked or crushed out by a united effort of the common

people. I know it is said by some perhaps well meaning men that the grange is trying to break up the Republican party, and by designing and ignorant men that we are aiming at the destruction of the country. These, worthy Patrons, are grave charges and any institution having such evil purposes in view should and must ultimately fall. But before admitting or pleading guilty to such charges let us examine ourselves, criticise our acts closely and see if these charges are not mere assertions without the shadow of a foundation. The grange is not in any sense a political or party organization. We are to put down corruption wherever found; to reason together on the affair's feited their charters. It is a work of time, of the government and the things that make to our benefit and the benefit of the whole coun-Alired Moxon, Esq., residing two miles west try, and then as true citizens, untrammeled we are not sectarian, yet the divine blessing is invoked in opening and closing the grange, edged by being diffused through all our works; bodies and lateral branches, every one of which and though we are not, strictly speaking, a is in fine condition and most of them heavily temperance organization, yet if our ritual, our laws were lived up to all mankind would have English gooseberry there will be from 10 to 15 and lamb lying down together—we would have something approaching thereto.

at the Belknaps and other corrupt men, for an educated, enlightened, thinking people, rea soning and acting together, will always hurl such men from power and send honest and true representatives fresh from the people to Moxon is a pattern of a gentle, wifely, chris- take their places. Let me say further that, though I am neither a prophet nor the son of ists of no mean pretentions. The husband and a prophet, I would predict that if this country ever does fall it will be brought about by one of rural felicity. The elder son, John, liv- the efforts of the moneyed aristocracy, corruping near by, will soon have an orchard dupli- tion in high places, and the carelessness and ignorance of the common people; and let me say I hope to report final progress at Marysville of these common people, as in the time of danger they are the backbone and saving grace in every country, so in a country like ours, the free institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers, purchased at such a cost of treasure and blood, can only be blotted out of existence by a slavish and tacit consent.

> History of Maine Granges. We take from the Dirigo Rural the following brief history of Maine granges, written by members:

members:

CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN GRANGE.

Organized December 19, 1876. During the year and a half of our brief existence as a grange, we have had a hard struggle to keep our heads above water. Outsiders stood aloof to see whether we should sink or swim, but were certain we should sink or swim, but were certain we should sink. And it seemed to us as though our frail crait must be swamped by the opposing elements, but we kept steadily on our course, and have, we hope, nearly outrode the storm. Our sky begins to brighten, and our sails expand with the gentle breeze of prosperity, which is waiting us along quite pleasantly at present. We have admitted iourteen members, and expelled one; are adding to our numbers weekly. There is a good degree of interest manifested among members. They are very punctual in their attendance, also in the payment of their dues. We have not been able to engage in trade yet, but hope the time is not far distant when we may.

VICTOR GRANGE.

Organized October 29, 1874, with twentynine charter members. Present number one hundred and twenty-one. Admitted during 1877, by initiation, twenty; by dimit, two. Four have withdrawn and four dropped for non-payment of dues. Attendance generally good. Have a paper once a month; also have discussions pertaining to the grange and farm. Have been in trade on a small scale for three years with about \$500 capital; traded to the amount of \$2,000 last year; have traded at the

Have been in trade on a small scale for three years with about \$500 capital; traded to the amount of \$2,000 last year; have traded at the state store since it first started and have found it satisfactory so far. Think the Patrons of Maine should patronize this store not only with trade, but by subscribing for stock, that it may have ample means to work with.

DANFORTH GRANGE.

Organized February 15, 1876. Received two new members last year: lost none by dimit.

new members last year; lost none by dimit, expulsion or withdrawal. The members have shown a fair interest. An occasional visit from a good lecturer would doubtless be a great help to us. About half the time we have had quite interesting literary exercises. Have lately started in trade. Our plan of business is to buy of our agent who sells us goods at five per

buy of our agent who sells us goods at five per cent. above cost.

WHITE OAK GRANGE.

Organized August 25, 1875. Received five members last year, and lost none. We have kept up a pretty good interest which might be atill increased by using some systematic method for securing a higher moral, mental and physical culture; something that would admit of lesson, study and exercise; an arrangement similar to the one found in many of the Sunday-school papers used in Sunday-schools. Have traded seven months; our members are not unanimous in the expression of their approval—some are satisfied, some are disgusted. Our plan of business is an arrangement with an agent who furnishes us with goods at a percentage above cost. Own a hall 26x45 feet; built first in the fall of 1876; cost \$1,000.

proval—some are satisfied, some are disgusted. Our plan of business is an arrangement with an agent who furnishes us with goods at a percentage above cost. Own a hall 26x45 feet; built first in the fall of 1875 and was burned and rebuilt in the fall of 1876; cost \$1,000.

Dropped from the Rolls for Non-Payment of Dues.

A peculiar feature of grange usage is the act of a subordinate grange known as "dropping from the roll." This is not the punishment usually known as suspension, nor is it expulsion, and yet it may be considered either or both. It differs from suspension in this: A member suspended can be restored only by the act of the grange suspending him. Should he e-dropping from the rolls? The can reinstate himselt at any time by coming forward and paying up his dues that had accrned before and after the act of dropping from the rolls. It is similar to suspension because until he reinpaying up his dues that had accrued before and after the act of dropping from the rolls. It is similar to suspension because until he reinstates himself he is debarred all privileges of the order, and all affiliation as a member. It differs from expulsion because the delinquent may reinstate himself, but it is expulsion or indefinite suspension, if the individual chooses so to make it.

sion or indefinite suspension, if the individual chooses so to make it.

While it would be, perhaps, best that each subordinate grange should adopt a law declaring what shall constitute delinquency in the payment of dues, and providing for notices to be given delinquents, yet it is deemed sufficient authority to visit this punishment upon all who do not comply with the general law that each member shall pay regular dues into the treasury of his or her subordinate grange. Granges that have promptly and thoroughly applied this remedy for delinquency have, as a general rule, enjoyed a greater degree of a general rule, enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity than others that carry so much dead weight .- Southern Husbandman.

The Cincinnati Grange Bulletin says: "It is reported that the executive committee of the Indiana state grange, at a meeting just held, had under consideration the employment of lecturers to revive the interest in the order, lecturers to revive the interest in the order, but took no definite action with reference to the matter because of the difficulty of securing such talent as will make the lectures of permanent benefit to the order. If the committee command the funds to pay the actual expenses of lecturers and a slight remuneration for loss of time, we do not think the difficulty of getting such as will permanently benefit the order is serious. But even though it be serious, is the committee justified in making no effort to surmount it, when the good that able lecturers can do is unquestionably great and very much needed?"

A fact which the political newspapers might reminate with profit, is that, notwithstanding the strength of the order as a political organ-ization, one of its members has the hardihood ization, one of its members has the hardihood to announce through a Patrons' paper that he will not vote for his state master, if that official brother should become a candidate for political honors. After reflecting for a time on this fact, some leading articles on "the collapse of the grange movement," from the editors of these newspapers, will be in order.—Grange Balletin.

MORE THOROUGH CULTURE.

Paper Read before Hope (Ohio) Grange,

Paper Bead before Hope (Ohio) Grange,
by John W. Widney.

My subject is education, not that education
which we are expected to receive in our adolescence at our various public schools, which are
so lavishly supported by the tax-payers of this
great state of ours, and the advantages of
which should be given to every child to the
fullest extent, even compelling all to attend
long enough to acquire the rudiments of an
education, but that education in its broader
and nobler sense which teaches us that life is
a school in which none grow too old to learn.
But, more particularly, I wish to consider some
branches that might be more thoroughly studied by us, members of a great brotherhood.
Let us learn to have more confidence in each
other. Our interests are the same, and all
should work harmoniously together for mutual profit and improvement.

We all have our failings, but let the mantle
of charity be thrown over them, and with a
faith in each other labor with hope, and the
harvest will be great, adopting that old maxim
that "all are honest until proven dishonest."
This will lead us the more readily to co-operate
together in many ways in the busines of life,
particularly if we educate ourselves to so high
a plane as to get out of that rut (which has
been traveled so long by the farmers of this
country that they have about lost sight of each
other), that is, "every fellow for himself, and
the devil take the hindmost." Let us remember the story of the old man, his sons and the
bundle of rods—united we are powerfil, single
we are very weak.

We would educate ourselves very materially
in our own profession, if we were so disposed,
and by an honorable ambition to excel, a little
healthy and fraternal competition, some adyance could be made in "laying our lands
straight and our furrows emocity".

and by an honorable ambition to excel, a little healthy and fraternal competition, some advance could be made in "laying our lands straight and our furrows smooth." Let us, in a fraternal spirit, strive to rear the best stock, the largest crops of corn and wheat bake the best bread, and make the best butter, and other products of the farm, orchard, and garden, and let us not forget our asthetic tastes, but devote some time and space to the culture of flowers. They are the poetry of nature, the refiners of the human race. They are ever welcome, either in sickness or health, and load the breezes with their sweet perfume, and enhance the value and add to the beauty and enjoyment of our homes. Let the school master be abroad in this particular, and as each ter be abroad in this particular, and as each recurring spring rolls around, let the sisters appoint a day for the exchange of seeds and silps, as many granges are doing, and learn each other the best mode of cultivating these

each other the best mode of cultivating these beauties of creation, that gratify the finer feelings of our nature.

Then, agalu, why not educate ourselves in the grange in reading, music, and by writing essays on suitable topics? Many granges are doing this. An occasional atternoon or evening is devoted to reading selections from Shakespeare, or some standard author, interspersed with essays, music and social enjoyment. Can with essays, music and social enjoyment. Cannot we do the same?

It was once my good fortune to hear one of the most celebrated actors of the present time play Hamlet. I had often read it, and heard it read, I thought but I was badly mistaken. I had never heard it read so as to interpret its meaning before. The "so'iloquy?" "reflections on Yorick's skull," his interview with his mother, and other scenes, had a new in-terest as rendered by him. I had often heard that familiar old song, "Swanee ribber," but when I heard Miss Emma Abbott sing it a few nights since, at the opera house, I am free to confess that I had not been aware of what an amount of sweet, pathetic melody is contained in that simple old plantation song. That we all cannot be Barretts, or Miss Abbotts, I admit; but, nevertheless we all have talents, and voices that can be wonderfully improved by education, and the improvement of these talents will the better fit us to onjoy, and to contribute to the enjoyment of the society in

and recognition as the man who sells dry goods, prescribes a dose of pills, practices law in the county courts, or even a railroad wrecker like Jay Gould, Tom Scott or the late Jim Flsk. A great stride will have been made towards retaining our young people on our farms, when the people of this country instead of despising farm labor, and looking upon the young couple who settle upon a farm as consigning themselves to a mild form of purgatory, will look upon agriculture as the first and best profession of man. God in the beginning made it honorable; it is our duty to sustain it as such. You may think that the picture is overdrawn, that the facts will not sustain the argument, but I ask you, are not the sentiments of three-fourths of the young people of to-day averse to farming as a profession? And the statistics conclusively show that the population of our cities and towns is increasing much more repidly than the agricultural population, and why is it the boy that can get nothing else to do farms? The young lady when nothing better offers, marries a farmer.

"Ill fares the land, to hasten ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay; Princes an I lords may flourish, or may fade; A breath can make them, as a breath has made; But a bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Finally, my friends, let us learn from that Finally, my intends, let us learn from that book which our Great Master above has spread like an open page before us—the great book nature. No class has such grand opportunities for studying it as we. We should study the nature and the elements that enter into the composition of the plants and esculents that we cultivate, so that we may the better know what, where and when to plant; and not plant corn, for instance, where a proper knowledge of the chemical constituents necessary to produce a crop, satisfies us are not found in the

Let us learn that under the present style of farming, our land is yearly growing poorer; the natural fertility of our soil is decreasing; the products of our farms show, decade by decade by decade, a diminished return, and that nature's laws cannot be thus ruthlessly violated, without paying the penalty; that constant drawing out without making any adequate return, will eventually exhaust even nature's great treasury. Nature speaks on every hand—the rocks and trees, the sweet carols; the birds of spring, or the majestic tones of the rolling storm—all teaching us to look through nature up to nature's God.

Some of these suggestions may be considered utopian, but remember that assirict an account was exacted from the man with one talent as from him that had ten, and that "there is no excellence without great labor." I have written of what I think is available, and within our Let us learn that under the present style of

reach—let our aims be high—"whatever we at-tempt to do strive to do well," "and departing leave behind us footprints on the sands of time," the fragrance of a good name, and a well spent life as a legacy to our posterity.

The Grange Plan Growing in Favor.

Out of the commercial toil and trouble and failures which have characterized the last five years, there seems likely to emanate at least one good result-the simplification of the commercial system. Until quite lately the tendency has been in the opposite direction. The methods of doing business have grown more and more complete. The economical principle of division of labor has been carried too far, and separated into distinct callings branches of labor which are better associated. For instance, there has come into existence, in recent years, what are known as "commission brokers," and they now form a numerous and busy class. Before they sprang up commission merchants used to trade among themselves and with their outside customers—millers, malsters, distillers and the like—directly. Now, in place of doing so, they make money of their purchases and sales through the commission brokers. These brokers are not really essential to the commercial system; they add to the cost of distribution without materially facilitating it. They bear about the same relation to commission merchants as a subordinate clerk would to a head clerk, if the head clerk hired him to assist himself in work which he might easily do himself. and more complete. The economical principle himself in work which he might easily do him-self. Commission merchants are in a sense the self. Commission merchants are in a sense the employes of the producers and consumers of the land. But unfortunately, they have more than a just proportion of power in fixing their own compensation, and they have fixed it so high that they can well afford to hire somebody else to do a large part of their work; so they sustain the commission brokers.

This is perhaps the most striking instance of the creation of a new and unnecessary calling. But it is far from being the only one. The work of distributing almost every variety of

the creation of a new and unnecessary calling. But it is far from being the only one. The work of distributing almost every variety of largely produced commodities has been divided and subdivided. Now, however, the importance of getting rid of the needless divisions and of making the distributing system less of a tax on production is beginning to be realized; and some steps in this direction have already been taken. We called attention some time ago to meetings of merchants in this city and in New York, at which the possibility of doing away with commercial travelers was discussed. Last week we reprinted from the Furmer's Last week we reprinted from the Farmer's Friend some account of the Dairymen's Pro-Friend some account of the Dairymen's Protective association—a co-operative organization of Pennsylvanian dairymen which employs an agent, after the grange plan, to seil milk for its members. It has thus far been so successful that the members have lately resolved to continue it another year.

It is hardly to be expected that the growing desire for more direct methods of trading will result at one in a decided externation of the

result at once in a decided reformation of the commercial system, but the fact that the desire for it is a growing one warrants the belief that the reformation will come finally; and our own order may be largely instrumental in bringing order may be largely instrumental in bringing about a general simplification of the system, as it has been in awakening people to the lact that a simplification is possible and desirable. The outside world may say what they please about the failure of the grange movement and the grange's fine notions concerning business, but they have clearly profited by the Patron's experience, and begin to realize that too many people stand between the producer and consumer. By adhering closely to our principles we can make them realize this more and more. If we concentrated our trade as we might, and made all our sales and purchases through the grange stores and agencies, we would help the merchants and manufacturers to rid themselves of the commercial travelers, and aid in the overthrow of other unnecessary classes. When the order had gained the strength which this thorough co-operation would certainly give it. the order had gained the strength which this thorough co-operation would certainly give it, its dissolution would be next to impossible; but if it should then be dissolved the good effects of it would in a large measure survive it. Direct communication between producer and consumer would have become so pervading an element in our commercial system that nothing but a season of unnaturally large profits and consequent speculation could crush it out.

—Grange Rullitin. -Grange Bulletin.

To be successful, Patrons must be constantly earnest workers, and above all we must learn to co-operate—work together. It is a pull al-together that will succeed.

Wendell Phillips thinks the Helm is in the Greenbackers' own Hands. [Boston Standard.]

There need be no doubt of the success of the Greenback movement. Its presence every where in local and national elections, in congress and everywhere else, astonishes friend and toe. There is hardly any subject which stirs thought and awakens interest except finance. Even the Southern question is, for the moment, pushed aside. Members of congress hurry to put themselves on record, by motion or speech, showing some degree of submission to the popular will. Sherman's surrender on most of the points which we have
been claiming, is the high-water mark of our
present gain. And he is only ahead, by a single
stride, of leading members of congress heretofore classed with the slaves of specie.

Our danger lies in the very rapidity of our
growth. Both parties will bid, are bidding,
for our support—they will attempt to buy us.

Our danger lies in the very rapidity of our growth. Both parties will bid, are bidding, for our support—they will attempt to buy us off by half-way concessions, enough to save their party and disarm the rising revolt against a system of finance which vests the power of inflation in the hands of a few hundred bank directors, and lets them play with values at their pleasure. This Greenback movement, in its essence, is the assection that, when our fathers settled it that the people were competent to govern themselves, they meant to include among the points as to which they were competent, the question of finance, as well as of marriages, crimes, real estate, descent of estate and other matters of government. The Greenback movement is a revolt against the claim that, in ordinary matters, the people can govern themselves, but on questions of finance they must be kept under the perpetual guardianship and be the wards of rich men. There is a class which feels that it can trust everything but its money to universal suffrage. On this point they agree with the czar and the tories, and hold on to old chains.

Our effort must be to take the whole question of the currency, as Frankliu and Ricardo advised, into the state's hands. Never rest till congress supplies all our currency, made of paper, and based on the credit of the state. Never rest till the debt is funded for at least a century, held by the people, interchangeable at their will into bouds or greenbacks, and constituting one of the strong ties that bind the Union together. Never rest till the greenbacks, representing the wealth of the nation, is legal tender everywhere for all debts, thus freeling us forever from all rings and corners in gold, and thus our second declaration of independence makes the first a reality and not a sham.

FROM ELE COUNTY.

Complaint Against the Merchants—Con

dition of Crops.

EDITOR SPIRIT :—I have had the satisfaction of reading your columns for some time, but have as yet seen nothing from this part of Kansas. Now, not to be tedious, the object of my writing is this: Our merchants in Eureka, Howard City, Elk Falls, etc., are charging sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. more for certain kinds of goods than they can be bought for at Chetopa, Oswego or Parsons. The class of goods I refer to is dry goods, especially cotton domestics and prints. Now some people may doubt this, but let them try it; buy twenty yards of prints in Eureka at eight and one-third cents per yard-\$1.663, and you can get the same kind of goods at Chetopa, twenty yards at five cents per yard-

Now, Mr. Editor, why is it? This is just what we want to talk about, and when we have found the evil take steps to correct it. I have taken some pains to investigate the matter, and every merchant selling prints for eight and one third cents per yard deals at Kansas City, while those selling for five cents per yard deal at New York. I found two gentlemen in Eureka who remonstrated with me, averring that they could purchase at Chicago through Kansas City firms at manufacturer's prices, yet it was a mystery to them how the merchants at Cheropa could sell goods so cheap.

Let us consider the subject, as it interests the people who are the sons of toll that get their bread by digging the soil. In Labette county there are about 20,000 inhabitants. Now suppose each inhabitant consumes only \$5, which would be \$100,000, then we, a like number in the counties west of Labette, must cut supplies short or else pay \$66,666.663 more than our neighbors. What shall we do? Farmers, will we tamely submit to this treatment that has been going on for four or five years! or will we demand that our merchants cease to deal anywhere this side of New York? Here is a question for co-operation.

Now, I have already written more than I intended, but a word about crops and I am done. Wheat, rye, oats and flax look well; wheat especially, of which there is a broad acreage on Elk river. Corn seems a little backward, owing to dry weather. J. M. B.

UNION CENTER, Kans., May 9, 1878.

Frost-Bitten. [Atchison Champion.

The cold snap of Monday night brought with it a heavy frost, which did considerable damage to plants just shooting from the ground. The corn was nipped, but will grow out again, and the potatoes were slightly touched. In the woods, the tops of young hickories are withered and blackened and the wild flowers killed, in some places. The wheat is all right.

Tall Wheat and Rye.

[Troy Chief.] Monday evening Tom Wood brought to our office a bunch of rye and wheat that beats them all. The stalks of rye are six feet two inches high. The stalks of wheat are exactly five feet high, and headed out, some of the heads measuring seven inches in length. He has thirty acres of wheat that will average fifty inches in height over the entire field.

The Snake Business Epidemic. [Atchison Champion.]

The snake business seems to be epidemic in Northwestern Kansas. Now comes the Phillipsburg Herald with a story that William Allen, living about five miles from that place, killed 199 rattlesnakes on his farm during a period of three hours. Just why he didn't kill another snake, and make it an even two hundred, the *Herald* doesn't inform us. They are trying to beat that Cloud county snake den.

in Allen County. [Humboldt Union.]

Recently one of our farmers missed a horse from his pasture, and as the animal had never strayed from his premises, he suspected that it had been taken away. With a degree of confidence, the farmer asserted his belief that the horse was stolen and that he suspicioned a certain party. He might have been mistaken, but the next morning the horse was found in his pasture. Now and then we hear of people who are hunting for horse either strayed or stolen, and from their remarks we are led to believe that it would be wise for horse thieves to give Allen county a very wide berth.

A Good Opening for Genuine Workers. [Manhattan Enterprise.]

The outlook for the people of Kansas was never more flattering in the history of the state. The farmers report an excellent prospect for good crops, stock is in prime condition and trade is reviying on every hand. While in the East want and discontent prevail, the year of 1878 will usher in an era of solid prosperity throughout the entire West. As a consequence the eyes of the Eastern working class are turn-ing towards the West in quest of homes, more than ever before. Kansas has been well advertised, and none coming to this part of the country to settle need "go it blind" and locate just where some interested parties may direct. Nearly all who have taken the time to look around, in this as well as surrounding states, have come to the conclusion that of all the Western country the Eastern portion of Kansas is the best in which to make a home, as improvements can be purchased here cheaper than they can be made further west. Some may wonder at this, but there is in every state a semi-nomadic class who are not happy unless moving from place to place, and these are the ones who are always ready to discount for the sake of making a sale. We would not advise any to come to Kansas with the expectation of being met at the Missouri river by a concourse of citizens with flying banners, and bands of music playing "See, the conquering hero comes," or "Hail to the chief." for if you do, a grievous disappointment will be yours. The average Kansan don't do business that way. And don't come expecting to "live by your wits," for those openings are all full. But for all those who are willing to work at an honest calling, for a fair remuneration, Kansas offers inducements unequaled by any state in the Union. have come to the conclusion that of all the West-

Mysterious Disappearance from Atchi-

[Atchison Champion.]
Atchison is now excited over a case of mys terious disappearance. Last Friday a young noemaker named August Wernel, who boarded at the Washington house, put on his working suit of clothes, taking off a new suit, and started off with the intention of going to work.

He had a sum of money with him, supposed to be over \$100. Since then nothing has been heard of him. He left a fine kit of tools and all his clothing at his boarding house. He owed no debts of any account, and was just preparing to go into business for himself. No one has heard of him, and his disappearance is considered very mysterious. He was originally from Milwaukee, and has a sister living there now. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mrs. Mahn, at the Washington house. started off with the intention of going to work.

A Narrow Escape from a falling Boof.

[Dickinson County Chronicle.]
About four o'clock Wednesday afternoon our citizens were startled by a thundering crash, and the news was quickly circulated that the roof of Eicholtz's furniture store had fallen, and that some of the workmen were hurt. Hurrying to the spot the statement was found true, though fortunately the men were not seriously injured. The roof over the part of Mr. Eicholtz's building used as the dwelling had been raised to give increased room in the second story. Everything was ready for shingling, and in consequence of the exposed position of the first floor should rain fall, a large force of men were at work. Suddenly the stays gave way and the root was precipitated to the ground, bringing the men, seven in number, with it. The men on the roof at the time were Messrs. Essick, Yocum, Slout, Lips, Miller, Thompson and Pratt. Mr. Essick was severely bruised, and Mr. Yocum slightly. The others merely received thumps and bruises and were able to continue work. It was a fortunate escape from what might have proved a most appalling calamity. found true, though fortunately the men were

Insanity Caused by a Wound Received During the War.

[Abilene Chronicle.] Last Saturday evening E. Julian was brought to our city insane. Our people will remember that about three years ago he had a similar at tack, and after being kept here sometime was taken to the Davis county poor-house, where, after several months, he was restored to his right mind. He remained all right until some two months ago, when his friends noticed that

two months ago, when his friends noticed that his mind was again becoming deranged, and from that time he continued to grow worse, until last Sunday he became raving, and the lives of his family and friends endangered, and he was brought to Abliene. He appeared much the same as three years ago. Tuesday atternoon he was taken again to Junction.

The cause of his insanity is a wound he received in the army, and he has had several such attacks since the war. There should be some government ho-pital or asylum where he could be taken, and where he would have the advantage of the best medical skill, and it possible a permanent cure effected. Mr. Julian is a hard working farmer residing some ten miles northeast of Abliene. He is a good business man, an excellent neighbor, and all speak well of him when he is in his right mind.

The First Discovery of Grasshopper

Falis. [J. G. Bennett, in Valley Falls New Bra.]
The first visit of a white man to the falls and the present site of the city, was mades in the summer of 1852. It was a military train under command of Maj. Ogden, conveying workmen and mechanics and supplies to Fort Riley some Kickapoo Indian, whose reservation had not then been surveyed, but which was then and afterwards supposed to cover the site of the falls, had informed the major there was a much better road than the one they were using by the way of Osawkee. The major tried it once, but not the second time. Henry Sen accompanied this expedition as a mechanic. They crossed the Grasshopper at the point where the old crossing used to come out of the creek in 1857 and 1858. and very near the northeast corner of Joe Miller's land, east of the upper railroad bridge. The north bank of the creek was very steep; they dug it down but little, unharnessed their teams and eased the wagons down the bank by hand. The traces of this crossing were yet visible on the north bank in 1857. Mr. Sen did not return from Fort Rilley until late in 1853, or early in 1854. In February, 1854, he visited the locality with the full intention of securing the land on the bottom for a home, and built the first white man's cabin on the tract of land afterwards patented to James Frazer, and which includes the present mill site of Joseph Miller Plazzek. He spent that spring and summer on his claim and had horses, oxen and cows with him. The Kickapoos visited him occasionally, and were a little jealous, but did not threaten him or drive him off. After he had cut and stacked his hay, sufficient to winter his stock, he was visited by a white man, in half military costume, who claimed to be a government officer and an agent of the Kickapoos. He told Mr. Sen that he was a trespasser on the Kickapoo reservation, and must leave; that he had better go before the frost, while he could cut more hay for his stock; but go he must. Sen naturally left. That fall or winter the Kickapoo reservation was located, and under the advice of an army officer at Fort Leavenworth, he returned in January, 1855, to find his claim jumped by Uncle Frazer.

To this man, Henry Sen, belongs whatever of credit there is in the accident of the discovery and first settlement of Grasshopper Falls. He was a worthy citizen, energetic, economical, hard working; a warm friend, an honest and generous enemy; a conscientious free state man, a true Republican, a good father, a loving husband; he was a real horny-handed son of toil, such as are the support of all farming communities. He died some years since companied this expedition as a mechanic. They crossed the Grasshopper at the point

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

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HOME GROWN

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CHERRY TREES,

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following:

Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$45; five to six leet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

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SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

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IRON, STEEL, NAILS -AND-

Mechanical Tools of all Kinds

Also a complete stock of WAGON MATERIAL.

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

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

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Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Law-ence, will be on hand to wait on customers.

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WALL PAPER,

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CROQUET SETS,

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ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

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gods species that of older choses We offer our Entire Stock at Lower Prices than ever before known in the dry goods business. Margar & Ween's continued to the first Margar

We Need Money and MUST have it.

Parties indebted to us will confer a favor by helping us now when

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

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Ever offered in our city, and unsurpassed for

BEAUTY AND VARIETY OF STYLES.

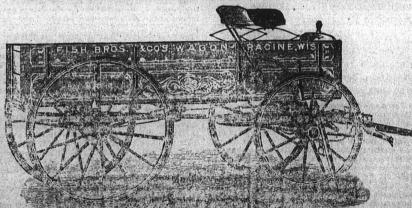
Largely increased facilities enable us to sell all goods in our line at the *Lowest Eastern Prices*. We solicit your patronage because we feel sure of our ability, and it is our determination to give *Entire Satisfaction* to all who favor us with their patronage. Come and see us.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1878.

THE Weekly Pioneer, published by U. F. Sargent, at Kansas City, Kansas, is on our table. It is first-class in workmanship and make-up, and is a red-hot Greenback paper; it should circulate all over the state. Mr. Sargent has worked hard in the Greenback cause and deserves success. Will the people of Kansas take their own Greenback paper? or must they send their money abroad?

GEORGE T. A farmer I would never be, Says our sleek Geo. T. Anthony; It bows one down continually, And makes him feel so dismally. Ah! sure 'twould never do for me To shovel dirt, clean piggery; 'Twould be below my dignity. So from the farm I'll surely flee. And do the work that brings money, And by my wits live merrily, And get a good fat salary. Ah! that's the grab, says our Geo. T.

WE publish this week the last of the series of articles on "Farm Architecture," by L. M. Wood, of the firm of Haskell & Wood, architects of this city. These articles give evidence of a knowledge of the building profession that is surpassed by no other man in our state. Mr. Wood has given a lifelong attention to this business in all its various ramifications, and is well worthy of the patronage of those who contemplate the erection of any kind of building.

HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?

The government has lately issued two kinds of bonds, one drawing four per cent. interest the other four and onehalf per cent. interest. Mr. Secretary Sherman sold the whole batch-fifty millions of four and one-half per cent. bonds-to a New York syndicate and gave them a premium of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to take the bonds. When the state of Kansas wanted one hundred and thirty thousand dollars of government bonds we were obliged to take the four per cent. bonds at par. Mr. Sherman could not must have all those.

LET THE ARMY BE REDUCED.

There is a move in congress to somemy officers. This is a step in the right direction. It seems to us that congress should go much further in that direction and muster out of service at least one-half of the officers and men now in service. A standing army is a fearfully But to the letter itself: expensive machine, and, with our form of government, we are opposed to giv-

will be found fully competent for officers of the highest grade. During the late war some of the very best officers on both sides were volunteer, in other words they were men who had not had a West Point education. John A. Logan was a much better general than several who had graduated at West Point. Besides, the keeping so many officers in service, drawing large salaries for doing nothing, tends to build up an aristocracy that we have no use for in this country.

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HEARD FROM.

Two of the Republican papers in the state have responded to our article in a late number of THE SPIRIT. Friend

a late number of The Spirit. Friend Murdock, of the Wichita Eagle, says:

The Eagle has occupied that ground for a long time. Four years ago we said the national banking system was a fraud, and that treasury notes, good for all debts, was what the people wanted, not on any Dan Voorhees scheme, but in a quantity that would not inflate the currency to an extent which would render its fee value less than that of gold and silver. The whole thing could be surely and systematically handled by a law empowering and directing the secretary of the treasury to convert and reconvert, in other words, to inflate and contract as the needs of the times and that of a sound easily determine. If greenbacks showed a tendency to get below the world's metallic standard, contract a little; and, upon the other hand, if money proved scarce, times hard, etc., ease up by a relissue.

We cannot give our whole Greenback convictions in the space of a stickful, but The Spirit is given to understand that the Eagle is not only a Greenback Republican, but a believer in the doctrine that the greenback is the best money with which the government has ever had ted.

Brother Reynolds, of the Parsons

Sun, has this to say:

We see that the Kansas City Times and the Lawrence Spirit are only disposed to except the Leavenworth Times among Republican papers as an original advocate of the Greenback contact with first conditions and the Greenback contact with the loving Xavier scorned, of winning heaven or the coring health of which the loving Xavier scorned, of winning heaven or the coring health of which the loving Xavier scorned, of winning heaven or the coring health of which the loving Xavier scorned, of winning heaven or the coring health and to a sound the loving Xavier scorned, of winning heaven or escaping hell. Men join the co-operative movement because they see that it is cheaper to trade with themselves, constant to san ot all are co-operative or who co-operative societies have now a capital of five millions of pounds, and twenty millions inves

theory. We do not know just how long one must favor the theory to be an original advocate, but we know the Parsons Sun has never been anything else on the finance question. Five or six years ago the Sun was largely quoted from as an advocate of the Greenback principle. The weekly Republican press of Kansas has generally always been sound on the finance question.

Friend Reynolds, you are an artful dodger. Five or six years ago Gen. Grant was a good Greenback man; he even went so far as to say, in a message to congress, "The greenback currency is the best currency ever devised by man."

Show your hand now, Milt.; tell how you stand now. You say "the weekly Republican press has generally always been sound on the financial question." Yes, always generally been sound. That is about the situation a gentleman found himself in who was running for the U.S. senate in this state a few years since. Some one asked him how he stood on the woman suffrage question; he replied he had not thought much about it, but he would be found all sound on that question when the time came. Perfectly sound, and yet nobody able to tell where they stand! Let us have your financial platform and then we will know exactly where you stand.

The Sun and the Eagle are the only Republican papers that have responded to our article, and we are inclined to think most of them dare not put themselves squarely on record on the financial questions of the day. If the people are true to themselves and to their own best interests, they will force not only the papers, but the party, to come square out on a Greenback platform or beat them at the next election.

CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND.

When anything is said in any of our exchanges, secular or religious, favorable to the grange movement, or in illustration of its underlying principles, or even in a just and fair criticism of its aims, purposes and work, we are commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

The Christian Register, the oldest, ablest and best of the class styled repossibly let us have any four and a half ligious, published in Boston, prints a bonds, a little ring he had fixed up letter from its correspondent now taking notes and making observations in England touching the grange movement in that country. Coming as it what modify the extras allowed to ar- does from a source independent of our usual channels of information, we regard it as all the more valuable, confirming as it does our impressions of the strength and importance of the movement in the place of its origin.

At the present time we are having a congress here in Manchester, composed of perhaps two hundred delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom, which is repeating in the ears of the

ness organizations upon the mutual principles of of of-operation. All principles get organized slowly, and their first forms are the most crude, imperfect and unpromising forms. This principle of co-operation, as organized in England at the end of a quarter of a century,
need not be down-hearted that it is not what
it will be at some uture day.
In this quarter of a century the co-operative

In this quarter of a century the co-operative movement has made a steady advance, though of course custom and the whole strong stream of man's selfish individualism is against it. It requires patience, faith, and the frequent crucifixion of one's selfishness, to stand by this bantling through thick and thin; and the men of patience, of faith, of principle, despite the churches, are few. Yet the few men of this high quality, the salt of the earth, always exist. There are in all about five hundred thousand persons in the kingdom who belong to co-op-There are in all about five hundred thousand persons in the kingdom who belong to co-op-erative societies. Not a large proportion o these, however, can be counted as conscien tious co-operatives—men who espouse the principle, and stand to it through the discour-agements it has to encounter. Many, perhaps most, join the movement just as people do the

ative movement has always been able to find in him a friend. He sees that many will be benfited by working together, both as distributive co-operators and as productive co-operators. To him the success of the principle thus far is largely indebted, he having used his influence in the house of lords to remove certain legal disabilities under which the movement at first labored. He spoke just now of having taken an interest in the co-operative movement from the start, twenty-six years ago. Yet he does not look more than forty years of age. To no man are you in America, perhaps, more indebted for the peaceful solution of the Alabama claims in arbitration. He is a man given to doing things rightly and thoroughly when called to do them at all, not a half-way man.

Beside him sits another veteran co-operator, Tom Hughes. The Rugby school-boy will be a noble boy to the end—simple, straight-forward, intrepid, excellent. You all know him in America, almost better than the English people do over here. He has just been quoting to us words which Matthew Arnold quoted from Oberman, and wishing they could be emblazoned over the door of every place where men assembled, namely, "No individual life can be truly prosperous, passed in the midst of men who suffer. To the noble soul it cannot be happy; to the ignoble soul it cannot be secure." There is no department of life to which he does not desire to see the co-operative principle carried. In fact co-operation is nothing but business with a christian basis, or, if anybody prefers, a purely religious basis; bears and lions and tigers of trade gone out, sons of men and children of the best come in. But it will be necessary to write you another letter about it, and its representative congress.

Another Reply to Gov. Robinson.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-I have read with some surprise the letter of Gov. Robinson in your issue of the 8th inst. I say surprise, as it is quite unlooked for to find such a valiant reformer and stout Greenback advocate as Gov. Robinson engaged in attempting to commit the Greenback party of Kansas to the son for them, but Prowley refused to keeping of Mr. Haskell. Mr. Robinson give them up until the damages were says: "I have recently seen a letter from Representative Haskell in which he said he was laboring to secure five things, as follows: 1. Remonetization of silver. 2. Repeal of resumption act. 3. Full legal tender U. S. notes. 4. Government notes for national bank notes. 5. Convertibility of notes into

bonds at par. Forsooth, because Mr. Haskell is laboring to secure five things in congress it is folly to maintain any longer national organization that has been for years trying to accomplish these same things. The puissant Haskell is glad to welcome it to our columns and laboring to secure all that is demanded, so perish, Greenback organization; perish, National party; disband, state organization, and let the people suspend their bated breath while the puissant Haskell labors for their cause. We wonder that the world rolls easy on its axis while Haskell's labor is being per-formed. Its bowels should be disturbed

Haskell Gov. Robinson charges the Greenback party with working in the interest of the money power. He says: "From Kansas every member is doing valiant service in our cause, and what do we see? A move for an independent party of resumptionists to defeat these men, their enemies? No, but an independent party of Greenbackers to do it for them and in their interest." Has the governor just found out that he has been pulling on an oar in the Muster these officers out of service and let them get a living as other people do.

If the time ever comes when we need an army, the people of this country will be found able and willing to take care of themselves, and plenty of men will be found fully competent for ofwill be found fully competent for ofwill be found fully competent for ofwill be found fully competent for of-

machine illustration should be brought try need never fear disorder when the home to himself. He has herectotore people were armed. As to communism recognized the usefulness of the Greenback organization for the accomplishment of certain purposes; has worked ed, that had never a footing, and would with its machinery; has considered the never have a footing in this country, principle of its mechanism sound. It unless congress should undertake to poment of certain purposes; has worked principle of its mechanism sound. It is a complete, neat, compact self-binder. Now we ask the governor if he desires to throw aside this machine, which he knows has done efficient the militia. If the militia could not work, and take again to the use of those old machines which he has once himself discarded as rickety and unreliable? We do not think the governor can shut his eyes to the fact that the National party is the embodiment of the Greenback elements in politics; that it is now a strong organization and growing stronger every day, and \$17,000; the pay proper of the lieutenought now to receive the support of ant-general, \$11,000; actual pay, \$13,-

every Greenback man.

We believe Gov. Robinson is thoroughly imbued with the doctrine of the Greenback party and adheres firmly to its principles, but we differ widely as to the means to be used to accomplish the purposes of the organization. We respectfully commend to the governor the closing paragraph of J. H. Harrison's letter. S. H. Downs.

Harrison's letter. S. H. Dov TOPEKA, Kans., May 20, 1878.

General News.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A Constantinople dispatch says "Prince Lobanoff, the Russian embassador, to-day gave a reception to the resident Russians. In reception to the resident Russians. In ment at the rate of \$3 per cord of wood; a brief address he expressed strong this would be a benefaction to the of-

explosion was caused by the ignition of mill dust floating in the air, probably from sparks generated by the friction of the stones, and the consequent for-mation of explosive gas. The report of Prof. Peck contains a long list of recommendations as to the prevention of similar disasters in mills.

LONDON, May 20.—The Lancashire strike districts have become compara-tively quiet. There has been no riot-ing since Friday night. Everybody is looking hopefully for a speedy settle-

ment. In the house of commons, this afternoon, Lord Hartingdon moved a resolution that no forces be raised or kept by the crown in time of peace, save with India, without the sanction of parliament. He said he had made the ssue very narrow, because the question in itself was sufficiently important to fix the attention of parliament, because of the delicate negotiations which a discussion might prejudice, and be-cause Sir Stafford Northcote himself had said that a general debate at present was not to the interest of the country.

HUTCHINSON, Kans., May 20 .-Saturday last a cyclone visited the southern part of Reno county, destroying several houses and instantly killing three persons—Rev. J. Van Emmon, his little child, and a young son of Mr. Hart. Mr. Van Emmon was an elder in the Presbyterian church at this place

and was highly esteemed.

On Sunday, in the same locality, occurred a sad shooting affray. Mr.

Prowley took up some cattle belonging to James Shanley for trespassing on his premises. Shanley sent his young paid. Shauley referred him to his fa-ther, when an altercation ensued, which resulted in Prowley shooting Shanley, it is thought fatally. Prowley gave himself up and will stand a trial. Public sentiment is with him, as the Shanlevs had repeatedly threatened his life.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—In the house to-day Hewitt, of New York, said he regarded the crucial test of statesmanhip to be the reduction of the burdens of taxation; also, that the hand of labor might reap its reward, and keep it when earned. That this idea had been the pole star which the committee on appropriations had set before it. The reduction of expenditures in

1877 had been \$25,000,000. Foster—I beg pardon; the reduction does not amount to \$12,000,000.

Mr. Hewitt reaffirmed his statement and added that the expenditure should be still further reduced \$25,000,000. The cost of the army in 1860 amounted to forty-five cents per head of the entire population, and in 1877 to fifty-four pending bill effected a saving of \$3,671,000, and that without touching the pay of the soldiers or officers, and without reducing the strength of the army by a single musket. The saving was effected by administration. The army now contained, as compared with 1860, a surplus of 607 officers and 7,728 men. He thought there was now no danger of an Indian war. As to the use of the army to put down labor strikes, he said it was not in accordance with the republican principle of government to keep an army to restrain any portion of the people from exercising any just right. If these strikes gave rise to disorders, it was the duty of the states individ-ually to repress them. What the government ought to do was to organize a national militia system throughout the country. He was in favor of encouraging rifle clubs, for a republican counwhich was flaunted before congress as a reason why the army should be increaslice the country with a standing army. be trusted, then republican institutions were a failure. He then spoke of the manner in which the committee proposed to deal with allowances for forage, fuel and quarters. While the pay proper of the general of the army was \$13,000, his actual pay, with commutation and allowances, was 066; the pay proper of the major general, \$7,500, actual pay, \$9,504; the pay proper of the colonel \$3,500, or with longevity pay, \$4,500; actual pay, \$6,-177; and so on all the way down. The actual pay averaged from twenty-five actual pay averaged from twenty-ave to fifty per cent. over the pay proper. This bill proposed to change all these allowances for forage, fuel and quar-ters. Forage would be supplied to these officers who used horses in the public service, and none would be supplied to those who did not so use horses. Quarters would be supplied only at military stations. When in the field fuel would be supplied by the governhopes of peace. He however recom-mended them not to be too sangnine, as the situation was still one of great tension."

than is received in civil life for equally important services or that received by officers in the navy. The savings effected were simply in the administration, and can be largely increased, and thereby relief would be extended to the tax-payers to the amount of nearly \$4,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- U. S. Minister Seward writes from China that actual famine is pressing upon fifteen millions of people, while six millions are suffering more or less distress. Crops, he says, have been good immediately around the stricken districts, but as food can be transported only by wagons or pack animals, it cannot be taken thither in sufficient quantities to save the lives of the people. In Tientsin, a house made of mats, for the accommodation of suffering women and children from the famine districts, was burned, and 150 lives were lost.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

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۱	Produce Markets. St. Louis, May 21, 1878.
	Flour—Fall superfine \$3.50 @ 3.65 XX
	XXX. 4.50 @ 4.65 Wheat—No. 3 fall 1.07 @ 1.08 No. 4 red 1.00 @ 1.01
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Corn—No. 2
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Rye — No. 2 57 @ 58 Barley—No. 2 40 @ 42 Pork 8,50 @ 8.75
	Lard 63 0 7 Butter—Dairy 12 0 14 Country 5 0 10
No. of the	CHICAGO, May 21, 1878. Wheat—No. 2 spring 1.071@ 1.08
	No. 8. 96 @ 98 Corn 384@ 39 Oats 25 @ 254
1000	Pork 7.75 @ 7.85 Bulk meats 34@ 54
i	Lard
-	No. 4 fall
1	Oats

DatsRye—No. 2	21 @ 42 @	24 43
Live Stock Markets.		
ST. LOUIS, May	21, 187	8.
Cattle—Prime to choice\$	4.25@	5.80
Poorer grades	8.00@	4.00
HogsCHICAGO, May	3.00@ 21, 187	
Cattle—Good steers	4.20@	5.25
Hogs-Packers	2.90@	
KANSAS CITY, May		
Cattle—Choice native shippers	4.25@	
Good to choice, do	8.90@	
Native butcher steers	3.85@	
Stockers	3.20@	
Fair to choice fat cows	3.00@	
Hogs-Packers	2.60@	2.65

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 9@10c.; medium 5@7c.; lower grades not quotable; cheese, 7@8c.; eggs, 9@91c.; beans, \$1.00@1.25, hand-picked, \$2.00@2.20; castor beans, 85@90c. ₩ bu.; hay, bailed, per ton, \$8.00@9.50; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.00@2.50; potatoes, 25@ by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions cents, which made a difference of beshould follow the purging efforts of tween \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The per b., 4@5c.; cranberries, \$9.50@10.00; hides, per ib., 4@5c.; cranberries, \$9.50@10.00; hides, dry flint, 14@15c., dry salt, 10@11c., green salt, 41 to 61c., green, 4 to 5c., calf, 9c., sheep skins, 8 to 10c. per lb.; green pelts, fresh, 80 to 90c.; tallow, 6½c.; honey, strained, 10@12c.; linseed oil, raw, 63c. per gallon; wool, fine unwashed, 18@22c. Ph., tub washed 25@27c., Colorado and Mexican, 15@20c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.85@2.90; XXX, \$2.65. Rye flour, \$1.80. Buckwheat, \$2.25. Corn meal, \$ cwt., 75@85c.

Wheat has fallen since our last quotations in all the markets. It has changed least in Kansas City. It is not strange that the tendency should be downward in view of the immense crop that will soon be harvested, unless the fly, rust or wet weather should injure it. The controversy between England and Russia continues to drag along in such a way that nobody can tell whether there will ultimately be war or peace, consequently prices are not much affected by it. For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis

is quoted at \$1.08 to \$1.09, May, \$1.08 to \$1.081, June, and \$1.06 to \$1.07, July. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.07 to \$1.071, May, \$1.04 to \$1.05, June, and \$1.01 to \$1.02, July. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall is \$1.001 to \$1.01, May, \$1.001 to \$1.01. June.

Flour is quoted at the same figures as for some time past but there are few transactions. Corn is down a little in sympathy with wheat. There has been no decline, however, at Kansas City.

Kansas corn, mixed, in New York, is quotd at 501c. Pork is the lowest it has been for thirty

years.

The first lot of new wheat for 1878 arrived in St. Louis on Saturday last. It came from Texas; was graded No. 4, and sold at auction for \$1.25.

Cattle seem to have improved a little in price as far as we can judge from the dispatches—the only thing that has not been falling. The latest sales at Kansas City were at low figures - the highest price being \$4.00-but they were not choice cattle. There are a great many cattle being shipped East this spring, 32,-000 arrived in Chicago yesterday. During the past week upwards of 40,000 arrived at Dodge City from Texas.

A late New York paper says: "Manufacturers, particularly of woolen goods, complain bitterly of the very limited consumption of woolen tabrics, and of the low prices realized. for their products generally. This has a depressing effect upon the market for the raw material, which is unsettled, irregular and declining. In a general way we may repeat that MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—In the coroner's inquest on the victims of the mill explosion, held to-day, Profs. Peckham and Peck, of the state university, submitted voluminous reports of the investigations and practical experiments made to demonstrate the fact that the there seems to be no disposition to embark in any new enterprise. Labor is cheap but living

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

BY JAMES T. STEVENS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00 one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

MARRIED, at Tonganoxie, Leavenworth county, May 2d, David Vestal, postmaster of Prairie Center, to Katie Pearson, of Shawnee, both of Johnson county.

FRIEND COLLISTER, of the Harvey County News, called into our sanctum last week; he was here attending the conclave of the Grand commandery of Sir Knights. Mr. Collister has lately returned from Washington, where he learned the exact political status of our entire delegation.

DR. EVATTS presented us yesterday with a box of a new variety of strawberries; they are called the "Kentucky." Some of then measured four and one-half inches in circum ference. The doctor has a very large crop of berries, and he deserves his success. His fine crop did not come by chance; he used brains as well as muscle to produce them.

WE are indebted to Mr. E. A. Coleman for a fine mess of asparagus and plenty of gooseberries. Mr. Coleman takes great interest in horticulture and has one of the finest fruit farms in the county. He came here twenty years ago, and, by industry and good manage ment, has converted a raw quarter section of land into a splendid home for his old age.

MRS. PARNHAM, wife of our townsman J B. Parnham, died about 10 o'clock Saturday night last. The funeral services were held at the Baptist church Monday afternoon. The Daughters of Rebekah were present in honor of their deceased sister. Mrs. Parnham was a good christian woman, and beloved by all that knew her. Friend Parnham and his five motherless children have our deepest sympathy in their great affliction.

Wakarusa Township Statistics. EDITOR SPIRIT :- I send you the number o acres of wheat sown in the township this spring, which is: Spring wheat, 36 acres; winter wheat, 3,514 acres. Also vegetables sold during the year, \$7,569; poultry and eggs, \$2,221; butter made during the year, 83,268 pounds; cheese 2,900 pounds; number of sheep in township, 265; number of pounds of wool sold during the year 1877, 1,630.

WILLIAM MEAIRS.

Instinct or Reason, Which? An incident occurred recently on our farm, two miles west of the city, which is worth telling. About ten days ago a favorite mare gave birth to a colt, of which she seemed to be very watchful and manifested towards it a strong parental attachment. The colt was of gentle blood, beautiful in form, spirited in action and received the name of "Lady Douglas," She became the pet of the family. However in an evil hour, she and her mother wandered into the ravine and the colt by accident fell in to a well containing water to the depth of some ten feet. The mare seemed at once to comprehend the situation and the perilous condition of the colt. With frenzied haste she ran up to the house, some thirty rods distant, and called loudly and frantically for help. No one there heeding or answering her call, she rushed down to the barn, and by her excited manner speech could tell the mortal peril her colt was shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only in. The owner and a hired man, following her direction, arrived at the well and found the mare looking into it with a doleful earnestness and with manifest distress. They discovered the colt and drew it out with all possible dispatch, the mother standing by in sweating agony watching the movements of the men, apparently with an intense feeling of anxiety and fear. The body was laid down at the feet of its mother, but its life had fled. The poor dumb animal followed the body as it was borne away, with feelings, to all outward appearance, akin to those of the human mother who follows to the grave her first born. From this touching incident our readers will draw their own

Normal Institute.

We shall organize a normal institute at our rooms over the Simpson bank, on Monday, June 3, 1878. We intend this institute to be of benefit mainly to young teachers or those who lack thorough normal training. The instructors are practical teachers of long experience and earnest in the work. The term of eight weeks will lead right up to the time of the county institute, and will allow ample time for full review of methods. Members admitted at any time during the term. Terms, \$3 per month. Apply to Meade & Draper, Instructors, Lawrence, Kansas. Lawrence, Kansas.

THE best description and explanation we have seen of the telephone and phonograph are in the June number of &t. Nicholas.

WM. GIBSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

Take Notice.

Within the next two or three weeks only you will have a chance to buy those famous. House & Perkins safety lamps at a reduced price, as we wish to avoid moving stock to our new store in the Simpson bank building.

GEO. LEIS & BRO.

THE June number of Appleton's Journal is out. A Lew volume commences with the July number. Now is a good time to subscribe. Price only \$1,50 a volume, 25 cents a number.

AT THE

CITY SHOE STORE

YOU WILL FIND

THE LOWEST PRICES!

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

AND-

The Best Quality

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN LAWRENCE.

COME AND SEE US. PRICES TELL. H. C. RAUGH & CO.

HO! YE FARMERS.

AND THE

Public Generally!

Come and let us Reason Together. Would you Buy

GOODS

AND THUS

SAVE YOUR MONEY

For a Rainy Day? then you should call at the

CHEAP CASH STORE

-of-

GEORGE MARCH

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

No. 111 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence,

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

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

FIVE HUNDRED alpaca coats, from 75 cents upwards, at J. House & Co.'s.

THE June number of Scribner contains 25 original articles (stories, essays and poems). The first article is on the famous artist, Geo. Cruikshank, profusely illustrated.

A MILCH cow wanted in exchange for a new sewing machine. Inquire at SPIRIT office.

A Card. The best description and explanation we have seen of the telephone and phonograph are in the June number of £t. Nicholas.

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

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

MR. W. H. PEMBERTON bas purchased the barber shop recently run by the late Chas. Jackson and by the liberal use of paint, etc., has now one of the best furnished barber shops in this city. Mr. Pemberton has three good workmen employed and does work in his line at reasonable figures. Remember the place, O. K. barber shop, No. 66 Massachusetts street.

Dobbins' Electric Soap.

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

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

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

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

H. M. CLARKE.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

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

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

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

What of the Future?

What of the Future?

This subject is now absorbing the attention of the civilized world. For ages thinking people have been divided upon the point as to a literal 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 Reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad is still the people's favorite. Remember this is the only line that can offer through day coaches and Pullman sleepers, leaving Kansas City daily for Chicago via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and through day and Pullman sleeping cars leaving Kansas City, Atchison and St. Jo. daily for Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash railway, without change.

IMPORTANT! The train leaving Kansas City at 5:30 p. m., takes a through day coach to Indianapolis, daily, (except Saturday) via the

at 5:30 p. m., takes a through day coach to Indianapolis, daily, (except Saturday) via the Wabash and I., B. & W. railways, without change.

T. Penyleld, G. P. & T. A.,
G. N. CLAYTON,
Hamibal, Mo. Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

Cut This Out

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

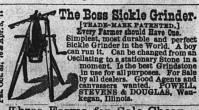
T. J. Anderson,

General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas. And send it to your friends in the East ad-

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



HOT SPDINGS At home. Secondary syphilis ry or inconvenience to business. Pamphlet free. Lock box 548, Chicago, Illinois.



Regan, Illinois.

Three Farms for Sale Cheap.
One hundred and twenty acres nine miles east of Ottawa, in Franklin county; \$81-2 acres three miles east of Lawrence. The last two farms are all good Kansas River Bottom. For the Johnson county farminquire of J. J. Chang, on the Franklin county farm inquire of J. J. Chang, on the farms near Lawrence inquire of J. J. Sperry, three miles east of Lawrence. These farms all belong to Mr. Sperry. If parties desire they and communicate directly with him, post-office Lawrence, Kansas.

PIANOS AND ORGANG Send for detailed state-PLAN of retailing organs and planos at net wholesale prices. A seven and athird octave new plano, listed at \$650, for \$190 in Kansas City, or \$175 if sent direct from New York. Address Con-OVER BROS., 613 Main street, general agents for "STEIN WAY & SONS'" and "HAINES'" PIANOS, "TAYLOR & FARLEY" and "NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO.'S' ORGANS. Music and all kinds of musical merchanise.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz .: Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial

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

ROBERTS & BILLINGS.

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

THE KIRBY



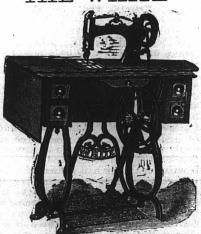
SELF-BINDING HARVESTER.

This machine is not made to use with hand-bind-ng attachment, but is emphatically what we claim

A Perfect Self-Binding Harvester. These machines are perfectly warranted, and the made to fill the warranty every time.

For sale by
Lawrence, Kansas.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other ma-hine on the market. We beg to fall your attention o a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing nachine. Second—It has more capacity and power than any

other family sewing machine.
Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor arge cams.
Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

needle.

Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—Its works are all encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become oiled.

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. RICHEY, Agent,

Possed of Figurelyzation seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-thread-

Board of Equalization.

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

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

OST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public. MADE ONLY BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in

sums to suit. S. CREW - President
 Vice-President A. HADLEY J. E. NEWLIN

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

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

Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides, Wool, Peanuts, Broom-corn, Dried Fruit, Hay, Hops, etc., etc. Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

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

VERY LOWEST PRICE

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

Address,

HULL & SCOTNEY,

Commission and Shipping Merchants, 221 & 346 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

Attachment Notice.

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

EORGE W. GOSS, YOU ARE HEREBY NOtified that on the 9th day of May, 1878, said
justice issued an order of attachment, in the above
action, for the sum of seventy-four (874) dollars.
Said cause will be heard at 9 o'clock a. m., on the
15th day of June, 1878.

James M. Hendry.

Attachment Notice.

Attachment Notice,

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

The DeffenDant Will. TAKE NOTICE
that on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1878, said
justice issued an order of attachment, in the above
action, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents (838.34), and that said cause will be
heard on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1878, at the
hour of 10 o'clock a. m. O. G. RICHARDS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Eudora, Kans., May 6, 1878.

Publication Notice.

Publication Notice.
In the district court, state of Kansas, county of Dougles, ss., Mary Marx, plaintiff, vs. George Marx, defendant.

TO SAID DEFENDANT, YOU ARE HEREBY notified that you have been sued by Mary Marx, who did, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1878, file her petition in the office of the clerk of the district court, within and for the county of Dougles and state of Kansas, charging you, the said George Marx, with having willfully abandoning and deserting her, the said plaintiff, for more than one year last past, and asking that she may be divorced irom you, the said George Marx. You, the said George Marx, will take notice that you must answer said petition filed by said plaintiff on or before the 11th day of July, A. D. 1878, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment for a divorce will be rendered against you according to the prayer of said petition.

MARY MARX,

Geo. J. Barker and O. G. Richards, Geo. J. Barker and O. G. Richards, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice.

Board of Equalization.

Notice is hereby given that the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas, will meet in the office of the county clerk, as a board of equalization,
ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF JUNE, 1878, at which time they will proceed to fairly and impartially equalize the valuation of feal and personal property, as returned by the assessors of the several townships.

All persons feeling themselves aggrieved, can appear at said time before the board and have all errors in the returns corrected.

The commissioners wish it to be distinctly understood that it will be needless for any person to apply for correction of the assessment roll after they adjourn as a board of equalization.

B. F. Diogs, County Clerk,
Limberos, May 17, 1878.

Publication Notice.

To John PARK, Whose PLACE of Residence is unknown: You will take notice that around the subminest of the prettion in the district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, asking and praying that she may be diverced from the bonds of matrimony, exitting between you, upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year and gross neglect of duty on your part; and also claiming that all your right, title and interest in and tell to number 30 on Connecticut street, in the commissioners wish it to be distinctly understood that it will be needless for any person to apply for correction of the assessment roll after on or before the 20th day of June, A. D. 1878, or, on a failure thereof, judgment and decree will be taken as prayed in said petition.

E. J. Bonehouthaus, Attorney for Plaintiff.

horticultural Department.

Small Fruit Prospects. The cherry crop in the state so far as we are informed, will be a full aver-

Strawberries are coming into market. and the prospect of a large yield is in a high degree promising.

In regard to blackberries and raspberries, it is too early to speak with assurance, as "between cup and lip there's many a slip," but if we can judge from present appearances there will of these fruits be an abundance, both for home use and for other localities not beyond the reach of so perishable a commodity.

Farmers, Beware.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- It may not be amiss to inform your readers that there are a set of men, purporting themselves to be from Rochester, N. Y., who are here to sell trees. To many this advice would be useless, as their experience with such men has been enough, but to those who are not so well posted in their extortions and failure of trees to grow, I would say, give them a wide berth; their prices being about three times as much as any home grown times as much as any home grown root pruning. Anything, however, trees. These are their prices from that will check the flow of sap at the which they say they will not deviate: time when the leaf buds may be modwhich they say they will not deviate: \$25 per hundred for apple trees; \$1 apiece for pear; apples which they claim to be of Russian origin, \$1 each, among them some varieties well known to horticulturists which can be purchased for 10 cents each. They argue a borer dodge, too absurd for repetition here. Grape vines, known to be a failure here, they positively affirm to be reliable fruiters and keepers, and use the names of prominent fruit growers in this locality in urging upon the unsuspicious their more than worthless goods.

People should bear in mind that all respectable nurserymen grow these new varieties as soon as they can be had, if from reliable parties. Again let me say, beware, or you will be DOUGLAS COUNTY, May 18, 1878.

Treating Orchard Ground.

The raising of fruit is the raising of a farm crop. Now to do justice to grain, corn, grass and other crops, care has to be taken. We plow, harrow, and get the land in good tilth; we manure it; we drain it if necessary. If these things are neglected there will be no crop. If negligently done there will

be a poor crop.

Fruit trees are a farm crop. If the land is properly cultivated and enriched, and if it is well drained, there will be a good growth; if not, there will not be so good a growth. As we treat our orchard, so it will be. Hence the effect of our neglected orchards which we so much see. Make the orchard a specialty; that is, devote it to fruit; cultivate the ground for that

And here an explanation is necessary: If your ground is deeply rich, porous and drained, surface cultivation has little effect. The roots plunging down get out of its reach. Manure applied is retained at the surface, if the soil is retentive—as a good well had And here an explanation is necessaplied is retained at the surface, if the soil is retentive—as a good, well balanced soil is. Then grass may be grown and grass removed. We have seen this in numerous cases, and with the most gratifying results. And here we have found the best success in fruit growing. The best orchard (apple) that we ever knew was in such soil. The roots piercing down many feet, permitted plowing up to the tree. This orchard was kept constantly in grass, is in grass to-day, and has been uniformly good for the many years that we have known it. have known it.

they have shown no signs of bearing since, although their growth is uniformly good. What shall I do to bring my trees into bearing? A. W. NILES, Illinois.

Answer.—It is possible that you may have varieties of apples that come into bearing only after many years' growth. The Northern Spy is an example of this kind. It is always tardy in coming into bearing, in certain localities fifteen to twenty years elapsing before it begins to bear.

before it begins to bear.

There are a number of plans advocated for bringing trees into bearing, which continue to form leaf and twig growth, after their bearing age has arrived. A very common way to do this is to put the orchard into a compact and close sward, which, by checking growth, will often throw the trees into bearing. Another plan is to carefully take away a ring of bark, say two inches wide, in June, or about the time the new wood is being formed. This checks growth, while the wound is being covered by granulation, and is sometimes successful. This, however, is not to be commended, even when done by an expert, who would naturally so perform the work as to assist granulation and protect the wounded surface. Performed by one without the necessary expertness, it would be dangerous to the life of the tree, and is hardly to be commended in any case. Undoubtedly the most successful plan to accomplish the desired end is by ified so as to produce blossom buds, the column.

will tend to fruitfulness.
To root prune trees with a view to promote the formation of fruit buds, about the first of June, dig a deep narrow trench about each tree, so as to expose the principal roots. Cut these smoothly away, and fill back the earth taken out. The check thus given will have the effect to induce the formation of fruit buds, and the tree once thrown into bearing will thereafter generally continue fruitful. A drought occurring in June will also often work the same results. If the soil of your orchard is very rich or such as to promote steady growth, the trenches instead of being refilled with the soil taken out may be filled with a poorer soil. This will still further check growth, until the new roots penetrate beyond the line of poor soil. In trenching for root pruning, it must be remembered that the trenches should extend well into the subsoil or at least so low as to reach the principal feeding roots. The trench should also be at a sufficient distance from the tree so as not to seriously check the growth. A general rule to follow would be to dig at such a distance as would bring it under the outer branches, but in this the operator must of course be guided by circum-

stances .- Prairie Farmer.

Pruning Fruit Trees. Much butchery is committed by unskillful persons under the delusive idea that they are judiciously pruning. A young orchardist told us a few years since, with evident self satiscaction that in the thorough pruning he gave his apple trees the previous spring, he had cut off more than he had left on. Is it any wonder that the orchard refused to bear any considerable quantity of fruit

formly good for the many years that we have known it.

Such land, then, is an exception to the general culture of the farm. It does not effect the culture of the grain and grass crops, but it is an exception to the treatment of fruit trees. The advantage here is the depth of the soil. The underground strength is made use of, which cannot be reached by the grain and grass crops, though clover does it to some extent; and clover grows excellently in such soil, producing two heavy crops, from five to six tons per acre. But trees revel most in such soil. It is the soil that should be devoted to them.

Where there is a shallow soil the thing is entirely changed. You now have the roots where you have to feed them. They soon absorb the strength of the scant soil. If, in addition, grass or grain is sown, the matter is still worse, unless the crops grown are given to the land. Then there will be an advantage, because an addition; or manure may be applied in the regular way. The land may be cultivated, but enrichment must go with it; either in leaving the crop or adding manure. If not, the orchard will suffer and finally decay.—Frust Recorder.

Unifersisful Trees.

richment must go with it, either in leaving the crop or adding manure. If not, the orchard will suffer and finally decay.—Fruit Recorder.

Unfruitful Trees.

I have an orchard planted in 1856, the trees of which came from Rochester, N. Y. They have never borne fruit. Planted twenty feet apart, at last they began to interfere. Thinking this to be the reason of non-bearing I grubbed out one-half of the trees. Nevertheless

The Household.

LETTER FROM COMMON SENSE. lan's Duty in Making Home Pleasant-

Good Method for Washing Dishes. DEAR SPIRIT:-I want to say something about man's part in home-making. Everything we see in print about home-making is addressed to the women; this is natural enough, for they are the home-makers of the world, but there are so many ways in which a father can contribute to happy home life. If for an hour after the evening meal the father should give himself to his children what a relief it would be to the mother. Would she wear out so fast or the children be so restless and troublesome if he interested himseif in their studies or games, instead of saying, "I can't bear the noise of the children; get them to bed so I can have some peace," or some such churlish remark? Now are not the children of such a man to be pitied? He has no idea that he is anyway reprehensible for their lawlessness. Children may be taught precept upon precept and line upon line, and if the parents are not affable and courteous it is labor lost. Children are very observant and imitative. But enough of this; I do not wish to monopolize too much of

I must give a dish-washing help; I have tried it and find it excellent : Have your dish-water quite hot and add a little milk to it; this softens the water, gives the dishes a fine gloss and preserves the hands. It will remove grease, even that from beef, and yet no grease will be found floating on the water as when soap is used. Tinware will keep longer when cleansed in this way.

COMMON SENSE. OAKWOOD, Kaus., May 17, 1878.

Fon't Strike in Anger.

Many persons reply, when told never to punish a child in anger, "Then we should never punish them at all, if we did not do it while we were angry." Very well, be it so; a blow struck in anger has made more inmates of state prisons than almost anything else. How many boyish wanderers from the parental roof can trace their ultimate ruin from it? How many women, who have lost all semblance of womanhood, can date their first downward steps

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

BROS. KIMBALL

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES



Patentees and Man-ufacturers of the CENTENNIAL Patent Buckle PLOW SHOE.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash râtes.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy

Sweet Potato Plants

OFFICE OF

JUSTUS HOWELL

138 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

LARGE SUPPLY -OF-

IMPLEMENTS

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

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Plows, Cultivators, Sulky Plows,

-AND-O'BRIEN HARROWS.

and will warrant them in every particular. I also

UNION CORN PLANTER

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

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

A full line of seeds of all kinds always on hand.

Fair dealing shall be my motto.

Very respectfully, JUSTUS HOWELL.

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

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I have a splendid assortment of

SHOVELS. SPADES. FORKS, LOCKS. NAILS.

Mechanics' and Farmers' Tools.

Also a full line of

BOYS' SKATES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

All of which I will sell at unusually low prices J. T. WARNE,

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Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

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

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ENGRAVER, PICKETT'S DRUG STORE.

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All Work Done in the Latest Style

PRICES REASONABLE. MUTCHELL & HORN, Proprietors.



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

Every Farmer a d Stock Raiser is convinced that impure state of the blood originates the variety of cases that afflict a imals, such as Founder, Distemp Fistnia, Pol-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Seratch Mange, Xellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Infla mation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from He Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complain proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood the foundant of life itself, and if you wish to rest health, you must first purify the blood; and to inshealth, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse it the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spi also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see in marvelous effect of LEIS CONDITION POWDER, the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair

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



LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, ples the blood, removes bad humors, and will be for







In all now countries we hear of fatal discuses among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind was, Ghanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POV, DER wife cradicate these disease. In severe attacks, ml. a small, quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a QUILL, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with deugh to form Pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by; judicious use of Leis' Cosadition Powder it flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly in proved. All greas humons and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For fore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calves also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grubworms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring. Ac.



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

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the preprietor upon each package, without which



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OR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indis-rection or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredienth ADDRESS. DR. JAQUES & CO. 130 W. Starth St., CINCINNATI, O. eretion or Exc



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative Renovating

Powders.

ders prove an invaluable remeammatory actions, such as man, bronchitis, nassi catarristion and all derangements

Farm and Stock.

Silk Culture and Commissioner Le Duc There is a deal of twaddle in newspapers, otherwise sensible, in regard to Mr. Le Duc's movements towards the introduction of new branches of industry into the United States. In addition to other "impossibilities" his latest is an attempt to introduce the culture of silk. Now comes the New York Express, and says very emphatically the thing cannot be done. The reason why it cannot be done is because our climate is so variable-now hot, now cold-that the worms chill, building is a prolific source of annoyand in the course of twelve hours are ance and damage. Don't build a hasty taken with the diarrhea, which in the house of green lumber, and regret your course of two days carries off ninetynine out of every hundred. Such a reason seems very funny to us who are sizes, etc., will be readily known. acquainted with a community in our very midst that is engaged in the cul- not be argued here, as it was fully set ture of silk, and exports annually to forth in a previous article how to pre-France and other foreign silk growing pare them. They should rest upon a countries millions of eggs, which are firm, even surface of earth below the said to be the most productive of well reach of frost or dry weather cracks. formed and hardy worms that can be The frame of a wooden house should procured from any other country. Facts are stubborn things, and seem in the proper use of mortar where the this case to upset pretty effectually the Express' "diarrhea" theory.

By the way, the Massachusetts Ploughman publishes a very sensible the ground, as many do, will conduce and carefully prepared letter, writ- neither to its own health nor to that of ten by Mr. E. A. Samuels, of Waltham, Mass., advocating a change ing paper under the siding will pay for of the present office of commission- its cost in one year by saving of fuel. er of agriculture into that of sec- Likewise double glass in the windows retary, thus putting it on the same are very beneficial in preventing loss footing with other cabinet officers. of heat, and preserving a more regular tive value. In this letter he very justly remarks that "agriculture should have a representative cabinet officer in our soms over them for ventilation; likegovernment, as it has in France and wise all windows should open at the Germany and other progressive nations; a need for such has long been tra cost of weights and pullies (about felt, but until now it has been a thank- \$2 per window) will not be regretted less and almost hopeless task to endeavor to bring about such an important step as the creation of a new depart- been greatly modified in the last few ment in its interests. If it is accomplished an immense stride will be taken | sulted from the change. House framers in advancing our agricultural interests, now use much smaller timber than the and it behooves us not to throw discouragement on the effort, but rather this reduces the amount of timber used, lend it all the countenance and assistauce in our power."

We are pleased to see so able, influential and conservative a paper as the will support one-third more weight Massachusetts Ploughman take hold of this matter. It holds a position in the apart and turned broadside up, as in agricultural community which willen- the old way, while it saves half of the able it to do "yeoman's service" in the lumber. cause. It is a matter of sincere regret that so many of our agricultural pa- shingle roof, paint the shingles before pers should cavil and throw obstacles in the way of this much needed reform. if this is done after they are laid the tion by our government that the interests of agriculture are at least of equal hasten decay. If the shingles are importance to those of the post-office, painted all over, it confines whatever the naval and army departments, would nopes to the farming population of our | fermentation. No painting should be country. It is high time, when the done in hot weather. When it is cold press is so dumb or so hostile to the the oil and pigment slowly unite to proposed measure, that the farmers form a tough and permanent coating. themselves, both in the grange and out of the grange, individually and collec- have a sizing of flax seed boiled in wafeelings in regard to this important seive to remove the seeds, and apply subject. They are the power behind with a whitewash brush; this will the throne, and it is only by their words and their acts that the interests of agriculture will receive an onward impulse. After they have set the ball in motion the press will be ready enough to help roll it along.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas. Farm Architecture.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION. He who essays to build without any previous experience will find himself

of difficult problems, which, like Banand a neglect of the needful precautions, will be appreciated by the laymen. of which he is ignorant, in the earlier stages of the work, will involve him in needless expense, and perhaps seriously diminish the value of the structure. The grammar of construction, that is, the modes in which building materials

to execute it. There should be no opportunity furnished through the medium of a poorly executed plan, for misunderstanding or perversion. To this end, all parts which can be so represented should be drawn to a scale sufficiently large to admit of measurement by the workmen. Other things that are of importance for them to know should be fully set forth in the specification. When this is properly performed needless interference with the mechanics should be sedulously

The use of unseasoned lumber in a folly ever afterward. If the plan be properly made the requisite quantity,

The cause of firm foundations need be firmly bedded upon the walls. By walls meet the main floor all passage for vermin may be effectually cut off. To bed any portion of the building in its inhabitants. A covering of buildtemperature.

All bed-room doors should have trantop as well as at the bottom. The exby those who have once used them.

The use of timber in framing has years. Economy and strength have restout beams and posts of former times; the labor of construction, and produces firmer and better work. A floor supported by 2x8 joists 16 inches apart than one made on 6x8 pieces 2 feet

If it is thought desirable to paint a they are put on, and only on one side; The simple fact of a public recogni- paint forms small ridges at the end of the shingles which hold the water and sap or water there may be in the pores give a fresh impulse and impart new of the wood and dry rot is induced by

Old weather-beaten houses should tively, should speak out and make a ter until it makes a thick, glutinous record of their sentiments and their substance, then rub it through a fine make paint last five times as long.

It has not been possible to give reasons for a heat many statements that have been made during the progress of these articles, on account of limited space, and because a life-long experience and careful study of the business of building should be sufficient guarantee for their correctness. The aim has been to disseminate among those who contemplate building a more general involved in the solution of a number appreciation of the subject in hand, and, while the greater part is familiar quo's ghost, "will not down." His to those engaged in building, we irust want of familiarity with such work, the effort has not been in vain, and

Hungarian Grass. In a letter to the New York Tribune Mr. Thomas Whitaker, of Massachu-

setts, says: Hungarian grass is a good selection are to be shaped, combined and adapted to their purpose, are to be sought a large yield of rich herbage if cut bea large yield of rich herbage if cut befor elsewhere; as in the specifications
of the architect, and in the knowledge
and skill of the mason and carpenter.
There are, however, many things in
a general way that can and should be
known by those who contemplate
building. There should be, in the first
place, a fully developed plan, which
shall be clear to the mechanics who are

erties, pound for pound, to the cereal grains, and has as much oily matter, but is not so rich in starch and other supporters of respiration. For soiling it will produce more milk and make a better balanced food if fed in connection with fodder corn than if used alone—the fodder corn having an excess of starch, etc., which is lacking in Hungarian grass. For winter use it is also better to be fed with something like fodder corn, mangolds, rutabagas,

or other food rich in carbohydrates.

The ground for cultivating Hungarian grass should be well prepared, so that it shall be fine and light. The seeds of this grass are small and sensitive about germinating. If planted in a cold, clammy soil they will rot, and if worked in too deep they will fail to sprout. But an ill success can be expected from a cold, lumpy soil. If drilled in, three pecks of seed to the acre will be enough. If sown broadcast, four or five pecks, according to the richness of the soil, will be required -the richer soil taking more seed to prevent the stalks from being too coarse. In the latitude of New York, it is best sown about the middle of June, and if the ground has been prop-erly prepared, and the weather warm, and the seeds lightly worked in, they germinate quickly, and are soon out of the way of competing weeds. The time for cutting is at the beginning of flowering—not later; a little before is better to prevent too much harshness of straw. The curing is an easy mat-ter, as the grass contains about twenty per cent. less water than clover cut at the same age. With a good soil and fair cultivation, and seasonable cutting, a yield of three or four tons or even more to the acre, may be fairly anticipated of fodder more nutritious than average hay. The common error in growing it is allowing it to get too ripe before cutting, causing not only harsh stems but a great loss of nutri-

Exmoor Sheep.

The Exmoor is a breed of English sheep, deriving its name from the districts in the northern and western parts of Devonshire, where they are chiefly found. Their chief merit consists in their round barrels and good constitutions, with fine flavored mutton and fair quantity of wool. They possess white faces, legs and fleeces, and have been termed the "little white ivories." They have a fine, curly horn, a broad, square loin, round ribs, short legs and a close set fleece, with wool well up to

The country in which they are reared is generally overcharged with water after the autumnal rains, yet this breed even in the infant state, sustains the chill of the wet ground without becomng subject to the rot, which proves so fatal to many other species. Their summer pasture is scanty, and their winter food consists chiefly of what they pick up while ranging over extensive tracts of pasturage, with the assistance of a little indifferent hay, obtained from the coarse herbage of the moors, and perhaps occasionally with a small supply of turnips. Quite a change in the management of these sheep has occurred within the past few years, and since advanced prices for meat have held out premiums for quickening mutton production, even mountain breeds have been improved in their feeding capabilities to bring them to earlier ma-turity, through judicious selection and also by crosses with other breeds.

tegarding the present management Europe of Exmoor flocks in England, the usual period of lambing is from March to the middle of April, and the weaning takes place about midsummer. They are turned on the hills early in the spring, and many of them remain there the whole year round, the only time they are got in being for shearing and weaning, the latter of which is effected by keeping the lambs for some weeks in the inclosures. The Exmoor is a larger, higher quality and in every respect better animal than the Welsh, and it has any other mountain variety, and if sufficient quality and capability to put on flesh rapidly can be imparted to this hardy and prolific stock, it is to be hoped that it will be one of the few mountain species that the hand of civilization will spare. - American Agricul-

Agriculture in the United States. The United States is far in advance of any other country in the point of agriculture, the development of this department of industry having been truly marvelous in late years. Thus the corn crop increased from 768,320,000 bushels in 1867 to 1.340,000,000 in 1877, or nearly one hundred par cent in a or nearly one hundred per cent. in a single decade. The hog crop, which may be said to be a product of the corn crop, reached the enormous total for the year ending with last month of 9,048,566 head, an increase of rising one hundred per cent. during the last ten years. The yield of wheat for the past year was 360,000,000 bushels, or 50,000,000 more than was ever before produced. Deducting the amount necessity.

All successful apiarists keep fertile queens on hand, to be introduced to colonies in case any may lose their queens. I've always been of the opinion that queens raised in full colonies were the best, though many apiarists think differently, asserting that those raised in nuclei were just as good, as long as nature is complied with. Care and judgment should be exercised in the selection of stock to raise from; the one chosen should be large and prosperous, have lively, industrious workers, and a ring should not be smaller or tighter mild peaceable disposition. There is a lit should be removed while the cow is great difference in the character of bees; some full colonies will go leisurely to and from their hives, refusing to work in boxes, while their neighbors are rushing in and out of their hives and tumbling over one another in their eager-"make hay while the sun ness to shines."

I've seen little baby hives, not larger than a cigar box, for the rearing of queens, but I've no use for such playthings; the little tiny frames cannot be put into large hives when through rais-ing queens, and only add to that dreaded evil of accumulating traps about an apiary. When I wish to form a nucleus, I take a frame of hatching brood and adhering bees (no eggs or larvæ), and take care to have it well covered with bees. and put it in the center of a hive, with division boards each side of it. In a couple of days I give them a frame containing eggs and larvæ from the chosen breeding stock. When the bees have pretty much all hatched in the first frame, brush off all the bees, and, as the frame has no eggs, return it to the breeding stock to be refilled, giving to the nucleus another frame containing eggs; in this way the nucleus will be kept from idleness.

Some apiarists are very particular not to give a nucleus any larvæ that they can use to make queens of, disliking nine-day queens; so they cut a strip of comb containing only eggs, fasten it to a comb in the nucleus, and after the queen cells are made, add a comb coutaining larvæ, to be used for making royal jelly. In from eight to ten days the cells will be capped, and in twelve to fifteen days they can be cut out and inserted in any hive desired. This process I've never been very successful in performing, as I've had many cells torn open and their inmates destroyed. I prefer to watch closely their time of taken from the lambs, of which the hatching, and secure them soon after mothers are slain a few days previous emerging from their cell, and introduce to nuclei, where they are generally kindly received. In this way they are removed before they have had time to destroy the other cells.

I intend saving queens from our best colonies that are ready to swarm, by removing a frame of comb that has a queen ready to hatch, to another hive, thus forming a nucleus; and shall put in its place a frame from another colony that I wish to keep from swarming. Now, in conclusion, let me repeat, breed only from your best queeus.-Mrs. L. H., in Prairie Farmer.

Breeding Stock on the Farm. An Eastern paper furnishes the following good advice on the subject of

it behooves them to pa creased attention to the raising of superior animals on the farm. A late re-port of the American meat trade, by Prof. Shelder, of the Cirincester Agricultural college, England, after furnishing a mass of information on the subject, comes to the conclusion that, despite some fluctuations, the dead meat trade will rapidly increase, and that appliances for its successful managethe inclosures. The Exmoor is a larg-ment will be multiplied here and in er, higher quality and in every respect better animal than the Welsh, and it has been much improved in the last fifteen the excellence of the product, and the years. However, the breed is best adapted for particular locations, and can scarcely be considered one for genical use. The Exmoer has the reputation of being better adapted to the requirements of its native district than any other mountain vertex and if our forms any other mountain vertex. for a large export of meat together with other merchandise without ad-vancing the freight to a figure that will prohibit further exportation.

What Five Sheep Will Do.

Five sheep will enrich one acre of old. worn-out mowing land in three years, so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per year, for several years, by a slight sprinkle of seed each years, by a slight sprinkle of seed each year sown early in spring. Five sheep will produce manure in winter to the vaule of \$10 by giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through the summer on one acre of ground; the pasturing of the same would be \$3. Five sheep will raise five lambs, worth \$15. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$6.

sheep in Kentucky.

Veterinary Department.

A spontaneous flow of milk from the cow's teats may depend on several causes. One of the means of prevention consists in the continued use of an elastic rubber ring applied around the leaking teat, close up to the udder, so as to be above the sphincter. The leaky condition being due, in most cases, to a relaxed or partially paralyzed state of the sphincter, it is essential that the ring should be applied as close up to the body of the udder as possible. The being milked, and to facilitate its removal, a small piece of linen may be placed around the teat, and the ring laid on it. The ring should be replaced immediately after each milking.—Live Stock Journal.

Scours in Colts.

One of my mares had a fine foal about two weeks ago. It did very well for a few days, and then commenced to "scour." It sucks the mare heartily, but is gradually growing weaker. I have, in former seasons, lost several colts from this complaint, and I fear I shall lose this one. Can you suggest a cure, and, what would be still better, a preventive? I would also like to know what causes it.

ANSWER -Diarrhea in young animals is due to a variety of causes. It is not unfrequently due to a scrofulous tendency. It may also be superinduced by catarrh, caused by exposure to out-door influences in the early spring. Under certain conditions, it may be induced by the milk of the dam. As a concomitant to treatment, it will be proper to change the diet of the dam; and, if she is of a plethoric habit of body, she may be given a saline purgative. According to the age of the colt, it may be given from three to six ounces of olive oil. Six hours thereafter, give the following: One scruple of pow-dered opium, half an ounce of powdered rhubarb, half an ounce of powdered prepared chalk; mix, and give in half a pint of beer, in one dose. If necessary, this may be repeated after twelve hours. Dam and colt should be kept indoors while under treatment.

The Astracan breed of sheep is remarkable in its youth for the beauty of its fine frizzled coat, frequently used in the natural state as furs. These are to yeaning. The adults are covered with longer and coarser wool, beneath which the black and white coating of the young may be detected, but not in the frizzled state.

L. B. DAVIS,

Carriage and Wagon

MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

-AND

BUGGIES

farm breeding of stock. It says:

In view of the market for choice stock lately thrown open to our farmers by the exportation of cattle and meat to Europe, it behaves them to nay in-

175 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans. James H. Payne. Gideon W. Thompson.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

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

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WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING Sands's Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS. All Collars Guaranteed to be as

BIG STOCK OF **SADDLES & HARNESS** JAS. G. SANDS. (Established in 1855.)

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A COMPLETE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Now on hand, and customers will find that no house in the West can sell more goods for the money than can be had at the house of Geo. A. Hunt.

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Call and get prices before purchasing; it will save you money

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

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY BUYING YOUR

MACHINE OILS AT HEADQUARTERS,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG HOUSE

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AT THE WELL KNOWN

"ROUND CORNER" BUILDING.

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

THIS STANDS TO REASON.

OF COURSE YOU NEVER THINK OF BUYING A BILL OF

LEAD AND LINSEED OILS OR MIXED PAINTS

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

WHEN YOU WANT MEDICINES,

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

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS



To the Farmers and Breeders of Douglas and adjoining counties:

I wish to say, I have just received from McLean county, Ill., one of the Finest and Best Norman Stallions ever brought to this section of the state, and will be kept for the season 1878 at my stable, season to last until September 1st.

Description and Pedigree.—LOUIS in color is jet black, 5 years old, 17 hands high and weighs 1,600 pounds. Was sired by imported Victor, dam by Louis Napolean out of a Norman and Clyde mare. Louis took first premium of \$100 for best horse and five colts, and also second premium in sweepstakes for draft stallions, at the fillinois state fair at Peoria. Come and see him.

LAWRENCE, May 21, 1878.

LAWRENCE, May 21, 1878.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF

Wednesday & Thursday, May 22 & 23, 1878

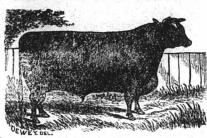


nounce they will sell at the above time

will sell at the above time and place, to the highest the highest bidder, without by-bids or reserve, TWO HUNDRED HEAD OF SHORT-HORN, fashionably bred cattle, consisting of 150 bulls and 50 females, representatives of the following well known families: Oxfords, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Pearletts, Arabellas, Cambrias, Phylliess, Louans, Dulcibellas, Jessamines, White Roses, Floras, Miss Severs and Red Roses, and other choice families, as well as a few choice bred aged bulls. Also at same time and place will be sold 40 pure Berkshires, from Sam Pryor & Son, Paris, Ky. Terms cash:

Either Geo. and A. C. Hamilton, Mt. Sterling, Ky., or Thos. C. Anderson. Kansas City, Mo., will furnish catalogues on application. CAPT. P. C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., Auctioneer.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE

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



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Iols, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

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

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



PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

HENRY MIEBACH,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas WHISKY Brandy, gin, etc.; the nanufacture. Sent to any address. Send name on postal card for information, free, to JOHN E WOOD & CO., Compounders, Chicago, Illinois.



THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

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